



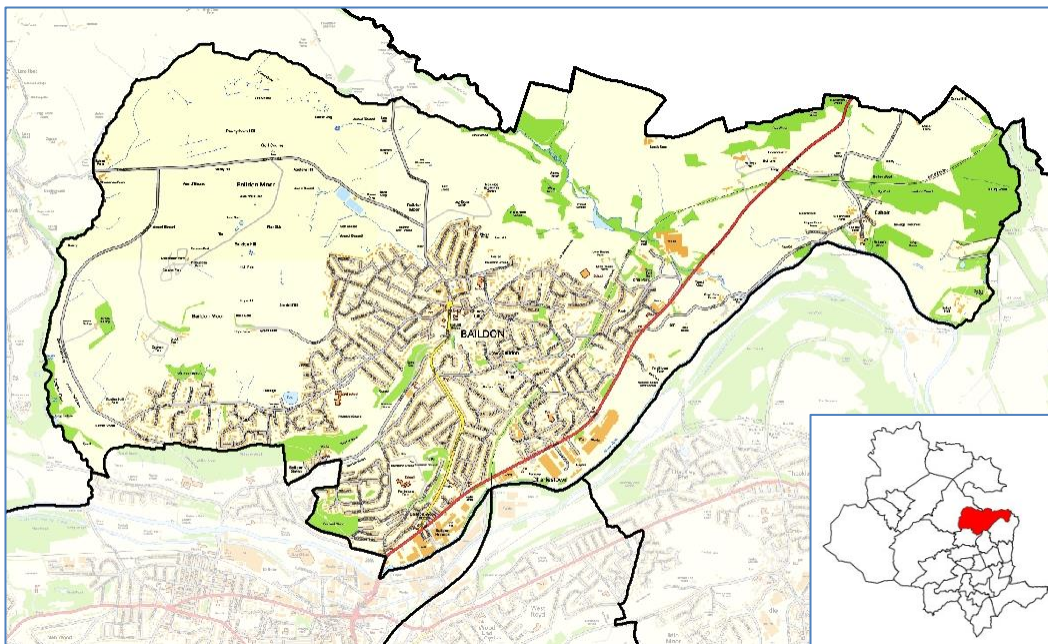
Ward Profile - Baildon

At a glance:

- Baildon has a total population of 15,260 people
- 1% of homes in Baildon are empty on a long-term basis and 1.8% are overcrowded, both are lower than the District average. Baildon has the lowest percentage of empty homes on a long-term basis and the lowest percentage of terraced homes in the District
- Life expectancy for both males and females living in Baildon is higher than the District average
- Baildon is ranked 27th 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

Baildon ward is one of six wards in the Shipley area. The ward consists of the villages of Baildon and Esholt and the industrial zone along the Otley Road. The ward also contains the moorland adjacent to Baildon village.



Population

The latest population estimates for mid-2020 show that 15,260 people live in Baildon.

17.3% of the population is under 16. Worth Valley has the lowest percentage of people under 16 in the District (16.4%) and Little Horton has the highest percentage (32.2%).
57.2% of the ward's population is aged between 16 and 64. Ilkley has the lowest percentage of the working age population with 54.3% and City has the highest percentage with 72.6% - this probably reflects the high numbers of students and young people living in the areas close to Bradford College and Bradford University.

22.5% of the population of Baildon is aged 65 to 84. City ward has the lowest percentage with 5% and Craven has the highest percentage with 23.3%.

3% of Baildon's population is aged 85 and over. City ward has the lowest percentage with 0.7% and Ilkley has the highest percentage with 6.1%.

Ethnicity and religion

Ethnicity	Percentage
White	96.0%
Multiple/mixed ethnic groups	1.3%
Indian	0.8%
Pakistani	0.5%
Bangladeshi	0.0%
Other Asian	0.6%
Black	0.3%
Other ethnic group	0.4%

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	64.7%
Buddhist	0.2%
Hindu	0.3%
Jewish	0.1%
Muslim	0.9%
Sikh	0.5%
Other religion	0.4%
No religion	25.8%
Religion not stated	7.1%

The question about religion in the 2011 census was voluntary and 7.1% of the Baildon 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 7,195 homes in Baildon ward of which 1% are long-term empty, this is lower than the District average of 1.9%.

41.2% of homes in Baildon ward are semi-detached, 27.7% are detached, 15.1% are terraced homes, 13.1% are flats and 2.9% are caravans.

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.

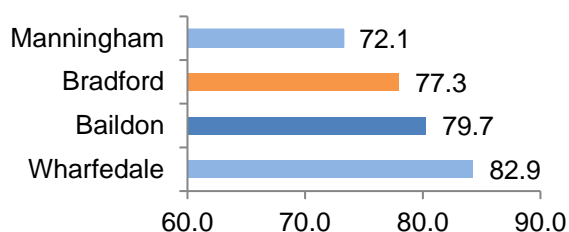
City ward has the highest percentages of flats. Wharfedale has the highest percentage of detached properties, Eccleshill has the highest percentage of semi-detached homes and Bradford Moor has the highest percentage of terraced properties.

1.8% of households in Baildon are living in overcrowded homes, this is 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%

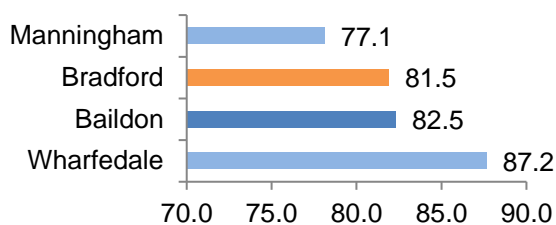
Life expectancy

In 2018-20 life expectancy at birth for both males and females living in Baildon was higher than the District average. Manningham ward had the lowest life expectancy rates for males and females. Wharfedale ward had the highest life expectancy rates for males and females.

Life expectancy - males

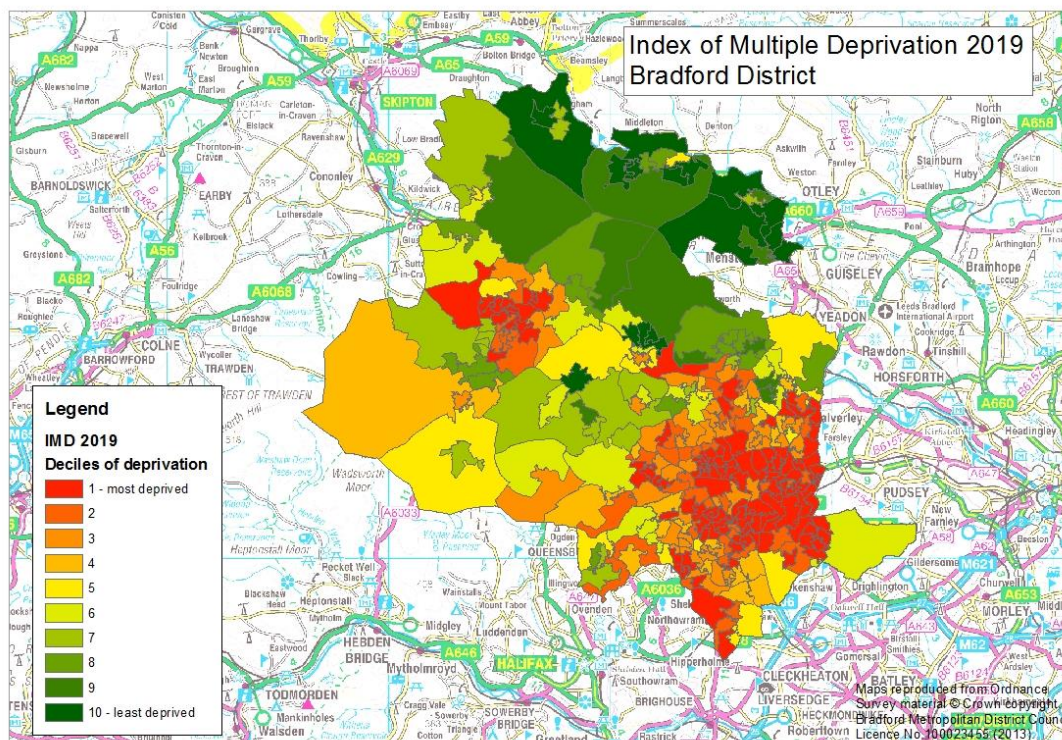


Life expectancy - females



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.

Baildon is ranked 27th of 30 wards in the District for the Index of Multiple Deprivation where 1 is the most deprived and 30 is the least deprived. Baildon is in 26th place for income deprivation, 25th place for employment deprivation and 28th 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 www.nomisweb.co.uk

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

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

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