

**APPENDIX 1 – PERFORMANCE SUMMARY FOR THE
INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT & INCLUSIVE GROWTH SCRUTINY BOARD
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1. Employment in Leeds

Based on the data available this annual indicator reports the number of jobs whilst showing the split between the private (employees and working proprietors) and the public sectors in Leeds using the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES). This is the official source of job and employment estimates and is conducted by the Office of National Statistics (ONS).

The provisional result for all employment (the number of jobs) for the calendar 2019 was reported to the Board in February 2021 of 471,200 jobs. This has since been revised to 473,005 jobs and comprises 391,501 private sector jobs and 81,504 public sector jobs. This figure remains provisional and will be confirmed in November 2021 at which time the 2020 initial provisional results will be available.

The unemployment figure from the ONS for the period January 2020 to December 2020 shows that 4.1% of the working age population in Leeds was unemployed. However, these figures should be treated with caution, as they cover the 12 month period of 2020 which was significantly impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, and do not therefore include the impacts of the latest lockdown commencing in January 2021 which will be reflected in the next update.

2. Gross Value Added (GVA) per filled job

GVA is a measure of the increase in the value of the economy due to the production of goods and services. There are three official measure of GVA – Income (I) based, productivity (P) based and the more recent Balanced (B) based figures. We have adopted the balanced approach for reporting in our Best Council Plan and our Economic Indicators. GVA per filled job is then used to express our productivity level which apportions GVA to the number of jobs in the city. How this changes over time is generally regarded as the single most important indicator of the health of local and regional economies, how they grow over time, of productivity, incomes and the welfare of people living in a region.

The data for 2018 was reported to the Board in February 2021. The data is usually released in December each year by the ONS one year in arrears, however, the latest release has been delayed was expected to be released during May 2021, at the time of writing of this report the data was not yet available.

3. Number of new business start-ups

This indicator reports business start-ups using figures from BankSearch which compiles information from Companies House and High Street Business Bank

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account openings data. The data is reported in calendar years and the target for 2020/21 is an increase against the number of start-ups reported for the calendar year 2019 i.e. greater than 4,338 start-ups.

For the period January to December 2020, there were 5,232 business start-ups.

4. Number of business scale ups

The annual business scale ups previous measure is no longer available and instead uses the data provided directly from the ONS Inter-Departmental Business Register which is now available by calendar year. Only limited companies with their registered addresses in Leeds (those registered elsewhere but with branches in Leeds are excluded) reporting over 20% growth in turnover or employment annually for three years are included. There is a reporting lag of over a year for this indicator due to delays in businesses submitting their final accounts for inclusion in the results, as such, the annual result for the period 2019 is reported here.

The annual result reported is that 585 businesses scaled up in Leeds in 2019 i.e. had 20% growth in either turnover or employment over the previous three years. Although this is not a direct like for like comparison with previous results, scale ups have been sustained at a similar level to that previously reported i.e. 467 businesses scaled up in 2017/18 and 461 businesses scaled up in 2016/17, and is indicative of business confidence in the city at that time. The time lag in the data should be noted, particularly as these results are pre-Covid-19 pandemic which will be reflected in the 2020 result due in 2022.

5. Business survival rate

This annual indicator reports the number of new businesses still trading after 5 years. The data comes from Business Demography which is an annual publication produced from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR), and reported via the ONS. The latest result for 2019 was reported at the February Board meeting, the next release for 2020 will be available in November 2021.

6. Change in business rates payable since 2017 revaluation

Business rates i.e. National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR), underwent a revaluation applicable from the 1st April 2017 which means that the amount of gross NNDR payable in 2017/18 will constitute a baseline against which future years' NNDR can be reported. The business rates growth indicator is reported gross of appeals, discounts and reliefs, in order that it is more reflective of the

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change in the absolute rateable value in Leeds and is more indicative of business and economic growth in the local economy.

The difference in gross business rates payable between the 1st April 2020 and the 31st March 2021 is reported here, i.e. the within year change. On the 1st April 2020, £467m NNDR was payable, however by 31st March this had fallen to £462.9m i.e. a reduction of £4.1m or 0.9%. It is expected that gross rates payable will rise as backlogs in the Business Rates Team and Valuation Office Agency (VOA) are cleared, and once refurbished properties are completed and reassessed for inclusion on the ratings list. This is now becoming evident in the latest figures as gross rates payable since April 1st has risen slightly to £463.2m, not a major increase, but a reversal of the previous downward trend.

In response to the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Government has put in place a number of initiatives to support businesses including business rates relief for a range of occupied retail, leisure and hospitality properties. This support and the ongoing economic situation for businesses will have an impact on future levels of business rates payable.

Overall, Leeds has a dynamic start-up sector, which again is likely to be heavily impacted by the ongoing pandemic. However, those factors that have driven start-up activity, such as the strong presence of business network in health, fintech and digital industries, together with strong links into Universities should serve the city well in recovery.

7. Visitor economic impact for Leeds

This indicator reports the economic impact of 'Day and Night Visitors' to the Leeds economy. The latest result from the annual 2019 Economic Impact Report for the Visitor Economy (published in summer 2020) predates the impact of the pandemic and the results should be viewed in this context.

The latest result for 2019 was reported to the Board at the February performance meeting.

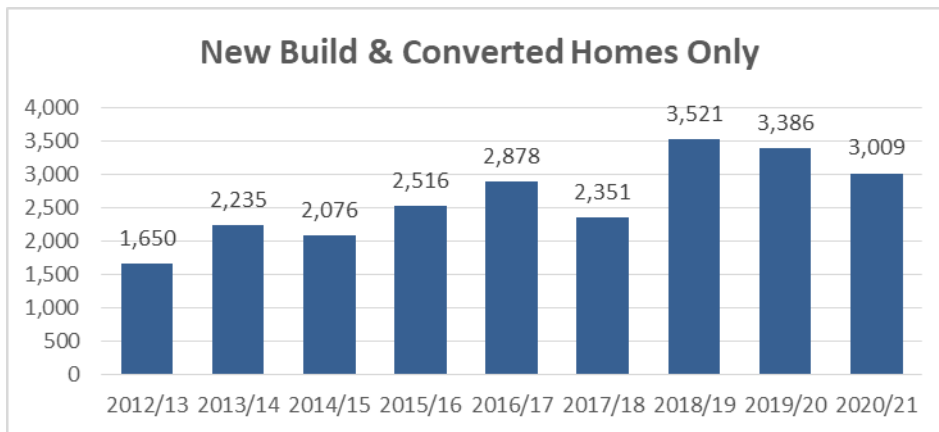
8. Growth in new homes in Leeds

The Growth in new homes indicator shows those homes in Leeds which have been newly built or converted into residential properties. With the adoption of the new Core Strategy Selective Review (CSSR) in September 2019, an annual target of 3,247 new homes applies from 1st April 2017 to the 31st March 2033.

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The total number of new build and converted homes delivered during 2020/21 was 3,009, slightly lower than in 2019/20 (3,386) and also slightly below the new target of 3,247 per year.

The trend in new build and converted homes since the original Core Strategy was adopted in 2012 is shown in the chart below. The decrease in performance between 2018/19 and 2019/20 reflects a dip in output in the final month of the year as construction sites started to prepare for the restrictions that were to be required in the response to Covid-19 and implement necessary procedural changes for site safety. The subsequent year's performance of over 3,000 units (within 10% of the CSSR target) represents a successful return during what has undoubtedly been a disrupted year for construction activity due to the pandemic.



The final year-end completions total of 2,950 units shows a strong in-year recovery from a significantly reduced Q1 return as a result of the early lockdown measures and the restrictions imposed upon construction sites. The balance against the Core Strategy target stood at -297 units at year-end, however seven homes were demolished during the year and an additional 66 units added through the completion of four care homes, culminating in a year-end total of 3,009, 238 units below target.

9. Number of affordable homes delivered

The National Planning Policy Framework 2019 definition of Affordable housing is housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers.

Examples of this can include products such as Social Rent, Affordable Rent, Buy to Rent, Intermediate Rent, Shared Ownership and Discounted Sale. The councils Core Strategy (Policy H5) states that the mix of affordable housing should be designed to meet the identified needs of households as follows:

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- 40% affordable housing for Intermediate or equivalent affordable tenures¹
- 60% affordable housing for Social Rented or equivalent affordable tenures

This indicator shows completed affordable homes (AH) which are ready for habitation and is calculated from a number of sources:

- Delivered as a condition of planning, i.e. via a Section 106 agreement.
- Affordable Housing Providers:
 - delivered by Registered Providers (RP)² from Homes England (HE) grant funding utilised for new build, acquisition and refurbishment schemes
 - delivered through Providers programmes with no grant funding input
 - delivered with support from the Right to Buy (RtB) Replacement Programme by affordable housing providers for new build, acquisition and refurbishment schemes
- Leeds City Council:
 - delivered through the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) new build programme
 - delivered through HE grant funding used for new build, acquisition and refurbishment schemes
 - delivered by the council via RtB grant funding and used for new build, acquisition and refurbishment schemes

Similarly to the growth in new homes indicator above, with the adoption of the Core Strategy Selective Review (CSSR) at Full Council on the 11th September 2019, a new AH target applies from 1st April 2017 to the 31st March 2033. The new AH target increased from 1,158 to 1,230 annually, comprising the annual in-year need target for AH of 434 plus an additional annual requirement of 796 AH to contribute towards historic under-provision.

At the end of 2019/20, the total of AH had increased by 439, compared to a total of 433 for the 2018/19 period.

Up to Q3, 2020/21, 386 affordable homes were delivered. The performance of each delivery channel was: 89 through s106 planning obligations; 212 by RPs; and 85 through the Council Housing Growth Programme (CHGP) which includes New Build and Acquisitions Programme. Despite the impact of the coronavirus pandemic, this is higher than in the same period total at Q3 in

¹ Intermediate or equivalent tenures. This is housing made available at below market rents or prices which are generally affordable to households in the lower quartile of earnings.

² A Registered Provider is registered with the Regulator of Social Housing so that they can provide social housing. They follow the Regulator of Social Housing's rules about their financial affairs, constitution and management arrangements. Examples of Registered Providers include Yorkshire Housing, Leeds Federated Housing Association and Unity Housing Association.

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2019/20 when 318 units were delivered. Q4 information will be available for the next meeting.

RPs have rescheduled a number of schemes due in 2020/21. Further work will be undertaken with RPs and Homes England (HE) to understand the impact on the programme and site delivery, including seeking an extension from HE to the Shared Ownership Affordable Housing Programme.

The CHGP currently has 1072 homes in the new build pipeline. The units consist of 188 Extra Care homes and 825 general needs homes (of which 25 units are built to M4(3) standard³). The stages of development are as follows: 59 units handed over, 12 units in construction, 80 units having secured planning approval; 204 awaiting planning determination, 462 in design and feasibility stages, 226 in mid-procurement; and an additional 29 in pre-procurement.

Work is underway to develop an Affordable Housing Delivery Plan, to set out how the council and other stakeholders engaged in housing delivery can refresh the tools, funding and collaborations needed to increase and maximise AH delivery.

A number of RPs are negotiating with/have entered into HE strategic partnerships enabling greater flexibility in grant allocations, contingent upon exceeding Business Plan targets by 20%. Some RPs are submitting planning applications for significant developments or acquiring large sites. The most significant are:

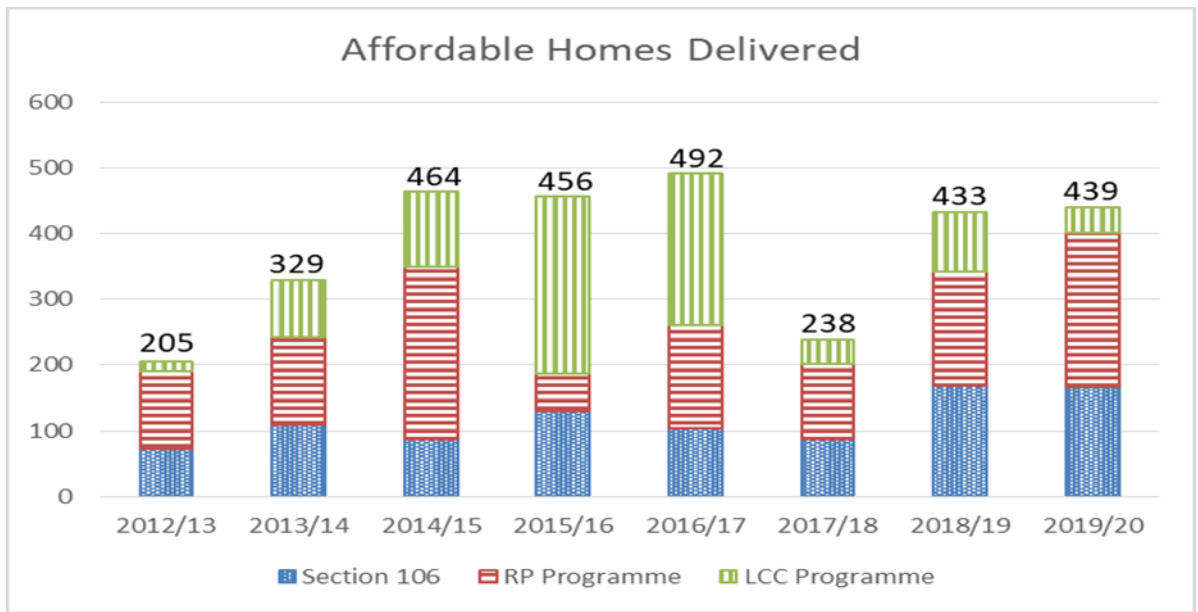
- a) The acquisition by the Guinness Partnership Trust of a large site in South Bank with permission for over 1,000 new homes, around 40% at affordable rent through a Strategic Partnership with HE.
- b) The acquisition by Clarion of the Kirkstall Road (former City Reach) site, which has scope for over 1,000 new homes, of which around a third are expected to be affordable.

The council has been working closely with the West Yorkshire Combined Authority to ensure £67m devolved funding available through the Brownfield Housing Fund (BHF) is utilised to support our strategic housing ambitions. BHF funding has the potential to unlock and accelerate a number of major brownfield sites, particularly in the city centre, to deliver homes in sustainable locations close to employment opportunities and a range of amenities. Developers are being supported to submit applications to support the delivery new housing, including crucially, affordable mixed tenure homes. Early indications are very positive for a number of Leeds schemes being supported early in the BHF programme.

³ M4(3) – M refers to ‘Access to and use of buildings’ of Schedule 1 to ‘The Building Regulations 2010’ (2015 edition); M4(3) refers to wheelchair accessible dwellings.

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It should be noted that council supported BHF submission by The Guinness Partnership's for a housing scheme at Points Cross on Hunslet Road to support the delivery of 928 homes including 311 affordable mixed tenure homes was approved by the Combined Authority in March this year. Work is due to start on site imminently.



10. Percentage of working age Leeds' residents with at least a Level 4 qualification

This annual indicator reports the percentage of Leeds' residents with at least a Level 4 qualification which is: a Certificate of Higher Education; Higher Apprenticeship; Higher National Certificate; Level 4 Award; Level 4 Certificate; Level 4 Diploma; or Level 4 NVQ. The indicator uses data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Annual Population Survey and reports in calendar years.

The ONS data for this indicator was released in April 2021, for the results for the 2020 calendar year. The working age population in Leeds educated to at least an NVQ4 level increased from 40.1% to 46.9% between the calendar year 2019 and 2020. This increase of 6.8 percentage points was significantly higher than the UK (2.8) and Yorkshire & Humber (3.1). The proportion educated to this level remains higher than region (37.3%), and the national figure (43.0%).

Whilst there is no clear single reason for this increase, there is evidence that higher skilled jobs have been the main driver of growth in Leeds in recent years. There have also been a number of organisations such as government departments; professional services companies; Channel 4 etc relocating to

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Leeds and primarily bringing higher skilled roles as well as a growth in higher level roles in sectors like Digital and tech. There was an increase in higher level apprenticeship starts (mainly leadership and management level 5 and 7) following the introduction of the Apprenticeship Levy with a large number of completions in 2020, there has also been an increase in Graduate retention. Covid may also have seen a reduction in people leaving Leeds for jobs in London/Manchester etc and being able to stay in Leeds and access opportunities remotely.

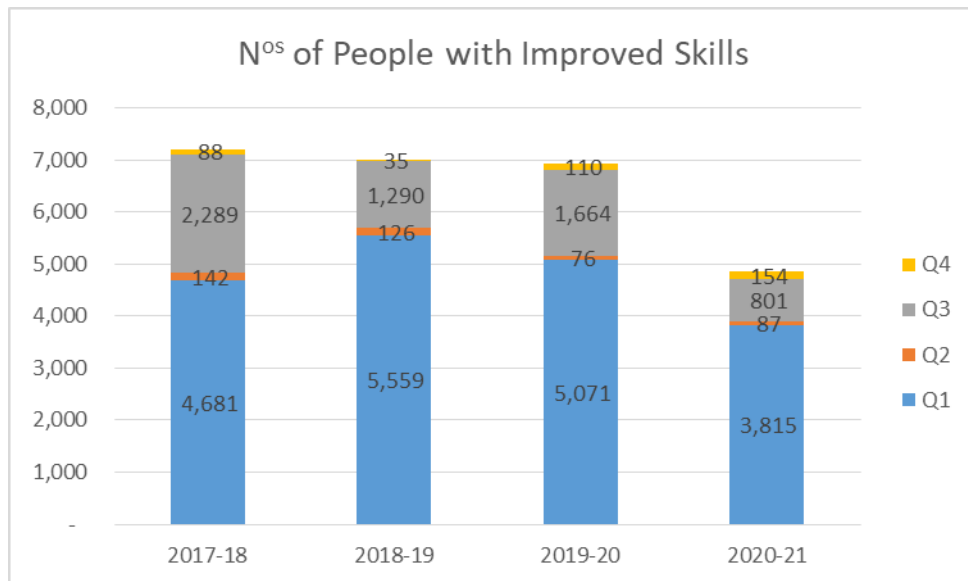
For comparison, the Core Cities are listed here ranging from highest to lowest percentage of residents with at least a Level 4 qualification. The data is for 2020 with the data for 2019 shown in brackets. Bristol – 51.8% (51.0%); Manchester – 47.7% (43.7%); Sheffield – 47.7% (47.2%); Leeds – 46.9% (40.1%); Newcastle – 44.1% (41.9%); Liverpool - 42.3% (39.1%); Nottingham – 41.2% (35.8%); Birmingham – 37.9% (33.1%).

11. Number of people supported to improve their skills

This indicator reports the number of people in Leeds supported by the council to improve their skills through both accredited and non-accredited courses. Provision is largely through our Adult Learning Programme with the target set by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) to reflect funding allocation levels and policy priorities.

The cumulative result at the end of quarter 4 is 4,857 people, which is 76% of the annual target and reflects on-target performance at this point in time for delivery of a programme linked to the academic year. 2,810 (58%) customers improving their skills were from the 20% most deprived Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) on the Index of Multiple Deprivation; 2,505 (52%) were BAME; 464 (6%) had a physical disability and 767 (16%) suffered from mental ill health.

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The percentage of the Leeds working age population (WAP) that do not have a Level 2 qualification is 24.4% which is in line with the national average at 24.4%. 6.7% of the Leeds WAP have no qualifications which is lower than the national average at 7.9% and is concentrated in the most disadvantaged areas of the city.

The Adult Learning Programme actively targets learners who are: low skilled; have no or low level qualifications; are living in poverty; unemployed, workless or vulnerable to social exclusion; and individuals facing specific and often multiple barriers and disadvantage, e.g. adults with learning difficulties and/or disabilities; mental ill health; misusing substances; and people who are vulnerably housed, etc. Courses are shaped by learners' needs which are identified through work with learners, and effective networking and partnership arrangements which are in place across the city.

The Adult Learning Programme continues to deliver an effective, broad and inclusive curriculum to support the continuation of learning in response to Covid-19 through an online platform in collaboration with our delivery partners. Since the start of the 2020-21 academic year the programme has had 2,720 enrolments and 568 courses have been advertised on the Leeds Adult Learning course finder website.

Adult Learning delivery for the current 2020-21 academic year includes ESOL (English as a second language), English, Maths, Employability, Health and Wellbeing programmes which provide support for disadvantaged learners with a focus on the key deprived areas within the city with particular emphasis on the six priority neighbourhoods. Delivery will continue through the online Google Suite and remote learning, and will continue this way for the new Adult Learning academic year with the addition of blended and outdoor delivery options.

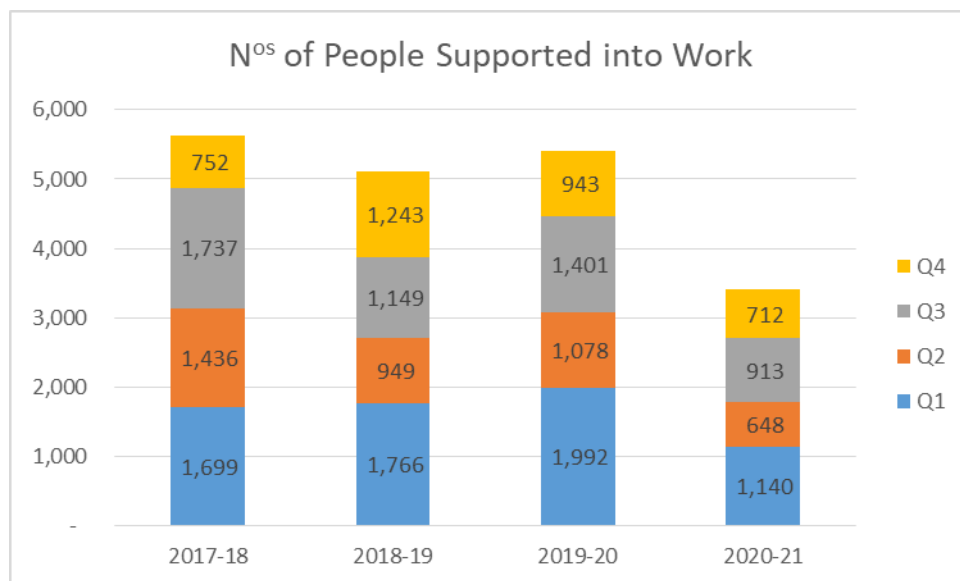
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The Adult Learning Programme is funded by the Department for Education from the Adult Education Budget with annual funding allocations notified and contract-managed by the ESFA. From 2021/22 Academic year this will be devolved to WYCA and arrangements are being put in place to ensure learning continues. The number of people supported (target) is dependent upon the size of the budget allocation and the contract parameters which may vary from year to year to reflect national policy objectives and learner eligibility to access publicly funded provision. The budget allocation for the 2020/21 academic year is £2.2m. The provision is quality assured by Ofsted and is delivered by the council, the Further Education sector, the third sector and commercial training providers.

12. Number of people supported into work

This indicator reports the number of people in Leeds supported by the council into work through either directly delivered or commissioned employment support services and skills provision.

The cumulative result at the end of quarter 4 is 3,413 people supported into work. 1,847 (54%) of residents securing employment were from the 20% most deprived LSOA's on the Index of Multiple Deprivation. 1,187 (35%) of the residents supported into work identified as BAME and 255 (7%) had a physical disability and a further 134 (4%) suffered from mental ill health. This represents 80% of the annual service target of 4,250. During the pandemic customers have been supported remotely until face to face provision can be resumed. Progression into work is lower than normal given the reduction in vacancies and a challenging jobs market, this financial year has seen a 37% reduction in the number of people supported into work when compared with the previous year.



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Up to the end of quarter 4, 1,418 residents were supported into work through Jobshops in the Community Hubs; 507 of the residents participating in Adult Learning moved into work; 3,149 residents received tailored support through European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) funded programmes targeted at those furthest from the labour market; 325 residents accessed work through Employment and Skills obligations placed on council contracts and s106 Planning Agreements; with the remainder from outreach programmes.

The service engaged with 325 businesses up to the end of quarter 4 to support residents to secure employment, of which 9% were large employers and 91% were SMEs. This supported recruitment across all sectors to largely entry level roles in health and care, including childcare (14%); construction and infrastructure (10%); manufacturing and engineering (9%); and retail, hospitality and leisure (7%).

13. Progress 8 score for Leeds at the end of Key Stage 4 (end of year 11)

Examinations were cancelled for the summer of 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and the closure of all schools to pupils (apart from children of key workers) during the March lockdown. On 06 January 2021, the government confirmed that in summer 2021, students taking GCSE, AS and A levels regulated by Ofqual, should be awarded grades based on an assessment by their teachers, as examinations were again to be cancelled.

Leeds' confirmed Progress 8 score for the pre-pandemic 2018/19 academic year is +0.03, continuing the strong performance seen in 2017/18. This year's result is above all comparator groups (England: -0.03, statistical neighbours: -0.16, core cities: -0.10, Yorkshire and The Humber: -0.02). Leeds remains in the second quartile nationally and is ranked equal 48 out of 150 local authorities. This is an improvement on the previous year where Leeds' confirmed rank was 65 of 151 local authorities.

A Progress 8 score of +1.0 means pupils in the group make on average a grade more progress than the national average; a score of -0.5 means they make on average half a grade less progress than average. Progress scores are a measure of how cohorts have performed in relation to pupils with similar prior attainment nationally and should not be compared between years. The local authority ranking provides a better year on year indication of performance in this area.

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14. Percentage and number of young people who are not in employment, education or training or whose status is ‘not known’ (NEET)

Due to Covid-19 and the disproportionate impact this is having on young people, the usual performance management activity based on each local authority’s position on the NEET Scorecard has been suspended. National guidance for this year is to emphasise Covid-19 impacts on young people’s learning with less emphasis on the national performance indicator.

The annual NEET and Not Known measure (the three-month average for December to February) for 2021 has, therefore, not been published. Instead, NCCIS (National Client Caseload Information System) will look at the monthly submissions and where there are issues, for example high NEET and/or activity unknown recording, they will contact local authorities to offer support from December onwards.

The figures in the table below show the number and percentage of young people in Leeds who were NEET or Not Known at March 2020 and March 2021. The national figures are 5.0 per cent (NEET), and 2.0 per cent (Not Known). The percentage figures are reflective of the number of individuals as a proportion of the overall cohort, which can vary year to year.

	March 2020		March 2021	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
NEET	421	2.6%	395	2.4%
Not Known	941	3.3%	854	5.2%

During the current reporting period, we have changed the tracking management information system to Core+, the system used by most authorities and the national monitoring body. This was a significant task. It has provided the opportunity to be robust with our data and with the data processes that will inform the tracking duty going forward. This includes strengthening the relationship with post-16 learning providers and especially with schools in supporting young people through the transition from statutory education into post-16 learning. Some specific challenges, including a local provider’s data, and with the timeliness of some neighbouring authority data, have been addressed.

On Monday 11 January 2021, the DfE released the 2020 September Guarantee Figures⁴. The percentage of young people in years 11 and 12 who had an appropriate offer of education or training for September was 93.3 per

⁴ Local authorities have a responsibility to find training or education places for 16 and 17 year-olds. The September Guarantee is a guarantee of an offer, made by the end of September, of an appropriate place in post-16 education or training for every young person completing compulsory education.

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cent compared to 91.7 per cent in 2019. This is an improvement of 1.6 percentage points, which has also contributed to the gap between the Leeds figure and national reducing from 3.3 percentage point in 2019 to one percentage point in 2020. The year 11 and 12 cohort had 253 more pupils in 2020 than in 2019, further highlighting the hard work carried out by various teams across Children and Families and other directorates to ensure young people had positive destinations in what has been an extremely disruptive year for students.

In addition to the tracking duty there is the September Guarantee and the Annual Activity Survey. The latter relates to the activity of all young people who have reached the compulsory school leaving age in 2020. It provides a snapshot position on or around 01 November 2020. The survey records destinations according to the location of the school attended by the young person during their final year of compulsory education.

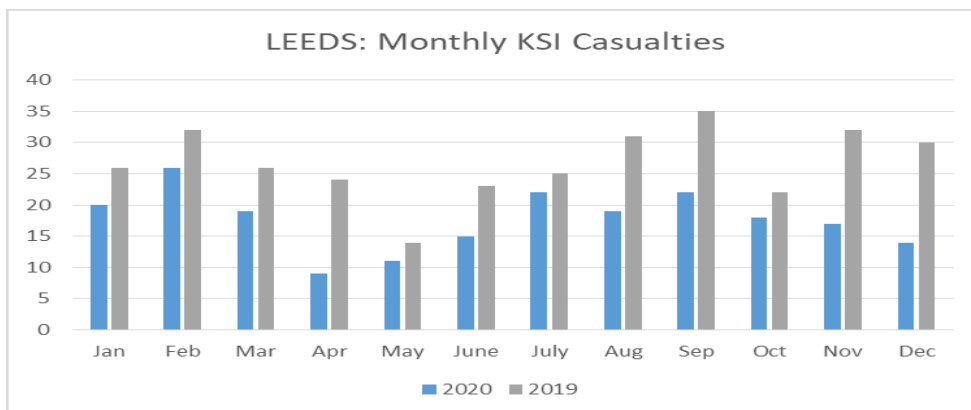
95.3 per cent of young people were in education and training, with performance being broadly in line with the national figure of 95.4 per cent. The figures for comparator authorities were statistical neighbours: 95.5 per cent, core cities: 95.4 per cent, and Yorkshire and the Humber: 95.9 per cent.

15. Number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions

This indicator reports the number of people who have been killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions (RTCs) in Leeds. The West Yorkshire Transport Strategy requires a 42% reduction in KSI (by 2027) in the number of people KSI from 2016.

Between January - December 2020, Leeds recorded its lowest ever KSI yearly total (231) a 35% reduction in comparison to 2019 and a 31% reduction on the 3 year average. It is clear that the global Covid-19 pandemic continues to have a significant impact on both traffic volumes and collision rates. During April-May 2020 when the UK was in the first phase of strict lockdown measures, there was a reduction in KSI's of 47% in comparison to the same period pre Covid-19, April-May 2019. Despite the significant impact of Covid-19, it should be noted that KSI figures for the first eleven weeks of 2020 were well below those for the equivalent period in 2019 (54 compared with 74 in 2019) and have remained lower than the 2019 figures for the remainder of the year despite increases in traffic volumes as restrictions have eased. The graph below shows monthly KSI casualties for 2020.

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The table below shows the numbers of RTC casualties in each of the 5 West Yorkshire districts, 2015-2020. All the districts saw significant reductions in casualties in 2020, with Leeds seeing larger reductions than the average across West Yorkshire. Specifically, casualties of all severities and those killed and seriously injured both fell by 35% in Leeds in 2020, compared with 2019.

West Yorkshire : January To December 2020

Local Authorities	Severities	All Casualties (January-December)									
		Last 5yrs avg	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trend pattern 2014-2019	2020 vs last year	2020 vs avg last 5yrs
Bradford	KSI	180.6	188	178	192	177	168	164		-2.4% ↓	-9.2% ↓
	All severities	1414.4	1,685	1,611	1,367	1,292	1,117	937		-16.1% ↓	-33.8% ↓
Calderdale	KSI	75.2	92	78	63	67	76	50		-34.2% ↓	-33.5% ↓
	All severities	467.6	556	555	450	411	366	267		-27.0% ↓	-42.9% ↓
Kirklees	KSI	144.8	159	152	149	136	128	85		-33.6% ↓	-41.3% ↓
	All severities	1019	1,333	1,127	970	910	755	458		-39.3% ↓	-55.1% ↓
Leeds	KSI	337.4	338	332	324	337	356	231		-35.1% ↓	-31.5% ↓
	All severities	2263.6	2,664	2,550	2,203	1,994	1,907	1243		-34.8% ↓	-45.1% ↓
Wakefield	KSI	134.4	143	147	123	156	103	110		6.8% ↑	-18.2% ↓
	All severities	845.6	985	955	814	833	641	505		-21.2% ↓	-40.3% ↓
West Yorkshire	KSI	872.4	920	887	851	873	831	640		-23.0% ↓	-26.6% ↓
	All severities	6010.2	7,223	6,798	5,804	5,440	4,786	3410		-28.8% ↓	-43.3% ↓

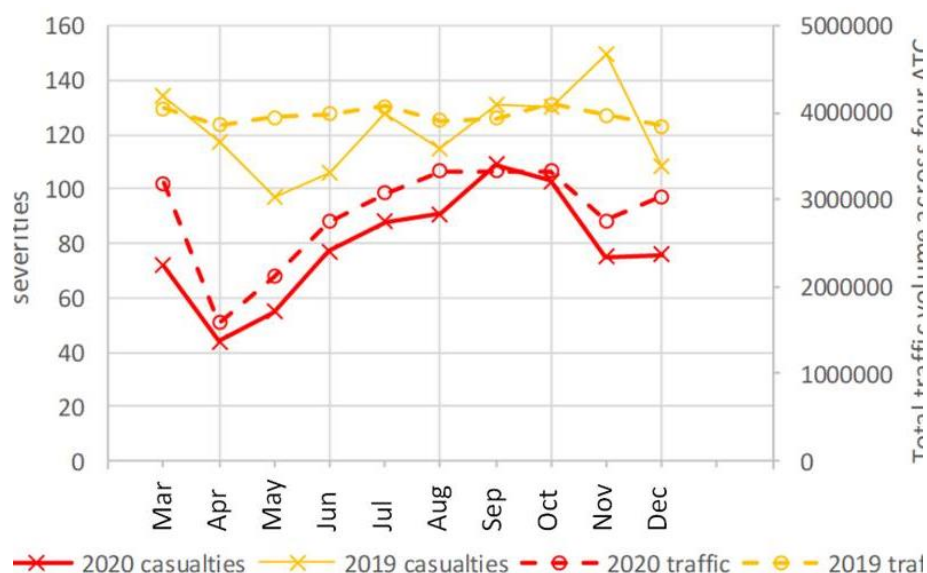
The reduction in KSI's in 2020 is reflected across all the major road user groups (as seen in table below). The largest proportion of individuals KSI are the vulnerable road users (pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists) accounting for approximately 60% of all road users Killed or Seriously Injured. This proportion is broadly consistent with figures for previous years. In 2020, 11 road users were killed, a significant reduction of 50% from 2019 (22 killed).

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Number of People Killed or Seriously Injured (January – December)									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 vs last year	2020 vs 3yr average	
								3yr av	2020
All	338	332	324	337	356	231	-35%	339	32%
Child	38	43	39	40	25	22	-12%	35	37%
Ped	95	94	97	90	104	55	-47%	97	43%
Cyclist	59	64	55	62	63	48	-23%	60	20%
PTW	66	70	68	69	62	35	-43%	66	47%
Car Occ	97	92	88	102	113	84	-25%	101	17%

Between January & March 2021, Leeds has seen one of the lowest KSI totals for the first three months of a year. In the first three months of 2021, Leeds saw 42 KSI, a 35% reduction in comparison to 2020 and a 45% reduction on the 3 year average. The Covid-19 pandemic has continued into 2021 with another national lockdown which has further impacted traffic volumes and collision rates. In the vulnerable road user group, all categories are lower than 2020; Pedestrians 65% lower at 8, Cyclists 36% lower at 7 and motorcyclists 25% lower at 9.

The graph below shows the traffic data from 4 permanent Automatic Traffic Counters (ATC) sites on the approaches to Leeds city centre, (A647 Canal Street; A65 Kirkstall Rd; A64 York Rd and A653 Dewsbury Rd) plotted against the volume of Road Traffic Collision (RTC) casualties in Leeds. The graph shows a clear correlation between traffic volumes and the number of casualties.



The Influencing Travel Behaviour (ITB) team continues to work in partnership with WYCA City Connect to reintroduce delivery of free, socially distant, adult

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cycle training (over 16s) at a variety of locations across the district to improve rider's skills and confidence. The sessions are aimed at people learning to ride for the first time or building confidence after a break from cycling to one-to-one advanced training on a route of choice. Demand for previous sessions in 2020 was high with all sessions fully booked and similar levels of interest are expected.

Operation SNAP was launched in July 2020 which allows motorists and riders to submit video and photographic evidence relating to driving incidents, all submitters receive feedback via e-mail. Anyone required to give evidence at court receives additional support and guidance. To date, there have been 1811 submissions to the online portal of which 529 were from Leeds (29% of total submissions). Currently 63% of submissions in West Yorkshire result in a positive outcome, compared to 50% nationally. Further action includes driver retraining course (38%), points and/or a fine (13%), court (5%) or other investigation (7%).

The ITB team continues to deliver social media and variable messaging signs (VMS) messaging about safe driving around vulnerable road users and are exploring ways to target specific user groups to make a bigger impact.

The annual Casualty Reduction Programme continues to be delivered. As well as the Sites and Lengths for Concern, the programme is also now focussing on Lower Order Sites and Lengths using lower intervention criteria and supplementing this with a thorough collision analysis to identify and address underlying causes of road casualties through small to medium scale intervention. KSI Cluster sites continue to be an area of focus for the programme.

Number of children and young people (C&YP) killed and seriously injured

Between January & December 2020, Leeds recorded its lowest ever Children and Young People KSI yearly total (22), a 12% reduction in comparison to 2019 and a 35% reduction on the three year average.

Between January & March 2021, Leeds has again recorded its lowest three month start to the year at 3, 50% lower than 2020 and 44% lower than the three year average.

The Covid-19 pandemic has continued to impact the delivery of road safety education and training for the period January to March 2021. The full closure of schools from 5th January to 8th March 2021 resulted in face to face training delivery being paused at this time. However, from 8th March to 31st March, Bikeability training was delivered to 1,098 pupils. The vast majority of this was Level 1 and 2 training, which took place in 24 schools.

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16. Satisfaction with a range of transport services

Data for this annual indicator is provided by the West Yorkshire Combined Authority (WYCA) from the annual Tracker Survey. The survey data is collected from around 1,500 participants across West Yorkshire with 300 being resident in Leeds, however, an additional 300 Leeds' surveys are commissioned making a total of 600 people surveyed meaning an overall West Yorkshire sample size of 1,800 individuals. The result is reported as a score out of 10.

Data has now been received for the surveys carried out in 2020 and 2021 and show scores of 5.9 and 6.6 out of 10 respectively. Both surveys were carried out during January and February of the respective years.

A rating score of 7 or above is considered by WYCA to be good, a score of 6 is seen as acceptable and a score of 5 or below is an area of concern

The 2020 survey represents the last period before the pandemic lockdowns were in place, and the 2021 score was obtained during the 3rd lockdown between 6th January and 23rd February 2021. The latest result will have been affected both by people's ability and willingness to travel (and Government advice), despite this the overall score shows an improvement over 2020. The result also remains above the baseline year score in 2011 of 6.5.

It is not clear why there was a dip in 2020, although the trend has recovered in 2021, this dip applied across West Yorkshire not just Leeds. This survey was however carried out during the winter period and this can affect responses. The 2021 survey, although carried out during the winter also may reflect respondents attitudes to travel when the wider issues of Covid perhaps increasingly put travel issues more into the background.

17. Number of passengers boarding buses in the Leeds district

The Leeds Public Transport Investment Programme (LPTIP) target is to double bus patronage from 2016 levels within 10 years i.e. from 67m in 2016 to 134m passengers by 2026. Data for this annual indicator is based upon ticket machine data provided by bus operators to WYCA, for the number of passengers boarding buses within the Leeds district. Results are provisional and are normally finalised the following year.

The 2020/21 result for the number of passengers boarding buses of 67.4m was reported to the Board in January which represented the number of passengers boarding buses during 2019.

The provisional figure for the reporting year 2021/22 has now been released by WYCA and this shows that 32.9m passengers were recorded boarding buses in the Leeds district during 2020.

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This figure is a significant decrease on the previous year and also against the baseline figure in 2016. As a result it does not meet the in-year target of turning the curve. Discussions continue with the Department for Transport looking at how progress against this target has been impacted and to ways to better reflect progress in light of lockdowns and travel restrictions.

Whilst it was anticipated that maintaining patronage levels during the significant LPTIP construction projects would be very challenging, as disruption caused by the construction of the various schemes may initially have had a negative impact on bus passenger numbers, the ongoing lockdown measures of Covid-19 were not anticipated. The extended advice to work from home throughout much of the year, the restriction on the number of passengers allowed on buses due to social distancing and the initial advice not to travel on public transport have all had a significant impact on the number of passengers boarding buses.

It is hoped that as lockdown measures are eased passengers will return to using buses in ever increasing numbers. However, the impact to individuals changing working patterns and the possibility of more people working from home in the longer term is as yet unknown.

One unplanned effect of the extended lockdown periods has been the ability to accelerate some of the LPTIP schemes whilst there has been a significant reduction in traffic in the city centre.

Other work is underway as part of the LPTIP programme to improve bus transit times and reliability which includes significant bus company investment in new more efficient buses with improved facilities and lower emissions.

There are a number of further schemes which fall outside the LPTIP programme, some already have agreed funding from other sources and some are unfunded but remain as pipeline schemes ready for final development and delivery, pending funding streams becoming available.

It should be noted that although there are a number of schemes under construction or planned, the level of intervention and cost varies significantly across each of the individual projects.

The service continues to work to identify areas where the climate emergency and effects of climate change may impact the city's transport infrastructure.

18. Increase in city centre travel by sustainable transport (bus, train, cycling, walking)

No City Centre Cordon survey was undertaken during 2020, the next survey is planned for autumn 2021.

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19. Number of residential and commercial properties moved to a lower level of flood risk

This annual indicator reports the number of commercial and residential properties moved to a lower level of flood risk by both the Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS) and non-FAS local schemes. The methodology used to calculate the result is that used by the Environment Agency (EA) for the purposes of funding bids and post-project delivery evaluation.

FAS2 currently under construction and has a two-step approach: Step 1 which delivers 100yr scheme - started construction in Dec 2019, Step 2, which is now fully funded upgrades the scheme to 200yr scheme. It is anticipated that the FAS phase 2 will reduce the flood risk and provide better protection for 1,048 homes and 474 businesses. The Otley FAS scheme commenced on site during winter 2020/21 with initial vegetation management and clearance; with main construction starting on 8th March 2021 with an anticipated benefit to affected properties of reducing the chances of flooding from 25% to 4% in any given year.

The latest annual result was released in September 2020 and was reported to the Board at their January meeting.

20. Devolution

Following the Mayoral elections on the 6th May 2021, Tracy Brabin has been elected as the Mayor of West Yorkshire. The Mayor of West Yorkshire and the Leaders of West Yorkshire Councils have set out how they will work together to deliver improvements in skills, housing and regeneration, transport, support for business and tackling the climate emergency.

Cllr James Lewis, Leader of Leeds City Council, has been nominated to serve as Deputy Mayor. Council Leaders will also each hold portfolios to drive progress in improving living standards for communities across West Yorkshire.

The portfolios will be:

Business, Economy, and Innovation – Cllr Shabir Pandor
Carbon and Energy – Cllr Tim Swift
Place, Regeneration and Planning – Cllr Denise Jeffery
Skills and Employment – Cllr James Lewis
Transport - Cllr Susan Hinchcliffe

If agreed at the Annual Meeting of the West Yorkshire Combined Authority on 24th June, Council Leaders will chair committees in line with their new portfolios.

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The Mayor of West Yorkshire has also announced Alison Lowe as her preferred candidate for the role of Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime. Ms Lowe previously represented Armley on Leeds City Council from 1990 to 2019 and served as Chair of the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Panel.

Mark Burns-Williamson, who served two terms as West Yorkshire's first Police and Crime Commissioner, will advise the Mayor on policing and crime matters until Ms Lowe takes up her role. Ms Lowe will be recommended to the Police and Crime Panel which will consider her candidacy at a meeting on the 18th June and is expected to take up the role in August.

21. Local Enterprise partnership (LEP)

In the LEP Board's Annual Meeting held on the 9th June it was confirmed that the West Yorkshire Mayor becomes an ex-officio member of the LEP Board, with their Deputy Mayor as Substitute LEP Board Member and for Mark Roberts to continue in the role of private sector Deputy Chair.

In April The LEP Board agreed that the LEP Chair remain in post for the remainder of the agreed term of office, that is, up to the LEP Board's Annual Meeting in 2022

In accordance with the Leeds City Region Assurance Framework requirement, at the LEP Board's Annual Meeting members of the LEP Board were nominated to:

- Represent and engage with the SME business community.
- Act as the LEP's diversity champion.

It was also agreed that that Partner Council Observer representatives should continue to be invited to attend LEP Board meeting