

**APPENDIX 1 – PERFORMANCE SUMMARY FOR THE
INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT & INCLUSIVE GROWTH SCRUTINY BOARD
(QUARTER 2 2021/22 OR LATEST AVAILABLE DATA)**

1. Employment in Leeds

Indicator	Target	2019	2020 (provisional)	Change
Employment in Leeds	Increase	473,044 people	461,188 people	-11,856 people

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 year 2019 was reported to the Board in June 2021 of 473,005 jobs. This has since been revised and confirmed as 473,044 jobs and comprises 391,539 private sector jobs and 81,505 public sector jobs. The 2020 initial provisional results are now also available and stand at 461,188 jobs (379,162 private and 82,026 public sector).

2. Unemployment in Leeds

Indicator	Target	2019/20	2020/21	Change
Unemployment in Leeds	Decrease	4.2%	4.9%	+0.7% points

The unemployment figure from the ONS for the period April 2020 to March 2021 shows that 4.9% of the working age population in Leeds was unemployed. This figure covers a period of time which was significantly impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, including the lockdown which commenced in January 2021.

3. Gross Value Added (GVA) per filled job

Indicator	Target	2018	2019	Change
GVA per filled job	Increase	£53,311	£55,206	+£1,895 per 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 against 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 latest release for 2019 stands at £55,206 per filled job.

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4. Number of new business start-ups

Indicator	Target	2021	Jan – Aug 2021	Change
New business start-ups	Increase	5,350	2,646	N/A

This indicator reports business start-ups using figures from BankSearch which compiles information from Companies House and High Street Business Bank account openings data. The data is reported in calendar years and the target for 2021 is an increase against the number of start-ups reported for the calendar year 2020 i.e. greater than 5,350 start-ups.

For the period January to August 2021, there were 2,646 business start-ups. This represents 24.4% fewer start-ups than the corresponding period of the previous year and reflects the continuing impact of the pandemic. This growth rate ranks Leeds at 195 out of the 309 English districts.

5. Number of business scale ups

Indicator	Target	2019	2020	Change
Business scale ups*	Increase	585	-	N/A

* 3 years of 20% growth in turnover or employment

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 for 2019 was reported in the June 2021 performance report to this Scrutiny Board. The 2020 result is due in 2022 and will be included in a future performance report when it is available.

6. Business survival rate

Indicator	Target	2019	2020	Change
5-Year Survival Rate	Increase	42.9%	40.8%	-2.1% points

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 2019 result was reported at the February 2021 Scrutiny Board meeting. The latest release for 2020 stands at 40.8% (1,760 out of 4,315 business that started in 2015 have survived until 2020 in Leeds).

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Leeds ranked 3rd of the core cities behind Bristol (41.7%) and Sheffield (41.1%). Manchester (33.8%) and Birmingham (29.9%) ranked lowest of the core cities for the five year survival rate up to 2020.

The UK average over the same period was 39.5% survival, while across Yorkshire and Humber and West Yorkshire the survival rates were 39.8% and 40.3% respectively. These have all dropped since the previous year where the UK average was 42.5%; Yorkshire and Humber average was 43.0% and West Yorkshire was 42.7%.

7. Change in business rates payable since 2017 revaluation

Indicator	Target	2017/18		Change
Change in business rates payable since 2017 revaluation	Increase	£446,130,102	-	-
	Target	1 st April 2021	30 th Sept 2021	Change
Within-Year Change	Increase	£462.9m	£463m	0.02%

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 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 2021 and the 30th September 2021 is reported here, i.e. the within year change. On the 1st April 2021, £462.9m NNDR was payable, and by 30th September this had increased slightly to £463m i.e. an increase of £0.1m or 0.02% - no significant change. 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.

8. Visitor economic impact for Leeds

Indicator	Target	2019	2020	Change
Visitor economic impact	Increase	£1,890 million	£891 million	-£999 million

This indicator reports the economic impact of 'Day and Night Visitors' to the Leeds economy. The latest result from the annual Economic Impact Report (produced by Global Tourism Solutions (GTS)) covers the impact of the pandemic and the results should be viewed in this context.

The 2020 result stands at £891m, a reduction on the figure of £1.89bn reported for 2019.

The visitor economy has continued to experience a challenging climate over the Q2 period. Consumer confidence and staff recruitment are two significant challenges that businesses

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within the sector have had to address. The weekend leisure market has shown encouraging signs of recovery, but mid-week business which typically originates from the business tourism sector is showing a slower recovery rate.

During the period Visit Leeds delivered a fully integrated marketing campaign ‘Explore Leeds’ with partners across the city. Results have been encouraging with over 621,000 page views to the visit Leeds website (21 June – 30 Sept) which is +201% on the same period last year and over 1,600 hotel room nights has been evidence as part of the evaluation. Conference Leeds continues to provide support to the recovery of the meeting and events sector in the city, which has included attendance at The Meetings Show with two venue partners and the launch of its first post pandemic marketing campaign which will run throughout the Autumn.

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

Residents with at least Level 4	Target	2019	2020	Change
Percentage	Increase	40.1%	46.9%	+6.8% points
Count	N/A	205,800	239,800	+34,000

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. This data was presented to this Scrutiny Board in the June 2021 performance report.

The next data release for January 2020-December 2021 is expected April 2022.

10. Number of people supported to improve their skills

Indicator	2021/22 Target	Apr – Jun 2021	Change
Supported to improve their skills	>=6,450 people	1,472 people	-

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 latest available result is for quarter 1 and stands at 1,472 people, which is 22.8% of the annual target (6,450 people). 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 subcontracted partners. Courses were delivered through a range of models to include online, face to face and through distance learning.

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11. Number of people supported into work

Indicator	2021/22 Target	Apr – Sep 2021	Change
Supported into work	>=3,500 people	1,484 people	-

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 2 is 1,484 people supported into work. This represents 42% of the annual service target of 3,500 and is a decrease of 17% when compared to the same period in 2020/21. 735 (50%) of residents securing employment were from the 20% most deprived LSOA's on the Index of Multiple Deprivation. 434 (29%) of the residents supported into work identified as BAME and 49 (3%) had a physical disability and a further 53 (4%) suffered from mental ill health.

Two further bids have been successfully secured, first that expanded the employability support to residents who are on zero hour contracts, at risk of redundancy and those in low paid jobs; and the second to extend the current contract to provide support to young people who are either NEET or at risk of becoming NEET (not in education, employment or training).

12. Growth in new homes in Leeds

Indicator	Target*	Apr – Sep 2021	Change
Newly built & converted homes	>=3,247 homes	1,630 homes	-

* Core Strategy Selective Review target

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.

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 figure for Quarters 1 and 2 stands at 1,630 (813 homes in Q1 and 817 in Q2). Of these, 1,272 units were on brownfield (78%) and 358 on greenfield land (22%). This represents a return to healthy output in line with our target. Quarter 1 performance is a +95% uplift on Q1 last year, which was significantly impacted by the restrictions on construction sites at the start of the pandemic. Quarter 2 performance was around the typical output in the same period for the last two years -6% down from an average of 868 units.

The current pipeline of sites under construction and those with planning permission remains healthy and reveals capacity for around 29,000 homes over 20,000 of which are on brownfield sites. With 117 sites currently under construction including a number of large sites such as Low Fold, Citu, Thorpe Park and Hunslet Mill the forecast for performance in 2021/22 remains on target.

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New Homes Bonus (NHB) - Analysis of the latest NHB returns allows a comparative assessment of Leeds' housing delivery performance against all other local authorities in England, for all new builds, empty properties and affordable housing. The key headlines for Leeds are:¹

- Leeds is still the 3rd highest deliverer of homes nationally based on 5 year rolling total and has been since the period ending Oct 2019.
- Leeds was responsible for 2.2% of England's new housing supply in 2021.
- Leeds has had the 3rd highest financial allocation of NHB (1st Tower Hamlets, 2nd Manchester).
- Manchester has taken over from Tower Hamlets as highest in-year % of England Annual delivery.
- Birmingham has moved down to 4th place from 2nd for in-year delivery.
- Over the last 5 years Leeds has been consistently one of the highest delivering authorities in England.
- Within the year to Oct '21 Leeds achieved 561 empty homes brought back into use. (Whilst these do not trigger any NHB payments, it does enable a comparison of the gross 'new units added' to housing availability across the city with other districts.) The in-year performance on empty homes converted back into use was 7th nationally and some way ahead of the next best performing Core City, Nottingham with 290.
- The overall quantum of new build and reduction in empty properties in-year means Leeds is second nationally for total 'new units added', with 5,477 to Tower Hamlets 5,529.

13. Number of affordable homes delivered

Indicator	Target*	Apr – Sep 2021	Change
Affordable homes delivered	>=434 AH (+ 796 pa for backlog)	153 homes	-

* Core Strategy Selective Review target

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:

- 40% affordable housing for Intermediate or equivalent affordable tenures²
- 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.

¹ Based on gross new additions before reoccupation of empty homes are accounted for.

² 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.

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- Affordable Housing Providers:
 - delivered by Registered Providers (RP)³ 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.

The end of year figure for 2020/21 stood at 596 affordable homes delivered. The latest figure for Quarter 2 2021/22 stands at 153 affordable homes. This includes 5 completed Homes England (HE) grant funded units delivered in Q1 and Q2. The performance of each delivery channel was: 61 through s106 planning obligations; 65 by RPs; and 27 through the Council Housing Acquisitions Programme. Historically, figures are typically lower the first 6 months of the year as delivery increases towards year-end.

As of quarter 2, the council has 1,023 new build homes at various stages of development, including 188 Extra Care homes and 835 General Needs (of which 33 are planned to be built to M4(3) standard⁴).

Of the 1023 new build homes:

Status of properties	Number of properties
Homes handed over to tenants	59
Homes in construction	268
Homes awaiting planning determination	49
Homes in design stage	88
Homes in feasibility stage*	559
Total	1,023

³ 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.

⁴ Building regulation covering access to and use of buildings which are wheelchair user dwellings.

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* Of the 559 units in feasibility, 226 units are in procurement

In October 2021 the ‘Leeds Affordable Housing Challenge’ was launched as an engagement exercise with the affordable housing and development sector. The aim of the engagement is to set out a series of issues, challenges and questions to stimulate debate as we work towards developing the Affordable Housing Delivery Partnership Plan (AHDPP). A report on initial findings will be presented to Scrutiny Board in February for the boards input into the emerging AHDPP.

Homes England are now working to with their new recently announced RP strategic partners to establish clear development programmes which will hopefully assist in implementation of the AHDPP and increased affordable housing delivery.

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. Plans are in place to target BHF funding 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. On a very positive note, in addition to The Guinness Partnership’s BHF scheme at Points Cross on Hunslet Road of 928 homes including 311 affordable mixed tenure homes, recent WYCA approvals have included schemes at Regent Street, Kirkstall Road and CITU in South Bank. A further two Leeds schemes are identified for submission and development within ‘Wave 1’ and a further Leeds scheme in ‘Wave 2’.

14. Residential developments built to required accessible and adaptable (A&A) standards

This is a new indicator based on Policy H10, Accessible Housing which was introduced into the Development Plan when the Core Strategy Selective Review was adopted in Sept 2019. It requires all new build housing developments to have 30% accessible and adaptable and 2% wheelchair accessible dwellings, although student accommodation and hotels are exempt. This provision can only be required on sites granted planning permission after Sept 2019.

Sites receiving planning permission broadly have up to 3 years to commence the development, although it may take some time to complete. It is likely that it will take 3 years or more before performance against the KPI approaches the 30% target, owing to lower build-out rates during Covid-19 and the impact of the economic downturn.

Sites completed in the 2021/22 Q1 period are all sites that received planning permission before the adoption of Policy H10 or there was no policy requirement to provide accessible dwellings. Therefore none of the sites completed in 2021/22 Q1 include any accessible housing provision in line with H10 requirements. As noted, it is likely to be some time before we start to see schemes that include accessible housing provision (consented from 2019 onwards) complete on site and therefore some time before we can report on performance.

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

Indicator	Target	Q2 2021/22 Result	Change
Progress 8 score at the end of Key Stage 4 (end of year 11)	N/A	N/A	-

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. Schools were given flexibility to decide how to assess their pupils' performance, for example, through mock exams, class tests, and non-exam assessment already completed. GCSE grades were then determined by teachers based on the range of evidence available and they are referred to as teacher-assessed grades.

The DfE released the Key Stage 4 statistical first release on Thursday 04 November⁵. This includes figures for Attainment 8, the percentage of pupils achieving a strong pass (grade 9-5) in English and maths, and the percentage of pupils achieving a standard pass (grade 9-4) in English and mathematics. Progress 8 results were not included due to the disruption in examinations over the last two academic years.

The government is clear that students entering GCSEs, AS or A levels in 2022 should expect to take exams in the summer and complete any non-exam assessments in the usual way throughout the year. In recognition of the fact that students' education has been disrupted by the pandemic, they will be given extra help to prepare for their exams, as detailed in this publication⁶.

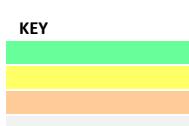
16. Percentage and number of young people who are not in employment, education or training or whose status is 'not known' (NEET)

Indicator	Target	Q2 2021/22 Result	Change
Total NEET & Not Known	N/A	-	-
NEET	N/A	2.3%	-
Not Known	N/A	5.6%	-

Every young person of academic age 15 and 16, (Year 11 and Year 12) is entitled to have an appropriate offer in education, employment, and training by the end of September when they are in Year 12 and Year 13. This is known as 'The September Guarantee'. The combined 'offer' figure for Year 11 and Year 12 young people was 93.3 per cent, maintaining

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/key-stage-4-performance-2021>

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-contingency-arrangements-for-gcses-as-and-a-levels-in-summer-2022/guidance-for-schools-colleges-and-other-exam-centres-on-contingency-arrangements-for-students-entering-gcses-as-and-a-levels-the-advanced-extension>



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2020 performance. 16,062 young people had an appropriate ‘offer’ of education, employment, and training; this is 627 more young people than in 2020.

The 2021 NEET and Not Known data has been released⁷. This shows Leeds’ performance against comparator groups, analysing a three-month average of data between December 2020 and February 2021. In 2021, the NEET/Not Known figure has increased by 0.7 percentage points, to 7.9 per cent (comprising NEET: 2.3 per cent; and Not Known: 5.6 per cent). This increase can be attributed to several reasons including: the bedding down of the new management information system; data not being received from another local authority; and the cyberattack on Leeds City College in August that meant the college was not able to submit their file until March. Leeds’ figures are above all comparators, with the widest gap of 2.4 percentage points when compared to the national and Statistical Neighbours. Leeds remains in the fifth quintile for performance.

Proportion of 16 and 17 year-olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known (combined measure)			
	Dec19/Jan20/Feb20	Dec20/Jan21/Feb21	Percentage point change
Leeds	7.2	7.9	0.7
National	5.5	5.5	0.0
Statistical Neighbours	5.1	5.5	0.4

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

Indicator	Target*	Jan – Sep 2021	Change
People KSI in road traffic collisions	<=269 people*	271 people	-
Children & young people KSI in road traffic collisions	<=25 CYP**	38 CYP	-

* West Yorkshire Transport Strategy target

** 2019 result

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 July-September 2021 across all road users there were 124 people killed or seriously injured in Leeds, which compares with 70 in the same period in 2020 and 100 in the same period in 2019 (noting that July-September 2020 was impacted by the restrictions implemented in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic). The average number of people killed or seriously injured in Leeds in April-June of the years 2016-2019 was 115.

The cumulative figure for January to September 2021 stands at 271.

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/neet-and-participation-local-authority-figures>

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Between July and September 2021, 3 road users were killed compared to 3 in the same period of 2020, and 2 on average during the same period of the years 2016-2019.

In April 2021, West Yorkshire Police (WYP) changed the system being used to record road traffic collisions. The system now being used, called CRASH, automatically assigns a severity classification to each casualty according to the injuries recorded by the reporting Police Officer, whereas the previous system allowed the reporting officer to specify the severity directly. Where CRASH has been previously rolled out elsewhere in the country, there has generally been a significant increase in the proportion of reported casualties which are classified as serious (in the range of 13 to 30% uplift in serious casualties recorded). This seems to be being replicated in Leeds and across West Yorkshire. We will continue to review the data with colleagues at WYP and the West Yorkshire councils.

In light of this change to the reporting of road traffic collision severities, the Department for Transport has published an ‘adjusted’ dataset of casualties of road traffic collisions, which estimates the likelihood that a given casualty would have been recorded as slight or serious, had the CRASH system (or similar) been in use at the time. The DfT is recommending that this adjusted data is used in assessing long term trends in road traffic collisions. The adjusted data shows an average of 122 people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions in Leeds in June-September of the years 2016 to 2019, compared with 124 for 2021 (adjusted data for 2020 has not yet been published), indicating that the 2021 figure is similar to the preceding average for the period. Similarly, the adjusted data shows an average of 13 children and young people killed or seriously injured in the years 2016 to 2019, compared with 13 in 2021.

A report on Improving Road Safety was presented to this Board on 27th October and provided the following information:

- An outline of the current approach to reduce the number of casualties on the public highway and thus to support the Best Council Plan;
- Details of national and regional strategies to be considered and acknowledged in our road safety plans; and
- A description of the new approach to road safety, Vision Zero and an outline of the timeline to produce and adopt the strategy and action plan. (Vision Zero is scheduled to go to Executive Board in December 2021, with consultation to follow in early 2022. Following consultation, the draft will be reviewed and taken back to Executive Board for adoption in Summer 2022.)

The above mentioned report contains a wealth of additional statistics and information on the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions, including breakdowns of figures by: type of casualty, age group, type of vehicle, age of driver, as well as figures for other local authority areas in West Yorkshire. In addition, detail is provided on enforcement activity, engineering and casualty reduction programmes, and road safety education. The report can be accessed [here](#) (link to the documents pack for the October Board meeting).

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

Between July-September 2021, 13 children and young people were seriously injured in road traffic collisions in Leeds (none were killed), which compares with 8 in the same period in 2020 and 5 in 2019 (noting that July-September 2020 was impacted by the restrictions implemented in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic).

KEY	TARGET	CHANGE
Green	Target met / on track	Change in the right direction
Yellow	Target not currently on track	No change / no material change
Orange	Target not met	Change in the wrong direction
Grey	No comparison to target	N/A

**APPENDIX 1 – PERFORMANCE SUMMARY FOR THE
INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT & INCLUSIVE GROWTH SCRUTINY BOARD
(QUARTER 2 2021/22 OR LATEST AVAILABLE DATA)**

The cumulative figure for January to September 2021 stands at 38.

The average number of children and young people killed or seriously injured in Leeds in April-June of the years 2016-2019 was 7.

18. Satisfaction with a range of transport services

Indicator	Target	2018/19	2020/21	Change
Satisfaction with transport services	Increase	6.7 out of 10	6.6 out of 10	-0.1 out of 10

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.

The next WYCA annual Tracker survey is planned for early 2022 with results due in March. The results and analysis will be reported to this Board at the next opportunity.

19. Number of passengers boarding buses in the Leeds district

Indicator	Target	2019	2020	Change
Passengers boarding buses	Increase	67.4 million	32.9 million	-34.5 million

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 provisional figure for the reporting year 2021/22 was reported in the last performance report and is now confirmed – 32.9m passengers were recorded boarding buses in the Leeds district during 2020.

The next update is anticipated in February 2022.

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

The latest survey took place this autumn with results expected next year.

KEY
Target met / on track
Target not currently on track
Target not met
No comparison to target

TARGET	CHANGE
Target met / on track	Change in the right direction
Target not currently on track	No change / no material change
Target not met	Change in the wrong direction
No comparison to target	N/A

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

Indicator	Target	Apr 2017 – Sep 2020	Apr 2017 – Sep 2021	Change
Properties moved to a lower level of flood risk	Increase	3,208 Residential 501 Commercial	3,208 Residential 501 Commercial	N/A

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.

The latest result is that number of properties moved to a lower level of flood risk between April 2017 and September 2021 was 3,208 residential and 501 commercial properties. Although this figure hasn't moved on since quarter 4 2020/21, a lot of work has progressed to prepare and design schemes and some are on the ground now.

FAS2 currently under construction, due to complete in Summer 2023. FAS 2 has a two-step approach: Step 1 which delivers 100yr scheme - started construction in Dec 2019, Step 2, is also now underway and uplifts the standard of protection across LFAS1 & 2 to 200yr plus adaptation to Climate change up to 2069. 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 started 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 it is due to complete in Nov '21.

22. Devolution

The West Yorkshire 'minded-to' Devolution Deal was announced as part of the Budget on 11 March 2020. Statutory processes were completed in January 2021, and the mayoral combined authority model was adopted along with additional functions. As part of the "minded-to" deal the provision for additional non-transport borrowing required separate legislation.

In December 2021 the Government informed the Combined Authority of its intention to lay a draft Order in parliament on this matter in January 2022. The consent of each Constituent Council and the Combined Authority would be required to any Regulations giving the Combined Authority powers to borrow for non-transport functions. On 15th December a late item report was taken to Council Executive Board where in principle consent to the regulations to provide the Combined Authority with the power to borrow for non-transport related functions, as set out in the 'minded to' Devolution Deal, was confirmed. The Executive Board papers can be found [here](#).

On 18th June the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Panel gave their unanimous approval to the Mayor of West Yorkshire's nomination of Alison Lowe to the position of Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC). 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.

KEY
Target met / on track
Target not currently on track
Target not met
No comparison to target

TARGET
Target met / on track
Target not currently on track
Target not met
No comparison to target

CHANGE
Change in the right direction
No change / no material change
Change in the wrong direction
N/A

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23. Local Enterprise partnership (LEP)

At the budget in March 2021 government set out a commitment to work with local businesses and LEPs on a review of LEPs. A process of review and engagement has taken place since this announcement. The LEP Network has established a formal working group with the review team and input has been sought from a range of groups including local stakeholders, the Metro Mayors' M10 group and NP11.

The government's original intention was to come to a detailed resolution by the summer recess, with any changes expected to be in place, at least in part, by financial year 2022/23. However the review has not yet been published. As an interim measure in July the government wrote to LEPs and confirmed that they will provide six months of LEP Core Funding for 2021/22 financial year, and the remaining six months funding was later confirmed after the government spending review. There is the risk of the LEP not receiving the full CLG core funding for the LEP next year.

KEY	TARGET	CHANGE
	Target met / on track	Change in the right direction
	Target not currently on track	No change / no material change
	Target not met	Change in the wrong direction
	No comparison to target	N/A