

Setting the Vision for Leeds in the post-boom context

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The aim of this paper is to help the Leeds Initiative to consider how the strategic aims of 'Going up a league' and 'Narrowing the gap' might be reconsidered within the context of wider economic, social and environmental change.

It is a call for taking a positively radical approach to the next phase of economic and social development.

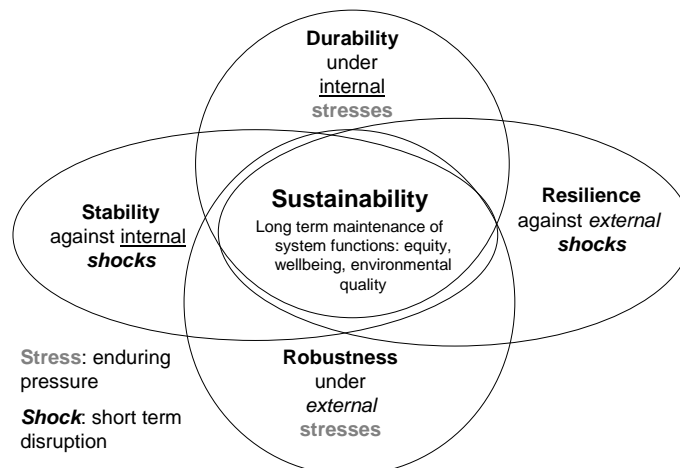
2009 is a time of opportunity as well as of multiple problems and threats. We have a chance to face up to a complex set of changing circumstances and reposition the city as one that will pursue a new way of achieving success.

The new context within which the Leeds Initiative is operating – reassessing the approach to sustainability

Everything that happens in Leeds is linked more or less directly into a global context which has changed very significantly since 2004. Financial systems breakdown, affecting the construction sector from late 2007, is now transmitting shock waves into the rest of the economy to generate a pervasive atmosphere of uncertainty, flux and strain. Wealth, jobs and confidence that were built up during the boom years are being destroyed. This is happening at a time when the evidence on diminishing resources, worsening eco-system stress and climate change is all clearer than it was in 2004 (references in footnotes p.4). Even without the credit crunch, the future prospects for economic growth were looking increasingly precarious.

Some individuals, organizations and communities had already started to take these matters seriously. At international, national, regional and local level, there is already commitment to working towards sustainability – the long-term maintenance of system functions in which it is recognised that **equity, well-being and environmental quality must be the goals, rather than economic growth**. Leeds City Council and some other organisations have made demonstrable progress on this agenda.

Components of sustainability



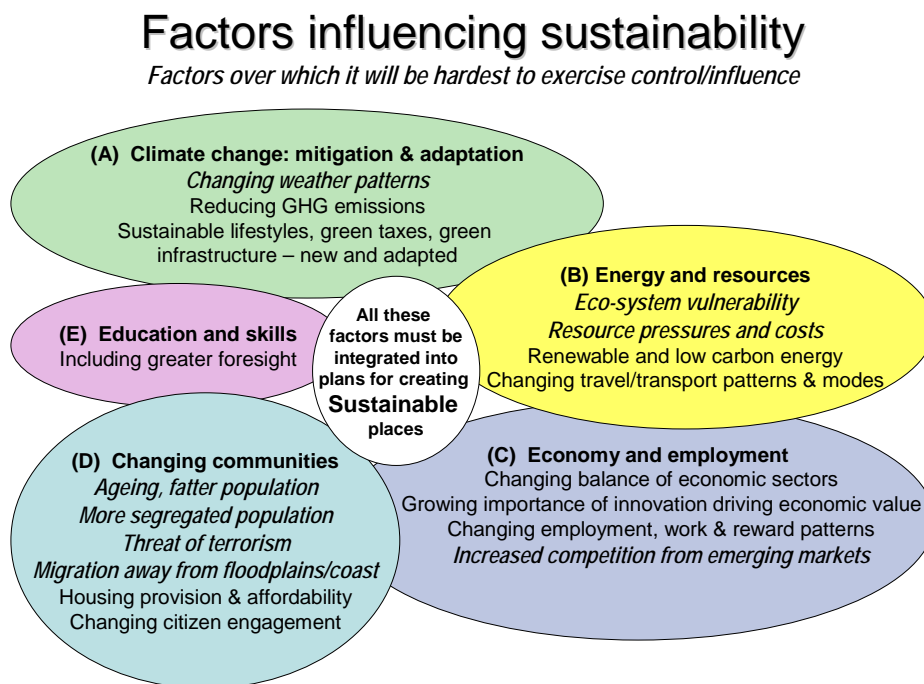
Based on: <http://www.steps-centre.org/publications/index.html>

But sustainability has not been taken on board sufficiently widely and seriously. Leeds is still consuming as though we had three planets' worth of resources to draw on.¹ Much more radical change will be needed if we are to meet already identified targets (and even tighter future ones) on CO₂ emissions, respond to actual and looming resource constraints (especially energy) and be resilient and robust (see *diagram on p.1*) in the longer term.

And now we have to reconsider as a matter of urgency:

- a) how future economic activity can be structured in ways that do not lead us to repeat the mistakes of this most recent phase of 'turbo' capitalism and that will enable Leeds to improve its status as a city;
- b) how we can avoid a reversal in the partial successes in 'narrowing the gap' between the more and less prosperous parts of the city and move towards more cohesive and integrated communities.

The diagram below attempts to summarise the major forces affecting us now and into the future. It builds on the work done for Yorkshire Futures.²



We need to devise ways of managing the potentially negative drivers of change/stresses and preparing to cope with unforeseeable shocks while making the most of the opportunities thrown up by thorough understanding of the changing circumstances.

On the diagram, factors picked out in **bold** will be the hardest to control or even to influence. Other factors are also mostly difficult to deal with too, but we have more chance of taking effective initiative at local, regional and national level if not of the forces of change themselves, then at least of their impacts. Indeed, it is only in grappling head on, constructively and in innovative ways with these matters that future prosperity and social cohesion will be possible.

¹ Leeds City Council (2008) *Natural Resources and Waste Development Plan Document*.

² Yorkshire Futures (2008) *The future of Yorkshire and Humber: trends and scenarios to 2030*, Yorkshire Futures and Henley Centre.

Facing the facts about 'going up a league' during a period of transition

Recent production and consumption – some unsustainable trends

Production

The city has had a long run of service sector expansion within the context of an extended national and international growth era. This phase is now at an end. Let us not pretend that there can be an effortless continuity between the past and the future. Leeds will continue to have a relatively diverse economy and to be the regional capital, but much else will change.

There are two significant components of the Leeds economy that are especially vulnerable to current negative forces: property and financial and business services (FBS).

The property industry has been an important element of economic growth and of providing accommodation for other expanding sectors. But it was a phase of extreme growth fuelled by cheap credit and it overwhelmed the city with developments that were not always of top quality in urban design or sustainability terms. On the residential side, there was a mis-match between supply and demand. It was evident even in late 2007 that the boom was coming to an end. The paralysis in building has had rapid knock-on effects into all the supporting industries and services.

The FBS sector, already hit by the downturn in the property market, is now suffering from the seizing up of lending, and transactions of most kinds are plummeting. While some elements of firms' business will be recession-proof and some jobs will be preserved for the sake of the longer term capacity of the organisation, there is likely to be a prolonged shake-out with many redundancies, mergers and closures.

Consumption

Leeds has been successful as a shopping and clubbing destination. But acquisitiveness and hedonism have been encouraged and whipped up to planet- and society-damaging heights during the prolonged boom and many commentators are now remarking on the

negative aspects and implications of these trends. It had been known for some time that debt levels were dangerously high and now the full extent of this problem has been revealed. Alcoholism and associated disorder, obesity and drug abuse all undermine health and well-being for individuals and communities. (See *Appendix B*).

Rising earnings and expenditure may be necessary to keep the economic machine running, as Homer-Dixon vividly describes,³ but they do not generate endlessly rising levels of happiness: after a certain point, happiness does not tend to increase.⁴ Indeed, more people suffer from depression and stress than ever before.⁵ Consumers have become 'locked in' to high consumption lifestyles.⁶ And the city has become locked into the 'logic' of supporting the addiction to acquisition.

Consumption is now being squeezed both from the supply side through growing pressure on the resource base and from the demand side through the seizing up of purchasing power. We will not be able to rely on expanding the established kind of consumption to fix the economy, and it would not be a sustainable option in any case.

³ Homer-Dixon, T. (2006) *The upside of down: catastrophe, creativity, and the renewal of civilisation*, Souvenir Press, London

⁴ New Economics Foundation, 2006: 178-nation "Happy Planet Index"
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/5169448.stm>

⁵ See Homer-Dixon (op.cit. in footnote 3 above), p.372 for list of key references.

⁶ Jackson T. and Michaelis L. (2003) *Policies for sustainable consumption*, a report to the Sustainable Development Commission, September 2003
http://www.sd-commission.org.uk/publications/downloads/030917%20Policies%20for%20sustainable%20consumption%20_SDC%20report_.pdf

The outlook for the economy

Even before the economy changed direction in 2008, the outlook for future employment growth was more muted than the trend over the previous decade (see table below).

| % change | Leeds | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2008 No | 1998-2008 | 2008-2018 |
| Agr/Mining | 1,500 | ... | ... |
| Manufacturing | 38,000 | -31 | -16 |
| Utilities | 1,100 | ... | ... |
| Construction | 34,000 | 61 | 19 |
| Distribution | 93,000 | -1 | 5 |
| Transport/ Comms | 25,000 | 11 | 10 |
| Finance/ bus servs | 119,600 | 26 | 12 |
| Public Admin | 116,900 | 30 | 4 |
| Other services | 27,100 | 26 | -1 |
| TOTAL | 456,100 | 13 | 6 |

The most recent forecast by Experian Business Strategies is for less than half the rate of job growth in the next decade compared with the previous one. However, this forecast was generated using data from before the sharp downturn for the economy as a whole. Now it is clear that the immediate future prospect is for jobs being cut and many businesses failing altogether. So any future employment expansion will be from a base considerably lower than the 2008 total.

Table from Leeds Economy Briefing Paper January 2009, p.8 ⁷

The Centre for Cities suggests that Leeds could lose 11,600 jobs over three years if the recession is fairly mild and as many as 28,000 by 2011 under more severe economic conditions. Financial and related business services will account for 30-40% of these losses. Job vacancies in the city declined by 33% during the autumn of 2008 – more than double the national average.⁸

The longer the boom went on, with its severely questionable basis of cheap credit, mushrooming debt, cheap energy and collateral environmental damage, the more likely it was that the bust would be very serious and prolonged. However, Leeds has a special strength as the regional capital and all cities will suffer fall out from the current recession so despite the particular short term vulnerability of Leeds in the FBS sector, the city is unlikely to slip down the urban hierarchy.

Conditions for resumption of economic growth are not likely to be re-established for some time. But in any case, a return to economic growth implies a return to some version of 'business as usual' when the indications are that **there will be severe restrictions on our ability to generate growth in the same way because we are past the era of cheap energy⁹ and well into the era of eco-system over-stretch.**¹⁰ The need is to move towards a 'steady state' economy that **does not rely on increased throughputs.**¹¹ There are many implications of this imperative in terms of the nature of the economy and the way we will lead our lives in the future. Some transformations need to start immediately – such as investment in transport infrastructure that enhances connectivity but reduces the need for car use; others will take longer to bring about. But delaying the thinking, policy development and actions to set in train some fundamental changes will only result in prolonging pain, missing opportunities and leaving the system vulnerable to further shocks and stresses.

⁷ <http://www.leeds.gov.uk/files/Internet2007/2009/2/bn38%20employment%20outlook%20december%202008.pdf>

⁸ Larkin, K. and Cooper, M. (2009) *Into Recession: Vulnerability and resilience in Leeds, Brighton & Bristol*, Centre for Cities. <http://www.centreforcities.org/assets/files/Into%20Recession.pdf>

⁹ The extreme oil price increase to July 2008 and the subsequent sudden decrease should not obscure the underlying phenomenon of the end of cheap oil as source after source goes past peak extraction and further strikes do not compensate for production decline in existing oil fields. See www.chrismartenson.com/crashcourse and many other authors. Even the International Energy Agency is now showing signs of being unable to sustain an optimistic outlook on future oil supply.

¹⁰ WWF, Zoological Society of London and Global Footprint Network (2008) Living Planet Report.

¹¹ See New Scientist 18 October 2008, p.40-54: *The folly of growth*.

'Going up a league' transformed

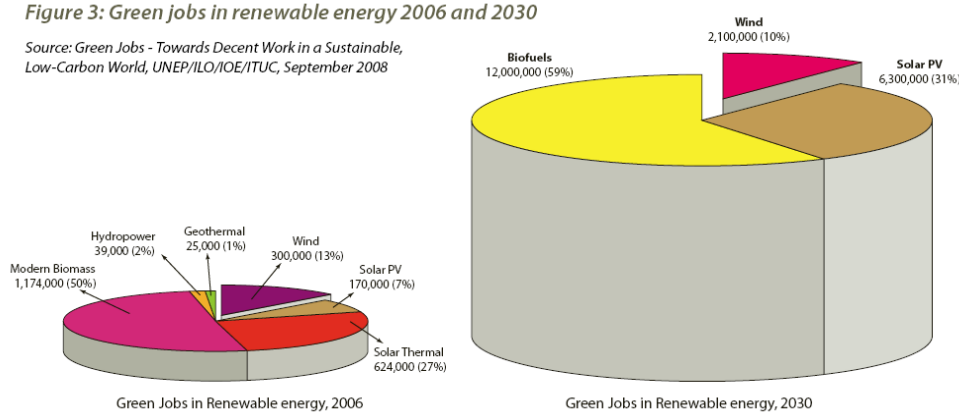
The system of consumption and production that has prevailed is now shown to have significant flaws (see p.3 above). The city, the nation and all the countries of the world have to face up to cutting resource consumption, especially that which is carbon-intensive. So this implies taking a very different approach to creating wealth, using it, and perceiving the whole experience of being part of economy and society and in turn it requires different approaches to the future of the city.¹² Below are some pointers for the economy, for the role of collective endeavour in the city to enhance the setting for the next phase of economic development and for enhancing social capital, cohesion and integration.

Changing production

Within an overall acceptance of environmental constraints, there will be some important growth sectors generating jobs and wealth in 'green' economy activities, as has been suggested in various reports in the last two or three years before recession was even suspected.¹³ The UNEP report includes a table of 'green' jobs that have already been created in various countries (see next page) but the UK does not feature as a top producer of any category of environmental goods and services. This can either be read as woeful backwardness or as an indication of a still massive area of potential economic development. **Places that welcome, support and promote these sectors of the economy and ways of managing their spaces and places will find themselves in a stronger position than those that believe in relying on the strongest sectors of the recent past which do not address resource constraints either directly or indirectly.**

Figure 3: Green jobs in renewable energy 2006 and 2030

Source: Green Jobs - Towards Decent Work in a Sustainable, Low-Carbon World, UNEP/ILO/IOE/ITUC, September 2008



UNEP report p.13

On page 15 of the UNEP report is the following section: *'The greening of enterprise and redefinition of many jobs:* the most sweeping and pervasive change from the greening of an economy will be the redefinition of many jobs across the board. From cleaners and maintenance staff to facilities and logistics managers, from electricians to IT experts, from bricklayers to architects, from credit clerks to investment managers – people in jobs at all levels will see the content of those jobs change, with new performance and skills requirements. This incremental but broad shift to the greening of most workplaces can make a substantial contribution to reducing the environmental impact and to preventing

¹² Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment 'toolkit': <http://www.sustainablecities.org.uk/>; Ferguson, K. *et al* (2007) Supporting global sustainability by rethinking the city, *Journal of Urban Technology* 14(2), 3-13.

¹³ UK Treasury (2006), The Stern Review; Selwyn, J. and Leverett, B. (2006) *Emerging markets in the environmental sector*, UKCEED for DTi and Defra; European Commission DG Environment (2006) *Eco-industry, its size, employment. Perspectives and barriers to growth in an enlarged EU*; UNEP (2008) *Green jobs: Towards decent work in a sustainable, low-carbon world* http://www.unep.org/labour_environment/PDFs/Greenjobs/UNEP-Green-Jobs-Towards-Sustainable-Summary.pdf

dangerous climate change. These gains are often quick, are low cost or even profitable and do not require any major investment in new technology. **This potential has barely been tapped.** Green jobs and green enterprises are sustainable and therefore provide more stable and secure employment and incomes’.

| Pro-environmental measures in major segments of the economy – UNEP p.6 | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--|
| Energy supply | Integrated gasification/carbon sequestration | Materials management | Recycling |
| | Co-generation (combined heat and power) | | Extended producer responsibility, product take-back and remanufacturing |
| Transport | Renewables (wind, solar, biofuels, geothermal, small-scale hydro); fuel cells | Retail | De-materialization |
| | More fuel-efficient vehicles | | Durability and reparability of products |
| | Hybrid-electric, electric, and fuel-cell vehicles | | Promotion of efficient products and use of eco-labels |
| | Car-sharing | | Store locations closer to residential areas |
| | Public transport | | Minimization of shipping distances (from origin of products to store location) |
| Manufacturing | Non-motorized transport (biking, walking), and changes in land-use policies and settlement patterns (reducing distance and dependence on motorized transport) | Agriculture | New service economy (selling services, not products) |
| | Pollution control (scrubbers and other tailpipe technologies) | | Soil conservation |
| | Energy and materials efficiency | | Water efficiency |
| | Clean production techniques (toxics avoidance) | | Organic growing methods |
| Buildings | Cradle-to-cradle (closed-loop systems) | Forestry | Reducing farm-to-market distance |
| | Lighting, energy-efficient appliances and office equipment | | Reforestation and afforestation projects |
| | Solar heating and cooling, solar panels | | Agroforestry |
| | Retrofitting | | Sustainable forestry management and certification schemes |
| | Green buildings (energy-efficient windows, insulation, building materials, heating, ventilation and airconditioning) | | Halting deforestation |
| | Passive-solar houses, zero-emissions buildings | | |
| Source: Green Jobs - Towards Decent Work in a Sustainable, Low-Carbon World, UNEP/ILO/IOE/ITUC, September 2008 | | | |

Looking to the medium and longer term, we will not be forced to return to a relatively primitive economy and society such as existed before the era of cheap oil, but **many elements of production, exchange and consumption will have to be transformed: locations, methods, amounts, rewards.**

In the foreseeable future, production and services will become more labour-intensive once again as input costs rise and repair and reconditioning will become much commoner. So even as primary consumption falls, jobs will be created. They will not all be highly paid, but then most employees will

experience pay cuts/restraint. The differentials between those at the top and the bottom of the pile may well diminish.

It will no longer be economic to transport such high quantities of materials, goods, energy and people over such long distances, so we will eventually localise many activities (manufacturing, services, food and energy production) while maintaining wider connections via existing and new virtual networks – telework, teleconferencing, e-commerce, e-government and social networking. Technology will play a huge part as enabler of the transformation of economy and society and will itself be an important component of output, but it will not solve all problems and we must be vigilant about its shortcomings.

There will be new opportunities in the return of freight to inland waterways, in the provision of industrial premises for manufacture, repair, recycling and reconditioning and in the hardware, software and physical facilities for such activities and for networking. We need to leapfrog mentally over the current paralysis to prepare for a substantially different future.

Tackling climate change isn't about self-denial, it's about reinvention; reinventing towns and cities, redesigning the way they work, and changing the way we all manage our lives.

Future-proofing a city means creating the markets for green businesses and green technologies, and designing the space and facilities to support them.

Sir John Sorrell, Chair of Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment

Improving the context for the next phase of economic and social development: infrastructure, culture, the environment

The project to 'go up a league' may be on hold in some ways as Leeds' economy falters seriously. But we can still work hard on the 'quality of life' elements of the city that are the sine qua non for attracting and keeping people with skills/keen to improve their skills, for attracting visitors in greater numbers to stay for longer and for attracting businesses to start up in or relocate to the regional capital.¹⁴ So the plans for improved infrastructure, public facilities and art, cultural events, legibility in the city centre, waterfront vitality and greenspaces will all help to set the scene for the next phase of economic activity. Importantly, investment in such elements of the city will not be about encouraging more consumption of material goods but about improved experience – the dematerialisation of consumption. With some brave decisions and enormous efforts by the Council, its partners and individuals, **the all-important distinctiveness of the city can be enhanced** even while the standard measures of economic output go in the wrong direction.

Narrowing the gap?

In Leeds, we say we want to 'spread the benefit' of economic growth, but we have not succeeded in significantly narrowing the gap between the richest and poorest, let alone giving everyone equal chances to prosper. True, some Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the District are now less badly performing than they were (*see note in Appendix 2*), but overall, the picture is one of strong contrasts

¹⁴ See for instance Myrick, P. (2008) *How Your Community Can Thrive – Even in Tough Times*
http://www.pps.org/info/newsletter/Placemaking_in_a_Down_Economy/How_Your_Community_Can_Thrive-Even_in_Tough_Times

between different parts of the city and its population.¹⁵ If we haven't managed to crack this during times of plenty, how will it be possible to do so in times of hardship? The components of the Indicators of Multiple Deprivation, some of which are already starting to move into reverse, will surely show absolute decline when the data is crunched next time. Maybe the relative positions of Leeds' SOAs will not change much in a country that is suffering widespread hardship, but that will be small consolation. Maybe the gap *will* be narrowed within the city as many formerly affluent households suffer reduced/lost income, trim their expenditure and have to dispose of assets. It is highly unlikely, at least, that excessive 'compensation' packages will *widen* the gap any further.

In the short term, instead of trying to find ways to involve as many people as possible in the benefits of the now no-longer-expanding economy, we will have to head off greater anomie, defensiveness and anxiety and focus on well-being: connection with others, being active, keeping learning, giving back.¹⁶ This is the time to major on support for volunteering initiatives such as Leeds Ahead and on enhancing the places where people can come together and gain from being better connected.¹⁷ Supporting people to get involved in initiatives to improve their neighbourhood would be more productive than just paying for them to be unemployed. This links back into some of the points made about improving the context for economic and social development. Even more positively, a new coalition of leading UK environmental and social justice groups argues that there are opportunities to combine efforts to tackle poverty and poor health at the same time as taking action on climate change.¹⁸ Many of the points raised in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008 (*see Appendix 2*) could be approached in this win-win way.

Housing

Stimulating a return to housing building will be an essential part of the economic recovery as well as being vital to reducing unmet housing need and improving wellbeing, though for this to contribute towards the long term success of the city, (low/zero carbon) housing types must match more closely the profile of demand than was the case in the latest boom period. Although flats will be part of the mix, it will be harmful to encourage the provision of another overwhelming wave of small, high-rise flats when the greatest requirement is for family houses.¹⁹ Wherever development takes place, it will need to increase the number of people living at medium density with enhanced chances of commuting on foot, by bike or by public transport. Affordable housing, mixed into new and existing neighbourhoods, will have to be delivered using different models of joint public-private sector provision. Long term investors will need to play a part in providing rented accommodation – which will serve more households for a greater proportion of their lives. And rather than encouraging more independent living in ever-smaller households, new forms of co-operative living and management will have to be encouraged in order to meet housing, wellbeing, environmental quality and care needs in affordable ways.

¹⁵ LCC (2008) *An understanding of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007*

http://www.leeds.gov.uk/files/Internet2007/2008/week5/inter_a5ccd1c3-8752-4bb3-ad7f-471f10778e7c_759c5327-e284-4d87-be72-6208106c12a1.pdf

¹⁶ Thompson, S. New Economics Foundation, Radio 4 *'All in the mind'* 25 November 2008.

¹⁷ Communities and Local Government (2009) *Guidance on meaningful interaction: How encouraging positive relationships between people can help build community cohesion*

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/1112887.pdf>

¹⁸ The Roundtable on Climate Change and Poverty (2009), *Tackling climate change, reducing poverty*

http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/policy/climate_change/tackling_climate_change.html

¹⁹ Leeds City Council (2007) *Leeds strategic housing market assessment 2007* (carried out by Outside Research & Development).

How can politicians take on board such a radical analysis and its implications of the need for substantial change?

Many people would prefer to ignore 'wicked' problems, and it is therefore extremely difficult to deal with them in terms of political acceptability of any worthwhile policies. But the analysis of problems and an appreciation of their seriousness, if not the decisions on exactly what to DO about them, can be lifted above party politics if people are truly open to looking at the evidence. (Of course, evidence for some of the trends is more robust than for others but for those that are very uncertain in direction, magnitude, speed and/or impacts, adopting the 'precautionary principle' would seem to be a responsible policy stance). We have left it very late to get to grips with some problems and many scientists are arguing that rapid and radical action is therefore needed. Leaders are sometimes required to make decisions that would not be fully understood or appreciated by every member of the electorate. But **taking a sustainability approach to tackling problems means that in many cases there should be direct and immediate benefits that are easier to 'sell' to voters as well as other benefits that may be more distant in time and space.** For instance, action to maximise the pace of insulating domestic properties will tackle joblessness and fuel poverty as well as reducing carbon emissions and perhaps improving the image of the city. Making a decision to create a major city centre park will create jobs immediately and further down the line, enhance quality of life, raise the profile of the city and also improve environmental performance. Sustainability as a guiding principle is more likely to deliver long-term, sound decisions that avoid negative consequences.

In this paper I have gone further than just drawing attention to the serious and inter-related problems facing the city and made some suggestions about how we might improve our future wellbeing. This is intended as a starting point for debate and policy development.

What would Leeds be like if these ideas were taken thoroughly on board?

A city that really got to grips with the factors of change and managed to re-orientate economy and society would be a better place in which to live, to do business, to study, to enjoy leisure time. It would be less unequal, more internally coherent, better connected and better linked to the rest of the city region. It would be more likely to attract notice at national and international level as a distinctive place that has prioritised wellbeing and dares to welcome only ethical, low-impact investment. The existing strategic aims of the Leeds Initiative could be met. AND we could be contributing towards slowing the damage that modern city life does to the wider environment and preparing for a low-carbon future.

*Successful cities are the ones that remain open to change.
Unsuccessful ones are trapped in a rigid pattern that limits
future possibilities.*

Dejan Sudjic FT 3.9.08

http://entertainment.timesonline.co.uk/tol/arts_and_entertainment/visual_arts/architecture_and_design/article4661493.ece

Appendices

These two appendices have been included at the suggestion of Programme Managers to give Leeds Initiative Executive members some background information on the features of the District that are of particular concern to elected members: dealing with the challenges of demographic change and ethnic groups, health and inequalities.

Appendix A

Yorkshire & The Humber Population Projections 2005 – 2030: Age and Ethnicity

Yorkshire Futures and University of Leeds, School of Geography

In July 2006, Yorkshire Futures commissioned a piece of research that involved producing population projections for age and ethnicity in the region from 2005 to 2030.

The research provides regional and local authority district population projections by five year age bands between 2005 and 2030. It also provides regional and local population projections by ethnicity over the same period.

The key Findings of the report show that between 2005 and 2030:

- The region's population will grow by 9% over the 25 year projection horizon. This is equivalent to an annual growth rate of 3.4 per 1,000 population.
- The population of people aged 65 and over increases its share of the Yorkshire and Humber population from 16% to 23%.
- In contrast the percentage in the children aged 0-14 will decline from 18% to 16% and the proportion of the population aged 15-64 will decline from 66% to 61%.
- The old age dependency ratio (the number of people aged 65 or over divided by the number of people aged 15-64, expressed as a percentage) moves from 25% to 37%. The potential support ratio (the number of people in the working age divided by the number of people aged 65 or over), shifts from 4.1 in 2005 to 2.7 in 2030.
- In terms of ethnicity, the White population moves from a share of 91.9% to 87.8%, while the Ethnic Minority groups expand from 8.7% to 12.2%.
- The White population grows by only 4% while the other Ethnic Groups grow collectively by 65% an annual growth rate of 2%.
- The Asian origin group makes up the largest ethnic minority group at 5.1% of the Yorkshire and the Humber population in 2005 and 7.9% in 2030, a 55% increase in share. The Black group increases its share from 1.0% to 1.3%; the mixed group share grows from 1.1% to 1.6%; the Chinese and Other share increases from 0.8% to 1.4% over the same time period.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| LA_ID 00DA | EPM_ID 8 | Leeds | Projection Outputs 2005-2030 |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|

Ethnic Group Populations 2005-2030

| | White | Mixed | Asian | Black | Chinese & Other | Total |
|--------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|---------|
| Start (2005) | 649,212 | 11,879 | 37,814 | 13,414 | 10,860 | 723,200 |
| End (2030) | 651,198 | 18,493 | 57,237 | 16,806 | 22,157 | 765,888 |
| Change | 1,984 | 6,613 | 19,424 | 3,391 | 11,276 | 42,688 |
| %age change | 0.3 | 55.7 | 51.4 | 25.3 | 103.6 | 5.9 |

Age Group Populations & Proportions 2005-2030

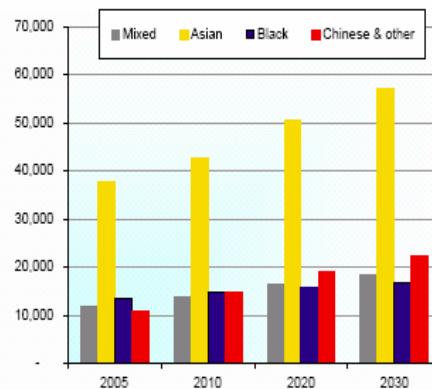
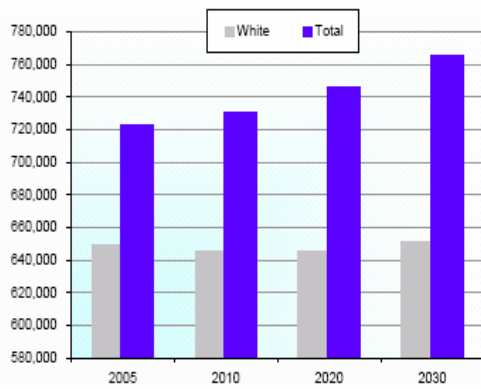
| Age | Population | | | Proportion (%) | | |
|----------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | Start (2005) | End (2030) | %age change | Start %age (2005) | End %age (2030) | Change |
| 0-4 | 39,500 | 42,597 | 7.8 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 0.1 |
| 5-9 | 40,700 | 41,635 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 5.4 | -0.2 |
| 10-14 | 45,100 | 40,523 | -10.1 | 6.2 | 5.3 | -0.9 |
| 15-19 | 52,800 | 44,256 | -16.2 | 7.3 | 5.8 | -1.5 |
| 20-24 | 69,600 | 67,612 | -2.9 | 9.6 | 8.8 | -0.8 |
| 25-29 | 51,600 | 55,702 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 0.1 |
| 30-34 | 50,000 | 56,342 | 12.7 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 0.4 |
| 35-39 | 52,800 | 58,173 | 10.2 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 0.3 |
| 40-44 | 51,500 | 55,643 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 0.1 |
| 45-49 | 45,200 | 48,954 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 0.1 |
| 50-54 | 39,700 | 35,416 | -10.8 | 5.5 | 4.6 | -0.9 |
| 55-59 | 42,100 | 40,694 | -3.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | -0.5 |
| 60-64 | 32,700 | 40,573 | 24.1 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 0.8 |
| 65-69 | 30,400 | 36,229 | 19.2 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 0.5 |
| 70-74 | 26,600 | 29,481 | 10.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 0.2 |
| 75-79 | 22,100 | 24,754 | 12.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 0.2 |
| 80-84 | 16,800 | 24,432 | 45.4 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 0.9 |
| 85+ | 14,000 | 22,672 | 63.4 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 1.1 |
| all ages | 723,200 | 765,888 | 5.9 | 100 | 100 | 0 |

Ethnic Group Proportions (%) 2005-2030

| | White % | Mixed % | Asian % | Black % | Chinese & Other % | Total |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------|
| Start %age (2005) | 89.8 | 1.8 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 100 |
| End %age (2030) | 85.0 | 2.4 | 7.5 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 100 |
| Change | -4.7 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 |

Shaded cells indicate negative values

Ethnic Group Populations 2005, 2010, 2020, 2030



Axes are scaled according to distribution of values in each Local Authority

Appendix B

The Leeds Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

Leeds City Council and NHS Leeds have a new statutory duty to produce a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment that identifies the currently unmet and future health, social care and wellbeing needs of the local population.

The first Leeds JSNA was carried out during 2008 and confirms that the priorities identified in the Leeds Strategic Plan are the right priorities to be tackled at the present time.

However, the JSNA has also raised the need for further work in new areas, for example:

- **An ageing population** As in most areas of the country, Leeds has a growing proportion of older people who are living longer than previous generations. The pattern of needs is therefore changing.
- **Infant Mortality** Improvement in Infant Mortality rates is positive for Leeds as a whole, but there are some communities of Leeds with higher levels of risk.
- **Children's Health** We need to ensure that children and young people are healthier – unhealthy children of today will become the unhealthy adults of tomorrow!
- **Neighbourhood needs** Existing inequalities and differences in health experience between neighbourhoods may widen without specific measures to counteract this.
- **Specific Challenges** We need a continuing focus on specific health and wellbeing challenges, particularly obesity, alcohol, drug taking and smoking.

From the broad range of themes identified there are three main areas with a number of particular issues for commissioners to take into account in future:

- Responding effectively to demographic change
- Responding effectively to specific health and wellbeing challenges
- Targeted work to improve health and well being outcomes for specific groups.

Responding effectively to demographic change

- **An ageing population.** People will expect the quality and availability of services to increase in line with demand. However as people age and live longer, there will be an increase in life-limiting conditions such as stroke, diabetes and dementia, particularly in areas of disadvantage. At the same time there are already difficulties in recruiting people into personal care roles as the proportionately of younger adults in the population falls. There will also be more older people from minority ethnic communities. Part of the solution will be investment in services which help people keep fitter for longer; services which provide early support; together with social, environmental and community interventions which promote and prolong the possibility of independent living but we need to develop wider discussion and engagement about how we do this.

- **Children and Young People** Unhealthy children of today will become the unhealthy adults of tomorrow. The importance of ensuring the effectiveness of programmes that tackle childhood obesity, emotional wellbeing, teenage conception and sexual health cannot be underestimated, both from an individual and a population perspective. The health of children in disadvantaged neighbourhoods and the projected increase in the proportion of children from new or minority ethnic communities highlight the need for more targeted action. One focus will be on reducing infant mortality through the Infant Mortality Action Plan as the data shows that in some communities the rates are within the lowest nationally, in contrast with the overall rate for Leeds, which compares favourably with the national rate.

Specific health and wellbeing challenges which require an effective response

- **Obesity** – Overweight and obesity have been shown to be associated with significant risks to health and a large decrease in life expectancy. The National Health Survey for England has found that in 2007 41% of men and 32% of women were overweight with a further 24% of both men and women being classed as obese (compared with 13% of men and 16% of women in 1993). Obesity among women is more common at lower income levels but there is little difference for men. Yorkshire and Humber has the highest standardised rate for overweight and obesity (measured by Body Mass Index) of any English region and the issue has been identified by *Yorkshire Futures* as being the main threat to public health in the future.
- **Alcohol** – National surveys show that adults in all age groups except the oldest tend to be drinking above the recommended limit and the consumption is more than twice above the recommended limit for younger age groups. The latest alcohol profile for Leeds (2008) estimate hazardous and harmful drinking in Leeds to be significantly higher than the national average, with alcohol related admissions to hospital higher in Leeds than the average across England and increasing. With the estimated cost of alcohol misuse in Leeds to be £275m, this represents a significant challenge for those responsible for commissioning and delivering programmes and services. The city's Alcohol Strategy is showing some results, requiring a focus on high impact preventative action, perhaps combined with increased use of available regulatory powers.
- **Drugs** - Existing data does not give a clear message on trends. The number of young people using drugs, whilst a concern, is in line with the national rate, but the proportion of drug users aged 15-64 is higher than the national average. Around one third are unknown to treatment and 84% of drug users in treatment in Leeds use heroin, a higher proportion than nationally. There are signs of a changing pattern of use: younger drug users are choosing cocaine rather than opiates. Commissioners of statutory services also need to address the significant social impact of drugs usage.
- **Smoking** – Although trends are going in the right direction there will continue to be a sizeable proportion of smokers, with the highest rates (46%) being found in inner east, inner south and inner west Leeds. The take-up of smoking amongst young people and particularly amongst women appears to remain a problem pointing to the need to continue with current smoking cessation programmes with more funding from mainstream sources.

The Health of Black and Minority Ethnic Groups

The lack of effective routine monitoring of the use of health services by people from BME communities means that we have less information about BME health than we would like. However national and local studies reveal how particular groups (both long settle and recent arrivals) each have their own health issues and different experience of being able to access services. Perhaps the best known is the prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease and Diabetes. Work is being undertaken within and with BME communities to identify these issues better and tackle them.

Targeted work to improve health and wellbeing outcomes for specific groups

Whilst there are important health and well being issues for all sectors of the population, the JSNA process, particularly through stakeholder events, has highlighted the need to develop better data, analysis and understanding of the health and well being needs of particular groups including:

- People with a learning disability
- Gypsy and travellers
- People with dementia
- Asylum seekers and newly arrived communities
- Looked after children and young people

Some of this work is already under way and will be used to inform commissioning plans.

Counteracting widening inequalities between neighbourhoods

- The national Index of Deprivation is the main source for ranking areas of Leeds in relation to each other and to other parts of the country and for identifying those which fall into the most deprived 10% nationally. As we target improvements on these areas, it is hoped that they will improve both absolutely and relatively to elsewhere. Already a few areas have moved out of the most deprived group while others are included. However any such marginal improvement is likely to leave a smaller number of areas which remain deprived and become relatively more disadvantaged, both generally and in relation to health.
- It is also possible that this acceleration of difference will include a fragmentation of community and an accelerated development of particular needs concentrated in what may be quite small neighbourhoods within those areas. These needs will include health dimensions (direct and indirect). As city leaders, the City Council will (with its partners) wish to direct commissioning priorities to manage any increase in potential fragmentation across neighbourhoods and communities.
- To meet changing patterns of need (particularly in relation to the effects of economic downturn) it is likely that NHS Leeds, as a partner, would have to consider whether and how it could use its commissioning process to assist Leeds City Council in meeting wider social, economic and infrastructural challenges which impact on health inequalities and affect the overall health and wellbeing of the whole Leeds population.

Extract from Leeds Health and Wellbeing Partnership Plan 2009 to 2012 (in development)