

3 Introduction and profile of sample

A survey of residents in the seven most disadvantaged wards in Leeds was conducted on behalf of Leeds City Council. The purpose of the survey was to make an assessment of the need for a Community Development Finance Initiative. A total of 410 respondents were interviewed across the seven wards as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3-1: Distribution of sample

	Number	Percentage
Burmantofts	50	12%
City & Holbeck	108	26%
Harehills	87	21%
Hunslet	10	2%
Richmond Hill	65	16%
Seacroft	30	7%
University	60	15%
Base: complete sample	410	100

See Appendices A, B, & C for further information. Throughout the report the term Asian is used to include all those who have ethnic connections with that continent. Although there are considerable differences between the various ethnic groups the indicator has been used for statistical purposes.

3.1 Tenure

Overall, a quarter of the sample (26%) were owner occupiers, with 8% of the sample owning their property outright. Half the sample rented from the local authority (52%), 14% rented from a housing association and 17% from a private landlord (Table 3.2). People in households where no-one was working were more likely than average to live in social housing.

Table 3-2: Tenure of sample

	Total %	Working household %	Workless Household %
Owned outright	18	34	4
Being bought on a mortgage	8	10	6
Rented from local authority	52	39	64
Rented from Housing Assn	4	3	6
Rented from private landlord	17	14	19
Other/not sure	*	-	1
Base: complete sample	410	194	216

Asian respondents were far more likely (64%) than White respondents to be owner occupiers (22%). A total of 16% of Asian respondents were council tenants compared to 58% of White respondents (Table 3.3).

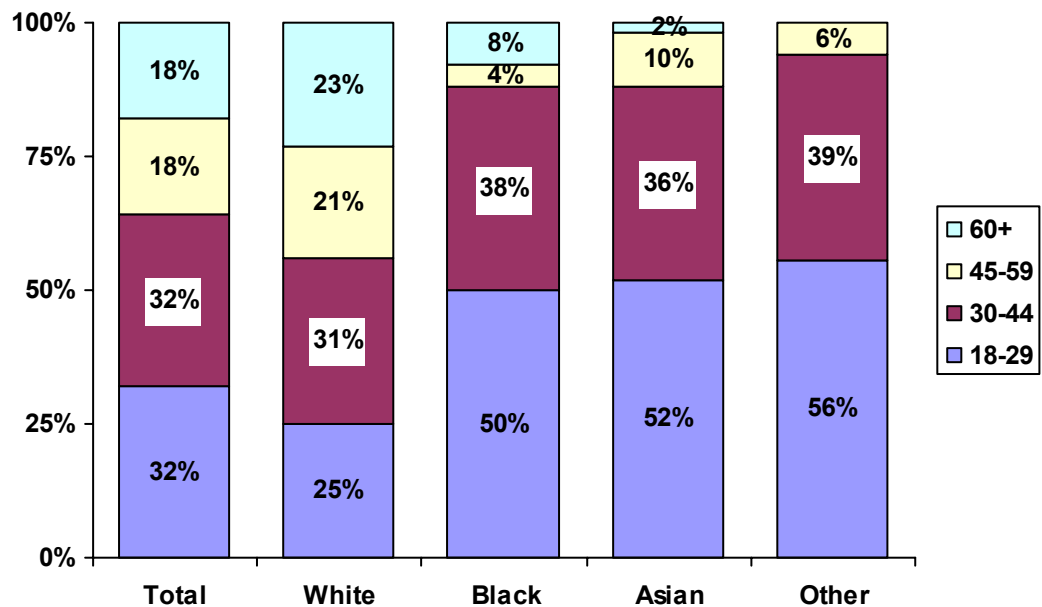
Table 3-3: Tenure by ethnic origin

	Total %	White %	Black %	Asian %	Other %
Owned with mortgage	18	15	-	43	6
Owned outright	8	6	8	21	-
Rented local authority	52	59	50	16	61
Rented Housing Assn	4	4	8	5	6
Rented private landlord	17	15	35	16	28
Other / not sure	*	*	-	-	-
Base: complete sample	410	308	26	58	18

3.2 Gender, age, and ethnic origin

Just over half the sample (52%) were women. The age profile of the sample reflects that of the area as a whole. On average White respondents were older than Black and ethnic minority respondents (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3-1: Age profile by ethnic origin



Base: complete sample (410)

The majority of respondents were White British (75%). Overall, 14% were Asian, 6% Black and 4% from another ethnic group (Table 3.4).

Table 3-4: Ethnic profile of sample

	Number	Percentage
White British	306	75%
White Irish	2	*
Other White	1	*
Mixed race	4	1%
Asian – Indian	4	1%
Asian – Pakistani	34	8%
Asian – Bangladeshi	16	4%
Other Asian	4	1%
Black – African	16	4%
Black – Caribbean	5	1%
Any other Black background	5	1%
Other	13	3%
Base: complete sample	410	100

3.3 Household composition

Almost half the sample households (46%) had children aged 18 or under (Table 3.5). One in five households (22%) had children under 5, 22% children aged 5-10, 22% had children aged 11-16 and 4% children aged 16-17. Respondents living in privately rented accommodation were slightly less likely than owner-occupiers or social housing tenants to have children. Asian households (72%) were the most likely to have children aged under 18.

Table 3-5: Children in household by tenure

	Total	Owner occupier	Social Housing	Rented privately
	%	%	%	%
Has children under 5	22	22	23	20
Has children 5-10	22	25	23	16
Has children aged 11-16	22	23	22	19
Has children aged 16-17	4	8	4	-
No children under 18	54	54	52	61
Base: complete sample	410	106	232	70

Note: totals sum to more than 100% as people have children in more than one age category

A total of 16% of the sample were lone parents with at least one child aged 16 or under (Table 3.6). A quarter of households (25%) were people living alone, with 31% of those

interviewed in privately rented property living alone. Another quarter of households (26%) comprised two people, 19% three people and 7% of households six or more people. One in five of respondents in social housing were lone parents.

Table 3-6: Household type by tenure

	Total %	Owner occupier %	Social Housing %	Rented private %
One adult under 60	16	4	20	21
One adult aged 60 or over	9	6	11	10
Two adults both under 60	13	16	11	17
Two adults at least one over 60	8	13	6	6
Three or more adults aged 16 or over	9	15	6	7
Lone parent at least one child under 16	16	6	21	13
Couple with at least one child under 16	22	33	19	17
Extended family with children	3	3	3	6
Other	0	-	0	1
Family, respondent is child	3	5	3	1
Base: complete sample	410	106	232	70

A total of 22% of respondents said that they had a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity with 15% of respondents saying someone else in their household had a disability (Table 3.7). The proportion of respondents reporting a disability increased with age from 8% of those aged 30 or under to 17% of those aged 31-44, 36% of those aged 45-59 and 39% of those aged 60 or over.

Table 3-7: Longstanding illness, disability or infirmity by age of respondent

	Total %	Under 30 %	31-44 %	45-59 %	60+ %
Self – yes	22	8	17	36	39
Other in household - yes	15	9	14	22	22
Self or other	31	17	27	50	47
Base: complete sample	410	131	133	72	74

3.4 Time in area

There is a mobile element to the population, with 12% of respondents having lived in their area for under a year and 10% for 1-2 years (Table 3.8). However, 37% of respondents have lived in their area for more than 20 years. A slightly higher proportion had been in their home for under a year (18%) with 14% having lived in their current home for 1-2 years. A total of 19% had lived in their current home for more than 20 years.

Table 3-8: Time in area and time in current home

	Time in area %	Time in current home %
Under a year	12	18
1-2 years	10	14
>2 and <5 years	12	21
5-10 years	11	14
11-20 years	18	13
20+ years	37	19
Base: complete sample	410	410

3.5 Income and poverty

Worklessness (includes inactivity, although these concepts do not completely overlap): There was no-one in paid employment (or self employment) in 52% of the households surveyed (Table 2.9). There was no-one working in 82% of lone parent households. By contrast this figure was 30% for households comprising a couple with children. Excluding pensioner households, 44% of households were workless. This is higher than the national average (20% classified as inactive in 2003, Labour Force Survey).

A higher proportion of Asian respondents lived in households where at least one household member was working. This reflects the fact that there are very few pensioner only households in the Asian community and a smaller proportion of lone parents.

Table 3-9: Worklessness: proportion of households where no-one is working

	Base	Percentage of households where no-one is working %
Total	(410)	52
Owner occupiers	(106)	18
Social housing	(232)	65
Privately rented	(70)	59
Under 30	(131)	40
31-44	(133)	47
45-59	(72)	43
60+	(74)	80
Lone parent	(65)	82
Couples with children	(90)	30
White	(308)	57
Black	(26)	54
Asian	(58)	22
Other ethnic group	(18)	56
Disabled or infirm person in household	(129)	68

Income: The survey asked respondents to give their income and 292 did so. These figures need to be treated with caution as people may have given their own income rather than the household income. A higher proportion of working respondents refused to give their income, suggesting that those at the higher end of the income spectrum were more likely to refuse this information. Some of the ‘not sure’ responses came from households where the respondents was not the householder and they did not know their parents’ income or cases a group of adults shared accommodation.

In general incomes were low. Of those who gave a figure, only 5% of respondents said they had a household income of greater than £480 per week (equivalent to £25,000). Only 18% had an income above £300 pw (£15,000 pa). A total of 67% of those giving a figure had an income of below £200 pw and a third (35%) had an income of below £120 pw. However, the true income spread will not be as low as this as a high proportion of those refusing to give this information were in employment. However, the proportion of respondents in receipt of welfare benefits indicates that incomes are low. Not surprisingly, social housing tenants had lower incomes than owner-occupiers. Tenants in privately rented accommodation also had lower incomes than owner-occupiers (Table 3-10).

Table 3-10: Weekly household income by tenure

	Total %	Owner occupier %	Social Housing %	Rented private %
Under £60	8	3	9	9
£60-£119	27	10	31	31
£120-£199	33	23	38	27
£200-£299	14	20	11	16
£300-£479	13	30	10	7
£480+	5	13	1	9
Base: those giving a figure	292	60	175	55

These incomes are far below the national average. The Family Expenditure Survey for 1999/2000 (ONS) gives an average gross income of £482 pw and an average disposable income of £392 per week. It is not possible to calculate an average income for this survey as respondents were asked to put their income into ranges but it is clear from Table 2.10 that almost all respondents had a weekly income below the national average. In this study almost all tenants in social housing (local authority and housing associations) had an income of below £300 per week compared to a national average of 40%. The comparable figure for owner-occupiers was 50%.

Receipt of benefits: Just over a quarter of respondents (26%) said they did not receive any of the benefits listed. It must be remembered that this survey targeted areas where there was a high level of receipt of income support.

A total of 45% of the sample received housing benefit and 46% Council Tax benefit (Table 3.11). More than half the social housing tenants received housing benefit (58%) with 54% of those in privately rented accommodation receiving this benefit. 18% of respondents said someone in their household received a disability or invalidity benefit. Another 8% of households received Job Seekers Allowance and 31% income support (this figure includes pension credit).

The low wages received is demonstrated by the fact that 11% of respondent households and 24% of working households received the Working Tax Credit. This rose to 46% of households where someone was working and there were children aged under 18. Furthermore, Asian households where someone was working were more likely than White households to be receiving Working Tax Credit.

Table 3-11: Receipt of benefits by tenure

	Total	Owner occupier	Social Housing	Rented private
Housing benefit	45	7	59	54
Council tax benefit	46	17	57	50
Job Seekers Allowance	8	-	10	13
Income support	31	9	41	33
Invalidity/incapacity benefit	18	13	20	16
Working Tax Credit	11	22	8	7
Disability tax credit	1	2	2	-
Other - specify	2	2	3	-
None of these	26	44	16	31
Don't know / not sure	7	8	6	6
Base: complete sample	410	106	232	70

Note: columns sum to more than 100% as people might be in receipt of more than one benefit.

Free school meals: More than half of respondents (54%) who had children in the household aged between 5 and 16 said they were eligible for free school meals, ranging from 22% of owner occupiers to 66% of social housing. This equates to 19% of all households.

Employment status: One in five respondents (21%) were working full-time and 11% part-time. A total of 11% of respondents were unemployed and available for work. 17% were retired, 22% looking after their home and 12% were sick or disabled.

There was a wide range of occupations, with 10% of respondents or their partners having someone working in a managerial (mainly retail management), professional or technical occupation. However, many respondents or their partners who were in employment had fairly low skill and low paid occupations such as cleaning (25 people), working in a warehouse (10 people), waiter or bar staff (11 people), driving (9 people), care assistant (7 people) or taxi driver (5 people).

A total of 13% of respondents or their partners had a skilled manual occupation; 21% had personal or protective service occupations such as school meals assistants, restaurant/bar work or care assistants; 9% had sales occupations, 13% factory, machine minding or driving occupations and 21% unskilled occupations.

Table 3-12: Occupational grouping

	Self %	Partner %
SOC1 Managers and administrators	2	2
SOC2 Professional	3	2
SOC3 Associate technical and professional	6	6
SOC4 Clerical	17	11
SOC5 Skilled manual	9	10
SOC6 Personal and protective services	19	23
SOC7 Sales occupations	12	6
SOC8 Plant and machine minders, drivers	13	11
SOC9 Other unskilled	18	24
Base: in employment	134	105

Car ownership: Car ownership was low in the sample (Table 3.13). Two thirds of the households sampled (68%) did not have a car, far lower than the national average. The figure for Leeds as a whole is 34%. Just over a quarter of households (27%) surveyed had one car and 5% two cars or more cars. Owner-occupiers were more likely to own a car than those who rent their property. Three quarters of households where the respondent was aged over 60 did not have a car.

Table 3-13: Car ownership

	Total %	Owner occupier %	Social Housing %	Rented privately %	60+ %
None	68	42	78	77	77
One	27	49	20	17	22
Two	4	8	2	4	1
Three or more	1	2	0	1	-
Base: complete sample	410	106	232	70	74