

# Progress in Leeds City Region

## Light Touch Review

March 2010



**leeds city region**  
intelligence driving growth

yorkshirefutures

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## **Purpose of the Report**

This report provides a light touch update on Progress in Leeds City Region produced in March 2009 and focuses on the performance of the City Region measured against a series of key indicators. It aims to provide key information for practitioners and policy makers and is produced in partnership with a wide range of bodies including Local Authorities, Chambers of Commerce and regional agencies including Yorkshire Futures.

This is one of a suite of 'Progress' reports available across the region. An overall 'Progress' is produced for the Yorkshire and Humber region, and one for each of the city regions of Leeds, Sheffield, and Hull and Humber Ports and the functional sub region of York and North Yorkshire.

Progress in the Region includes comprehensive data and information about the Yorkshire and Humberside region, setting out a broad picture and conclusions which are useful for informing key policy areas.

The regional report monitors a series of headline and high level indicators. The headline indicators measure the following:

- ◆ quality of life (derived from a Quality of Life Index);
- ◆ climate change (carbon dioxide emissions); and
- ◆ economy
  - part a) total Gross Value Added (GVA)
  - part b) Regional Index of Sustainable Economic Well Being (R-ISEW).

A listing of the high level indicators can be found in the Overall Summary section.

Much of the data included in these reports is also available to download from the 'Progress in the Region Live' and the forthcoming 'Progress in the Leeds City Region Live' functions via the Yorkshire Futures website ([www.yorkshirefutures.com](http://www.yorkshirefutures.com)). Progress in the Region Live is an interactive mapping tool that shows how places are performing against a series of indicators, with national comparator data also provided. Proxies are included where it is has not been possible to measure the indicators at the city region level.

## Structure of the Report




Section 2 considers the overall progress of the City Region with an introduction on demography in Section 3. The subsequent sections of the report examine the following key policy areas:

- ◆ economy;
- ◆ quality of life;
- ◆ environment;
- ◆ infrastructure;
- ◆ education and skills; and
- ◆ governance and civic participation.

Each of these subsequent sections includes a summary of progress against the related headline and high level indicators, together with an 'at a glance' table outlining progress against regional and national performance. The report includes a technical appendix at the end detailing the definitions used, sources of data and highlights any technical issues for the various indicators.

## Measuring Progress

Each indicator is measured against a baseline year (1998 or the earliest year possible otherwise). For some indicators no baseline is available, for example where an indicator has recently been introduced. The most recently available data (as of January 2010) is presented with an assessment of progress made since the baseline year. The following symbols are used to indicate the progress that has been made:

	A notable improvement has been observed
	A notable negative change has been observed
	Data shows insignificant or no change
No Trend	No time series data is available to measure change
n/a	Data is not available

## 2. OVERALL PROGRESS

The Leeds City Region economy is valued at £51.0 billion<sup>1</sup>; almost 60 per cent of the regional total. In 2007, its 2.9 million residents each contributed an average of £17,610 to the economy.




CO2 emissions per capita have fallen, with 7.5 tonnes per person produced<sup>2</sup> in 2007; this figure remains lower than both the regional and national averages.

The full impact of the economic downturn and subsequent recession is not yet apparent from the data. The first clear signs of decline in the housing market are however beginning to emerge. Although housing affordability remains an important barrier to demand in some places, there was a fall in the income to housing cost ratio between 2007 and 2008. In terms of supply, while there has been an overall increase in the number of new houses built on the baseline year, housing completions fell by nearly a full quarter between 2007/08 and 2008/09.

Improvements have been seen against all almost all education and skills related indicators; over a quarter of the working age population is now educated to NVQ Level 4 or above, and there has been a notable increase in the percentage of pupils attaining five or more GCSEs at grades A\*-C and a decrease in the percentage of the working age population without qualifications. Despite the improvements, the City Region remains lower than the national averages and the gap is growing.

Of the 35 regional high level indicators, data is available at city region level to measure progress against 21 of the indicators. Trend data is not available for 4 of the indicators, and data is not available for 10 indicators. The City Region is improving against 13 of the indicators, with no real change apparent in 2 and performance has worsened in 6 indicators. Although it is still too early to gauge the full impact of the recession from the indicators used, it is to be expected that the downturn will in due course significantly affect many of them.

**Table 1: Summary of Progress**

				No Trend	n/a	Total
Economy	2	2	-	-	2	6
Quality of life	3	-	2	1	2	8
Environment	2	-	-	2	3	7
Infrastructure	1	-	3	-	2	6
Education and skills	5	-	1	-	-	6
Governance and Civic Participation	-	-	-	1	1	2
Total	13	2	6	4	10	35

<sup>1</sup> Office for National Statistics Centre for Regional and Local Statistics, 2007

<sup>2</sup> Local and Regional CO2 Emissions Estimates for 2005-2007

The following table summarises the performance of Leeds City Region against each individual high level indicator.

**Table 2: Summary of Progress against High Level Indicators by Key Policy Area**

Productivity and Innovation	HL1	GVA per hour worked	n/a
	HL2	Business R&D investment as a % of GVA	☹️
	HL3	Investment by UK firms as a % of total GVA	n/a
Enterprise	HL4	Start of year VAT registered businesses per 10,000 population	😊
Employment and Incomes	HL5	Working age ILO employment rate	☹️
	HL6	Median weekly pay	😊
Health and Well Being	HL7	Average life expectancy at birth	😊
	HL8	Obesity prevalence amongst those aged 16+	n/a
Crime and Safety	HL9	Total recorded crime, all types, per 1,000 population	😊
	HL10	Total recorded violent crime against the person per 1,000 population	☹️
Culture	HL11	% of adults doing regular sport and active recreation	😊
	HL12	% of the population having done relevant activity (arts, museums, libraries, etc) in the past 12 months	No trend
Diversity and Equalities	HL13	% of areas in the most deprived 10% nationally	☹️
	HL14	% of workless households	n/a
Climate Change and Energy	HL15	Ecological footprint	No trend
	HL16	Renewably generated electricity as a % of total electricity consumed	n/a
Waste and Resources	HL17	% of total municipal waste sent to landfill	n/a
Biodiversity	HL18	% of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in favourable or recovering condition	😊
Quality of Local Environments	HL19	Combined Air quality indicator	😊
	HL20	% river length classified as fair or better (biological)	😊
	HL21	Regional Quality of Place index (urban renaissance)	n/a
Transport	HL22	Total vehicle traffic (car + taxi)	n/a
	HL23	% of journeys to work not by car/motorbike/taxi	☹️
Housing	HL24	House prices to earnings ratio	☹️
	HL25	Number of new homes completed	n/a

Planning and Land	HL26	% of new homes on previously developed land	☺
	HL27	% of properties at significant or moderate risk of flooding	No Trend
Education and Skills	HL28	% of pupils with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C including English and Maths	☺
	HL29	% of working age population without qualifications	☺
	HL30	% of working age population with NVQ Level 2+	☺
	HL31	% of working age population with NVQ Level 3+	☺
	HL32	% of working age population with NVQ Level 4+	☺
	HL33	% of employees receiving job related training in the past 13 weeks	☹
Communities and Participation	HL34	% of local authorities rated as good or excellent	No Trend
	HL35	% of population involved in 'civic affairs'	n/a

A comparison to the region can be assessed in 21 of the 35 high level indicators. Of the 21, Leeds City Region compares favourably in 9, is lower or worse than the region in only 1 and shows no notable difference to the region in the remaining 11, although as the City Region makes up nearly 60 per cent of the regional land area, population and economy this is to be expected.

**Table 3: Comparison to the Region**

	☺	☹	☹	n/a	Total
Economy	1	3	-	2	6
Quality of Life	2	2	1	3	8
Environment	1	3	-	3	7
Infrastructure	1	1	-	4	6
Education and Skills	3	3	-	-	6
Governance and Civic Participation	1	-	-	1	2
Total	9	12	1	13	35

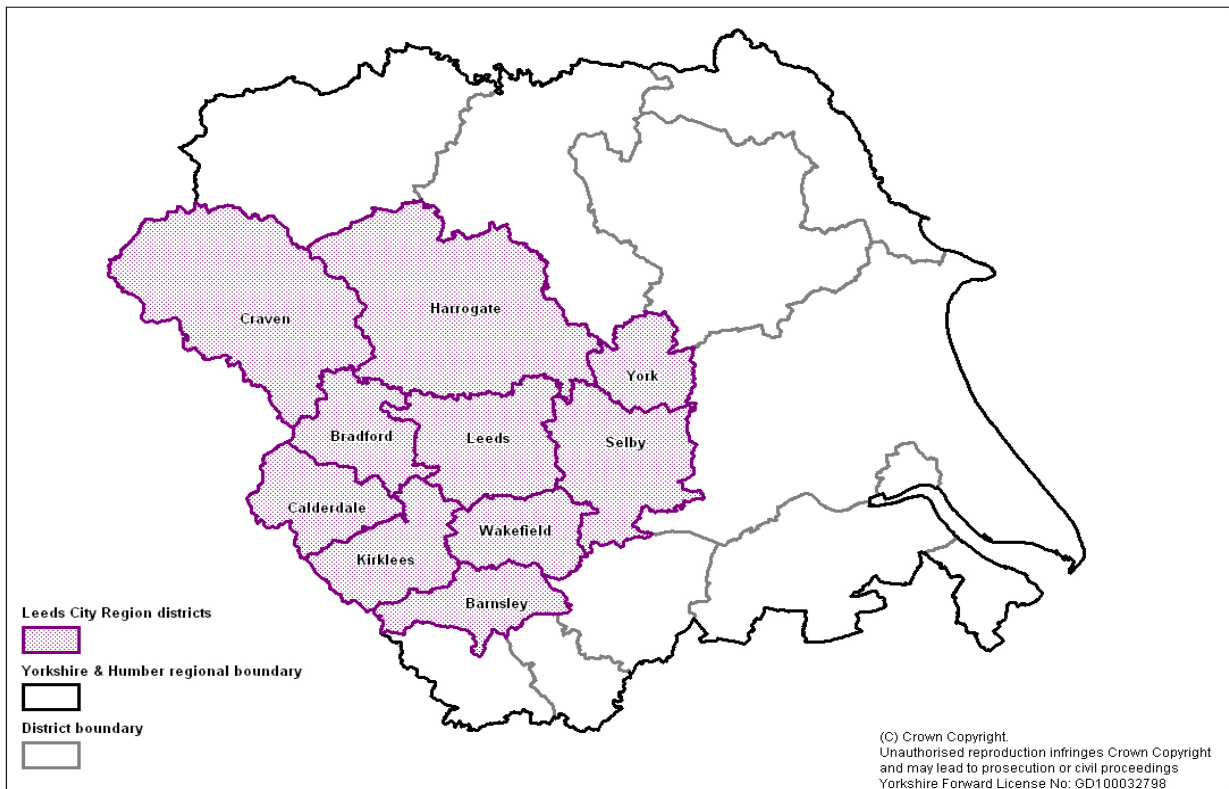
### 3. THE LEEDS CITY REGION

City regions are functional economic market areas, defined by travel to work / learn patterns, business sectors, and housing markets. City regions may differ from the standard sub regional boundaries which reflect administrative functions.

Leeds City Region includes the following Local Authority areas:-

- ◆ Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council;
- ◆ Bradford Metropolitan District Council;
- ◆ Calderdale Council;
- ◆ Craven District Council;
- ◆ Harrogate Borough Council;
- ◆ Kirklees Council;
- ◆ Leeds City Council;
- ◆ Selby District Council;
- ◆ Wakefield Council;
- ◆ City of York Council; and
- ◆ North Yorkshire County Council.

Figure 1: Map of Leeds City Region



Source: Yorkshire Futures, 2008

The Leeds City Region partnership was awarded pilot status as one of two forerunner city regions in the 2009 spring Budget and the Pilot programme was officially signed off by Ministers and Leaders in November.

Partners are now working together to design and deliver programmes that will minimise the impact of the downturn and accelerate the City Region's economic recovery. The Pilot seeks to deliver short term economic stimulus through a significant boost to GVA and jobs, as well as to support an accelerated economic recovery. The Agreement includes plans to secure devolved responsibilities and funding in the delivery of objectives in:

- ◆ housing and regeneration;
- ◆ innovation support;
- ◆ employment and skills provision; and
- ◆ transport.

## Demography

Estimates from ONS show that the population of the City Region increased by 5.7 per cent between 2001 and 2008, to reach nearly 3 million people; an increase greater than both the regional and national averages. Sub national population projections suggest that by 2030 this figure will exceed 3.5 million.<sup>3</sup> Although the City Region accounts for 56 per cent of the region's population, it covers only 37 per cent of its land area, leading to a high population density and which suggests that the potential agglomeration benefits are substantial. However, the diverse nature of the City Region geography is reflected in the differing population profile of the local authority areas. The urban centres of Leeds and Bradford have population densities almost three times the City Region average and together account for almost half of its population. In contrast, the predominantly rural area of Craven has a much smaller population density, in spite of a much greater land area.

**Table 4: Population Change and Density by Local Authority Area, 2001-2008**

	2008 population ('000s)	% change from 2001	% of regional population	Area (sq km)	Population Density (people per sq km)
England	51,446.2	4.0	-	130,281	395
Yorkshire and Humber	5,213.2	4.8	100.0	15,408	338
Leeds City Region	2,920.6	5.7	56.0	5,715	511
Barnsley	225.9	3.6	4.3	329	687
Bradford	501.7	6.6	9.6	366	1,371
Calderdale	201.8	4.9	3.9	364	554
Craven	56.2	4.7	1.1	1,177	48
Harrogate	160.5	5.9	3.1	1,308	123
Kirklees	403.9	3.8	7.7	409	988
Leeds	770.8	7.7	14.8	552	1,396
Selby	82.0	7.0	1.6	599	137
Wakefield	322.3	2.2	6.2	339	951
York	195.4	7.8	3.7	272	718

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 and 2008 Mid-Year Population Estimates

<sup>3</sup> Source: Office for National Statistics, Sub-national Population Projections 2006

The age profile of the City Region is however changing. The working age population<sup>4</sup> is now 62.9 per cent of the total and has increased significantly since 2001 (8.3 per cent). While the retirement age population has also increased (6.5 per cent), there has been a decline in the number of children aged 0 - 15 (-3.0 per cent)<sup>5</sup>. Although these trends are broadly reflected across the local authority areas within the City Region, there has been an increase in the total number of children in Bradford, whereas there were much larger increases in the retirement age populations of Craven, Harrogate and Selby. This has potential implications for the nature of service provision in each locality.

Some of the differences in the age profiles are linked to the ethnicity of the population. In 2007 approximately 15 per cent of the City Region population was Black, Minority or Ethnic (BME), a figure which rose to just under a quarter of the population in Bradford. Figures suggest that the proportion of children is much higher in BME communities than in white communities.

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<sup>4</sup> Age 16-59 Female / 16-64 Male.

<sup>5</sup> ONS mid year population estimates, 2008

## **4. ECONOMY**

This section measures a range of indicators covering economic growth, productivity, innovation, enterprise and income. Data is available to measure four of the six high level indicators. Much of the data provided in the following summary predates the economic downturn.

Following work undertaken by the Leeds City Region Research Forum and the Office for National Statistics, data is now available to measure: Part 'a' of the headline economic growth indicator (Total GVA); the proxy measure of GVA per head; and the high level indicator on business research and development expenditure. Trend data is not currently available for GVA based indicators.

### **Summary**

- ◆ The ONS Centre for Regional and Local Statistics estimates that in 2007 the value of the City Region economy was £51 billion, which equates to almost sixty per cent of the regional economy and over four per cent of the national economy.
- ◆ The favoured national measure of productivity is GVA per hour worked. Although this data set is not currently available at the city region level, it can be seen that the performance of the Yorkshire and Humber region relative to that of the country has declined since 1998.
- ◆ Data for the productivity proxy indicator of GVA per head shows however that each resident of the City Region contributed £17,610 to the economy in 2007, almost a thousand pounds more than the regional average, although falling some way short of a national average which is in excess of £20,000.
- ◆ The City Region has seen similar levels of investment into business research and development as the region (as a percentage of GVA), though lagging behind the national average. Levels of investment in R & D are unchanged from those seen in 2002.
- ◆ At the start of 2008, there were 352 businesses per 10,000 adults in the City Region, 33 more than at the start of 1998. Although the City Region outperforms the region in terms of business density, the gap with the national average has increased.
- ◆ In 2008, 73.6 per cent of the working age population were employed, a rate which has changed little since 1999 and is broadly similar to both the regional and national averages.
- ◆ Full time employees now earn on average (median) £454.40 per week, which remains below the national average of £495.20 per week.

Table 5: At a Glance – Economy

Indicator	Baseline Year	Latest Data Year	Leeds City Region				Yorkshire and Humber				England			
			Baseline	Latest Data	Change on Baseline	Progress	Baseline	Latest Data	Change on Baseline	Progress	Baseline	Latest Data	Change on Baseline	Progress
H 2a - Total GVA: (£billion)	1998	2007	-	51.0	-	-	57.6	87.4	+29.8 (+51.7%)	😊	782.0	1,247.7	+465.7 (+59.6%)	😊
H 2b - Total R-ISEW: (£million)	1998	2007	Data not available				30,900	43,263	+12,363 (+40.0%)	😊	446,016	578,247	+132,231 (+29.6%)	😊
HL1 - GVA per hour worked (Index UK = 100) (workplace basis)	1998	2008	Data not available				94.0	89.2	-4.8 (-5.1%)	😞	101.1	101.8	+0.7 (+0.7%)	😐
Proxy - GVA per head (£)	1998	2007	-	17,610	-	-	11,616	16,670	+5,054 (+43.5%)	😊	13,482	20,458	+6,976 (+51.7%)	😊
HL2 - Business R&D investment as a % of GVA	2002	2006	0.5	0.5	No Change	😐	0.5	0.5	No change	😐	1.4	1.4	No change	😐
HL3 - Investment by UK firms as a % of total GVA	1998	2006	Data not available				9.3	5.7	-3.6pp (-38.7%)	😞	9.1	5.9	-3.2pp (-35.2%)	😞
HL4 - Start of year VAT registered businesses per 10,000 adult population	1998	2008	319	352	+33 (+10.3%)	😊	314	345	+31 (+9.9%)	😊	367	419	+52 (+14.2%)	😊
Proxy - New Business Registration Rate	2004	2008	50.5	44.9	-5.6 (-11.1%)	😞	50.6	44.3	-6.2 (-12.5%)	😞	61.6	57.2	-4.4 (-7.1%)	😞
HL5 - Working Age ILO employment rate (%)	1999	2008	74.1	73.6	-0.5pp (-0.7%)	😐	72.6	73.0	+0.4pp (+0.6%)	😐	74.4	74.2	-0.2pp (-0.3%)	😐
HL6 - Median Weekly Pay (£): (full time workers, workplace based)	1998	2009	311.2	454.4	+143.2 (+46.0%)	😊	313.7	450.8	+137.1 (+43.7%)	😊	339.4	495.2	+155.8 (+45.9%)	😊

## 5. QUALITY OF LIFE

Individual measures of the quality of life are presented in this section encompassing a range of issues including health, crime, leisure and inclusion. Data is available to measure five of the eight high level indicators but is not available at city region level to measure the headline Quality of Life Index created by Yorkshire Futures.

### Summary

- ◆ Life expectancy has improved for both men and women, with men now expected to live to 77 and women 81. Although both have improved, the life expectancy of men has increased at a faster rate than for women, a trend which is also apparent both regionally and nationally.
- ◆ Although overall levels of recorded crime have fallen by over half the level seen in 2002/03 to 93<sup>6</sup>, the number of reported violent crimes against the person has increased to 15<sup>7</sup>, a trend which is broadly reflected across the region.<sup>8</sup>
- ◆ The number of adults taking part in regular sport and active recreation has increased and now exceeds both the regional and national averages, though it remains less than a quarter of the population.
- ◆ As the Index of Multiple Deprivation has not been updated since 2007, 17.2 per cent of Super Output Areas<sup>9</sup> in the City Region remain in the most deprived 10 per cent nationally. This was an increase on the percentage recorded in the 2004 Index.
- ◆ Although the percentage of the population on work related benefits has fallen on the baseline year of 2001, it remains higher than the national average. This does not however fully reflect the potential impact that redundancies sustained during the recession may have had as trend data shows that the percentage increased between 2008 and 2009.

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<sup>6</sup> Per 1,000 population

<sup>7</sup> Per 1,000 population

<sup>8</sup> Changes in the data may however be a result of changes to methodology in calculating this figure and should therefore be used with caution.

<sup>9</sup> Super Output Areas are small areas of a consistent size (Lower layer min. 1,000 and Middle layer min. 5,000 people)

**Table 6: At a Glance - Quality of Life**

Indicator	Year of Base line	Year of Current Data	Leeds City Region				Yorkshire and Humber				England			
			Baseline	Latest Data	Change on Baseline	Progress	Baseline	Latest Data	Change on Baseline	Progress	Baseline	Latest Data	Change on Baseline	Progress
H 1 - Quality of Life Index	2004	2008	Data not available				60.7	62.3	+1.6 (+2.6%)	😊	62.0	63.7	+1.7 (+2.7%)	😊
HL 7 - Life Expectancy: Average life expectancy at birth	1998/ 2000	2006/ 2008	74.7 (M)	77.1	+2.4 (+3.2%)	😊	74.7	77.1	+2.4 (+3.2%)	😊	75.4	77.9	+2.5 (+3.3%)	😊
			79.7 (F)	81.3	+1.6 (+2.0%)		79.7	81.3	+1.6 (+2.0%)		80.2	82.0	+1.8 (+2.2%)	
HL 8 - Public Health (obesity): Obesity prevalence amongst those aged 16+ (%)	1998	2007	Data not available				20.3	27.1	+6.8pp (+33.5%)	😞	19.2	24.1	+4.9pp (+25.5%)	😞
Proxy - Obesity Prevalence 16+ (%)	-	2003/ 2005	-	22.6	-	-	-	24.1	-	-	-	23.6	-	-
HL 9 - Total recorded crime: All types per 1000 population	2002/ 2003	2008/ 2009	140	93	-47 (-50.5%)	😊	136	94	-42 (-30.8%)	😊	113	86	-27 (-23.9%)	😊
HL 10 - Violent crime against the person: per 1000 population	2002/ 2003	2008/ 2009	14	15	+1 (+6.7%)	😞	14	16	+2 (+14.3%)	😞	16	16	No change	😐
HL 11 - Sport and active recreation: % of adults doing regular sport and active recreation	2006	2009	20.6	23.1	+2.5pp (+12.1%)	😊	20.1	22.0	+1.9pp (+9.5%)	😊	21.0	21.6	+0.6pp (+2.9%)	😊
HL 12 - Cultural Participation: % of the population having done relevant activity (arts, museums, libraries, etc) in the past 12 months*	-	2009	-	45.5	-	-	-	45.0	-	-	-	49.0	-	-
HL 13 - Deprivation: % of SOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally	2004	2007	16.6	17.2	+0.6pp (+3.6%)	😞	17.4	16.7	-0.7pp (-4.0%)	😊	Not Applicable			
HL 14 - Worklessness: % of working age people living in workless houses	1998	2009	Data not available				14.6	14.0	-0.6pp (-4.1%)	😊	12.4	12.3	-0.1pp (-0.8%)	😐
Proxy - % of population claiming work related benefits	2001	2009	14.2	13.4	-0.8pp (-5.6%)	😊	14.6	13.8	-0.8pp (-5.5%)	😊	12.8	12.8	No change	😐
Proxy - % of working age households that are workless	-	2008	-	15.7	-	-	-	16.4	-	-	-	11.2	-	-

\* Data is provisional

## **6. ENVIRONMENT**

Climate change and its effects are a globally recognised issue and the reduction of carbon emissions in particular is a key government target. This section therefore looks at a range of indicators that measure climate change and the quality of the local environment. Data is available to measure the headline climate change indicator and four of the seven high level indicators.

### **Summary**

- ◆ The level of carbon emissions has fallen to 7.5 tonnes per capita over the last three years and thus remains lower than the regional and national averages. This represents a five per cent drop in emissions since 2005 which is a higher rate than seen regionally or nationally.
- ◆ The ecological footprint of the City Region is 4.54 global hectares per capita. As there are currently only 1.8 global hectares of natural resources per person globally, each resident of the City Region is therefore using more than double the resources notionally available.
- ◆ The percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) that are in a favourable or recovering condition has more than doubled since 2003 and is now at over 90 per cent.
- ◆ Though the data has not been updated since 2005, there has been an improvement since the baseline in the percentage of local areas which are within the poorest air quality quintile. Although some caution should be used, this suggests there are fewer areas within the City Region that fall within the top 20 per cent with poor air quality.
- ◆ Water quality has improved, with 89.1 per cent of river length classified as fair or better. The Environment Agency is however phasing out the use of the General Quality Assessment in favour of a Water Framework Directive which provides a more stringent monitoring regime.

**Table 7: At a Glance – Environment**

Indicator	Baseline Year	Latest Data year	Leeds City Region				Yorkshire and Humber Region				England			
			Baseline	Latest Data	Change on Baseline	Progress	Baseline	Latest Data	Change on Baseline	Progress	Baseline	Latest Data	Change on Baseline	Progress
<b>H 3 - Climate Change (Emissions) – Total CO2 emissions (tonnes per capita)</b>	2005	2007	7.9	7.5	-0.4 (-5.1%)	😊	10.2	9.9	-0.3 (-2.9%)	😊	8.5	8.3	-0.2 (-2.4%)	😊
<b>HL 15 - Ecological footprint – global hectares per capita*</b>	-	2006	-	4.54	-	-	-	4.54	-	-	-	4.64	-	-
<b>HL 16 - Renewable energy capacity as a % of electricity consumed</b>	2003	2008	Data not available				2.8	5.7	+2.9 (103.6%)	😊	2.5	4.0	+1.5 (+60%)	😊
<b>HL 17 - % of total municipal waste sent to landfill</b>	2000/2001	2008/2009	Data not available				84.0	55.7	-28.3pp (-33.7%)	😊	79.0	50.0	-29.0pp (-36.7%)	😊
<b>HL 18 - % of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition</b>	2003	2009	44.7	91.0	+46.3pp (+103.6%)	😊	43.6	89.1	+45.5pp (+104.4%)	😊	56.9	88.0	+31.1pp (+54.7%)	😊
<b>HL 19 - % of Local Areas in the poorest air quality quintile (combined air quality indicator)</b>	2001	2005	20.2	11.6	-8.6pp (-42.6%)	😊	20.5	11.5	-9.0pp (-43.9%)	😊	Not Applicable			
<b>HL 20 - % of river length classified as fair or better, biological</b>	1995	2008	82.0	89.1	+7.1pp (+8.7%)	😊	83.4	89.8	+6.4pp (7.7%)	😊	92.5	94.6	+2.1pp (+2.3%)	😊
<b>HL 21 - Quality of Place: Regional quality of place index (Urban Renaissance)</b>	2003	2008	Data not available				1.00	1.07	+0.07 (+7.0%)	😊	1.00	1.07	+0.07 (+7.0%)	😊

\* The figure quoted is for the United Kingdom

## **7. INFRASTRUCTURE**

This section considers a range of indicators covering transport, planning and housing. Data is available to measure four of the six high level indicators. The data presented here is starting to indicate the impact of the economic downturn and how it may have affected the housing market in particular.

### **Summary**

- ◆ Although data is not currently available to measure total vehicle traffic at the city region level, the indicator has increased regionally by 4.6 billion kilometres in the last ten years.
- ◆ Data is now available to measure the percentage of journeys to work which are not undertaken by car, motorcycle or taxi. This indicator shows a negative change between 2006 and 2008 meaning that a growing proportion of commuting is via private vehicular transport.
- ◆ Housing affordability remains an issue for the City Region with property now valued at 6.9 times the average lower quartile income. Although the ratio is twice the baseline level, it did fall between 2007 and 2008, and this was due to falling house prices.
- ◆ The most recent data available to measure the number of housing completions are taken from the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)<sup>10</sup>. While the figures indicate an overall increase in the annual number of completions on the baseline year of 2003/04, the number of new homes being built fell substantially between 2007/08 and 2008/09. Over two thirds of the properties built in the region were located in the City Region.
- ◆ The percentage of homes being built on previously developed land in the City Region has more than doubled since the baseline year<sup>11</sup> and this now matches the national average.

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<sup>10</sup> The monitoring report for the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy

<sup>11</sup> 3 year average 1997/2000

**Table 8: At a Glance – Infrastructure**

Indicator	Baseline Year	Latest Data year	Leeds City Region				Yorkshire and Humber Region				England			
			Baseline	Latest Data	Change on Baseline	Progress	Baseline	Latest Data	Change on Baseline	Progress	Baseline	Latest Data	Change on Baseline	Progress
HL 22 - Total Vehicle Traffic: Billion Km Per Year	1998	2008	Data not available				38.0	42.6	+4.6 (+12.1%)	☹	395.1	436.3	+41.2 (+10.4%)	☹
HL 23 - % Journeys To Work Not By Car/Motorbike/Taxi*	2006	2008	27	26	-1pp (-3.7%)	☹	26	26	No Change	☺	28	29	+1pp (+3.6%)	☺
HL 24 - House Prices To Earnings Ratio (Lower Quartiles)**	1998	2008	3.4	6.9	+3.5 (+102.9%)	☹	3.1	6.1	+3.0 (+96.8%)	☹	3.7	7.0	+3.3 (+89.2%)	☹
HL 25 - Number Of New Homes Completed	1998/ 1999	2008/ 2009	Data not available				13,083	11,480	-1,558 (-11.9%)	☹	140,708	133,830	-6,878 (-4.9%)	☹
Proxy - Number of New Homes Completed	2003/ 2004	2008/ 2009	9,312	10,168	+856 (+9.2%)	☺	14,900	15,629	+729 (+4.9%)	☺	Data not available			
HL 26 - % Of New Homes On Previously Developed Land**	1997/ 2000	2005/ 2008	49	75	+26pp (+53.1%)	☺	52	74	+22pp (+42.3%)	☺	56	75	+19pp (+33.9%)	☺
HL 27 - % of Properties At Significant Or Moderate Risk Of Flooding	-	2008	-	4.6	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	4.7	-	-

\* Data used for England is for the United Kingdom

\*\* Figures for LCR are an average of LAD figures and not weighted therefore not directly comparable to those for Yorkshire and Humber and England

## **8. EDUCATION AND SKILLS**

The City Region is in the process of establishing an Leeds City Region Employment and Skills Board (ESB), as part of the wider Forerunner Programme. The establishment of the ESB will seek to mark a step change in the way priorities are set for investment in skills and employment programmes across the City Region. The new Board will work closely with local partnerships, employers, the skills funding agencies and other partners. The Board will be employer led, to take advantage of the expertise business has including identifying key skills gaps which constrain sustained economic growth.

The high level indicators presented in this section focus primarily on qualifications and training. Data is available to measure all the indicators.

### **Summary**

- ◆ The percentage of pupils with five or more GCSEs at A\* to C<sup>12</sup> increased for the fourth consecutive year on the baseline to reach just under half of all pupils. Although higher than the regional figure, it did not increase as significantly.
- ◆ The level of basic skills has improved in the City Region, with 13.1 per cent of the working age population now without qualifications.
- ◆ Improvements were seen at all NVQ levels, i.e. levels 2, 3 and 4; over a quarter of the working age population now qualified to Level 4 or above. The City Region remains above the regional average at all levels, but lags behind all the national averages.
- ◆ Levels of workforce training have however fallen for the third consecutive annual drop in the figures. The economic downturn may continue to impact on this measure.

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<sup>12</sup> Including Maths and English

**Table 9: At a Glance – Education and Skills**

Indicator	Base line year	Latest Data Year	Leeds City Region				Yorkshire and Humber				England			
			Baseline	Latest Data	Change on Baseline	Progress	Baseline	Latest Data	Change on Baseline	Progress	Baseline	Latest Data	Change on Baseline	Progress
<b>HL 28 - GCSEs:</b> Percentage of pupils with 5 or more GCSEs (A* - C) including English and Mathematics	2004/ 2005	2008/ 2009	41.4	48.2	+6.8pp (+16.4%)	😊	39.1	47.3	+8.2pp (+21.0%)	😊	44.9	49.8	+4.9pp (+6.0%)	😊
<b>HL 29 - Basic Skills:</b> Percentage of working age population without qualifications	1999	2008	16.8	13.1	-3.7pp (-22.0%)	😊	18.0	13.4	-4.6pp (-25.6%)	😊	16.5	12.3	-4.2pp (-25.5%)	😊
<b>HL 30 - Standard Level Skills:</b> Percentage of working age population with NVQ Level 2+	1999	2008	57.7	63.2	+5.5pp (+9.5%)	😊	56.0	62.9	+6.9pp (+12.3%)	😊	57.7	64.6	+6.9pp (+12.0%)	😊
<b>HL 31 - Intermediate Level Skills:</b> Percentage of working age population with NVQ Level 3+	1999	2008	39.7	45.2	+5.5pp (+13.9%)	😊	37.3	44.2	+6.9pp (+13.4%)	😊	39.1	46.5	+7.4pp (+18.9%)	😊
<b>HL 32 - Higher Level Skills:</b> Percentage of working age population with NVQ Level 4+	1999	2008	21.3	26.1	+4.8pp (+22.58%)	😊	19.5	25.0	+5.5pp (+28.2%)	😊	22.4	28.7	+6.3pp (+28.1%)	😊
<b>HL 33 - Workforce Training</b> Percentage receiving job related training in the last thirteen weeks	2001	2008	23.6	19.5	-4.1pp (-17.4%)	😞	23.0	19.4	-3.6pp (-15.7%)	😞	23.0	20.0	-3.0pp (-13.0%)	😞

## **9. GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC PARTICIPATION**

In 2009 the Government changed the way it measured the quality of public services introducing the Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA) to rate all public bodies.

Data is not available at city region level to measure the percentage of the population involved in civic affairs, the percentage of households is therefore used as a proxy.

### **Summary**

- ◆ Figures released by The Audit Commission in 2009 show that 40 per cent of the local authorities within the City Region were rated as either performing well or excellently. Although similar to the regional average, this figure falls far short of the national average of 56 per cent.
- ◆ Acxiom National Lifestyle Survey data shows that 17.2 per cent of households within the City Region are now involved in civic affairs. While this figure is higher than the regional average, it has not increased as quickly and both remain lower than the national average. The data shows that there was however a greater increase between 2008 and 2009 than seen previously, which may be an indication of greater public interest in civic affairs during the economic downturn.

**Table 10: At a Glance – Governance and Civic Participation**

Indicator	Base line year	Latest Data Year	Leeds City Region				Yorkshire and Humber				England			
			Baseline	Latest Data	Change on Baseline	Progress	Baseline	Latest Data	Change on Baseline	Progress	Baseline	Latest Data	Change on Baseline	Progress
<b>HL 34 - Public Services:</b> % of LAs rated as performing well or excellently (CAA)	-	2009	-	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.4	-	-
<b>HL 35 - Civic Participation:</b> % of population involved in civic affairs	2001	2008/ 2009	Data not available				34	38	+4pp (+11.8%)	😊	39	38	-1pp (-2.6%)	😞
<b>Proxy</b> - % of households involved in Civic Affairs*	2005	2009	11.3	17.2	+5.4pp (+47.8%)	😊	11.2	16.8	+5.6pp (+50.0%)	😊	12.9	19.2	+6.3pp (+48.8%)	😊

\* Data presented is for the United Kingdom rather than England

**Table 11: Comprehensive Area Assessment Results by Local Authority, 2009**

	Score for Managing Performance	Score for Managing Resources	Overall Score	Overall performance
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	3	3	3	Performs Well
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council	2	2	2	Performs Adequately
Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council	2	2	2	Performs Adequately
Craven District Council	2	1	1	Performs Poorly
Harrogate Borough Council	3	2	3	Performs Well
Kirklees Metropolitan Council	2	2	2	Performs Adequately
Leeds City Council	2	3	2	Performs Adequately
Selby District Council	3	3	3	Performs Well
City of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council	3	2	3	Performs Well
City of York Council	3	2	2	Performs Adequately

Source: The Audit Commission, 2009

## 10. TECHNICAL APPENDIX

The following tables explain any issues with the indicators used in the report and give their sources of data.

**Table 12: Headline Indicators**

Indicator	Key Policy Area	Source/Notes
H1	<b>Quality of Life</b> (Quality of Life Index)	Yorkshire Futures, 2009
		Figures for quality of life are taken from the Yorkshire Futures Quality of Life Index (available to download from the following link <a href="http://www.yorkshirefutures.com/progress-region">http://www.yorkshirefutures.com/progress-region</a> ), which uses a wide variety of measures to produce an index comparing quality of life in the UK. Data is not currently available at the city region level.
H2a	<b>Economic Growth</b> (Total Gross Value Added)	For national and regional figures: Office of National Statistics, Regional Accounts, 2009
		For Leeds City Region: Office for National Statistics, Centre for Regional and Local Statistics. Figures produced for the City Region are comparable to those nationally produced. It is hoped that trend data will be available in the coming months.
H2b	<b>Economic Growth</b> (Index of Sustainable Well Being)	New Economics Foundation, 2007
		Data is not available below the regional level and currently no proxy indicator is available
H3	<b>Climate Change</b> (CO2 emissions per capita)	'Local and Regional CO2 Emissions Estimates for 2005-2007', produced by AEA for Defra (Revised release 06/11/2009)

**Table 13: High level Indicators**

Indicator	Source/Notes
HL1	Employment Earnings & Innovation Division, Office for National Statistics
	This measure is an index where UK=100. This means that changes to the baseline represent changes relative to how the UK as a whole is performing. A fall in the figures therefore represents a widening of the gap rather than negative growth. Data is not however available at sub regional level. GVA per head is used as a proxy.
Proxy	GVA per head ONS, Centre for Regional and Local Statistics and Nomis Mid Year Population Estimates
HL2	Business R&D investment as a % of GVA Business Enterprise R&D Survey and Regional Accounts, Office for National Statistics
HL3	Investment by UK firms as a % of total GVA Annual Business Inquiry & Regional Accounts, Office for National Statistics
HL4	Nomis, VAT Registrations and Stocks
	Data is no longer being produced. This indicator is to be replaced by the Business Registration Rate
Proxy	ONS Business Demography
	Number of new VAT or PAYE registered businesses by the adult population
HL5	Nomis, Labour Force Survey, Annual Population Survey
	Figures presented are for the period January to December for each year.

<b>HL6</b>	Median weekly pay (full time workers, workplace based)	Office for National Statistics, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
<b>HL7</b>	Average life expectancy at birth	Office for National Statistics
<b>HL8</b>	Obesity prevalence amongst those aged 16+	Compendium of Health Indicators, Health Survey for England 2008
<b>Proxy</b>	Obesity prevalence amongst those aged 16+	Neighbourhood Statistics, Healthy Lifestyle Behaviours Model Based Estimates of 2003-2005
<b>HL9</b>	Total recorded crime	Local Authority Level Police Recorded Crime, Home Office 2009
<b>HL10</b>	Total recorded violent crime against the person per 1,000 population	Local Authority Level Police Recorded Crime, Home Office 2009
		Changes were made to the methodology for reporting crime statistics between 2005/06 and 2006/07. Some changes in the data may therefore be a result of these changes.
<b>HL11</b>	Percentage of adults doing regular sport and active recreation	Active People Survey, Sport England
<b>HL12</b>	Percentage of the population having done relevant activity (arts, museums, libraries, etc) in the past 12 months	Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2010
		Data was only previously collected at regional and national level. From 2008 it has also been collected on a local authority level, with 2008 data calculated to form baseline. This means that the 2009 data is the first year of data available for this measure. The figure presented is an average of the scores recorded for NIs 9, 10 and eleven.
<b>HL13</b>	Percentage of areas in the most deprived 10% nationally	Department for Communities and Local Government, Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2004, 2007
<b>HL14</b>	Percentage of working age people living in workless households	Nomis, Annual Population Survey 2009
<b>Proxy</b>	Percentage of population claiming work related benefits	Nomis, Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study
		Work related benefits are: Job Seekers Allowance; ESA and incapacity benefits; Lone Parents and Other Work related benefits. Rate used is the proportion of the working age population. Data presented is for August each year, using a 4 quarter rolled average. Data for Leeds City Region is aggregated from local authority level data.
<b>Proxy</b>	Percentage of working age households that are workless	APS Household data sets
		A workless household is defined as one that includes at least one person of working age and no one aged 16 and over is in employment. Data for Leeds City Region is aggregated from local authority level data. There are issues with how robust the data is at LA level and should therefore be used with caution.
<b>HL15</b>	Ecological footprint - global hectares per capita	Stockholm Environment Institute, Biology Department, University of York, Footprint Results from BRIO model, October 2009.
<b>HL16</b>	Renewable energy - renewable generated electricity as a % of electricity consumed	Department for Energy and Climate Change / RESTATS, 2009
		This indicator uses electricity consumption figures (GWh) from DECCs Regional Energy Consumption Statistics. It also uses renewable energy statistics (GWh generated from renewables) from the RESTATS website which are collected by surveys. This indicator can only be calculated on a national and regional level.

<b>HL17</b>	Percentage of total municipal waste sent to landfill	Defra Waste Statistics
		Data is not available at city region level due to the administrative arrangements for waste collection. Data is not available for Craven, Harrogate and Selby as waste disposal is the responsibility of the upper tier authority, in this case North Yorkshire County Council. Data for individual local authorities is not therefore available.
<b>HL18</b>	Percentage of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition	Natural England
<b>HL19</b>	Percentage of Local Areas within the Poorest Air Quality Quintile	Neighbourhood Statistics / Staffordshire University
<b>HL20</b>	Percentage river length classified as fair or better (biological)	Environment Agency, General Quality Assessment
		How water quality is monitored is changing from the General Quality Assessment (GQA), to the Water Framework Directive (WFD), a stricter monitoring framework.
<b>HL21</b>	Regional Quality of Place index (urban renaissance)	Yorkshire Forward
		Data is not available at city region level. No proxy is currently available
<b>HL22</b>	Total vehicle traffic (car + taxi), billion km per year	Road Traffic Statistics, Department for Transport
		Data is not available for the City Region as data is presented for North Yorkshire and not the individual local authorities within it. No proxy is currently available
<b>HL23</b>	Percentage of journeys to work not by car/motorbike/taxi	Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey
<b>HL24</b>	House prices to earnings ratio (lower quartiles)	Department for Communities and Local Government
		Data presented for Leeds City Region is an average of local authority level figures and therefore not directly comparable with other figures presented
<b>HL25</b>	Number of new homes completed	Department for Communities and Local Government
<b>Proxy</b>	Number of new homes completed	Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy: Annual Monitoring Report, 2008/09
<b>HL26</b>	Percentage of new homes on previously developed land	Department for Communities and Local Government
<b>HL27</b>	Percentage of homes at significant or moderate risk of flooding	National Flood Risk Assessment, Environment Agency, 2009
		The risk categories used are those applied by insurance companies, and take into account factors including the location, type and condition of flood defences, and the chance that they could over-top or fail in a range of flood conditions. Properties are rated as at 'significant' risk when there is a greater than 1.3% estimated annual probability of flooding, and at moderate risk between 0.5% and 1.3%. Low risk applies to properties within a flood plain but with an estimated probability of flooding of 0.5% or less. This indicator is based on combining the % of properties at 'moderate' and at 'significant' risk of flooding. It does not include properties at risk from surface water flooding.
<b>HL28</b>	Percentage of pupils with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C including English & Maths	DCSF: GCSE and Equivalent Results for Young People in England 2008/09 (Revised)
<b>HL29</b>	Percentage of working age population without qualifications	ONS, Nomis, Labour Force Survey and Annual Population Survey

<b>HL30</b>	Percentage of working age population with NVQ Level 2+	ONS, Nomis, Labour Force Survey and Annual Population Survey
<b>HL31</b>	Percentage of working age population with NVQ Level 3+	ONS, Nomis, Labour Force Survey and Annual Population Survey
<b>HL32</b>	Percentage of working age population with NVQ Level 4+	ONS, Nomis, Labour Force Survey and Annual Population Survey
<b>HL33</b>	Percentage receiving job related training in the past 13 weeks	ONS, Nomis, Labour Force Survey and Annual Population Survey
<b>HL34</b>	Percentage of local authorities rated as performing well or excellently	The Audit Commission, 2009.
		<p>In April 2007, the Government commissioned a new inspection system for local services to replace the Comprehensive Area Assessment system (CPA). This new system is called the Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA). The CAA was introduced in April 2009 and the first set of results published in December 2009. CAA comprises two elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ an area assessment, which look at how well local public services are delivering better results for local people on local priorities - such as health, economic prospects and community safety - and how likely they are to improve in the future. The inspectorates use red flags to highlight issues of significant concern and green flags to highlight exceptional success and innovation from which others can learn;</li> <li>◆ Organisational assessments, which for councils and fire and rescue authorities will be undertaken jointly by the local public service inspectorates. These deliver scores for use of resources (looking at how the individual public bodies deliver value for money in the use of their resources) and managing performance themes. Together these give a combined single score for organisational effectiveness. Efficiency and value for money are key at a time of increasingly constrained public resources.</li> </ul>
<b>HL35</b>	Percentage of population involved in 'civic affairs'	The Citizenship Survey, DCLG
<b>Proxy</b>	Percentage of households involved in 'civic affairs'	Acxiom, National Lifestyle Survey, 2010. Acxiom UK Ltd, 2010. All rights to the data contained in Table 10 belong to Acxiom UK Ltd and may not be used or reproduced without the express permission of Acxiom UK Ltd.