

1. Background

This briefing provides an overview of the findings of the English Indices of Deprivation 2015 for Bradford with comparisons for other local authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber region and further analysis of the individual domains of deprivation. The Indices measure relative levels of deprivation in the 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods in England. Most of the indicators date from 2012/13.

The IMD 2015 uses 37 different indicators which cover seven distinct aspects (or domains) of deprivation: Income, Employment, Health and Disability, Education Skills and Training, Barriers to Housing and Services, Crime and Living Environment. There are also two supplementary indices: the Income Deprivation Index Affecting Children Index and the Income Deprivation Index Affecting Older People Index.

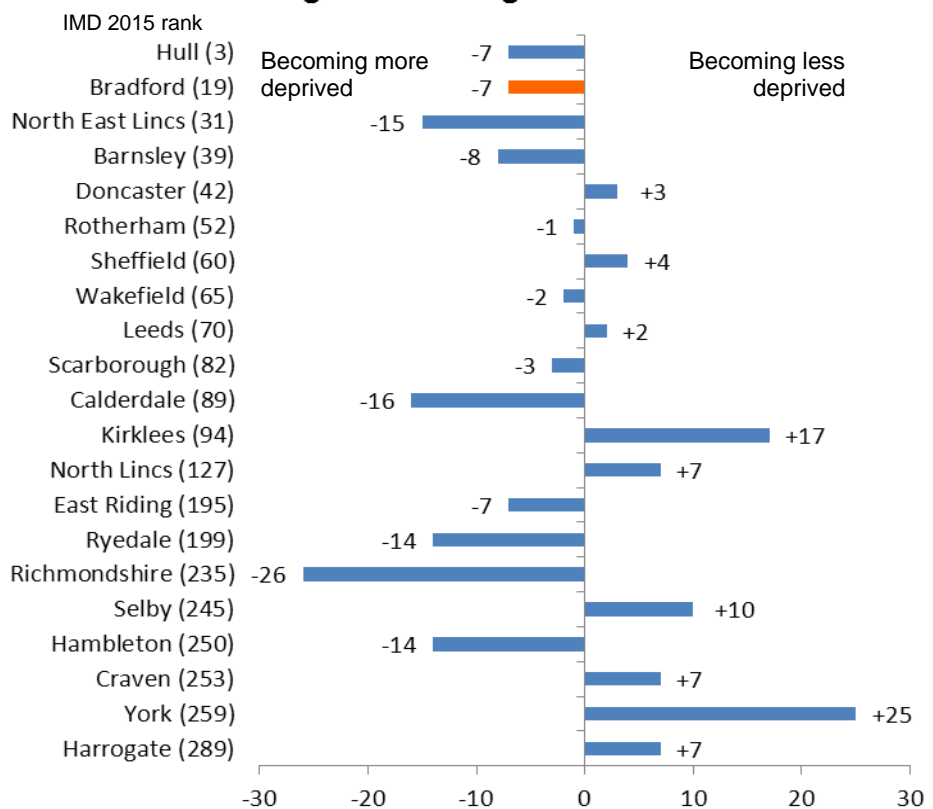
2. Key findings

The IMD 2015 places Bradford as the 19th most deprived district nationally (where 1 is the most deprived authority and 326 is the least deprived). Bradford's position relative to other English districts has worsened by seven places since IMD 2010.

Of the 31 districts in the Yorkshire and Humber region, Bradford is the second most deprived behind the City of Hull. This relative position remains unchanged from both IMD 2007 and IMD 2010. A number of districts

have improved their positions in the ranking: Doncaster, Sheffield, Leeds, Kirklees, North Lincolnshire, Craven, York, Harrogate. All other districts in Yorkshire & Humber have worsened.

**Index of Multiple Deprivation
Changes in ranking 2010 to 2015**



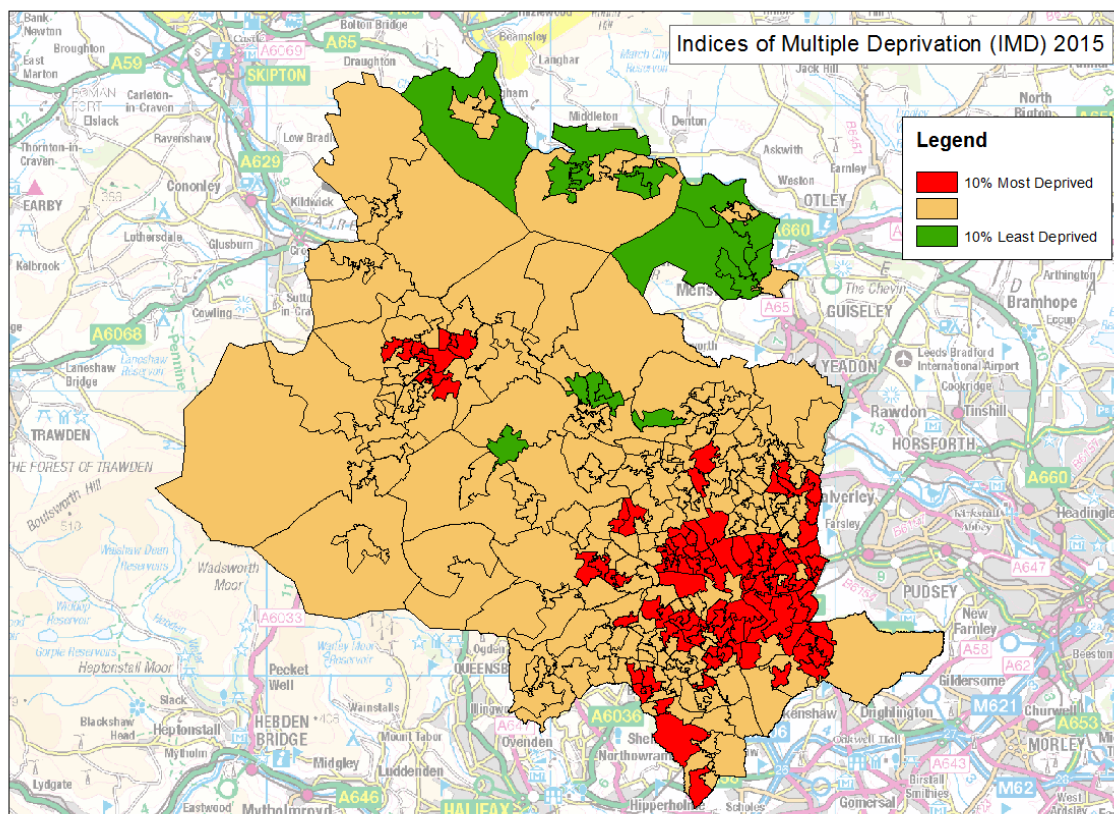
3. Bradford District – most and least deprived LSOAs

The IMD can be used to identify pockets of deprivation within the Bradford District. The map on the next page highlights the most and least deprived LSOAs.

The pattern of deprivation remains unchanged from previous indices. Bradford has four LSOAs which are consistently within the most deprived 1% of areas nationally based on the IMD updates for 2015, 2010, 2007 and 2004.

The most deprived areas are concentrated in and around central Bradford, in outlying Bradford housing estates such as Holme Wood, Ravenscliffe, Buttershaw and Allerton and in Keighley.

The least deprived areas are found mainly to the north of the district in Ilkley, Burley in Wharfedale and Menston, but also Bingley and rural villages to the west of the district.



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Public Health Analysis Team, Bradford

In terms of employment deprivation, Bradford ranks 6th most employment deprived in England, this the same position as in both 2007 and 2010.

On the income deprivation measure, Bradford marks 5th most income deprived local authority in England, this is the same position as in 2010.

4. Limitations

The IMD 2015 does not measure absolute deprivation, but allows areas to be compared against each other. Similarly the difference between 2010 and 2015 rankings show relative changes in deprivation (compared to elsewhere), not absolute changes.

Most of the data underpinning the IMD 2015 relates to 2012/13.

5. Further information

The full datasets and guidance documents can be downloaded from the Government website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

The Government has also launched an app which maps the indices for each LSOA in England

<http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.htm>

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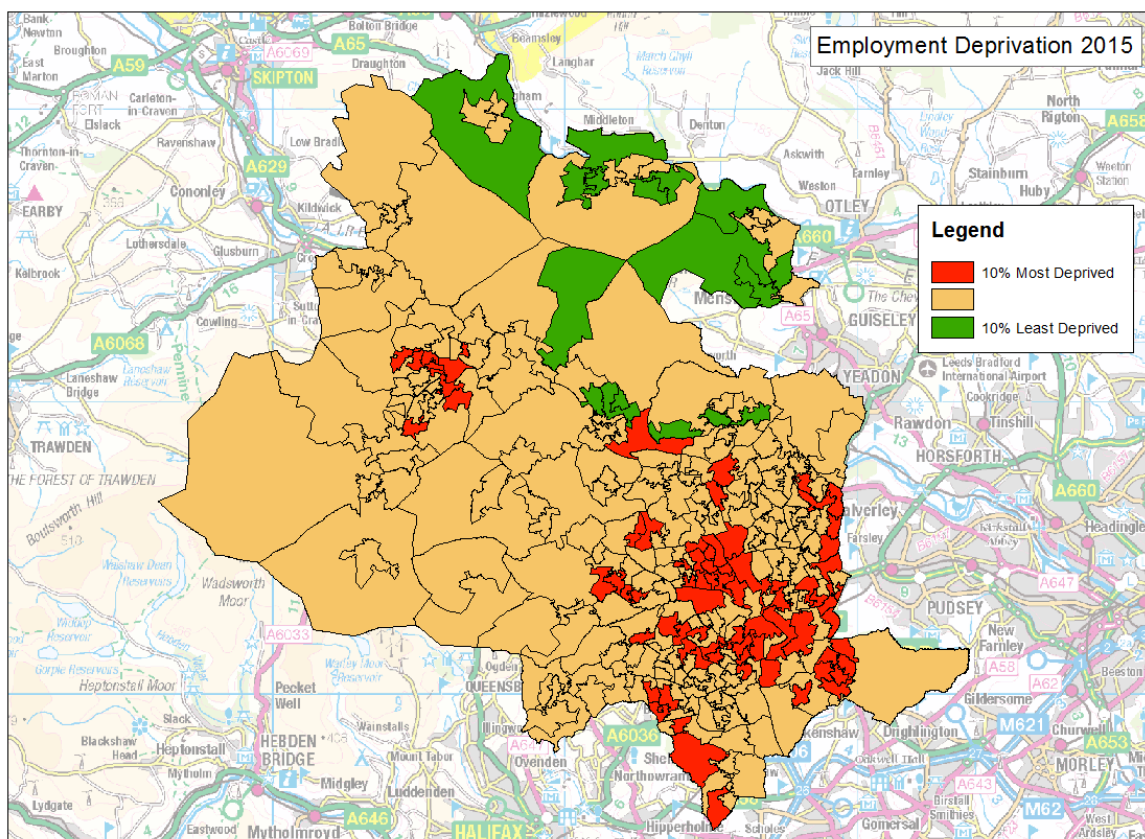
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6. Employment Deprivation

The Employment Domain looks at employment deprivation. This domain makes up 22.5% of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation. It measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

Bradford District ranks 6th most employment deprived local authority in terms of Rank of Employment Scale in England. This measures the actual number of people experiencing employment deprivation and is the same position as in IMD 2010.

76 of the District's LSOAs fall within the top 10% most employment deprived in England and 133,024 people live in these areas. 17 of the District's LSOAs fall within the 10% least deprived in England and 26,672 people live in these areas.



The map above shows that the most deprived areas are located in and around central Bradford and Keighley and that the least deprived areas are located in the Aire and Wharfe valleys.

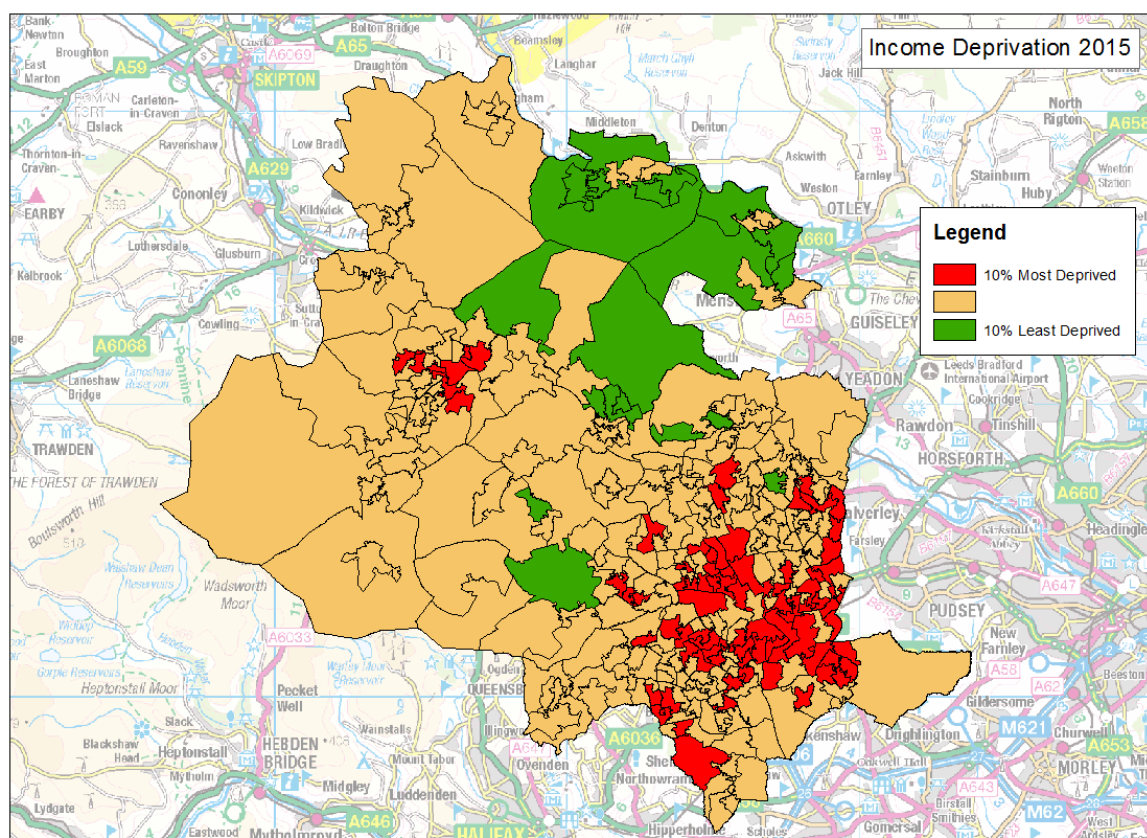
Families experiencing employment deprivation are also very likely to experience income deprivation.

7. Income Deprivation

The Income Domain captures the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation. This domain makes up 22.5% of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation. It measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation related to low income. The definition of low income which is used includes both people who are out-of-work and those that are in work, but have low earnings (and satisfy the respective means test).

Bradford District ranks 5th most income deprived local authority in terms of Rank of Income Scale in England. This measures the actual number of people experiencing income deprivation and is the same position as in IMD 2010.

80 of the District's LSOAs fall within the 10% most income deprived in England with a population of 140,345. 20 of the District's LSOAs fall within the 10% least deprived with a population of 31,299.



The map above shows that the most deprived areas are located in and around central Bradford and Keighley and that the least deprived areas are located in the Aire and Wharfe valleys and villages to the north and west of central Bradford.

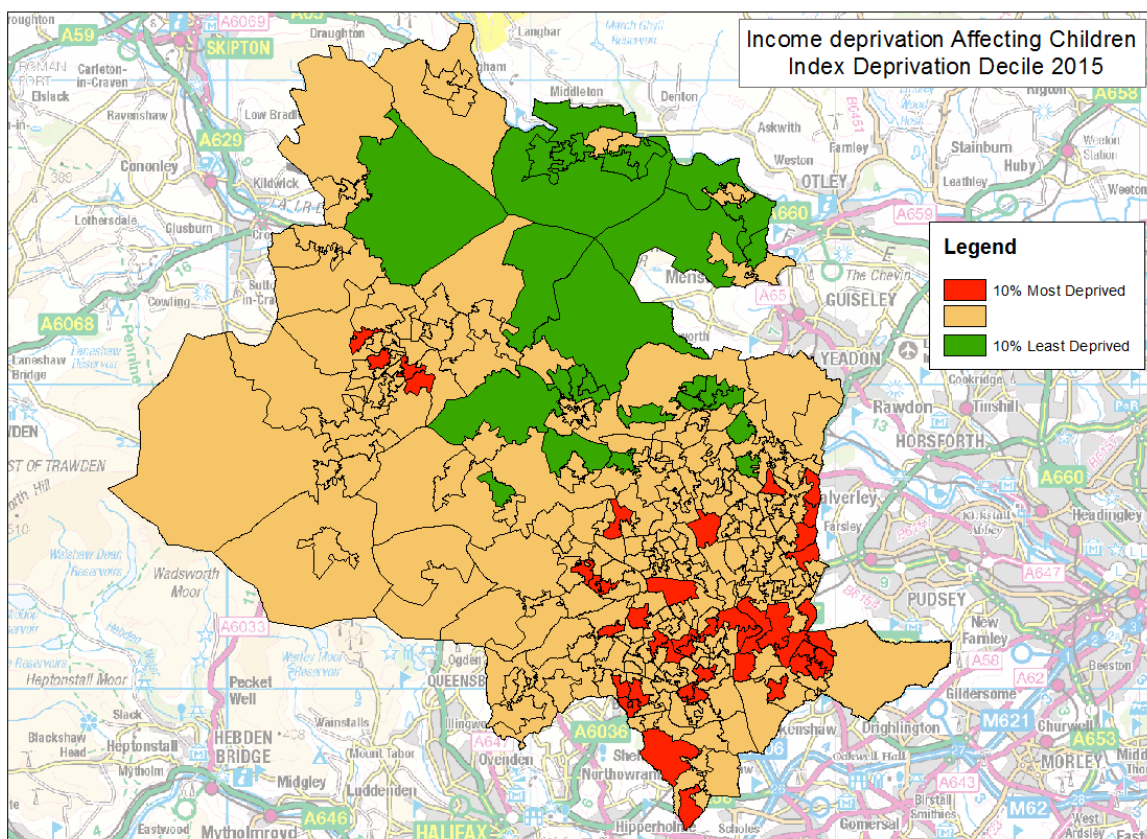
There are two sub-sets of the Income Deprivation Domain - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP). More information about these indices is provided on the following pages:

8. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Indicator (IDACI)

The IDACI measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 who live in income deprived areas as a result of low income. Income deprivation is based on numbers of people who are out of work, or in work but on low earnings. It is a supplementary indicator that sits alongside the IMD and does not add any weight to the overall IMD.

43 of the district's LSOAs fall into the 10% most deprived in the whole of England. 19,465 0-15 year olds reside in these areas. This is very similar to the proportion in 2010.

The following map illustrates the areas which are in the 10% most and least deprived areas in England. Higher rates of deprivation are seen around the city and Keighley Central. Lower levels of deprivation are shown to the north of the district, and in particular to the north east.



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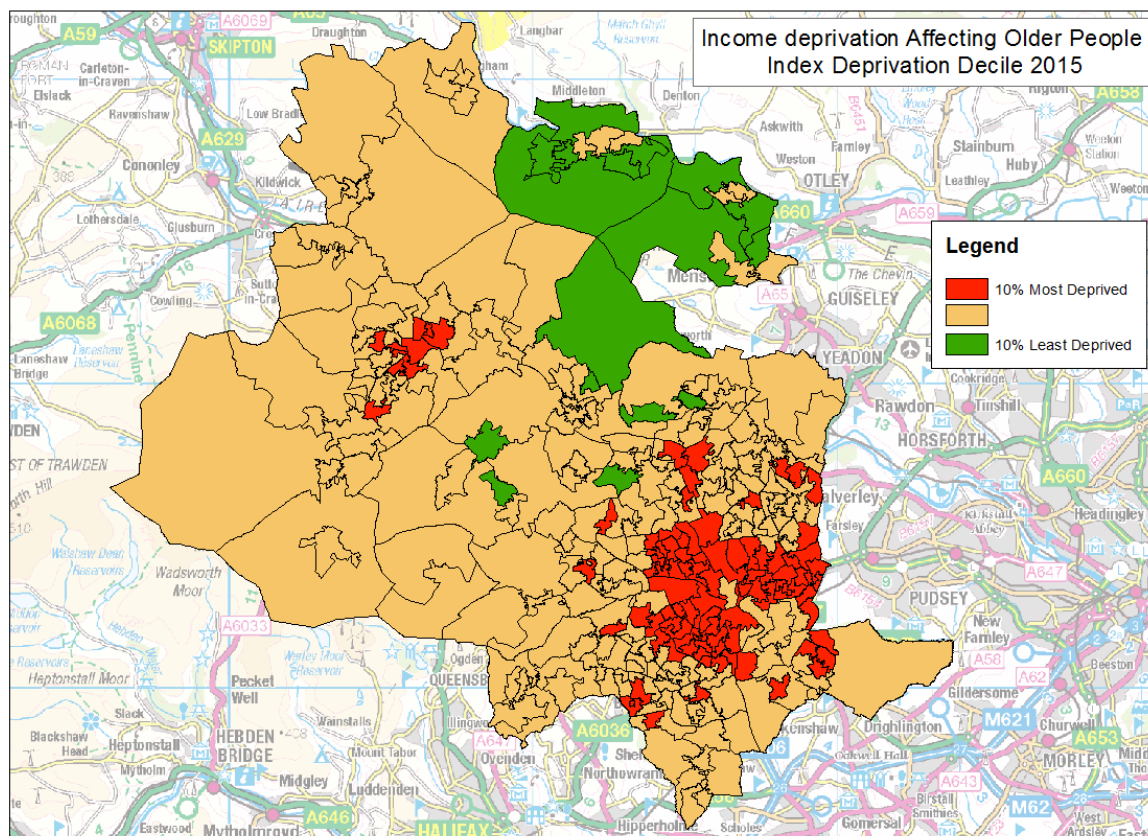
Public Health Analysis Team, Bradford

The map above shows that the most deprived areas are located in and around central Bradford and Keighley and that the least deprived areas are located in the Aire and Wharfe valleys and villages to the north and west of central Bradford.

9. Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Indicator (IDAOP)

The IDAOP measures the proportion of those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. This is calculated similarly to the IDACI in that it is based on those either out of work or in work but on low earnings.

93 of the district's LSOAs fall in the 10% most deprived areas in the whole of England. 19,586 people aged 60 and over live in these areas. The proportion is similar to that in 2010.

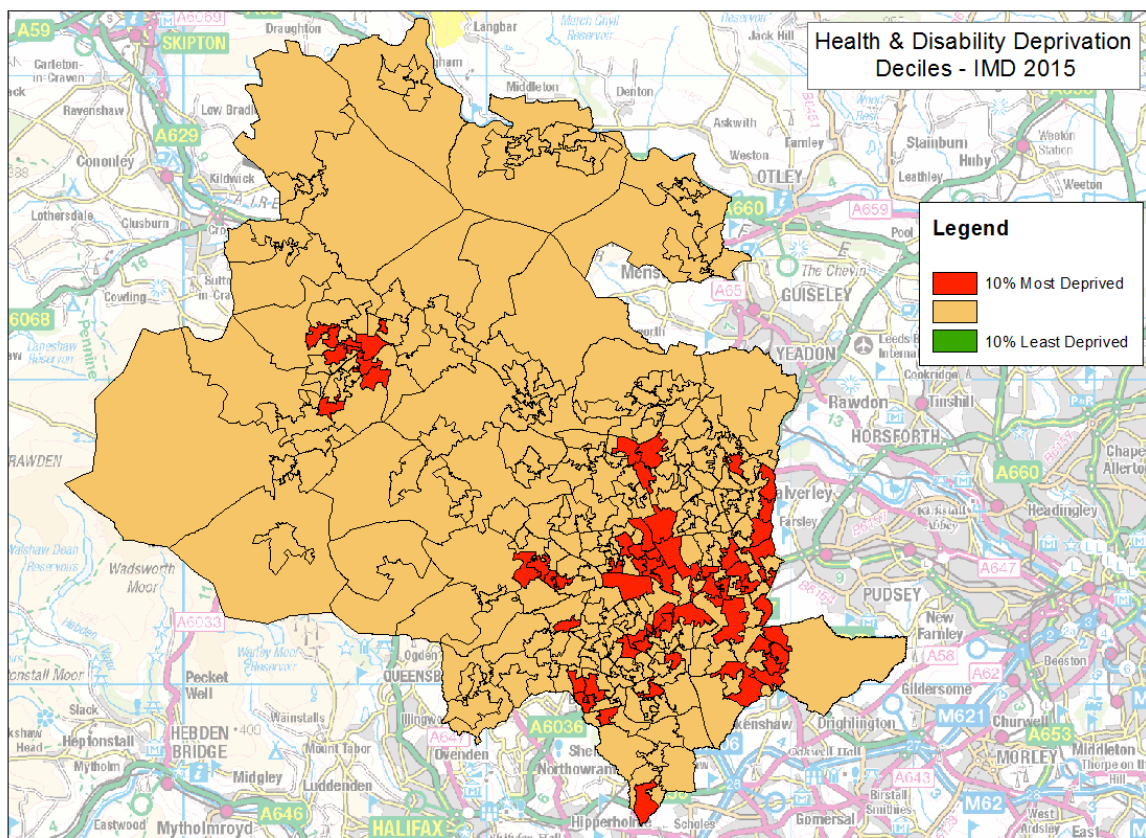


The map above illustrates the areas which are in the 10% most and least deprived across the whole of England. It highlights that the areas around the city and Keighley Central have the highest areas of deprivation which is similar to the IDACI measure. Lower levels of deprivation are shown to the north east of the district and villages to the west of central Bradford.

10. Health and Disability

The Health and Disability domain is based on the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation as a result of poor health and disability. This domain makes up 13.5% of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation. It measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health.

61 of the district's LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived areas in the whole of England and 103,678 people live in these areas. The proportion of LSOAs that fall into this category has decreased since the previous IMD release, from 26.7% in 2010 to 19.7% in 2015.

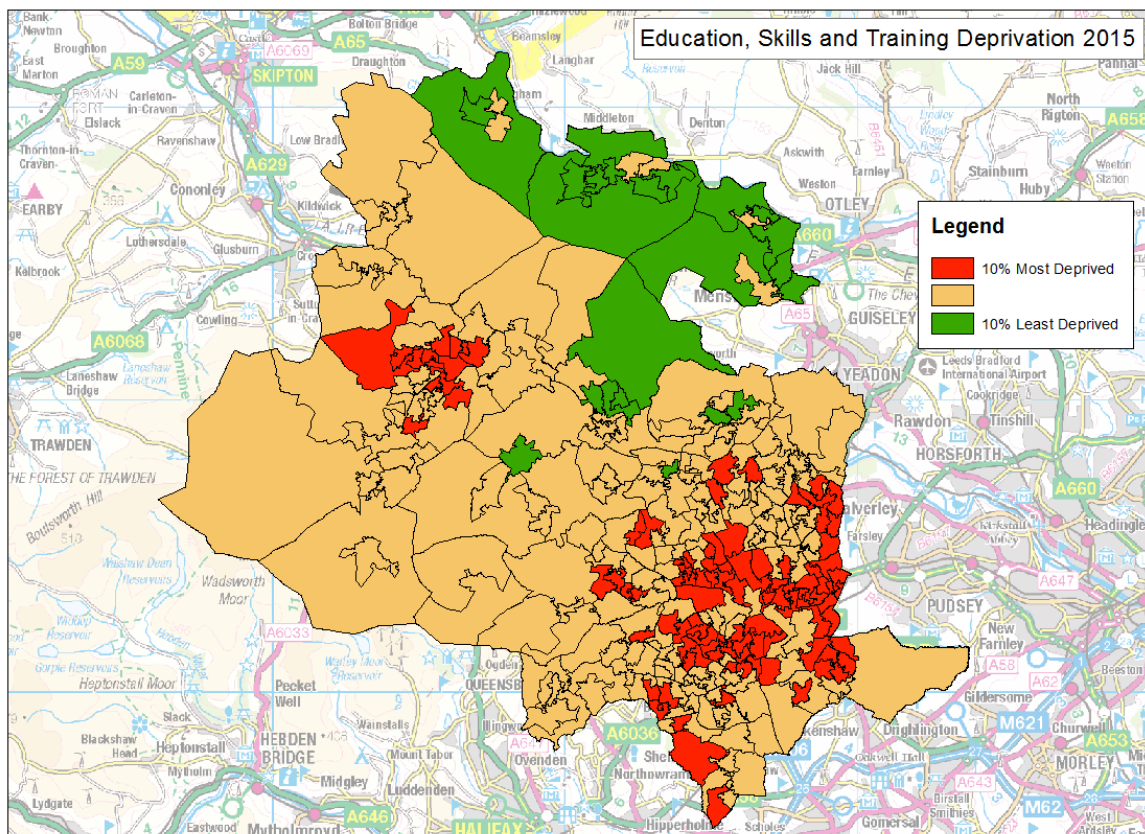


The map above shows the proportion of the District which is in the 10% most deprived areas within the whole of England. It highlights that there are pockets of deprivation around Bradford city centre and Keighley. The map also illustrates that there are no areas within Bradford which are within the 10% least deprived in England (as these would be in green). It is important to note that 42% of the total population falls into the 20% most deprived in the whole of England.

11. Education, Skills and Training Domain

The Education, Skills and Training Domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training. This domain makes up 13.5% of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation. It measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population.

In 2010 there were 95 LSOAs in Bradford within the 10% most deprived for the education, training and skills domain and 25 in the 10% least deprived. By 2015 the position in Bradford has worsened with 101 LSOAs in the 10% most deprived with a population of 179,925 and 23 LSOAs in the 10% least deprived with a population of 35,595.



The map above shows that the most deprived areas are located in and around central Bradford and Keighley and that the least deprived areas are located in the Aire and Wharfe valleys.

The indicators fall into two sub domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. The domains broadly consist of:

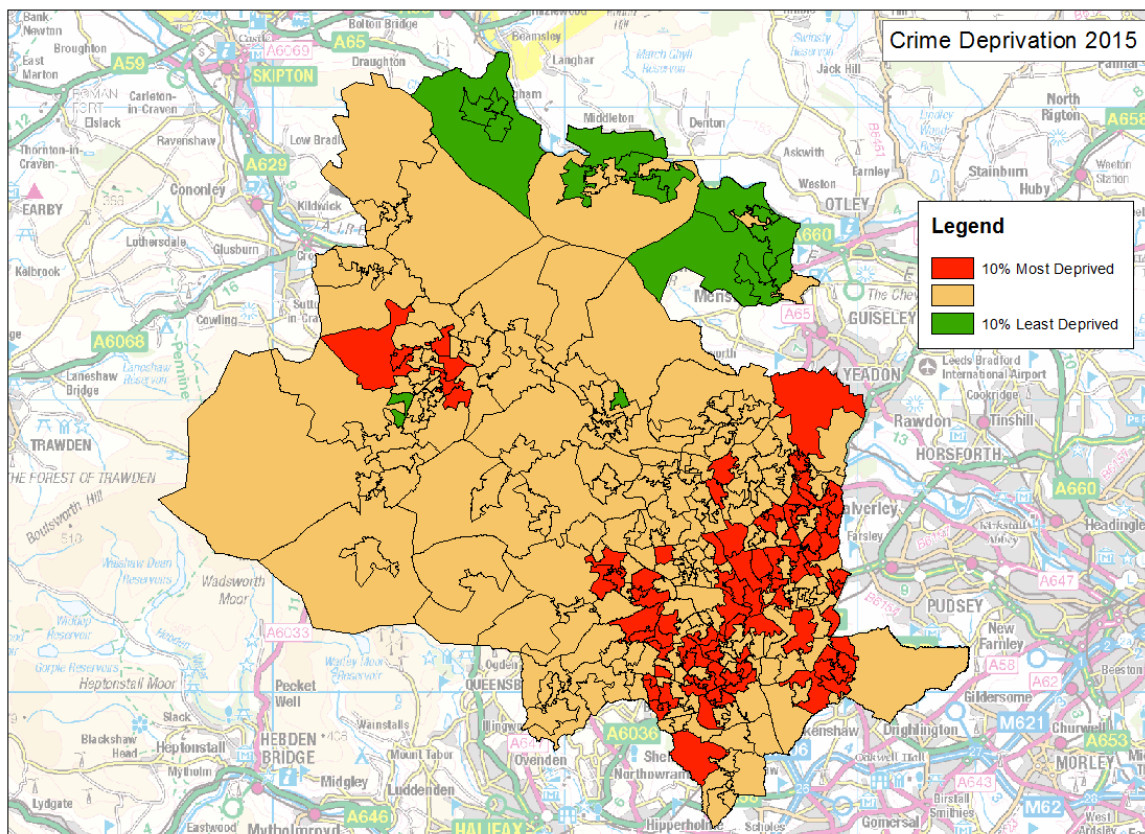
Children and Young People sub-domain - This measures Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 attainment, secondary school absence, staying on in education after 16, young people under 21 not entering higher education. In 2015 there are 66 LSOAs in Bradford within the 10% most deprived for this sub-domain with a population of children and young people of 30,651.

Adult Skills sub-domain - This measures the proportion of working age adults with no or low qualifications and those who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well. In 2015 there are 105 LSOAs in Bradford within the 10% most deprived for this sub-domain with a population of people aged 16+ of 135,138.

12. Crime

The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level. This domain makes up 9.3% of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation. This domain is comprised of the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types: burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence.

In 2010 there were 71 LSOAs in the 10% most deprived for crime domain and 14 LSOAs in the 10% least deprived. By 2015 there are 84 LSOAs in the 10% most deprived with a population of 140,570 and 16 LSOAs in the 10% least deprived with a population of 23,514.



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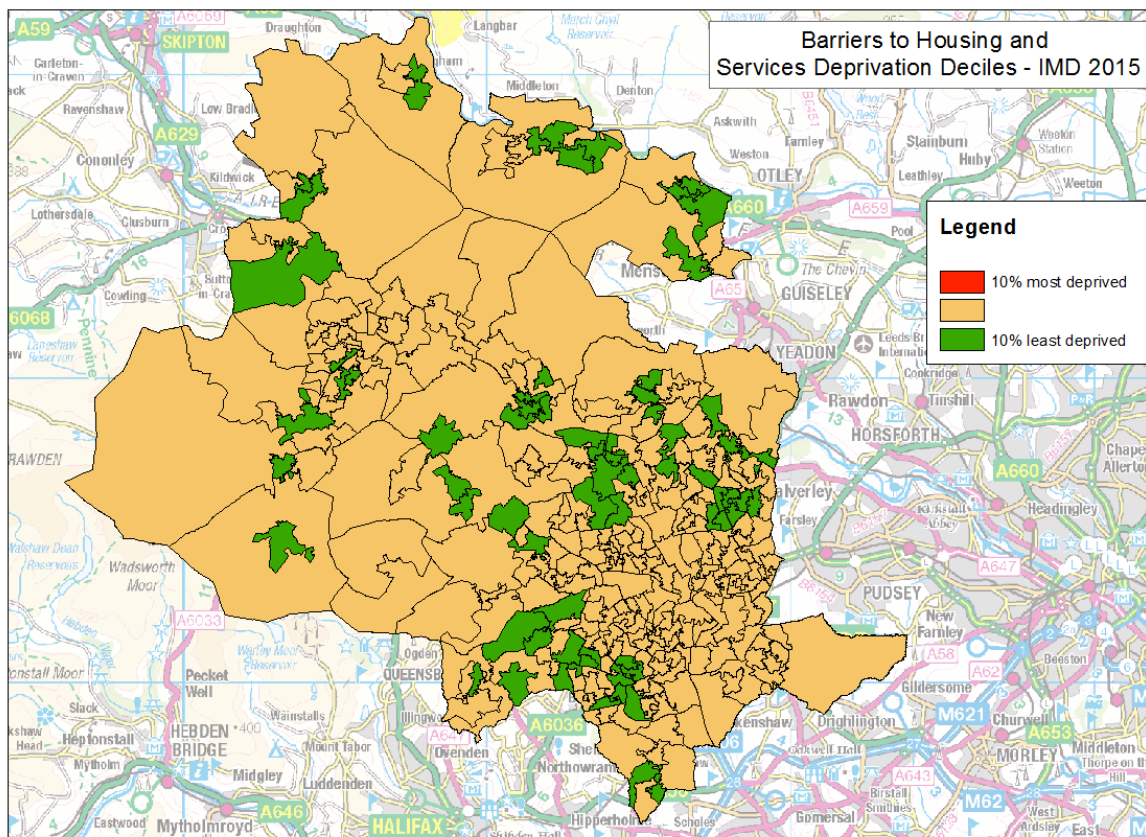
Public Health Analysis Team, Bradford

The map above shows that the areas with the highest reported crime rates are located in and around central Bradford and Keighley and that the areas with the lowest reported crime rates are located in the Aire and Wharfe valleys.

13. Barriers to Housing and Services

The Barriers to Housing and Services domain measures accessibility, in both physical and financial terms. The domain is split into two main sections: the 'Geographical Barriers' which include the actual position of services, and 'Wider Barriers' which include economic aspects such as the affordability of housing. This makes up 9.3% of the whole IMD index.

There are no LSOAs within Bradford which are in the 10% most deprived in the whole of England for this domain; this has changed very little since the previous report in 2010. However, the proportion in the 10% least deprived in the whole of England has increased. This may be an indication that Bradford has become less deprived in absolute terms. However, it may also mean that other areas have declined more markedly than Bradford, thus affecting only the assessment of Bradford's deprivation in relative terms.



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The map above highlights the results indicating that there were no areas of Bradford and district in the 10% most deprived in England.

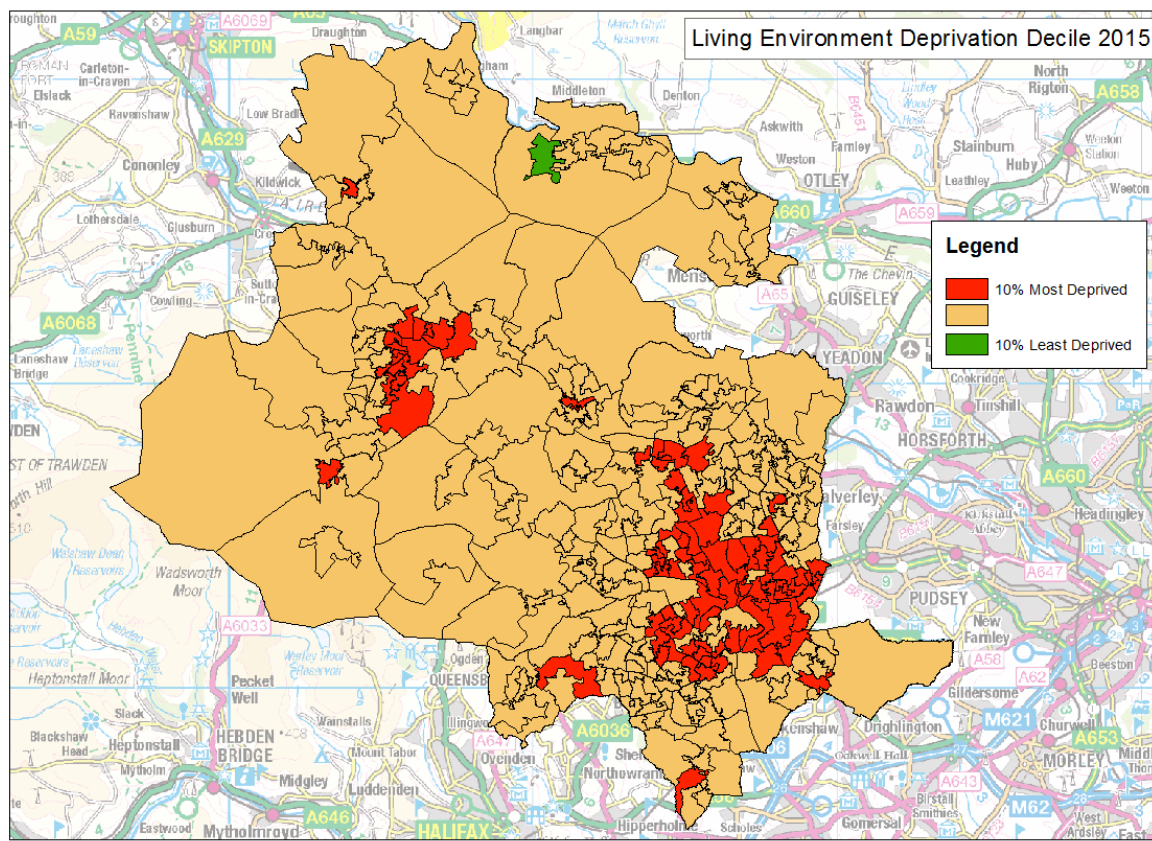
5 of the district's LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived for geographical barriers, and 16 LSOAs in the 10% most deprived for wider barriers.

14. Living Environment

The Living Environment Domain looks at the environmental quality of the area. This domain makes up 9.3% of the total IMD measurement. There are two areas which make up the measurement - the 'indoor' and 'outdoor' living environment. The 'indoor' includes factors that affect the quality of the housing, and the 'outdoor' includes factors such as air quality and safety on the roads.

89 of the District's LSOAs fall into the 10% most deprived in the whole of England 162,836 of the district's population live in these areas. 28.7% of the current population live in the most deprived 10% of areas, compared to 37.5% in 2010.

The following map highlights the LSOAs which are in the 10% most and 10% least deprived areas in the whole of England. It highlights that there is only one area that falls into the 10% least deprived - however in 2010 no LSOAs fell into this category.



89 of the District's LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived areas within the whole of England for the 'indoor' environment domain. This is considerably lower for the 'outdoor' domain with 32 in the most deprived 10%. There are no areas that fall into the 20% least deprived for the outdoor domain, and 7 in the least deprived 20% for the indoor domain.