

**APPENDIX 1 – PERFORMANCE SUMMARY FOR THE
INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT & INCLUSIVE GROWTH SCRUTINY BOARD
(QUARTER 2 2022/23 OR LATEST AVAILABLE DATA)**

BEST CITY AMBITION KPIS

Please see attached at Appendix 2, a draft dashboard displaying the relevant data and historical trends for all the performance indicators reported under the Best City Ambition (BCA). The dashboard is in its first iteration and will be subject to some further amends. We would welcome and take into account any comments Members may have on the format of the dashboard.

Please note that currently all indicators are shown so it is noted that Members will not need to comment on the indicators not within this Board's remit. For future reports, this Board can expect a focussed dashboard relating only to those BCA indicators which are relevant to this Board. Those indicators are as follows:

1. Good Jobs

- Combination of average gross monthly earnings of employees and Universal Credit recipients per 100k of residents.

2. Tackling Poverty

- % of people living in relative poverty after housing costs – Leeds estimate
- % of children living in relative poverty before housing costs

3. Future Skills

- % of working age residents with at least a level 2 or level 4 qualification

4. Engaged Young People

- % of young people who are NEET or whose status is unknown

5. A Growing Economy

- GDP per head of population and the employment rate (16-64)

6. Quality Public Transport

- Number of passengers boarding buses in the Leeds district

7. Reducing Flood Risk





- Number of commercial and residential premises moved to a lower level of flood risk

8. Sustainable Travel

- Increase in city centre travel by sustainable transport mode (bus, train, cycling, walking)

9. Increasing Biodiversity

- Hectares of Local Nature Reserve per 1000 population; and / or
- 2 ha sized woodland within 500m and 20 ha within 4km (accessible to the public)

KEY	LATEST DATA	CHANGE
	Target met / on track	Change in the right direction
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	Target not met	Change in the wrong direction
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ORGANISATIONAL KPIS

The following KPI is reported under the Council’s Organisational Plan and is part of this Board’s remit.

10. 007 Planning Applications

- % of planning applications determined on time

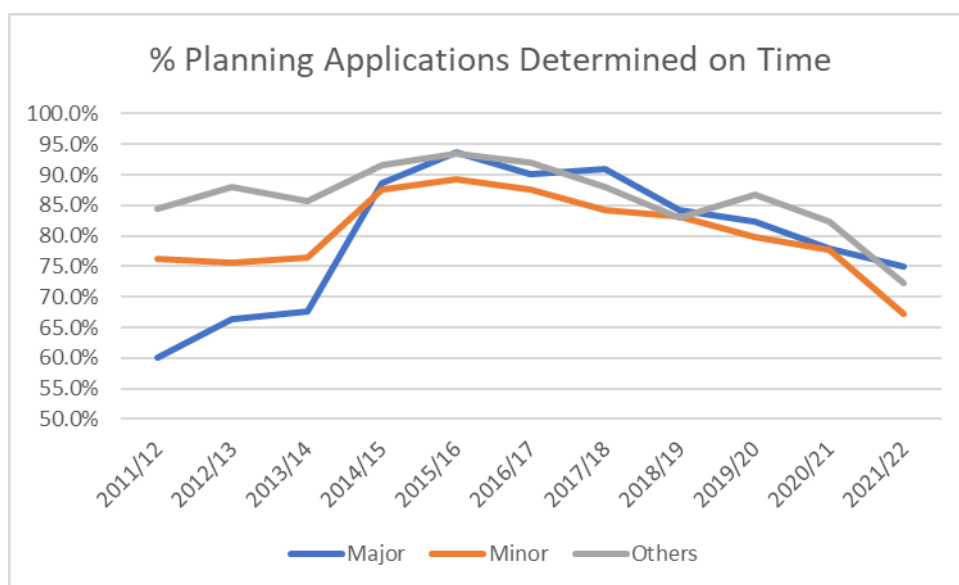
Indicator	Target*	Q2 2021/22	Q2 2022/23	Change
% of planning applications determined on time	Major: 60% Non-Major: 70%	Major: 70.45% Minor: 61.27% Other: 66.23%	Major: 79.4% Minor: 85.3% Other: 90.2%	Major: +8.95 Minor: +24.03 Other: +23.97

*The target percentages are the Government’s designation thresholds; these are the thresholds which the Government uses to decide if an authority should be designated as under performing.

Performance has improved significantly in comparison with the same period last year; this has largely been due to a number of operational decisions to try to streamline workloads and the process for dealing with applications, funding from the Covid relief fund which has allowed the service to appoint on a temporary basis 5.2fte planners and some reduction in the number of new applications being received over the last 6 months.

Historical Data:

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Major	60.1%	66.4%	67.7%	88.6%	93.6%	90.1%	91.0%	84.2%	82.3%	77.9%	75.0%
Minor	76.2%	75.6%	76.5%	87.5%	89.2%	87.6%	84.3%	83.2%	79.9%	77.8%	67.3%
Others	84.4%	88.0%	85.7%	91.6%	93.5%	92.0%	88.1%	82.9%	86.7%	82.4%	72.2%



KEY

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	Target not met
	No comparison to target

LATEST DATA

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CHANGE

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ADDITIONAL KPIS REQUESTED FOR SCRUTINY

The following KPIs are additional, not reported under the BCA or Organisational Plans, but requested by Scrutiny. For each indicator, the data and explanatory narrative is shown and below this, historical data is given where this is available and relevant in showing trends.

11. Unemployment in Leeds

Indicator	Target	July 2020 – June 2021	July 2021 – June 2022	Change
Unemployment in Leeds	Decrease	5.0%	4.2%	-0.8% points

The July 2021 to June 2022 unemployment rate stood at 4.2% for Leeds (17,000 working age people), which is a significant drop from 5% (20,800 working age people) from the same period the previous year.

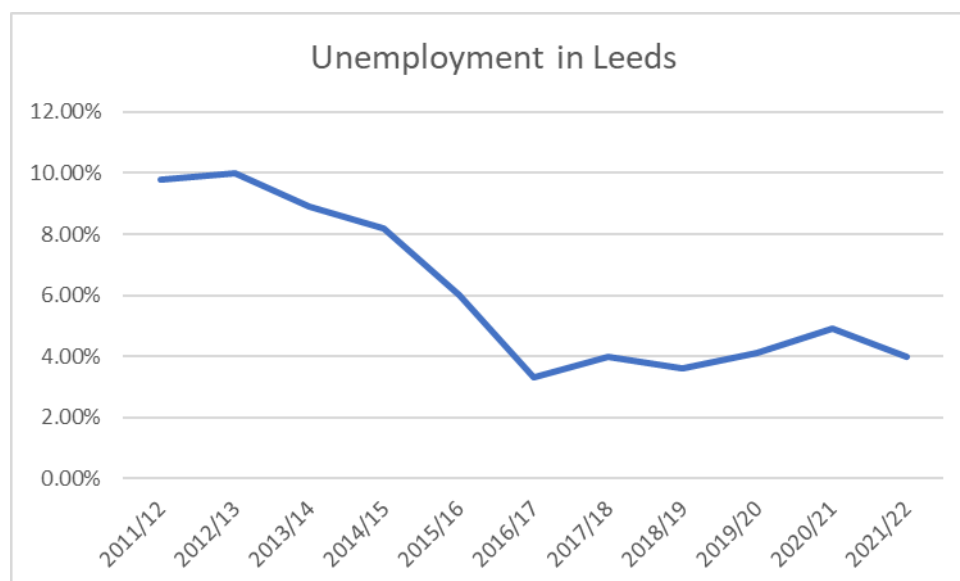
The average unemployment rate across the core cities was 4.8%, with the West Yorkshire rate at 4.2% and the Yorkshire & Humber rate at 4.1%, both slightly higher than the UK average of 3.9% over the July 2021 to June 2022 period.

The average change across the core cities for the same period from the previous year was -2.1pp – with Leeds having the 2nd smallest reduction at -0.8pp. Cardiff showed the smallest reduction in unemployment rate (-0.7pp) – then Sheffield (-1.4pp), Manchester (-1.6pp), Newcastle-Upon-Tyne (-2.1pp), Birmingham (-2.3pp), Liverpool & Glasgow (-3.0pp) and Nottingham with the largest reduction in unemployment rate at -4.2pp

None of the core cities showed an increase in unemployment rate over the July 21 to June 22 period.

Historical Data:

2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
9.80%	10.00%	8.90%	8.20%	6.00%	3.30%	4.00%	3.60%	4.10%	4.90%	4.00%



KEY

LATEST DATA

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Target not met
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CHANGE

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12. Number of new business start-ups

Indicator	Target	April – August 2022	Change
New business start-ups	Increase	2,011	-

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.

(The business numbers reflect openings of first current accounts from bank's small business product ranges. They represent 'mainstream' start-ups, i.e. businesses new to banking or businesses previously operated through a personal account. The data excludes businesses operating through personal accounts, those without banking relationships or those banking with other institutions.)

July and August 2022 saw 774 new Start Ups in Leeds – a slight increase from 711 from the same period the previous year.

July 2022 – 389

Aug 2022 – 385

Sept 2022 – pending

1.4% fewer businesses start-ups in Leeds during the first eight calendar months of this year compared with the corresponding period of last year, according to latest data from BankSearch. This growth rate ranks Leeds at 59 out of the 309 English districts.

In Leeds 385 new businesses started up in August 2022, 4 fewer than the previous month and 42 more than in August 2021. Little London & Woodhouse saw the most start-ups; Harewood saw the least.

Leeds accounted for 15.9% of all start-ups across the Yorkshire and The Humber.

Historical Data:

2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
5,002	4,496	4,822	4,685	4,602	4,302	4,626	5,237	4,749	5,299

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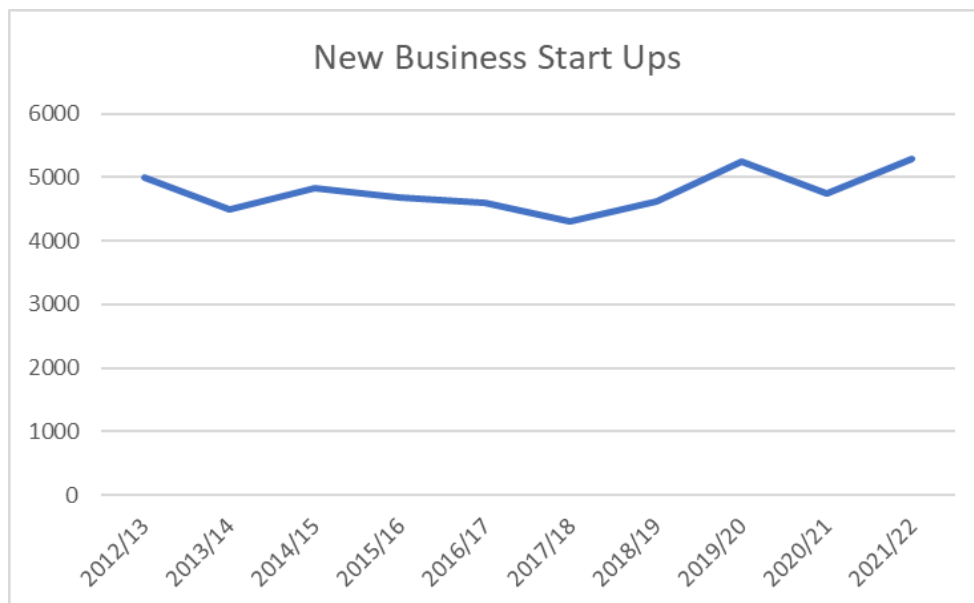
LATEST DATA

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13. Number of business scale ups

Indicator	Target	2019	2020	Change
Business scale ups*	Increase	585	605	+20

* 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.

The 2020 result of 605 is made up of 200 businesses showing over 20% growth in employment and 405 businesses showing over 20% growth in turnover.

The above information was reported to Scrutiny in June and the next release is anticipated in mid-December 2022.

The measure used for this Indicator changed a few years ago so a timeline comparison would not be valid.

14. Business survival rate

Indicator	Target	2020	2021	Change
5-Year Survival Rate	Increase	40.8%	37.6%	-3.2% 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.

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The latest 5-year survival rate for Leeds stands at 37.6% (1,730 businesses out of 4,605 have survived since their birth in 2016). This is a 3.2pp drop from the 2020 - 5-year survival rate of 40.8%.

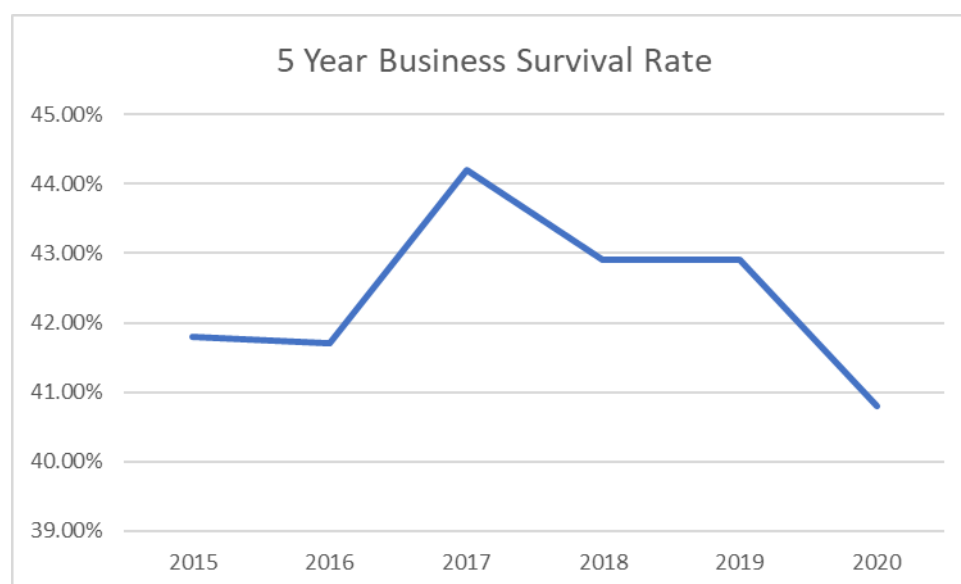
Only Manchester (-7.4pp) and Birmingham (-3.6pp) saw bigger drops in survival rates between 2020 and 2021 – with Belfast (+10pp), Nottingham (+3.4pp) and Newcastle (+3.2pp) showing the highest gain in 5-year survival rate.

Leeds ranked 7th of the core cities, with Belfast (44.8%) and Newcastle (40.1%) having the best 5-year survival rates and Liverpool (33.6%), Manchester (26.6%) and Birmingham (26.3%) presenting the lowest 5-year survival rates. In 2020 Leeds was ranked 3rd in the Core Cities group.

The UK average was 38% for 2021 – which was down 1.6pp from 39.6% in 2020. The Yorkshire and Humber region stood at 39% for 2021, which was down from 39.8% in 2020. The West Yorkshire average for 2021 was 38.9% - a drop from 40.3% in 2020.

Historical Data:

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
41.8%	41.7%	44.2%	42.9%	42.9%	40.8%



15. Growth in new homes in Leeds

Indicator	Target*	Apr – June 2022	Change
Newly built & converted homes	>=3,247 homes	534 homes	-

* Core Strategy Selective Review target

The growth in new homes indicator is related to the Adopted Core Strategy target which was revised in 2019 and based on the Government's standard methodology (at the time) alongside local housing and employment needs evidence. The Council is in the process of making further revisions to the Core Strategy and the housing requirement for the period to

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2040 – this will need to reflect National Guidance and any changes arising from the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill. This is currently at reporting stage in the House of Commons and there are proposals for national housebuilding targets to be advisory only. It is in this manner that the Council has thus far used such targets, corroborating them with local evidence. However, there is no news on whether the Government’s “urban uplift” which applies a 35% increase on targets to the Top 20 cities in the country (in order to help reach a national target of 300,000 homes per annum) is retained or not.

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.

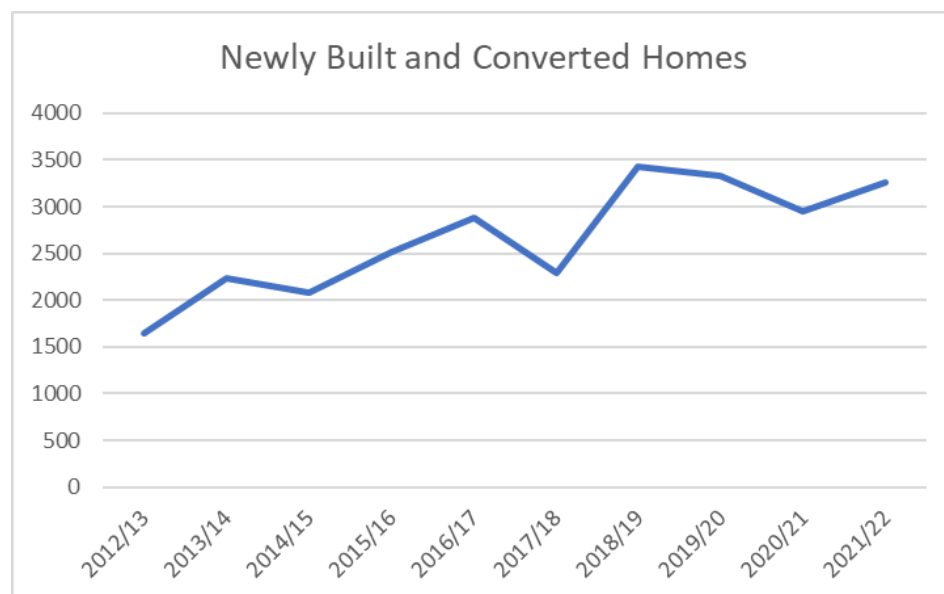
In Q1 2022/23, the gross building of completed dwellings was 534 units. Of these, 249 units were on brownfield (47%) and 285 (53%) on greenfield land. This is the highest proportion of greenfield delivery in any single quarter for over a decade and is representative of a 3-month period where completion notices were returned on sites outside the city centre and inner areas whilst those sites in urban locations remained under construction.

The total output of 534 is below average for Q1 returns in the last few years but the pipeline of sites remains extremely healthy. There is outstanding capacity for 32,207 new homes across 363 sites that are either under construction or have planning permission. This includes 12,596 in 77 city centre locations reflective of continued growth in and around the city centre.

Construction data from building control returns in Q2 2022/23 are still being processed with Q2 performance yet to be finalised at the end of November.

Historical Data:

2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
1650	2235	2076	2516	2878	2289	3430	3333	2950	3264



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16. Number of affordable homes delivered

Indicator	Target*	Apr-Sep 2021	Apr – Sep 2022	Change
Affordable homes delivered	>=434 AH (+ 796 pa for backlog)	188 homes	229 homes	+41

* Core Strategy Selective Review target

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.

Up to Q2, 2022/23, 229 AH units had been delivered, in comparison to the overall delivery of 188 AH units at the same time last year. Delivery is in the right direction for mid-point in the year with the majority of the delivery being in Q3 and Q4. The performance of each delivery channel was: 93 through s106 planning obligations; 84 by RPs; and 52 through the Council Housing Team; new build, acquisitions programme and Next Steps Accommodation Programme.





This total does not include all Homes England grant funded units as they moved to 6 monthly reporting and have not yet officially released the statistics for the period 1st April 2022 - 30th September 2022 (to be released in December). To note the overall delivery for 2021/22 was 556 AH units.

The Council currently has 1,145 new build homes at various stages of development, including 188 Extra Care homes and 957 General Needs (of which 36 have been or are planned to be built to M4(3) standard).

Of the 1145 new build homes:
287 units are in construction
173 are in design contract stage or in planning
617 units are in feasibility stages
68 have been handed to tenants.

The delivery of affordable housing presents a range of complex challenges in terms of land availability, procurement and viability. The Council's Executive Board in September, endorsed Leeds Affordable Housing Growth – a Delivery Partnership Plan and work is now underway to finalise and publish the Plan, subject to delegated approvals. The plan considers the collective tools, funding and partners in place to increase and maximise affordable housing delivery and identifies options for the partners to tackle this challenge up to 2025. The Plan also sets out a three-year affordable housing pipeline which confirms anticipated delivery of around 750 affordable homes per year to 2025.

The Council has been working closely with the West Yorkshire Combined Authority, Registered Providers and developers to ensure devolved funding available through the Brownfield Housing Fund (BHF) is utilised to support our strategic housing ambitions. £67m was available through the first round of funding and a further £22m was released in March 2022. Plans are in place to target BHF funding to unlock and accelerate several major brownfield sites, particularly in the city centre, to deliver homes in sustainable locations close to employment opportunities and a range of amenities. The Guinness Partnership's

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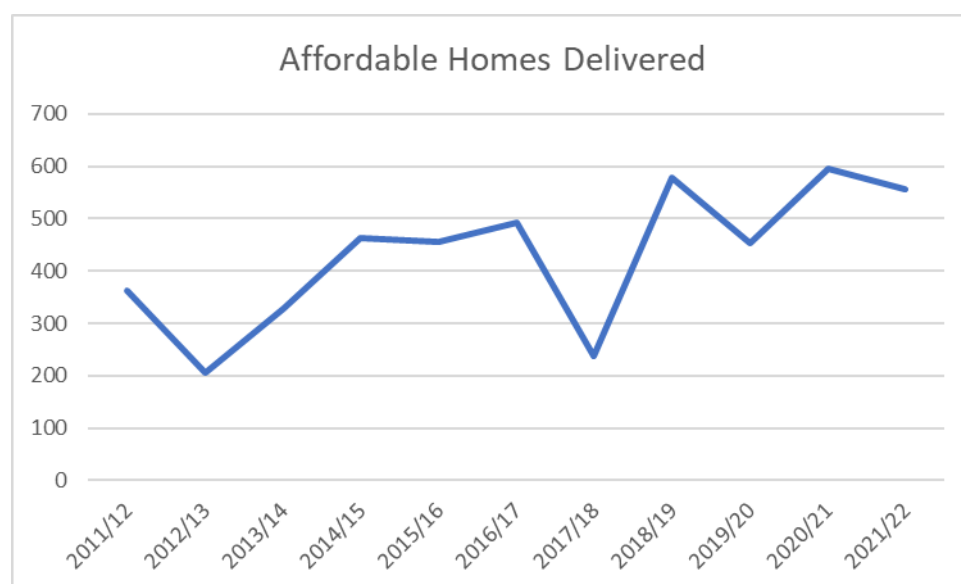
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scheme, utilising BHF funding to deliver 928 mixed tenure homes at Points Cross on Hunslet Road (including 311 affordable) started on site in March 2022. Full Business Case (FBC) approvals are also in place for the CITU scheme (142 homes, including 14 affordable) and Regent Street (185 homes, including 37 affordable), meaning that Leeds has so far secured full approvals at FBC stage for £5.62m.

In addition, the following schemes have Outline Business Case approvals: Kirkstall Road (Clarion), Mabgate Yard (Henry Boot), and Copperfields (Leeds City Council). Subject to FBC approval in due course, these schemes will in total secure a further £11.43m BHF funding and deliver over 1,000 new homes, potentially including 435 affordable homes. Further applications have been submitted for the Leeds City Village scheme at Marsh Lane, Railway Street, St Cecilia Street and the former Tower Works in Armley, potentially drawing in over £10m more BHF funding in to Leeds.

Historical Data:

2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
362	205	329	464	456	492	238	578	453	595	556



Note on the data:

The National Planning Policy Framework 2019 definition of Affordable Housing (“AH”) 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 tenures¹

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.

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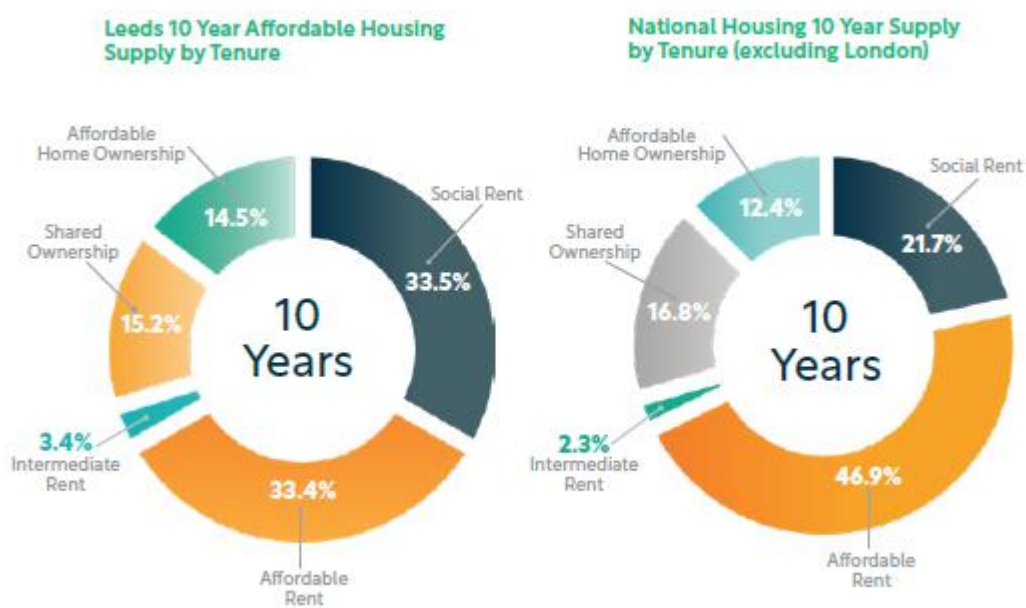
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- 60% affordable housing for Social Rented or equivalent affordable tenures

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.

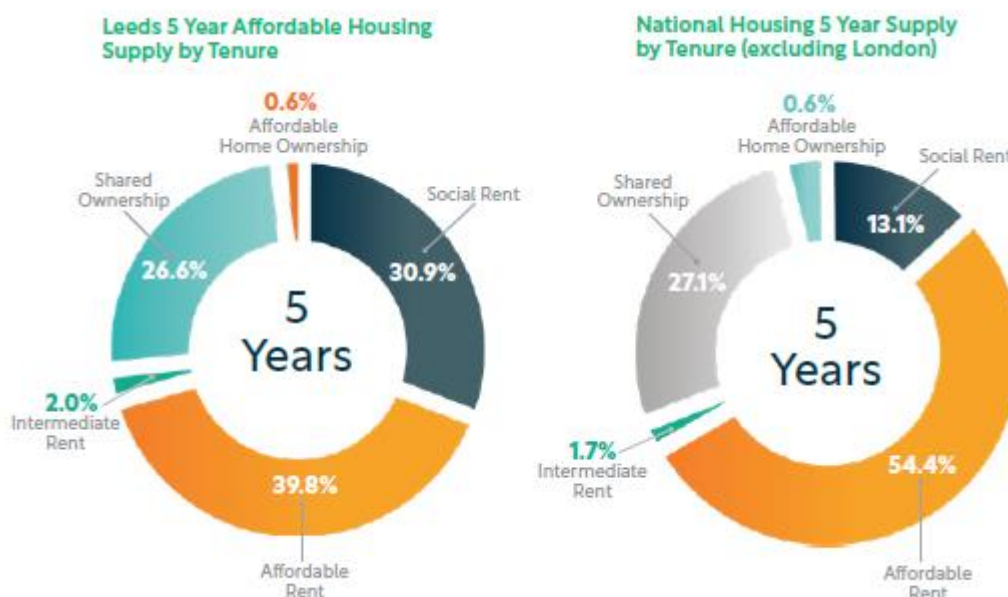
Please see below infographic showing the Leeds and National affordable housing supply by tenure over 5 and 10 years:



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

Indicator	Target*	Q1 2022/21	Q2 2022/23	Change
% of planning permissions approved that are H10 new build homes.	30% A&A 2% WC	M4(2): 284 Homes (30.05%) M4(3): 18 Homes (1.90%)	M4(2): 2,553 Homes (49.1%) M4(3): 106 Homes (2.0%)	M4(2): +19.05pp M4(3): +.10pp

Monitoring of approvals for planning permission reveals that Policy H10 targets for both M4(2) ‘accessible and adaptable dwellings’ and M4(3) ‘wheelchair user dwellings’ are currently being met.

This relates to recording of liable schemes for the development of new dwellings of 2 or more dwellings (new build developments only - excludes conversions, change of use, care homes and student accommodation).

In Q2 2022/23, the approval of 2,553 homes meeting the requirements of M4(2) sees a significant increase in performance to 49.1% of all liable approvals, well in exceedance of the target of 30%. This is largely reflective of the approval of a large scheme of 1,437 units at 10-81 Kirkstall Road under 21/08190/FU, the officer report notes that “the information provided shows that, within the detailed part of the scheme, 98% of units will meet the requirements of M4(2) ‘accessible and adaptable dwellings’ and 2% of dwellings meet the requirements of M4(3)”.

Approvals of M4(3) liable units met the target provision at 2%.

Policy H10 has only recently been adopted and so historical data is not available for this KPI.

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18. 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	+0.11 (provisional)	-

The DfE released provisional data on 20th October 2022; revised (final/confirmed) data will be released in February 2023.

Leeds' result of +0.11 is above all comparator groups: England, -0.03; statistical neighbours, -0.13; core cities, -0.10; Yorkshire and The Humber, -0.07.

Progress 8 is a measure of the progress children make between the end of primary school and the end of secondary school. It is calculated by comparing each student's Attainment 8 score to those nationally of other students who had the same KS2 SATs results. This is designed to measure how much progress each student has made from Year 6 to Year 11. The average Progress 8 score of all secondary schools nationally is 0. Schools with a Progress 8 score of below -0.5 are not achieving the minimum standard expected by the Government. A score of +0.5 or above shows that pupils in that school are making well above the expected level of progress.

Historical Data:

(Progress 8 started in 2015/16, and wasn't reported for the periods 2019/20 and 2020/21.)




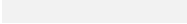
2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
+0.06	+0.07	-0.02	+0.03	Not reported	Not reported

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

Indicator	Target	Jan – Sep 2022	Change
People KSI in road traffic collisions	-	399 people	-
Children & young people KSI in road traffic collisions	-	52 CYP	-

Between July and September 2022 across all road users there were 143 people killed or seriously injured in Leeds, which compares with 123 in the same period in 2021 and 93 in the same period in 2020. On average, between 2015 and 2019, there were 120 people killed or seriously injured each year, between July and September.

Between July and September 2022, 22 children and young people were killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions in Leeds, which compares with 13 in the same period in 2021. On average, between 2015 and 2019, there were 12 children and young people killed or seriously injured each year, between July and September.

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In October 2021, Leeds City Council adopted the Connecting Leeds Transport Strategy signalling a step change in approach to travel. It included the following bold ambition: By 2040 no one will be killed or suffer serious injuries on roads in Leeds. We call this Vision Zero. The Leeds Safe Roads Partnership then developed the Vision Zero 2040 strategy which outlines the existing and emerging issues facing the city and explains how to attain this ambition there is a need to take an entirely new approach.

The Leeds Vision Zero 2040 Strategy (adopted 21st September 2022) – the city’s ambition to eliminate fatal and serious road crashes – and first Action Plan (2022-2025) was launched on 20th October 2022. The strategy is made up of five ‘Safe System pillars’ to address road danger:

- 1) **Safe Behaviours and People:** This pillar focuses on the behaviours that cause the most risk to all road-users. They include speeding, seatbelt offences, drink and drug driving, distraction, and careless driving. All road-users need to behave safely, with those who have the potential to cause the greatest harm to others bearing the most responsibility for safety.
- 2) **Safe Speeds:** This aims to prevent and discourage people from speeding, through measures such as targeted enforcement, education and the potential reduction of speed limits on faster roads.
- 3) **Safe Roads:** By reconfiguring street designs and widening networks of safe routes, the strategy will prioritise humans and communities over vehicles. More space for people and less for cars will ensure people feel safe to travel in greener, healthier ways.
- 4) **Safe Vehicles:** Everyone has a responsibility to use roadworthy vehicles, and the strategy will raise awareness of this. By enforcing offences, using modern technology and creating innovative design features more crashes can be prevented.
- 5) **Post-collision Learning and Care:** By examining the reasons behind crashes, we can identify the most effective ways to prevent them happening again. This pillar will also raise awareness of support services for victims and advocate for justice.

Note on the data:

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. This seems to be being replicated across West Yorkshire. We will continue to review the data with colleagues at WYP and the West Yorkshire councils.

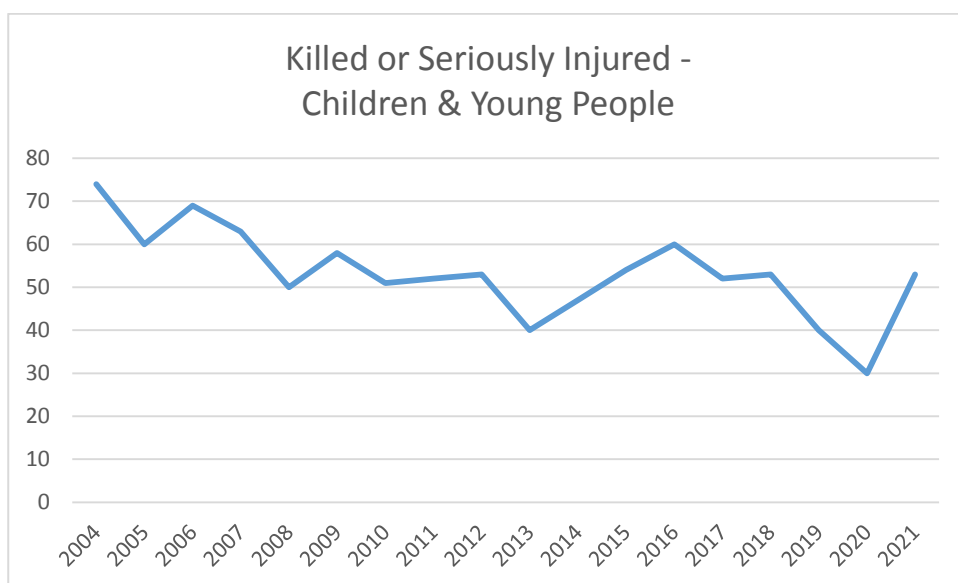
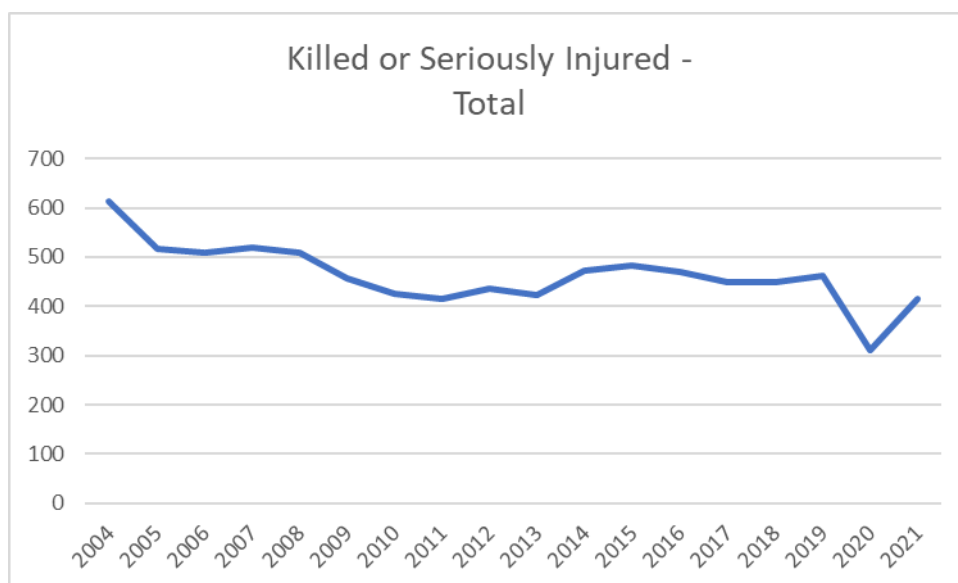
The new system ensures a more consistent classification of severity but raises issues with presenting long terms trends in the numbers of casualties of different severities. To address this, the Department for Transport has published datasets in which the casualty severities have been adjusted to account for the change to the new system, and the DfT recommends that the adjusted data be used when making long-term comparisons (this is available as far back as 2004). Due to the change in reporting system and associated adjustment, the numbers of people reported below as killed or seriously injured is higher than previously reported. Data from April 2021 onwards requires no adjustment.

KEY	LATEST DATA	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

**APPENDIX 1 – PERFORMANCE SUMMARY FOR THE
INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT & INCLUSIVE GROWTH SCRUTINY BOARD
(QUARTER 2 2022/23 OR LATEST AVAILABLE DATA)**

Historical Data:

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	614	517	510	520	510	456	425	416	435
Children / YP	74	60	69	63	50	58	51	52	53
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	422	472	484	469	448	448	462	310	414
Children / YP	40	47	54	60	52	53	40	30	53



KEY	LATEST DATA	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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20. Satisfaction with a range of transport services

Indicator	Target	2020/21	2021/22	Change
Satisfaction with transport services	Increase	6.6 out of 10	6.5 out of 10*	-0.1 out of 10

*excluding information

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 latest survey was conducted during the months of January and February 2022 for the period 2021/22.

There have been some slight changes to the survey. Previously, satisfaction with transport information was included in the overall satisfaction figure but due to changes in the wording on the survey, this element is no longer specifically covered.

Historical Data:

2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
6.70	5.80	6.60	6.50

21. City Centre Footfall

Indicator	Target	September 2019	September 2022	Change
(Monthly Number of Visitors / % Change on same month in 2019)	N/A	4,631,682 visitors	4,149,363 visitors	-10.4%

City centre footfall for September 2022 is down 10.4% compared with September 2019 but up 4.9% compared with September 2021.

City centre footfall has now stabilised into a relatively predictable pattern.

Week commencing 10th October 2022 (which included Light Night) was the busiest week in the city centre since Christmas 2019.

In the four months including June – September 2022, Monday-Friday footfall was 18% down on the equivalent period in 2019.

In the same period, weekend footfall is just 5% down on average, compared to 2019.

Some weekend days record higher footfall than 2019.




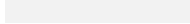
The June to September analysis also shows some notable trends:

- Evening footfall is around 2% up on 2019 levels on Saturdays and Sundays.
- Evenings across the week are performing better than daytimes, when compared to 2019 levels. Evenings are on average 6.5% down on 2019 levels, whereas daytimes are 18% down.

KEY	LATEST DATA	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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- Mondays are the worst performing day compared to 2019, with footfall levels 23% down across a 24hr period. Mondays are 26% down in the daytime, and 16% down in the evenings.
- Saturdays were, and still are, comfortably the highest in terms of footfall (but note that all but one of the cameras are placed in the retail area).
- Late night/Overnight footfall is currently higher than 2019 levels. Every hour between 8pm and 5am are showing average footfall levels higher than 2019 levels. But note that actual figures are still low.

KEY	LATEST DATA	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