

2011 Census

Comparing the results across Leeds



Source : The Office of National Statistics

2011 Census of Population

Area Comparisons

The Census is completed every ten years and is the largest piece of social research undertaken in the country. It has always been considered a rich and valuable source of information and represents a “gold standard” in terms of population statistics.

The Census tells us how many people live where and provides valuable information on the make-up of local communities, covering issues such as health, housing, employment, skills levels and transport.

It provides the basis for central and local government, health authorities and many other organisations to target their resources and to plan housing, education, employment, health, transport and other services for years to come.

The Census took place on 27 March 2011. It was conducted on a resident basis, and the statistics relate to where people usually live, rather than where they were on Census night. Students who were studying away from home during the term were enumerated at their term-time address.

The information contained in this pack is based on the data which was published by the Office for National Statistics on 30 January 2013.

It focusses on the comparisons between the ten Area Committees in Leeds (see map at appendix A), but throughout reference is also made to the results by electoral ward and Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) to further demonstrate the extent of the differences across the city at the small area level.

The pack provides a selection of information arranged by the following themes (other comparisons can be produced if required):

- Demography
- Housing
- Household Composition
- Economy
- Lifelong Learning
- Health and Wellbeing

The Office for National Statistics has published all the data from the 2011 Census through a number of channels which can be accessed through its dedicated Census website www.census.gov.uk

Data relating to areas in Leeds is also available through the Leeds Observatory together with the city summary “Leeds: The Big Picture” and the individual Area Committee and Electoral Ward profiles. www.westyorkshireobservatory/leeds

A series of thematic profiles (based on the data for Leeds) are being developed and will be published on the Leeds Observatory as they are completed. A Leeds based Atlas of the 2011 Census results is also being developed. This will include a series of maps at the Lower Super Output Area level to help highlight some of the differences and inequalities that exist across the city. The Atlas will be available through the Leeds Observatory as interactive maps as well as a in a composite document.

During 2013 the Office for National Statistics will release more detailed cross-tabulated data, such as by age or ethnicity. This will provide an even richer and more valuable data source and all the data will be made available on the Leeds Observatory.

*Source: All data has been supplied by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). While every care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the data, it is provided only on condition that Leeds City Council **cannot** be held responsible for any error, omission or misrepresentation whether negligent or otherwise.*

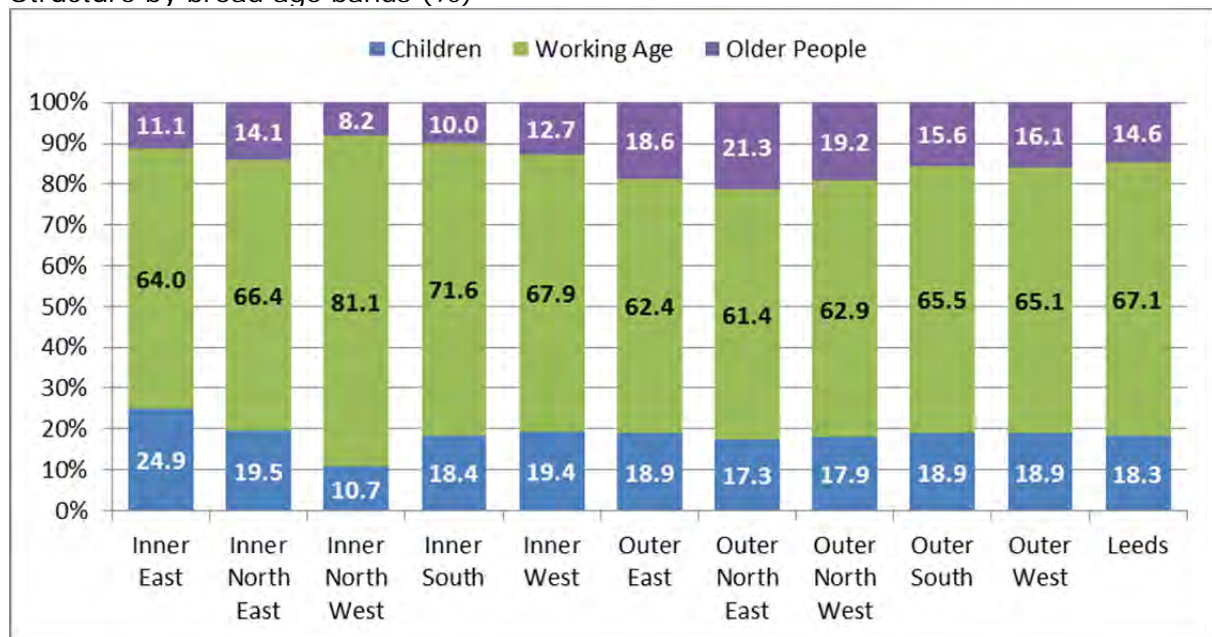
Demography

Age Structure

The 2011 Census shows that there are 751,485 people living in Leeds. At the Area Committee level, the following graph illustrates the proportions of the resident populations that are; children (aged 0-15 years); working age people (16-64 years); and older people (aged 65+ years).

The data shows how Inner North West in particular is impacted by the high number of students living in the area.

Structure by broad age bands (%)



Children and young people

There are 137,493 children and young people living in the city.

- Inner East has the highest proportion of children and young people (24.9%) and Inner North West has the lowest (10.7%)
- In the remaining 8 Area Committee areas the proportions of children range from 17.3% to 19.5% compared to the city average of 18.3%
- At a ward level Gipton & Harehills (in Inner East) has the highest proportion of children and young people (29.4%) and Headingley (in Inner North West) the lowest (3.6%)
- At the LSOA level rates range from 37.9% to just 1%
- There are 12 LSOAs where children and young people account for 30% or more of the resident population and 23 LSOAs where they account for 5% or less

Working age people

There are 504,394 people of working age living in Leeds.

- Inner North West has the highest proportion of working age people (81.1%) and Outer North East has the lowest (61.4%)

- At a ward level Headingley (in Inner North West) has the highest proportion of working age people (92.1%) and Harewood (in Outer North East) the lowest (59.4%)
- At the LSOA level rates range from 98.8% to 50.3%
- There are 25 LSOAs where working age people account for 90% or more of the resident population (generally areas with a high student population)

Older people

There are 109,598 older people living in Leeds.

- Outer North East has the highest proportion of older people (21.3%) and Inner North West has the lowest (8.2%)
- At a ward level Harewood and Wetherby (both in Outer North East) have the highest proportions of older people (23% each) and Hyde Park & Woodhouse and Headingley (both in Inner North West) the lowest (4.2%)
- At the LSOA level rates range from 36.9% to just 0.1%
- There are 9 LSOAs where older people account for 30% or more of the resident population and 36 LSOAs where they account for 5% or less (generally areas with a high student population)

Ethnicity and Nationality

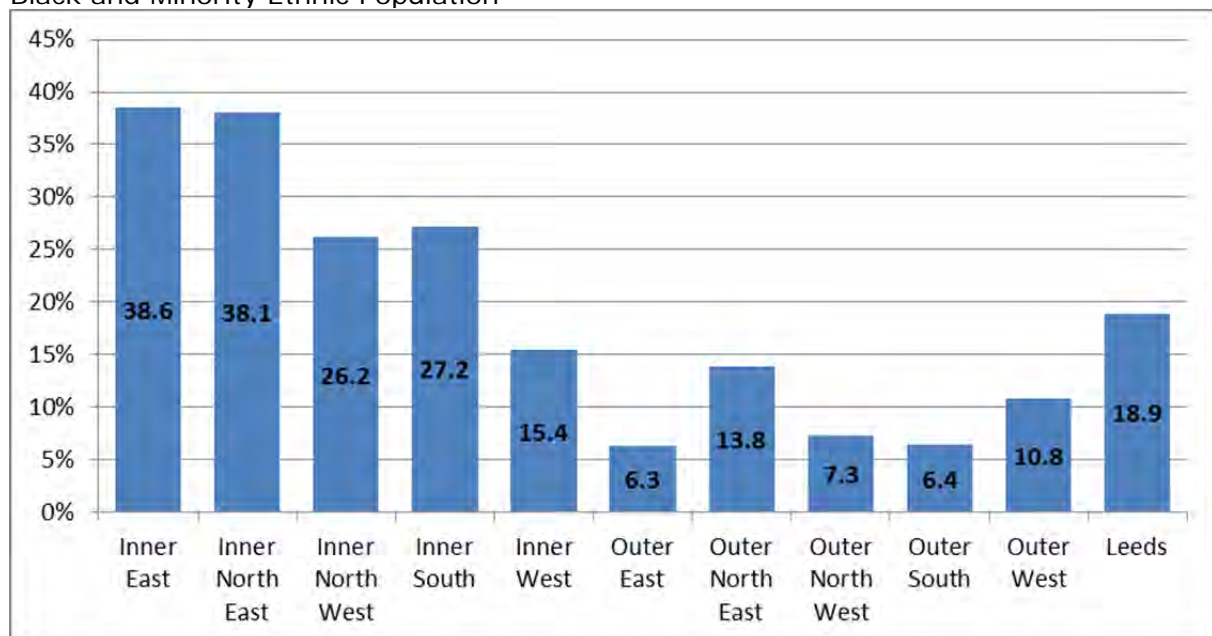
Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Population

The 2011 Census shows that there are 141,771 people from BME communities living in Leeds.

Area Committee comparison

- There are much higher proportions of people from BME communities living in the inner areas
- Inner East has the highest BME population, closely followed by Inner North East
- Outer East has the lowest proportion, closely followed by Outer South

Black and Minority Ethnic Population



Ward and Lower Super Output Area comparisons

- At a ward level Gipton & Harehills (in Inner East) has the highest proportion of people from BME communities (64.2%) and Kippax & Methley (in Outer East) the lowest (2.9%)
- LSOA rates range from 92.5% to just 1.5%
- There are 33 LSOAs where 50% or more of the resident population are from BME communities and 93 LSOAs where the BME population accounts 5% or less

Country of Birth

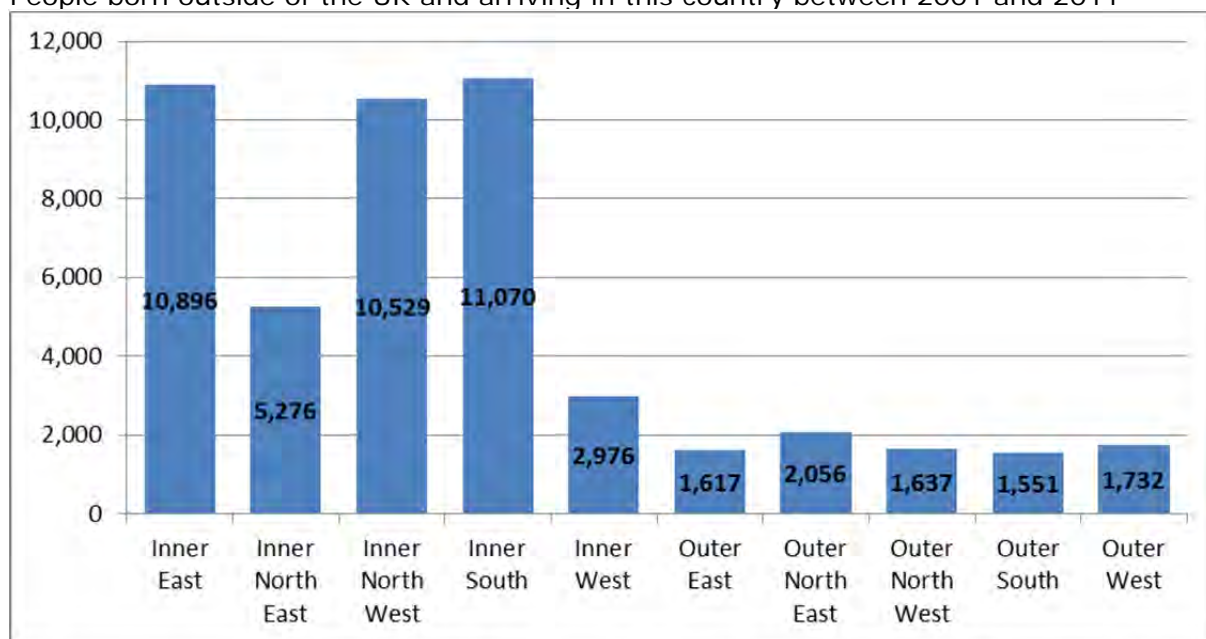
88.6% of the population in Leeds were born in the UK. The number of residents born outside of the UK has increased from 47,636 (6.7% of the population) in 2001 to 86,144 (11.5%) in 2011, with just over 25,000 people being born in the EU (12,026 born in EU accession countries) and just over 61,000 born elsewhere. Of the 86,144 people born outside the UK, more than half (49,340 people) arrived in the last 10 years, an indication of the extent of international immigration over the decade.

Area Committee comparison

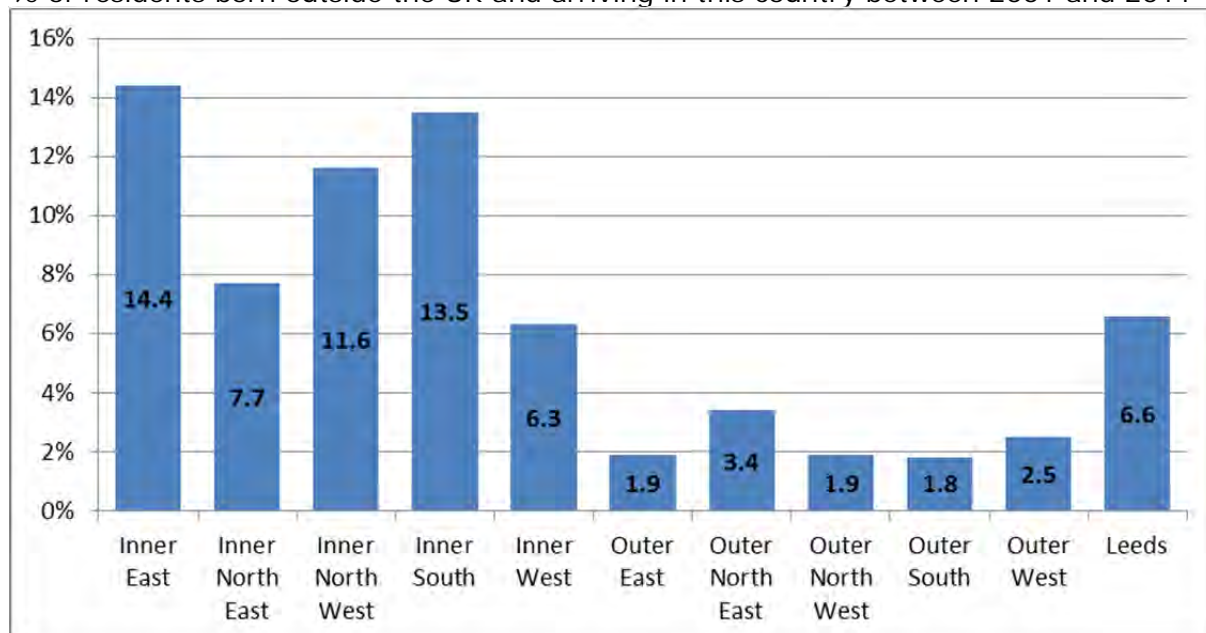
The following two graphs show where the 49,340 people who arrived in the last 10 years have settled, and then what proportion of the resident population of each Area Committee has arrived in the last 10 years.

- Three-quarters of the new migrants (people who arrived in the last 10 years) have settled in the inner areas (most notably in Inner East, Inner North West and Inner South)
- In each of these three areas new migrants account for more than 10% of the resident population

People born outside of the UK and arriving in this country between 2001 and 2011



% of residents born outside the UK and arriving in this country between 2001 and 2011



Ward and Lower Super Output Area comparisons

- At a ward level the distribution is even more concentrated with over 1/3rd of all new migrants settling in just three wards; City & Hunslet (in Inner South); Hyde Park & Woodhouse (in Inner North West) and Gipton & Harehills (in Inner East)

- In each of these three wards new migrants account for more than 20% of the resident population
- There are 9 LSOAs across the city where new migrants account for more than 30% of the resident population

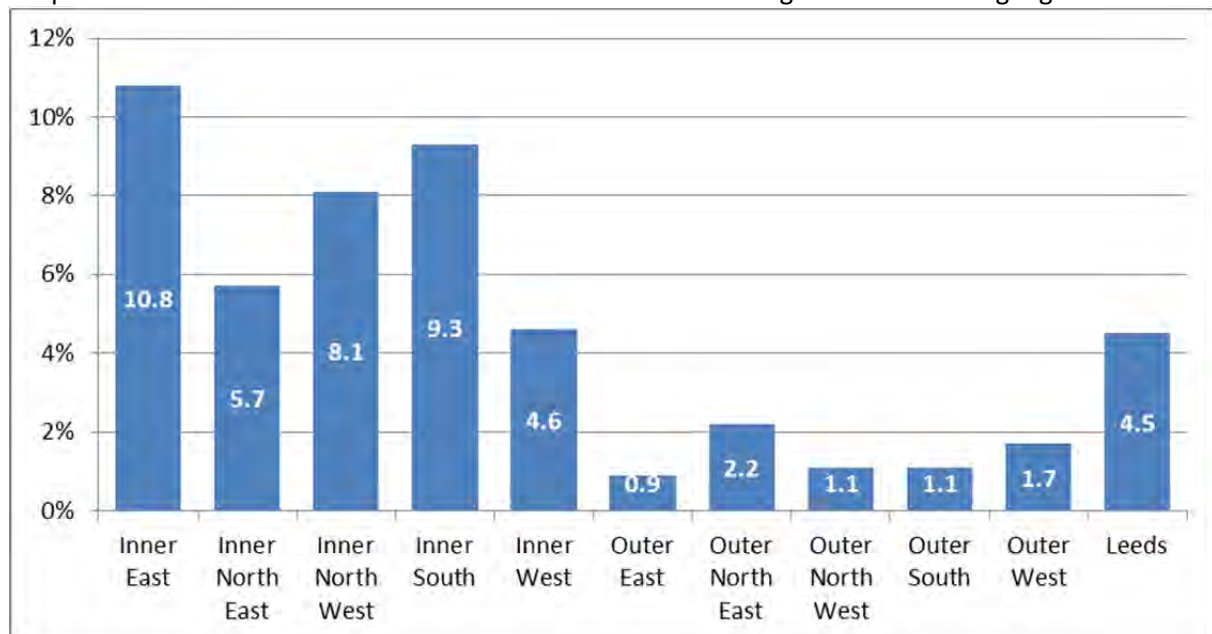
Household Language

There are at least 85 different “main” languages spoken in Leeds (there will be more given the numbers in the “other” categories). Across the city there are 14,468 households (4.5% of all households) where no-one in the household has English as a main language.

Area Committee comparison

- The proportion of households where no-one has English as a main language ranges from 0.9% in Outer East to 10.8% in Inner East
- Rates are higher in all the inner areas, but particularly so in Inner East, Inner South and Inner North West

Proportion of households where no-one in the household has English as a main language



Ward and Lower Super Output Area comparisons

- Ward rates ranges from 18.6% in Hyde Park & Woodhouse (in Inner North West) to 0.3% in Garforth & Swillington (in Outer East)
- At the LSOA level the picture is even more dramatic with rates ranging from 0% to 51.3%, and there are 18 LSOAs where 20% or more of households have no-one who has English as a main language

Religion

The question on religion was first introduced in the 2001 Census. It is the only voluntary question included in the Census.

The 2011 Census shows that despite falling numbers, Christianity remains the largest religion both nationally and locally. A detailed breakdown of the data shows that there are at least 45 different religious groups represented in the city.

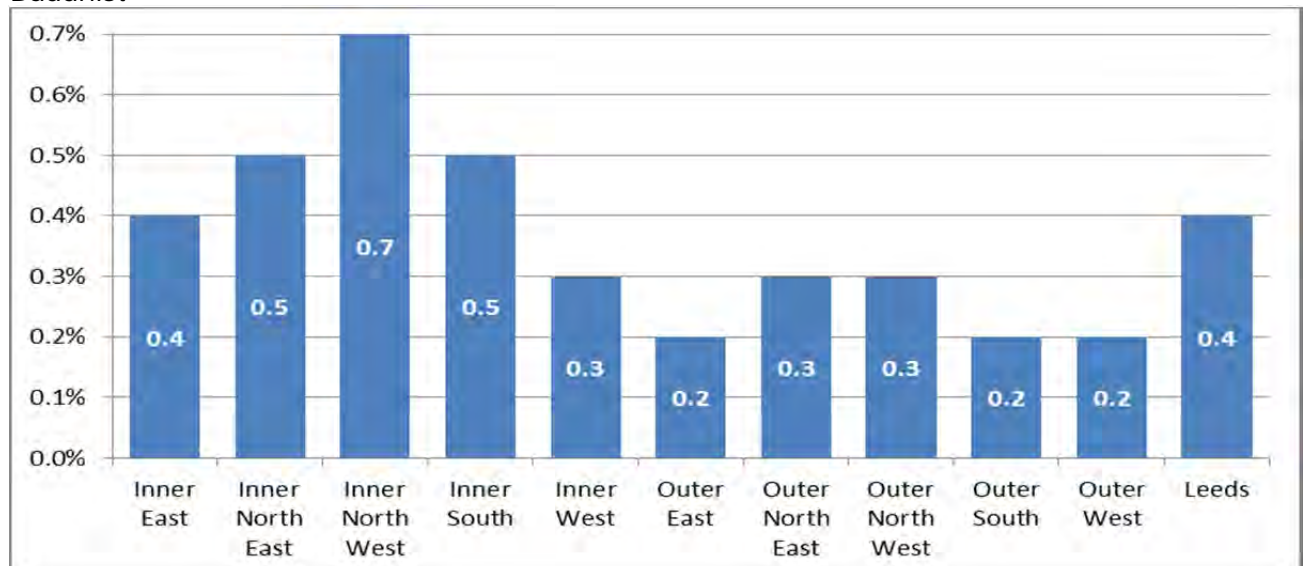
In Leeds, 212,229 people (28.2% of the resident population) said that they has no religion, and a further 50,717 people (6.7%) did not state a religion.

The following sets of graphs show the proportions of the population in each of the major faith groups within Area Committees.

Geographic analysis of the 2011 data has again shown how faith communities are concentrated in particular geographic areas of the city:

- A quarter of the city's Buddhist population is concentrated three wards; Hyde Park & Woodhouse; City & Hunslet and Chapel Allerton
- Just over 40% of the city's Hindu population lives in four wards; City & Hunslet; Alwoodley; Moortown and Hyde Park & Woodhouse
- The Jewish community is heavily concentrated to the north of the city with 75% of the community settled in four wards; Alwoodley; Moortown; Roundhay; and Harewood
- Over 1/5th of the city's Muslim community (22.1%) is resident in Gipton & Harehills, with a further 35% of the community settled in City & Hunslet, Hyde Park & Woodhouse, Chapel Allerton, and Roundhay
- Just over 50% of the city's Sikh community lives in five wards; Moortown; Alwoodley; Calverley & Farsley; Chapel Allerton; and Roundhay
- The three wards with the highest numbers of people with no religion are Headingley; Hyde Park & Woodhouse and Kirkstall

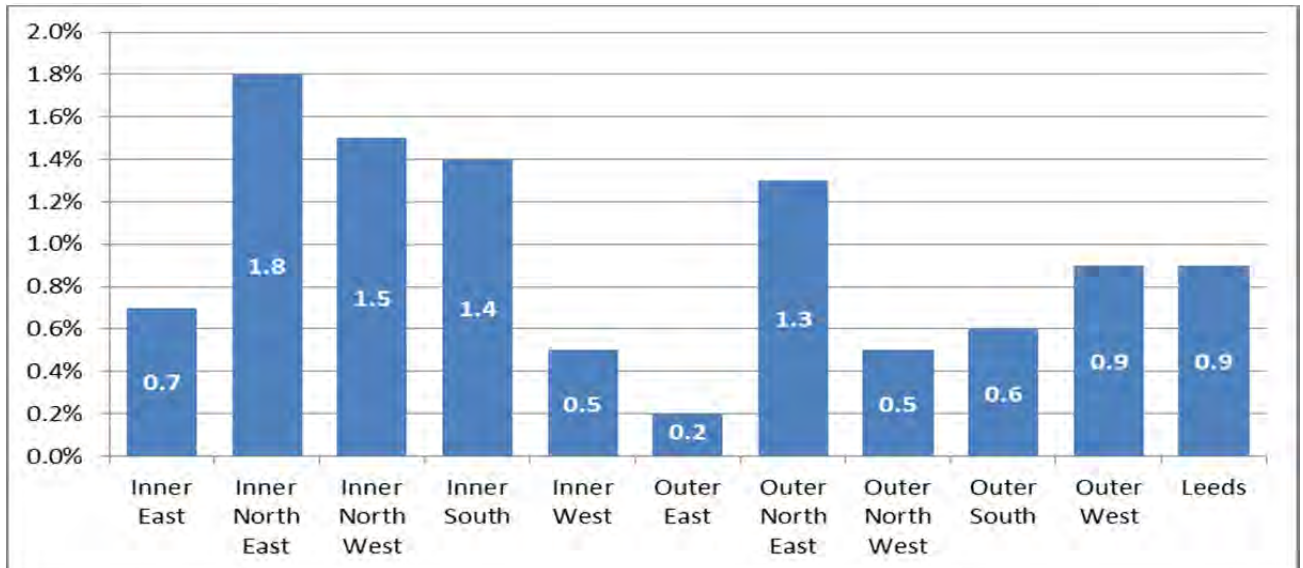
Buddhist



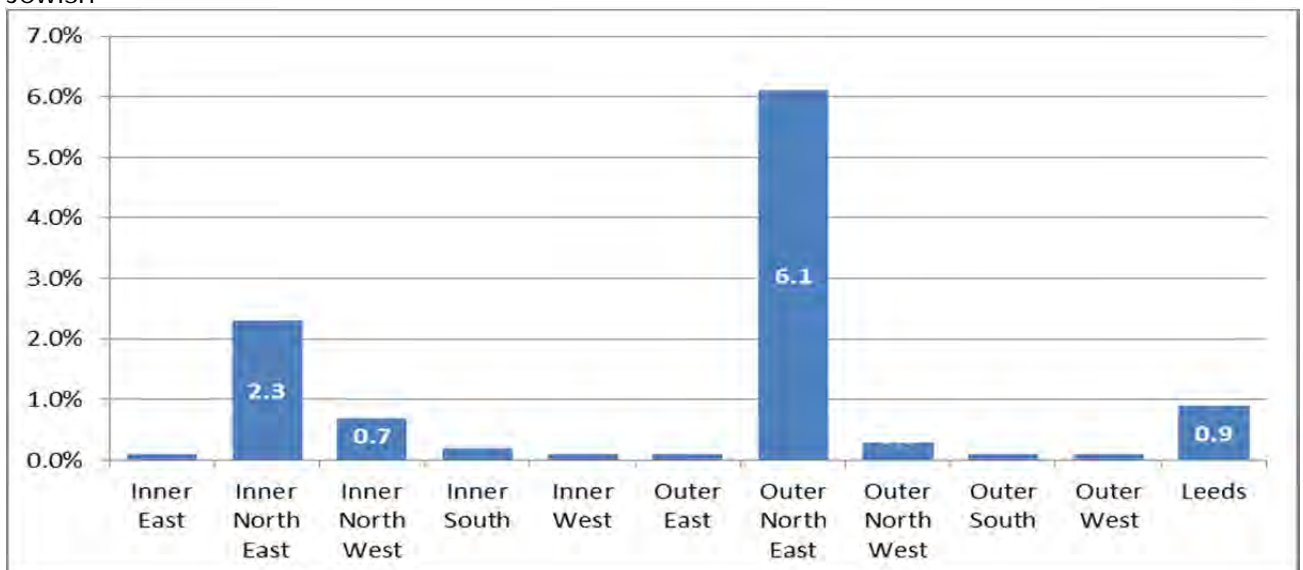
Christian



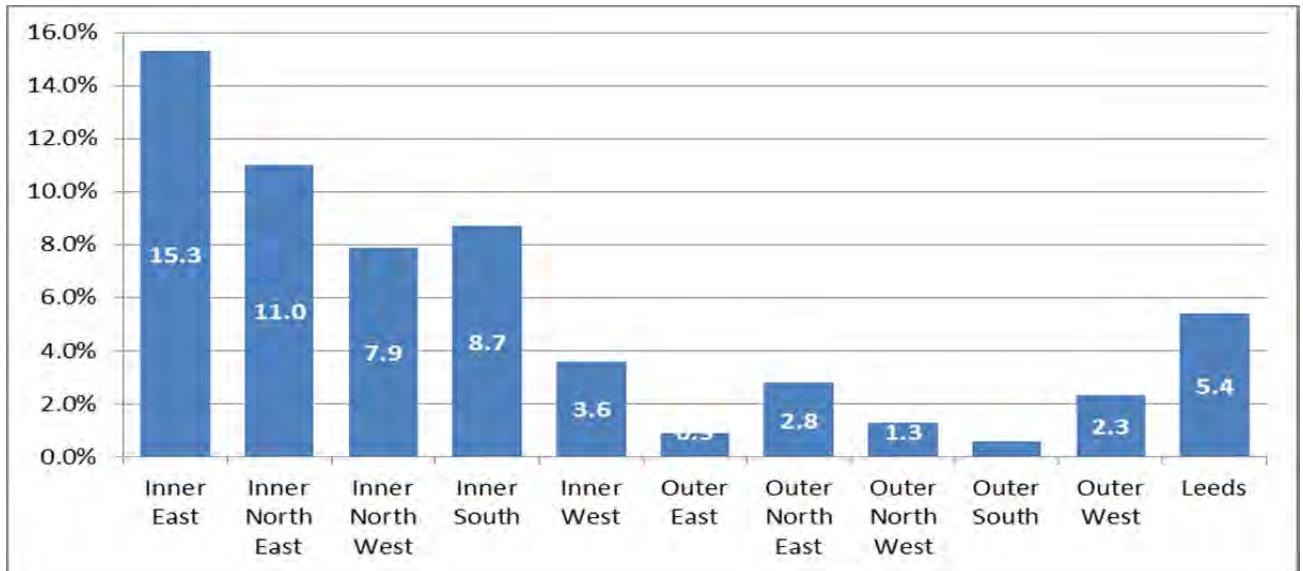
Hindu



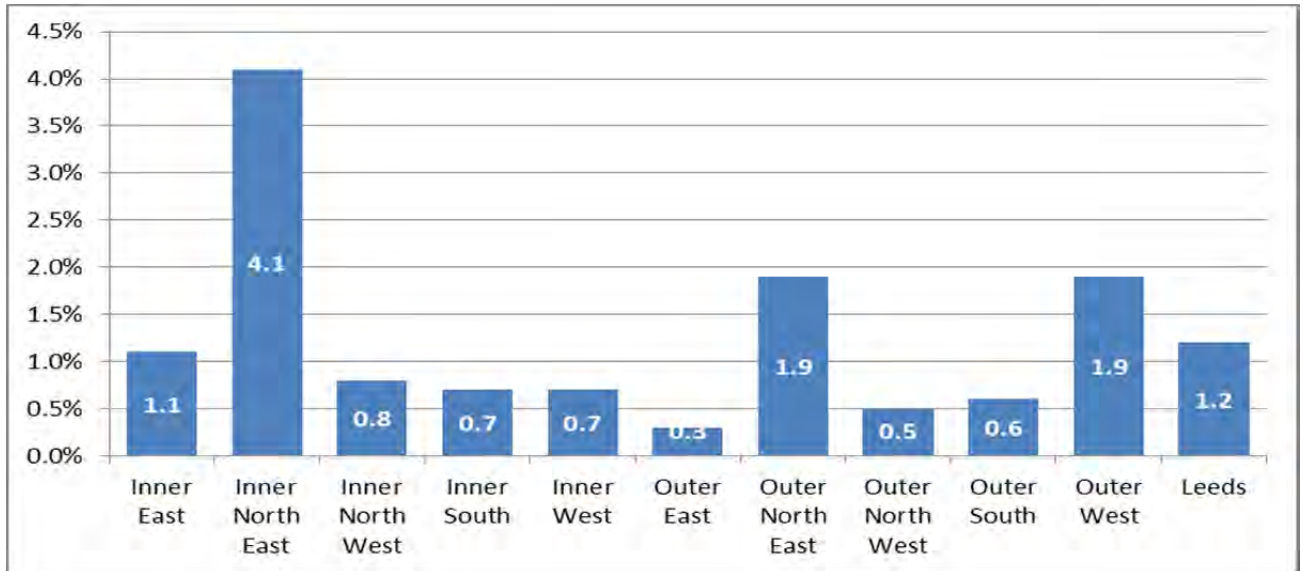
Jewish



Muslim



Sikh



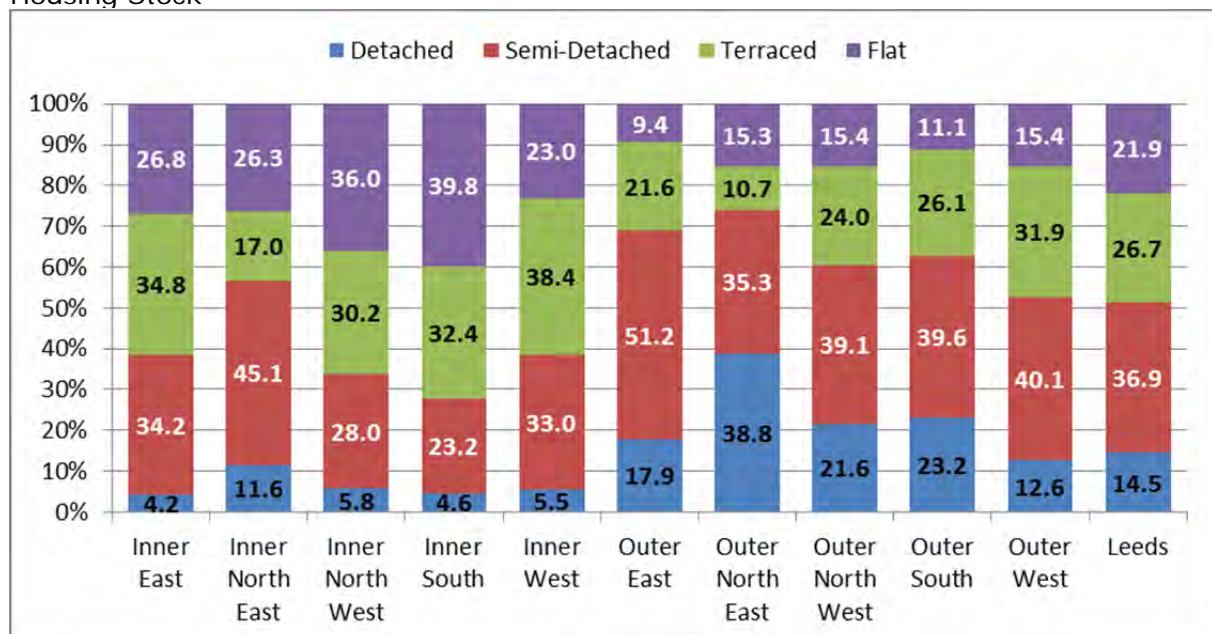
Housing

Housing Type

Area Committee Comparison

- There is a much higher proportion of detached housing in the outer areas, most notably in Outer North East
- The proportions of semi-detached properties range from 23.2% in Inner South to 51.2% in Outer East
- There is much less terraced housing in the north east of the city, with this type of property accounting for just 10.7% of the stock in Outer North East and 17% in Inner North East
- There is a much higher proportion of flats in the inner areas, particularly in Inner North West and Inner South

Housing Stock



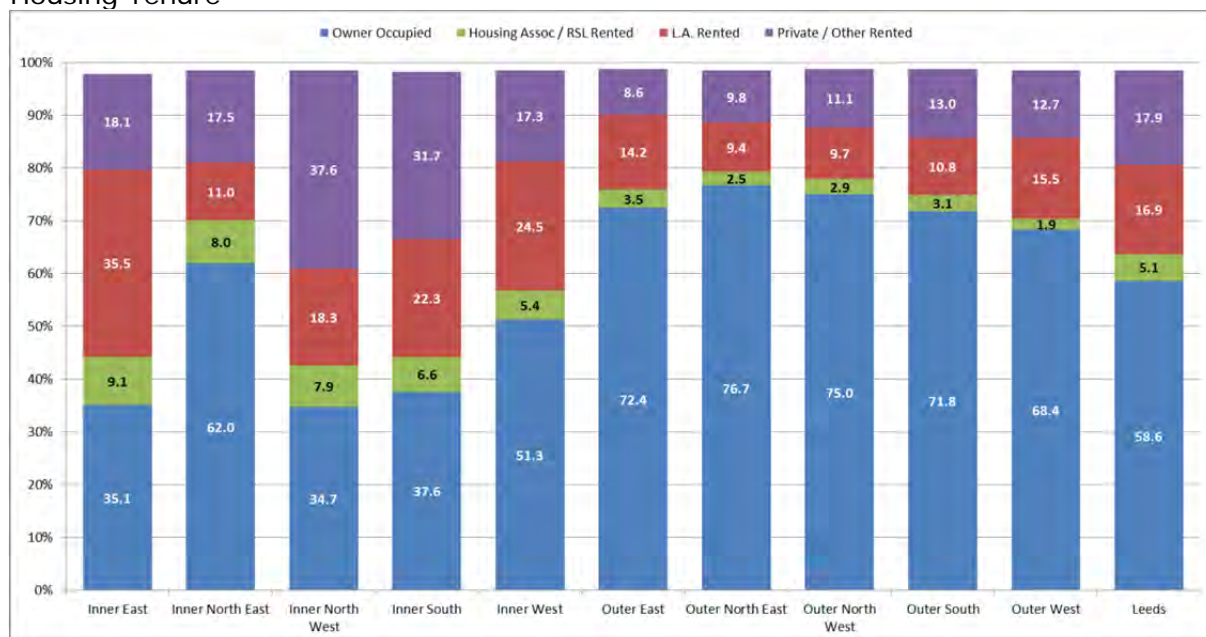
Housing Tenure

Area Committee comparison

The following graph provides a breakdown of housing tenure (it does not include households that are living rent-free, of which there are just over 4,800 across the city). The analysis shows:

- There are much higher levels of owner occupation in the outer areas, although the rate for Inner North East is also above city average
- Inner East has the highest levels of social rented housing (more than double the city average), with 35.5% of households renting from the Council (through an ALMO) and 9.1% renting from a Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord
- Households renting from the private sector account for more than 1/3rd of all households in Inner North West

Housing Tenure



Ward and Lower Super Output Area comparisons

Households renting from the Council (through an ALMO)

- Ward rates range from 3.5% in Headingley (in Inner North West) to 41.2% in Killingbeck & Seacroft (in Inner East)
- LSOA rates range from 0% to 78%, with 32 LSOAs having 50% or more of households in this category

Households renting from other social providers

- Ward rates range from 0.9% in Calverley & Farsley (in Outer West) to 14.2% in Hyde Park & Woodhouse (in Inner North West)
- LSOA rates range from 0% to 42.4%, with 21 LSOAs having 20% or more of households in this category

Households renting from a private landlord or letting agency

- Ward rates range from 6.1% in Killingbeck & Seacroft (in Inner East) to 65.3% in Headingley (in Inner North West)
- LSOA rates range from 2.1% to 89.6%, with 47 LSOAs having 40% or more of households in this category

Occupancy ratings

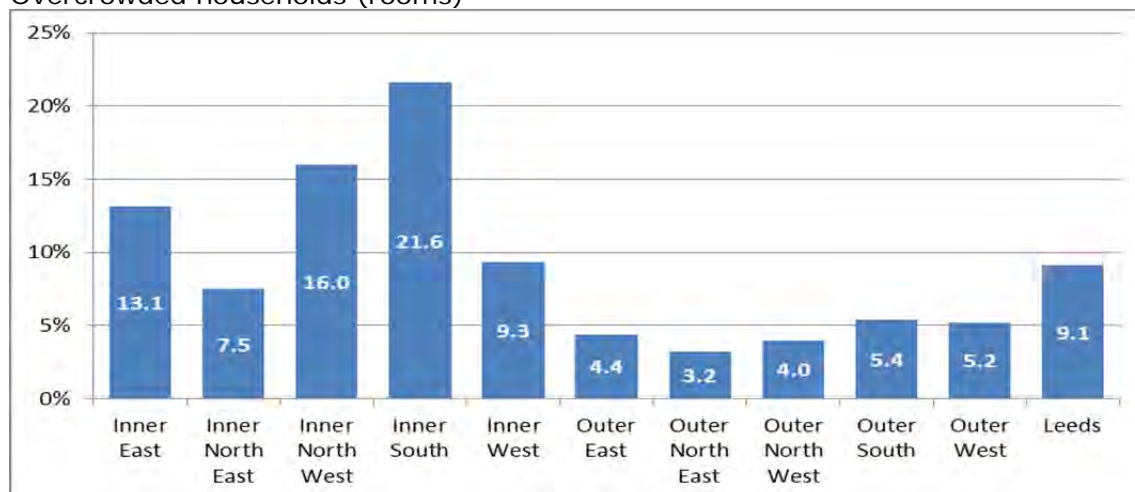
This provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied. There are two measures of occupancy rating, one based on the number of rooms in a household's accommodation, and one based on the number of bedrooms. The ages of the household members and their relationships to each other are used to derive the number of rooms/bedrooms they require. This is subtracted from the number of rooms/bedrooms in the household's accommodation to obtain the occupancy rating. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one fewer room/bedroom than required, whereas +1 implies that they have one more room/bedroom than the standard requirement.

Overcrowded households Area Committee comparison

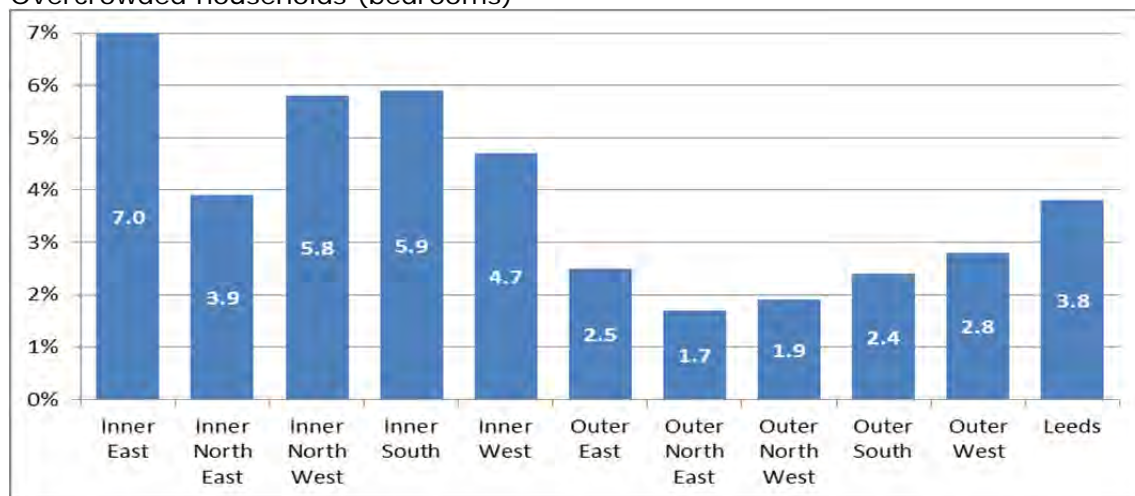
The following two graphs show the two measures of overcrowding

- Across the city 9.1% of households are deemed to be overcrowded based on the number of rooms and 3.8% are deemed to be overcrowded based on the number of bedrooms
- Inner South, Inner North West and Inner East have the highest levels of overcrowding on both measures

Overcrowded households (rooms)



Overcrowded households (bedrooms)



Ward and Lower Super Output Area comparisons

Overcrowding based on the number of rooms

- Ward rates range from 1.5% in Harewood (in Outer North East) to 38.2% in City & Hunslet (in Inner South), with three wards having rates in excess of 20%
- LSOA rates range from 0.3% to 65.2%, with 18 LSOAs having rates in excess of 30%

Overcrowding based on the number of bedrooms

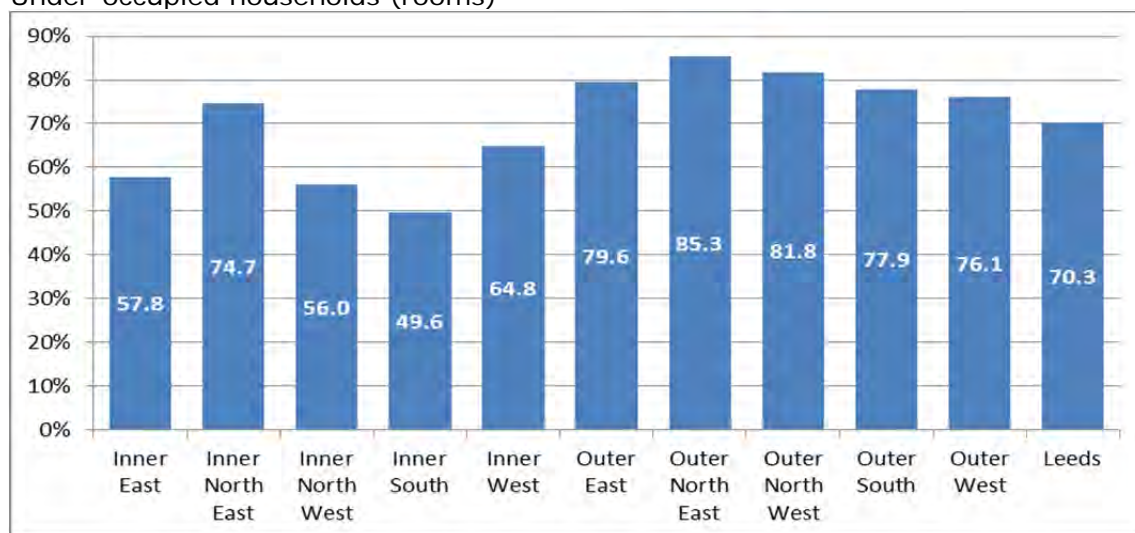
- Ward rates range from 1% in Harewood (in Outer North East) to 9.5% in Gipton & Harehills (in Inner East)
- LSOA rates range from 0.2% to 14.3%, with 20 LSOAs having rates of 10% or more

Under-occupied households Area Committee comparison

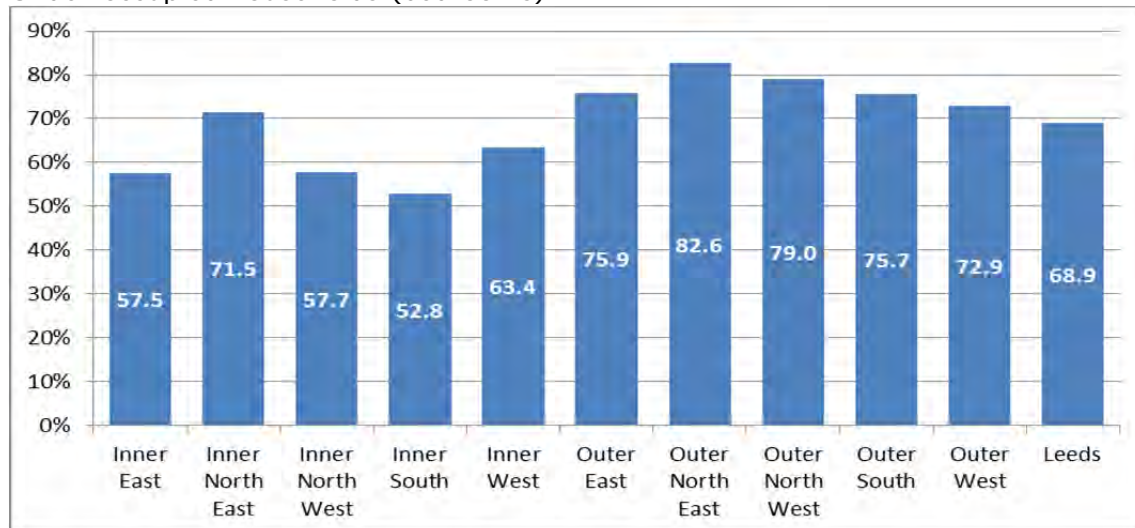
The following two graphs show the two measures of under-occupancy (again based on the number of rooms and on the number of bedrooms).

- Across the city 70.3% of households are deemed to be under-occupied based on the number of rooms and 68.9% are deemed to be under-occupied based on the number of bedrooms
- Under-occupancy rates are generally higher across the outer areas, with Inner North East also showing similarly high rates

Under-occupied households (rooms)



Under-occupied households (bedrooms)



Ward comparisons

Under-occupancy based on the number of rooms

- Ward rates range from 91.9% in Harewood (in Outer North East) to 30.3% in City & Hunslet (in Inner South)

Under-occupancy based on the number of bedrooms

- Ward rates range from 88.5% in Harewood (in Outer North East) to 40.9% in City & Hunslet (in Inner South)

Household Compositions

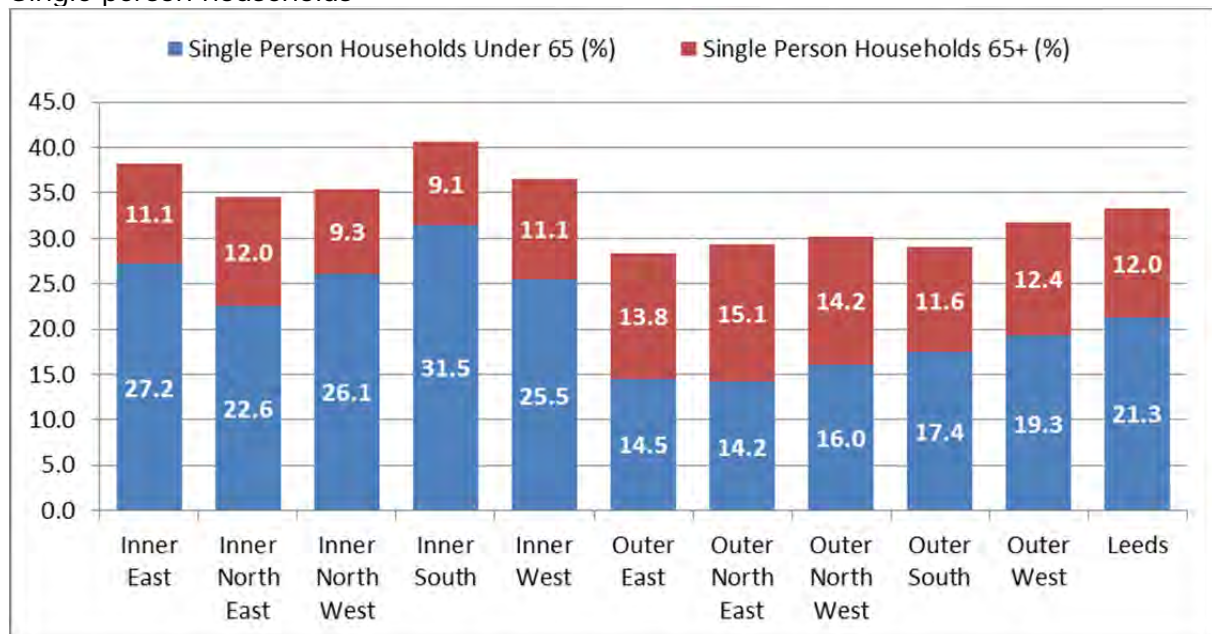
The following three graphs show the compositions of one person and one family only households grouped by single person households, couples (with no children or where all children are non-dependents), and families. There are just over 27,300 households (8.5%) which are classified as other household types and these are not included in the graphs.

Single person households

Area Committee comparison

- A third of all households in Leeds are occupied by people living on their own with rates ranging from 28.3% in Outer East to 40.6% in Inner South
- 12% of households across the city are occupied by older people (aged 65+) living on their own, with rates ranging from 9.1% in Inner South to 15.1% in Outer North East

Single person households



Ward and Lower Super Output Area comparisons

All single person households

- Ward rates range from 24.9% in Ardsley & Robin Hood (in Outer South) to 48.2% in City & Hunslet (in Inner South)
- LSOA rates range from 10% to 62.8%, and there are 21 LSOAs where more than half the households are single people living alone

Lone pensioner households

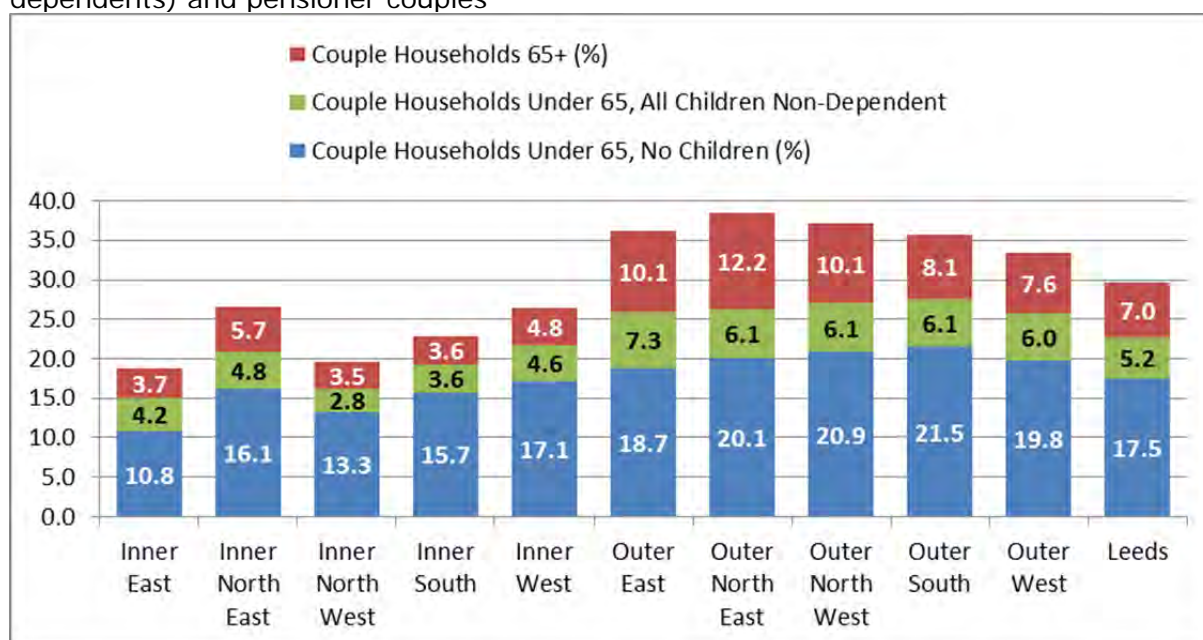
- Ward rates range from 5.7% in Hyde Park & Woodhouse (in Inner North West) to 17.4% in Wetherby (in Outer North East)
- LSOA rates range from 0.1% to 29%, and there are 30 LSOAs where lone pensioners account for 20% or more of all households

Couples (with no children or where all children are non-dependents) and pensioner couples

Area Committee comparison

- Across the city 29.7% of households are couples living as one family only and who do not have children or where all children are non-dependents, with rates ranging from 18.7% in Inner East to 38.4% in Outer North East
- 7% of all households in the city are occupied by pensioner couples, with rates ranging from 3.5% in Inner North West to 12.2% in Outer North East

One family households: Couples (with no children or where all children are non-dependents) and pensioner couples



Ward and Lower Super Output Area comparisons

- At the ward level the proportion of households that are pensioner couples ranges from 1.2% in Hyde Park & Woodhouse (in Inner North West) to 14.5% in Harewood (in Outer North East)

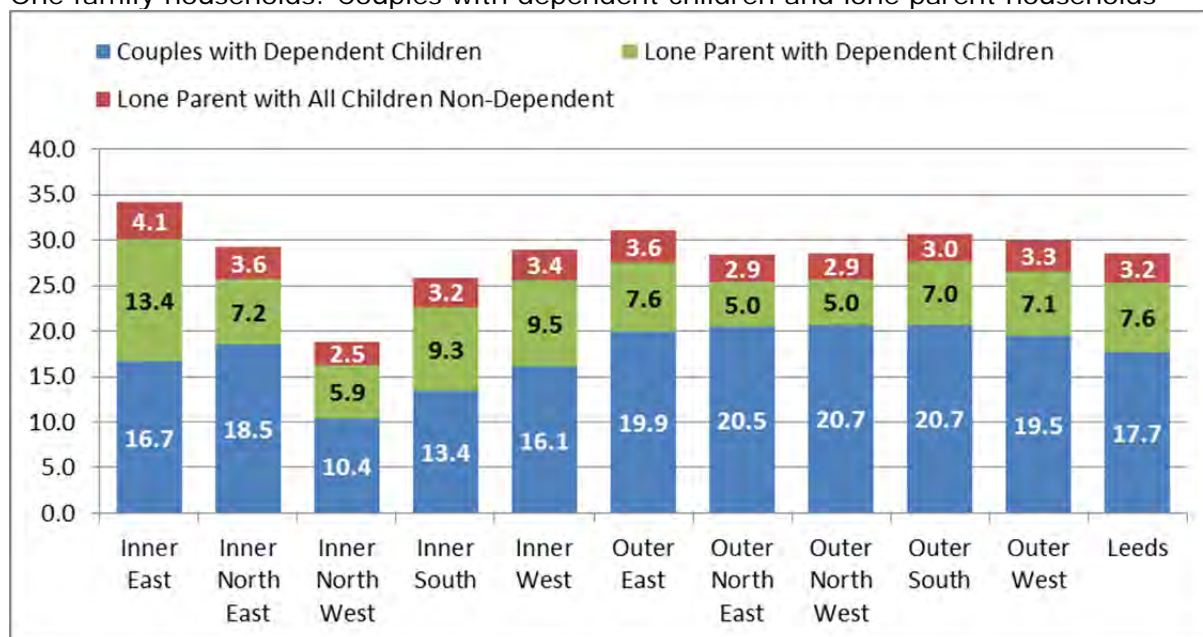
Couples with dependent children and lone parent households

Across the city 27.6% of households have dependent children (including 2.3% living in households other than one family only and therefore not shown in the graph below).

Area Committee comparison

- The proportion of households with dependent children ranges from 16.3% in Inner North West to 30.1% in Inner East
- Across the city 10.9% of households are headed by a lone parent and 7.6% of households are lone parents with dependent children, with rates ranging from 5.9% in Inner North West to 13.4% in Inner East (for lone parent households with dependent children)

One family households: Couples with dependent children and lone parent households



Ward and Lower Super Output Area comparisons

Households with dependent children

- Ward rates range from 7.4% in Headingley (in Inner North West) to 41.5% in Gipton & Harehills (in Inner East)
- LSOA rates range from 1.8% to 59.5%

Lone parent households (with dependent children)

- Ward rates range from 1.6% in Headingley (in Inner North West) to 14.5% in Gipton & Harehills (in Inner East)
- LSOA rates range from 0% to 31.9%, and there are 7 LSOAs where lone parent households account for over 1/5th of all households

Economy

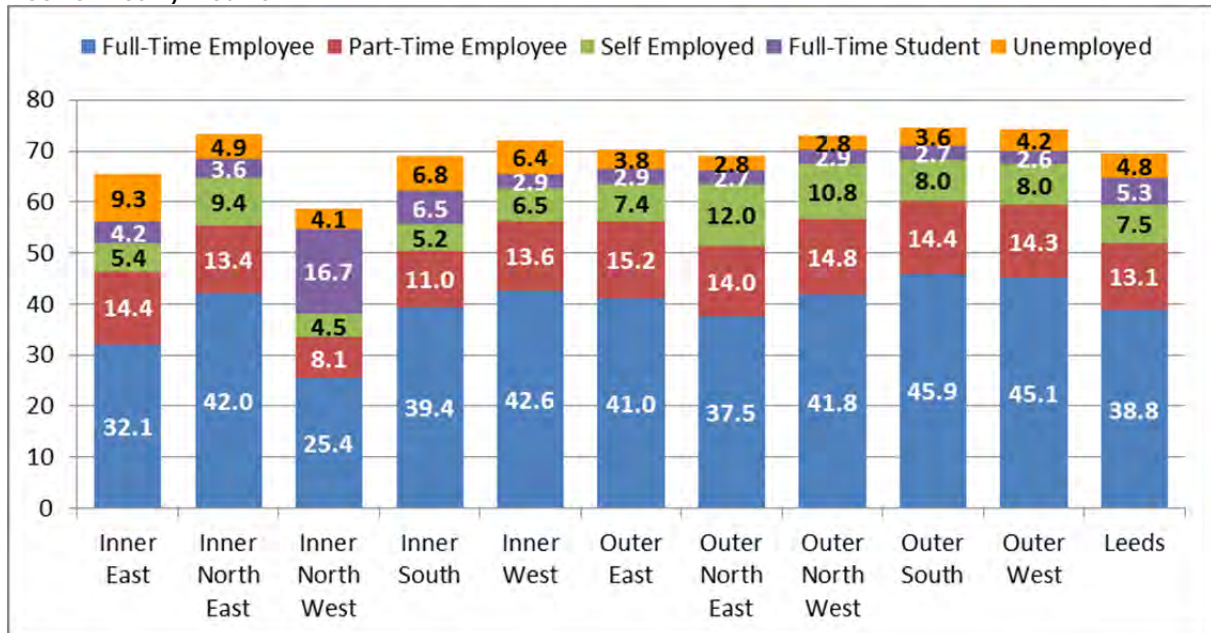
Economically active population

Economic activity relates to whether or not a person who was aged 16 to 74 was working or looking for work in the week before census. Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market.

Area Committee comparison

- Across the city 69.5% of the population aged 16-74 are deemed to be economically active, with rates ranging from 58.8% in Inner North West to 74.6% in Outer South
- At 45.9%, Outer South has the highest proportion of people who are working as full-time employees and Inner North West the lowest at 25.4%
- The proportion of people working as part-time employees ranges from 8.1% in Inner North West to 15.2% in Outer East
- The proportion of people who are self-employed ranges from 4.5% in Inner North West to 12% in Outer North East
- Inner North West has, by far, the highest proportion of people who are full-time students
- The proportion of people who are unemployed ranges from 2.8% in both Outer North East and Outer North West to 9.3% in Inner East

Economically Active



Economically inactive population

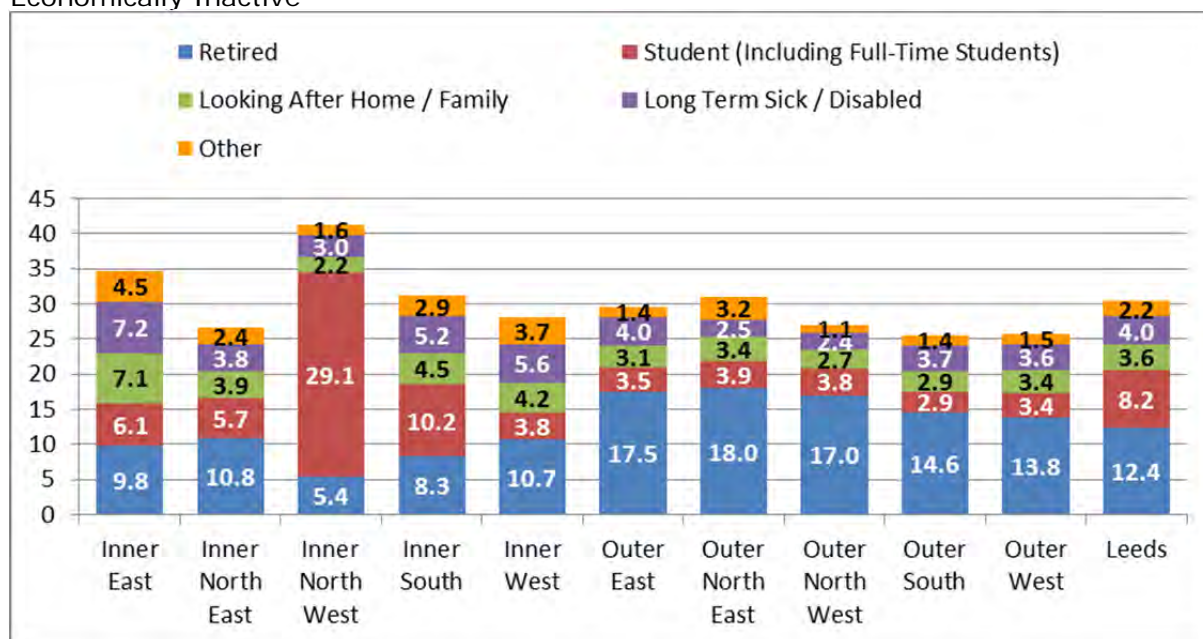
A person aged 16 to 74 is described as economically inactive if, in the week before the census, they were not in employment but did not meet the criteria to be classified as 'Unemployed'. This includes a person looking for work but not available to start work within two weeks, as well as anyone not looking for work, or unable to work - for example retired,

looking after home/family, long-term sick or disabled. Students who fulfil any of these criteria are also classified as economically inactive. This does not necessarily mean in full-time education and excludes students who were working or in some other way were economically active.

Area Committee comparison

- Across the city 30.5% of the population aged 16-74 are deemed to be economically inactive, with rates ranging from 41.3% in Inner North West to 25.5% in Outer South
- At 18%, Outer North East has the highest proportion of people who are economically inactive due to being retired and Inner North West the lowest at 5.4%
- Inner North West has, by far, the highest proportion of people who are economically inactive due to being full-time students
- The proportion of people who are economically inactive due to looking after home / family ranges from 2.2% in Inner North West to 7.1% in Inner East
- The proportion of people who are economically inactive due to being long-term sick / disabled ranges from 2.4% in Outer North West to 7.2% in Inner East

Economically Inactive



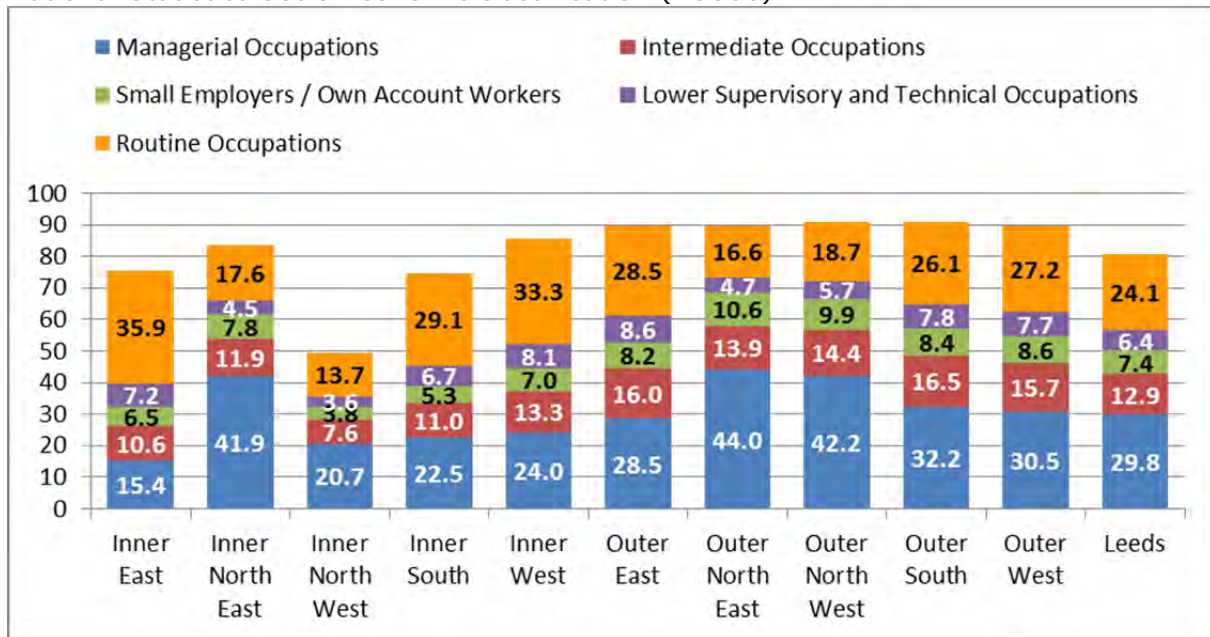
National Statistics Socio-Economic classification (NSSeC)

Area Committee Comparison

- With its high proportion of full-time students, Inner North West has far fewer people counted in this classification
- With 44% Outer North East has the highest proportion of people classified as being in "managerial / professional occupations", while Inner East has the lowest at 15.4%
- The proportions of people classified as being in "intermediate occupations" ranges from 7.6% in Inner North West to 16.5% in Outer South

- The proportions of people classified as being “small employers / own account workers” ranges from 3.8% in Inner North West to 10.6% in Outer North East
- The proportions of people classified as being in “lower supervisory and technical occupations” ranges from 3.6% in Inner North West to 8.6% in Outer East
- At 35.9% Inner East has the highest proportion of people classified as being in “routine occupations” while Inner North West has the lowest at 13.7%

National Statistics Socio-Economic classification (NSSeC)



Ward and Lower Super Output Area comparisons

Managerial / professional occupations

- At the ward level, Hyde Park & Woodhouse (in Inner North West) has the lowest proportion of people in this category (10.6%) while Harewood (in Outer North East) has the highest at 48.3%
- LSOA rates range from 5.2% to 62.6%

Routine occupations

- At the ward level, Middleton Park (in Inner South) has the highest proportion of people in this category (19.6%) while Headingley (in Inner North West) has the lowest at 2.7%
- LSOA rates range from 0.7% to 25.6%, and there are 46 LSOAs where 20% or more of people in this category

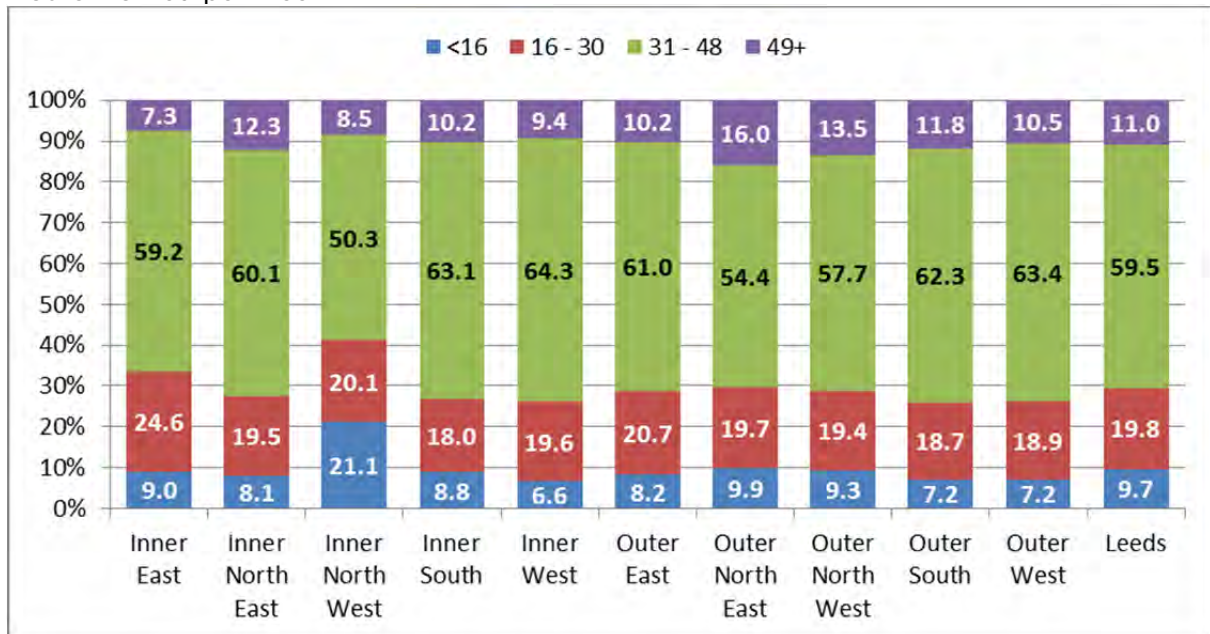
Hours worked

Area Committee comparison

The following graph shows the average number of hours worked per week (as a rate of all people aged 16-74 who were in employment the week before the Census).

- Inner North West has the highest proportion of people working part-time and conversely the lowest proportion of people working full-time
- It also has the highest proportion of people working less than 16 hours per week, with Inner East having the highest rate of people working between 16 and 30 hours per week
- Outer South has the highest proportion of people working full-time (31 or more hours per week) but Outer North East has the highest proportion of people working more than 49 hours per week

Hours worked per week

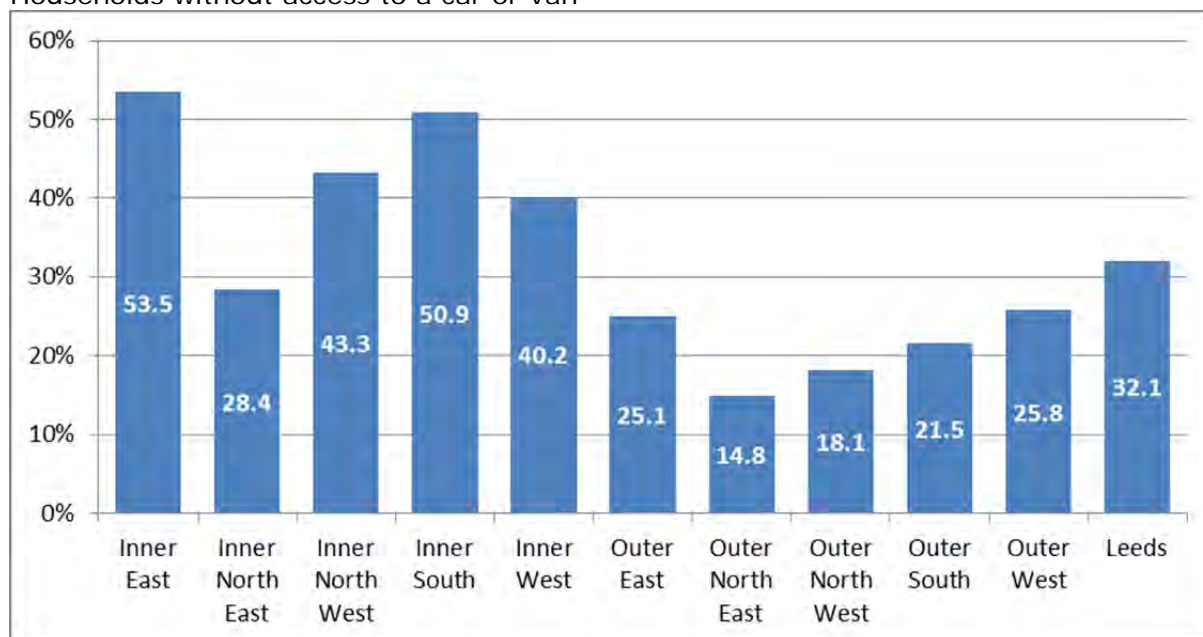


Households without access to a car or van

Area Committee comparison

- Across the city 32.1% of households do not have access to a car or van with rates ranging from 14.8% in Outer North East to over 50% in Inner East and Inner South
- All the outer areas have rates below the city average, as does Inner North East

Households without access to a car or van



Ward and Lower Super Output Area comparisons

- Ward rates range from 9% in Harewood (in Outer North East) to 61.8% in Hyde Park & Woodhouse (in Inner North West), with 4 wards having rates in excess of 50%
- LSOA rates range from 2.5% to 71.6% and there are 100 LSOAs with rates in excess of 50%

Travel to work

The following table shows the method of travel used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. This topic is only applicable to people who were in employment in the week before the census. There were 10 response options to this question (plus "not in employment", "working mainly at or from home" and "other"). For the purpose of this analysis the "travel to work" options have been grouped as follows:

Private Transport: driving a car or van; passenger in a car or van; motorcycle, scooter or moped

Public Transport: bus, minibus or coach; train; underground, metro, light rail, tram; taxi

Bicycle

On foot

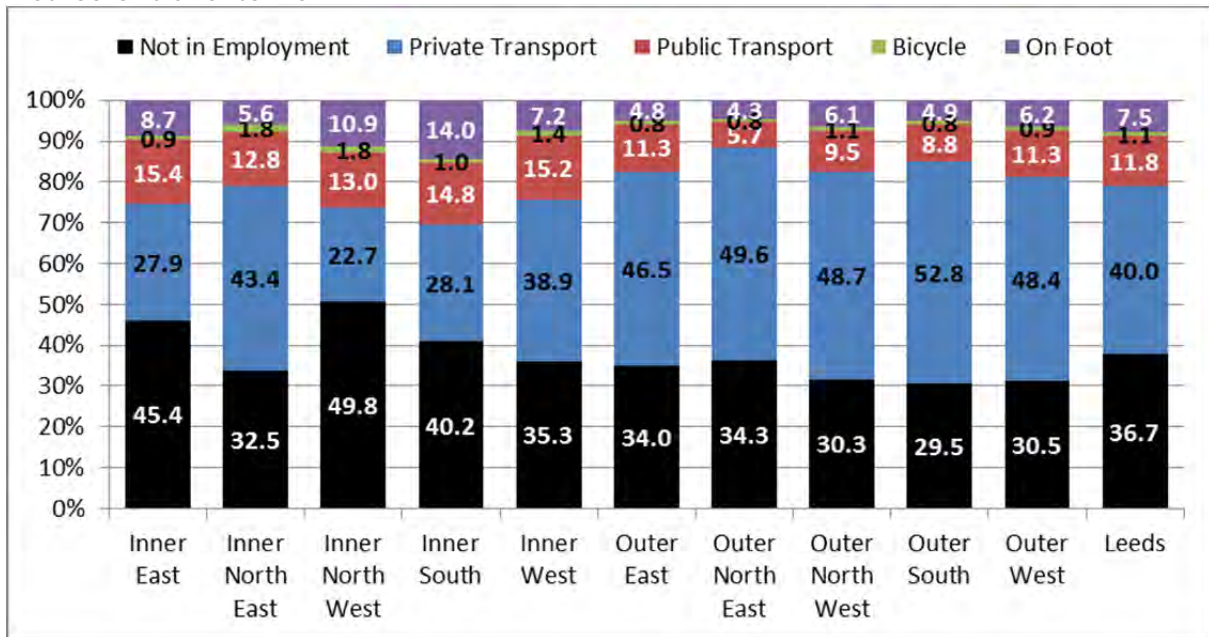
Area Committee Comparison

Travelling to work by car, van or motorcycle (either driving or as a passenger) is still the most popular method of travelling to work, with 40% of people in Leeds choosing this method (35.9% by driving a car or van, 3.8% travelling as a passenger in a car or van and 0.3% travelling by motorcycle, scooter or moped).

- Across the Area Committees the proportions of people choosing "private transport" ranges from 22.7% in Inner North West to 52.8% in Outer South
- Across the city 11.8% of people travel to work using public transport, with rates ranging from 5.7% in Outer North East to 15.4% in Inner East
- Cycling to work is the least preferred option across all Area Committees with rates ranging from just 0.8% to 1.8%

- Across the city 7.5% of people travel to work on foot, with rates ranging from 4.3% in Outer North East to 14% in Inner South

Method of travel to work



Lifelong Learning

There were 12 response options to this question (plus 'no qualifications') covering professional and vocational qualifications, and a range of academic qualifications. These are combined into five categories for the highest level of qualification, plus a category for no qualifications and one for other qualifications (which includes vocational or work related qualifications, and for foreign qualifications where an equivalent qualification was not indicated):

No Qualifications: No academic or professional qualifications

Level 1 qualification: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills

Level 2 qualifications: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma

Apprenticeship

Level 3 qualifications: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma

Level 4+ qualifications: Degree (e.g. BA, BSc), Higher Degree (e.g. MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI), Professional Qualifications (e.g. teaching, nursing, accountancy)

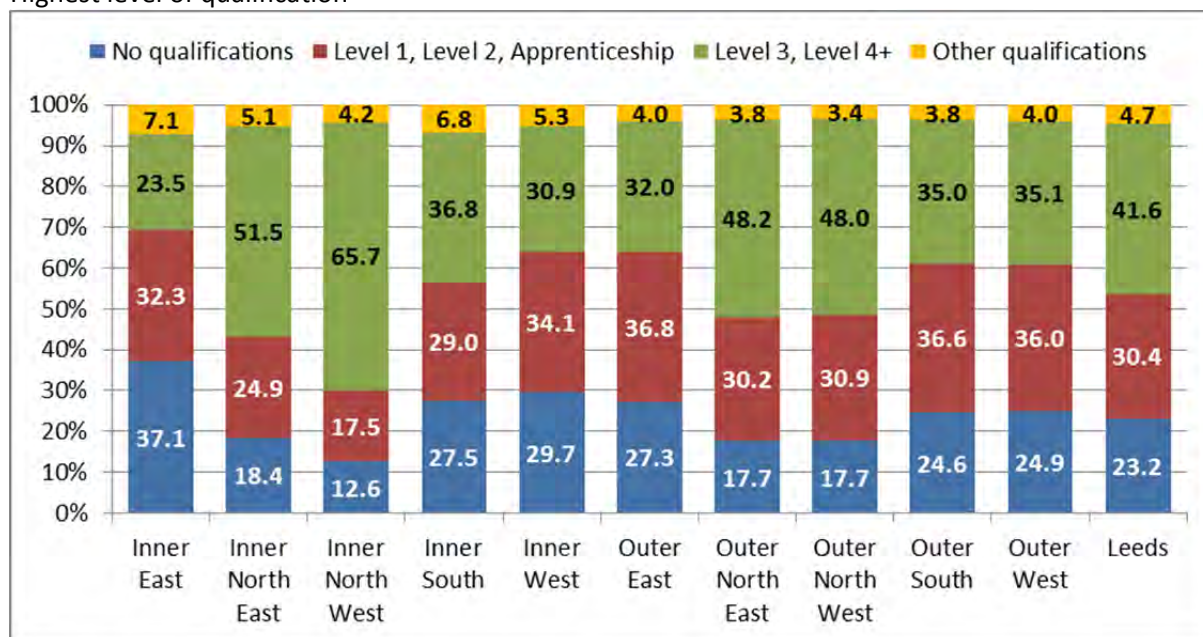
Other qualifications: Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Foreign Qualifications (Not stated/ level unknown)

Area Committee comparison

The following graph provides information that classifies usual residents aged 16 and over by their highest level of qualification.

- Across the city 23.2% of residents have no formal qualifications, with rates ranging from 12.6% in Inner North West to 37.1% in Inner East
- 41.6% of residents have qualifications equivalent to Level 3 and above, with rates ranging from 23.5% in Inner East to 65.7% in Inner North West

Highest level of qualification



Ward and Lower Super Output Area comparisons

- At a ward level the rates for people with no formal qualifications ranges from 38.1% in Killingbeck & Seacroft (in Inner East) to just 5% in Headingley (in Inner North West)
- There are five wards where people with no formal qualifications account for 30% or more of adults aged 16+
- At the LSOA level the differences are even more stark, with rates ranging from 51.9% to just 0.5%
- There are 43 LSOAs where people with no formal qualifications account for 40% or more of adults aged 16+

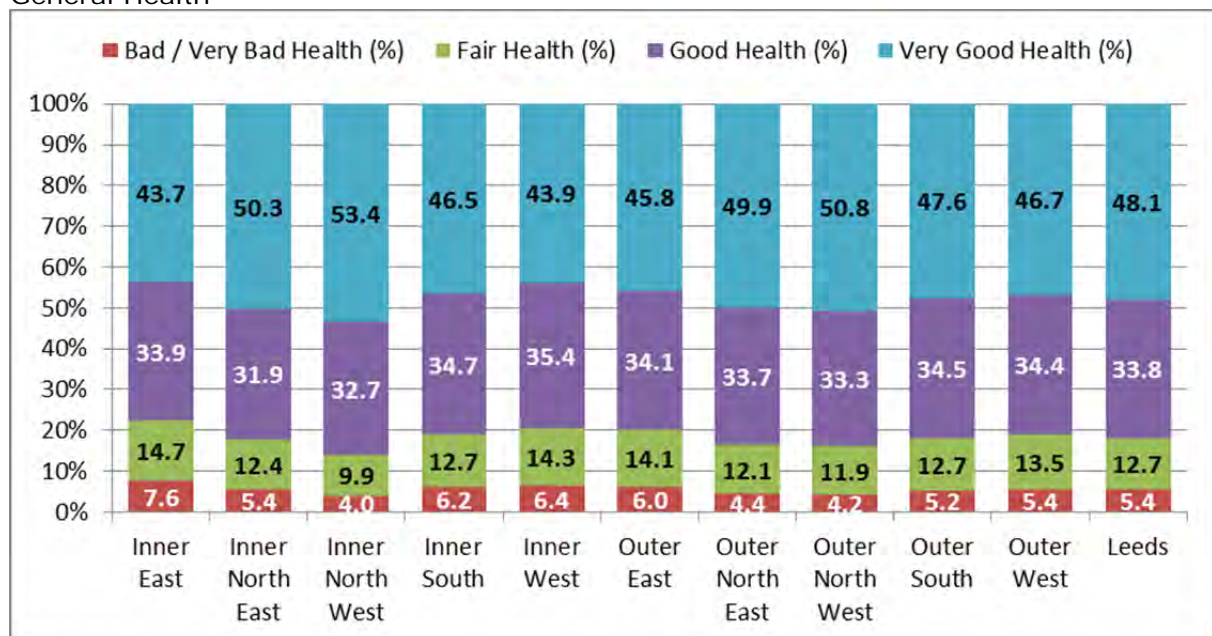
Health and Well-being

General Health

Area Committee comparison

- The majority of people in Leeds feel that their general health is good or very good and this is reflected across all 10 Area Committees
- 12.7% of people across the city feel that their general health is fair, with rates ranging from 9.9% in Inner North West to 14.7% in Inner East
- Across the city 5.4% of people feel that their health is bad or very bad, with rates ranging from 4% in Inner North West to 7.6% in Inner East

General Health



Ward and Lower Super Output Area comparisons

- At the ward level the proportion of people who feel their general health to be “bad or very bad” ranges from 2.1% in Headingley (in Inner North West) to 8.2% in Burmantofts & Richmond Hill (in Inner East)
- LSOA rates range from 0.5% to 14.7%, and there are 22 LSOAs where 10% or more of the population feel their general health to be “bad or very bad”

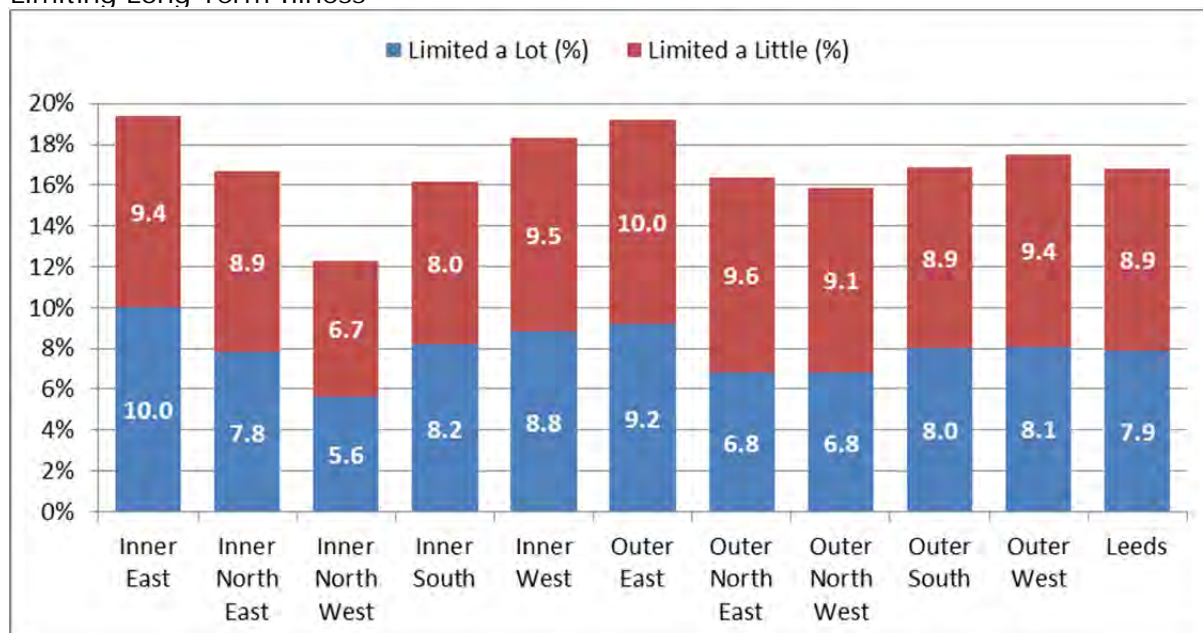
Limiting Long Term Illness

This refers to a long-term health problem or disability that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months (including problems that are related to old age). People were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited a lot or a little by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were not limited at all.

Area Committee comparison

- Across the city 16.8% of people feel that they have a limiting long-term illness, with rates ranging from 12.3% in Inner North West to 19.4% in Inner East
- 7.9% of people feel that they their day to day activities are limited a lot, with rates ranging from 5.6% in Inner North West to 10% in Inner East

Limiting Long Term Illness



Ward and Lower Super Output Area comparisons

- At the ward level the proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness ranges from 7.3% in Headingley (in Inner North West) to 22.3% in Killingbeck & Seacroft (in Inner East)
- LSOA rates range from 2.3% to 36.3%, and there are 31 LSOAs where 25% or more of the population have a limiting long-term illness

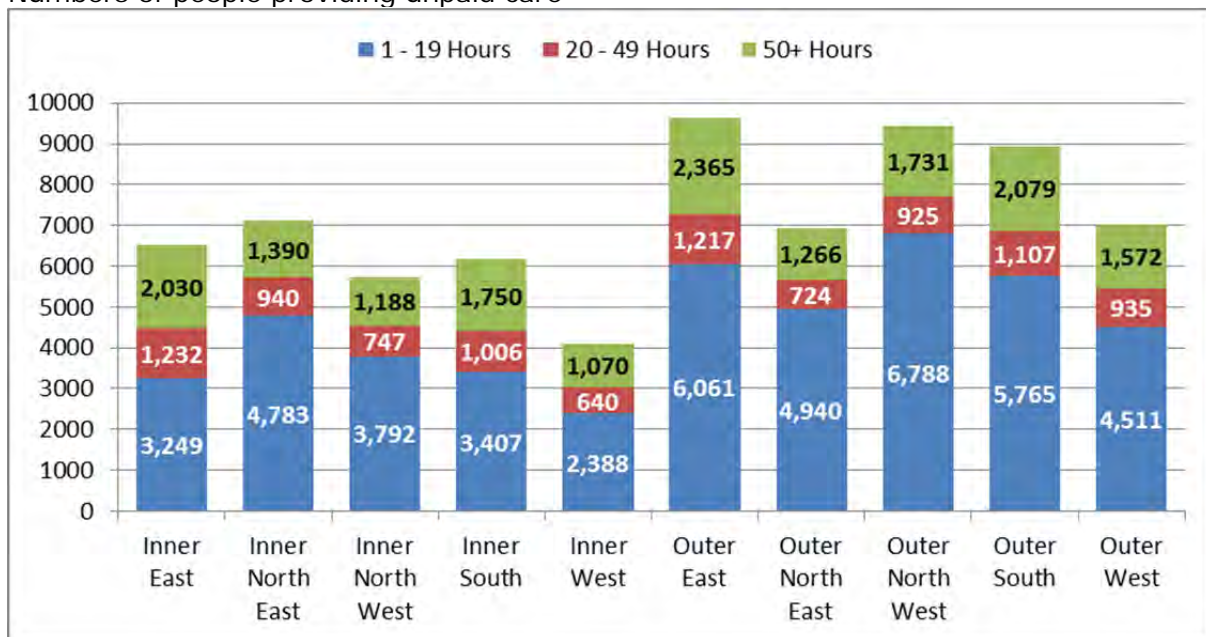
Provision of unpaid care

Area Committee comparison

Across the city over 71,500 people (9.5% of the total population) are providers of unpaid, care with over 16,000 people providing care for 50 or more hours per week.

- Outer East, Outer South and Outer North West have the highest numbers of people providing unpaid care
- Outer East and Outer South also have the highest numbers of people providing care for 50 or more hours per week, with Inner East the third highest in this category

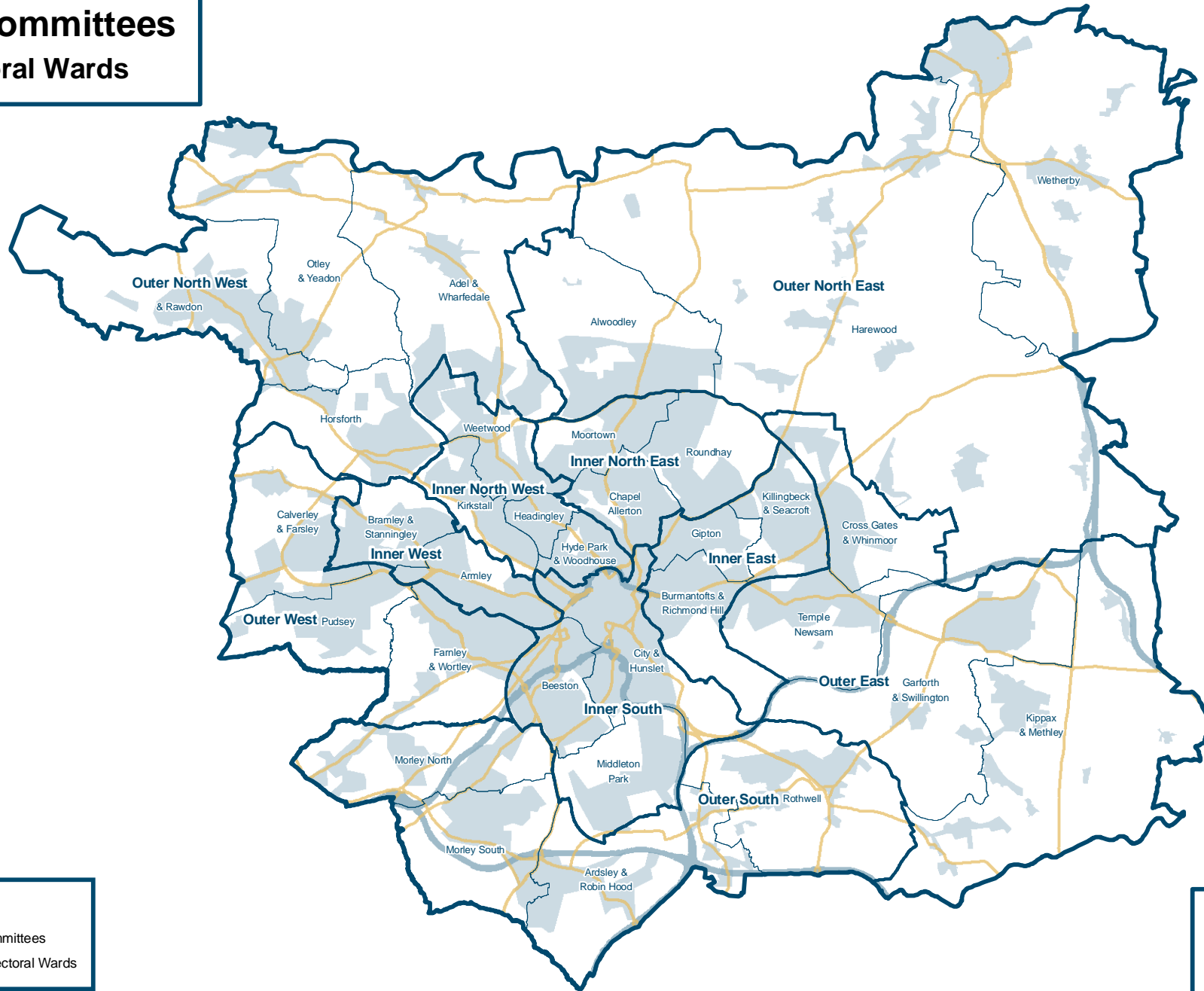
Numbers of people providing unpaid care





Appendix A

Area Committee map

Area Committees w. Electoral Wards



Legend

-  Area Committees
-  Leeds Electoral Wards

