

Ending Child Poverty: everybody's business

An assessment of:

- **children living in poverty**
- **the effects of living in poverty**
- **and the barriers to breaking the poverty cycle in Bradford District**



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1. Introduction

Childhood experience lays the foundations for later life. Growing up in poverty can damage physical, cognitive, social and emotional development, which are all determinants of outcomes in adult life. While some children who grow up in low income households will go on to achieve their full potential, many others will not. Tackling child poverty will help to improve children's lives today, and it will also enhance their life chances: enabling them to make the most of their talents, achieve their full potential in life and pass on the benefits to their own children.¹

Child Poverty means growing up in a low income household. When children and families experience poverty and deprivation, they have a standard of living that is well below average and which most people would consider unacceptable in Britain today. Tackling income poverty and material deprivation must be at the heart of the agenda for promoting fairness and opportunity for all.

The research evidence shows that low income and material deprivation are at the core of a complex cycle of interaction between material resources, environmental factors and family circumstances which harm children's healthy development and prevents children in poor families enjoying and achieving in childhood. Poverty blights children's lives and prevents them fulfilling their potential leading to intergenerational cycles of poverty and disadvantage.

Following extensive consultation *Measuring Child Poverty*² set out a new tiered approach to measuring child poverty in the UK over the long-term:

- *Absolute* low income: this indicator measures whether the poorest families are seeing their income rise in real terms. The level is fixed as equal to the relative low-income threshold for the baseline year of 1998-99 expressed in today's prices;
- *Relative* low income: this measures whether the poorest families are keeping pace with the growth of incomes in the economy as a whole. This indicator measures the number of children living in households below 60 per cent of contemporary median equivalised household income; and
- *Material* deprivation and low income combined: this indicator provides a wider measure of people's living standards. This indicator measures the number of children living in households that are both materially deprived and have an income below 70 per cent of contemporary median equivalised household income.

The Government monitors child poverty against all three measures with a target attached to the relative low-income measure, recognising that when family income falls below that of others in society, this has additional negative outcomes including inequality of opportunity and social exclusion.³

¹ Ending Child Poverty: Everybody's business

² *Measuring Child Poverty*, Department for Work and Pensions, December 2003

³ Ending Child Poverty: Everybody's business

2. Measuring Poverty in Bradford District

The vast majority of data that is available describes relative poverty and is related to means-tested benefits. The main caveat to be applied to this kind of measure is that benefits often need to be applied for; and if a family is living in poverty but there are barriers to them applying for the relevant benefits then they will not appear in the statistics.

There is little or no data available around material or absolute poverty for the Bradford District.

For the purposes of this document Child Poverty is defined as the proportion of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income (including benefits) is less than 60 per cent of the median income, or families in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance

Low income families are defined as those receiving Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit or where the family is out of work (whether the total income is above or below 60% median threshold).

Children who are eligible for Free School Meals is a recognised proxy measure for children living in poverty. This measure has also been used throughout this document; in particular to demonstrate the poorer outcomes of those living in poverty.

Any measures which relate solely to household income or means-tested benefits cannot describe the actual conditions in which children live or their quality of life. A low income household may not necessarily provide children with a low standard of living (undeclared income and savings may supplement earnings). Conversely a higher income household may in fact have a low standard of living if the needs of children are not prioritised above other household spending.

The Child Wellbeing Index (CWI) is perhaps the closest approximation of material deprivation available to us. The CWI is composed of seven individual measures covering the circumstances and conditions in which children are living. It extends beyond household income and includes measures of crime and the quality of the immediate environment, as well as outcome measures such as education.

3. Summary of Issues

3.1. Children Affected By Poverty

3.1.1. District wide

- Over 30% of children in the District live in poverty, that's almost one in three; rising to two in three in some areas. This equates to 40,800 children aged 0-18.
- Over 60% of children in the District live in low-income households compared to 44% nationally.
- The proportion and number of children living in the District is growing. If all things were to remain equal and the child poverty rate was to remain at 31.4% by 2031 the number of children living in poverty would increase by almost 13,000. All things will not remain equal and the proportion of children living in poverty is increasing meaning that the number of children living in poverty is expected to increase even further.

3.1.2. Geography

- Half of all the children living in poverty in the District live in just 6 wards:
Manningham
Bradford Moor
Little Horton
Bowling & Barkerend
City
Toller
- The disparity between different Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) is stark, ranging from 1% of children living in poverty in parts of Ilkley, Wharfedale and Craven Wards to 68% in parts of Bowling & Barkerend and Little Horton.
- The wards which saw the biggest increase in numbers of children living in poverty between 2006 and 2007 were:
Manningham
Bowling & Barkerend
Little Horton
Bradford Moor
Toller
Heaton
Keighley Central
City

3.1.3. Demography

- Families with four or more children are more likely to be living in poverty than those with 1, 2 or 3 children.
- Roughly equal numbers of children living in poverty come from families headed by a couple as by lone parents. However, as the proportion of children living in poverty in an area grows the likelihood of them coming from a family headed by a couple increases.
- Tong appears to be an exception to the rules; larger proportions of the children living in poverty there come from smaller families and come from families headed by a lone parent.

- Bradford District has a higher proportion of children living in poverty in families headed by a couple who are claiming Working Tax Credit than nationally.

3.2. Effects of living in poverty

- Children born in the most deprived areas of Bradford District are more likely to have shorter lives than those born in the least; they are also more likely to die in their first year of life.
- Children born to mothers living in the most deprived areas are less likely to be breastfed;
Babies who are not breastfed are more likely to:
 - Develop a number of conditions including gastrointestinal, respiratory and urinary tract infections.
 - Be hospitalised as the result of infection.
 - Have a higher prevalence of high blood pressure, high cholesterol, obesity and type-2 diabetes.
- Rates of teenage conceptions are higher in the more deprived areas. Children born to teenage parents are more likely to experience poverty and poor health outcomes creating a negative cycle whereby each generation suffers increasingly poor health outcomes.
- Children living in the most deprived areas are likely to experience poor oral health which has a number of impacts:
 - Pain, discomfort, sleepless nights and time off school
 - Problems with communicating
 - Low self-esteem and social confidence
 - Difficulties enjoying a variety of foods
- Early indications show that obesity is linked to poverty; as deprivation increases so does poverty. Research suggests that the working-age obese may be 15-20% less likely to be in employment than the non-obese, other things being equal.
- Higher numbers of children living in areas of deprivation are subject to child protection plans than those living in less deprived areas.
- As deprivation increases the chances of a child achieving good levels of development at Foundation Stage decreases; they are also more likely to fall into the lowest scoring 20%.
- Children who are eligible for Free School Meals are less likely to do as well at Key Stages 2 and 4 than their peers. They are also less likely to do well after statutory education; fewer achieve full level 2 or 3 qualifications and more fall into the NEET category (Not in Education Employment or Training).
- Children living in deprived areas are more likely to enter the Youth Justice System than those living in less deprived areas.

3.3. Barriers to progress

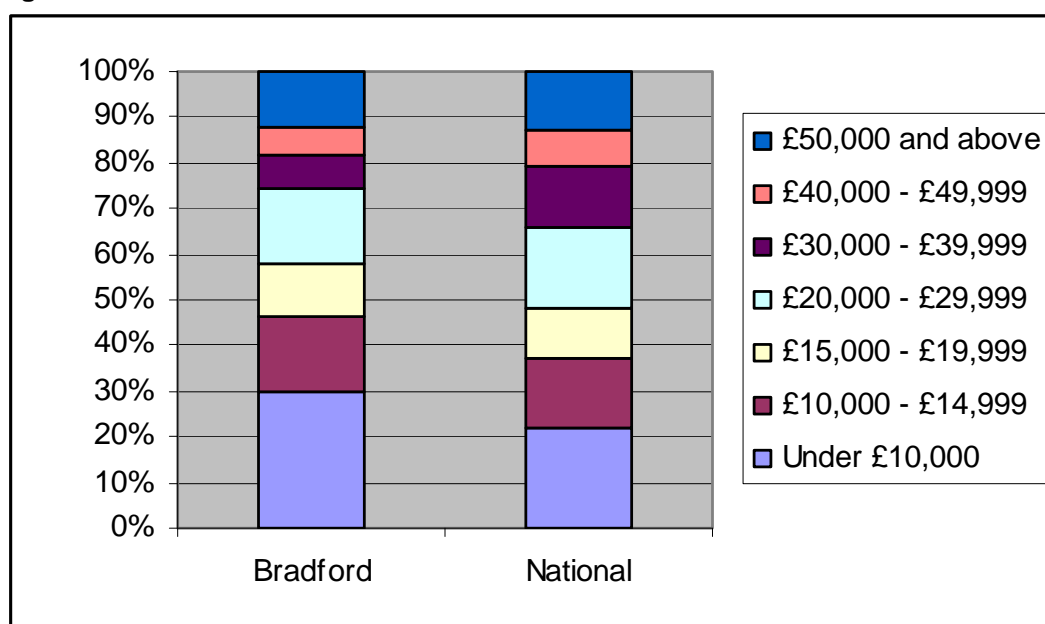
- While there are a large number of skilled people living in the District, there are also around 52,000 people with no qualifications at all. This represents around 18% of the adult working age population, and is the highest proportion of all districts in the Leeds City Region.

- Nearly 1 in 3 people of working age in Bradford are out of work and 19% of the District's working age population is claiming out of work benefits.
- The numbers of Job Seeker Allowance (JSA) claimants are increasing and more are moving into long term unemployment.
- Average weekly earnings are 20% below that of the national average.
- 30% of households have an annual income of £10,000 or less compared with 22% nationally.
- The average house price in the District is £105,603; this is lower than the national average. 41% of private sector dwellings are deemed non-decent; this is much higher than the national average. The fact that the average income in the District is much lower than that nationally makes it much harder for families to repair and improve their homes.
- 55% of dwellings occupied by households from the Black and Minority Ethnic community are considered non-decent.
- 28% of Bradford District's residents are under the age of 20.
- Bradford District has a growing population; by 2031 the size of the 0-19 population is projected to increase by 32%.
- Birth rates within the District are higher than the regional and national averages (81 births per 1,000 women compared to 62 and 64 respectively).
- Increase in the proportion of births to mothers who themselves were born outside the UK indicating increasing numbers of children arriving at schools who do not have English as their first language.
- The number of migrant workers registering to work in the District each year has doubled since 2005; the numbers coming from some A8 countries, Poland and Slovakia continue to increase.
- The proportion of children in schools with a Special Educational Need (SEN) is higher than that of the regional and national averages and is increasing at a faster rate.

4. Demographics

- Bradford District is the 32nd (out of 354) most deprived Local Authority District in the country according to the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation. 42% of the District's population live in the 20% most deprived areas in the country. 10% of the District is in the 3% most deprived areas nationally and 5% is in the 1% most deprived areas.
- In April 2010, 34,300 children lived in households where no parents were in work (16,200 families).
- 20% of the children educated in the District by Local Education Authority maintained schools are eligible for Free School Meals.

Figure 1: Household Income in Bands



Source: 2007 Private Sector House Condition Survey & Family Resources Survey 2005/06

In 2009 the average gross weekly pay for full time workers was £410; 10% lower than the regional average and 20% below the national average.

The average hourly pay for full time workers was 11% and 21% below that of the regional and nationally averages respectively.

Table 1: Earnings by residence - 2009

	Bradford (pounds)	Yorkshire and The Humber (pounds)	Great Britain (pounds)
Gross weekly pay			
Full-time workers	409.9	452.4	491.0
Male full-time workers	454.6	491.3	534.4
Female full-time workers	357.2	395.3	426.6
Hourly pay			
Full-time workers	10.25	11.41	12.47
Male full-time workers	10.92	11.98	13.16
Female full-time workers	9.56	10.60	11.45

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis

Note: Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area.

As at November 2009 18.8% of the District's working age population were claiming out of work benefits; this is higher than both the regional and national averages.

The largest numbers of claimants were claiming Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and incapacity benefits; this is reflected regionally and nationally.

Figure 2: Working-age client group - key benefit claimants (November 2009)

	Bradford (numbers)	Bradford (%)	Yorkshire and The Humber (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	58,060	18.8	16.8	15.8
Job seekers	14,960	4.9	4.6	4.0
ESA and incapacity benefits	24,670	8.0	7.2	7.1
Lone parents	7,210	2.3	1.8	1.9
Carers	4,960	1.6	1.3	1.1
Others on income related benefits	2,020	0.7	0.5	0.5
Disabled	3,540	1.1	1.1	1.0
Bereaved	690	0.2	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits†	48,870	15.8	14.2	13.4

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group

† Key out-of-work benefits consists of the groups: job seekers, incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits

Note: % is a proportion of resident working age population of area

A higher proportion of the District's working age population was claiming key out-of-work benefits than either regionally or nationally.

As at May 2010 over 15,000 (4.9%) of the District's working age population were claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) in comparison to 3.9% nationally and 4.6% regionally.

Table 2: Job Seeker Allowance Claimants - May 2010

	Bradford (numbers)	Bradford (%)	Yorkshire and The Humber (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	15,137	4.9	4.6	3.9
Males	11,051	6.8	6.5	5.4
Females	4,086	2.8	2.6	2.3

Source: ONS claimant count with rates and proportions

Note: % is a proportion of resident working age population of area and gender

64.7% of these claimants had been claiming JSA for less than 6 months, compared with 59.8% regionally and 60.6% nationally. 13.6% of these claimants had been claiming for over 12 months compared to 17.5% nationally and 17.4% regionally. This suggests that as of May 2010, Bradford

had a comparatively high proportion of recent JSA claimants, and a low proportion of long-term claimants.

Table 3: Job Seeker Allowance claimants by age and duration - May 2010

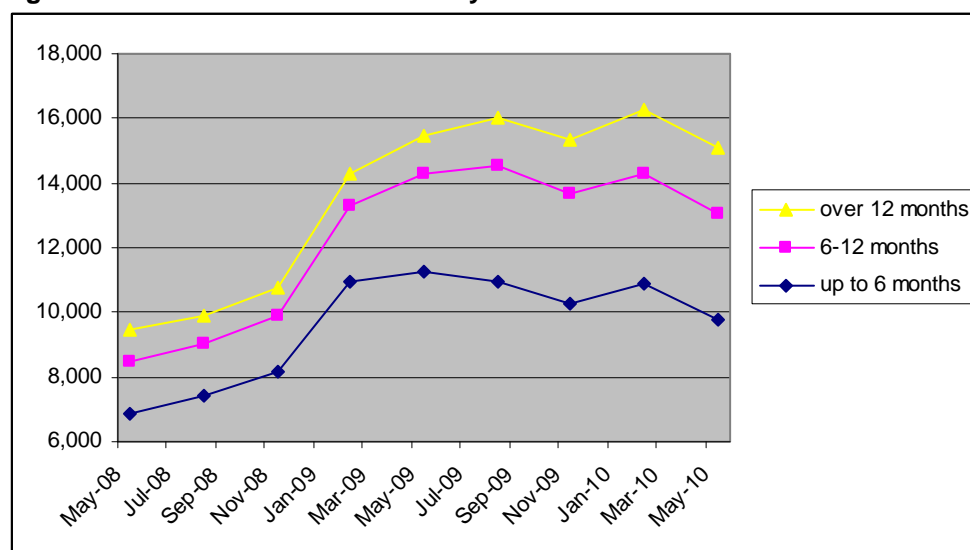
	Bradford (numbers)	Bradford (%)	Yorkshire and The Humber (%)	Great Britain (%)
By age of claimant				
Aged 18-24	4,290	28.4	29.8	27.7
Aged 25-49	8,650	57.3	55.5	56.3
Aged 50 and over	2,110	14.0	14.3	15.5
By duration of claim				
Up to 6 months	9,760	64.7	59.8	60.6
Over 6 up to 12 months	3,285	21.8	22.7	21.9
Over 12 months	2,045	13.6	17.4	17.5

Source: ONS claimant count - age and duration

Note: % is a proportion of all JSA claimants

The chart below demonstrates that over the past two years the number of claimants has risen and that the proportion of claimants claiming for 12 months or more has increased; this means that more people are moving into long term unemployment.

Figure 3: Number of JSA claimants by duration



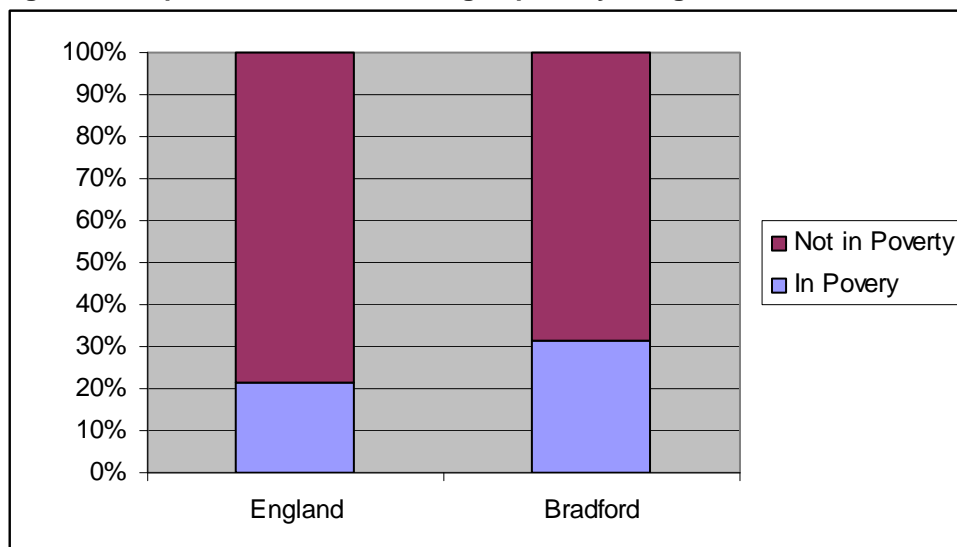
Source: ONS claimant count - age and duration

5. Children affected by poverty

Poverty is measured as the proportion of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance

In August 2007 one in three (31.4%) children were living in poverty in Bradford District that's almost 41,000 children; England wide one in five children were living in poverty.

Figure 4: Proportion of children living in poverty - August 2007



Source: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child_poverty.htm

Between 2006 and 2007 the proportion of children living in poverty increased from 29% to 31.4%, an increase of 8%. This equates to over 3,500 more children living in poverty than the year before. There was a 4% increase nationally.

Table 4: Number and proportion of children living in poverty

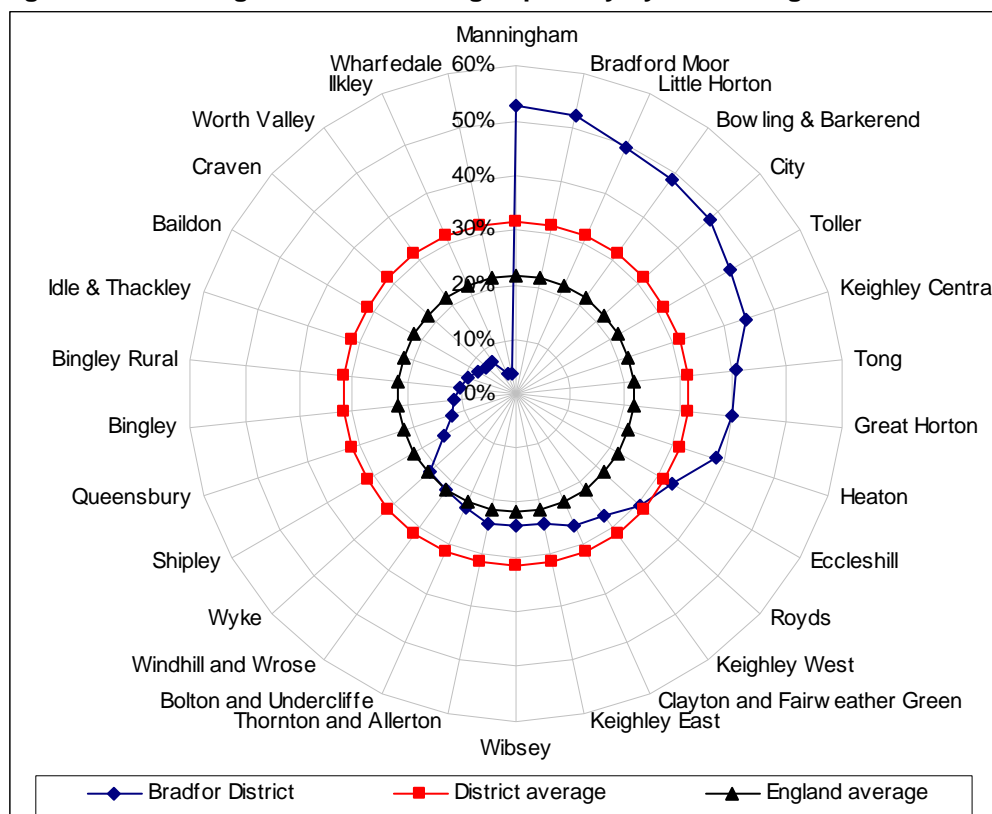
	2006		2007	
	%	Number	%	Number
Bradford	29.0%	37,280	31.4%	40,840
England	20.8%	2,298,380	21.6%	2,397,650

Source: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child_poverty.htm

In some areas of the District the increase was even more pronounced with some areas which already had high rates of child poverty seeing an increase of one third.

It can be clearly seen from the diagram below that the proportion of children living in poverty in the District varies between wards. As many as one in two children live in poverty in some wards.

Figure 5: Percentage of children living in poverty by ward - August 2007



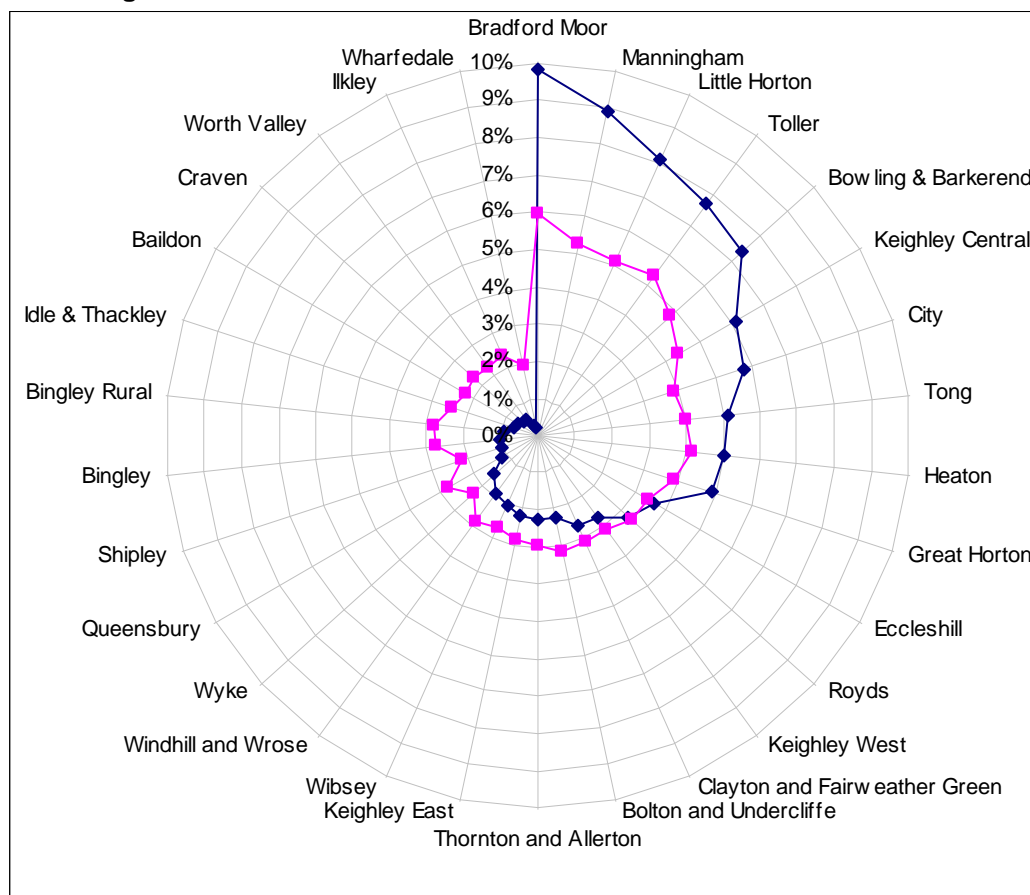
Source: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child_poverty.htm

The wards with the highest proportions of children living in poverty were:
 Manningham
 Bradford Moor
 Little Horton
 Bowling & Barkerend
 City
 Toller

Almost half of all children living in poverty in the District live in these 6 wards.

The diagram below shows the proportion of the District's total number of children in poverty living in a particular area. Anywhere where the blue line is above the pink line shows that children are disproportionately affected.

Figure 6: Percentage of children living in poverty and proportion of District's total by ward - August 2007



Source: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child_poverty.htm

Between 2006 and 2007 the wards with the biggest increase in proportion of children living in poverty were:

- City
- Bowling & Barkerend
- Manningham
- Bradford Moor
- Little Horton
- Baildon

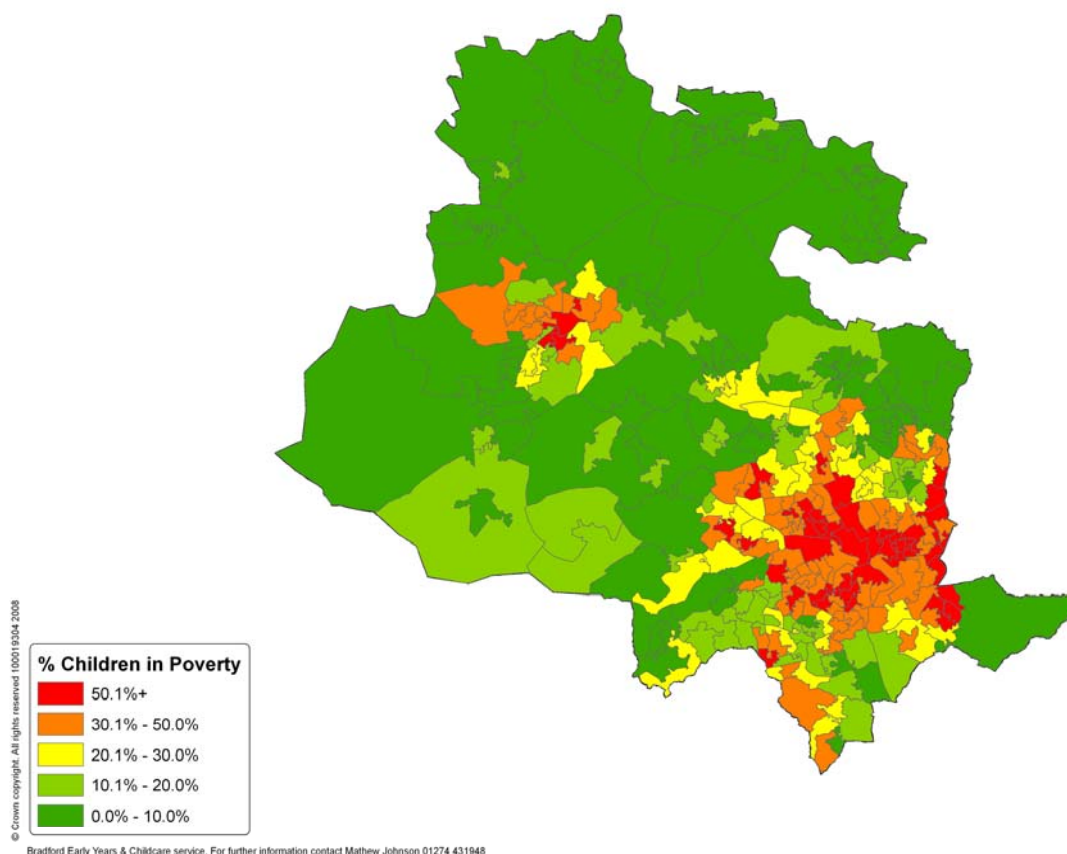
The wards with the biggest increase in numbers were:

- Manningham
- Bowling & Barkerend
- Little Horton
- Bradford Moor
- Toller
- Heaton
- Keighley Central
- City

Three quarters of the additional children living in poverty live in these 8 wards.

When looking at the data more closely it can be seen that the proportion of children living in poverty varies greatly throughout the District and within the wards also. In some areas of the District two out of three children live in poverty where as in others just 1%.

Figure 7: Percentage of children living in poverty by LSOA - August 2007



Source: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child_poverty.htm

Almost half of all the children living in poverty in the District come from one fifth of the Lower Super Output Areas.

5.1. Age

In August 2007 roughly one in three children from each age group were living in poverty.

Table 5: Number and proportion of children affected by poverty in each age group – August 2007

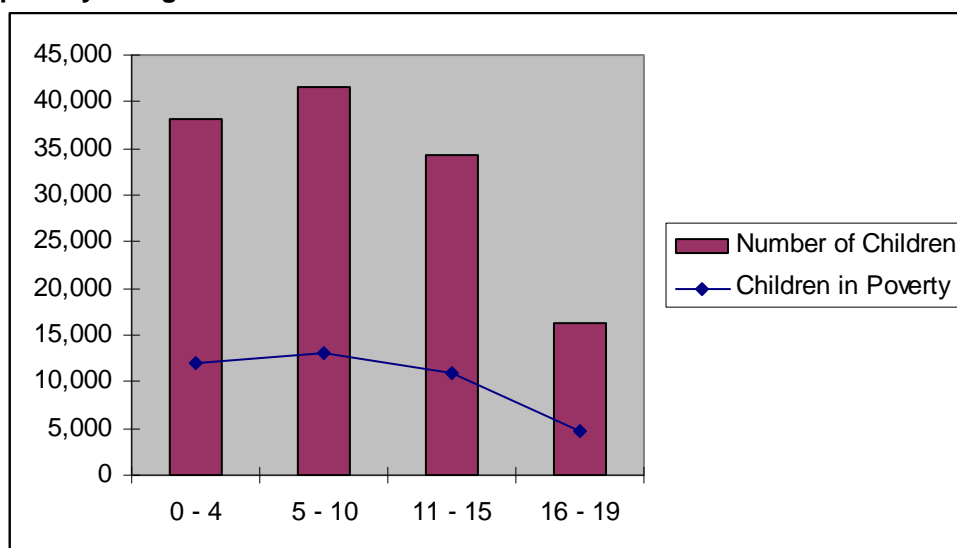
	0-4		5-10		11-15		16-19	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Bradford	32	12,095	32	13,100	32	10,990	28	4,655
England	24	712,225	22	780,475	21	648,990	16	255,960

Source: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child_poverty.htm
http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/child_benefit/geographical.htm

The largest number of children living in poverty were the 5-10's but this was also the largest cohort.

This is different from the England picture as England wide proportionally more 0-4's are affected by poverty than the other age groups.

Figure 8: Number of children in each age group and the number of children living in poverty – August 2007



Source: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child_poverty.htm
http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/child_benefit/geographical.htm

Wards where there were more 0-4 year olds living in poverty than 5-10 year olds were:

Windhill & Wrose

Tong

Eccleshill

Craven

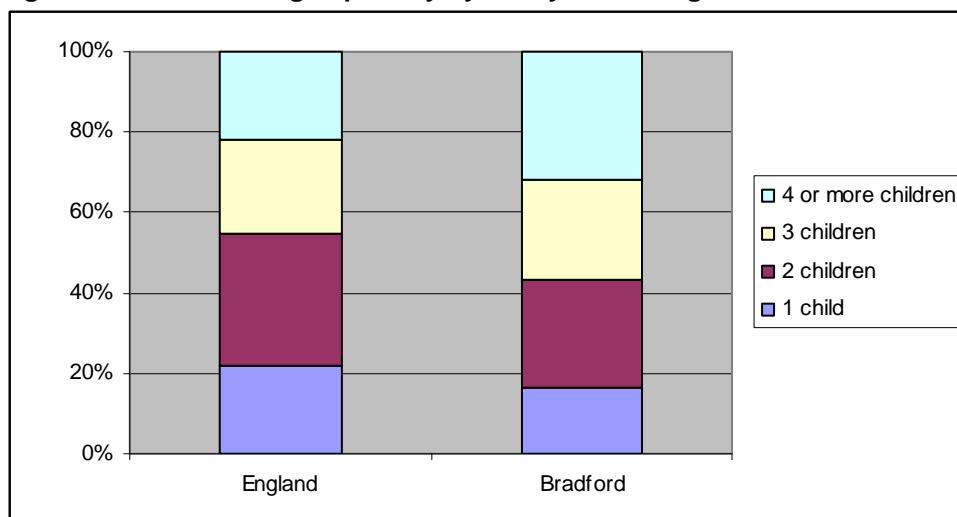
Clayton & Fairweather Green

5.2. Family Size

One in three children living in poverty in the District was living in a family of four or more children in August 2007. Children living in families of four or more children made up the largest proportion of all children living in poverty. This differs from the national picture where only 22% of the children in poverty lived in families of four or more children.

Nationally the largest proportion of children living in poverty lived in families of two children.

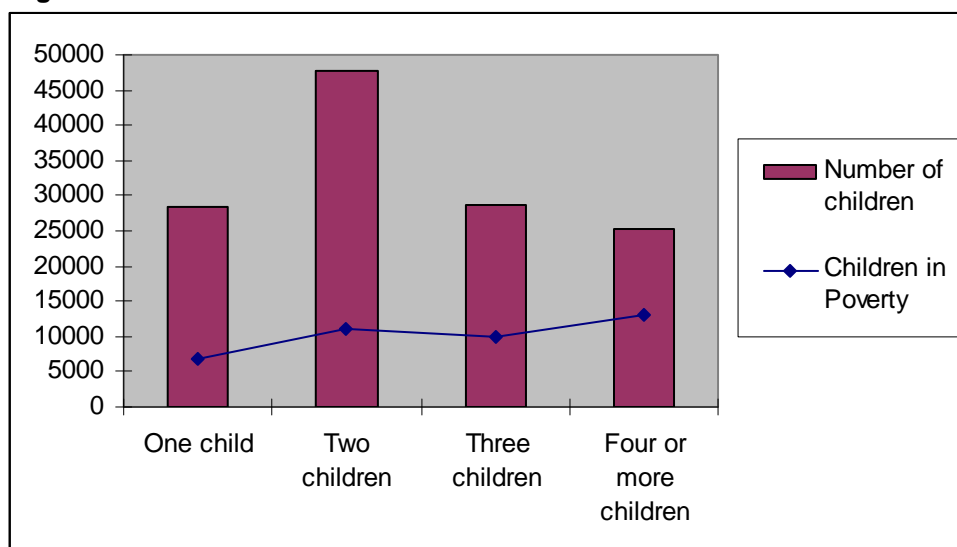
Figure 9: Children living in poverty by family size – August 2007



Source: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child_poverty.htm

Families with four or more children are also more likely to be affected by poverty. Half of families with four or more children lived in poverty compared to one in four families with one or two children.

Figure 10: Number of children by family size and number of children living in poverty - August 2007

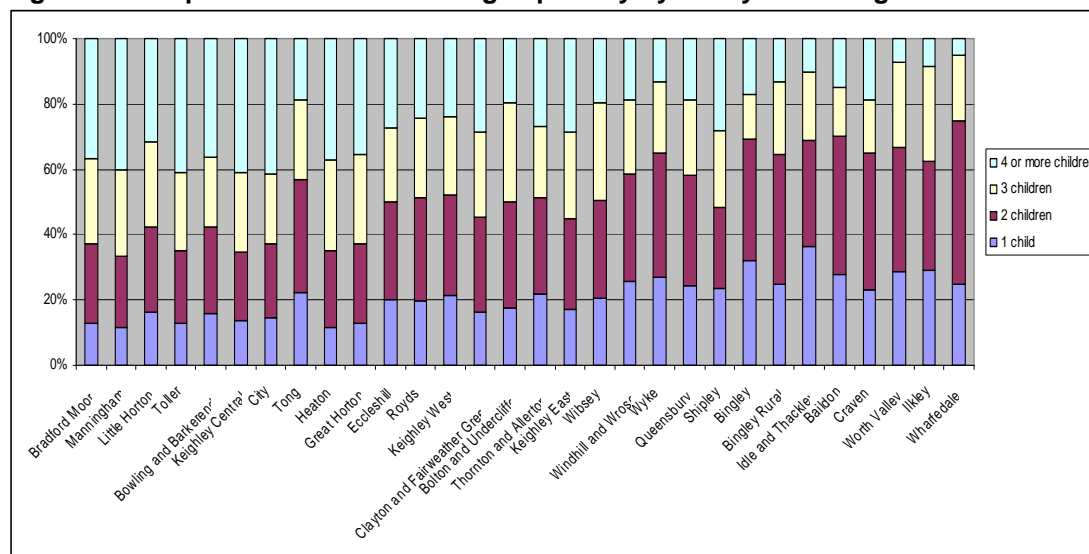


Source: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child_poverty.htm
http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/child_benefit/geographical.htm

The diagram below is ordered by 'number of children living in poverty' with the ward with the highest number (Bradford Moor) first and the ward with the least (Wharfedale) last.

It can be clearly seen that as the number of children living in poverty decreases the likelihood of them coming from a smaller family increases. Tong is an exception and has higher proportions of families of one or two children living in poverty than you might expect to see.

Figure 11: Proportion of children living in poverty by family size - August 2007



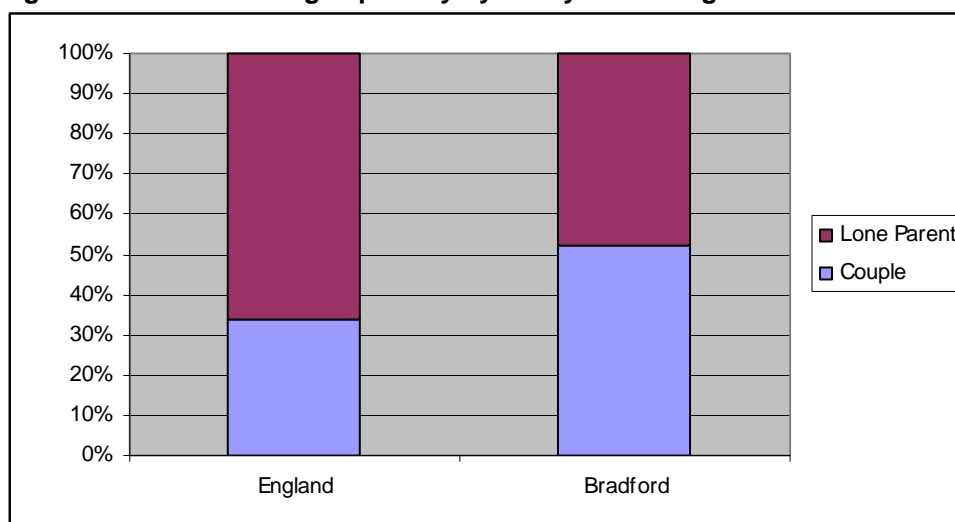
Source: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child_poverty.htm

5.3. Family Type

Roughly equal numbers of children living poverty live in households headed by lone parents as do those living in households headed by a couple.

Nationally, however, there is a different picture with two out of three children living in poverty living in families headed by a lone parent.

Figure 12: Children living in poverty by family size – August 2007



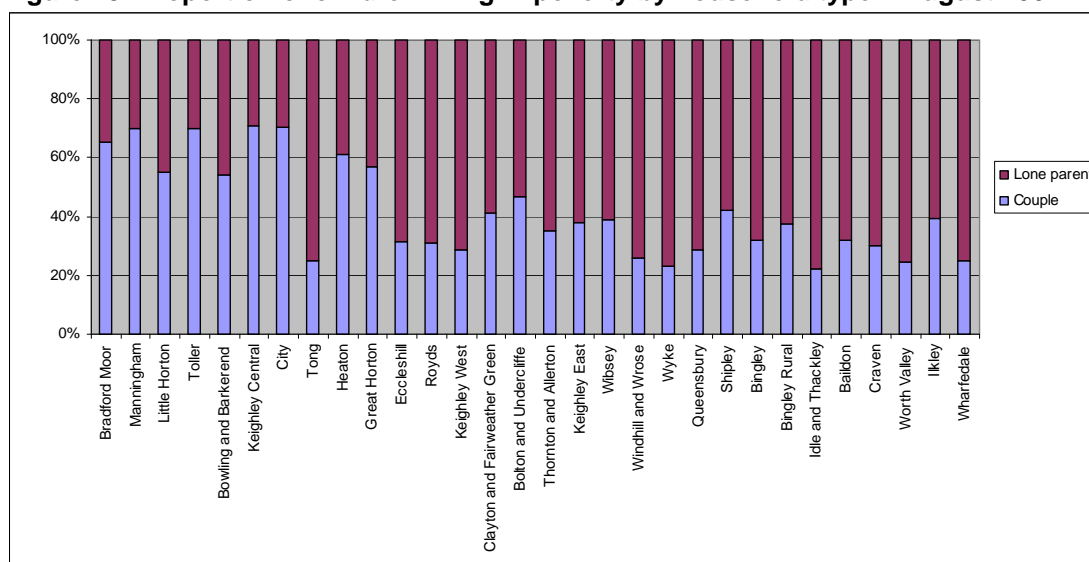
Source: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child_poverty.htm

Whilst there is roughly a 50:50 split between families headed by couples and those headed by lone parents the distribution of the different types of family vary throughout the District.

The diagram below is ordered by 'number of children living in poverty' with the ward with the highest number (Bradford Moor) first and the ward with the least (Wharfedale) last.

It can be clearly seen that as the number of children living in poverty decreases the likelihood of them coming from a family headed by a couple decreases.

Figure 13: Proportion of children living in poverty by household type – August 2007.



Source: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child_poverty.htm

Tong again is the exception to the rule; Tong has high numbers of children living in poverty but they live in households headed by lone parents rather than couples.

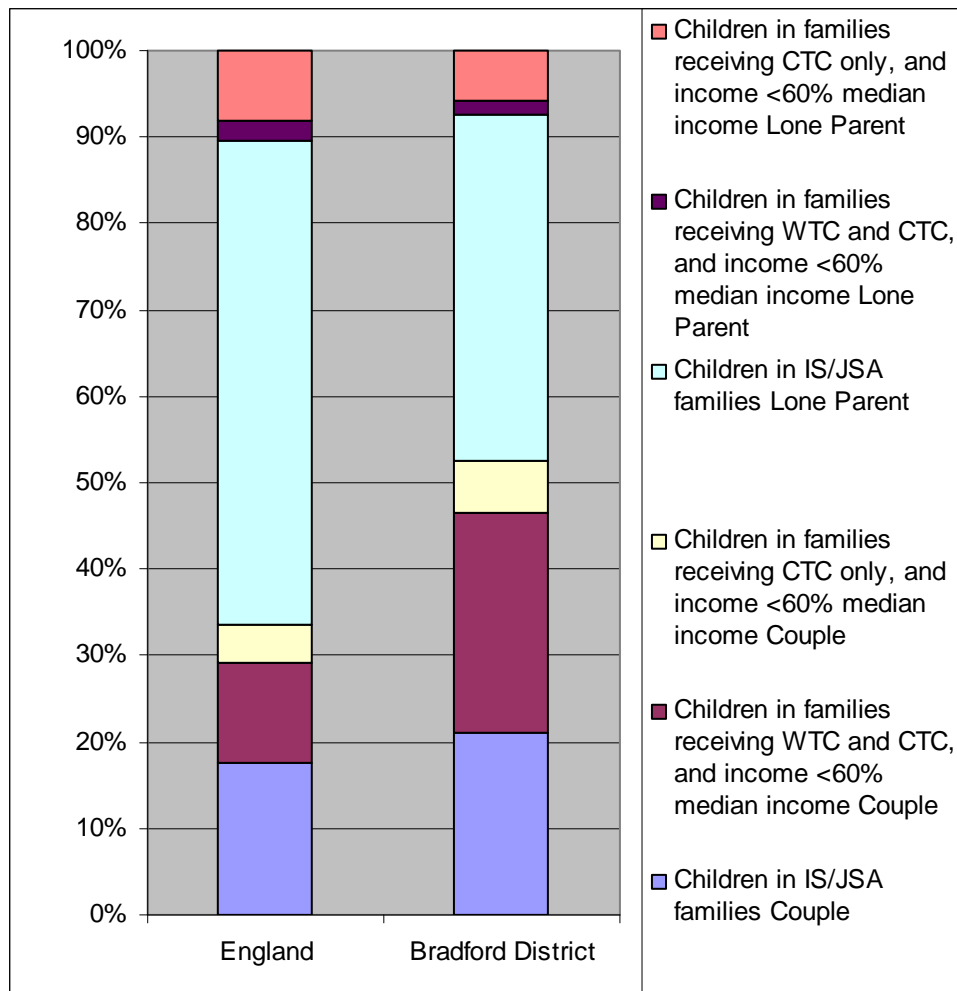
5.3.1. Benefits claimed

Two out of three (61%) of the children living in poverty in the District lived in families in receipt of Income Support or Job Seekers Allowance; this compares to 73% nationally.

Two out of five of the children living in poverty in the District came from lone parent families in receipt of Income Support or Job Seekers allowance; this compares to 56% nationally.

If children are grouped by family and benefit type, the largest proportion of children living in poverty come from lone parent families in receipt of Income Support or Job Seekers allowance. However, data indicates that this is less of an issue than it is nationally and also that we, as a District, have higher proportions of children living in poverty who are from families headed by a couple who are in receipt of Working Tax Credit (WTC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC) with less than 60% median income.

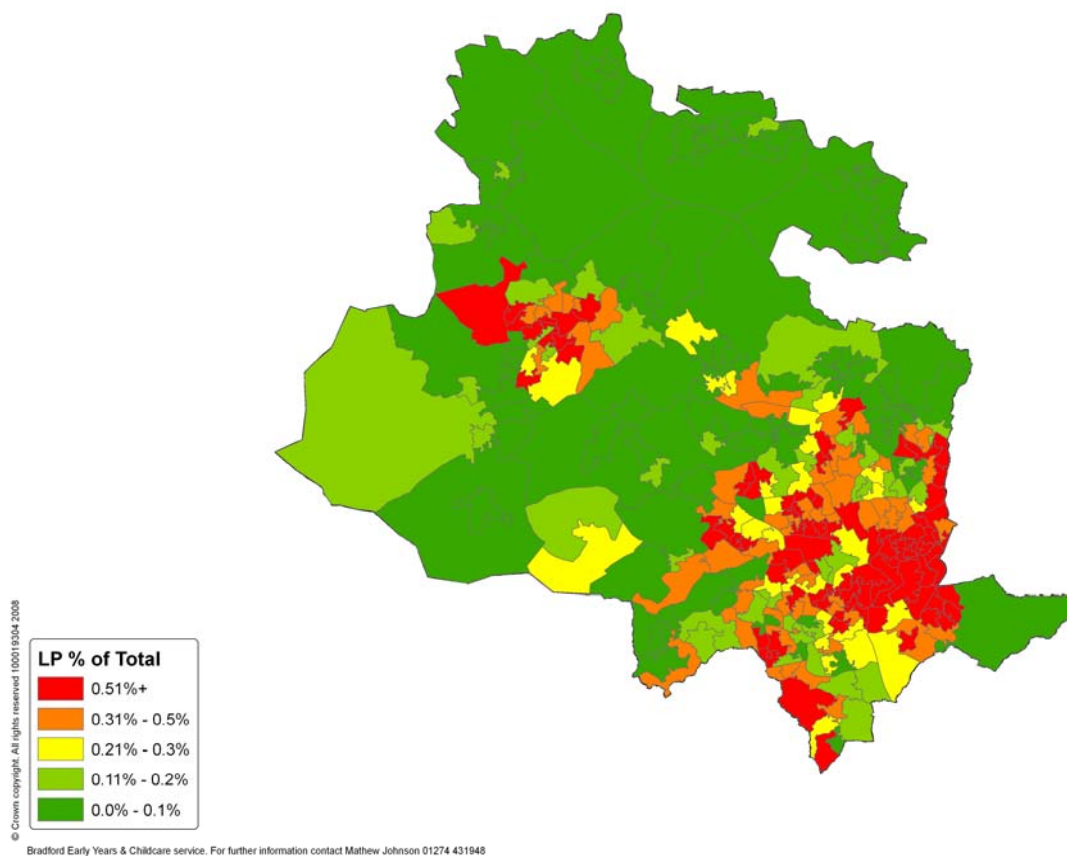
Figure 14: Children living in poverty by family type and benefit type



Source: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child_poverty.htm

The largest numbers of children living in poverty come from lone parent families in receipt of Income Support (IS) or Job Seekers Allowance (JSA).

Figure 15: Number of children from lone parent families in receipt of Income Support or Job Seekers Allowance by Lower Super Output Area - 2007



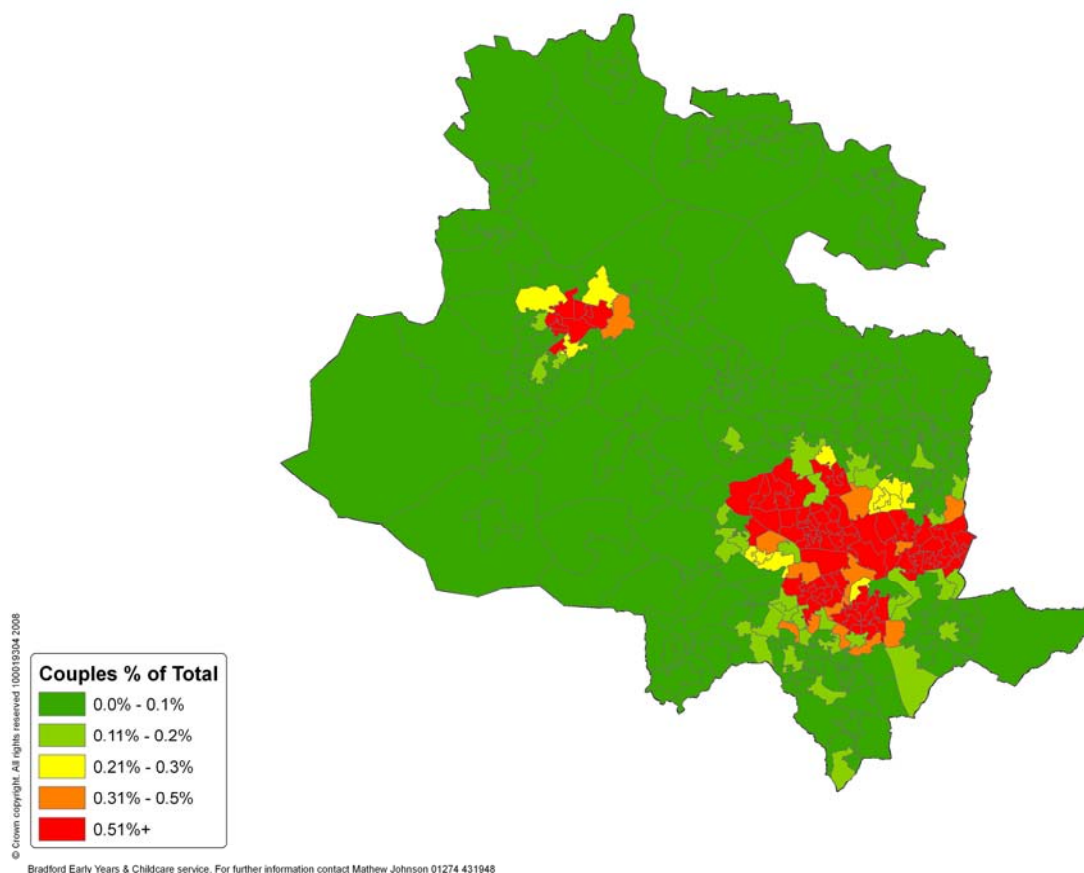
Source: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child_poverty.htm

The map above shows the distribution of children living in poverty who live in lone parent families in receipt of IS or JSA; it shows the proportion of the District's total by Lower Super Output Area.

This type of family appears to be wide spread with a range of varying concentrations .across the District.

The second largest cohort is those children living in families headed by a couple in receipt of Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit and have an income of less than 60% of the median income.

Figure 16: Number of children from families headed by a couple in receipt of Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit and have an income of less than 60% of the median income by Lower Super Output Area - 2007



Source: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child_poverty.htm

The map above paints a very different picture than the previous one. This type of family is less widespread with high concentrations in just two main areas of the District.

The two maps combined tell us that whilst the issue of lone parents on IS or JSA is a wide spread one and appears to affect more areas of the District than the issue of couples on WTC and CTC (<60% median income) some areas are equally affected by both issues.

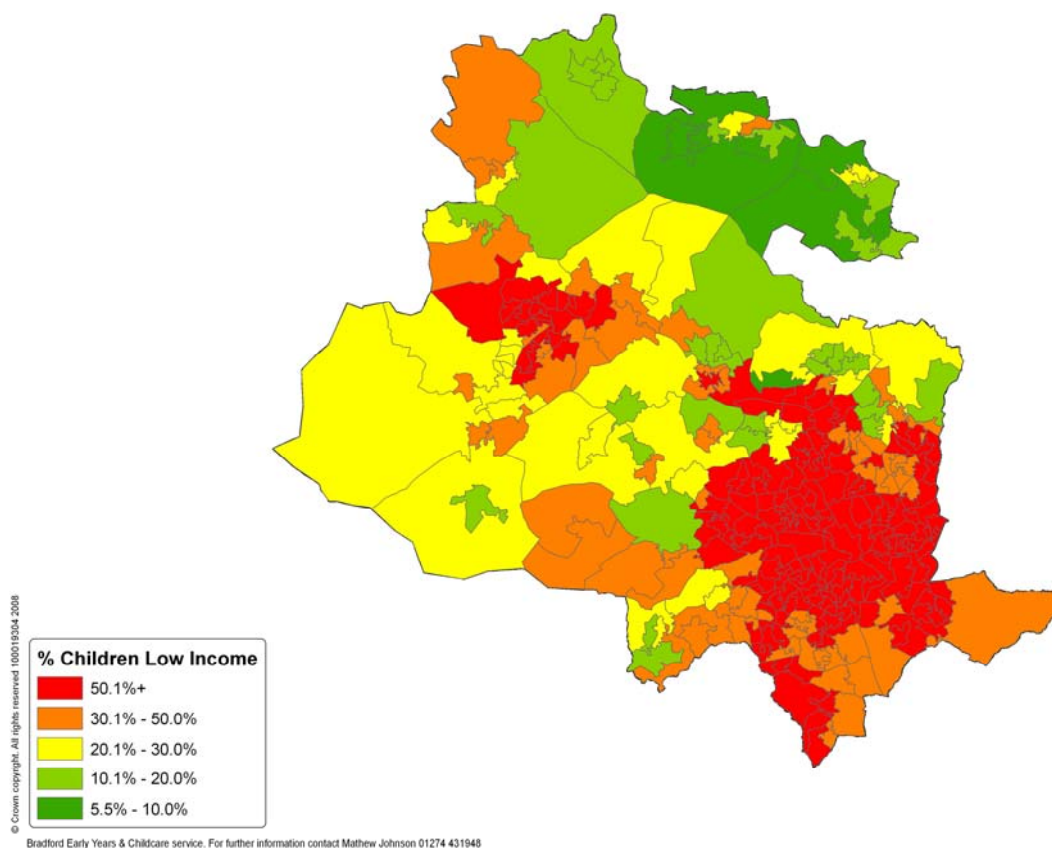
5.4. Additional Indications of Poverty

5.4.1. Low Income Families

In 2007 two out of three children (61%) in the District lived in low income families; that is, children in families receiving Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit or where the family was out of work. England wide this figure was only 44%.

Again, throughout the District there are huge disparities. In some areas only 5% of children were living in low income families whereas in others this was as much as 95%.

Figure 17: Low Income Families – August 2007



Source: <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/ctc-small-areas.htm>

The map above shows that the issue of children living in low income families is a wide spread one affecting, as you might expect, far more are children and areas of the District than the issue of child poverty. There are, in fact, very few areas of the District where less than 10% of the child population is living in a low income family.

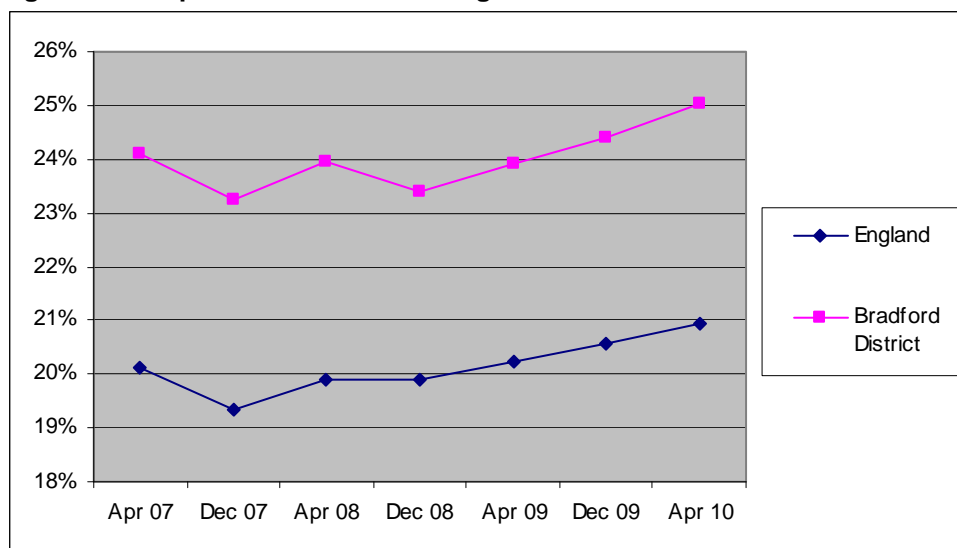
This suggests that low income is a District wide issue.

5.4.2. Workless Families

As at April 2010 over 34,000 children were living in out of work families in the District. This equates to one in four children compared to one in five nationally.

The proportion of children living in workless families has increased over time both within the District and Nationally.

Figure 18: Proportion of children living in out of work families⁴



<http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/cwtc-geog-stats.htm>

The graph above demonstrates how the proportion of children living in out of work families in the District has been consistently higher than that of the England average. Whilst the England average has also increase over time it has done so at a similar rate to the District and so gap has not widened further.

It is worth baring in mind however that size of the 0-19 population of this District is growing at a faster rate than nationally and so whilst the proportions of children living in workless households has risen by 4% between April 2007 and April 2010 the actual number has risen by 11%.

5.4.3. Free School Meals

Eligibility for Free School Meals is a proxy indicator of deprivation. The map below details the proportion of primary school aged children who are eligible for Free School Meals (FSM).

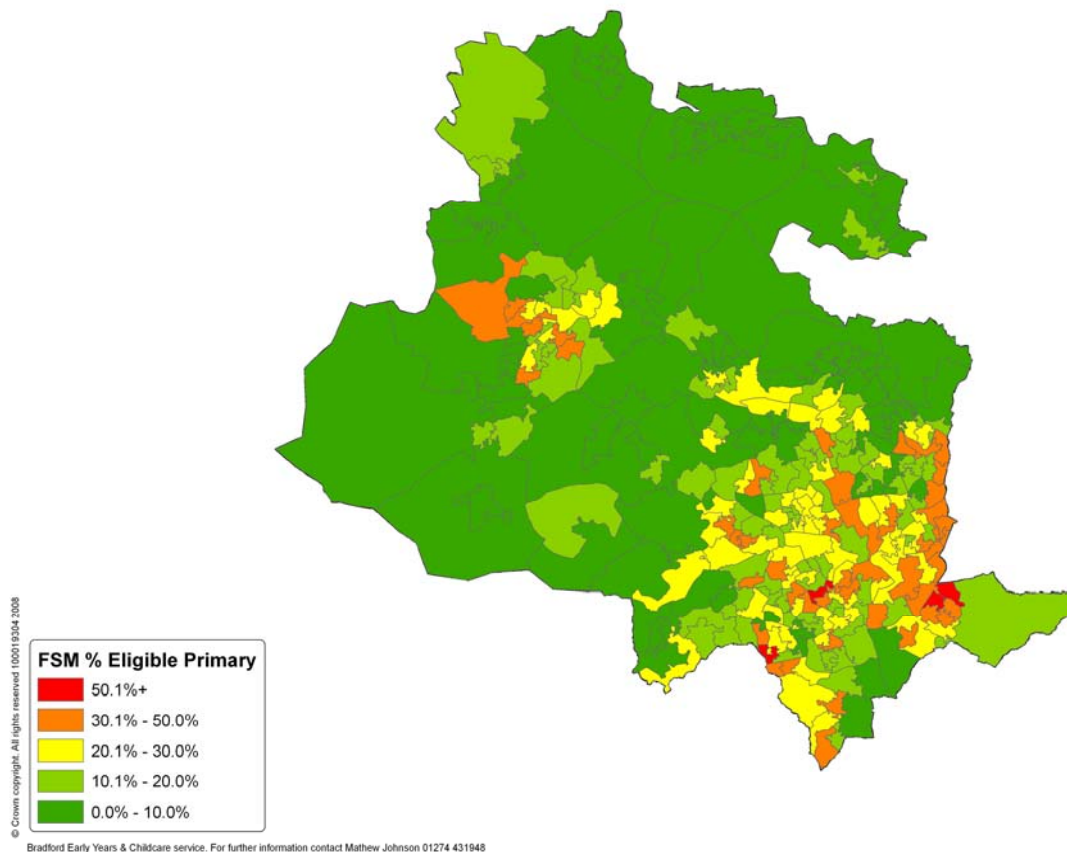
20% of children educated in the District' maintained schools are eligible for Free School Meals.

The criteria for FSM eligibility is slightly different and potentially narrower than that for being classed as in child poverty, for example those living in families eligible for Working Tax Credit are not eligible for FSM. This goes some way to explain the lower proportion of children being eligible for FSM than are in childhood poverty.

⁴ A family is defined as being out-of-work at the reference date if both adults, or the single adult, does not work for at least 16 hours per week, these families can fall into two categories:

- 1) Families administered by HMRC who are receiving their child support through CTC
- 2) Families administered by DWP and claiming their child support through benefits

Figure 19: Proportion of children eligible for Free School Meals - Primary



Source: School Census January 2010

The spread of FSM eligibility is not too dissimilar from that of child poverty and those that are eligible on the whole reside we might expect them to.

The distribution of FSM eligibility at secondary school is the same as it is at primary.

6. Effects of living in poverty

Child poverty has effects that go beyond the individual: poor children tend to have lower educational attainment, and low skills and productivity will stunt economic growth, limiting the UK's ability to compete in the global economy. Poorer outcomes for children and families place extra burdens and costs on public services, such as health care and children's services and affect everybody's day to day experiences of safety and well-being. Communities suffer through increased deprivation and inequalities which reduce social cohesion. The costs of child poverty fall on individuals, families, communities and the taxpayer.⁵

The map below shows % rank of child well-being. Child well-being is generally represented by how children are doing in a number of different domains of their life:

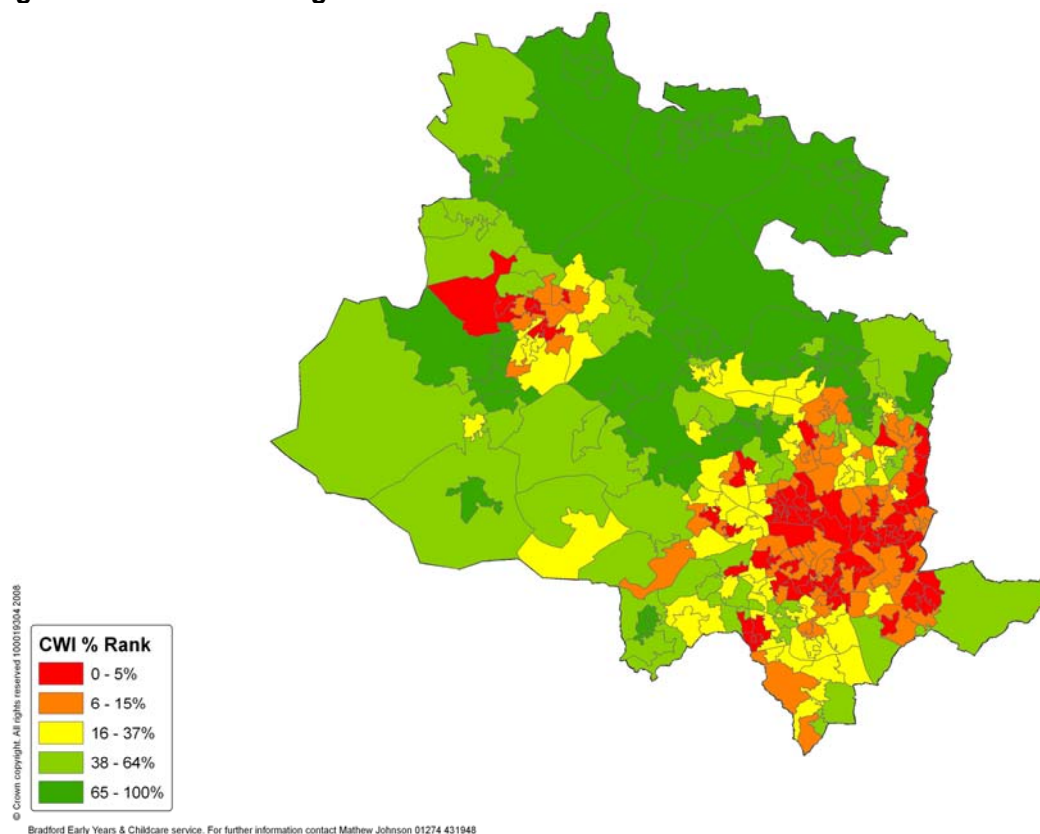
- Material well-being
- Health
- Education
- Crime
- Housing
- Environment
- Children in need.

The red and orange parts of the map highlight those areas where children are considered to have lower levels of well-being.

In real terms this means that children are living in environments where they have poorer health outcomes; are exposed to higher crime rates and live in poorer housing conditions.

⁵ Ending Child Poverty: Everybody's Business

Figure 20: Child Wellbeing Index % Rank



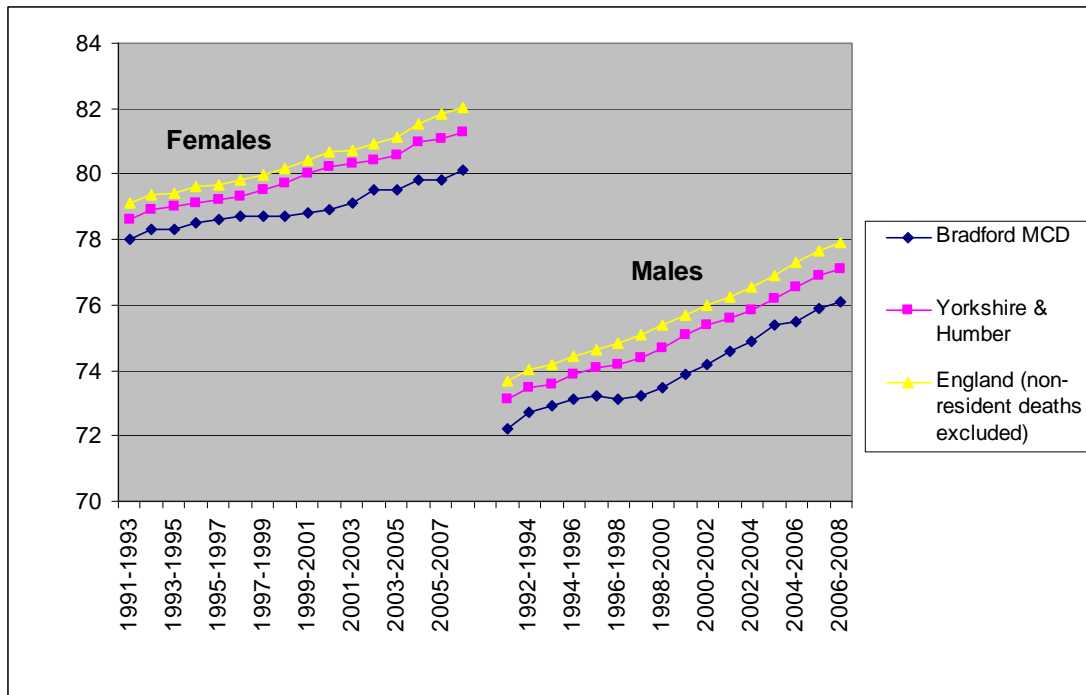
The red and orange areas of the map coincide with the darker blue areas of the child poverty map demonstrating that children living in poverty tend to have lower levels of well-being.

6.1. Be Healthy

6.1.1. Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth is a good summary measure of a range of health conditions and behaviours. Life expectancy in Bradford District for children born 2006 - 2008 was just below the national average for men (76 years compared to 78 years) and women (80 years compared to 82 years) (NCHOD).

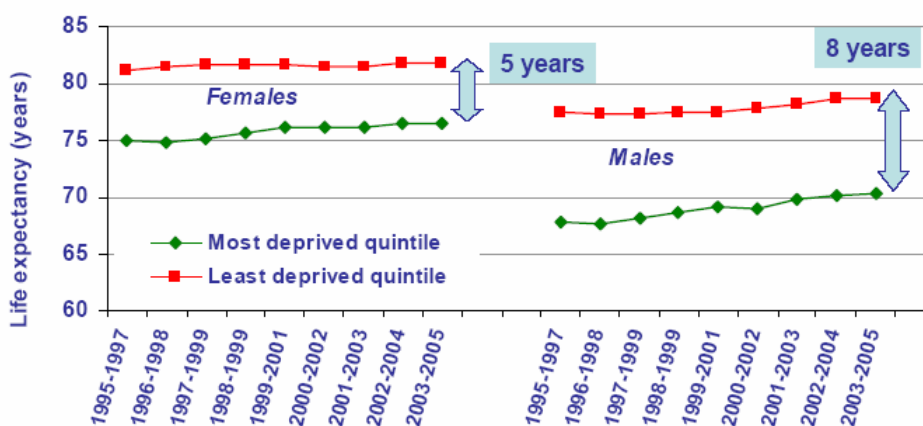
Figure 21: Life expectancy at birth



Source: National Statistics (Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators / Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base (www.nchod.nhs.uk or nww.nchod.nhs.uk))

However, when relative deprivation is taken in to account a different picture emerges. Men from the most deprived parts of the District have over eight years shorter life expectancy than those in the least deprived areas (70.4 years compared to 78.7 years). See figure below. Although the difference is less for women there is still a 5 year gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived (76.2 years compared to 81.6 years).

Figure 22: Life expectancy for men and women in the most and least deprived parts of Bradford District



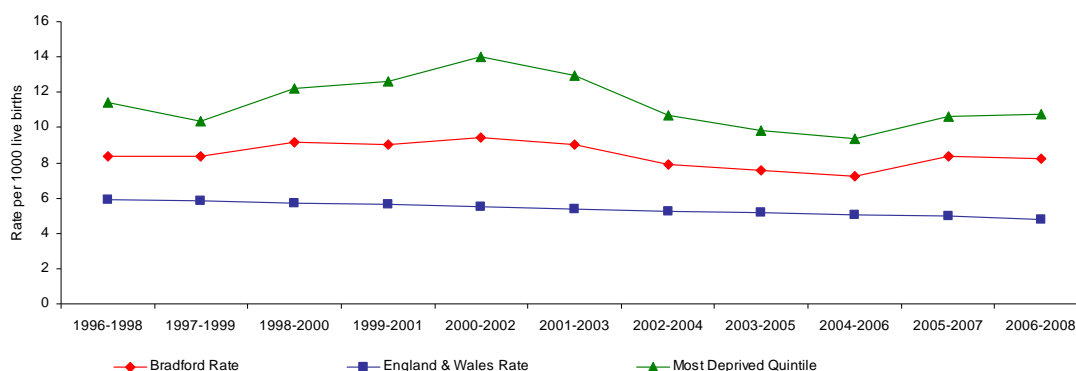
Source: Data from Bradford & Airedale tPCT intelligence and analysis team.

6.1.2. Infant Mortality

Children in poverty are more likely to be born prematurely, have low birth weight, and die in their first year of life.

Figure 23: Infant Mortality (<12 months) Comparison of the most and least deprived 20% of the population – Bradford District

Infant Mortality Rate - 3 year rolling averages
1996/98 to 2006/08



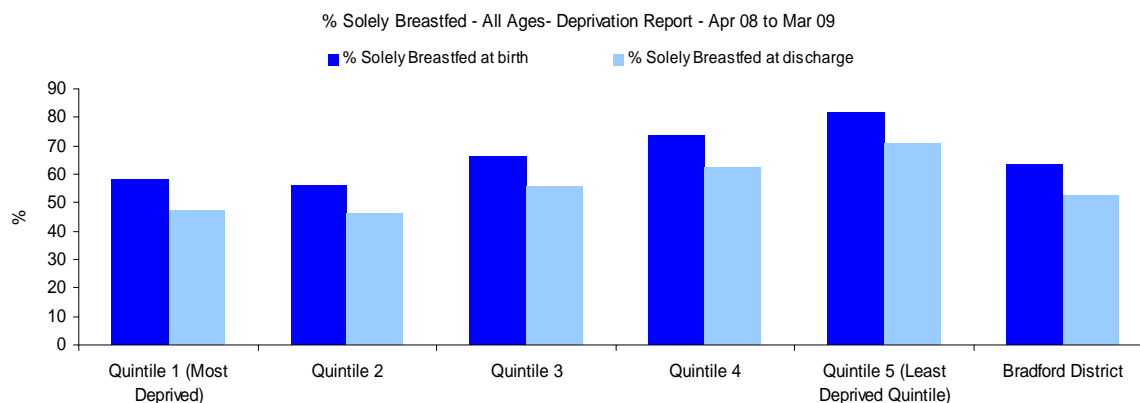
Source: Overview of Bradford District Health and Lifestyle - Bradford & Airedale tPCT

Infant mortality rates are best understood by examining the average rate over three years. The graph below shows the wide difference in the rates of infant deaths between people who live in the most deprived quintile⁶ of deprivation as compared to those that live within the whole of Bradford and which in turn are higher than the national average for England and Wales.

6.1.3. Breast feeding

Breastfeeding initiation and at discharge from hospital increases as deprivation decreases.

Figure 24: % of babies solely breastfed Apr08-Mar 09



Source: Bradford & Airedale NHS Feeding Reports

⁶ Those points 1/5, 2/5, 3/5 and 4/5 of the way through a frequency distribution are called the quintiles. For instance, the first quintile is the point with 1/5 of the data below it and 4/5 above it. The word can also refer to the subset of data falling between two of these points. For instance, the middle quintile is the subset of the data falling between 2/5 and 3/5 of the way through the sample.

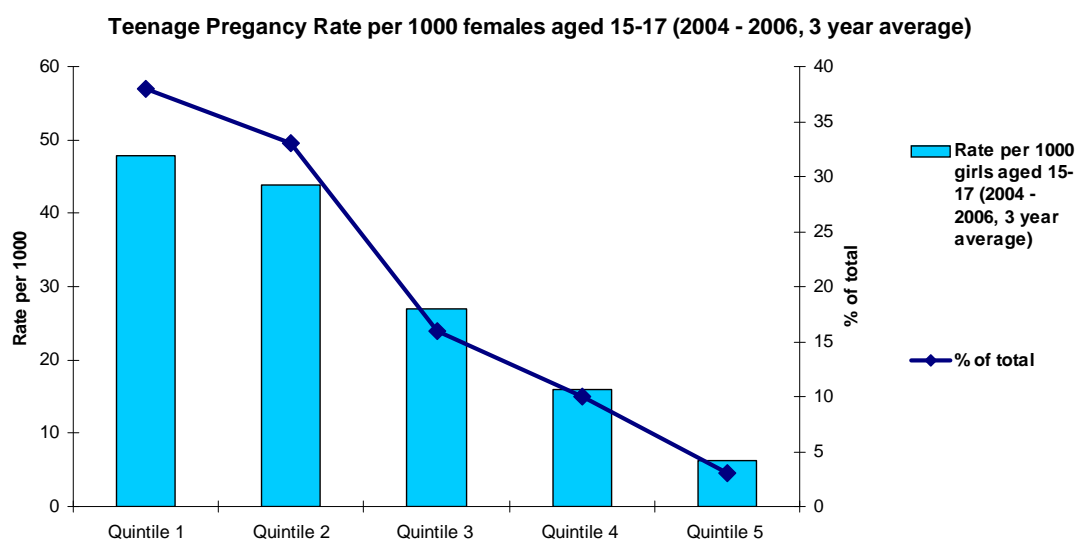
Quintiles 1 and 2, the most deprived quintiles, have a significantly lower percentage of mothers breastfeeding at birth and at discharge. Quintiles 4 and 5 have significantly more mothers breastfeeding at birth and at discharge. This shows that breastfeeding increases with affluence.

6.1.4. Teenage Pregnancy

There is a weak positive relationship between teenage pregnancy rate and deprivation: as deprivation increases the teenage pregnancy rate generally rises. 72% of all teenage pregnancies were in the most deprived 40% of the District.

Figure 25: Teenage Pregnancy rate per 1,000 females aged 15 -17 (2004-2006, 3 year average).

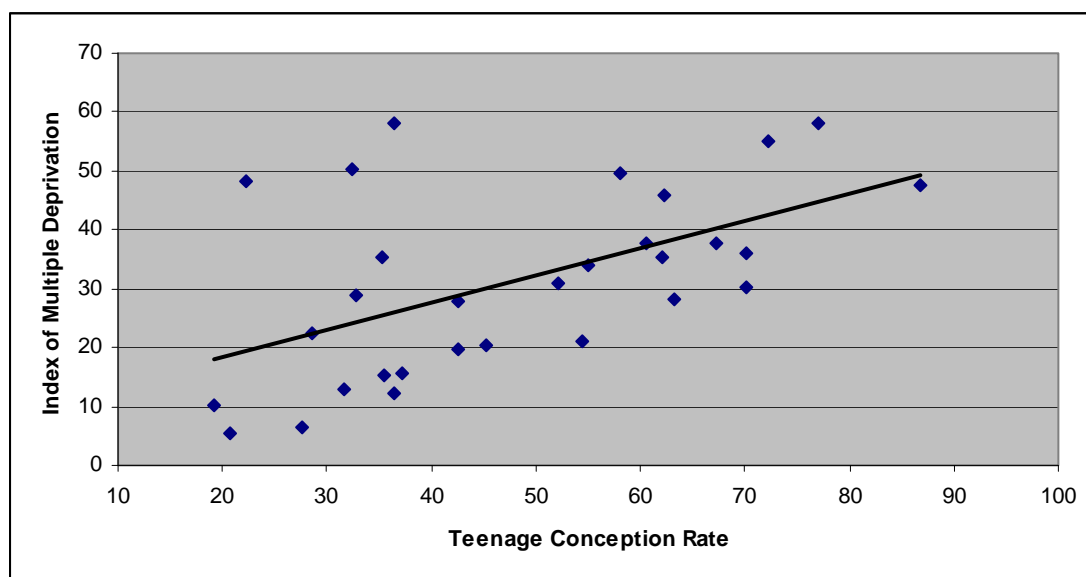
Quintile 1 is the most deprived, quintile 5 the least deprived.



Source: Bradford tPCT, Sexual Health Needs Assessment, 2008.

However, within more deprived areas, there are exceptions to this trend. For example, Bradford Moor; University (now City) and Toller wards have high levels of deprivation but below average teenage pregnancy rates. Those wards with the lowest teenage pregnancy rates have the lowest level of deprivation. As with teenage pregnancy rates, there is also a general positive relationship between teenage birth rates and deprivation, with higher teenage birth rates in areas of greater deprivation.

Figure 26: Pregnancy rate and the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2006) Bradford wards 2005-2007



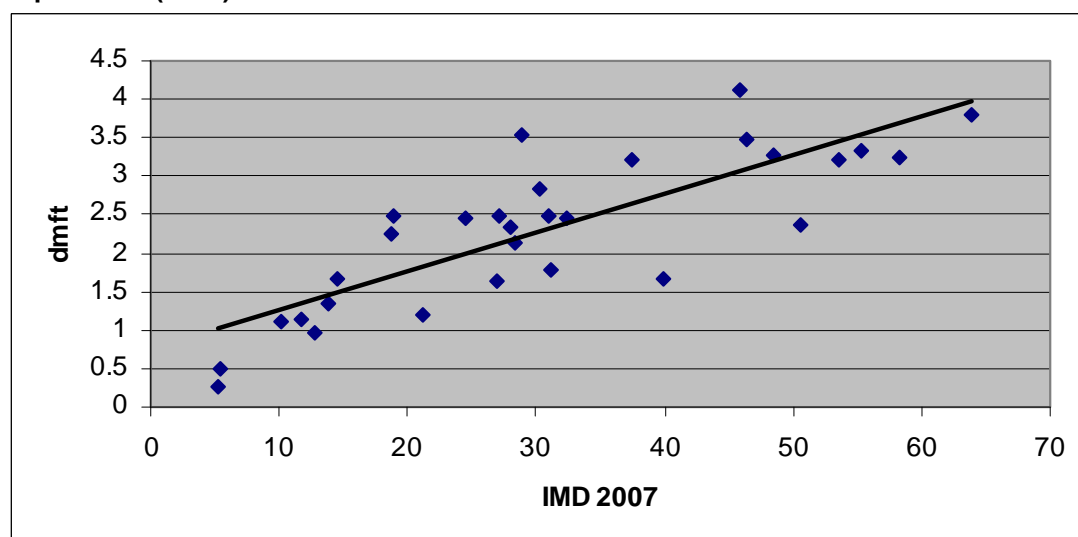
Source: Bradford Public Health Observatory Briefing – Teenage Pregnancy

To understand the relationship between teenage pregnancy and deprivation locally, it is necessary to further explore cultural, religious and ethnic issues in sexual health.

6.1.5. Oral Health

There is a strong positive relationship between oral health and deprivation amongst five year olds: as deprivation increases the decayed, missing and filled teeth (dmft) generally rises.

Figure 27: Dental Caries Experience of 5 year olds and the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2007) Bradford wards 2006



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 and Child Health Equity Audit

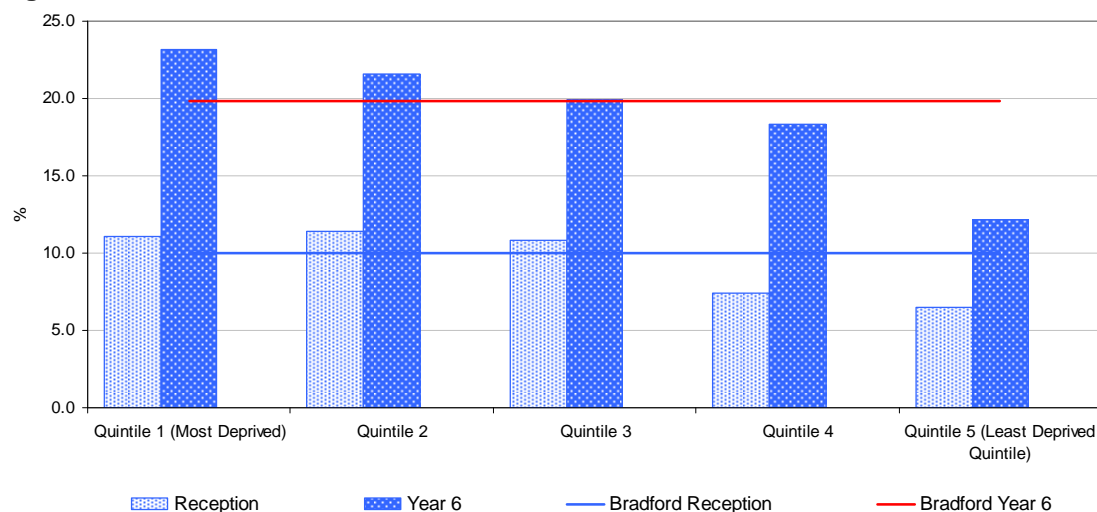
However, there are exceptions; Clayton & Fairweather Green for example has above average levels of dental decay but below average levels of deprivation.

Those wards with the lowest experience of dental caries have the lowest levels of deprivation.

6.1.6. Weight and nutrition

There is not yet sufficient data (2 years good data at ward level only) to identify a firm correlation between obesity and deprivation. When plotting 2008/09 data for year 6 a large positive relationship between obesity rates and deprivation is shown: as deprivation increases the obesity rate generally rises.

Figure 28: % Obese Children Bradford District – 2008/09



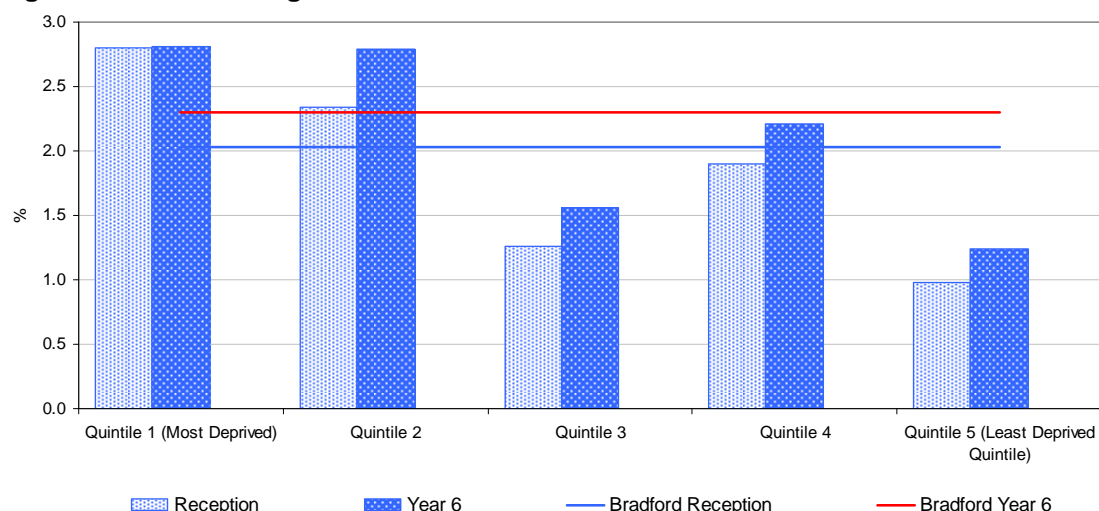
Source: National Child Measurement Programme

2008/09 data for Reception year shows that obesity rates in the more deprived quintiles are higher than those that are less deprived.

Obesity rates are not hugely different between wards and are still high in the affluent areas. Although there are some wards with higher rates, there are lots of obese children in every ward.

Similarly there is not yet sufficient data (2 years good data at ward level only) in order to identify a firm correlation between being underweight and deprivation. When plotting 2008/09 data for Reception year and Year 6 a positive relationship between rates of underweight children and deprivation is shown: The highest rates are in the most deprived quintile and the lowest rates in the least.

Figure 29: % Underweight Children Bradford District – 2008/09



Source: National Child Measurement Programme

As weight climbs it can be a trigger for health problems such as diabetes, musculoskeletal disorders, respiratory complaints, cancers, eyesight problems, cardiovascular disorders and sleep apnoea, strokes and infertility. There are also psychological risks such depression, low self-esteem, social exclusion and stigmatisation. These factors may very well affect a persons ability to work and research suggests that the working-age obese may be 15-20% less likely to be in employment than the non-obese, other things being equal.⁷

⁷ <http://www.hse.gov.uk/horizons/obesityreport.pdf>

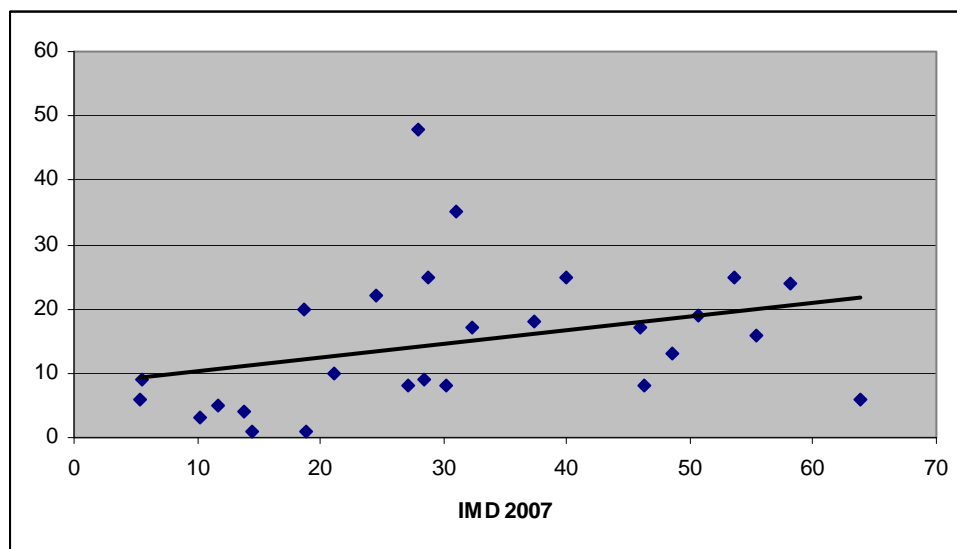
6.2. Stay Safe

6.2.1. Child Protection

As at March 2010 there were 405 children with child protection plans, an increase of 100 since March 09.

There is a weak positive relationship between the numbers of children with child protection plans and deprivation. This means that generally as deprivation increase the number of children with plans also increases.

Figure 30: Number of children with Child Protection Plans by ward against Deprivation – March 2010



Source: CCIS

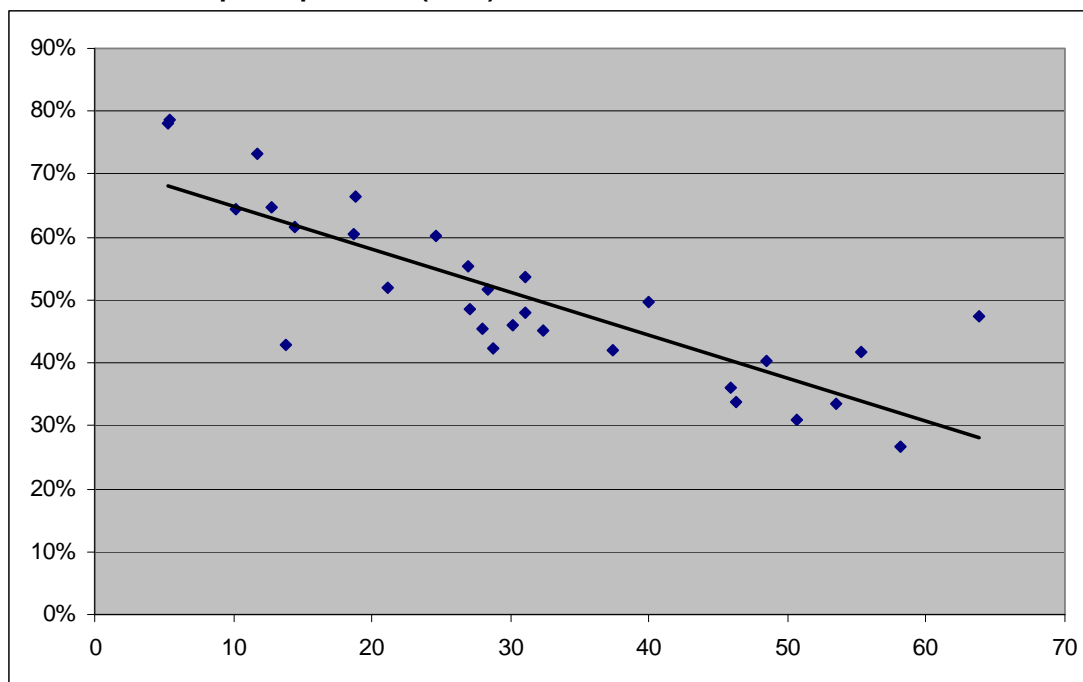
Thornton & Allerton Ward appears to have a higher number of children with child protection plans than might be expected.

6.3. Enjoy & Achieve

6.3.1. Foundation Stage

There is a strong negative correlation between deprivation and attainment at Foundation Stage. This means that generally as deprivation increases achievement decreases. The lowest rates of achievement are in the areas with the greatest deprivation.

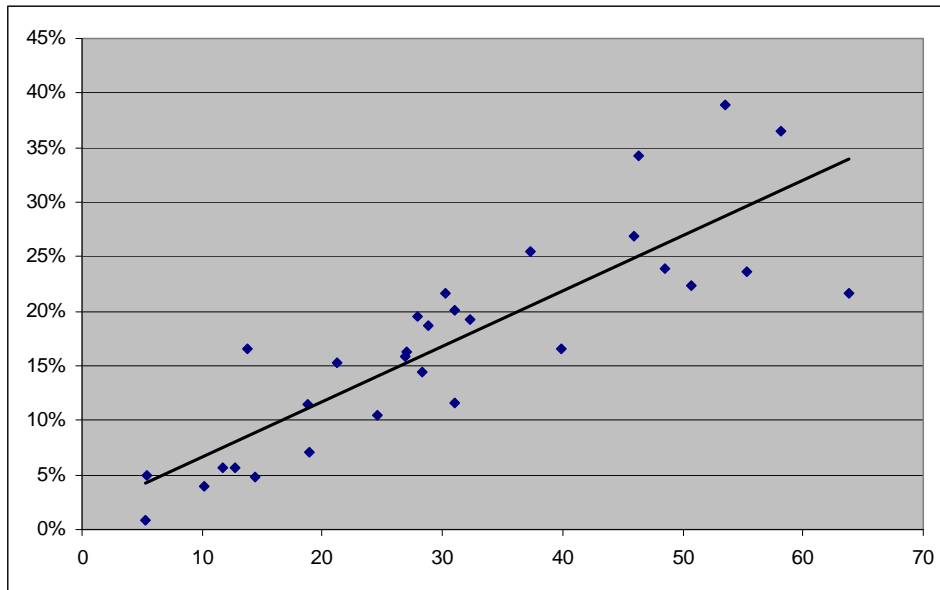
Figure 31: % scoring 78 or more, including 6 or more on all PSED and CLL scales and the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2007) Bradford wards 2009



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 and Early Years, Childcare and Play - FSP data by Ward (July 2009)

The chart below demonstrates how that as deprivation increases proportionally more children fall into the lowest scoring 20% of all children.

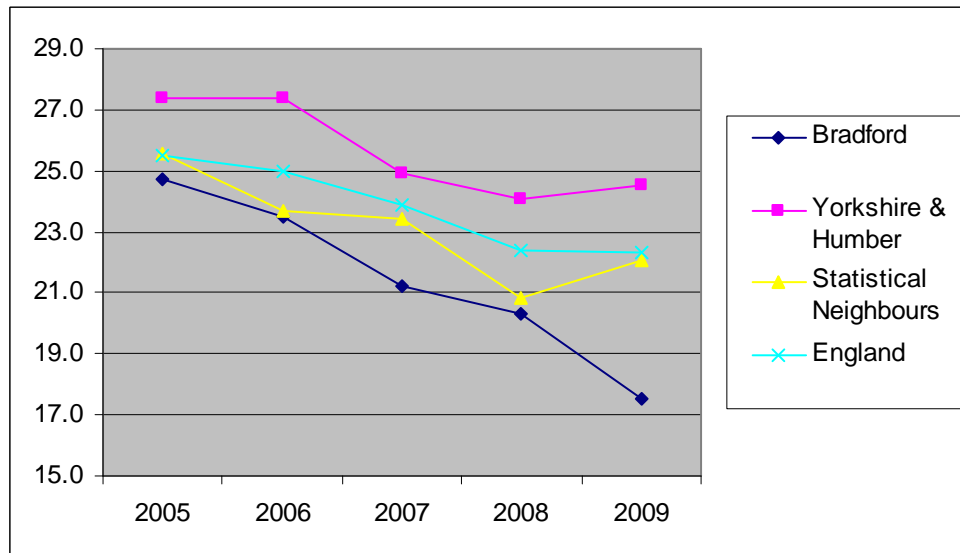
Figure 32: % children falling into the lowest scoring 20%, and the median of all children.



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 and Early Years, Childcare and Play - FSP data by Ward (July 2009)

Children from disadvantaged backgrounds, measured as the number of children eligible for free school meals (FSM) tend to have lower educational outcomes than their peers. In 2009 the attainment gap between children on Free School Meals and their peers in the District was 17.5 percentage points.

Figure 33: Attainment Gap FSM/non FSM Key Stage 2 inc English and Maths – NI102a



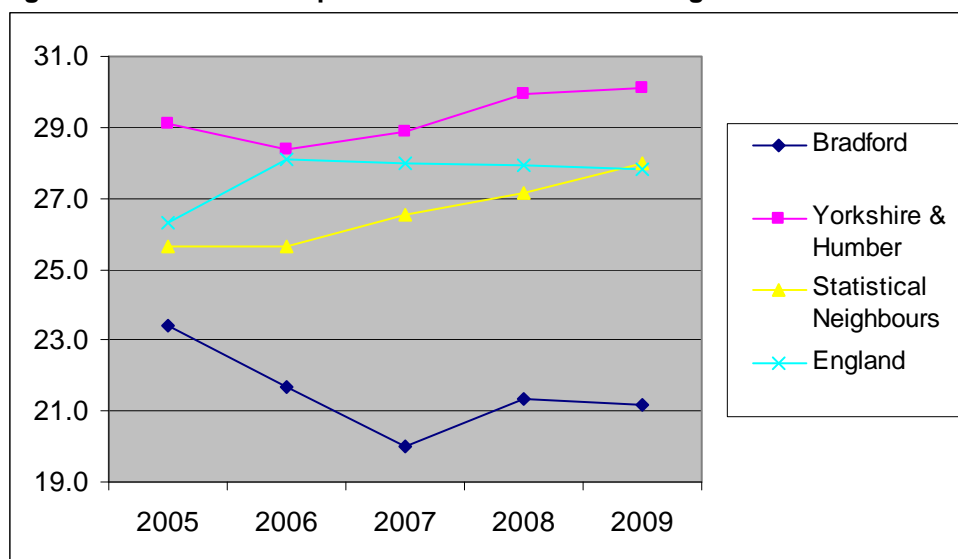
Source: DCSF

The attainment gap between children from disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers has decreased over time and at a faster rate than nationally.

Children from disadvantaged backgrounds tend to have lower levels of achievement than their peers. In 2009 the attainment gap between those

children who were eligible for Free School Meals and their peers was 21 percentage points.

Figure 34: Attainment Gap FSM/non FSM GCSE inc English and Maths – NI102b



Source: DCSF

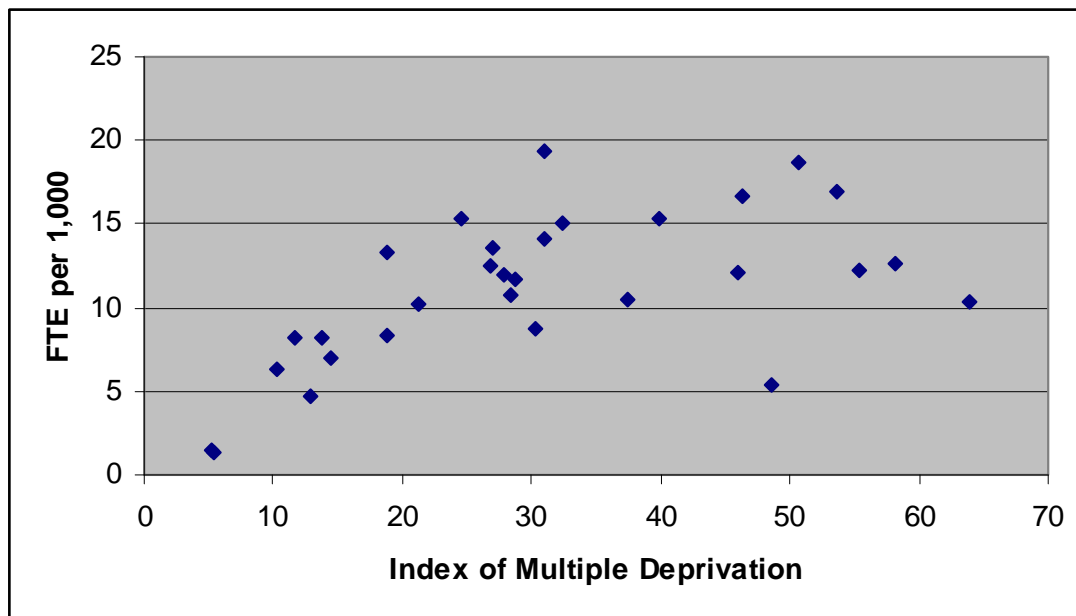
The gap has narrowed slightly over time but has consistently been lower than the national gap which appears to have increased and in 2009 was 28 percentage points.

6.4. Positive Contribution

6.4.1. First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System

There is a fairly positive correlation between deprivation and rates of first time entrants per 1,000. This means that as deprivation increases the number of first time entrants per 1,000 also increases.

Figure 35: First Time Entrants per 1,000 (10-17) against Deprivation – 2008/09



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 - YOIS

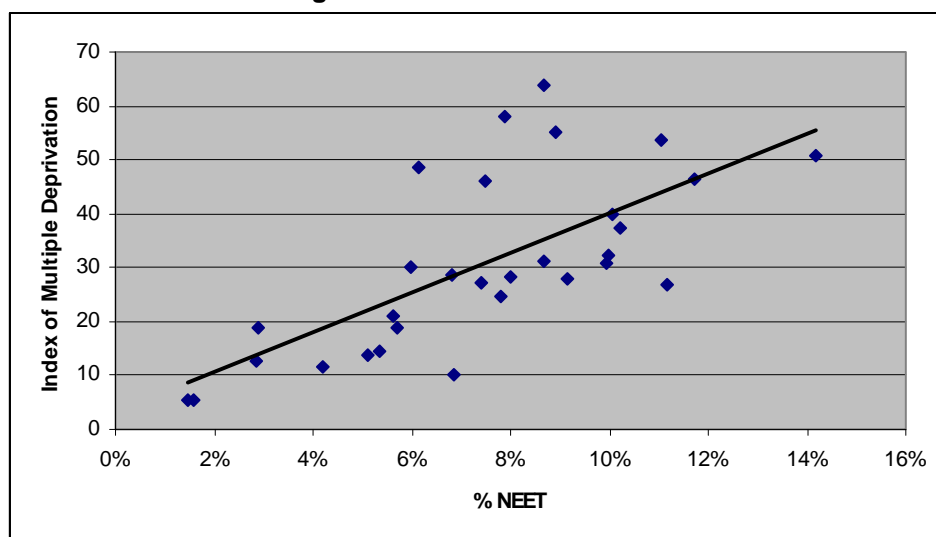
This is not true for all wards in the District. Toller has above average levels of deprivation and yet below average levels of first time entrants. Keighley West on the other hand has average levels of deprivation and the highest levels of First time entrants.

6.5. Achieve Economic Well Being

6.5.1. Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET)

There is a weak positive relationship between NEET rates and deprivation: as deprivation increases the NEET rate generally rises.

Figure 36: NEET rate and the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2007) Bradford wards Nov/Dec/Jan 09/10 average



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 and CCIS

However, within more deprived areas there are exceptions to this trend. For example, Toller, Bradford Moor and Manningham have high levels of deprivation but lower NEET rates than you might expect to see.

Asian young people, in particular, have a high rate of EET and this influences the figures in certain deprived wards.) Wyke on the other hand has one of the highest levels of NEET but average deprivation levels. Those wards with the lowest NEET rates have the lowest levels of deprivation.

6.5.2. Full Level 2 & 3 qualifications

Deprivation may be looked at in terms of the attainment levels of those pupils who were in receipt of Free School Meals (FSM).

Table 6: Proportion of pupils who are in receipt of Free School Meals aged 15 who attain a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19

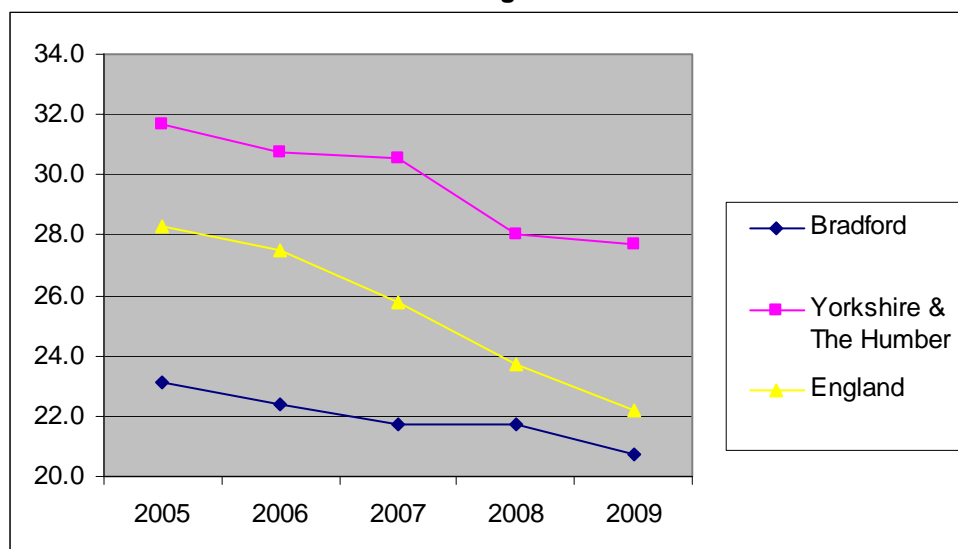
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Bradford	42.4	44.3	45.6	51.4	55.1
Yorkshire & Humber	36.8	39.3	41.5	47.1	49.2
England	42.7	45.1	48.9	53.3	56.8

Source: DCSF

Over time the proportion of pupils who at age 15 were in receipt of FSM who then went on to attain a level 2 qualification by the age of 19 has increased.

In 2009 55% of pupils who were in receipt of FSM attained a level 2 qualification compared with 50% regionally and 57% England wide. The attainment levels in the District have consistently been higher than the regional levels and have improved at a similar rate to the England level.

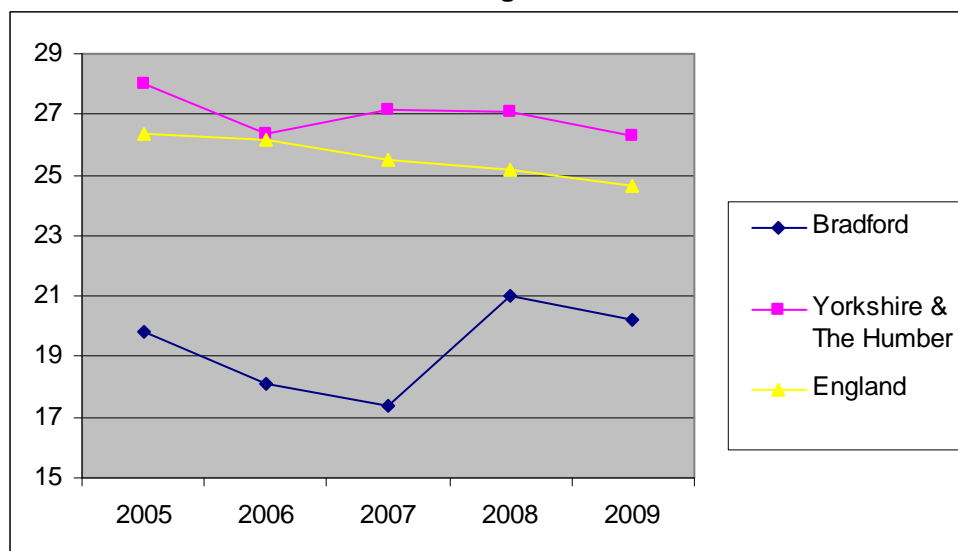
Figure 37: Gap in percentage points of attainment of Level 2 at 19 between those who received FSM and those who didn't at age 15.



Source: DCSF

The attainment gap between those eligible for FSM and those who were not has been consistently lower in the District than for England and regionally.

Figure 38: Gap in percentage points of attainment of Level 3 at 19 between those who received FSM and those who didn't at age 15.



Source: DCSF

The attainment gap at Level 3 has been consistently lower in the District than for England. The gap in the District appeared to have been narrowing at a faster rate but in 2008 a 4% increase in attainment of those who had not received FSM meant that the gap increased.

7. Barriers to progress

The causes of child poverty are diverse. Parents may find difficulties gaining and sustaining work due to constraints such as low skills, a lack of suitable opportunities, poor health and disability or caring responsibilities. Once in work, they may experience low income due to low skills, low hours or low pay and job insecurities. Frequent transitions in and out of work cause instability in income and may be particularly damaging for children’s wellbeing. Causes of poverty exist at a community level too: factors affecting deprived communities, including poor services, high crime rates, and low aspirations increase families’ experiences of deprivation, raise their cost of living and make it more difficult for them to take steps out of poverty. Causes of poverty do not start in adulthood; they often begin at birth and transmit through generations. That is why it is important to improve children’s life chances today, to prevent poverty tomorrow.⁸

7.1. Basic Skills⁹

While there are a large number of skilled people living in the District, there are also around 52,000 people with no qualifications at all. This represents around 18% of the adult working age population, and is the highest proportion of all districts in the Leeds City Region.

Figure 39: % Working age population with no qualifications - 2008



While the proportion of adults with no qualifications in the District has fallen significantly since 2001, it has not been gaining much ground on the regional or national average. In fact, the difference between the District and the Yorkshire & Humber average has actually widened slightly since 2001.

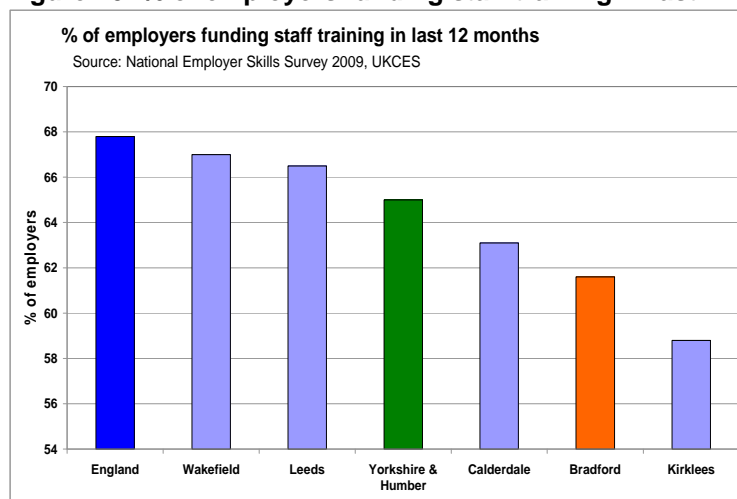
⁸ Ending Child Poverty: Everybody’s business

⁹ Big Plan II – Economic Theme Economic Intelligence Briefing 24 May 2010

7.2. Employer Training¹⁰

While the proportion of Year 11 students achieving 5 or more good GCSEs has increased significantly in Bradford in the last 5 years, so less and less students are leaving school without qualifications, in 10 years time, the majority of our workforce will be made up of people already in the labour market today. It is therefore vital that as well as continuing the improvement of results in schools, employers must also make a commitment to up-skill their employees in order to really make an impact on our skills deficit.

Figure 40: % of employers funding staff training in last 12 months - 2009



The results of the 2009 National Employer Skills Survey show that, in Bradford, 61.6% of employers funded some kind of training for their staff in the last 12 months. This is ahead of only Kirklees in West Yorkshire and is well below the regional (65.0%) and national (67.8%) averages.

¹⁰ Big Plan II – Economic Theme Economic Intelligence Briefing 24 May 2010

7.3. Employment opportunities¹¹

The table below summarises the forecast growth in employment in Bradford over the next 10 years. The current economic downturn has meant that employment in almost all sectors has fallen over the last 2 years, but employment is forecast to grow in several sectors over the next 10 years, particularly in the financial and health sectors.

Table 7: Employment Growth Forecasts by Industry Sector

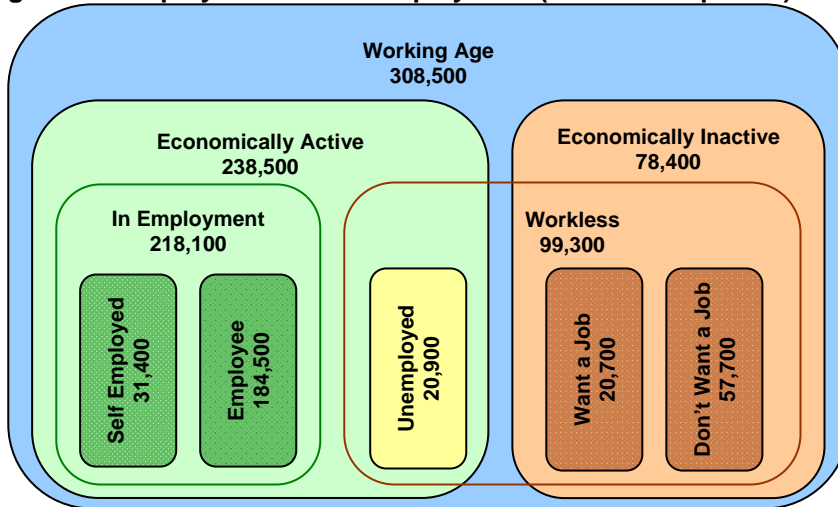
Highest Growth Sectors (Full Time Equivalents)	Number of Jobs		% change 2009-2019
	2009	2019	
Business Services	17,297	27,244	57.5%
Health	22,627	27,623	22.1%
Other Financial & Business Services	3,784	6,238	64.9%
Banking & Insurance	6,537	8,335	27.5%
Other (Mainly Public) Services	6,581	8,015	17.0%
Most Declining Sectors (Full Time Equivalents)	Number of Jobs		% change 2009-2019
	2009	2019	
Wholesaling	14,177	13,064	-7.9%
Education	14,481	13,377	-7.6%
Textiles & Clothing	1,294	371	-71.3%
Food, Drink & Tobacco	3,196	2,532	-20.8%
Hotels & Catering	5,998	5,369	-10.5%
<i>Source: Regional Econometrics Model, Yorkshire Forward/Experian, Summer 2009 model</i>			

Conversely, employment is forecast to fall in many sectors particularly the manufacturing sector. What is striking about the above table is that the sectors that are forecast to grow in the future are generally those where employees tend to be higher skilled, whereas the declining sectors, with the exception of education, mainly employ lower skilled workers. This further emphasises the need to up-skill the workforce of the District.

¹¹ Big Plan II – Economic Theme Economic Intelligence Briefing 24 May 2010

7.4. Labour Market¹²

Figure 41: Employment and unemployment (Oct 2008-Sep 2009)



Source: NOMISWEB - ONS annual population survey

- Nearly 1 in 3 people of working age in the District are out of work. Despite some recent improvements in employment levels and a drop in economic inactivity, worklessness rates and benefit claimant rates remain above regional and national levels. Worklessness is higher among women in Bradford compared to regional and national averages.
- Those with no or low qualification levels are particularly disadvantaged in Bradford and suffer from significantly higher levels of worklessness than the regional and national averages.
- Bradford's worklessness rate is above both the regional (30.4%) and national (28.5%) averages.
- Around 48,900 people of working age claim a key out of work benefit – at 16% this rate is higher than regional and national averages.
- Worklessness rates vary by age but are higher within the younger population, with 42% of 16 to 24 year olds out of work. The worklessness rate for those aged 50 to retirement is 35%.
- Disability or illness is a significant reason for worklessness. Around 37% of the workless population in Bradford are classed as disabled.
- Around 23% of the working age population in Bradford are ethnic minorities but these groups make up 40% of the total workless population.
- The worklessness rate for white residents is 23.1% compared to 50.0% for ethnic minority residents.
- Low skills are a major barrier to employment. In Bradford almost 38% of the workless population have no qualifications - significantly higher than the regional (28%) and national (25%) averages.
- Long term unemployment is increasing.

¹² Big Plan II – Economic Theme Economic Intelligence Briefing 24 May 2010

7.5. Childcare

There is a need to enable parents who wish to work to do so at appropriate times and with affordable and accessible childcare provision that meets their needs, while also providing care that promotes children's health and development and thereby reducing poverty for the next generation.¹³

In 2010 there were 8,017 Ofsted registered childcare places in the District for 0-4 year olds; the lowest number of these was in Wibsey and Keighley East.

Table 8: Ofsted registered childcare places by type of care for 0-4's- 2010

Wardname	Childminder	Creche	Day Nursery	Holiday Scheme	HomeChildcarer	Out of School Care	Pre-school Playgroup	All
Baildon	64		32			40	50	186
Bingley	103		76				20	199
Bingley Rural	86		242	24		101		453
Bolton and Undercliffe	51		82			70		203
Bowling and Barkerend	24		354					378
Bradford Moor	5		187					192
City	3		180					183
Clayton & Fairweather Green	45		159			54		258
Craven	50		180	40		64	92	426
Eccleshill	54		114			34	26	228
Great Horton	23		138					161
Heaton	29		205					234
Idle and Thackley	51		203			86	26	366
Ilkley	49		89		5	24	99	266
Keighley Central	11		127			24	35	197
Keighley East	48		49				20	117
Keighley West	37		137			56	26	256
Little Horton	24	20	266			18	20	348
Manningham	3	9	118				43	173
Queensbury	58		129			132	24	343
Royds	70		260			56	40	426
Shipley	61		190			90		341
Thornton and Allerton	70		141			32	24	267
Toller	21		260					281
Tong	41		236				44	321
Wharfedale	39		272			80	80	471
Wibsey	69		33				30	132
Windhill and Wrose	106	32	45				42	225
Worth Valley	59		52			32	77	220
Wyke	67		99					166
All	1421	61	4655	64	5	993	818	8017

Source: EYCS

¹³ <http://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/files/jrf/2267-poverty-children-childcare.pdf>

In 2010 there were 6,894 childminder, day nursery and pre-school playgroup places for 0-4 year olds. The lowest numbers of these were in:

- Baildon
- Bolton and Undercliffe
- Wibsey
- Keighley East

There were 2,050 registered places for 5 to 7 year olds in 2010. Bradford Moor had by far the lowest number of places with only 3 compared to Ilkley with 187.

Table 9: Ofsted registered childcare places by type of care for 5-7's- 2010

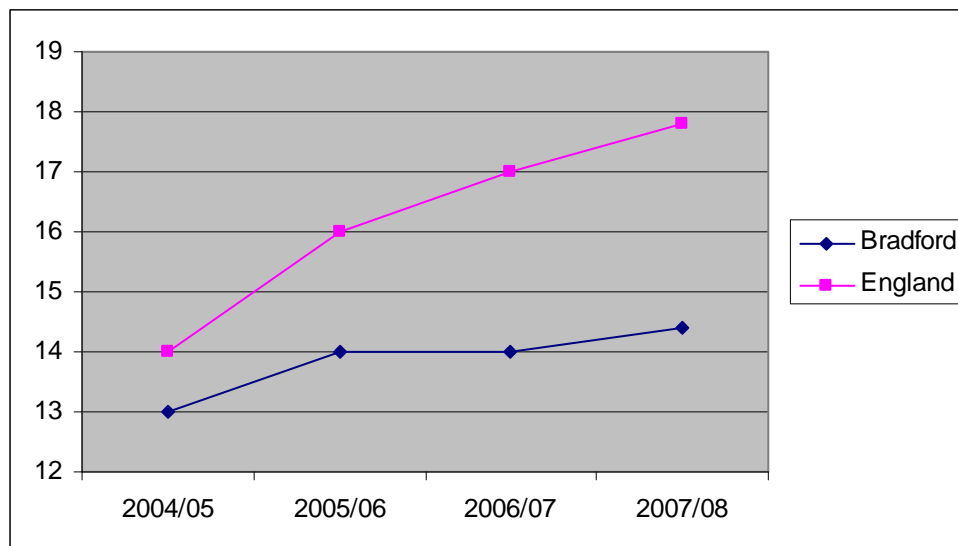
Wardname	Childminder	Creche	Day Nursery	Holiday Scheme	HomeChildcarer	Out of School Care	All
Baildon	64	0	0	0	3	0	67
Bingley	108	0	48	0	5	0	161
Bingley Rural	77	0	0	0	0	0	77
Bolton and Undercliffe	48	0	38	0	0	0	86
Bowling and Barkerend	24	0	40	0	0	0	64
Bradford Moor	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
City	3	0	25	0	0	0	28
Clayton and Fairweather Green	45	0	0	0	0	0	45
Craven	51	0	67	0	0	0	118
Eccleshill	57	0	0	0	0	0	57
Great Horton	24	0	16	0	0	0	40
Heaton	25	0	0	0	4	0	29
Idle and Thackley	40	0	0	0	2	0	42
Ilkley	46	0	103	0	8	30	187
Keighley Central	9	7	0	0	0	12	28
Keighley East	46	0	0	0	0	0	46
Keighley West	35	0	0	25	0	0	60
Little Horton	24	0	32	0	0	0	56
Manningham	3	0	43	0	0	0	46
Queensbury	62	0	0	0	1	0	63
Royds	75	0	40	0	0	0	115
Shipley	60	0	46	0	0	0	106
Thornton and Allerton	72	0	0	0	0	0	72
Toller	19	12	0	0	0	0	31
Tong	40	0	10	0	2	0	52
Wharfedale	39	0	0	0	0	0	39
Wibsey	65	0	0	0	0	0	65
Windhill and Wrose	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Worth Valley	60	0	0	0	0	0	60
Wyke	72	0	35	0	0	0	107
All	1396	19	543	25	25	42	2050

Source: EYCS

District wide there were 1,463 childminder, holiday scheme and out of school places for 5-7 year olds. Each of Manningham, Bradford Moor and City wards only offered 3 of these places.

In 2007/08 14% of families on low income took up formal childcare compared with 18% nationally. The gap between the District and the rest of the country has broadened over the three year period 2005 – 2008; the take up rate England wide has increased faster than that of the District.

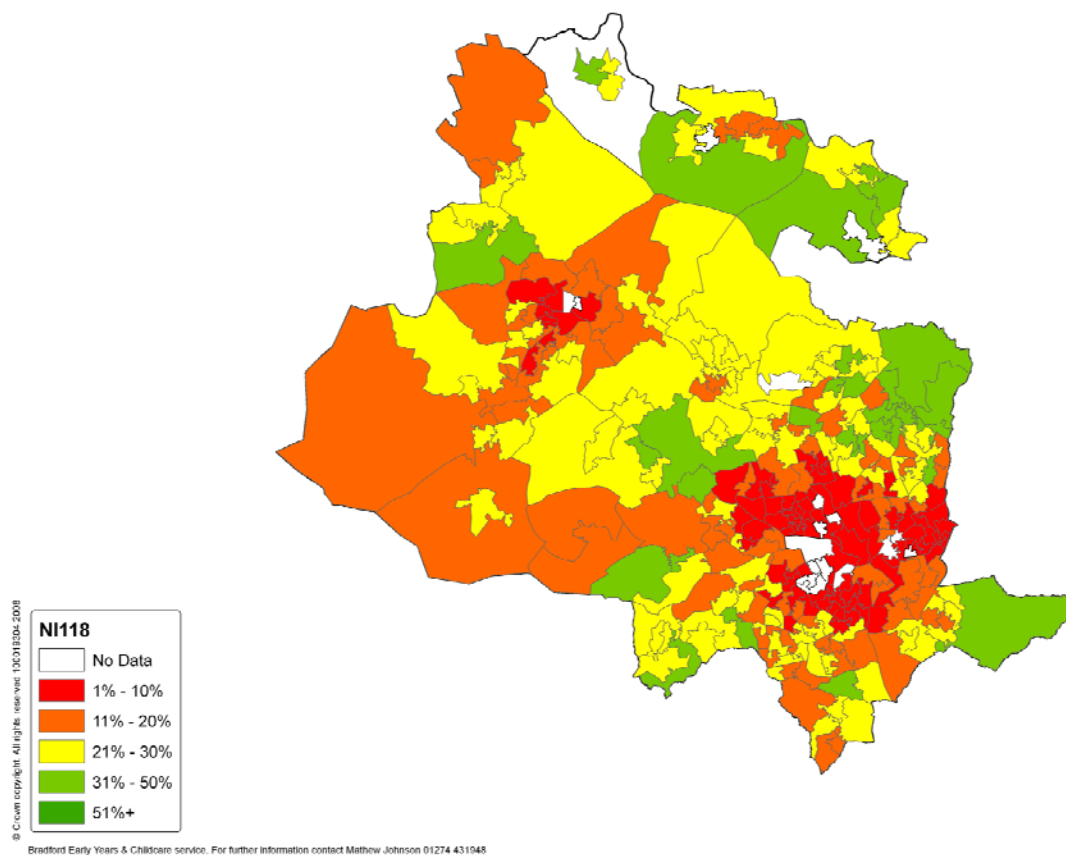
Figure 42: Take up of formal childcare by low income working families NI118



Source: HMRC

The map below shows how non take up of formal childcare is very much concentrated around the city and it's surrounding wards with pockets elsewhere throughout the District.

Figure 43: Take up of formal childcare by low income working families NI118



Source: HMRC

Existing evidence shows that non take up of formal childcare is very much related to culture, especially in and around the city.

4% of Group Care in the District over the period 2005-2008 was deemed inadequate in terms of Quality and Standards of Care; 7% of childminders were deemed inadequate.

Table 10: Ofsted Inspections – 2005-2008

	Quality and Standards of Care – Group care				Quality and Standards of Care - Childminders				Nursery Education – Group care				Nursery Education - Childminders			
	Outstanding	Good	Satisfactory	Inadequate	Outstanding	Good	Satisfactory	Inadequate	Outstanding	Good	Satisfactory	Inadequate	Outstanding	Good	Satisfactory	Inadequate
Bradford North	0	64	16	6	2	19	29	6	0	53	15	0	0	3	1	0
Bradford South	1	51	16	2	1	53	43	4	0	48	12	1	0	1	2	0
Bradford West	0	56	17	2	0	26	19	5	0	52	8	0	0	1	1	0
Keighley	1	49	13	3	2	43	27	1	4	37	18	0	2	2	2	0
Shipley	0	41	27	2	0	68	77	16	3	36	12	0	0	1	1	0
District	2	261	89	15	5	209	195	32	7	226	65	1	2	8	7	0

Source: EYCS

7.6. Housing & Homelessness

7.6.1. Affordability¹⁴

The average house price in Bradford is £105,603 (at March 2010). House prices peaked in February 2008 after seeing month-on-month sustained growth in the previous eight years. Even after falling back, house prices are over double what they were 10 years ago. Prices are generally lower than Yorkshire & Humber as a whole but there are significant variations sub district with comparable properties being worth significantly more in Wharfedale than in the inner city.

The Bradford Housing Market Tracker compares the weekly cost of housing through different tenures. Social renting is consistently the most affordable tenure. The recent drop in Bank of England interest rates has meant the owner occupied sector has got cheaper and is now comparable to the private rented sector. However, tight mortgage lending criteria and the requirement for large deposits has meant the private rented sector remains the easiest sector to access (if the least secure) for newly forming households.

It is important to remember that whilst house prices and private sector rents are often cheaper in Bradford than neighbouring districts, this has to be offset by lower household incomes meaning that affordability remains an issue.

In addition to forming homes, the housing sector plays a significant part in the local economy, creating employment and driving spending.

¹⁴ Big Plan II – Evidence Workshop Housing and the Home Intelligence Briefing 7th June 2010

In March 2010 there were 38,570 housing benefit recipients in the District. 59% of these recipients were in Social Housing the remainder in private rented; nationally 69% were in Social Housing¹⁵

7.6.2. Quality

In 2008 69% of housing in the District was owner occupied; this is comparable with the England average of 71%.

11% of housing in the District was Private rented; again this is comparable with the England average which was also 11%.

Of the private sector properties 40.5% were deemed non-decent; that is 65,100 houses. This figure is substantially higher than the England average of 27.1%. The failure rate was driven largely by Category 1 hazards and energy efficiency standards. Non-decency has become a great problem since April 2006 with the introduction of the Housing Health and Safety Rating System.

Category 1 hazards are strongly associated with older dwellings occupied by those on lower incomes and benefit receipt.

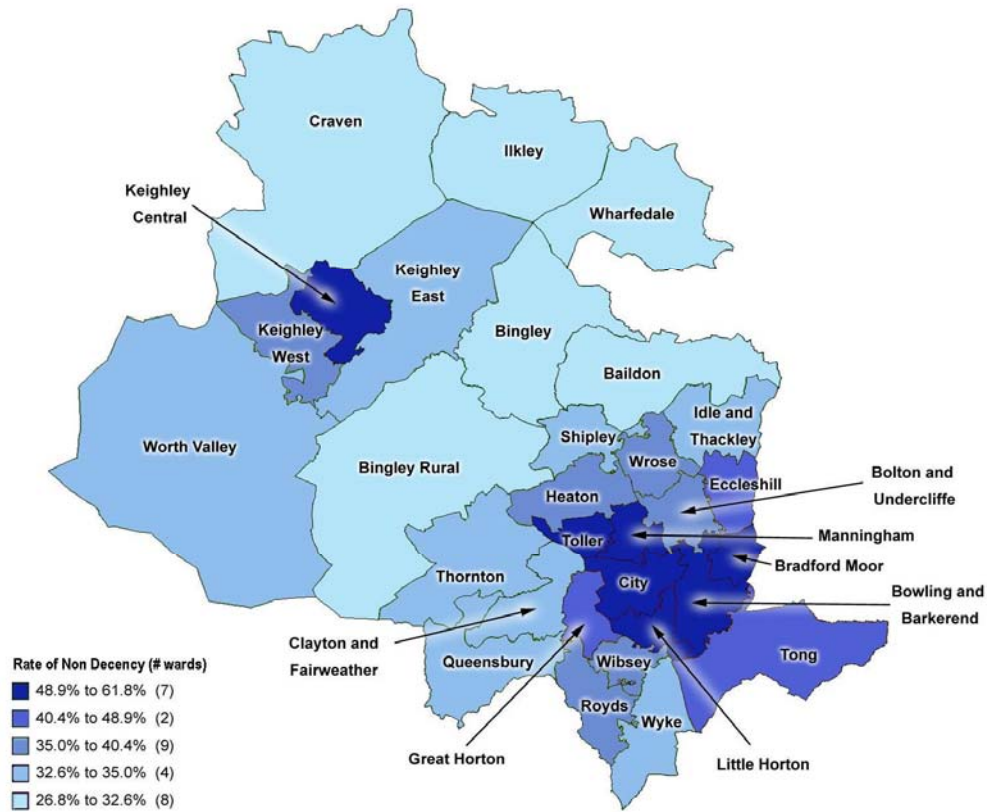
Category 1 hazards are strongly associated with privately rented dwellings.

A dwelling may fail to be decent for more than one reason. 39% of houses that failed for more than one reason.

73.3% of converted flats are non-decent; this is commonly the case across the country. Such properties tend to be associated with the privately rented sector and often with poor repair.

¹⁵ <http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbctb.asp>

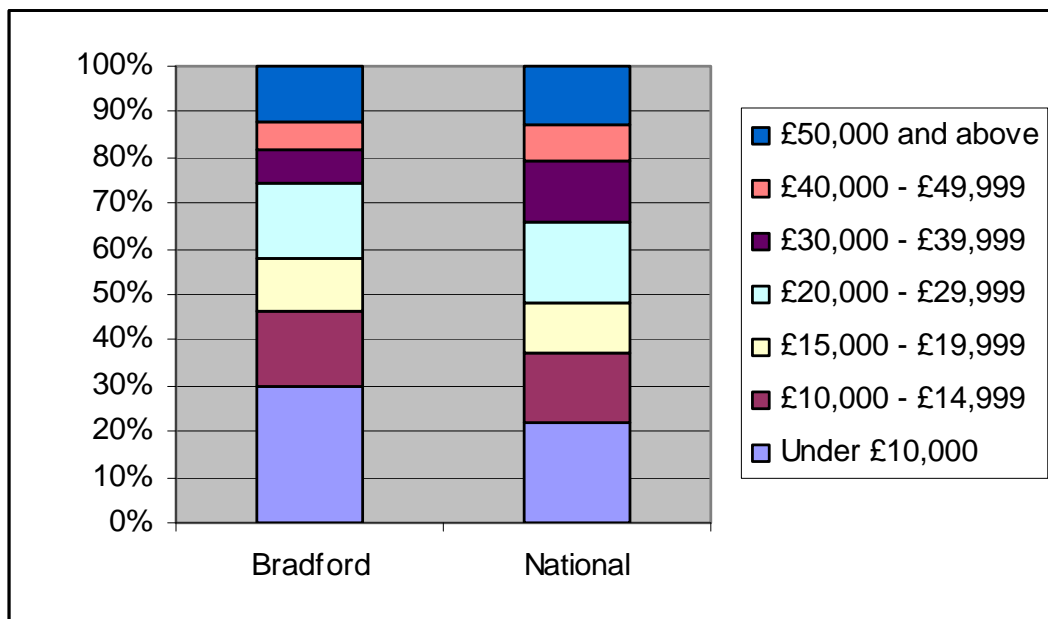
Figure 44: Non-decent dwellings by ward



Source: 2007 House Condition Survey

The figures in the chart indicate that one of the most substantial issues that will affect repair and improvement is affordability as 30.1% of households have an annual income of £10,000 or less compared with 22% nationally.

Figure 45: Household income in bands



Source: 2007 Private Sector House Condition Survey & Family Resources Survey 2005/06

Whilst the overall level of non-decent dwellings is 40.5%, where dwellings are occupied by households from the Black and Minority Ethnic community this increases to a 54.5% level of non-decency. This reflects a lower average household income amongst BME households.

36,000 or 22.3% properties were deemed non-decent due to thermal comfort failures; 80% of these are owner-occupied dwellings. The occupiers of a dwelling are considered to be in fuel poverty if they are spending more than 10% of their net household income on heating and hot water. Not only do dwellings where fuel poverty exists represent dwellings with poor energy efficiency, they are, by definition, occupied by residents with low incomes least likely to be able to afford improvements. There are an estimated 25,900 (16.2%) dwellings where the household is in fuel poverty within the District compared with approximately 10% in England based on 2004 EHCS data.

8,286 households (4.5%) are currently living in technically overcrowded housing, 321 of which have 3 or more bedrooms too few. Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Other Asian Households are significantly more likely to be technically overcrowded than any other ethnic group. 25% of Bangladeshi and almost 20% of Pakistani households are overcrowded compared to less than 5% for the population as a whole.

Data from the Bradford Household Survey 2007-08 shows that young adults and households with teenage children are most likely to live in unsuitable housing, and that the likelihood of living in unsuitable housing is generally much lower for older persons.

When household characteristics are considered, 33.6% of lone parent households, 21.9% of adult couple with children and 52.2% of groups of adults with dependent children are living in unsuitable housing. Of course, this corresponds with the high proportion of young persons living in unsuitable housing. For those households without children, only 20.6% of single persons, 10.3% of adult couples and 25.8% of adult groups currently live in unsuitable housing.

7.6.3. Homelessness

During the year 2009/10, 278 households were provided with some form of temporary accommodation. This was a reduction of 54% since 2008/09, in line the Communities and Local Government's Temporary Accommodation reduction plan which requires temporary accommodation use to be reduced by 50%.

In 2009/10 there were 2,089 prevention caseloads¹⁶. The largest subject group was advice casework on Relationship Breakdown at 60% or 1,245 cases. The biggest group within this subject was family breakdowns at 472 cases. As well as breakdowns within the family unit, this includes breakdowns from living with friends or within relationships.

Whilst the largest number of caseloads related to Single People (865), 996 or 48% related to cases involving children or pregnancies. The biggest group of which was Single with 1-2 children (427).

Table 11: Homelessness Prevention Casework Household Make-up – Bradford District

	KEIGHLEY/ SHIPLEY	BRADFORD	TOTAL	%
2 Adults	10	20	30	1
Couple 1-2 Children	27	127	154	7
Couple 3+ Children	9	110	119	6
Childless Couple	4	32	36	2
Elderly Couple	0	3	3	0
Pregnant Couple	6	14	20	1
Extended Family with Children	3	39	42	2
Elderly Single	2	16	18	1
Single Pregnant	6	51	57	3
Single 1-2 Children	58	369	427	20
Single 3+ Children	18	128	146	7
Single Person over 18	105	760	865	41
Single Person with Carer	0	1	1	0
Couple – both Under 18	0	2	2	0
Couple – both Under 18 and Pregnant	0	3	3	0
Couple – both Under 18 with Children	1	1	2	0
Under 18 Single	12	128	140	7
Under 18 Single and Pregnant	2	8	10	0
Under 18 Single with Children	0	14	14	1
TOTAL	263	1826	2089	

Source: Homelessness Statistics Annual Report May 2010

In 2009/10 113 households were accepted as being homeless compared to 374 the previous year, a reduction of 70%.

¹⁶ Homelessness Statistics annual report – in communities

Table 12: Household Make Up

	KEIGHLEY/ SHIPLEY	BRADFORD	2009/2010 TOTAL		2008/2009 TOTAL	
2 People – No Children	0	1	1	1%	1	0
Couple - Pregnant	0	3	3	3%	2	1%
Couple – No Children	0	3	3	3%	5	1%
Couple – 1-2 Children	2	16	18	16%	45	12%
Couple – 3+ Children	2	8	10	9%	21	6%
Single – No Children	3	19	22	19%	81	21%
Single – Pregnant	0	2	2	2%	17	5%
Single – 1-2 Children	3	34	37	33%	130	34%
Single – 3+ Children	1	15	16	14%	51	14%
Single – Under 18	0	1	1	1%	15	4%
TOTAL	11	102	113		374	

Source: Homelessness Statistics – Annual Report May 2010

By far the biggest group of service users were single parents with children accounting for a total of 53 service users or 47% of total acceptances.

There was no significant change in the composition of household types compared to the previous year, with the exception of Under 18 year olds, who were all dealt with by TCOY, with the aim of preventing homelessness by reconciling these service users with their family, prior to undertaking a homeless assessment.

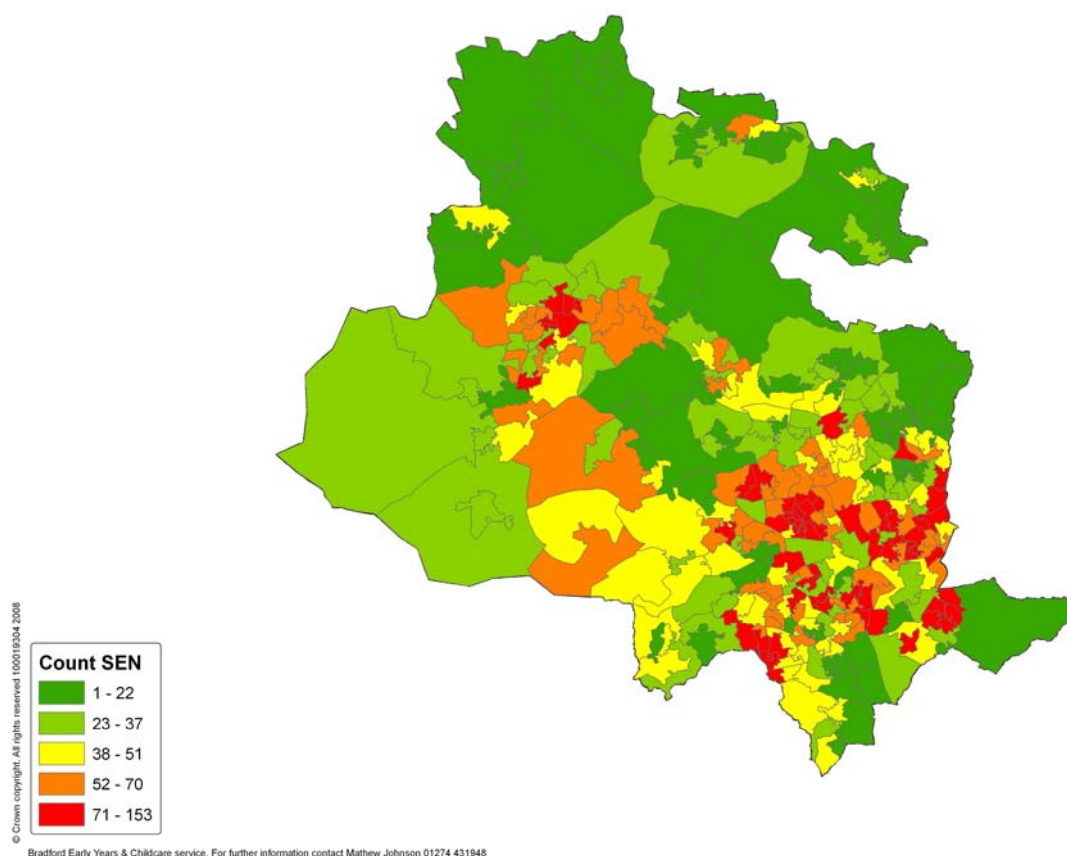
7.7. Disability

There is a strong link between low income, social exclusion and disability among families that include a disabled child¹⁷. Families that have a disabled child are more likely to be in poverty¹⁸.

Understanding the numbers of children with disabilities is somewhat problematic because of the number of definitions of disability in use by different agencies across the District.

Work has been carried out to combine data on children with disabilities from the Disabled Children's Information Service – a voluntary register; the Children's Social Care and Education Bradford. The map below shows where these children live.

Figure 46: Number of children with a Special Educational Need by Lower Super Output Area – June 2010



Source: Information Management and Performance Support, Transformation.

The numbers of children with a Special Educational Need vary throughout the District. This can be expected due to varying population densities. It is worth noting however that the areas with the largest numbers of children identified as having a Special Educational Need more or less coincide with areas with higher rates of child poverty.

¹⁷ IPPR (2007), *Disability 2020: Opportunities for the full and equal citizenship of disabled people in Britain in 2020.*

¹⁸ Kemp P. et al (2004), *Routes out of poverty*, York: JRF

The Every Disabled Child Matters campaign identifies two specific challenges that increase the risk of living in poverty:

1. **Income penalty** – barriers to entering and sustaining employment
2. **Cost and take up of care** – additional and on-going expenses

7.7.1. Income penalty

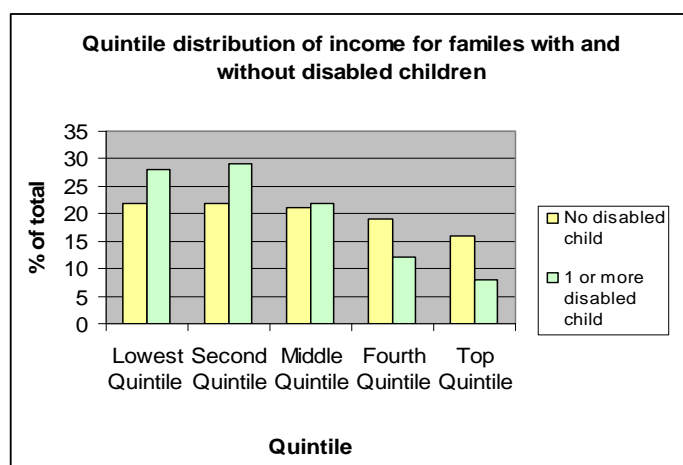
Disabled children are at a high risk of poverty as a result of low household incomes. Many parents of disabled children are unable to work because of care responsibilities and lack of, or cost of, appropriate childcare.

Analysis carried out by the Department of Work and Pensions shows that families of disabled children are over three times more likely to be in the lowest quintile as the top¹⁹.

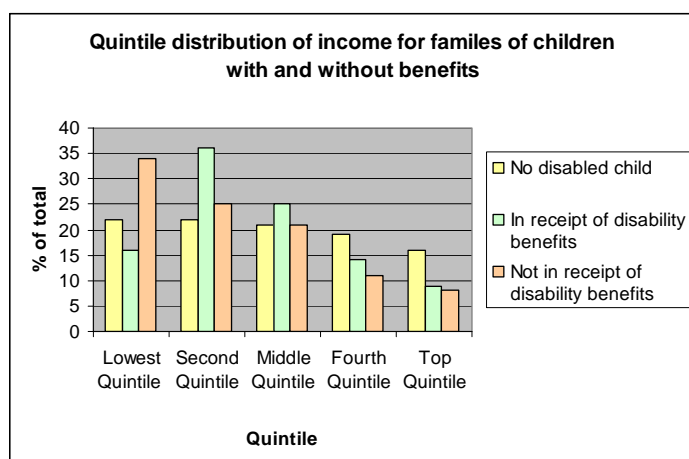
The analysis also shows that access to benefits help to move families out of the lowest quintile.

Table 13: Net equivalised disposable household income: Percentage of children

	Source: FRS 2007/08				
	Lowest Quintile	Second Quintile	Middle Quintile	Fourth Quintile	Top Quintile
No disabled child	22	22	21	19	16
1 or more disabled child	28	29	22	12	8
In receipt of disability benefits	16	36	25	14	9
Not in receipt of disability benefits	34	25	21	11	8

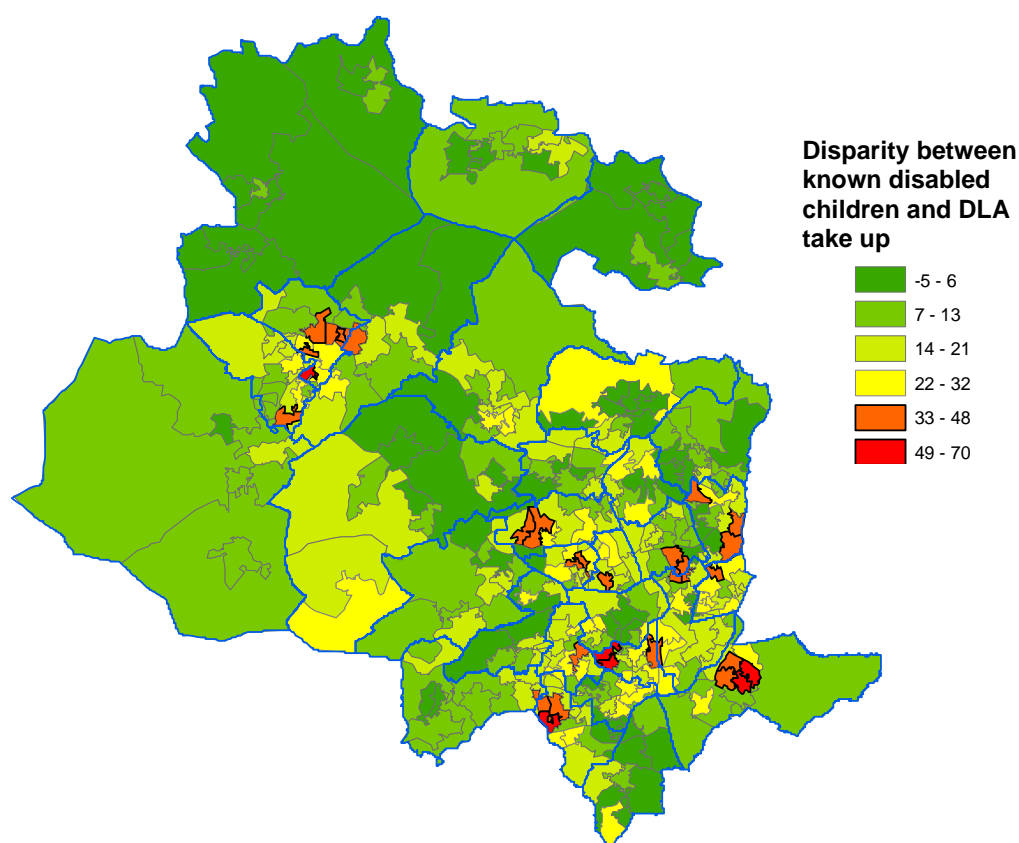


¹⁹ DWP: *Households below average income 2007/08*



Local analysis of the main benefit for families of disabled children, DLA (Disability Living Allowance), shows the areas where there is greatest disparity between the number of known disabled children (those accessing a service that contributes to disability demographics) and the number of families claiming DLA.

Figure 47: Disparity between known disabled children and take up of Disability Living Allowance by Super Output Area – January 2010



Sources: DLA data: DWP Information Directorate, Disabled Children Data: Information Management and Performance Support, Transformation.

7.7.2. Free School Meals analysis

There are no standard measures of poverty within families of disabled children in Bradford. One way to use available data is to look at the percentage of families eligible for Free School Meals (an income, including benefits, below £16,000 per year).

Analysis of the January 2009 Schools Census shows that 35% of children who are statemented or at School Action Plus are eligible for Free School Meals, compared with the overall figure for all children (including School Action Plus and statemented) of 20%.