



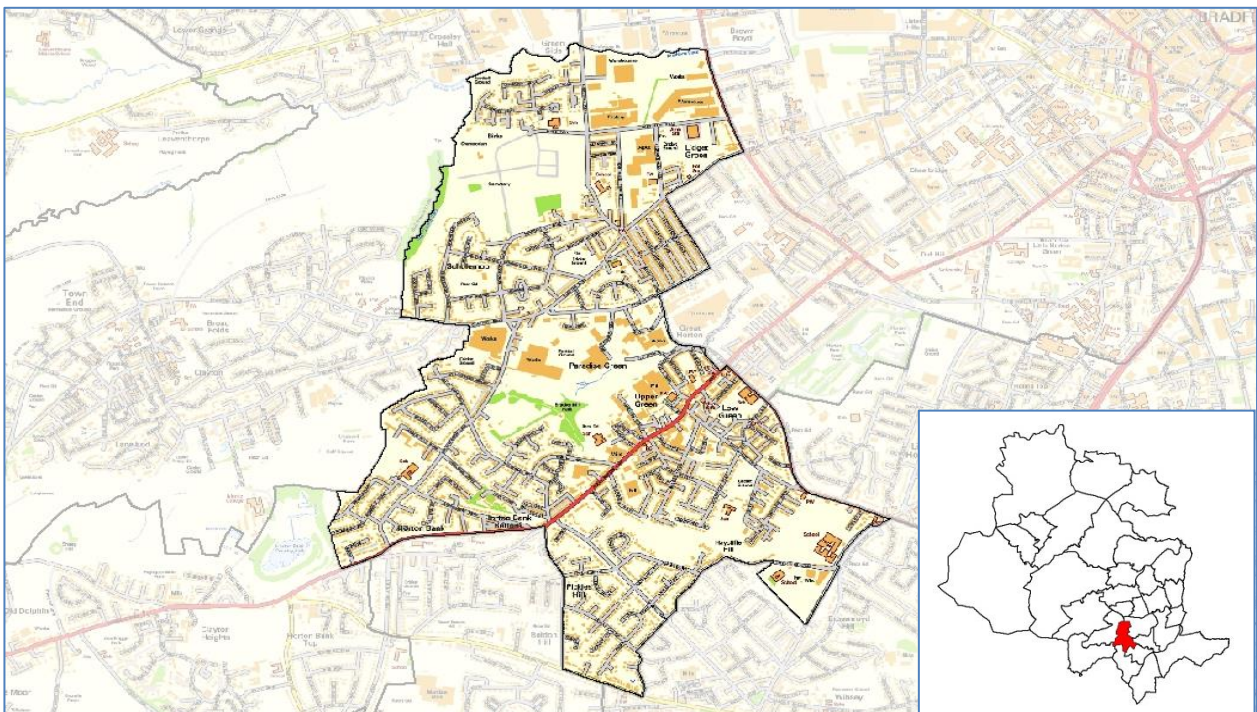
# Ward Profile – Great Horton

## At a glance:

- Great Horton ward has a total population of 18,770
- 2.9% of homes in Great Horton ward are empty on a long-term basis and 8.9% are overcrowded - both are higher than the District average
- Life expectancy for men living in Great Horton ward is lower than the district average and equal to the District average for women
- Great Horton ward is ranked 9th of 30 wards in the District for the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation where 1 is the most deprived (Manningham ward) and 30 is the least deprived (Wharfedale)

## Introduction

Great Horton ward is one of six wards in the Bradford South area. Great Horton lies between Bradford's inner city and its western residential suburbs. It contains the areas of Great Horton, Lidget Green, Scholemoor and Paradise Green.



## Population

The latest population estimates for mid-2018 show that 18,770 people live in Great Horton ward. 28.5% of the population is aged under 16 (Craven has the lowest percentage of young people with 16.6% and Little Horton has the highest percentage with 33%).

60.5% of the ward's population is aged between 16 and 64. City has the highest percentage (72.2%) in the District - this probably reflects the high numbers of students and young people living in the areas close to Bradford College and Bradford University. Ilkley has the lowest percentage of the working age population with 54.2%

9.4% of the population is aged 65 to 84. City ward has the lowest percentage with 4.8% and Craven has the highest percentage with 22.6%.

1.6% of the population is aged 85 and over. City ward has the lowest percentage with 0.7% and Ilkley has the highest percentage with 5.8%.

## Ethnicity and religion

Ethnicity	Percentage
White	43.8%
Multiple/mixed ethnic groups	4.0%
Indian	8.6%
Pakistani	36.4%
Bangladeshi	0.4%
Other Asian	2.3%
Black	1.9%
Other ethnic group	2.6%

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	32.3%
Buddhist	0.2%
Hindu	4.9%
Jewish	0.0%
Muslim	42.8%
Sikh	1.2%
Other religion	0.3%
No religion	12.9%
Religion not stated	5.3%

The question about religion in the 2011 census was voluntary and 5.3% of the Great Horton 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 6,786 homes in Great Horton ward of which 2.9% are long-term empty, this is higher than the District average of 1.9%.

44.4% of homes in Great Horton are terraced, 38.3% are semi-detached, 9% are detached and 8.3% 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.

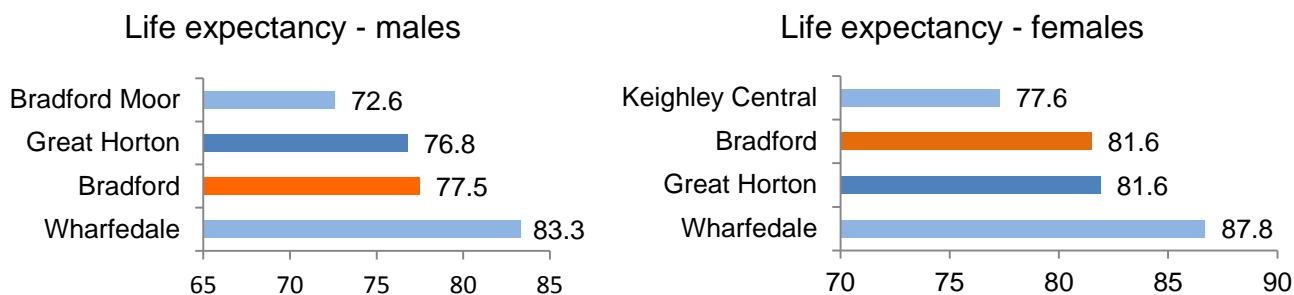


Wharfedale has the highest percentage of detached properties and Bradford Moor has the highest percentage of terraced properties.

8.9% of households in Great Horton ward are living in overcrowded homes, this is higher 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%

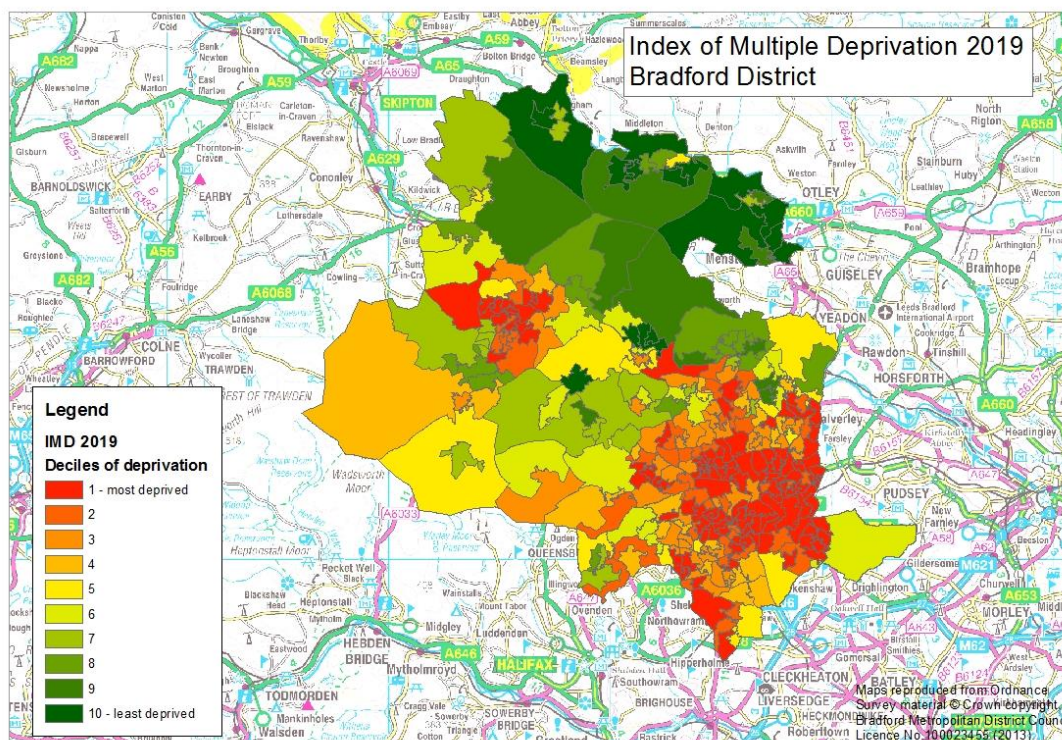
## Life expectancy

In 2015-17 life expectancy at birth for males living in Great Horton ward was lower than the District average, but equal to the District average for females. Bradford Moor ward had the lowest life expectancy rate for males and Keighley Central had the lowest life expectancy rate for females. Wharfedale ward had the highest life expectancy rates for both males and females.



## Deprivation

The following map shows Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked by deciles of deprivation. More deprived neighbourhoods are shown in red and less deprived neighbourhoods are shown in green.



The Indices of Deprivation 2019 were published in September 2019 at district and lower layer super output area. The indices are calculated using 39 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 2019.

The results have now been aggregated to ward level and this shows that 14 of the District's wards are amongst the 10% most deprived wards in England and one ward is 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.

Great Horton is ranked 9th of 30 wards in the District for the Index of Multiple Deprivation where 1 is the most deprived and 30 is the least deprived. Great Horton is in 7<sup>th</sup> place for income deprivation, 8<sup>th</sup> place for employment deprivation and 9<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 2019

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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