

A nighttime photograph of a city street featuring a canal in the foreground. The buildings are multi-story and brick, with many windows and balconies illuminated from within, casting a warm glow. The lights from the buildings and streetlights are reflected in the calm water of the canal. The sky is dark with some light clouds. A large, semi-transparent yellow shape covers the bottom right corner of the image.

# State of the city

Our vision to be the best city in the UK

Leeds 2011

## How to use the report

The report is divided into sections. Each section can be read alone or alongside another section. The executive summary and city priority themed sections contain a number of key facts and the Leeds and its Population section contains useful information on the growing Leeds population. Throughout the report are links to where additional information can be found.

## Family of strategies and plans

The **Vision for Leeds 2011 to 2030** sets out our vision to be the best city in the UK. It is the driver for the city's other strategies and action plans and for the continued partnership working over the next 20 years.

The **City Priority Plan 2011 to 2015** outlines the key priorities for the city for the next four years. The priorities are aimed at contributing to the delivery of the long-term plan for the city, the Vision for Leeds 2011 to 2030.

The **Council Business Plan 2011 to 2015** outlines what the council wants to change and improve over the next four years. It not only sets out what the council are going to do but also sets out how it will do things differently. The plan is underpinned by a clear set of values.

The annual **State of the City Report** is an overview of what's happening in Leeds in 2011 and underpins the Vision for Leeds, The City Priority Plan and the Council Business Plan.

The annual **Equality and Diversity Position Statement** has been written from a Leeds City Council perspective and provides information on some of the issues facing different communities of interest. The report underpins the Vision for Leeds, The City Priority Plan and Council Business Plan.

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To support the State of the City report we launched a photography competition during September asking members of the public to send in images capturing their perception of Leeds during 2011. This could have been an image that sums up Leeds life, or an aspect of it – what's it's like to live in Leeds, work in Leeds, learn in Leeds, the history or the changes taking place in the city, it's cultural vibrancy, or simply what Leeds means to people.

We received over 200 competition entries with some really impressive images of Leeds. The winning photograph displayed on the front cover of this report was taken by **Judith Cook** of Pudsey. A selection of other competition entries are displayed throughout the report. We would like to thank everyone who entered the competition.

## 2 Executive Summary

Leeds in 2011 is a modern and diverse city. It is the third largest and one of the fastest-growing in the UK and is now home to an estimated 798,800 people.

Its diversity can be seen in a population which is made up of residents from over 140 different ethnic groups and the fact that Leeds schoolchildren speak over 170 different languages with Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic groups representing 17.4% of the population.

Leeds is also one of the greenest cities in the UK, with two thirds of the district being classified as rural. Much of this green space contributes to the individual character and identities of surrounding

town and village communities. In total Leeds has 28 town, market town and district centres.

Despite the economic downturn, the city's economy is considered one of the most resilient in the UK, and is expected to respond well when compared to others in overcoming the current challenges.

The reason for this confidence is the variety and breadth of the Leeds economy, which has changed markedly from being dominated by industry to



*City of reflections  
Photo by: Judith Cook*

now being a key centre for finance, business, retail, healthcare, creative industries and legal services as well as having a continuing strength in manufacturing.

The city remains a major centre for development, with £4.3 billion worth of major development schemes completed in the last decade and significant projects such as Trinity Leeds and the Leeds Arena are underway to provide a major boost in terms of economic and cultural benefits, as well as providing thousands of new jobs.

Despite the relative strength of the economy, there remains a number of ongoing challenges to tackle, many of which are interrelated and affect communities across the city.

The first of these is deprivation, with over 150,000 people in Leeds living in areas ranked amongst the most deprived 10% nationally, and around 30,000 children aged under 16 living in poverty.

There is clear evidence that those living in deprived communities suffer from a combination of problems, with poor housing conditions contributing to poor health which in turn can lead to lower educational attainment, limited employment prospects and lower income.

In areas where these multiple challenges are being experienced, individuals and communities may be more inclined to put up with certain issues or reluctant to report concerns such as anti-social behaviour whilst they may also be less likely to ask for help at an early stage when experiencing health problems.

In order to tackle these challenges effectively, a clear plan is in place for improved partnership working between public, private and voluntary/third sector organisations.

A further solution comes in the form of a move towards increased localism, offering communities greater involvement in decisions affecting them and how services are tailored to meet their needs.



*City of heritage  
Photo by: Judith Cook*

A number of early-intervention strategies are also being developed for services such as health and wellbeing in order to reduce the number of issues escalating at a time when less funding is available and general demand for services is rising.

Despite these significant challenges, the outlook for Leeds as a city in 2011 is positive. Building on the issues raised in this State of the City report, Leeds has set itself the challenge of becoming the best city in the UK by 2030. By setting out a clear vision with a focus on all stakeholders, businesses, communities and residents working together, there is confidence this aim can be achieved.

## 4 Overview facts and figures

The key themes of sustainable economy and culture, safer and stronger communities, housing and regeneration, children and young people, and health and wellbeing all play a part in telling the full story of

the city of Leeds in 2011. The demographic overview provides contextual information which relates to all themes. Here is a breakdown of some of the key messages across each theme:

### Demography



Between 2000/01 and 2009/10 the number of births in Leeds has increased by 35%, with 10,202 children born in 2009/10.

The number of older people has been rising steadily since 2001, and the 65+ population is expected to increase by 44% by 2033 with the number of very elderly (aged 85+) almost doubling in the same period (ONS: 2008 sub-national population projections).

The proportion of people that are of BME heritage in the city is 17.4% (ONS mid-year estimates 2009). The proportion was 10.8% at the 2001 Census.

The proportion of school pupils from BME communities is 22.5% (source: January 2011 School Census) an increase of 6 percentage points since 2005.

Life expectancy in Leeds is increasing for both men and women – men 77.7 and women 82.0 (2007–2009 ONS). However, life expectancy in the most deprived areas is 12 years lower for men and eight years lower for women and the main causes of premature mortality are cancer, heart disease and respiratory diseases (NHS Leeds).

Leeds has 14 neighbourhoods identified as facing the most significant challenges of crime, low educational attainment, poorer health, high levels of worklessness and dependency on benefits (Leeds Neighbourhood Index).

## Sustainable economy and culture



Overall employment figures in Leeds have fallen by 22,000 in the last five years since their peak of 449,600 in 2006. The employment rate in the city is 69%, which is broadly in line with the national and regional averages. (Annual Population Survey, ONS, April 2010 to March 2011).

With 427,800 employees in 2011 Leeds is the largest employment centre in the region (Yorkshire Forward/Experian Business Strategies, Spring 2011).

Leeds has over 160 employers signed up to the Leeds Apprenticeship Challenge, with over 1,800 apprenticeships started by 16–18 year-olds between August 2010 and June 2011, an increase of over 60% from the year before.

Leeds' five year business survival rates are better than the core city average, above the regional average and also better than London.

Leeds has a higher proportion of people with skills at NVQ Level 4 or higher (28.5%) compared to the Leeds City Region, Sheffield City Region and Greater Manchester.

Leeds is benefiting from being one of the first UK cities to develop a climate change strategy, with projects such as the Holbeck Green Corridor and Wyke Beck Valley focused on environmental sustainability.

Leeds attracts approximately 35.5 million day visitors and 3.5 million overnight visitors to the city each year, with the estimated value of tourism in Leeds standing at £1.4 billion in 2008, with the numbers of hotel rooms available in the city having risen by 89% since 2002.

Leeds City Station is accessed by over 101,000 passengers each day, the second highest number of any train station outside London, while Leeds-Bradford International Airport is used by approximately three million passengers annually.

Leeds is believed to be the largest city in Europe which does not have a mass transit system, and transport spending in Leeds, and the region is below the national average.

Leeds has one of the highest student populations in the UK with over 60,000 students attending three universities, while there are also two higher education and five further education colleges in the city offering a range of specialisms to over 70,000 students.

Leeds is aiming to be a UK-leader in superfast broadband for homes and businesses and making it available to 90% of premises.

## Safer and stronger communities



Recorded crime in Leeds has dropped by 25% in the last five years and the city has lower-than-average rates of violent crime, robbery and damage, however it also has higher-than-average rates of domestic burglary.

73.8% of people surveyed said they felt people from different backgrounds get on well in Leeds.

Deliberate primary fires have fallen by 79.5% between 2003/04 and 2010/11, deliberate secondary fires have fallen by 58.7% in the same period as a result of the introduction of the Leeds Arson Task Force.

4,000 hectares of parks and green spaces in Leeds is managed by the city council including seven major parks; Golden Acre Park, Kirkstall Abbey, Lotherton Hall Estate, Pudsey Park, Roundhay Park, Temple Newsam Estate and Otley's Chevin Forest Park. All seven parks now hold the coveted Green Flag status.

## Housing and regeneration



Over 1,600 affordable new homes have been built across the city and £800 million of investment in council housing stock has been carried out through the Decent Homes programme between 2003 and 2010.

The PFI Housing Programme, once approved by government will see 388 new council homes built in Little London, Beeston Hill and Holbeck as well as over 1,200 existing council homes being refurbished to high levels of energy efficiency. Whilst in the private sector, the Aire Valley Leeds programme is aiming to deliver 282 new homes in Hunslet.

The policy of bringing empty homes back into use through a mixture of enforcement, partnership work and the Private Sector Letting Scheme saw 3,243 long term empty homes back into use during 2010/11.

Regeneration programmes are being targeted to areas of need in terms of poor housing and health, low educational attainment and high levels of crime to bring about lasting improvements.

## Children and young people



Leeds is committed to being a 'child-friendly city' to offer the best start in life and highest standards of health and education and to be heard and influence the quality of their lives and their environments.

The number of young people leaving school with at least five GCSEs including English and maths grade A\*–C has risen from 40% in 2006 to 51% in 2010, but this is still below the national average.

The percentage of 16 to 18 year-olds in Leeds not in education, employment or training (NEET) dropped from 10% in 2007/08 to 8.3% in 2010/11 but this is still higher than the national average.

There are 1,444 children and young people looked after in Leeds, the

number having risen slightly over the last two years due to improved practices being used in safeguarding and additional demand on services including over 13,000 referrals in the past year. This is an ongoing challenge especially in terms of the need for effective early intervention.

Leeds has seen a drop of 22% in young offenders aged 10 to 17 since 2007/08, showing the effective work of the Youth Offending Service.

Levels of childhood obesity in Leeds are higher than nationally. One in 10 children aged four to five and one in five children aged 10 to 11 are obese. Overall more boys than girls are obese in Leeds and those numbers are higher in areas of deprivation than other areas of the city.

## Health and wellbeing



The NHS are rolling out a health check programme across the city as part of a drive to identify problems earlier and address inequalities in health across the city.

Estimated adult healthy eating, smoking and obesity levels are worse than the England average, with smoking-related deaths and alcohol-related hospital admission rates above average.

The health of people in Leeds is generally worse than the England average, which is strongly associated with the high levels of deprivation experienced by the 150,000 people in Leeds who are living in the most deprived super output areas nationally.

During 2010/11 Adult Social Care supported over 29,000 people in Leeds through directly provided services, services commissioned from other providers and through providing personal budgets (RAP & GFS returns 2011).

Leeds has developed a range of flexible supported living options for people, including large extra-care housing and support services. There has also been a recommissioning of home care and residential care and development of re-ablement services.

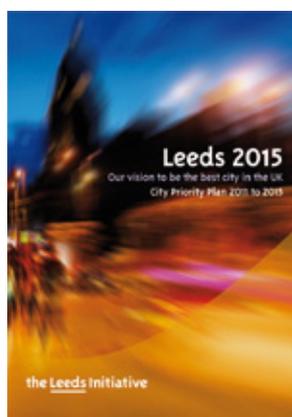
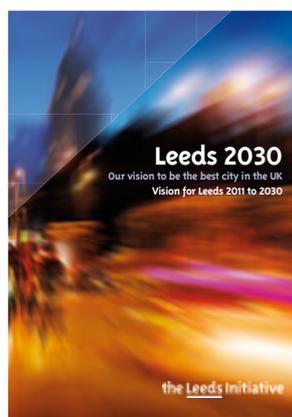
# Introduction

This is the first Leeds State of the City report. The report has been commissioned by the [Leeds Initiative](#) Board and written by Leeds City Council, the NHS in Leeds and the wider public sector partnership. It sets out a range of key facts about the city, the challenges it faces and the way in which the council, NHS and other public and third sector partners will be working together to secure the best possible prospects for the people of Leeds. The report is for anyone who wants to know more about Leeds – as a member of the community, someone who works in Leeds, visits, learns, does business or invests in the city. The report doesn't attempt to cover everything. It does provide a high level story of what's going on in the city and there are many links and references within the report as to where further information can be found.

The Leeds Initiative Board and other partnerships will use the report to assess their progress in delivering improved outcomes for the people of Leeds. The report will be updated annually to coincide with other key reports about the city.

Effective partnership working operates at many different levels and is critical to the delivery of better outcomes for local communities. Partnership working is well established in Leeds with the council, NHS, other public services like the police, fire and probation services, voluntary organisations and businesses, working together as the Leeds Initiative to improve the quality of life for people in Leeds.

During 2011, the Leeds Initiative engaged with local people, businesses and organisations to determine what the new [Vision for Leeds](#) should be. The vision for Leeds is to be the best city in the UK by 2030. To become the best city in the UK we need to reduce the inequalities that exist and also compete internationally. The aspiration is to make Leeds a place where everyone has the same opportunity to enjoy good health and education, and a choice of where to live. The State of the City report has a role to play in recording progress against the Vision for Leeds. This is supplemented by a medium-term [Leeds city priority plan 2011 to 2015](#) which includes the shared partnership priorities for the next four years.



This report is written at a time of tremendous change across public services. These changes are structural, financial and policy related and are all happening at the same time. Some of the key challenges include:

- **Delivering the toughest local government funding settlement in many years including a major cut in government grant alongside cuts to budgets in the police, fire and NHS (public health spending is to be ring-fenced).**
- **Demand for services is increasing as a result of a combination of factors: increasing birth rates, an ageing population and increased net inward migration.**

- A difficult economic climate with rising unemployment and high inflation. These issues may lead to greater demands on public services at the same time as there are reductions in income.
- New legislation including:
  - The [Localism Bill](#) which sets very clear expectations that some powers and budgets will be passed to local communities giving citizens greater choice in shaping local services and their communities and so being less dependent.
  - The [Health and Social Care Bill](#) which sets out radical changes in the structure of the health service which will see the primary care trusts being dismantled and GP consortia being introduced.
  - The [Welfare Reform Bill](#) sets out the most radical changes to the welfare system for over 60 years (DWP).

## Context

Leeds Metropolitan District spans 15 miles east to west and 13 miles north to south, covering 217 square miles at the geographical heart of the UK. The city enjoys excellent transport links with easy access to the M1, M621 and M62. Over 900 trains and 90,000 passengers pass through Leeds City Station each day and Leeds Bradford International Airport serves 70 destinations in 30 countries, including North America and Asia.

The Leeds economy has grown quickly over the past ten years. The city has changed from being mainly industrial into an important business, finance and legal centre. The population has increased rapidly in recent years. Leeds is very diverse, with over 140 ethnic groups including a black, Asian and minority ethnic population of just under 17.4% (ONS 2009). It is an area of great contrasts. The city includes rural areas like Harewood and Wetherby, where most people are relatively affluent. It also includes



City of parks  
Photo by: Judith Cook

densely populated, inner-city areas where people face multiple challenges.

The prospects and prosperity of Leeds are however dependent upon its location within the wider region. [The Leeds City Region](#) (LCR) is considered the real economy for the 11 local authorities across North, South and West Yorkshire. It is the area across which people travel to work, spend their leisure time, go to school, and live.

The LCR partnership brings together the eleven local authorities of Barnsley, Bradford, Calderdale, Craven, Harrogate, Kirklees, Leeds, Selby, Wakefield and York, along with North Yorkshire County Council to work toward the common aim of a prosperous and sustainable city region by working together in areas such as transport, skills, housing, spatial planning and innovation.

With close to 3 million people, a resident workforce of 1.5 million, 103,000 businesses and an economy worth £51 billion per year, the LCR has a large and

growing economy. By working together, the partner authorities of the LCR aim to achieve a “sum greater than the individual parts”.

## Political and financial context

### Local democracy

Local government impacts on everybody's lives, delivering essential services and making our communities better places to live. The council is democratically accountable to the people of Leeds. This gives people the power to influence public spending and the public services delivered in the area where they live.

Administratively, the city comprises 33 electoral wards and eight parliamentary constituencies.

Leeds City Council has 99 elected members (councillors) with three members representing each of the 33 wards across the city. On 5th May 2011 the council ran the local election. The turnout for this election was 37.05%, resulting in the current composition of Leeds City Council:

Labour	55
Conservative	21
Liberal Democrats	16
Morley Borough Independents	5
Green Party	2

[http://www.leeds.gov.uk/Council\\_and\\_democracy.aspx](http://www.leeds.gov.uk/Council_and_democracy.aspx)



City of shopping experience – arcade  
Photo by: Judith Cook



*The Waterfront Leeds 2011  
Photo by: Ian Wilson*

## Public expenditure

Public services are experiencing reductions in funding that, in their depth and over the relatively short period they are being applied, are unprecedented in recent times.

The government's [Spending Review 2010](#) was published in October of that year. It covers the four year period 2011/12 to 2014/15. For local government nationally, reductions set out in the review mean cuts in revenue funding of 26 per cent over the four years beginning in 2011/12 with the biggest cuts in 2011/12 and 2012/13. For Leeds, that means a cash reduction in the main formula grant of over £70 million over two years.

Overall, Leeds has to deliver savings of nearly £90 million in 2011/12 which is equal to almost 10% of net spending before grants. (This figure is made up of a combination of the reduction in funding already mentioned, increased demand due to a changing and growing population, an increase in inflation and a loss of income in some services due to the impact of the recession). Initial projections suggest that the council will need to identify further savings of over £47 million for 2012/13.

Beyond 2012/13, the situation is less clear. The government have launched a resource review to consider changes to the ways in which local authorities are funded. A major proposal of this review is to allow local authorities to retain their growth in business rates income.

When it is completed, the review will inform the government's funding decisions for 2013/14 and 2014/15. However, it is clear that those decisions will be taken within the overall limits set out in the spending review.

Nationally, the NHS has to make savings of £20 billion by 2014/15 although public health spending has been ringfenced. The police face a reduction in the resource budget of 14% and the fire service 13% nationally by 2014/15, with the government emphasising that savings could be made through back-office efficiency savings.

Local people have been involved in setting priorities for tackling major challenges resulting from reduced public sector funding. The council, for example, talked with several thousand residents to help set budget priorities, and continues to involve people as specific changes are made to the services they use.

New ways to involve people are being developed to meet the new situation.

## Working in partnership

Partnership work is co-ordinated at a city-wide level by the Leeds Initiative Board, which is supported by five strategic partnership boards made up of organisations from the public, private and voluntary sectors. These boards oversee the work and progress on the city priority plans and the Vision for Leeds. They are:

- **Children's Trust Board**
- **Sustainable Economy and Culture Board**
- **Safer and Stronger Communities Board**
- **Health and Wellbeing Board**
- **Housing and Regeneration Board**

These boards will be responsible for measuring and tracking progress towards our [Vision](#) aims and taking action to tackle any problems. But it is not just these boards that will help us to become the best city in the UK. The work is being supported by many hundreds of organisations throughout the city working towards making Leeds the best place to live.

## The role of the third sector

The Third Sector is the term used to describe voluntary and community organisations, charities, faith groups, and social enterprises.

Third Sector Leeds is the established citywide group which provides a strong focal point for engagement, helping influence the decision making processes of key stakeholders. This is supported by the Third Sector Partnership which brings together health, council and third sector leaders to debate key issues affecting the city. The way in which these partners work together is expressed in the Leeds Compact, which has been reviewed and refined in 2011.

The sector is diverse and operates in all areas of the city. The Charity Commission identified 1,535 registered charities based in Leeds as at July 2011. Adding non-registered voluntary and community organisations, faith groups and social enterprises substantially increases this number. In 2009 the estimated workforce was 20,000 ([The Ripple Effect II](#): Two years on, Economic Contribution of the Third Sector in Leeds 2009). The sector potentially brings £90 million annually

into the city economy from different sources. ([The Ripple Effect II](#), 2009). Increasingly the third sector is commissioned to deliver statutory services including advocacy; early intervention mental health services; and services for children, families and social care.

The benefits of money spent by the third sector are two-fold: firstly, money is spent within the local economy; and secondly, expenditure has added value attached by benefiting the community or social environment for example skills development and capacity building. According to the [National Council for Voluntary Organisations](#) (NCVO) report (Public Services and the Third Sector) the sector is able to respond quickly and be innovative and provides great value.

The financial climate presents challenges to the sector. Its workforce is currently reducing, mirroring the economic challenges facing the private and public sectors. Across the sector traditional funding sources such as grants are becoming harder to access. Decreasing funds and reduced time and resources available to support volunteers in turn decreases volunteer numbers, despite this being a priority nationally and locally. Whilst there are significant opportunities for some, sector contraction may affect the ability to respond to the new provider markets and local needs. An increase in commissioning may provide opportunities for some third sector organisations however; it may prove more challenging to some smaller organisations. Given the importance of the sector in engaging and supporting the most disadvantaged communities, these issues are an obvious concern.





## Volunteering in Leeds

Leeds is developing an involvement strategy setting out our ambition to be the 'best City for volunteering, giving and participation'. Leeds is using the 2011 European Year of Volunteering to continue to promote volunteering, with a focus on increasing the range and number of volunteering opportunities available, as well as actively promoting employer supported volunteering in both the public and private sectors.

Volunteering provides opportunities for personal and professional development, routes into paid employment, social interaction or simply the chance to feel good about doing something useful and building self esteem.

Volunteers play an important role in the running of many services and activities many of which are taken for granted. For example, there are hundreds of sports groups across the city run by over 10,000 volunteers. Other volunteers include: tree wardens, advocates for looked after children and people using health and social care services, school governors, visitors for older people and groups tidying up

and developing park and play spaces. Volunteering doesn't just happen in the third sector. There are thousands of volunteers in the public sector in Leeds, adding value and sometimes carrying out roles that are required by law.

The 2008 Place Survey said 19.6% of citizens in Leeds volunteered at least once a month – that's around 125,000 people. In 2010 volunteering placements increased by 25%. During 2010, 8,000 people participated in events associated with the Leeds Year of Volunteering.

In the current economic climate, volunteering is being identified as a key way of individuals maintaining or developing skills that will assist them to keep or find employment. However, the reduction in funding available to the third sector may impact on the ability of organisations to sustain their volunteering offer.

## Overview of the current population

Leeds is made up of many people and communities. People from different identities and cultures make up our city and the places, in which we live, work and play. Leeds is a city built on migration from near and far, and has benefited economically, culturally and socially from this. Some communities are more visible than others but everyone in our city has influenced its diversity which is evident through the food, fashion, music, social scene and architecture across the city.

The 2001 Census, undertaken by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), recorded a population of 715,400 for Leeds. At the time of writing the 2011 Census results are in the early stages of analysis. The first results from this are likely to be available in the late summer of 2012.

The Office for National Statistics produces "mid year estimates of population" which represent the official view of the population across the United Kingdom. The mid-year population estimates currently have a wide variety of uses within central government including allocating resources to the public sector.

The latest population estimate for Leeds (2010) published by the ONS is 798,800, representing an 11.6% growth in population since 2001 is shown below. This is more than the Yorkshire and Humber growth of 6.5% and England and Wales growth of 5.5% over the same period.

Analysis of the ONS population data shows that Leeds has a significantly higher proportion of 15–29 year olds compared to both the regional and national figures.

The population of Leeds has been increasing steadily since 2001 with the numbers of very young (0–4 year olds) increasing by 15% and very old (aged 85+) increasing by almost 20%.

Understanding how the population is changing is critical for the effective planning of housing, education, employment, health, transport and other services across the city.

2010 MID-YEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR LEEDS			
Age band	Male	Female	All
0–4	24,000	22,900	46,900
5–14	40,500	38,500	79,000
15–19	26,800	27,100	53,900
20–29	87,000	85,500	172,500
30–59	147,100	146,700	293,900
60–74	46,600	50,800	97,400
75+	21,800	33,300	55,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>393,900</b>	<b>404,900</b>	<b>798,800</b>

## Population Projections

As well as producing the mid-year estimates ONS also produce population projections. These are demographic trend based projections. They are based on the assumption that recent trends in population change are going to continue and do not take any account of policy change or local conditions.

These projections cover a 25 year horizon from 2008 to 2033, but it should be noted that there is a greater degree of uncertainty the further ahead the projection is made and therefore analysis has been provided to show the population projections for the next 10 years (to 2018) and the next 25 years (to 2033).

The ONS projections indicate that the population in Leeds could increase by:

- **12.8% in the decade to 2018, compared to a regional increase of 8.5% and a national increase of 7.4%; and**
- **29% from 779,300 in 2008 to just over 1 million by 2033 (compared to a regional increase of 20.7% and a national increase of 18.0%).**

The projections for the numbers of children and young people and for older people are shown below.

## Alternative Population Views

Estimating the population at any given point in time is a hugely complex issue. Whilst the ONS figures will always be an important source of population information there are also alternative views of current and projected population numbers.

The University of Leeds are a leading authority on population statistics and have recently undertaken a substantial piece of analysis to produce an alternative set of population estimates and forecasts for Leeds. This is based on a view that the amount of international migration into the city has been overestimated. This work has been used as the basis for a number of alternative scenarios which take into account issues such as natural population change (births and deaths), migration, employment and housing.

Another valuable set of administrative data is the GP registration list. This is a measure of the current population which is updated regularly throughout the year and is therefore sensitive to any local changes in population numbers.

When partners in the city are planning services for the future, demand driven by population change is a key consideration, and the most appropriate information will need to be available to help shape those decisions.

A new population baseline will be available by late 2012 when ONS publish data from the 2011 Census. The Census has always been considered a rich and valuable source of population information. ONS themselves will use it to underpin their future population estimates and forecasts and locally it will provide a real opportunity for partners across the city to re-evaluate the alternative population figures.

ONS PROJECTED POPULATION 2033 – CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE AND OLDER PEOPLE			
Age band	2008	2018	2033
<b>Children and young people</b>			
0–4	43,700	53,500	55,600
5–9	38,200	48,300	53,900
10–14	42,100	42,500	52,800
<b>Older people</b>			
65–74	56,500	65,100	77,300
75–84	38,700	42,100	51,600
85+	15,500	19,600	32,600

## 16 Population Analysis

### Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Communities

At the time of the 2001 Census there were 77,900 people from BME communities living in Leeds (10.8% of the total resident population). Geographic analysis of the Census data has shown how BME communities are concentrated in particular geographic areas of the city and is shown in the table below.

The Office for National Statistics has produced updated information on the numbers of people from BME communities, although this is only available at the city level. It shows that:

The BME population has increased from 77,900 in 2001 to 137,200 in 2009.

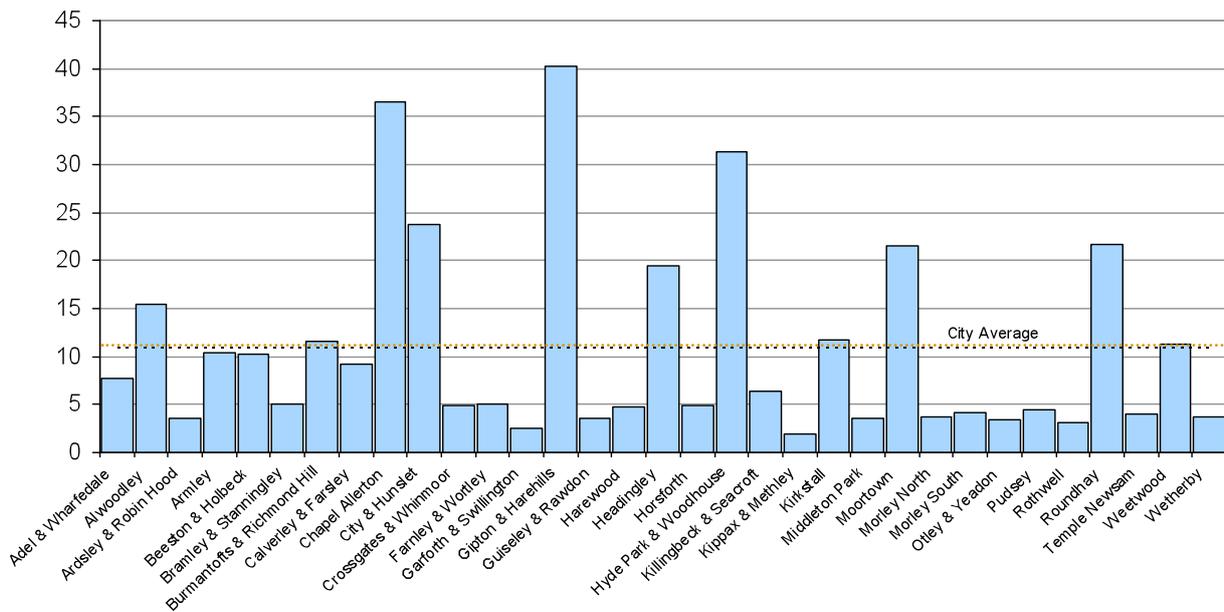
BME communities now account for 17.4% of the resident population (from 10.8% in 2001).

The largest BME groups in the city are the Pakistani and Indian communities with 22,500 and 20,700 people respectively.

The "Other White" category has seen the biggest increase in numbers from 10,700 in 2001 to 25,600 in 2009, many of who will be migrant workers.

Black African, Bangladeshi, Black African/White, Other Asian, and Other Ethnic groups have all seen their numbers more than double.

#### CENSUS 2001 BME POPULATION BY WARD



FAITH COMMUNITIES IN LEEDS			
Religion	Leeds Numbers	Leeds Rates	England
Buddhist	1,587	0.2%	0.3%
Christian	492,656	68.9%	71.7%
Hindu	4,183	0.6%	1.1%
Jewish	8,267	1.2%	0.5%
Muslim	21,394	3.0%	3.0%
Sikh	7,586	1.1%	0.6%
Other	1,530	0.2%	0.3%
No religion	120,139	16.8%	14.8%
Religion not stated	58,060	8.1%	7.7%

Source: 2001 Census of Population

Analysis of the ONS data shows that migration (both internal and international) continues to be a major influence on our population growth. Data on new migrant communities is fragmented – but it is estimated that in 2009 between 6,500 and 10,500 new migrants (who will stay for more than 12 months) arrived in Leeds.

Leeds is clearly becoming a more diverse place and is now home to over 140 different ethnic groups. Data collected through the School Census also provides valuable additional information on the make-up of communities across Leeds, particularly in relation to ethnicity and languages spoken. The data from January 2011 shows that 22.5% of pupils are of BME heritage and there are now over 170 different languages spoken by school children in Leeds.

## Faith Communities

The 2001 Census remains the most up-to-date information that we have on the numbers of people from different faith communities. The table on page 16 shows the breakdown of faith communities across Leeds compared to the England averages.

Geographic analysis of the Census data has again shown how faith communities are concentrated in particular geographic areas of the city:

- **Almost a quarter of the city's Buddhist population is concentrated in just 2 wards – Hyde Park & Woodhouse and Headingley.**
- **27% of the city's Hindu population lives in the three electoral wards of Moortown, Headingley and Hyde Park & Woodhouse.**
- **Over two thirds of the city's Jewish population lives in just two wards – Alwoodley and Moortown.**
- **55% of the city's Muslim community is concentrated in four wards; Gipton & Harehills; City & Hunslet; Hyde Park & Woodhouse and Chapel Allerton.**
- **Over 45% of the city's Sikh community is concentrated in four wards; Moortown; Chapel Allerton; Calverley & Farsley; and Roundhay.**



## Disability

Producing a single accurate figure for the number of disabled people is difficult due to the lack of any comprehensive dataset and any single definition of disability.

It is estimated that there are over 10 million people with a limiting long term illness, impairment or disability in the UK and the prevalence of disability rises with age. Around 1 in 20 children are disabled, compared to around 1 in 7 working age adults and almost 1 in 2 people over state pension age.

The Census in 2001 showed that just over 128,000 people in Leeds (18% of the total population) indicated that they had a long term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or work. Over one-third of all households in Leeds have one or more people with a limiting long-term illness.

## 18 Locality working

Leeds City Council has been developing new ways of working to better meet the needs of local communities for many years. The community involvement teams (in the late 1990s), began the process of looking at how improved services could be delivered to local communities. The council and its partners have been adapting the approach of working in local areas to meet new challenges and improve the way that services are delivered to people.

This is now being delivered through locality working which ensures that Leeds City Council and its partners work together effectively and efficiently to achieve the most appropriate services for local people, wherever they live. In Leeds locality working is based around three geographical areas:

- South East
- East and North East
- West and North West

Each locality has its own leadership team, which is chaired by a member of the council's Corporate Leadership Team and is made up of councillors and senior officers from a range of agencies including representatives from the third sector, who are responsible for ensuring the delivery of good quality integrated services to local people and the communities they live in. Each locality has an area leader, who is responsible for co-ordinating the most effective and efficient responses to community needs for high quality services, both from council departments and from partner organisations.

The leadership teams are further supported by ten area committees which are there to champion the interests of local people and communities.



Whilst overall we know from the residents' survey that satisfaction with how the council runs things has increased, we know that services can be improved. By working across a range of partners in the public and third sectors we can bring people together to work in more efficient and effective ways, and also tailor services to better meet the needs of people and communities in Leeds.

There are a number of key issues for locality working in Leeds, which include:

- **Making better use of the assets available to public services, and within local communities, to improve the quality of life for everyone.**
- **Making innovative use of opportunities to integrate local services and provide seamless local delivery on the ground to local communities.**
- **Involving local people in designing and/or delivering services which best meet their needs, and finding ways in which they can have meaningful influence over the expenditure of public monies.**
- **Spending money efficiently and effectively to meet local needs within a context of reducing budgets.**

To meet these challenges, the approach to locality working is based on ten principles that have been designed to guide the way that we work.

## Understanding people and places

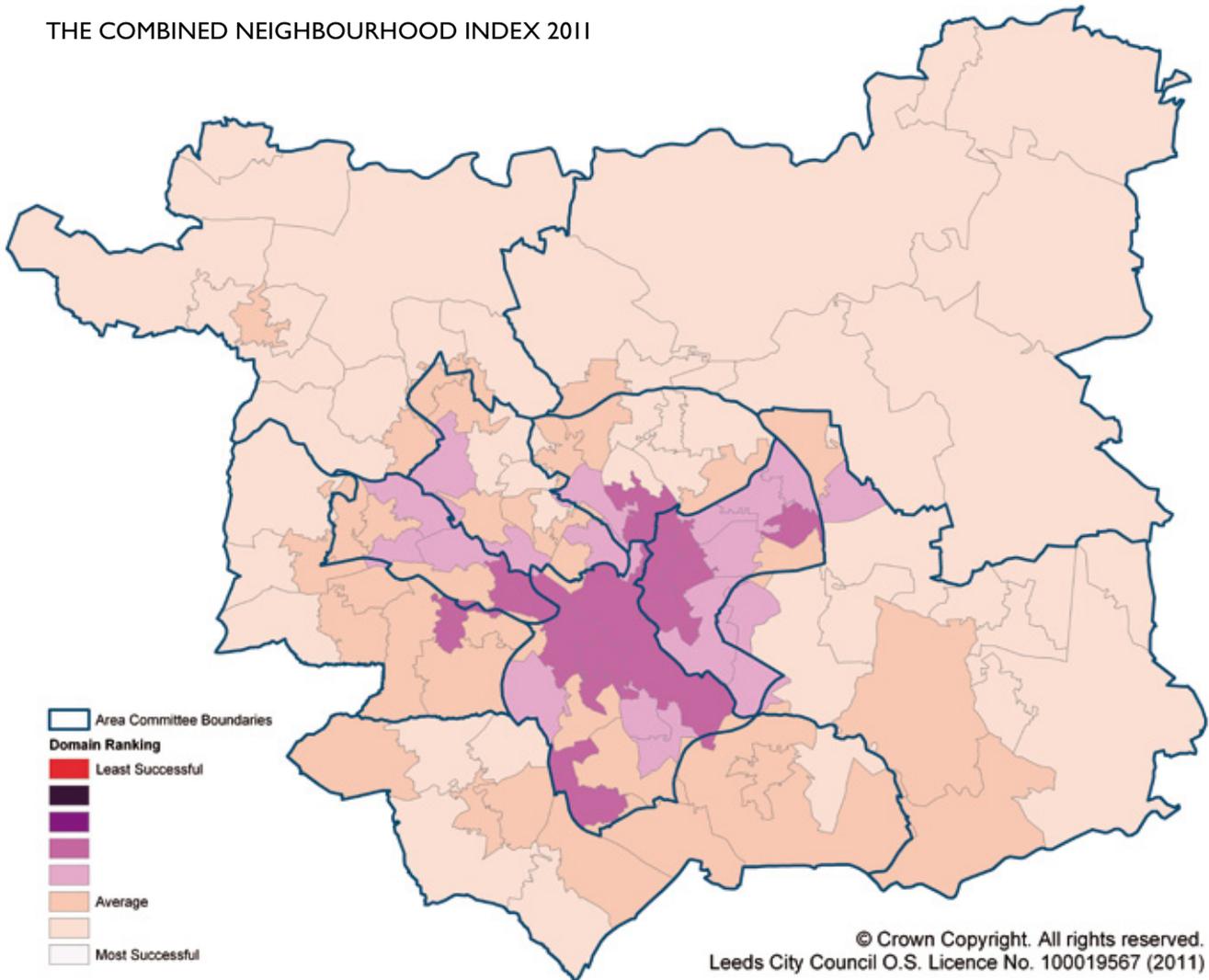
It is important to understand how well neighbourhoods are doing – their relative wellbeing and success. Looking at what's happening at a neighbourhood level allows the council and its partners to determine what sort of services and actions may be needed in an area. By monitoring areas over a period of time it is possible to review the impact of actions.

A vast amount of data is available to help describe the conditions in neighbourhoods across Leeds and locality working will require a solid evidence base to support local demands. The challenge is being able to identify what is most relevant and to present this information in easily understandable and accessible formats.

The Government's [Indices of Deprivation](#) (IoD) 2010 are the official measure of deprivation in England. Data from the Index of Multiple Deprivation indicates that over 150,000 people in Leeds live in areas that are ranked amongst the most deprived 10% nationally.

The indices are produced on a three-yearly cycle and make an important contribution to our understanding of communities, however the timeliness of the data used to compile the indices can be an issue (the majority of indicators used in the compilation of the 2010 IoD are derived from datasets based on 2008 data and as such do not reflect the full impact of the current economic climate). In order to address this the council has worked with partner organisations to develop the city's own neighbourhood index, which is updated annually.

The [neighbourhood index](#) allows us to look at neighbourhoods in terms of a range of factors; environmental; housing; educational attainment; levels of employment; low income; levels of crime and health issues. The latest running of the neighbourhood index (2011) identifies fourteen neighbourhoods that are facing the most significant challenges. These are generally located in the Inner East and Inner South but also include Chapeltown in Inner North East, Armley/New Wortley and Farnley in Inner West. Typically these areas have high levels of crime, low educational attainment, poorer health, high levels of worklessness and benefit



dependency. In terms of housing and environment the results are more varied, but this is insufficient to compensate for other aspects of deprivation. The following map shows the results of the combined neighbourhood index for 2011. The least successful areas have the lowest combined scores and are shown in shades of purple while the most successful areas have the highest combined scores and are shown in shades of beige.

The neighbourhood index has played a key role in helping to target service improvement priorities in the Hyde Park area through the work of the Hyde Park Neighbourhood Improvement Board. A programme of measurable service improvements relating to environment, community safety, and health and wellbeing has been agreed by the multi-agency board. Feedback from detailed consultation with residents and a broad range of local partners

suggests that the priorities identified by the neighbourhood index accurately reflect those of the Hyde Park area.

The neighbourhood index is just one tool that helps to meet growing demand for small area data to better describe and understand localities. Sitting alongside the Index are a number of other products that provide even more detailed information on localities, namely:

- the **Health and Wellbeing profiles that have been developed by partners in the NHS as part of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)**
- **Children's Services Cluster profiles developed through Children's Services, and**
- **Community Safeguarding profiles that are being developed by Safer Leeds**
- **Neighbourhood Typing profiles that are being developed through Locality Working**



*Sunny shoppers  
Photo by: Richard Haslett*

Locality working recognises that people and places are more than just statistics. “Neighbourhood typing” helps us to understand how neighbourhoods have come to be what they are, and to better understand what can be done to support them into the future. It also includes “local intelligence” – that is what people know or feel about places. This approach to understanding communities is currently being piloted.

Neighbourhoods with the most significant needs will continue to need help to improve but all neighbourhoods have needs; and all neighbourhoods are consumers of public services which may be delivered in new or different ways that best meet the aspirations and expectations of local people.

By better understanding what interventions are needed to help a neighbourhood meet the

challenges of the future, partners are better positioned to work with people in communities to improve the places they live and their own life opportunities.

# Sustainable Economy and Culture

Creating a prosperous and sustainable economy is critical to the future success of our city. Leeds has started to recover from the recession, attracting new investments and creating new jobs.

Making sure that local people can access these opportunities is essential, as is ensuring that Leeds is a well-connected and planned city with cultural facilities, activities and opportunities for local people and national and international visitors.

## **Our priorities for the next four years are to:**

- Create more jobs
- Improve skills
- Support the sustainable growth of the Leeds economy
- Get more people involved in the city's cultural opportunities
- Improve journey times and the reliability of public transport
- Improve the environment through reduced carbon emissions
- Raise the profile of Leeds nationally and internationally

## Key facts

- With 427,800 employees in 2011 Leeds is the largest employment centre in the region (Yorkshire Forward/ Experian Business Strategies, spring 2011).
- Leeds has one of the most diverse economies in the UK, with strengths in financial and business services, healthcare, creative industries, retail and manufacturing.
- There are an estimated 45,000 – 50,000 businesses in the city of which 24,315 are VAT and PAYE registered (ONS, 2009).
- The value of the city's economy in 2008 was £17.8 billion, contributing 20% of the regional and a third of Leeds City Region's economies (ONS).
- The employment rate for Leeds is 69%, which is just broadly in line with the national and regional averages. (Annual Population Survey, ONS, April 2010 to March 2011).
- The unemployment rate for Leeds is 8.6% (36,100 people). This is in line with the regional rate (8.7%) but higher than the national rate (7.6%). (Annual Population Survey, Model Based Estimates, ONS, 2010).
- The average earnings for workers in Leeds is £21,763 a year, compared to £21,008 for the UK (ONS, 2010).
- 29% of the Leeds working age population is qualified to Level 4 or above, 66% to Level 2 or above and 11% have no qualifications (Annual Population Survey, 2010).
- Over the last 10 years, £4.3 billion of major development schemes have been completed in Leeds.



Neon city  
Photo by: Judith Cook

## 24 Key facts cont.

- In 2008 the estimated total value of tourism for Leeds was £1.4 billion, with 35.5 million day visitors and 3.5 million overnight visitors.
- Leeds is a key cultural centre home to Opera North, Northern Ballet and the West Yorkshire Playhouse.
- Annually, approximately one million people visit museums and galleries in Leeds and 6 million people visit the city's parks. There are 4 million visitors to libraries and 4 million visits to sport centres across the city.
- Leeds Bradford International Airport is the principal airport in the region, carrying 2.7 million passengers in 2010.
- Leeds City Station has the second highest number of passengers of any station outside central London, with over 900 trains and 101,000 passengers every day (Office of Rail Regulation, comparator group – England) and annually there are 77 million trips on buses in Leeds.
- The Environment Agency estimates that 1,500 properties and 500 businesses within Leeds are at 'significant' risk of flooding.

### Overall summary

Over the past twenty years Leeds has become one of the most successful economies in the UK, recognised as the regional capital and the main economic driver of Yorkshire and the Humber and the Leeds City Region. Leeds has accounted for a quarter of all jobs created in the region, and 48% in the City Region over the last decade. Leeds is home to major organisations such as First Direct, Yorkshire Bank, ASDA, Arla Foods, Ventura and Schneider Electric. It is now regarded as one of the top 30 cities in Europe to do business (Cushman & Wakefield, European Cities Monitor, 2011). One of city's greatest assets and integral to its economic prosperity is the cultural and leisure offer.

There has been significant job growth in Leeds over the last decade, particularly in financial and business services, retail, health, construction and some sectors of manufacturing. Although growth has been much more limited within recent years, a number of different sources have predicted that Leeds is in a stronger position than most cities to stage a sustained recovery from the recession. Much of this is due to the diversity of its business base and its strong track record in using innovation and research to help businesses grow.

However, despite the recent economic success, there remain areas of Leeds where unemployment and economic inactivity are high. Therefore, linking out-of-work people and particularly those who are long-term unemployed, to the new jobs that will be created within the city remains a key priority.

At the geographical heart of the UK, Leeds is well positioned in terms of its rail, road and airport connections. As the economy has grown, increased demand for travel has impacted upon the transport system, resulting in congestion on the roads, and over crowding on buses and trains. Addressing these issues and ensuring that the economy develops in a sustainable way, taking into account climate change, energy costs and the delivery of future developments, is a key challenge.

Leeds is home to two 'world class' universities in the [University of Leeds](#) and [Leeds Metropolitan University](#), and more recently [Leeds Trinity](#) has gained university status. The university student population of the city is over 60,000. There are two higher education and five further education colleges in the city offering a range of specialisms to over 70,000 students.



## Economic resilience

Following over a decade of growth, the global economic downturn has had an impact on all regional and local economies. Before the recession, economic forecasters were predicting massive economic growth over the next ten years. These predictions have now been revised, with growth at a much lower rate. In Leeds, employment peaked at 449,600 in 2006, falling by 22,000 over the five years to 2011. Forecasts suggest that employment will increase over the next decade reaching 2006 levels by 2017 and adding an additional 39,500 jobs by 2021 (Yorkshire Forward/Experian Business Strategies, Spring 2011). However, with the recent economic uncertainty it is likely that these figures will be revised downwards again.

Despite being the third largest business centre in the UK, business start-up rates in Leeds lag behind the national and regional averages. This

was a key reason for Leeds being awarded £15.6 million in 2007, later increased to £20.5 million, to improve enterprise levels in deprived areas through the [Sharing the Success Enterprise Programme](#) (LEGI). Continuing to increase self-employment and business start-up rates remains a challenge, particularly with LEGI funds coming to an end and ongoing reductions in the level and intensity of mainstream business support.

Over the last decade Leeds has been a magnet for development activity with £4.3 billion of major development schemes being completed. The city centre including [Holbeck Urban Village](#) has been the focus of much of the development activity, with completed schemes since 2000 equating to £3 billion.

Since the economic downturn, development activity has reduced, with major planning applications decreasing from 314 in 2006/7 to 246 in 2010/11. However, there are signs of recovery with £638 million of development schemes, being under construction at the end of 2010 – a rise of 377 million since 2009. There is also £5.9 billion worth of schemes proposed or on hold, indicating the appeal of Leeds as a place to invest. The key city centre based schemes are:

- [Trinity Leeds](#), the £350 million retail development is on course for completion in 2013, creating 3,000 new jobs.
- The [Leeds Arena](#), a 13,500 capacity venue due for completion in 2013, creating 500 new jobs and contributing £25.5 million each year to the local economy.
- Hammerson's [Eastgate Quarters](#), which received outline planning permission in July 2011. The £600 million, one million square foot retail-led scheme will create 4,000 new jobs and will be anchored by John Lewis.
- Proposal for the 1.16 ha Sovereign Street site are progressing well, following the approval of an Informal Planning Statement. The vision for the site is to provide an innovative and well designed environment in a premium area of the city centre. With KPMG's proposals to construct their Leeds headquarters on the site and 0.65 ha of new, high-quality greenspace, the council are proposing to market the remaining two development



plots. The scheme will provide a link between City Square and the proposed South Bank development, which includes plans for a new city park, office and residential quarter.

Further positive signs came in July 2011 when the government confirmed that Leeds City Region's Enterprise Zone would be located in [Aire Valley Leeds](#) from April 2012. It is projected to contribute £550 million and 9,500 jobs by 2015. It is one of the most significant areas of investment opportunity in the north, particularly for advanced manufacturing and emerging green industries. When fully developed it has the potential to create over 40,000 new jobs and 12,000 new homes.

Notwithstanding the recent progress, there still remains an over supply of brownfield land, particularly within the city centre. The closure of the Carlsberg Tetley Brewery in June 2011, has further exacerbated this issue.

In order to ensure that Leeds continues to attract further investments, new arrangements for coordinating marketing, inward investment and tourism in the city are underway.

Despite this, confidence in the Leeds economy making a strong recovery is not just a local view. [The Centre for Cities '2011 Cities Outlook'](#) report forecast that Leeds would be one of the top five cities to help steer the UK away from recession and towards recovery.

In terms of the future development of the city the council is currently preparing the [Core Strategy](#) which is the main document under the Local Development Framework. It will set out what the district will try to achieve in terms of land use by 2028, and will identify the most appropriate locations for development.

Improving the city's broadband infrastructure is also seen as critical to the economic success and prosperity of the city. As such, Leeds city council is working with the other West Yorkshire authorities to access a government funding allocation of £6.34 million to roll out superfast broadband across the area. Initial estimates indicate there are over 200,00 premises across West Yorkshire without access to superfast broadband, 21.2% of all premises. The aim is for superfast broadband to be available to 90% of premises.

## Employment and skills

Despite employment rates remaining in line with regional averages, in 2011, 64,650 people in Leeds were claiming out-of-work benefits in the first quarter of 2011 (12.4% of the city's total working age population). Linking out-of-work people to jobs, and particularly those being created within the city's major retail and leisure developments and the [Aire Valley Leeds Enterprise Zone](#), is a key priority.

In terms of skills, adult qualification levels in Leeds compare favourably with national and regional averages. However in order to meet future economic demands there is a need to increase the number of people in the city with qualifications at Level 2, 3 and 4, and also the proportion of 16 to 19 year-olds in education, training or employment.

The council and its partners have delivered a wide range of programmes and services in recent years to support people into work and to raise the city's skills levels. As of March 2011, council schemes have helped over 11,000 people to improve their employment prospects.

The council's [Employment Leeds](#) service, provides a comprehensive range of support for any employer or developer in Leeds creating jobs or up-skilling their staff. It works with employers of all sizes and across all sectors and has recently supported Morrisons, Waitrose, Tesco, City Inn, Care Today, O2, Royal Bank of Scotland, NHS Leeds and Symingtons.

It is important to engage more employers of all sizes and across all sectors with the employment and skills programmes active in the city. A good example of this is the Leeds Apprenticeship Challenge which was launched in early 2011 to promote the clear business benefits of taking on an apprentice. To date, over 160 Leeds employers have signed up which has resulted in nearly 250 apprenticeship vacancies being created. Over 1,800 apprenticeships were started by 16 to 18 year-olds in Leeds between August 2010 and June 2011, an increase of over 60% on the previous year. Continuing this trend requires an increase in both the number and breadth of employers in Leeds taking on an apprentice.

A significant challenge for the council and its partners over the coming months will be in understanding,

and then planning for the impact of the new welfare reforms, due to be implemented from 2012. Particularly the likelihood of more people being moved from ill health-related benefits onto active jobseeker benefits, and of more lone parents being moved from income support onto Jobseekers Allowance when their youngest child turns five years old. This needs to be planned for alongside changes to other areas of welfare, such as housing and council tax.

## Financial inclusion

Access to affordable financial services, taken for granted by the vast majority of citizens, is not generally available to those who live in the more deprived parts of our major cities.

In 2004, the council undertook research in the most deprived areas of the city to assess the extent of financial exclusion. The survey was the catalyst for developing a citywide [financial inclusion partnership and strategy](#). The strategy aims to assist people and provide an alternative to high interest door step lenders and loan sharks through: increasing access to affordable credit, increasing the availability of free debt advice, and improving levels of financial capability.

In 2010 the household survey was repeated in order to examine the extent to which residents experiences had changed, and to understand the impact of the recession for Leeds residents. The results showed that financial exclusion is now not only effecting those groups most traditionally associated with the issue, but also communities closer to the accepted 'average' in terms of their overall incomes. This would suggest that financial inclusion initiatives need to be extended to areas not traditionally regarded as being financially excluded.

Raising levels of financial inclusion is important as evidence suggests that it improves people's health and wellbeing. Research on financial inclusion interventions in Leeds by Dayson et al (2009) highlighted changes in general health after people accessed financial inclusion advice, with clients receiving debt and benefits advice noticing they were less stressed, made fewer trips to the doctor, needed fewer prescriptions, and used the additional income to spend on food, paying bills and saving.

## Culture, tourism and sport

Culture, tourism and sport play a key role in attracting people and investment to Leeds. The last decade has seen considerable growth in the tourism sector in Leeds, in 1997 tourism supported 13,200 jobs, and by 2008 this had risen to 44,100. One of the major factors for this growth has been the increase in hotel development. Since 2002, the number of hotel bedrooms in Leeds has grown by 89% to 6,826.

The growth in the number of visitors to the city has been helped by the huge steps forward in restoring and developing flagship cultural and sporting venues. Including:

- [Northern Ballet](#) and [Phoenix Dance Theatre](#)
- [The City Museum](#)
- [The Carriageworks Theatre](#)
- [The Grand Theatre and Howard Assembly Rooms](#)
- [The City Varieties](#)
- [Roundhay Park Visitor Centre](#)
- [The John Charles Centre for Sport](#)
- [Carnegie rugby stand](#) and cricket pavilion at Headingley Stadium

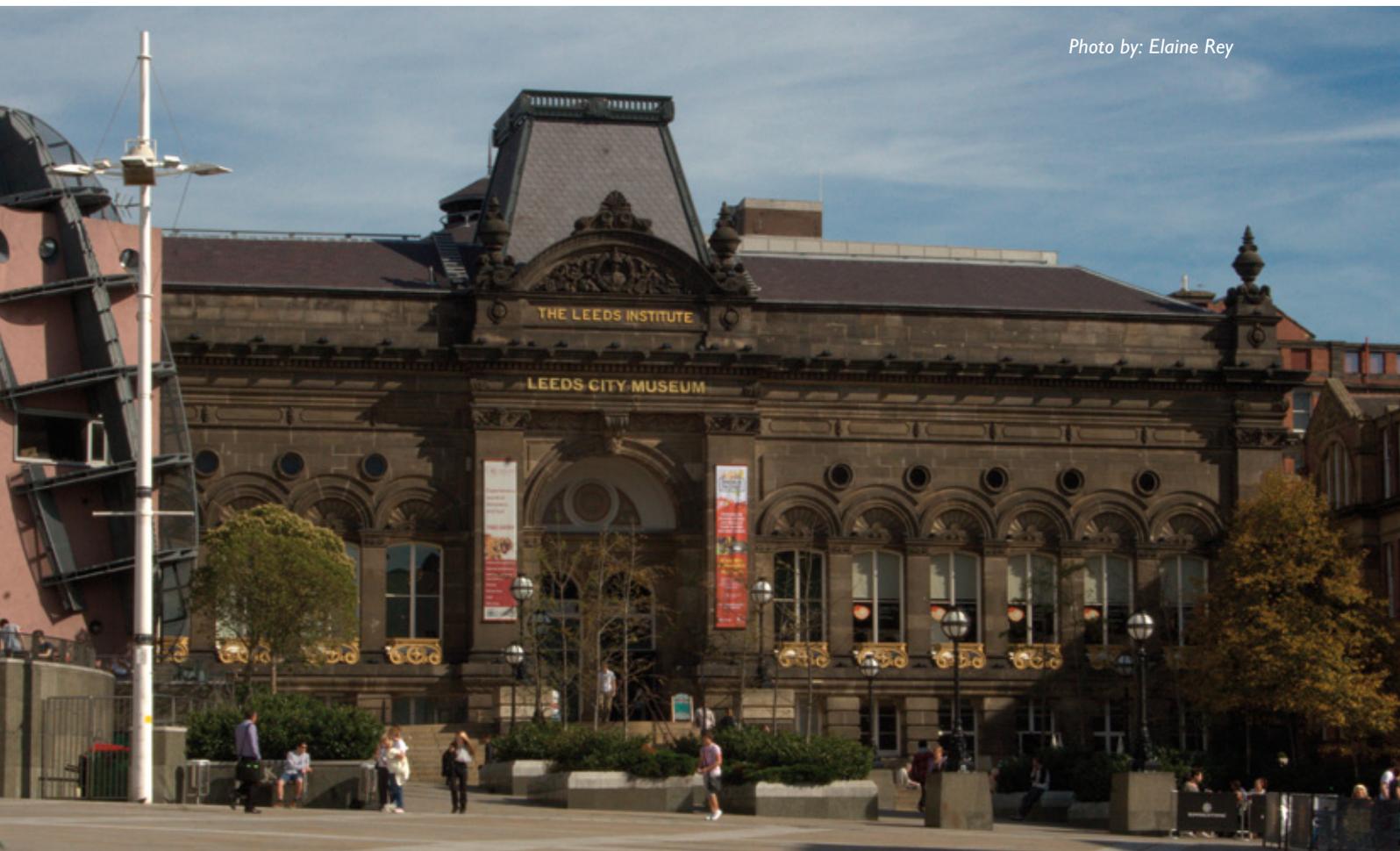
The opening of the [Leeds Arena](#) in 2013 will further add to the cultural offer, by providing the city with a dedicated facility to attract world-class acts.

Investments in the sporting facilities are already reaping rewards with Leeds being selected as the official training base for China's athletes ahead of the London 2012 Olympics. About 300 athletes, coaches and support staff will be based in the city. Teams from the Netherlands and Serbia will also be based in the city.

Furthermore, Leeds has submitted a bid to be a host city for the Rugby League World Cup in 2013. The plan would see matches played at Headingley and Elland Road stadiums. The selected host cities will be announced in November 2011.

Building on the improvements in infrastructure, Leeds is now developing a strong programme of opportunity and engagement within arts, culture and sport. Raising participation rates will have a positive impact on the wellbeing of individuals and their communities, encourage more visitors and bring more businesses to the city. As a result, Leeds

*Photo by: Elaine Rey*



Inspired, a new grants scheme for the Cultural Olympiad and beyond, will fund artists, performers and organisations who wish to create a participatory activity for local people and visitors.

The cultural and arts partnerships developed between organisations and communities, are breaking down barriers to engagement and contributing to the city's economy and sustainability. The development of an inclusive, wide ranging and highly visible events programme will distinguish Leeds as a city of creativity and culture.

Alongside the well established [West Indian Carnival](#) and [the Mela](#), there has been a growing number of festivals and events across Leeds. These include [Leeds Loves Food](#), [Light Night](#), [Christkindelmarkt](#), and the [Waterfront festival](#). The city was also chosen as the location for the BBC's live drama [Frankenstein's Wedding...Live in Leeds](#) in March 2011.

More locally the parks and green spaces beyond the city centre host a wide range of vibrant local festivals – for example [I Love West Leeds](#) and [Kirkstall](#) festivals. Inspired and run by local communities they have become a key date in the events calendar, attracting visitors from across the city to celebrate local talent and pride.

Engaging young people in cultural and sporting activities is important. Each summer, 15,000 young people take part in wide range of arts and culture activities through [Breeze](#). This unique initiative offers a programme of opportunities across the city. 87% of young people in the city have a Breeze card, which gives free access to all Breeze events and discounted access to sports centres and leisure activities across the city.

Sustaining the [Leeds Library and Information Service](#) is important for the city. Libraries are the focus of their communities and are known for being safe and welcoming meeting places where books and information are free and easily accessible. Leeds has forty static libraries, six mobiles, a Library at Home service, the School Library Service, and libraries for the three Leeds prisons. The new mobiles service now reaches deep into communities so that people can access library services near their homes. All libraries offer free internet access.



Photo by: Elaine Rey

## Transport

Recent economic growth means that there are now around 120,000 people coming into Leeds during the morning peak each day. Maximising the capacity and efficiency of the network is therefore essential for the wider economy. Leeds is believed to be the largest city in Europe without a mass transit system and transport spending in Leeds, and the region, remains below the national average.

At peak times, the road network is operating at, or close to, capacity, and substantial growth in rail commuting has resulted in many services being overcrowded. Trends in transport usage within the morning peak period show significant increases in rail and cycling in recent years, together with a marked fall in bus usage.

A number of major transport projects in Leeds are currently competing with schemes up and down the country for a slice of the reduced expenditure pot. Decisions on funding for these schemes will be made by the Department for Transport (DfT) in December 2011. Schemes included in this bidding process are:

- [New Generation Transport](#) – the planned trolley bus from Stourton to Holt Park via the city centre and including two park and ride facilities;
- Leeds Rail Growth Package – new stations at Kirkstall Forge and Apperley Bridge; and
- Leeds Inner Ring Road Major Maintenance Scheme.

Despite these challenges, there have been a number of key achievements in recent years, including:

- Completion of the £32 million East Leeds Link Road and £51 million Inner Ring Road Stage 7 projects, improving connections to the Aire Valley and the city centre.
- Construction of the A65 Quality Bus Corridor scheme on Kirkstall Road started in spring 2011 and on schedule for completion in summer 2012.
- Funding approval for the Leeds Station Southern Entrance scheme was granted by Department for Transport in spring 2011 and is planned to be open in 2014.

- A reduction in road casualties in Leeds over the last decade. In 2010, 2,764 road casualties in Leeds were reported to the police, the lowest ever recorded for the city.
- Completion of a 5-year street lighting core investment programme to replace 90% of the city's 90,000 street lights.
- Construction of the Leeds Core Cycle Network, which will be a system of 17 routes covering 71 miles and linking existing cycle paths and traffic-calmed roads to provide continuous routes into the city centre from throughout the main urban area of the city.

[Leeds Bradford International Airport](#) will play a growing and influential role in building the city and City Region's economy. It is a key gateway for tourist and business visitors to the region. By 2016, annual passenger throughput is expected to rise towards 5 million, which will support around 3,400 jobs, and provide £105 million of income to the City Region.

Future transport developments are set out in the [West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan](#) (LTP) which covers strategy and policies for transport for all five districts in the county. The third plan was adopted in the spring of 2011 and covers the period up to 2026. A Local Implementation Plan (LIP) has been produced which covers detailed proposals for transport spending in Leeds over the next three years.



*Welcome home*  
Photo by: Richard Haslett

## Environment

Tackling climate change is a key challenge for the city's future prosperity.

The government has set targets of reducing our carbon emissions by 34% by 2020 and 80% by 2050. In response to this, the council has set an ambitious target of reducing the city's carbon emissions by 40% by 2020. In 2007, the city of Leeds produced almost 5,939 kilotonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. The three biggest contributors are the commercial and industrial sector (35%), domestic (29%) and transport (34%).

Leeds is one of the first cities nationally to develop a [climate change strategy](#). The strategy focuses on adaptation and seven emission reduction activities:

- Home energy efficiency
- Sustainable transport
- Partnership emission reduction
- Waste and resource efficiency
- Business emission reduction
- Low carbon new developments
- Low carbon energy infrastructure

Examples of the types of projects being carried out and planned to improve the city's environmental sustainability include:

- [The Holbeck Green Corridor Project](#) which has transformed a former derelict and neglected part of inner city Leeds into a lush green space with wildflower meadows, fruit trees and havens for butterflies, birds and other wildlife. It connects the communities of Beeston and Holbeck to the city centre, with an improved footpath.
- A three-year scheme to protect and enhance 82 hectares of the Wyke Beck Valley in Leeds has been awarded £392,300. The valley runs all the way from Roundhay Park to Rothwell Country Park, and the investment will connect the two through a new 'green corridor' for east Leeds.

- Plans for a Low Carbon Energy Centre as part of the Eastgate Quarters scheme have received outline planning approval. The proposed building will generate sustainable, low carbon heating, cooling and power required by the scheme and neighboring homes and businesses.
- A growing number of low carbon developments have been built in recent years, including the award winning [Greenhouse](#) in Beeston, Leeds Metropolitan University's Rose Bowl and Carnegie Village, and Innovate Green Office at Thorpe Park.
- The Leeds City Region is supporting the Urban Eco Settlement exemplar housing development project in the [Aire Valley Leeds](#) regeneration area. This includes the Fresh Aire project to provide linked areas of green infrastructure along the river corridor and the development of the Low Carbon Energy Investment Strategy and Prospectus and linked research into the potential for creating a district heating network based on the outputs from an Energy from Waste facility.
- In June 2010, Leeds became one of only 2 local authorities in England to sign up to the 2012 Construction Commitment 'Halving Waste to Landfill'.

# Housing and Regeneration

The housing and regeneration agenda in the city is about ensuring that growth is sustainable and provides long term benefits for all Leeds residents.

This involves making sure that regeneration creates the right physical environment for vibrant and sustainable communities, and that local people have access to the opportunities that regeneration investment brings. A key element of this is delivering substantial housing growth over the coming years and, in doing so, providing a range of quality housing in different types, sizes and tenures capable of meeting the varying needs of the city's different neighbourhoods.

## **Our priorities for the next four years are to:**

- Maximise regeneration investment to increase housing choice and affordability within sustainable neighbourhoods
- Enable growth of the city whilst minimising the impact on the environment and protecting the distinctive green character of Leeds
- Improve housing conditions and energy efficiency

## Key facts

- There are approximately 340,000 dwellings in Leeds. Around 324,000 are occupied (Leeds City Council, April 2011).
- Of the 16,000 empty homes in Leeds, around 6,500 have been empty for six months or more (Leeds City Council, April 2011).
- Most homes in Leeds are in the private sector, with approximately 70% owner occupied and 10% privately rented (Leeds City Council, 2011).
- Approximately 20% of Leeds' total housing stock is in the social sector, over 80% of this is owned by the council (58,000 homes) and the remainder owned by registered social landlords (Leeds City Council, 2011).
- 63,000 homes in Leeds were built before 1919, including a significant proportion of the city's 19,500 back-to-backs (Leeds City Council, 2011).
- 44% of the city's 41,600 privately-rented homes do not meet current decency standards (Leeds City Council, 2011).
- 96% of the city's council-owned homes meet current decency standards (Leeds City Council, 2011).
- The average house price in Leeds is £172,972, which is significantly below the England average of £244,124 (Hometrack, Sept 2011).
- House prices vary greatly across the city with properties in the rural north costing an average of £275,943 and those in the inner areas £98,852 (Hometrack, September 2011).
- The average cost of an apartment/flat in Leeds city centre is £136,895 (Hometrack, Sept 2011).
- During the last nine years, an average of just over 2,800 new homes were built each year in Leeds. This peaked at 3,828 in 2008/09 but dropped to below 1,700 in 2010/11 (Leeds City Council, 2011).





Golden sunrise  
Photo by: Andrew Raby

## Overall summary

Leeds is a growing city with its strong economic base attracting people from elsewhere in the UK, and further a field, to move to and settle in the district. The most recent revised figures from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimate the city's population to be approximately 798,800 as of mid-2010. It is further estimated that by 2018, the population of Leeds will grow to approximately 880,000 and that by 2033 it could be just over one million.

See [Overview of the current population](#) section for further information.

Such a significant rise in population brings with it many challenges, none more so than ensuring that there is enough high quality housing to meet current and future need. This, of course, brings to the forefront a continued need for substantial housing growth across the city, for more affordable housing across all tenures and for ongoing improvements to existing public and private sector homes.

Growing and improving its housing stock is one of Leeds' primary regeneration tools, and it plays an integral role in delivering lasting social, economic and

environmental improvements to neighbourhoods across the district. It is also a key feature of the city's major regeneration programmes due to its ability to stimulate and complement other key regeneration activity, such as bringing previously developed land back into use, creating new green spaces and improved community and retail facilities, linking local people to job opportunities, supporting business growth and new investment, improving transport links and fostering better community spirit.

This holistic approach to sustainable development is clearly reflected within several multi-faceted and interdependent regeneration programmes. These are being delivered across areas of Leeds that have significant need, in terms of comparatively poor housing and health, low educational attainment and high crime, but that also demonstrate substantial opportunities to bring about lasting, often transformational, improvements. The programmes are: East Leeds, [Aire Valley Leeds](#) (including a new enterprise zone for Leeds City Region), West Leeds (contributing to Leeds Bradford Corridor) and inner South Leeds. In addition, major regeneration activity is also taking place, and emerging, across other parts of Leeds, including Little London and the Kirkgate area of the city centre.

## Housing improvement

Like most large cities, Leeds has a substantial amount of older housing, which tends to be concentrated within its more deprived neighbourhoods. What sets Leeds apart from other places, though, is the large amount of back-to-back housing still in use across the city. Most of the 19,500 back-to-backs in Leeds are in the private-rented sector and were built before 1919. As a result, many of them do not meet current decency standards, particularly in relation to their energy efficiency.

In fact, the council's most recent [Private Stock Condition Survey](#) (2007) found that a third of private sector housing in Leeds (or 81,800 units) did not meet government decency standards, with the main issues being excess cold, danger of falls and difficulty with escape from fire. At a time when public investment into housing is reducing and energy prices are rising, keeping properties across all sectors and tenures safe and warm remains a huge challenge for the city. There are well established links between poor housing, fuel poverty and ill health (Leeds 2009 Fuel Poverty Survey).

Decency across the city's public and social sector housing is much higher, currently standing at around 96%. There are similar investment challenges around maintaining this standard and, in doing so, providing a large proportion of the city's growing population with decent, affordable housing. The proposed changes to council house tenancies and housing benefit will also present some serious challenges for how public and social housing across the city is accessed and managed.

Some of the city's key achievements related to housing improvement in recent years include:

- Increased the proportion of vulnerable people living in energy-efficient properties through close collaboration between the council and the third and private sectors. Concerns do remain, however, about the rising level of fuel poverty across the city in the light of ongoing energy price inflation and the potential impact of welfare reforms. Therefore, the city will need to remain focussed on putting in place appropriate measures to monitor and tackle fuel poverty, especially in more disadvantaged neighbourhoods.**
- Invested £21 million into improving properties in some of the city's most disadvantaged neighbourhoods through the Private Sector Renewal Fund. This was used to acquire and demolish over 300 obsolete houses to make way for more suitable and affordable homes. It also renovated 215 properties, making them more secure and energy efficient, and helped many vulnerable homeowners to access funding to improve the condition of their homes.
- In 2010/11, brought 3,243 long-term empty homes back into use through a mixture of enforcement, partnership work and the Private Sector Lettings Scheme (PSLS). The latter saw 410 empty properties reoccupied in 2010/11, over 150 of which had been empty for more than six months. The scheme has been successful in meeting housing need for individuals and families, raising the quality of privately-rented accommodation across the city, improving the safety and appeal of neighbourhoods and saving public money. Bringing more empty properties back into use as decent rented accommodation will remain a key priority for Leeds in the coming years. Taking full advantage of new government incentives, such as the New Homes Bonus and the Empty Properties Fund will also help to improve the quality of housing across the city.

## Housing Need

A city the size of Leeds clearly has a wide and complex range of housing needs to accommodate. These are related to affordability within different parts of the district and to the provision of appropriate housing for different groups, such as older people, disabled people, people from different ethnic backgrounds, students and gypsies and travellers.

Many households in Leeds earn less than £20,000 per year which, alongside tight mortgage lending and rising unemployment, has made many parts of the city unaffordable to a large number of its residents (please see table below for details of contrasting house prices across the city and comparison with regional and national prices). It has also increased the demand for public and social-rented accommodation, and for subsidies to help people buy and stay in their homes. Meeting this clear and growing need for affordable housing will require partners across the city to use new and innovative ways of increasing the supply, diversity and accessibility of homes.

AVERAGE HOUSE PRICES ACROSS LEEDS	
Area	Average price
Leeds Inner Areas	£98,852
Leeds Inner Suburbs	£138,242
Leeds Outer Suburbs	£188,917
Leeds Rural North	£275,943
Leeds MD	£172,972
Yorkshire and Humber	£163,222
England	£244,124

Source: Hometrack, September 2011

Similar to the picture around most of the country, the number of households in Leeds occupied by older people is forecast to grow significantly over the coming years. It is estimated that by 2020, there will be some 17,000 more people in Leeds aged over 65, with approx. 4,700 aged over 85 (ONS 2010: 2008 based sub-national population projections for England). This will require a much higher proportion of adapted and two-bedroom homes, as well as the need for more extra care services. As is the case across the housing agenda, reductions in public funding will put additional strain on the city's ability to cater for such substantial changes in demand.

Leeds has a long and proud history of being a multicultural and diverse city. The ONS estimates that 17.4% (137,200) of the Leeds population are from a BME background and this is expected to rise over the coming years. There are already known over-crowding issues in some BME households and a subsequent recognised need for larger properties.

In terms of short-term priority housing need, the Leeds Housing Register had over 3,500 households that required immediate re-housing as of April 2011. The council's own housing stock cannot accommodate this demand, which is why it remains so important to work with landlords (social and private), developers and investors to improve the quality and accessibility of rented property across Leeds.

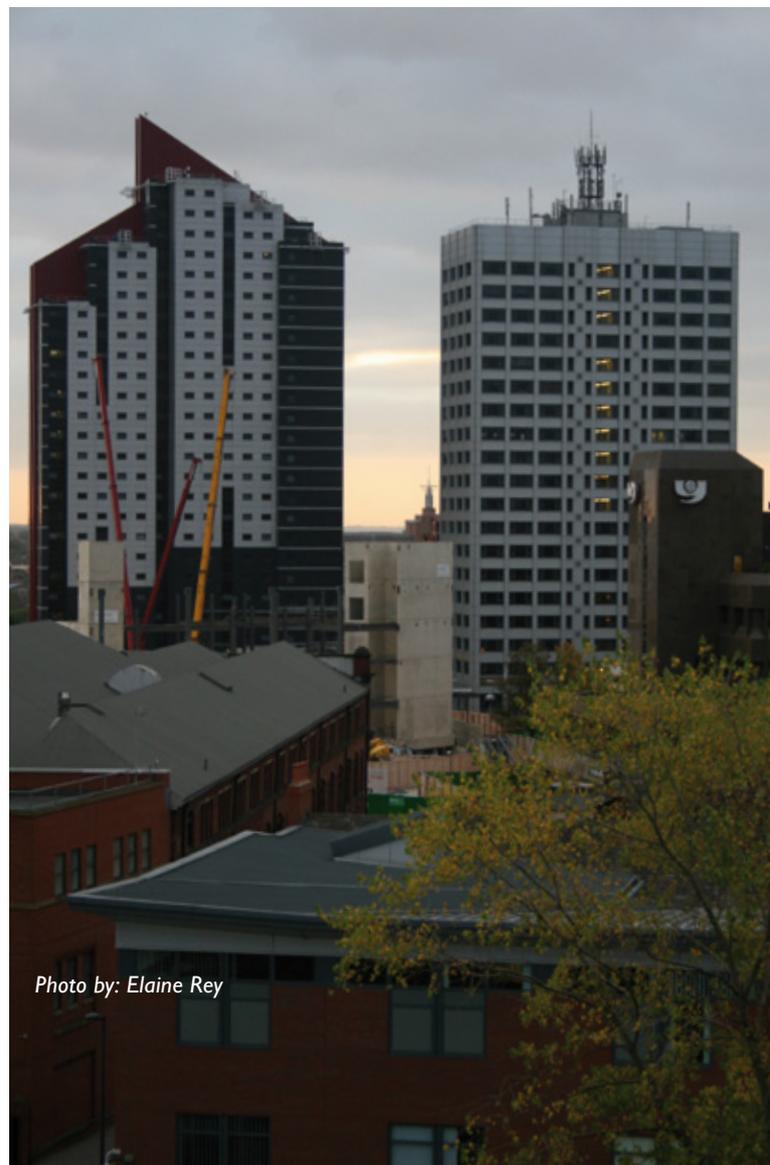
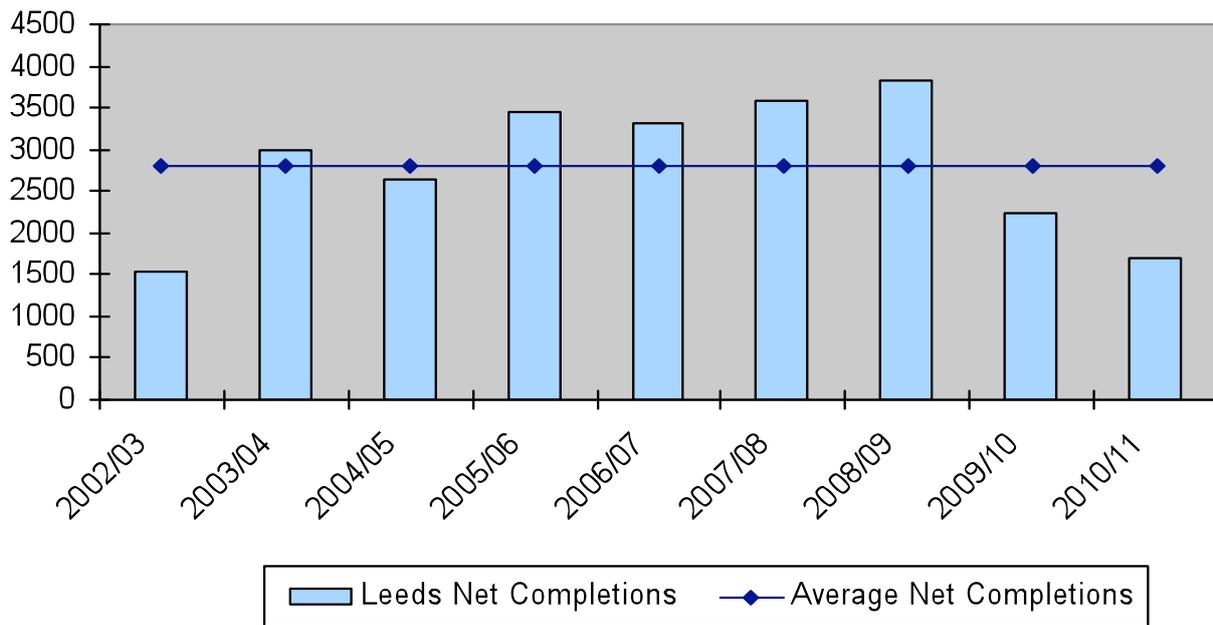


Photo by: Elaine Rey

## NET HOUSING COMPLETIONS IN LEEDS, 2002–2011



Source: Leeds City Council, 2011

## Housing Growth

Perhaps the biggest housing challenge of all for Leeds (in line with the national situation) is to provide enough quality and accessible homes to meet the city's growing population, whilst protecting the quality of the environment and respecting community identity. For this to be achieved, close partnership working is needed between communities, their representatives, investors, developers and the council.

It is clear that house building in Leeds needs to substantially increase. As the table above shows, completions fell to their lowest level in years in 2010/11, with fewer than 1,700 new homes built compared to over 3,800 in 2008/09 (although this did include a large number of city centre apartments). Furthermore, the 2011 [Strategic Housing Market Assessment](#) (SHMA) for Leeds estimates that a substantial increase in new homes will be required each year up to 2026 to meet the city's projected population growth.

Even if the local housing market and economic environment were strong enough to support the required level of housing growth, there are a number of challenges to address. These include;

availability of land particularly in areas of the city in need of regeneration, and associated infrastructure requirements such as investment in transport, utilities, retail facilities and, schools.

The [Leeds Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment](#) (SHLAA), undertaken by the council in 2010, identified a substantial forward supply of land with potential for residential development, particularly in the east and outer south east of the city. This has the potential to deliver a substantial number of new homes over the lifetime of the city's new planning framework (the Core Strategy, 2010-2028), including several thousand over its first six years. As referred to above, releasing this land in a manner that facilitates fair and sustainable development is a key priority for the city. To this end, a careful balance will need to be struck between the regeneration of inner urban areas and the use of greenfield and greenbelt land in outer areas.

Some of Leeds' recent key achievements related to housing growth include:

- **Delivery of over 1,600 new affordable homes across the city.**
- **Completing the Decent Homes programme for the council's housing**



Photo by: Elaine Rey

stock through an investment of £800 million between 2003 and 2010.

- Securing additional investment through planning gain contributions, and a range of other local and national government initiatives, including the Kickstart, Golden Triangle Partnership, Open Market Homebuy and Homebuy Direct, to support the development of new homes across the city.
- Securing over £24 million of investment for east Leeds to deliver new mixed-tenure housing across several neighbourhoods. This included 63 new council homes in Gipton with support from the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA).
- Also with HCA support, construction

of new homes in Gipton and Seacroft available via a range of new products to help people purchase their own homes.

- Housing growth and improvement across west Leeds as part of the Leeds Bradford Corridor programme. This has included new council homes in Bramley, other new affordable housing in Bramley and Pudsey, and the demolition of undesirable properties in New Wortley to make way for new affordable housing and further mixed-tenure developments.
- Development at Yarn Street, Hunslet as part of the Aire Valley Leeds programme. The scheme will see the eventual delivery of 282 new private homes, ranging from one and two-bedroom apartments through to five-

bedroomed detached houses. The first 61 homes were completed by the end March 2011.

- Progression of the combined Round 2 and Round 5 PFI Housing Programme to preferred bidder stage. Subject to final government approval, this programme will deliver 388 new council homes across two inner city areas that face considerable deprivation, but which also have significant renewal potential – Little London in north west Leeds and Beeston Hill and Holbeck to the south of the city centre. Over 1,200 existing council homes will be refurbished to high levels of energy efficiency as a result of the programme, and these improvements will be maintained over its 20-year contract period.

## Place making

Other important elements of regeneration activity in Leeds include linking local people to the employment opportunities created by new investment, and improving the vitality and vibrancy of the city's town and district centres. Recent key achievements in these areas include:

Partnership working between the council, Bellway Homes, Construction Leeds and the Leeds College of Building, which has provided apprenticeship and work placement opportunities for young people in east Leeds. This has been mirrored in west Leeds where the council has worked with Accent Housing Association to provide local people with bricklaying and joinery apprenticeships.

£17 million worth of investment into enhancing the physical infrastructure of 17 town, district and village centres across Leeds. As well as new affordable housing, this has made centres easier to access on foot and by car, and more attractive for residents, visitors and potential investors through improvements to public realm and green space.

With support from the Heritage Lottery Fund, established a £4 million fund to repair and restore the historic building fabric of some 60 commercial and residential properties in Chapeltown in inner north east Leeds, and Armley in inner west Leeds. This is increasing the vitality and investment appeal of these two vibrant centres (both of which are also important gateways to the city) by also bringing empty properties back into use and increasing commercial floor space in the process.

In addition, a further £1 million has been secured from the Heritage Lottery Fund to repair and renovate a series of properties on Lower Kirkgate in the city centre – Leeds' first street.

# Safer and Stronger Communities

The vision is that Leeds will be seen as the best city for communities. We want all communities in the city to be safe, clean and welcoming and all people across the city to feel safe.

We want a city where people can be active and involved in the life of their communities and able to take action for themselves to make those communities stronger.

By working together in partnership with local people we can tackle crime and anti-social behaviour effectively, diffuse tensions, keep our neighbourhoods clean and attain the right conditions to so our communities will become places where people want to live and thrive.

## **Our priorities for the next four years are to:**

- Reduce crime levels and their impact across Leeds
- Effectively tackle anti-social behaviour in our communities
- Ensure that local neighbourhoods are clean
- Increase a sense of belonging that builds cohesive and harmonious communities

## Key facts

- Total recorded crime in Leeds has fallen by 25% in the last five years.
- Compared to other cities, Leeds has lower than average rates of violent crime, robbery and damage, but higher than average rates of domestic burglary.
- Violent assault accounts for between 50% and 60% of all alcohol related offences.
- A survey of Leeds residents (2009) showed 73% of respondents felt that 'helping people feel safe where they live' should be a high priority for the city.
- In Leeds, there were over 49,000 anti-social behaviour related calls to West Yorkshire Police 2010/11, an average of nearly 4,000 per month.
- The Home Office has estimated that approximately 6,000 adult residents in Leeds use heroin and/or crack cocaine and the majority of adults entering structured drug treatment services use these drugs.
- Leeds is home to the most diverse population in the UK outside of London with people from more than 140 different ethnic groups living in Leeds (UK Council for International Student Affairs (UKCISA) 2009/10).
- 73.8% of people surveyed said they felt people from different backgrounds get on well in Leeds.
- Deliberate primary fires have fallen by 79.5% between 2003/04 and 2010/11, deliberate secondary fires have fallen by 58.7% in the same period as a result of the introduction of the Leeds Arson Task Force.
- Deliberate vehicle fires have significantly decreased in the last 7 years but still represent over 80% of all primary fires attended in Leeds.
- In 2009/10 there were 7,345 reported fly tips in Leeds, this reduced to 4,412 in 2010/11 (Leeds City Council).
- Incidences of fly tipping have been reduced by 40% in the past year, and successful prosecutions for fly tipping increased by 15%.
- Over 41% household waste is now re-used, recycled or composted, increased from 25.9% in 2007/8.



## 42 Key facts cont.

- 4,000 hectares of parks and green spaces in Leeds is managed by the city council including seven major parks; Golden Acre Park, Kirkstall Abbey, Lotherton Hall Estate, Pudsey Park, Roundhay Park, Temple Newsam Estate and Otley's Chevin Forest Park. All seven parks now hold the coveted Green Flag status.
- Leeds communities working with the City Council have conducted community clean ups in every postcode in Leeds.

### Overall Summary

There are many complex social, economic and environmental circumstances that affect individuals and communities in a city like Leeds. They influence the way people identify themselves and engage, positively or negatively, which has consequences for individuals, families, communities and public services.

Leeds has one of the most diverse and changing cultural populations in the UK. The city has some of the most affluent populations as well as the most deprived in the country, and these communities are often in close proximity. Such variety is also reflected in the environment of Leeds, which includes high density housing, rural areas, urban suburbs and significant green-space.

Every community in Leeds has its strengths. However, there are communities in Leeds where multiple concerns occur in the same location such as poverty, unemployment, truancy or substance misuse. When these concerns and others all exist in once place it can compound the effects of crime and anti-social behaviour, reduce respect for the environment and limit the potential benefits of community involvement and community action. In order to help these communities with multiple concerns, the focus will be on early identification, interventions and support for individuals and families to reduce such risks, threats and harms.

We recognise that emerging or changing communities can be especially vulnerable to a range of threats. Significant and regular changes in population, especially with short-term residency, can inhibit the formation of strong, supportive and integrated communities that help to deter crime and anti social behaviour.



*Houses in the moonlight  
Photo by: Richard Haslett*



## Reduce crime levels and their impact across Leeds

Overall recorded crime in Leeds has fallen by nearly 25% in the last five years. However, such reductions are not seen in all crime types; for example, Leeds sees higher than average domestic burglary compared to other cities.

RECORDED CRIME			
Year	Offences	Change from Baseline	
2005/06	98014	Baseline	
2006/07	94196	-3818	-3.9%
2007/08	85737	-12277	-12.5%
2008/09	82278	-15736	-16.1%
2009/10	75344	-22670	-23.1%
2010/11	74038	-23976	-24.5%

DOMESTIC BURGLARY			
Year	Offences	Change from Baseline	
2005/06	7670	Baseline	
2006/07	8244	574	7.5%
2007/08	8449	779	10.2%
2008/09	9248	1578	20.6%
2009/10	9521	1851	24.1%
2010/11	8869	1199	15.6%

Despite recent reductions, domestic burglary rates are still higher than they were five years ago and offence rates in Leeds remain amongst the highest in the country. This has led to a dedicated joint working group being formed specifically to look at how different agencies and organisations can work together to decrease burglary.

In the past financial year, the city has used tailored approaches in neighbourhoods most affected by domestic burglary, with reductions in offences recorded seen in key wards. Such work has included: improving security of homes through target hardening – specific work with the three universities in the city has been undertaken to ensure personal belongings of students are security marked; development of Neighbourhood Watch schemes across key localities, including within the student population; and initiatives managed jointly with Crime Stoppers.

In the past five years, violent crime has fallen by almost 26%, with significant contributions to this success coming by tackling alcohol related violence.

VIOLENT CRIME			
Year	Offences	Change from Baseline	
2005/06	18034	Baseline	
2006/07	17294	-740	-4.1%
2007/08	15646	-2388	-13.2%
2008/09	14594	-3440	-19.1%
2009/10	13177	-4857	-26.9%
2010/11	13359	-4675	-25.9%

The number of violent crime incidents relating to the evening and night-time economy, whether or not alcohol related, gives rise to the perception of significant problems in specific locations that are difficult to quantify. Schemes including Best Bar None and Pubwatch are tackling irresponsible drinking and alcohol fuelled violence in Leeds city centre and other district and town centres.

Tackling domestic violence remains a priority for the city as it has far reaching consequences on families and children's lives. However, national research has identified significant levels of under reporting by victims, which increases the complexities of analysing and tackling the issues.

A partnership between Safer Leeds, West Yorkshire Probation Service and Children and Young People's Social Care has pioneered intervention work with perpetrators of domestic violence. In December 2010, Leeds became the UK's first major city to be awarded White Ribbon status by the [White Ribbon Campaign](#). This was awarded in recognition of its work in improving services to women, developing community support and developing preventative and educational work to sensitively raise awareness of a crime that is usually hidden from view.

There are specific risks and harms associated with young children in abusive households. Children's Social Care referrals are highest for younger children and many agencies accept domestic violence as an indicator of child abuse. As well as being direct victims, studies have highlighted the impact of witnessing domestic violence, and over half of recorded violent

assaults witnessed by a child aged 10 or less have been domestic offences.

Hate crimes are also known to be significantly under-reported through national research, and have serious consequences for individuals, families and the wider communities affected. Victims of hate related incidents frequently report repeated, long-term intimidation and abuse, often escalating in levels of violence and threat. Although there are recognised issues around under-reporting, the most frequent types of incident recorded are shouted abuse or "verbal harassment", assaults and damage to property including arson. However, there is evidence of other crimes, such as domestic burglary, are being specifically targeted towards vulnerable residents in Leeds.

In order to improve outcomes for people who experience domestic violence or hate crime, Leeds has developed a multi agency approach to targeting offenders and supporting victims, families and communities.

Public agencies have a duty to treat all victims of crime and anti-social behaviour with respect and sensitivity, offering appropriate emotional and practical support. Victims from any background can experience crime and different groups may face different issues and barriers when seeking help. Early identification of the most vulnerable people and groups is essential in directing services to support individuals, families and communities and preventing future victimisation.

There is concern that there are some individuals in Leeds who are vulnerable to the rhetoric voiced by terrorist groups. The Prevent Programme has made significant progress in the city and has supported a number of individuals deemed to be vulnerable. Leeds, however, remains one of 25 priority areas across the country in regards to this issue.

Agencies also have a duty to improve public safety by working with known offenders. Managing or modifying the behaviours of offenders who create most harm in our communities will reduce the risk of re-offending and in turn reduce crime.

To change offenders' behaviour, Leeds has adopted an Integrated Offender Management approach. This

identifies and manages offenders in the community, with the emphasis on those who are most prolific or persistent in their criminal behaviour. In order to break patterns of re-offending, the partnership works with specialist providers to address specific and inter-related needs such as: education and employment; thinking and behaviour; lifestyle; accommodation; attitudes; finance; drugs; alcohol; relationships; and emotional wellbeing.

There are clear links between drug misuse, crime and offending. Using drugs can have an adverse impact upon the lives of individuals, families and communities. It is not possible to be sure how many Leeds residents use drugs. However, the Home Office has estimated that approximately 6,000 adult residents in Leeds use heroin and/or crack cocaine and the majority of adults entering structured drug treatment services use these drugs. Effective treatment helps people to reduce or stop their misuse of drugs, engage in other meaningful activity and reduce offending.

The consumption of alcohol can also play a role in offending. Any offence can be aggravated by alcohol, from minor public order through to domestic violence, serious assaults and murder. The causal role of alcohol may be highly relevant in the

management of an individual offender, for example in relation to appropriate sentencing or deciding on a treatment programme. Tackling alcohol misuse is an area of focus of the health and wellbeing agenda in the city.

See [Health and wellbeing](#) section for further information.

## Effectively tackle anti-social behaviour in our communities

Anti-social behaviour can affect everyday life and devastate a neighbourhood. It is recognised that anti-social behaviour issues are complex and challenging and cannot be dealt with in isolation. Specific areas, estates and communities will inevitably have specific anti-social behaviour risks and threats, and these often blur with community concerns around other crimes and tensions.

In some areas, perceptions of high rates of crime and anti-social behaviour may not reflect reported incidents. Residents may not report incidents due to acceptance ("it's just how it is here") or intimidation and fear of reprisal. Alternatively, due to low tolerance or unsubstantiated fears, there may be higher reporting of more minor incidents in some areas. Any analysis of anti-social behaviour needs to



accept that reported levels are heavily reliant upon acceptance, tolerance, perception and willingness to inform or involve services.

In the last four months to June 2011, there have been approximately 2,000 enquiries logged with Leeds Anti-Social Behaviour Teams and just under 16,000 anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the Police.

Anti-social behaviour reports frequently include noisy neighbours, visible or perceived misuse of drugs and alcohol, nuisance vehicles, and disruption or rowdy behaviour in the street. A high proportion of incidents concern young people, most of these relate to intimidating and rowdy behaviour in streets, parks, shopping areas, or around specific shops/ take away restaurants. There are specific issues around underage street drinking and low level drug use, especially cannabis. There also exists a risk that some groups or individuals may be targeted, exploited, or drafted into criminal activity through threats or coercion.

The Safer Schools Partnership teams a dedicated police officer with schools in Leeds to help tackle issues ranging from truancy and personal safety to weapons and drugs awareness and has produced positive results. In the past year this included, increased attendance, fewer pupil exclusions, reduced crimes in and around schools, and improved relationships between the police, pupils, staff and parents. 34 of the 38 Leeds high schools now have a dedicated Safer Schools Police Officer.

Helping people feel safe where they live is important. Leeds has benefited from the work of Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) for a

number of years. The city currently has 324 PCSOs working across the city for public reassurance, crime prevention and visible local policing presence in neighbourhoods. The PCSO service is funded from a number of sources including the West Yorkshire Police Authority, Leeds City Council, the Hospital Trust, City Centre Markets, White Rose Shopping Centre, some Parish Councils and ALMOs.

CCTV is also seen as an effective tool to detect anti-social behaviour and Leeds has one of the largest networks in the country. This service is now working with partners to bring more CCTV and other council security services together.

In order to tackle anti-social behaviour more effectively, Leeds has also launched new Anti-Social Behaviour Teams that co-locate staff from Leeds City Council, ALMOs, West Yorkshire Police, Victim Support and the Arson Taskforce.

## Arson and Fire Prevention

Evidence shows that a large proportion of arson offences have a direct correlation to anti-social behaviour, with a large number of offences committed by people under 18, often in groups, and in their own local area. The majority of deliberate fires are unplanned, and often set in abandoned or derelict locations or where there are easy opportunities such as an accumulation of rubbish, fly tipping on the street, or where bins are left out. Bin yards have long been a problem for the fire service, and despite many initiatives aimed at reducing the problem of unacceptable accumulations of waste within them, they still remain a contributing factor to the high number of deliberate fires in Leeds.

The focus on deliberate fires as a joint priority will continue to impact on the number of anti-social behaviour calls received by the Police and reduce the impact this has on other partner organisations including housing, environmental and anti-social behaviour teams. Strong working relationships have been built with these key partner agencies, establishing common goals and partnership working to reduce the number of anti-social fires linked anti-social behaviour. These relationships have also resulted in partners identifying information about areas of concern, promoting joint working practices to tackle issues facing organisations. The primary focus for the





fire service in the next 18-24 months is to reduce the number of house fires thus reducing the number of related injuries and fatalities by targeting vulnerable people to educate them on fire safety within the home and provide interventions where necessary.

Deliberate fires impact directly on the residents and business owners whose properties are damaged or destroyed. Arson also affects communities by adversely impacting on the reputation and image of an area. Negative perceptions of an area gained by the constant visible aftermath of deliberate fires presents a barrier to inward investment, impacting on regeneration, businesses and housing stock. In the case of burnt out vehicles, these often deprive the residents of recreation and green space areas free from the dangerous residue resulting from the fires.

### **Increase a sense of belonging that builds cohesive and harmonious communities**

Overall Leeds communities have proven themselves resilient despite a number of local and national challenges in the past year. The combined effort of the police and other agencies in minimising local disturbances and dealing with criminal activity, alongside strong leadership shown in communities, has been hugely effective.

An example of this was marked in the Peace Walk in North East Leeds. This was an act of solidarity between residents, business owners, community workers and leaders, people of faith, young and old people, to state the message “we live here too” and that they would not tolerate criminal and anti-social behaviour in their communities.

Early in 2011, the presence of a small but highly publicised protest by an extremist group to demonstrate their intolerance to parts of our community threatened to heighten tensions and tested the relations in some of our most vulnerable communities. However, connections that have been formed through regeneration activities and other initiatives, proved to be strong. Community and faith leaders engaged alongside the police and the council to ensure not only that the event passed without significant disturbance, but also in a way that ensured all Leeds communities could continue to work together for improved relations.

The population of Leeds is constantly growing and changing in its demographic make up. The diversity of communities is a strength both economically (enabling Leeds to be well positioned to operate in a global market) and culturally (providing Leeds with a more genuinely “multi” cultural identity). Leeds international migrant workforce, both from the EU and internationally (via the skilled workers visa entry) has added value to the Leeds economy by adding significantly to the skills base. Migrant workers in Leeds are more likely to remain in employment than in other comparable cities.

In 2010 Leeds began the process to become a recognised ‘City of Sanctuary’, a movement to build a culture of hospitality for people seeking safety in the UK. This reflects good support from across the city for strengthening relations with refugees and asylum seekers. However, there remain significant tensions between people from different backgrounds in some parts of the city, fuelled both by international events and by intolerance and fear more locally.

We will work to address the causes of tensions, as well as to make it easier for all communities to work together locally. There have been inspired and innovative projects to ensure different communities keep open lines of dialogue and communication, however, more work needs to be done to engage with all communities in Leeds to address issues of ignorance, fear or intolerance.

As a city, Leeds benefits from a strong and thriving [third sector](#) and a stronger emphasis on [Locality Working](#) in the last year has encouraged a



new level of relationship building with smaller and more local organisations working together. Despite cuts in funding across the public and voluntary sectors, community events took place across the city this year, with some attracting audiences from outside the area, as well as significant numbers of local residents. Many celebrate the identity and contribution of Leeds' diverse communities such as the annual St. Patrick's Day Parade, Leeds Pride (now dubbed the UK's "friendliest" Pride), Leeds Carnival, Vaisakhi and Holocaust Memorial Day. These initiatives have been shown to improve people's perceptions of their communities and their neighbours, and have acted as a catalyst for more local volunteering and the development of new community groups.

To create safer and stronger communities we need to encourage all parts of the community to oppose crime and anti-social behaviour, to protect their local environment and to work together to promote community pride.

Part of the solution is developing an 'active community voice', where people can get involved and respond either directly or indirectly to disorder or concerns in their neighbourhoods. Public, private and voluntary services all have a role to play in this.

## Ensure that local neighbourhoods are clean

The council has statutory responsibilities for street cleansing and ensuring that land within their control is kept clean. In addition, the council also has a wider responsibility to ensure that other organisations keep their land in reasonable order and respond to problems of littering or fly tipping etc.

The council provides a range of street cleansing activities including manual and mechanical sweeping along with services to empty litter bins and deal with fly tipping and other environmental issues such as graffiti and fly-posting removal etc. The council's performance on street cleanliness is measured by a statutory indicator and this has improved significantly in recent years. This improvement reflects the profile and priority that all authorities have placed on street cleansing services in the past 10-15 years or so. At the same time Leeds is a relatively low spender (compared to other core cities), and notwithstanding that, maintains a good level of performance as far as the statutory indicator NII95 is concerned. In this last two years the council has seen a reduction in funding for street cleansing largely due to the ending of Neighbourhood Renewal funding and Safer Stronger Communities funding that was used to provide enhanced cleansing services in some of the more deprived neighbourhoods across the city.

At the same time work has been done reorganise and refresh the street cleansing service, and in the last 12 months the service has moved to 7-day a week working right across the service thereby allowing a more responsive service that operates right throughout the week albeit at a slightly lower level of intensity. Work is also currently going on to delegate responsibility for street cleansing services to the 10 area committees across Leeds. The work will see area committees (and elected members/ local communities) have a far greater influence on services in their area and they will be provided with performance based information relevant to their area to understand the impact of service provision and service changes that they can influence.

Within Environmental Services, a service restructure is now complete that has moved away from one city-wide street cleansing services to one based on localities that will be much more in tune with

the area committees and the aspirations of local people. New locality managers have been appointed and they will not only have responsibility for direct service provision but also be responsible for allied functions such as environmental enforcement, and also be charged with working in partnership with other environmental “service partners” such as parks and countryside, ALMOs etc.

Of particular focus at this current time is work to enhance the cleanliness levels in the city centre. As a key driver for the Leeds economy and also the first impression of Leeds that many visitors get, it is vital that the city centre looks and is maintained at a good standard of cleanliness at all times. Work is currently underway with representatives of city centre businesses (via colleagues in city centre management in City Development) to ensure that our services are as responsive as they can be.

Looking more broadly at environmental quality, the council continues to work hard to deliver against a number of its waste strategy targets. In particular for 2011/12 the council has set itself a target for recycling or composting 40% of the household waste collected; and a quarter of the way into the year performance is on target to deliver this. In recent years the council has rolled-out a range of recycling services for residents and is now working to fill any gaps in provision via a Recycling Improvement Plan which is looking to work with local communities

to tackle problems caused by issues such as back-to-back housing, high-rise or areas of high student population/housing density etc.

The council recently introduced a pilot in Rothwell for alternate week collections from residual and recyclable waste supplemented by a weekly food waste collection service. This model proved extremely popular and successful and continues to recycle/ compost around 58% of the waste collected. The council are now looking at how this model could be rolled out to further areas of the city to ensure that our carbon footprint from a waste management perspective is reduced even further. The council is also working with various potential private sector providers to see market capacity develop for the great collection of food waste. One potential opportunity that this work presents is in relation to the potential anaerobic digestion of collected food waste and the production of a usable bio-fuel that could power the council's waste collection or wider vehicle fleet.

A key part of the [Waste Strategy](#) is the delivery a Residual Waste Treatment project, which is nearing the stage of identifying the final preferred bidder. The two remaining proposals involve a mechanical pre-treatment plant with energy from waste facility that will deliver additional recycling to the city as well as drastically reducing our reliance on an ever diminishing landfill resource. The procurement exercise is a complex one, but is still on course for construction and operation of a treatment facility by 2015.

Looking more broadly at Waste Strategy options, the amount of waste produced in the city has continued to decline over recent years and reflects a growing awareness of the need to minimise and reduce waste wherever possible.

Despite having a significant number of parks and greenspace in Leeds, there is currently little greenspace in the city centre. Proposals to develop a city centre park continue to progress. Consultation has been completed and key requirements are in the process of being incorporated into planning statements. The first component of this is the inclusion of greenspace in the Sovereign Street which will act as a 'stepping stone' to the waterfront and the future city centre park on the South Bank.



# Children and young people

Our vision is for Leeds to be a truly child friendly city. The child friendly city concept is based on the belief that every child has the right to the best possible start in life; to have the highest standards of health and education; and, to be heard and influence the quality of their lives and their environments.

By making Leeds a child friendly city we can contribute significantly to the city-wide Vision for Leeds to be the best city in Britain.

As this is a broad and complex agenda we want to focus our efforts in a way that makes the greatest impact. To do this we have identified the following three 'obsessions' where we will work to make significant improvements in a relatively short timescale:

These obsessions are also amongst the priorities identified in the Children and Young People's City Priority Plan, and it is recognised that progress will lead to improvements in a range of outcomes for children, young people and families.

In working towards our ambitions we recognise clearly that child poverty is at the root of many poor outcomes for children and young people (CYP) and their families. Minimising the effects of child poverty is a cross-cutting theme that informs work in all our priority areas.

- to reduce the need for children and young people to be looked after
- to reduce the numbers of young people that are not in employment, education or training
- to improve school attendance

## Key facts

- In 2010 there were almost 180,000 children and young people aged 0 to 19 in Leeds.
- Between 2000/01 and 2009/10 the number of births in Leeds has increased by 35%, with 10,202 children born in 2009/10.
- The proportion of pupils in Leeds schools that are of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) heritage has increased by more than 6 percentage points since 2005 to 22.5% of pupils in 2011. A higher proportion of primary than secondary pupils are of BME heritage.
- 14% of pupils have English as an Additional Language and over 170 languages are recorded as spoken in Leeds schools.
- While Leeds is overall less deprived than other large cities and average income is above regional averages, 23% of children and young people aged 0 to 16 (around 30,000) live in poverty.
- The majority of children and young people live in safe and supportive families. In March 2011 there were 1,444 looked after children and 1,022 children and young people subject to child protection plans.
- The percentage of children achieving a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage has improved from 47% in 2008 to 53% in 2010. However, the gap between the lowest achievers and the average for Leeds is greater than the national gap.
- The percentage of young people leaving school with five good GCSEs has increased from 52% in 2006 to 77% in 2010. The improvement against the headline national measure that includes English and maths for the same time period is 40% to 51%. Leeds is now above the national average for 5 A\*-C, but remains below for 5 A\*-C including English and maths.
- The percentage of 16-18 year olds that are not in education, employment or training (NEET) has fallen from 10.0% in 2007/08 to 8.3% in 2010/11 (based on November to January averages). However the proportion of young people that are NEET in Leeds remains higher than the national average.



Photo by: Elaine Rey

- Despite improvements in recent years, secondary attendance and persistent absence are significantly worse in Leeds than nationally. In 2009/10 4,000 children and young people were persistently absent (i.e. missed more than 20% of school) from school.
- Levels of healthy eating and physical activity are improving but 10% of 5-year olds and 20% of 11-year olds are obese. This is higher than the national rate.
- Infant mortality rates have fallen over recent years, but around 50 babies under one year old still die in Leeds each year, which is higher than the national rate. Around 30 older children (age 1 to 17 years) die each year in Leeds, which is also higher than the national rate.
- Rates of decayed, missing and filled teeth in 5-year olds in Leeds are higher than the rates for England, with 5-year old children having an average of 1.6 teeth affected, compared to an average 1.1 teeth for England.
- Teenage pregnancy rates in 2009 Leeds are higher than for England, and nearly 700 teenagers aged 15 to 17 get pregnant each year in Leeds.
- In 2009/10, 79% of children and young people reported that they enjoy life but they would like more places to go and things to do.

## Overall summary

The majority of children and young people in Leeds lead happy and safe lives and achieve well in school and further education. The challenge is to ensure that all children have the opportunity to fulfil their potential. This requires the city to narrow the gaps in outcomes both between the city and national averages and between groups within the city, particularly for those children and families living in poverty.

Outcomes for children and young people in Leeds are the responsibility of the Children's Trust partnership that will drive the improvements set out in the City Priority Plan and the Children and Young People's plan. The Children's Trust Board represents this partnership at the city level, whilst clusters are the vehicle for delivering the partnership priorities at the local level. A cluster is a group of schools and children's centres working in partnership with a range of partners across a locality, to provide services for all children and their families, particularly the most vulnerable, so that all children have the opportunity to achieve their full potential and lead healthy, safe and happy lives.

Alongside the three obsessions identified in the City Priority Plan, the key issues and challenges for the Children's Trust partnership are reflected in the 5 outcomes and 11 priorities set out in the

[Children and Young People's plan](#). Alongside these is the cross-cutting theme of minimising the impact of child poverty and the challenge of responding to the increased demand for services caused by the increased birth rate.



OUTCOMES	PRIORITIES
Children and young people are safe from harm	1 Help children to live in safe and supportive families 2 Ensure the most vulnerable are protected
Children and young people do well at all levels of learning and have the skills for life	3 Improve behaviour, attendance and achievement 4 Increase numbers in employment, education or training 5 Support children to be ready for learning 6 Improve support where there are additional health needs
Children and young people choose healthy lifestyles	7 Encourage activity and healthy eating 8 Promote sexual health
Children and young people have fun growing up	9 Provide play, leisure, culture and sporting opportunities
Children and young people are active citizens who feel they have voice and influence	10 Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour 11 Increase participation, voice and influence

## Children and young people are safe from harm

As of the end of March 2011, 1,444 children and young people were in care in Leeds representing a rate of 95.1 per 10,000. This is a 1.5% increase on the previous year's rate per 10,000 of 93.7. In 2010 the rate of looked after children in Leeds was higher than the national rate. The past year has also seen an increase in the numbers of children and young people subject to a child protection plan from 541 to 1,022 at the end of March, this reflects both improved practice in safeguarding and additional demand on services. This offers greater potential to reduce the need for children to enter care. This increase has brought the proportion of Leeds children subject to a child protection plan into line with core cities and statistical neighbours. While numbers of looked after children and child protection plans reflect the acute levels of need it is also important to note that there were over 13,000 referrals to social care in the past year all representing some level of need and/or concern. The challenge is significant especially when placed in the context of the resources available. The rising number of looked after children and increasing social care workload is challenging in the context of the resources available for more effective early intervention.

## Children and young people do well at all levels of learning and have the skills for life

Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) assessments are made at the end of a pupils' reception year at school. Attainment at this early age is lower in Leeds than nationally, with 53% achieving a 'good level of development' in 2010 compared with 56% nationally. By the end of primary school, attainment in the Key Stage 2 tests in Leeds is generally in line with national levels of attainment. The expected level of attainment for children at the end of primary school is a level 4 or above in both English and maths, in 2010 74% of children in Leeds achieved this benchmark.

Young people undertake Key Stage 4 exams at the end of secondary school. After significant improvements in recent years, over three quarters of young people in Leeds now attain five or more good GCSEs (grades A\*–C). In 2010 this was higher than the national average. Progress in the percentage of pupils attaining five or more good GCSEs including English and maths has not been as rapid and performance in Leeds remains below national levels of attainment. The number of young people leaving school in Leeds with no qualifications has also fallen in recent years, but remains higher than the national average.

While the majority of children and young people in Leeds do well at school, there are some groups for

whom attainment is lower than the average, these include looked after children, pupils living in deprived areas or eligible for free school meals, pupils with special education needs and some ethnic minority groups. These gaps in attainment exist at all stages of education. Some underachieving groups, such as looked after children achieve in line with their peers nationally, however, this is not the case for all groups, with pupils eligible for free school meals having levels of achievement lower than national levels of achievement for this group. The challenge is to narrow the gap in attainment for these groups and ensure all children and young people fulfil their potential.

One of the three obsessions in children's services in Leeds is to improve school attendance. This reflects the fact that attendance at school has a significant impact on other indicators such as educational attainment, becoming NEET and offending. Levels of attendance in primary schools in Leeds is in line with national levels of attendance. However, attendance and persistent absence in secondary schools are worse than the national average. Despite significant reductions in the number of persistent absentees in recent years, in the 2009/10 academic year there were around 4,000 children and young people that missed at least 20% of school (were classed as persistently absent), missing this amount of school has a significant impact on the life chances of these young people.

Levels of attainment at age 19 are lower in Leeds than nationally, in 2010, 47% of 19 year olds attained a level 3 qualification, compared to 54% nationally. The rate of improvement in Leeds has been lower than the national improvement in recent years. Future improvement looks more encouraging with the 2011 cohort at age 18 being 4.4% points above the 2010 cohort at the same point. Significant gaps in attainment at age 19 exist between young people that were eligible for free school meals when at school and those that weren't. These attainment gaps are smaller in Leeds than nationally, but the attainment of young people that were eligible for free school meals is lower in Leeds than nationally.

In March 2011, there were 1600 16 to 18 year olds who were not in employment, education or training (NEET). Some groups are more likely to be NEET,



for example, some BME groups, those with learning difficulties and disabilities, care leavers, young offenders, poor attenders, young parents and carers, pregnant young women, homeless young people and those that are away from their family. Ensuring young people are in employment, education or training helps increase their confidence, prospects and economic independence and therefore supports the city's overall economic performance. By targeting groups and areas where NEET is a particular challenge, we can raise aspirations and prospects for young people who often have multiple poor outcomes. The current economic downturn presents particular challenges for young people looking to enter the workplace for the first time and there is a need to ensure young people are prepared for work and have the skills required by the local economy.

### **Children and young people choose healthy lifestyles**

One in 10 children who are in Reception year (aged 4 to 5) are obese and 1 in 5 children in year 6 (aged 10 to 11). Levels of obesity are higher in Leeds than nationally. More boys than girls are obese and levels of obesity are higher in deprived areas of Leeds than non-deprived areas.

Levels of activity and eating habits are contributory factors in obesity. In Leeds, only 19% of children and young people eat the recommended five or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day and almost a third reported eating three or more portions of snacks a day (Leeds Every Child Matters Survey 2009/10). School food is also an important contributing factor that impacts on child poverty, childhood obesity and attainment. Of the pupils eligible for free school meals, only 77% of primary pupils and 67% of secondary pupils take up this entitlement. Of pupils that are not eligible for free school meals, 47% of primary and 28% of secondary pupils pay for a school meal, the remaining pupils either have a packed lunch, go home/offsite or go without.

It is recommended that children and young people should undertake at least 60 minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity each day (Dept. of Health 2004). The Every Child Matters survey asked children and young people how many times

each week they were physically active for 30 minutes or more. Only 40% of young people who took part in the survey were potentially exercising each day (seven or more sessions of exercise in a week).

A further challenge exists around the continuing high levels of teenage conception in Leeds. The rate of teenage conception has fallen in recent years and the rate in Leeds is now lower than the national rate. However, there were still around 700 conceptions for young people aged 15 to 17 in 2008/09.

### Children and young people have fun growing up

Results from the 2009/10 Leeds Every Child Matters survey show that 79% agreed with the statement 'I enjoy my life'. Respondents to the survey were also asked how good they thought their local area was at providing play, sports and arts for them. The proportion responding good or very good is shown in the table below.

	PROPORTION RESPONDING GOOD OR VERY GOOD TO 'HOW GOOD IS YOUR LOCAL AREA FOR?'			
	Primary		Years 7 and 9	
	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10
Play	63%	64%	44%	48%
Sports	70%	70%	51%	50%
Arts	48%	46%	29%	27%

Source: 2009/10 Leeds Every Child Matters survey



## Children and young people are active citizens who feel they have voice and influence

Children and young people's views on how much difference they thought they could make to the way that the school is run and the way things are run in their local area were sought in the Leeds Every Child Matters survey. Overall 70% of respondents felt that they could make a great deal, or a fair amount, of difference to the way things are run at school, twice the proportion in the 2008/09 survey. The proportion feeling they could make a difference in the way things are run where they live also increased significantly in 2009/10 with 56% feeling that they could make a great deal, or fair amount, of difference; compared with 19% in 2008/09.

One measure of the extent to which young people make a positive contribution is the level of youth offending. In 2009/10 there were almost 2,000 young offenders aged 10 to 17 in Leeds, 2.7% of this age group. The number of offenders has dropped by 22% since 2007/08 and shows the work of the Youth Offending Service in focusing on reducing the number of young offenders.

## Child Poverty

A feature of the issues described above is the impact of deprivation on children's lives. The Child Poverty Needs Analysis undertaken in early 2011 sets out the issues faced by children and families due to living in poverty. The most recent data indicates that in Leeds there are around 30,000 children under 16 living in poverty, 22.9% of children in this age range (2008 HMRC). There are over 33,000 dependent children and young people under the age of 20 living in poverty. Poverty impacts on a range of other outcomes for children and young people, with levels of infant mortality and child health being worse in areas of the city where levels of poverty are higher. Levels of educational attainment also tend to be lower in more deprived areas and the proportion of young people NEET is higher. Tackling child poverty is vital to improve the lives of children and to improve their life chances by enabling all children to fulfil their potential.

## Approaches

As well as being our overall vision, the concept of the child friendly city (CFC) is also a specific programme of work. It is based on the belief that every child has the right to the best possible start



in life; to have the highest standards of health and education; and, to be heard and influence the quality of their lives and their environments. The journey of engaging partners and local organisations and businesses from across the city in the CFC agenda has already begun, with many making a specific pledge of their support.

Early intervention is a key focus of the partnership approach to improving outcomes. This includes: improved targeting of need at the local level; more integration around the child and the family at the frontline; increasing the use of the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) as a partnership tool to focus collective effort; and encouraging a shared culture of leadership, responsibility and support.

A number of other strategies will also be used to deliver against the priorities, including: outcomes based accountability (this process involves partners developing simple, clear action plans to improve baseline performance) and restorative practice which is based on the belief is that people respond better when agencies and service deliverers do things with them, rather than to them or for them).

The partnership's aspirations for achievement and attainment are set out in the Leeds Education Challenge; a plan to have every child in learning, every school outstanding and every young person succeeding, by 2015.

These strategies are part of a significant change programme for Children's Services which aims to change the way services are delivered and to make them more effective for children and young people. It is built around creating more integrated, multi-agency services, focused on working in localities. It will help the city to respond flexibly and effectively to complex important national developments (legislative changes in health, education and social care services, and increased demand for social care and health services); while the focus on working at locality level will help services work with communities to drive sustainable improvement.

Locality working in the children's trust model is being delivered through clusters. Clusters are the basis for families accessing both universal services and more targeted and specialist services. All clusters



are now developing processes based on a collective commitment to effective early intervention. Pilot work is also being undertaken in some clusters this includes:

- a **Development of the targeted services leader role to provide further capacity to effectively prioritise targeted support to children and families and to ensure support is then effectively coordinated and partners involved.**
- b **Development and piloting of early start teams focusing on integrated support for 0 to 5's is underway. This will assist with the better identification of need and service provision at an early stage.**

Everyone in the city has a part to play in making Leeds a child friendly city and this is at the heart of the Children and Young People's Plan. If we all do what we can to ensure our children and young people are heard, involved and respected at home, at school, in their communities wherever they are in Leeds and whenever decisions affect them it sends the right message about how important their welfare is to us and how important they are to our future.

# Health and wellbeing

The vision for Leeds is that it will be a healthy and caring city for all ages

The vision for Leeds is that it will be a healthy and caring city for all ages where:

- people live longer and have healthier lives;
- people are supported by high quality services to live full, active and independent lives; and
- inequalities in health are reduced, for example, people will not have poorer health because of where they live, what group they belong to or how much money they have.

## **Our priorities for the next four years are to:**

- Help protect people from the harmful effects of tobacco
- Support more people to live safely in their own homes
- Give people choice and control over their health and social care services
- Make sure that people who are the poorest improve their health the fastest



*Lazy sunny afternoon  
Photo by: Richard Haslett*

## Key Facts

- The number of older people has been rising steadily since 2001, and the 65+ population is expected to increase by 44% by 2033 with the number of very elderly (aged 85+) doubling in the same period (ONS: 2008 sub national population projections).
- Life expectancy in Leeds is increasing for both men and women – men 77.7 and women 82.0 (2007–2009 ONS).
- Life expectancy in the most deprived areas is 12 years lower for men and 8 years lower for women and the main causes of premature mortality are cancer, heart disease and respiratory diseases.
- There are 27,500 people in Leeds over 65 with a diagnosable mental illness (Mental Health Needs Assessment 2007).
- Estimated adult healthy eating, smoking and obesity levels are worse than the England average, with smoking-related deaths and alcohol-related hospital admission rates above average.
- During 2010/11 adult Social Care supported over 29,000 people in Leeds through directly provided services, services commissioned from other providers and through providing personal budgets (RAP & GFS returns 2011).
- 17,247 of these people were assessed as having critical or substantial levels of need (RAP return 2011).
- Around 29% of people living at home with critical or substantial social care needs (or their carers), received their support through a personal budget. Many of these elected to receive a cash budget with which they could purchase their own social care support (RAP return 2011).
- Leeds provides significantly more directly accessible support than other authorities for adults with lower levels of social care need, such as luncheon clubs, neighbourhood networks and services directly provided by voluntary groups. 11,800 people with lower levels of social care need directly access these services every week (GFS return 2011).
- Leeds has a greater proportion of its elderly population attending day care than most other authorities (CQC Quality Risk Profile 2010).
- Rates of support for older people in residential and nursing care are falling in Leeds but not as quickly as the rest of the country (NASCIS database 2011). At 31 March 2011, a total of 1,675 older people received financial support from the local authority to live permanently in residential care and 849 to live in nursing care. 60% of these are over 85 years old. On average they live in care placements for around three years (SRI 2011). The average length of stay has been increasing over the last five years.
- Leeds Adult Social Care received 2,774 alerts of adult safeguarding concerns in 2010/11, a significant increase on the previous years (AVA 2011).
- Rates of all hospital admission have been increasing since 2006 (from 413 per 1,000 population to 492 per 1,000 for Leeds overall; Leeds deprived areas 525 per 1,000 population to 606 per 1,000). The relative gap between Leeds and Leeds deprived areas has increased slightly over this time.
- Rates of emergency (unplanned) hospital admissions show a similar picture over this time period, however the relative gap is greater (85 per 1,000 to 101 per 1,000 population for Leeds overall; 124 per 1,000 to 145 per 1,000 population for Leeds deprived areas).
- The top three reasons for all admissions between 2007 to 2009 were Digestive System Diseases (23 per 1,000), Cancer (21 per 1,000) and Musculoskeletal (17 per 1,000).

Many of the broader facts which are important in terms of health and wellbeing will be found within the other themes such as [Children and Young People](#) and [Safer and Stronger Communities](#).

## Overall Summary

The aim is to ensure that everyone in Leeds lives longer, healthier lives, and has the opportunity to improve their health. The focus is on preventative strategies and promoting healthy lifestyles whilst providing people with choice and support to live independent lives. These approaches will support the reduction in the need for high-cost services such as hospital admissions and admissions to residential care.

The health of people in Leeds is generally worse than the England average, which is strongly associated with the high levels of deprivation experienced by the 150,000 people in Leeds who are living in the most deprived super output areas nationally.

Whilst life expectancy for all populations is increasing the gap in health inequalities is not narrowing. Health and wellbeing outcomes are strongly linked to a range of other issues – for example the most significant impact we can have as a city on life expectancy of the population of Leeds in the future is to ensure that every child has a healthy start in life. Other factors such as unemployment and the economic downturn is having an impact on mental health across the city and not just in deprived areas of Leeds. In the Annual Report (2009) of the Chief Medical Officer, Professor Sir Liam Donaldson commented on the relationship between health inequalities and financial exclusion.

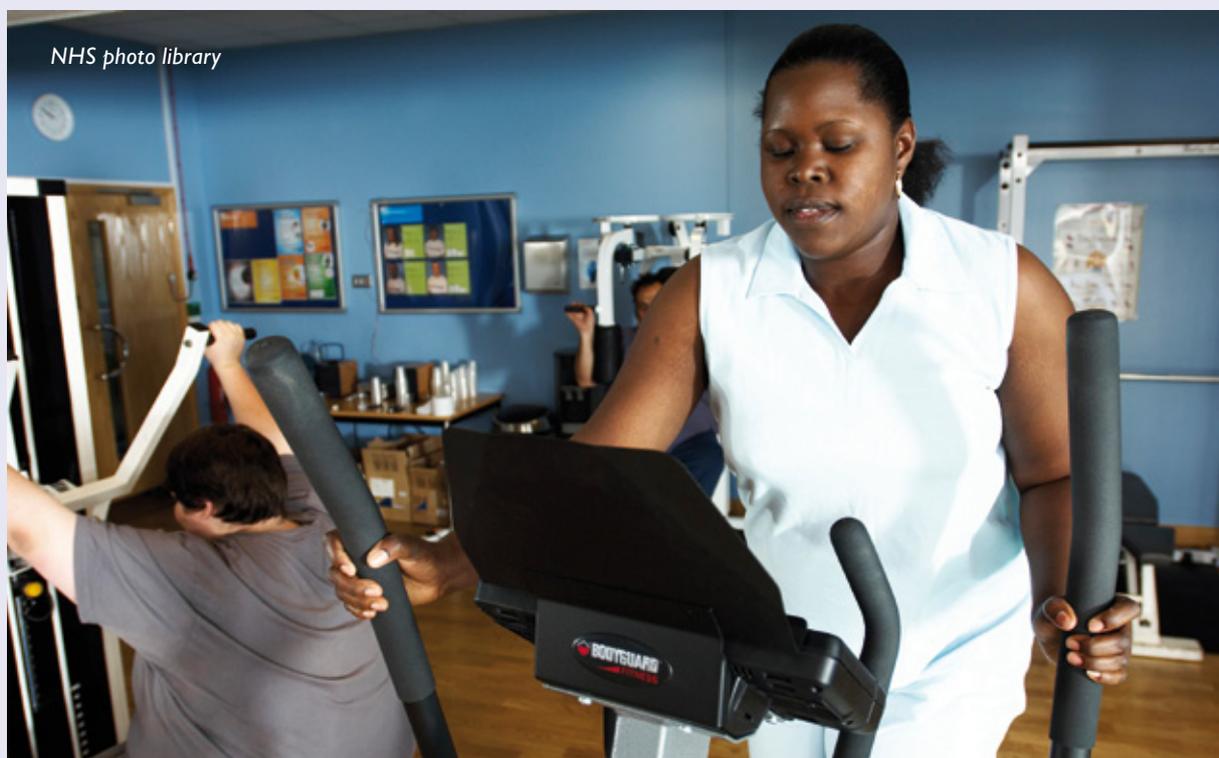
The high prevalence of smoking in people with low incomes compared to the rest of Leeds is the

biggest preventable cause of ill health. Access to services is another key determinant for health – people in the most deprived areas of Leeds are likely to present at a later stage as an emergency for key conditions such as cancer and cardiovascular disease (CVD).

Improving health and wellbeing is not just a matter for health and social care providers. The ability of people to choose healthy lifestyles needs to be viewed within a broader context of their social, economic, educational and environmental circumstances. Health and Social Care partners in the city are committed to delivering the best possible outcomes for people across the whole range of health, social care and wellbeing related issues, particularly focusing on the most vulnerable.

Supporting older people in their own homes for longer is both a preference expressed by older people and an economic response to reducing the costs of supporting people in residential or nursing homes. Leeds health and wellbeing agencies have been working to enhance the range and flexibility of supported options for people, including large extra care housing and support services; the re-commissioning of home care and residential care and the development of its re-enablement services.

Services have been working to offer people with social care needs greater flexibility in how their support is provided and to ensure that care and support packages are directly responsive to their



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individual needs and wishes. Individuals eligible for publicly-funded adult social care in Leeds now have the opportunity to receive their services through a personal budget which provides a clear, upfront allocation of funding to enable them to make informed choices about how best to meet their needs, including their broader health and wellbeing.

There are a number of organisations working together in Leeds to provide a range of secondary and specialist care services. These include Leeds Partnership NHS Foundation Trust (LPFT), Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust (LTH) and Leeds Community Healthcare NHS Trust (LCH) as well as a number of independent providers.

Leeds Partnerships NHS Foundation Trust provides specialist mental health and learning disability services to adults within the Leeds metropolitan boundary. Working in partnership with local communities, the Trust's core purpose is to improve the mental health and well being of the people of Leeds.

Leeds Teaching Hospitals is one of the largest and busiest NHS Trusts in the country. It sees well over a million patients a year. The two biggest hospitals in Leeds, Leeds General Infirmary and St James's University Hospital have a national and international reputation. There are a network of well-respected and popular smaller facilities – Chapel Allerton Hospital, Seacroft Hospital, Wharfedale Hospital and the Leeds Dental Institute.

In addition, staff also work on other sites across Leeds and the region delivering care and expertise in a variety of community settings. Examples of these regional services include the new Leeds Children's Hospital, which is one of the biggest of its kind in the country with a wide range of specialist expertise under one roof. Specialist services for adults and children include cancer care, heart and brain surgery, liver, kidney and bone marrow transplantation and many others.

Leeds Community Healthcare NHS Trust (LCH) came into existence in April 2011 following the split between commissioning and provider services at the primary care trust. LCH provides a range of community-based health services across the

Leeds area and also provides health promotion and education services to improve the health and wellbeing of all the people in Leeds.

LCH works with other organisations such as Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust, Leeds City Council and local charities to make sure that if patients need to move between community care, hospital care or social care, they can do so quickly and easily.

Healthcare is offered in a range of settings including patient's homes, local health centre and community hospitals.

Some of the key issues and challenges for health and wellbeing in the city are:

- **To respond to the implication of population growth and an increasing ageing population, Leeds has a projected 44% increase in its 65+ population by 2033 (99% for the 85+ group).**
- **To narrow the gap in life expectancy and disability free life, in years by improving the health of the most deprived fastest.**
- **To tackle the increasing prevalence of smoking, levels of obesity and alcohol harm.**
- **Developments in national health and social care policy have created new challenges and opportunities for local partnerships to deliver integrated services based on people's needs.**
- **The national spending settlement for local government and National Health Service agencies in Leeds has placed significant financial pressures on local services, and has wider impact on individuals' health.**
- **Understanding local communities and building on their strengths so that the most appropriate interventions across health and social care are delivered.**
- **Ensuring that people are at the centre of decisions about their own care – delivering on the mantra of 'no decision about me, without me'. This includes meeting rising expectations of people with social care needs, particularly the demand for increasingly personalised designed and delivered services. This places additional financial pressures where people are electing for alternatives to traditional services such as day care.**

## People live longer and healthier lives

Increasing the life expectancy and the numbers of healthy life years/disability free life years, particularly for people living in the most deprived neighbourhoods is a priority for the city. This ambition will only be realised by partners working together to address some of the wider determinants of health.

Early identification programmes are an important tool in helping ensure that everyone lives longer and healthier lives. The need to raise awareness of signs and symptoms of ill health, and to have a systematic programme of identifying people at most risk of developing illnesses (including earlier access to curative interventions for cancer) is vital. National screening programmes are well established for a variety of diseases and encouraging people to take these up when they are offered continues to be a priority. The aim to ensure equity of access to primary care based on need is highlighted nationally as key. Other examples of more local initiatives include:

- **The NHS Health Check – a vascular disease identification and risk assessment programme for all those between the ages of 40 and 74. Cardiovascular disease (CVD) mortality accounts for almost one-third of the gap in life expectancy between those living in the most deprived parts of Leeds and the rest of Leeds. As part of its commitment to addressing inequalities in health across the city, NHS Leeds is rolling out the NHS Health Check to cover the whole of Leeds by October 2011. It**

is delivered within primary care and will result in over 40,000 people being offered a vascular risk assessment. Already over 30,000 people in Leeds have had an NHS Health Check.

- **NHS Leeds and Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust are running a preventive health campaign to increase referrals for chest X-ray. The Leeds Early Lung Cancer Project – a National Awareness and Early Diagnosis (NAEDI) project – will encourage people to get an X-ray for persistent chest symptoms in order to diagnose lung cancer at an earlier stage.**

Early identification of mental health issues is also a priority for the city. Higher levels of poor mental health and wellbeing and mental illness are inextricably linked with deprivation within Leeds. There is evidence that some mental health problems are becoming more prevalent. This is reflected by Leeds data showing an increased prevalence of depression, although gaps in local data suggest much under reporting, particularly amongst older people. Only a third of older people with depression ever discuss it with their GP, yet depression is the most common mental health problem in older people. The number of older people is growing, with a corresponding increase of those at risk of depression.

See [Mental Health Needs Assessment 2011](#) for further information.

## Inequalities in health are reduced

There are a number of approaches to improving overall health and wellbeing. The targeting of specific initiatives such as early identification programmes to reduce health inequalities is key. Encouraging healthy lifestyles is also an important contributor to improving the overall health and wellbeing of people in Leeds. The numbers of people in the city that smoke or drink alcohol above safe limits remains high. One stream of work to reduce health inequalities is around behavioural change: getting people to stop smoking, drink responsibly, eat better and exercise regularly.

There is a link between smoking prevalence and deprivation with the prevalence in the least deprived areas being around 13% and the prevalence in the most deprived areas being over twice that, around

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33%. Smoking rates in Leeds have increased slightly in recent months.

Obesity rates (ASR) for obesity in Leeds are just below 25,000 per 100,000. However there is wide variation between the most deprived areas of Leeds and the least deprived in terms of obesity. The rate is approximately 12,000 per 100,000 population higher in the most deprived areas. Obesity is the second most important preventable cause of ill-health and death after smoking.

Rates of alcohol-related admissions to hospital are increasing for Leeds overall with the rate for deprived areas in Leeds over one and half times higher than Leeds overall throughout the period 2006 to 2010. Rates for males are significantly higher than for females, typically 65 to 70% higher. Many people now drink above the recommended limits, drinking every day or binge drinking on one or more nights per week with the prime intention of getting drunk, others drinking and becoming dependent. This drinking culture and worsening alcohol related harm was estimated to have economic and social costs totalling £438 million in Leeds during 2008/09.

See [Safer and Stronger Communities](#) Section for further information.

There is a strong emphasis across the city on

encouraging people to take greater personal responsibility for their health and wellbeing and on raising awareness of the support and services available to them. A systematic approach to support for people who want to change their lifestyle in relation to smoking, alcohol use and healthy weight is being developed. This will be launched as the 'Leeds Let's Change' Programme in 2012.

A review of community development activity in Leeds is being carried out. This will inform a city-wide systematic approach to engaging and strengthening communities. The aim being that residents can be involved in developing local priorities and services, and are enabled to choose healthy lifestyles and seek out facilities and services that improve their health and wellbeing.

### **People are supported by high quality services to live full, active and independent lives**

New collaborative ways of working are being developed and local partnerships are being built which are producing a range of services for people to choose from and opportunities for social inclusion. The aim is to:

- Tailor support to people's individual needs
- Recognise and [support carers](#) in their role
- Establish universal and community services and resources that are accessible to everyone



- **Focus on ensuring that people are supported early and in a way that's right for them**

Building local community capacity to sustain and support independent living continues to form a priority for Leeds. Work has been undertaken to enhance the range and flexibility of supported options for people, including large extra-care housing and support services; the recommissioning of home care and residential care and the development of its re-ablement services.

Work is ongoing to integrate health and social care services. The Leeds Health and Social Care Transformation Programme is a city-wide agreement between health and social care partners. The aim is to transform key parts of the health and social care system including the areas of urgent care, priorities within planned care, services for older people and those with long term conditions. Through this integrated approach services are being commissioned that support people to stay living in their own communities for as long as possible, provide accessible and responsive assessment and support when people are experiencing difficulties. The focus is upon avoiding unplanned hospital attendances and admission, maintaining independence and providing patient/service user choice.

In order to implement these approaches, local strategic partners are currently working on a number of related projects to promote independence. These include:

- **The continued development and promotion of a wide range of preventative and enablement services provided in partnership with health and the voluntary sector which provide both time-limited and low-level support and support older people to regain and retain their independence.**
- **The development of extra care housing will provide an alternative to residential care for those who require a higher degree of support. In addition important ongoing work includes ensuring and improving standards across residential provision.**
- **A wide range of work is also being undertaken to build capacity in the social care market to meet the needs of a range of specific groups and individuals with the development of flexible contracts.**
- **Statutory services are complemented by a wide range of preventative work and service options that are universally available and which cater for the needs of groups in their communities.**

Leeds is establishing new ways for people with social care needs to maintain real control of the

support they need to live the life that they choose. 'Self-Directed Support' is the way that social care in Leeds is now delivered. It involves identifying and allocating a Direct Payment or Personal Budget – an upfront sum of money to meet an individual's social care needs. Personal Budgets are available to all adults who are eligible for community support from Adult Social Care.

Leeds has sought to publicise the availability of Direct Payments and Personal Budgets through a campaign which includes local press and city-wide newsletters; the distribution of key specialist leaflets to outlets known to provide effective service access points such as GP surgeries and health clinics and through the development of access channels such as the Leeds Directory helpline and hard copy provision of web-based directory information. In addition, social service officers have received targeted awareness raising training which has led to a step change in the numbers of service users reporting that they have been offered self-directed support.



# Glossary

**Advocacy** reaches out to some of the most marginalised and disadvantaged sections of the community, people that formal services and systems can overlook: people who may be isolated in their own home, care homes or hospitals; or who lack confidence to speak up because they have been ignored or abused in the past; or lost faith in services; or are unaware that services and support exist.

**Area committees** are made up of local councillors and aim to improve the delivery and co-ordination of council services in local areas. They aim to improve the quality of local decision-making by finding out people's priorities for their area and turning them into local action plans (Area Delivery Plans).

**AVA** (Abuse of Vulnerable Adults) is an annual government return with data submitted by councils with adult social services responsibility covering various aspects of safeguarding, relating to details of the victim, alleged perpetrator and the alleged offence.

**Brownfield land** is land that has been previously developed land but is now vacant or derelict, and

land currently in use with known potential for redevelopment.

**Capacity building** is about creating a Leeds where partners work together to ensure that support is in place to help build communities, so that they can take action together and contribute to the development of the city.

**Cardiovascular diseases (CVD)** are a group of disorders of the heart and blood vessels. It is also known as heart and circulatory disease and is the biggest killer in the UK. It includes conditions such as coronary heart disease (angina and heart attack) and stroke.

**Child Protection Plans** – where a Child Protection Conference determines that a child is at continuing risk of significant harm, a multi-agency Child Protection Plan is formulated to protect the child. A core group



of professionals including the lead social worker, are responsible for keeping the Child Protection Plan up to date and co-ordinating inter-agency activities within it.

**Children's Services Cluster** is a group of schools and children's centres working in partnership with a range of partners to provide services for all children and their families, particularly the most vulnerable, so that all children have the opportunity to achieve their full potential and lead healthy, safe and happy lives.

**Children's Trust partnership** – Children Leeds describes the overall partnership between all those agencies who play a part in improving outcomes for children and young people in our city. The business of Children Leeds is managed by the **Children's Trust Board**. (CTB) is one of five city-wide strategic boards operating as part of the Leeds Initiative. The Board is Chaired by Councillor Judith Blake, who as Executive Member is the senior Councillor responsible for Children's services, and also led by Nigel Richardson, the Director of Children's services. The Board brings together NHS Leeds, Leeds Youth Offending Service, West Yorkshire Police, West Yorkshire Probation, Job

Centre Plus, local schools, colleges and children's centres, the voluntary sector, and Leeds City Council services such as children and young people's social care, housing, early years, and education and learning. The partners share a commitment to the CYPP and working together to deliver the priorities for improvement.



Photo by: Chloe and Nigel Pogson

**Commissioning** is the means to secure best value and deliver the positive outcomes that meet the needs of citizens, communities and service users.

In Leeds, the **Common Assessment Framework (CAF)** is used when a child or family have needs which cannot be met by one single service or agency. A common assessment brings together services to work around the needs of a family or young person. Once it is initiated the most appropriate person takes the lead for co-ordinating support for the child or family.

**Community Safeguarding** profiles do not predict population levels or numbers, but provide locality based assessments of new and emerging groups and communities. By overlaying a range of quantitative and qualitative data actual, potential or perceived

changes in communities can be identified. These intelligence based profiles can then be used to inform activity to support changing needs, protect potentially vulnerable groups and prevent escalating tensions or disorder.

Sector **contraction** is a reduction in business activity or growth.

**Core Cities** are the eight largest city economies in England, outside London. The core cities are: Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Sheffield, Bristol, Nottingham and Birmingham.

**Core Strategy** is a document which sets out the council's vision for the ongoing development of Leeds over the next 20 years. It is the principal document in the Local Development Framework, itself a portfolio of documents related to the future planning of Leeds.

**CQC Quality Risk Profile** is a tool that brings together qualitative and quantitative information about health and adult social care service providers that are registered with the CQC (Care Quality Commission). It provides an estimate of the risk of potential non compliance with quality and safety standards and can be electronically accessed by providers and compliance inspectors.

**Cultural Olympiad** an integral part of the London 2012 Olympics, allowing people to take part in cultural events and celebrations all around the UK.

**Decent Homes Programme** was brought in by the previous government which aimed to

provide a minimum standard of conditions for public sector housing i.e. council housing and housing association housing.

**Digestive system disease** is any of the diseases that affect the human digestive tract. Such disorders may affect the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine (colon), pancreas, liver, or biliary tract.

**Early Intervention** is an important investment in the future of children, families and the community. It provides important building blocks that develop resilience to, or skills to avoid, challenges that may be faced, particularly at key turning points and transitions in peoples lives. Government's investment in early intervention also potentially avoids or reduces the need to direct significant amounts of public money in the future toward the lengthy and expensive support programs that are required to address serious and engrained problems.

**Early Years Foundation Stage Profile** – Children are assessed against the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile at the end of their first statutory school year (Reception). The profile measures achievements of children against 13 assessment scales.

**Empty Properties Fund** – A £100 million government fund that supports activity to bring long-term empty homes back into use.

**Formula Grant** – Approximately 25% of public spending in England takes the form of spending by local authorities on services they

provide. Most of this money is distributed as grant from central government, with the balance being raised locally via council tax. The Formula Grant Distribution System is concerned with the distribution of a large



part of this grant from central government to local authorities, known as Formula Grant.

**Further Education** covers the types of education which go beyond what has been achieved in compulsory education, but which are not at degree level (Higher Education). Typically, further education includes A levels, AS levels and vocational qualifications. There are currently five further education colleges in Leeds: Leeds City College, Leeds College of Building, Joseph Priestley College, Notre Dame Sixth Form College, and Northern School of Contemporary Dance.

**GFS** (Grant-funded Services return) presents information on the number of adults receiving person-centred services from organisations in the independent sector, funded via grants from

councils with adult social services responsibilities (CASSRs) in England. The Government is planning to discontinue this return.

**Greenfield land** is a term used to describe undeveloped land in a city or rural area either used for agriculture, landscape design, or left to naturally evolve. It can be unfenced open fields, urban lots or closed properties with restricted public access. .

**Greenbelt land** are areas of largely undeveloped, wild or agricultural land surrounding or neighbouring urban areas. It is often protected through the planning process to support wildlife and improve the environmental appeal of areas.

**Golden Triangle Partnership** is a partnership programme established in 2005/06 by Harrogate, York and Leeds councils. It aimed to tackle housing affordability issues in high value areas across York, North Leeds and Harrogate. The programme was closed in March 2011.

**Higher Education** offers a diverse range of courses and qualifications, such as first degrees, higher national diplomas and foundation degrees. Many courses take place in universities, but plenty are also taught at higher education colleges,



Photo by: Conor Green

specialist art institutions and agricultural colleges. In Leeds there are currently three universities: The University of Leeds, Leeds Metropolitan University and Leeds Trinity, and two higher education colleges Leeds College of Music & Leeds College of Art.

**Homebuy Direct** is a government scheme that offers equity loans towards the purchase of a newly-built home on selected developments. For example, the home-buyer covers 70% of the market value of a new property with the remaining 30% covered via an equity loan.

The English **Indices of Deprivation** (IoD) measures relative levels of deprivation in small areas of England called Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). The IoD combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. The Indices are used widely to analyse patterns of deprivation, identify areas that would benefit from special initiatives or programmes and as a tool to determine eligibility for specific funding streams.

**Internal migration** refers to a change of residence within national boundaries, such as between states, provinces, cities, or municipalities. An internal migrant is someone who moves to a different administrative territory.

**International migration** refers to change of residence over national boundaries. An international migrant is someone who moves to a different country. International



migrants are further classified as legal immigrants, illegal immigrants, and refugees. Legal immigrants are those who moved with the legal permission of the receiver nation, illegal immigrants are those who moved without legal permission, and refugees are those who crossed an international boundary to escape persecution.

### Joint Strategic Needs

**Assessments** (JSNA) analyse the health needs of populations to inform and guide commissioning of health, well-being and social care services within local authority areas. The JSNA will underpin the health and well-being strategies, a proposed new statutory requirement and commissioning plans. The main goal of a JSNA is to accurately assess the health needs of a local population in order to improve the physical and mental health and well-being of individuals and communities. The NHS and upper-tier local authorities have had a statutory duty to produce an annual JSNA since 2007.

Pupils in **Key Stage 2** for Year 3 to Year 6. Key Stage 2 tests are taken at the end of the Key Stage 2 programme of study, normally in Year 6 when children are 11 years old. The subjects covered in the

tests are English and mathematics.

Pupils in **Key Stage 4** in Year 10 and Year 11. Key Stage 4 tests (GCSEs or equivalent) are taken at the end of statutory schooling.

Kickstart is an investment programme introduced by the previous government to bring forward, and/or, progress major housing development schemes delayed by the economic downturn.

**Leeds Bradford Corridor** is a collaboration between Leeds and Bradford councils to improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of communities in west Leeds and east Bradford. This includes joint-working on transport, housing and business development schemes of mutual benefit to both cities.

**Leeds City Region** partnership brings together the eleven local authorities of Barnsley, Bradford, Calderdale, Craven, Harrogate, Kirklees, Leeds, Selby, Wakefield, York and North Yorkshire County Council to work with businesses and partners towards a common prosperous and sustainable city region in areas such as transport, skills, housing, spatial planning and innovation.

**Leeds Compact** is an agreement between the public and third sectors in Leeds about how we choose to work together. The Compact is an agreement to strengthen working relationships between the public and third sectors to deliver the best outcomes for the people of Leeds.

The **Leeds Initiative** is the city's

local strategic partnership. Founded in 1990, it brings together a wide range of people and organisations from the public, private and third sectors to work together to improve the city and overcome problems for the benefit of everyone.

**Level 3 qualification** – young people have achieved a level 3 qualification if they gained the equivalent of 2 A level qualifications.

**Local Development Framework (LDF)** is the new system of development plans introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Rather than a single plan, the LDF takes the form of a portfolio of documents.

**Local Enterprise Growth Initiative (LEGI)** was a £300m



national government programme launched in 2006, designed to help councils boost enterprise, employment and businesses in disadvantaged communities.

**Musculoskeletal** is the system

of muscles, tendons, ligaments, bones, joints and associated tissues that move the body and maintain its form.

**NASCIS database** (National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service) is an electronic data resource for social care organisations in England, which supports planning, performance management, service improvement and benchmarking.

**National Indicator NI 195** is one of the 198 national indicators that is designed to measure of local Environmental Quality (LEQ), and covers litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting. The survey that forms the basis of the NI195 Cleanliness Performance



Indicator has been developed to measure the cleanliness of the local environment, as a member of the public would see it.

The **Neighbourhood Renewal Fund** (NRF) has been the principal funding mechanism deployed to drive forward the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal (NSNR) at the local level. It has assisted England's

88 most deprived authorities, in collaboration with their Local Strategic Partnership (LSP), in their work to improve services and narrow the gap between deprived areas and the rest. It has been for each local authority to work with fellow LSP members to agree how to use NRF in support of local priorities. The NRF was a targeted grant and could be spent in any way that would tackle deprivation in the most deprived neighbourhoods.

**Neighbourhood Typing Profiles** help to understand how neighbourhoods have come to be what they are, and to better understand what can be done to support them into the future. It also includes "local intelligence" – that is what people know or feel about places. This approach to understanding communities is currently being piloted.

**New Homes Bonus** is a government initiative that financially rewards local authorities, through council tax receipts, for building new homes and bringing empty ones back into use.

**Obesity rates** (ASR) – ASR stands for Age Standardised Rate, therefore this is the expected number of cases of obesity in a population, if that population had the same age structure as the European Standard Population. Thus if populations with different age structures are compared, any differences are not due to these age differences. Rates are normally quoted per 100,000 population.

**PAYE** (Pay As You Earn) is the system that HM Revenue & Customs uses to collect Income



Tax and National Insurance contributions from employees' pay as they earn it. Employers are legally obliged to operate PAYE on the payments made to employees if their earnings reach the National Insurance Lower Earnings Limit. For the tax year 2011-12 this is £102 a week, £442 a month or £5,304 a year.

**PFI Housing Programme** is a major housing regeneration programme taking place in two inner-city Leeds neighbourhoods: Little London, and Beeston Hill & Holbeck. The £180 million programme will operate over a 20-year period and will build new homes, renovate existing ones, provide new community facilities and improve transport links.

**Planning gain contributions** are financial contributions made by developers to local authorities as a condition of the planning approval process. This typically involves contributions towards the costs of new and improved infrastructure (e.g. transport, schools and other community facilities) associated with certain developments.

**Private Sector Lettings Scheme** is a Leeds City Council scheme providing quality-assured privately-

rented homes for residents with an immediate housing need.

**Private Sector Renewal Fund** is a Government funded programme to support improvements to private sector homes. The fund is no longer in operation.

**RAP** (Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care) is an annual Government return that each local authority submits that captures information about the number of adults referred to Social Services and the outcome of the assessment process during the year.



Photo by: Ian Heszelgrave

**Reablement** is a care policy aimed at providing service users with a short- term intensive programme of support. It aims to reduce the risk of longer term support, residential care or hospital admission, through training users to relearn daily living skills and develop greater confidence and independence.

**Revenue Funding** – Revenue expenditure is spending on day to day running costs such as employees, transport or supplies and services.

The **Safer and Stronger Communities Fund** (SSCF) was introduced for all Local Authorities in England in April 2005. It brings together ODPM and Home Office funding streams aimed at tackling crime, anti-social behaviour and drugs, empowering communities and improving the condition of streets and public spaces, prioritising the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

**Social-rented accommodation** are homes that are rented from providers of social and public housing, such as housing associations and local councils. The housing is generally occupied by people on low incomes, including those on income-related benefits such as housing benefit or Jobseekers Allowance.

**Spending Review 2010** – Spending Reviews are the way that government sets spending plans for each department over a period of several years. Departmental spending covers the full range of government activities. It includes defense and welfare payments, business support and environmental protection, as well as the funding of schools and hospitals.

**Statistical Neighbours** are a set of local authorities defined by central government for benchmarking purposes. Each local authority is given ten statistical neighbours, which are deemed closest to them based on a range of characteristics. The statistical neighbours for Leeds are: Darlington, North Tyneside, Stockton-on-Tees, Bolton, St Helens, Calderdale, Kirklees, Sheffield, Derby and Milton Keynes.

**Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2011** is a study commissioned by Leeds City Council on the current and future housing needs of the district. It covers the cost and type of housing in Leeds, and considers such issues as population growth and the local economy to assess the scale and nature of future housing need.

The government has defined **Superfast broadband** as having potential headline internet access speed of at least 24Mb. The coalition government is aiming to roll out superfast broadband across the UK by 2015.

A **Super Output Area** (SOA) is a geographical area designed for the collection and publication of small area statistics. It is used on the Neighbourhood Statistics site, and has a wider application throughout national statistics. SOAs give an improved basis for comparison throughout the country because the units are more similar in size of population than, for example, electoral wards.

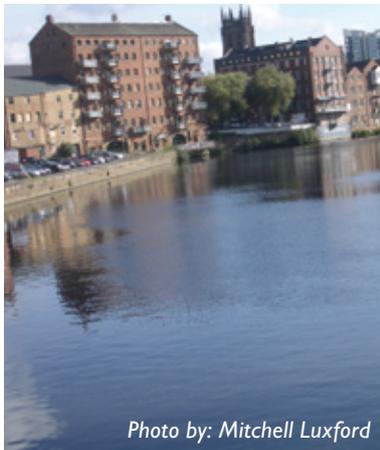


**Tenures** – Method of home occupancy e.g. owner-occupied, rented from a private landlord, rented from a social

landlord, such as a local council or a housing association.

**Third Sector** also referred to as voluntary sector or community sector (also non-profit sector) is the term used to describe voluntary and community organisations, charities, faith groups, and social enterprises.

**VAT** (Value Added Tax) is applied to businesses making more than £73,000 of VAT taxable turnover for the previous year.



*Photo by: Mitchell Luxford*

The **White Ribbon Campaign** is an international campaign by men to end violence against women. The campaign starts from the premise that most men are not violent to women. Men involved in the campaign are asked to pledge that they will not commit, condone or remain silent about violence against women. Men can record their pledge online at: <http://www.whiteribboncampaign.co.uk/>  
White Ribbon 2011 – Men, take the pledge! <http://whiteribboncampaign.co.uk/makepledge>

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A nighttime photograph of a city street scene. In the foreground, a canal reflects the lights from the buildings and street lamps. The buildings are multi-story, with some windows illuminated. A street lamp is visible in the middle ground, and another building is visible in the background. The sky is dark, and the overall atmosphere is urban and illuminated.

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