

Royds Ward Profile Supplement

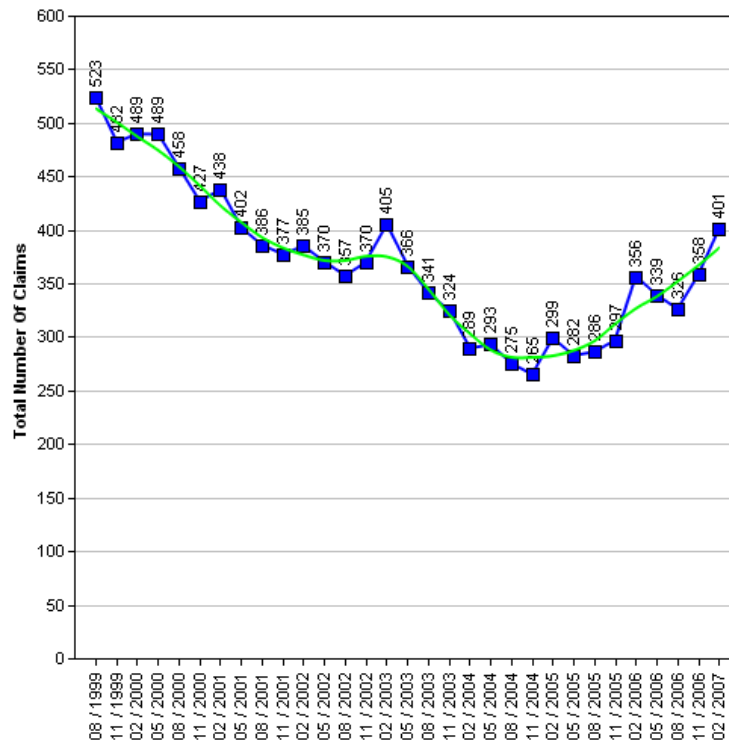
The Census is a survey of all people and households in the country that takes place every 10 years. The Census was last carried out in 2001, with results published in 2003. The next Census is due in 2010, with results expected in 2013. Consequently the actual data cannot be updated in intervening years.

Work has been underway for some time to produce a range of alternative datasets for Bradford to supplement the 2001 Census data with more current and relevant information, which will better describe conditions and progress across the District. This supplement provides a taster of that work.

It is the intention to consult Elected Members on themes and priorities. Regular data updates will then be incorporated into the intranet 'Members Information System' supported by improved analysis and narrative. Periodic snapshots in paper document form will continue to be available.

Job Seekers Allowance

The 1991 to 2006 Job Seekers Allowance data give an insight into the number of claimants under pensionable age who are available for and actively seeking work of at least 40 hours a week.



Job Seekers Allowance Claimants

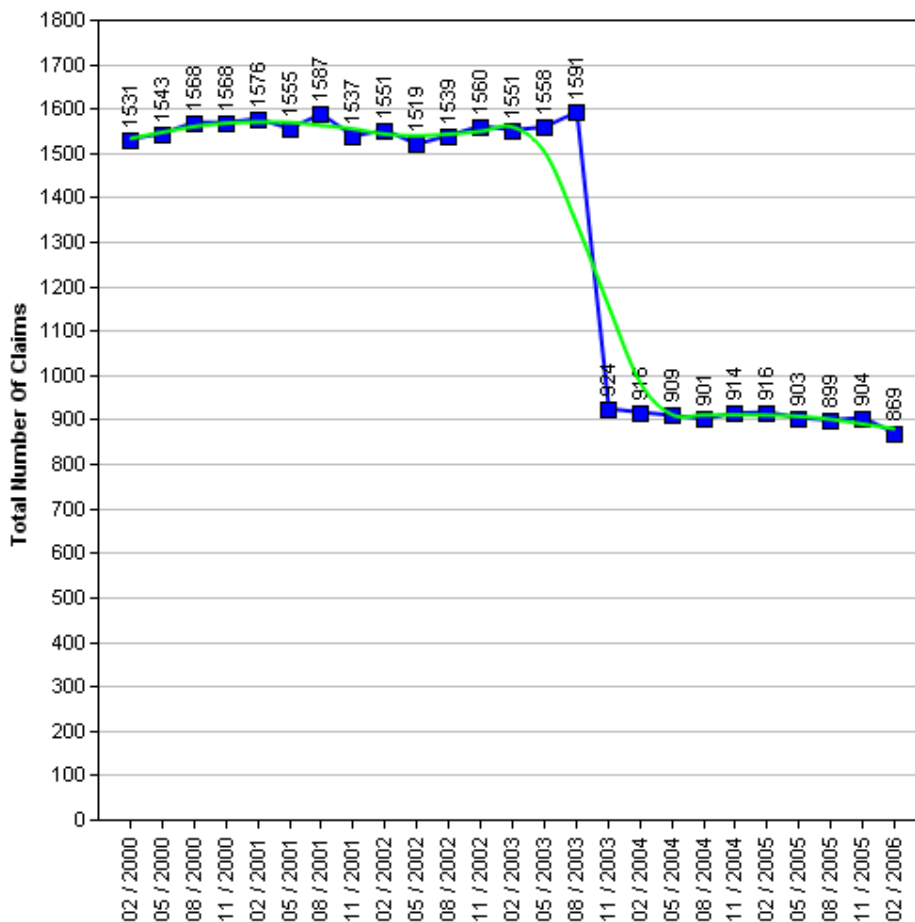
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Quarter 1 (February)	-	489	438	385	405	289	299	356	401
Quarter 2 (May)	-	489	402	370	366	293	282	339	-
Quarter 3 (August)	523	458	386	357	341	275	286	326	-
Quarter 4 (November)	482	427	377	370	324	265	297	358	-



Income Support

The 2000 to 2006 Income Support data give an insight into the number of claimants between the age of 16-59 who have a low income, don't have savings of £16,000 or more, are not working, work on average less than 16 hours a week, or are unable to work because they are:

- A Lone parent
- Registered sick or disabled
- A student and either a lone parent or disabled
- Or caring for someone who is sick or elderly



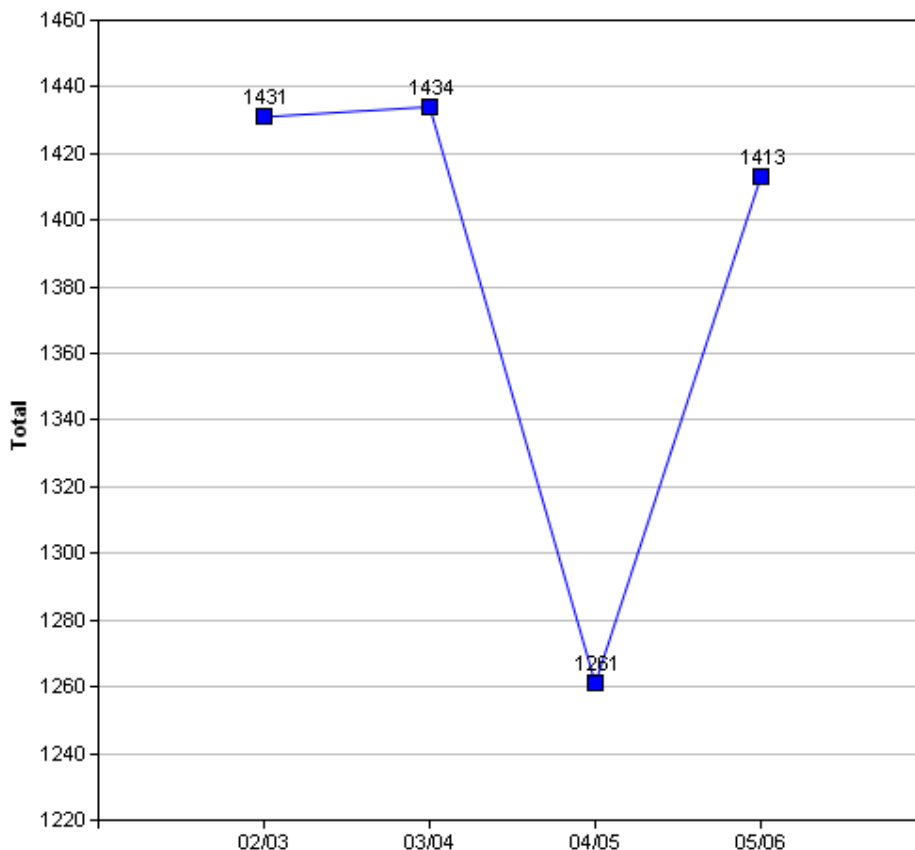
WARNING: In the Income Support table there is a drop in the number of claimants between the months of August 2003 and November 2003. The explanation for this is because from October 2003, Income Support for pensioners was replaced by 'Pension Credit'" (Source: www.mind.org.uk).

Income Support Claimants

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Quarter 1 (February)	-	1,576	1,551	1,551	916	916	869
Quarter 2 (May)	1,531	1,555	1,519	1,558	909	903	-
Quarter 3 (August)	1,543	1,587	1,539	1,591	901	899	-
Quarter 4 (November)	1,568	1,537	1,560	924	914	904	-

Crime

The Crime data is based on the Crime Domain from the Indices of Deprivation 2004. The Crime Domain consists of 33 categories of recorded crime which are then grouped to form 4 composite indicators: burglary, criminal damage, theft and violence. This report gives an insight into the number of offences committed within the selected area and compares this with the Bradford district. The data is displayed for each year by composite indicator.

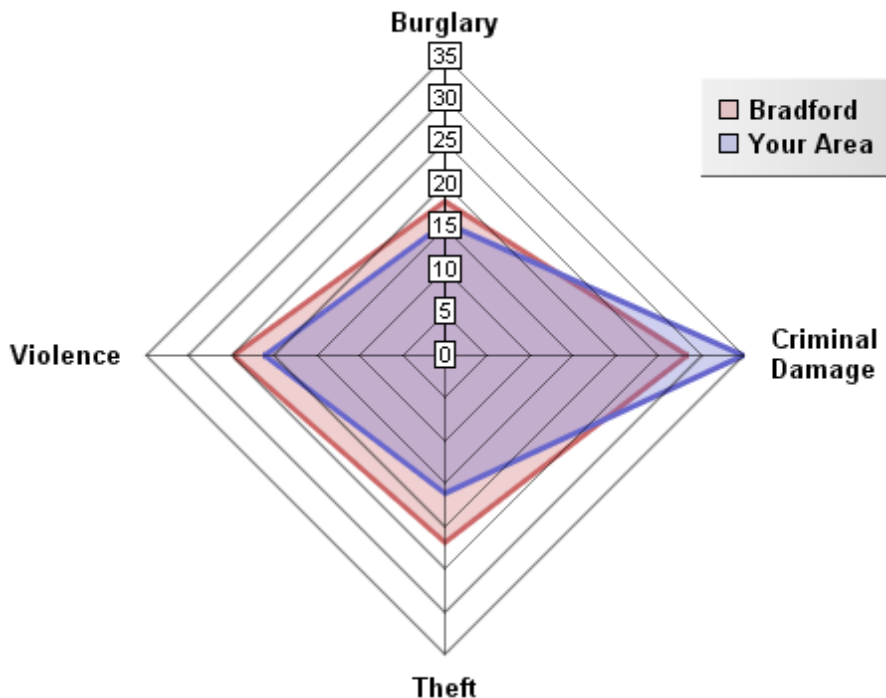


Overall Crimes per Year

Year	Selected Area			Bradford District		
	No.Offences	Change	% Change	No.Offences	Change	% Change
2002/03	1,431			49,264		
2003/04	1,434	+3	+0.2%	48,973	+291	+0.59%
2004/05	1,261	-173	-12.1%	40,747	+8,226	+16.80%
2005/06	1,413	+152	+12.1%	43,562	-2815	-6.91%

The pattern of crime in the Royds Ward has broadly followed a similar trend to the district. In 2004/05 numerous district wide initiatives from West Yorkshire Police and the District Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership yielded significant reductions in crime across most categories. This was an exceptional year for crime reduction and such significant reductions have proven to be unsustainable in the following years. However there has still been a 1.3% decrease in crime between 2002 and 2006. It is important to note that ID2004 Crime Domain definition of crime is limited to a subset of crime. A more accurate picture can be obtained by looking at Overall Crime Levels in the district.

05/06 Comparison with District (Rate per 1000 population)

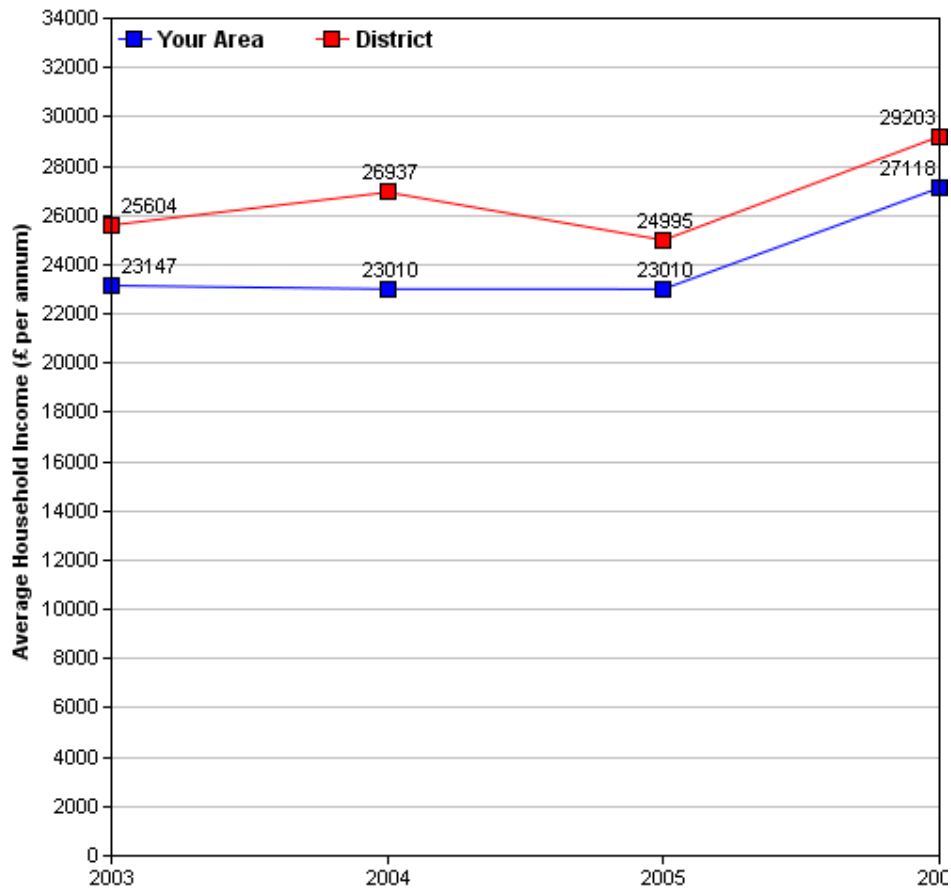


The above crime radar graph compares four variables of crime, per thousand population for your area, with that of the Bradford district. The pink line indicates the Bradford District rate per thousand population and the blue line represents the rate for your area. The radar graph allows us to see that Violence, Theft and Burglary in your area are below those of the district average. However, the rate for Criminal Damage is higher than the District average per thousand population. The radar graph also allows you to see which crime variables are closer or further from the district average, by comparing the gap between the blue and pink lines. Violence (21 per thousand population) for your area is below the district rate (25 per thousand population). Burglary and Violence are closer to the district average, as the gap between the pink and blue lines are shortest for these variables, when compared to the other crime variables for your area. The gaps between the district rate and your area are longer for Theft and Criminal Damage. This indicates that these two crime variables are further from the district average.

Income

Information relating to income is derived from data supplied by CACI called 'PayCheck', which provides estimates of mean household income for every postcode in the UK. Unfortunately, it is not possible to use PayCheck data to examine changes in income over time, due to changes in data collection methods. However, it is possible to compare figures from different geographic areas (i.e. Ward and District) for the same time period, as they are derived using the same data collection method.

(For more information on PayCheck data please see www.caci.co.uk.)



Overall Income by Year

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Mean per Annum	£23,146.60	£23,010.49	£23,009.53	£27,118.26
Mean per Annum (District)	£25,604.05	£26,936.70	£24,995.30	£29,203.12

Ethnic Diversity

This data comes from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses and shows the diversity of ethnic groups within the Bradford District. By comparing the 1991 Census with the 2001 Census we are able to compare the area over time. The figures suggest that the Royds ward became slightly more diverse between 1991 and 2001. The Asian population increased from 1.5% to 2.6% during this time period.

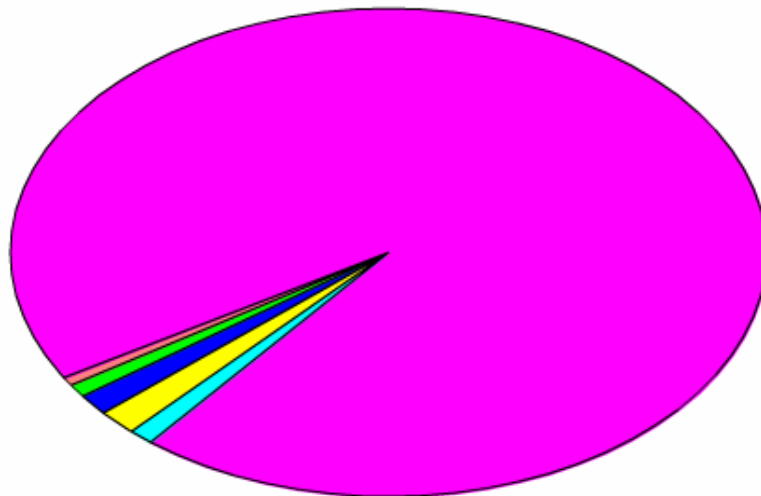
Ethnic Diversity 1991

	Number	Percentage
White	15,999	96.7 %
Asian	240	1.5 %
Black	197	1.2 %
Other	102	0.6 %

Ethnic Diversity 2001

	Number	Percentage
White	15,253	94.5 %
Mixed	255	1.6 %
Asian	415	2.6 %
Black	151	0.9 %
Other	73	0.5 %

■ Bangladeshi	8(0%)
■ Black or Black British	151(1%)
■ Indian	238(1%)
■ Mixed(1)	255(2%)
■ Pakistani	167(1%)
■ White	15,253(94%)
■ Other ethnic group	73(0%)



Travel to Work (Census 2001)

This data comes from the 2001 Census. It has details about the people who travel to and from the area to go to work and their method of getting there.

Travel from Royds

Totals

Total People travelling from Area	Distance Travelled (in Km)					
	Average (mean)	Maximum	Standard Deviation	Standard Deviation (of the population)	Variance	Variance (of the population)
7,026	7	343	19	19	354,096	354,069
Method of travel to work						
Works mainly at or from home	Public Transport			Bicycle	On Foot	Other
	Train	Bus etc	Taxi			
445	48	1,143	58	70	595	16
By Car				Motorcycle etc		
As driver		As passenger				
3,841		766		37		

By Local Authority

Destination Local Authority	Total People travelling from Area	Distance Travelled (in Km)	
		Average (mean)	Maximum
Bradford	5,609	4	21
Leeds	621	14	23
Calderdale	338	6	16
Kirklees	252	9	19
Wakefield	47	25	38
Craven	13	23	27
Manchester	12	43	46
Harrogate	10	29	29
York	9	53	55
Barnsley	8	31	38
Sheffield	7	47	47
Oldham	6	33	33
Rugby	6	144	144
Rotherham	6	44	47
Halton	4	77	77

Travel to Royds

Totals

Total People travelling to Area	Distance Travelled (in Km)					
	Average (mean)	Maximum	Standard Deviation	Standard Deviation (of the population)	Variance	Variance (of the population)
3,555	8	255	17	17	288,053	288,021
Method of travel to work						
Works mainly at or from home	Public Transport			Bicycle	On Foot	Other
	Train	Bus etc	Taxi			
445	17	297	15	6	414	9
By Car				Motorcycle etc		
As driver		As passenger				
2,071		262		18		

By Local Authority

Origin Local Authority	Total People travelling from Area	Distance Travelled (in Km)	
		Average (mean)	Maximum
Bradford	2,521	3	23
Calderdale	321	6	25
Leeds	263	16	33
Kirklees	171	11	22
Wakefield	67	25	37
York	26	52	57
Barnsley	22	29	39
Harrogate	22	35	43
Doncaster	21	52	58
Selby	20	41	51
East Riding of Yorkshire	15	81	116
Rotherham	13	51	57
Craven	13	24	41
Sheffield	12	45	53
Salford	6	49	51

Of the people who travel to work from Royds, over 65.6% travel by car (54.7% as drivers and 0.1% as passengers), 5.3% by motorcycle and 0.3% travel by other means (including train, buses, taxis, bicycle, on foot and other modes). The remaining 6.3% work predominantly from home.

Over 49% more people travel from Royds than those that travel to Royds.

Of the people who travel to work in Royds, over 65.6% travel by car (58.3% as drivers and 7.4% as passengers), 0.5% by motorcycle and 21.3% travel by other means (including train, buses, taxis, bicycle, on foot and other modes). The remaining 12.5% work predominantly from home.

Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID2004)

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004) is a Super Output Area (SOA) level measure of multiple deprivation. England is divided into 32,482 SOAs, which are small areas containing an average of 1,500 residents. The IMD 2004 project gives a score and rank to each SOA for seven areas of deprivation:

- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living environment deprivation
- Crime

Also, each SOA has been given an overall score and rank which takes into account all seven indices, and this is known as the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004.

Ranks vary from 1 to 32,482, with 1 being the most deprived. Higher scores indicate that areas are more deprived. When comparing the deprivation of different areas, it is better to look at the rank than the score. Bradford Council has been able to use the Maps and Stats web-based GIS system (www.mapsandstats.com) to combine scores for the SOAs that fall within the wards, and hence estimate the Indices of Deprivation at ward level.

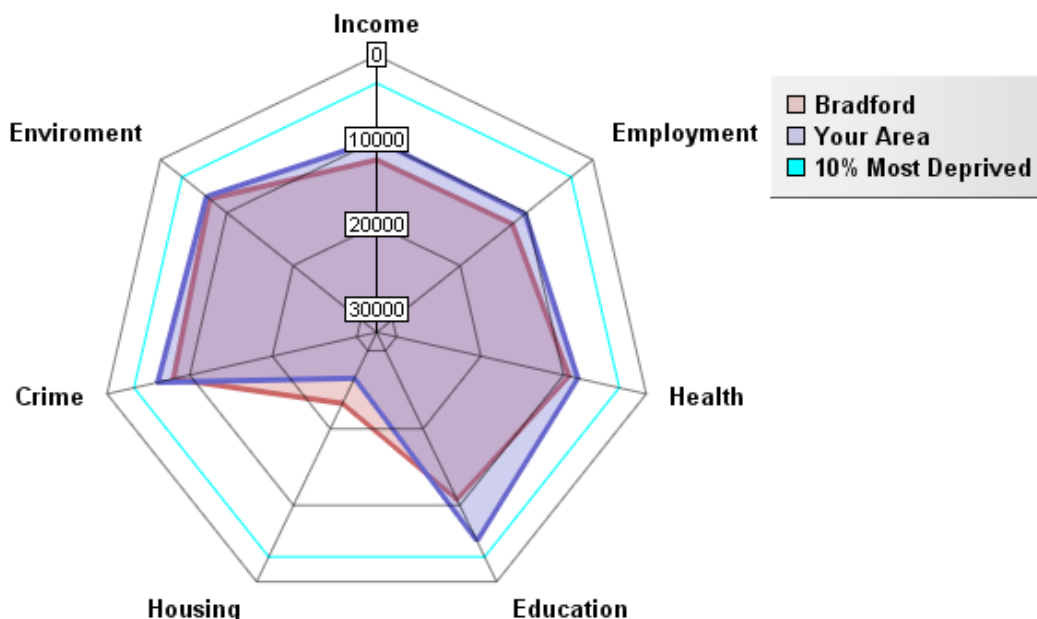
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

	ID 2004 Overall Rank (Average)	ID 2004 Overall Score
E01006242 in Wigan LA	8088	30.12
Royds Ward	8088.73	34.62
E01016918 in Brighton and Hove LA	8089	30.11
Average for Bradford	10656.03	32.93

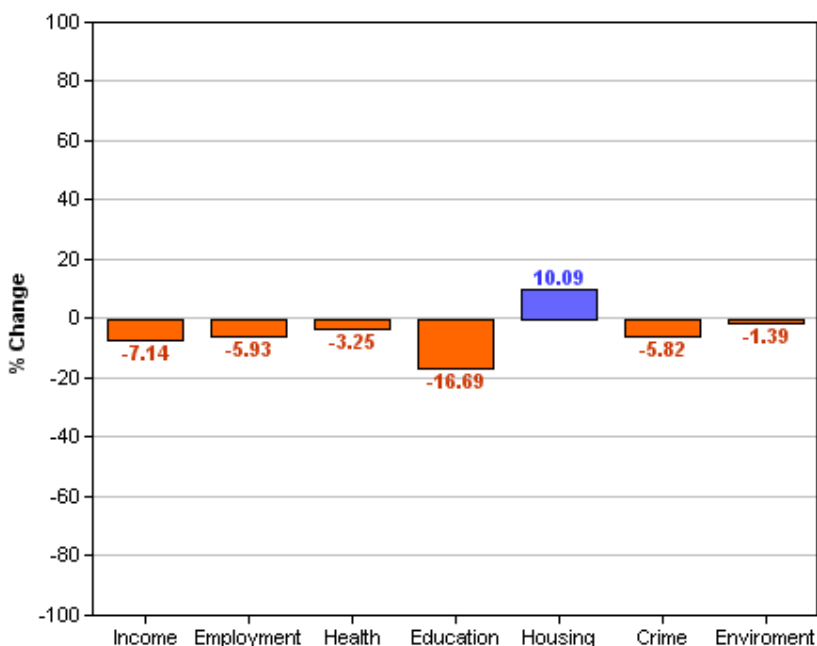
This table shows the average ranks and scores for the Royds ward. The rows above and below Royds show which SOAs in England have the most similar ranks to this ward and, are therefore considered to have the most similar levels of deprivation. It is important to note, however, that these areas may be deprived for different reasons.

Area Rank against Average Bradford Rank

The radar graph and bar chart indicate that Royds is more deprived in Income, Employment, Education and Crime domains compared to the District average. Only the Housing domain is above that of the district average, indicating less deprivation for this domain in your area (10.0). The largest difference between the district average and your area is within the Education domain (-16.6). In terms of Environment and Health, your area is similar to the Bradford District average.



Percentage Difference between Area Rank and Average Bradford Rank



Other datasets currently being investigated / acquired:

Health

Low birth weight
 Death Rates
 Smoking attributable health admissions
 Perception Surveys (Speak-out)

Education

%5 A – C GCSE's (Inc. Maths and English)
 Key Stage Results
 Adult qualifications
 Truancy

Economy

Benefit measures & Incapacity benefit
 Income levels (Household)
 NEET's
 Business start-up survival rates

Crime

Criminal damage
 Burglary
 ASB (Needs clarifying)
 Youth offending
 Road traffic accidents (RTA)


Liveability

House prices
 Void properties
 Cleanliness
 Open spaces
 Housing condition

Stronger Communities

Voting rates

Plus many other council datasets as they become available through the GIS strategy.

	<p>All 30 Ward profiles and supplements can be found at: http://www.bradfordinfo.com/census/WardProfiles.cfm</p> <p>This bulletin was produced by the Research and Consultation Service, City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council. Email: stephen.elves@bradford.gov.uk Tel: 01274 43 7269 August 2007</p>
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