

Report of: Jane Maxwell, East North East Area Leader

Report to: Inner East Community Committee - Burmantofts & Richmond Hill, Gipton & Harehills and Killingbeck & Seacroft

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Priority Setting for 2015/16

Purpose of report

1. An overview of the key issues currently facing the communities of Inner East Leeds.
2. A draft list of area-wide priorities to guide the future allocation of Wellbeing Revenue and Wellbeing Capital monies.
3. To inform for a workshop session to discuss these priorities further with partners, 3rd sector organisations and local residents.

Main issues

Inner East Community Committee Priorities for 2015/16

4. As part of the forward plan for the Inner East Community Committee, a list of annual priorities is produced to guide the spending of Wellbeing money, both revenue (including Youth Activity Funding) and capital.
5. As in previous years, a draft list of priorities is presented to Elected Members at the March meeting of the Community Committee for discussion and approval.
6. Analysis of key data sets and a number of community engagement activities have been undertaken to help inform these draft priorities.
7. The key data sets relating to Inner East Leeds that have been used to inform these draft priorities are highlighted below:

Area Wide

- Population (Census 2011) is 82,131 (40,698 males, 41,433 females). Inner East Leeds is very densely populated
- Non-white ethnic groups make up nearly 37% of the resident population (26,067).
- Inner East Leeds has the lowest property value in Leeds
- Unemployment in all three Wards is high – ranging between 9.4% and 11%
- Educational attainment – students achieving A* - C Grades at GCSE - remains amongst the lowest in the city at 78.3% (stats from 2013) though Seacroft bucks this trend with an average performance for Leeds (85%)
- Domestic violence has emerged as serious concern in Inner East Leeds
- NEET figures (from December 2014) by Clusters and are:
 - Sustained figure 3 months – 129; Sustained figure 6 months - 61 (Inner East Cluster)
 - Sustained figure 3 months – 85 ; Sustained figure 6 months - 45 (Seacroft Manston)
 - Sustained figure 3 months – 66; Sustained figure 6 months - 39 (CHESS)

Burmantofts & Richmond Hill

- Burmantofts & Richmond Hill is a small Ward with a high volume of residents. Population density is amongst the highest in Leeds
- The city age patterns are broadly in line with the City average, however there is a higher than average 0 - 44 population
- A very diverse Ward, it has a higher than average BME community (29%), especially Black/African/Caribbean/Black British (13%)
- The Ward has the largest African and Gypsy/Irish population in the city
- The number of residents who are unable to speak English is significantly high (13.1%)
- Burmantofts & Richmond Hill is one of the most deprived Wards in the city. Life expectancy is almost 4 years less than the Leeds average
- 75% of Super Output Areas (SOAs) are amongst the worst 10% nationally
- Although 92% of residents classify themselves as in very good, good or fair health, residents with bad or very bad health is high at nearly 9%
- Job Seekers Allowance (11.4%) and Employment Support Allowance (13.3%) claimants are the highest in the city
- Percentage of residents who are economically inactive is double the city average
- Child poverty is serious issue with 44% of children in the Ward falling in this category
- Transport specifically car ownership is low when compared to the city average
- Crimes rates are very high in the Ward – Anti- Social Behaviour (ASB), violence and sexual offences are the most reported crimes. Reports of violence, sexual offences and vehicle crime are double the city average. It is the 2nd worst Ward for crime in Leeds
- 19.7% of people live in private rented accommodation. 46% live in social rented accommodation

- 43% of people live alone in the Ward
- There are 36 tower blocks in the Ward, the most in Leeds. 39% of all housing stock is council owned
- In terms of shifting demographics, there has been a significant increase in tenants from the EU (11%) and from other countries (26%, including Africa and the Caribbean) in the last 12 months
- Levels of cancer mortality in under 75s within the Ward are significantly higher than city average

Gipton & Harehills

- One of the most densely populated Wards in the city. Gipton & Harehills has one of the largest populations in one of the smallest areas in Leeds
- Gipton & Harehills has the largest population of 0-15 year olds in the City. Under 19s make up 36% of Wards population. There is also a high population of 30-44 year olds
- Most diverse BME Community in Leeds (58%) – 21% Pakistani, 7% African, 7% Bangladeshi
- Language remains a major barrier here for residents. 17% of people do not have English as a main language
- The Ward is classed as the most deprived in Leeds, with life expectancy 2 years shorter than the Leeds average
- 81% of Super Output Areas (SOAs) are amongst the worst 10% nationally.
- Employment Support Allowance (8.4%) and Job Seeker Allowance (6.1%) claimants are amongst the highest in Leeds
- Child poverty rates are at 39%
- Self-Certified health (via the 2011 Census) is slightly lower than the Leeds average with 93% of residents classing themselves in very good, good or fair health
- Crimes rates are high – Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), violence and sexual offences are the most reported crimes. The highest occurrences of criminal damage, robbery and drugs were reported in this Ward. It is the 6th worst Ward for crime in Leeds
- Nearly 25% of residents live in a private rented property, with 37% living in social rented housing
- 34% of residents live in a single person household. 27% live in a household with 4 or more people
- There are 11 high rise blocks in the Ward, with a higher than average council house stock
- In terms of shifting demographics – there has been an increase in tenants of an Asian and Black/African/Caribbean/Black British ethnicity in the last 12 months
- Tobacco use, particularly niche tobacco such as Shisha, remains alarmingly high
- Heart disease is above the city average and diabetes is a major cause for concern as Harehills records the worst rates in Leeds

Killingbeck & Seacroft

- Killingbeck & Seacroft is a densely populated Ward when compared to the city average
 - 22% of the population are aged between 0-15 years, which is above the City average. All other age groups mirror the Leeds trends
 - The population of the area is largely static with 86.5% classing themselves as White British though the BME community (including White other) has more than doubled in the last decade (13.5%)
 - The ward has 63 households in which no adults speak English; however, each of these households has at least one child that does speak English. 208 households do not speak English as a main language
 - Levels of deprivation are high in this Ward. 59% of Super Output Areas are in the 10% most deprived nationally
 - Life expectancy is nearly two years lower than the city average
 - Almost three quarters of households in Seacroft (73%) are classed as being deprived by one indicator (unemployment, bad education, poor housing & health) according to the 2011 Census. The city average is 59.3%
 - Crime statistics reveal that Killingbeck & Seacroft has one of the highest crime rates in Leeds. Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), criminal damage, violence and sexual offences are the most reported crimes. Reports of robbery and vehicle crime are also significantly high. It is the 4th worst Ward in Leeds for crime
 - Job Seeker Allowance claimants are 6.1%. Nearly 30% of claimants are aged between 16 -24
 - Employment Support Allowance claimants are at 4.5%, which is above the Leeds average
 - Child poverty rates are at 37%
 - 56% of occupied households in the Ward are rented, compared to a city average of 39.9%
 - The Ward has the largest council housing stock in the city with 44.2% of residents renting from the local authority. Just under 7% are rented from private landlords
 - Owner occupied household's accounts for 41.8% of households.
 - 35.8% of residents live alone
 - The percentage of people who consider themselves in very good, good or fair health is 92%
 - Car ownership is low compared to the rest of the city
 - Compared to the City average Seacroft North is high in both chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and cancer mortality
 - Seacroft South has an exceptionally high rate of cancer mortality
 - Smoking remains a key factor in the high cancer mortality rate amongst some sections of the community
8. Whilst the headlines arising from this narrative are perhaps expected given the scale of the challenges facing the communities of Inner East Leeds, they have allowed for

a more informed approach to priority setting, which given the current financial climate in local government, is more vital than ever.

9. In 2015/16 Leeds City Council has to find £76.1m of savings. The unprecedented nature of the financial challenge facing the council has meant that each service area has had to re-examine the way that it allocates its resources; looking for innovations, savings and, wherever possible, to maximise its budgets.
10. Previously, the Community Committee has used 17 broad priorities to act as a framework for its Wellbeing spend. These priorities are highlighted in **Appendix A**.
11. Projects have been funded in line with their compatibility with these priorities, on a first come first serve basis or in the case of the Youth Activity Fund (YAF) via two separate commissioning rounds. A brief overview of the 2014/15 Wellbeing spend is attached as **Appendix B**.
12. Whilst this approach has proved adequate in previous years, it is recognised that in light of significant a reduction in Wellbeing funding in 2015/16 (9.4%) and coupled with the need to ensure that any projects address key priorities, it is proposed that Wellbeing applicants have a new, more defined framework to work to.
13. Central to this new approach will be a clear set of priorities. Also linked to this will be the need for applicants to evidence:
 - defined outputs
 - the sustainability of their project
 - partnership working
 - match funding
 - signposting to existing services
 - reduced duplication
14. Outlined below are the suggested area wide priorities for 2015/16 aligned to the Council's own Vision for Leeds 2011 to 2030 and Best Council Plan for 2013 to 2017:
 - Projects that seek to promote diversity, encourage community cohesion and address language barriers
 - Projects that seek to tackle issues associated with child poverty
 - Projects that seek to get residents into employment, training, volunteering opportunities or learn new skills
 - Projects that seek to address both physical and mental health issues that affect residents in Inner East Leeds
 - Projects that seek to improve the environment for local residents
 - Projects that seek to reduce levels of domestic violence in Inner East Leeds.

15. Allied to the work undertaken with an advisory group of Elected Members to help shape these priorities, a number of consultation exercises have also been undertaken such as:
- Questionnaires distributed through the Inner East Cluster to young people for completion and return. Over 300 received at the time of writing.
 - Ongoing consultation with residents at Community Leadership Teams (CLTs); Burmantofts & Richmond Hill, Gipton, and Seacroft
 - Attending existing community events to speak to residents about their key priorities i.e. Harehills Environmental Workshop
 - Engagement via the Inner East Community Committees dedicated Facebook and Twitter pages.
16. The research used to help shape these priorities include:
- Ward Profiles provided by Leeds City Council's Intelligence and Improvement Team
 - 2014 Neighbourhood Improvement Plans for Burmantofts & Richmond Hill, Gipton, Harehills and Killingbeck & Seacroft;
 - 2011 Census;
 - Job seekers allowance (JSA) data;
 - NEET dashboard from Children's Services
 - Joint Strategic Needs Assessment data (JSNA) relating to health;
 - NHS Leeds data
17. These data sets can be found at the West Leeds Observatory: www.westyorkshireobservatory.org or can be requested from the East North East Area Support Team at east.north.east@leeds.gov.uk.

Conclusion

18. There will be a number of actions needed to achieve the Community Committees' priorities and fulfil its work programme. The Community Committee recognises that whilst there is a significant amount of work to be done this is within a very challenging financial context for 2015/16.

Recommendations

19. That Members of the Inner East Community Committee are asked to agree their area-wide priorities for 2015/16 following the feedback received from the workshop session.

Background information

- Link to the Facebook Page for the Inner East Community Committee: <https://www.facebook.com/LCCInnerEast>
- Link to the Twitter Page for the Inner East Community Committee: https://twitter.com/LCC_InnerE_CC