



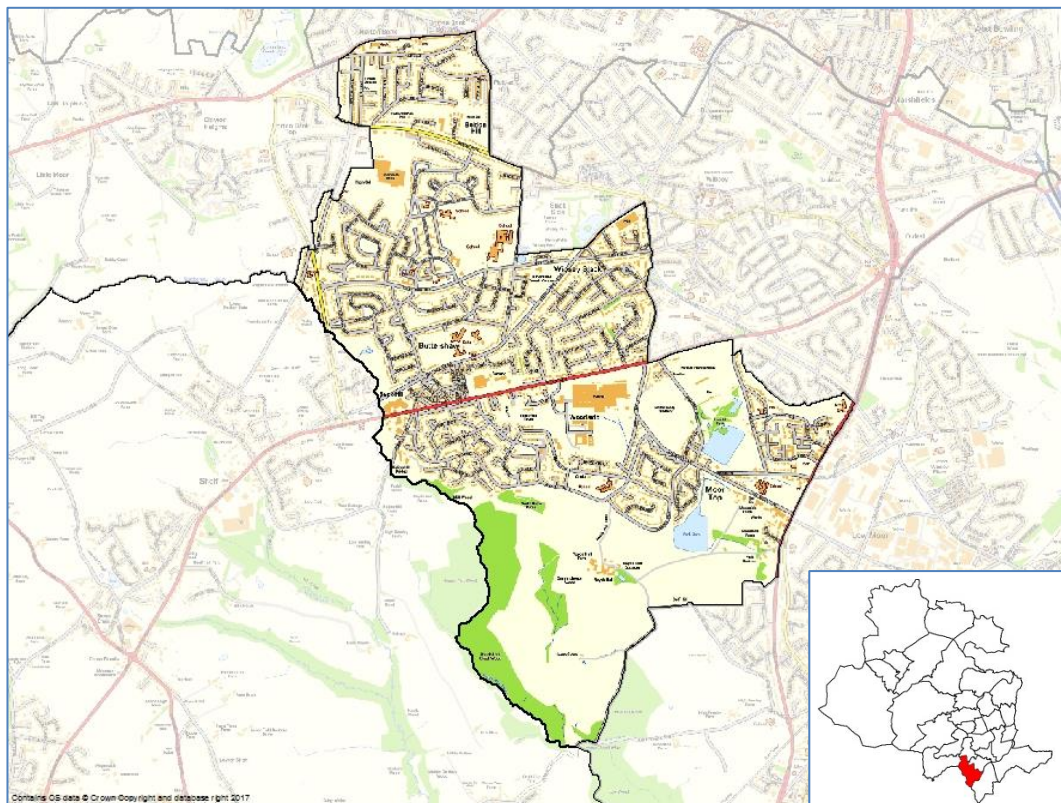
# Ward Profile – Royds

## At a glance:

- Royds ward has a total population of 17,490
- 1% of homes in Royds ward are empty on a long-term basis and 4.5% of homes are overcrowded. Both are lower than the District average
- Life expectancy for both men and women living in Royds ward is lower than the District averages
- Royds ward is ranked 12th of 30 wards in the District for the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation where 1 is the most deprived (Manningham ward) and 30 is the least deprived (Wharfedale).

## Introduction

Royds ward is one of six wards in the Bradford South area. Royds stretches from Horton Bank in the north to Royds Hill in the south. It contains the communities of Buttershaw and Woodside and also includes parts of Wibsey, Low Moor and Horton Bank Top.



## Population

The latest population estimates for mid-2017 show that 17,490 people live in Royds ward. 24.4% of the population is aged under 16. Craven has the lowest percentage of young people with 16.4%. Little Horton ward has the highest percentage in the District with 33.4%

60.7% of the ward's population is aged between 16 and 64. Ilkley has the lowest percentage of the working age population with 54.4%. City has the highest percentage in the District with 72.7% - this probably reflects the high numbers of students and young people living in the areas close to Bradford College and Bradford University.

12.9% of the population is aged 65 to 84. City ward has the lowest percentage with 4.7% and Craven has the highest percentage with 22.4%.

1.9% of the population is aged 85 and over. City ward has the lowest percentage with 0.6% and Ilkley has the highest percentage with 6%.

## Ethnicity and religion

Ethnicity	Percentage
White	88.1%
Multiple/mixed ethnic groups	3.3%
Indian	1.6%
Pakistani	3.3%
Bangladeshi	0.2%
Other Asian	0.9%
Black	1.9%
Other ethnic group	0.6%

Toller ward has the lowest percentage of the White population (14.3%) and the highest percentage of the Pakistani population (72.3%). Wharfedale has the highest percentage of the White population (98.1%) and the lowest percentage of the Pakistani population (0.2%).

Religion	Percentage
Christian	56.7%
Buddhist	0.2%
Hindu	0.9%
Jewish	0.0%
Muslim	4.5%
Sikh	0.6%
Other religion	0.2%
No religion	31.0%
Religion not stated	5.9%

The question about religion in the 2011 census was voluntary and 5.9% of the Royds population chose not to answer.

Manningham has the lowest percentage of Christians (12.7%) and Craven ward has the highest percentage (67.5%). Ilkley and

Wharfedale both have an equal low percentage of Muslims (0.3%) and Toller has the highest percentage (76.1%).

Toller has the lowest percentage of people who do not have a religion (3.4%) and Eccleshill has the highest percentage (31.4%). Great Horton has the lowest percentage of people who chose not to answer the question about religion (5.3%) and Ilkley has the highest percentage (7.6%).

## Housing

There are 7,665 homes in Royds ward of which 1% are long-term empty, this is lower than the District average of 2%. 57.2% of homes in Royds are semi-detached, 23.2% are terraced, 10.3% are detached and 9.1% are flats.

City ward has the lowest percentages of detached and semi-detached homes Baildon has the lowest percentages of terraced homes. Queensbury ward has the lowest percentages of flats.

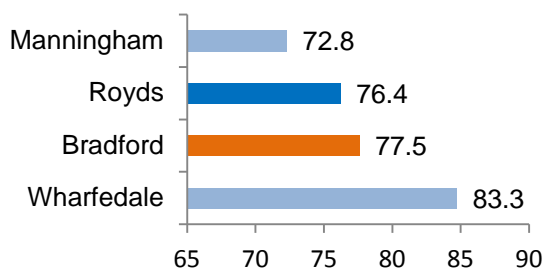
Wharfedale has the highest percentage of detached properties and Bradford Moor has the highest percentage of terraced properties.

4.5% of households in Royds ward are living in overcrowded homes, lower than the District average of 6.2%. Wharfedale ward had the lowest rate at 1.2% and Manningham had the highest rate at 17.8%

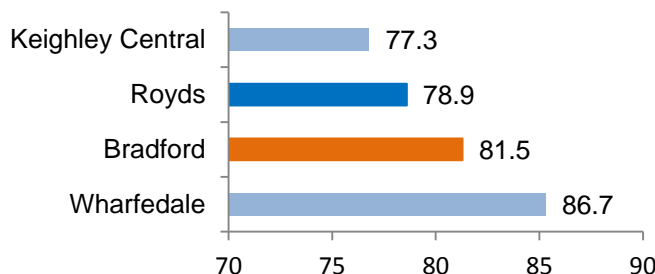
## Life expectancy

In 2014-16 life expectancy at birth for both males and females living in Royds ward was lower than the District average. Manningham ward had the lowest life expectancy rates for both males and females and Wharfedale ward had the highest life expectancy rates for both males and females.

Life expectancy - males

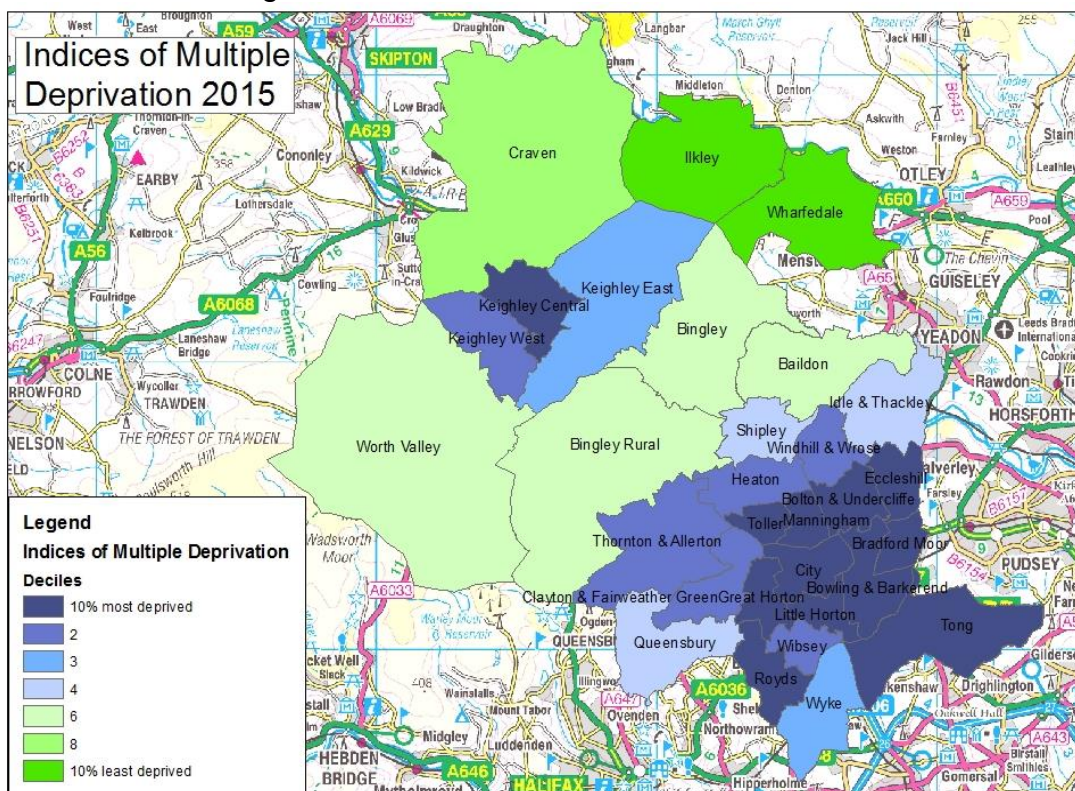


Life expectancy - females



## Deprivation

The following map shows wards in Bradford District ranked by deciles of deprivation. Wards which are identified as being more deprived are shown in blue and wards identified as being less deprived are shown in green.





The Indices of Deprivation 2015 were published in September 2015 at district and lower layer super output area. The indices are calculated using 37 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation (income, employment, education skills and training, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment) which are weighted and combined to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015.

The results have now been aggregated to ward level and this shows that 12 of the District's wards are amongst the 10% most deprived wards in England and two wards are amongst the 10% least deprived wards in England. Manningham is consistently the most deprived ward for most of the indices and Wharfedale is consistently the least deprived ward for most of the indices.

Royds is ranked 12<sup>th</sup> of 30 wards in the District for the Index of Multiple Deprivation where 1 is the most deprived and 30 is the least deprived. Royds is in 11<sup>th</sup> place for income deprivation, 10<sup>th</sup> place for employment deprivation and 11<sup>th</sup> place for education, skills and training deprivation.

## More about deprivation

The data about deprivation has been aggregated to ward level. Although this data provides a description of the District's wards, this description does not apply to every person who lives there. Many non-deprived people live in deprived areas, and many deprived people live in non-deprived areas.

## Data sources and further information

Source: 2011 Census, Mid-year population estimates, Indices of Deprivation 2015

Link: [www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk) [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

For more information about population and deprivation at ward level see:

<https://ubd.bradford.gov.uk/>

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