

# NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

## EXECUTIVE

21 June 2022

### QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE AND BUDGET MONITORING REPORT

Joint Report of the Chief Executive and  
Corporate Director – Strategic Resources

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

#### Background

The Quarterly Performance and Budget Monitoring Report seeks to bring together key aspects of the County Council performance on a quarterly basis. The Summary below captures the key points in this Quarterly update as set out in the main body of the attached report.

#### Performance

1. The in depth focus for the Quarter 4 Performance report is “Public Health” and reviewing ambitions on “Innovative and Forward Thinking Council”.
2. The Quarter 1 report for 2021/22 will focus on the ‘council plan ambition for Growth

#### Revenue Budget 2021/22

There is an overall net underspend of £11,438k against budget for 2021/22 (**paragraph 2.2.1**). The key drivers of the financial position are set out below:

1. Responding to the COVID-19 pandemic continues to bring significant costs and responsibilities leading to overspends in several directorates, which has been largely offset by additional government funding.
2. Since Q3, Central Services underspend has increased (£1,260k), and Corporate Miscellaneous underspend has increased (£5,008k) which is largely due to lower than anticipated impact upon council tax and business rates deficits.
3. A breakdown of each Directorates forecast variance is provided in **Appendices B to F** with the financial position for NYES provided in **Appendix G**.
4. An overview is provided on spending relating to the transition to the new unitary council and a proposal is made relating to further one-off investment of £1.5m in Microsoft 365 (**Section 2.5**).

## Capital Plan

1. Overall capital expenditure for 2021/22 is £130.0m against a budget of £142.7m – an underspend of £12.7m. When capital receipts and grants are taken into account the net position shows an underspend of £3.3m (**paragraphs 4.4**).
2. The main variances are a 2.1m underspend in HAS mainly due to delays on Extra Care schemes; a £6.2m underspend on CYPS due to various under- and over-spends across the entire programme; £4.2m underspend on CS largely due to slower than anticipated draw down of loans by NYCC owned limited companies; and a £0.2m underspend on Business and Environmental Services mainly due to slippage on the Highways annual programme (**paragraph 4.9 to 4.12**).
3. After adjusting for an increase in the value of loans to outside bodies and savings on schemes (£0.9m) a net underspend of £2.5m is to be carried forward to 2022/23 (**paragraph 4.14**).
4. Financing of the capital plan is largely through grants, contributions and revenue contributions, the remaining element of £12.1m is funded from internal borrowing (**paragraph 4.16**).
5. An approval for additional funding, in principle, is proposed in order to progress the scheme to deliver a special needs Free School at Selby. If approved, once firmed up forecasts are available, a further report will be presented to Executive outlining the details. (paragraph 4.28).

## Annual Treasury Management and Prudential Indicators

1. External debt stood at £221.8m at 31 March 2022. The average interest rate of this debt was 4.47% (**paragraph 3.17**).
2. The forecast capital borrowing requirement for 2021/22 is £15.7m (**paragraph 3.20**) which will increase the internal borrowing position.
3. Investments outstanding at 31 March 2022 were £417.8m of which £130.9m belonged to other organisations who are part of NYCC's investment pool arrangements, with a daily average balance of £441.2m up to Q4 of 2021/22 (**paragraphs 3.31, 3.39 & Appendix A**).
4. For cash invested the average interest rate achieved in Q4 was 0.24% which exceeded the 7 day benchmark rate of -0.07% and was above average bank rate of 0.19%. (**paragraph 3.31**).

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09 June 2022

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**North Yorkshire**  
County Council



# Executive Performance Report

**Quarter 4 • 2021/22**



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# Executive Summary

## Introduction

Welcome to the Quarter 4 (Q4) performance report for the period 1st January 2022 to 31st March 2022.

The Q reports have been developed over a period of time, based on comments from Management Board, Executive and the Executive Member with portfolio responsibility for Performance

The reports now have a strong emphasis on challenging the directorates over their performance. Each reports is themed around one of the five key ambitions contained within the [Council Plan](#), with each ambition taking the lead for greater scrutiny once in the annual reporting cycle. In addition to the five Council ambitions, Public Health also present an annual review in Q4.

The reports are presented and discussed at Management Board and Executive as part of the performance cycle.

Scrutiny board continues to provide an additional critical level of challenge. Quarterly performance briefings are provided to Chairs of Overview & Scrutiny Committee's (Scrutiny Board) and plans are being developed to align elements of performance with individual Overview & Scrutiny Committee's future work programmes and forward plans. Chairs of Overview & Scrutiny Committees also have the opportunity to raise questions at the quarterly Performance Executive Meetings.

A major part of the performance framework and thus the quarterly performance reports is the corporate Key Performance Indicator (KPI) appendix. The KPI appendix is presented each quarter with the most up to date information on each indicator.

The Council Plan has been recently refreshed and sets out how the council intends to adapt to meet the challenges up to 2023.

The plan sets out the councils, vision and values and describes a three pronged approach – to provide leadership, enable individuals, families and communities to do the best for themselves, and to ensure the delivery of our own high quality services.

### **The Council Plan identifies five ambitions:**

1. Leading for North Yorkshire
2. Every child and young person has the best possible start in life;
3. Every adult has a longer, healthier and independent life;
4. North Yorkshire is a place with a strong economy and a commitment to sustainable growth;
5. Innovative and forward thinking Council

**Given that this is the first Q report that a number of councillors will have considered, it has been decided to drop the usual focus on one of the ambitions, but instead to present a more balanced view covering all five of the ambitions.**

# Council Ambition: **Leading for North Yorkshire**

## **Covid Response**

The Omicron variant continued to influence the Covid response nationally and so NYCC's role in managing COVID locally adapted in line with such changes. Omicron's increased transmissibility continued to keep cases at high levels throughout this period.

The Council Outbreak Management team and the wider council continued to play a key role in reducing community transmission. The team continued to manage outbreaks in our most vulnerable settings including care homes.

As part of the Living with Covid response, the legal requirement to self-isolate ended nationally on 24th February as well as isolation support and contact tracing. With key guidelines and legislation changes, NYCC has played a leading role in ensuring that information is communicated effectively so that the council and our partners, and the wider population are able to adhere to the latest guidance whilst balancing appropriate public health response measures.

The vaccination rollout continues to be very successful in North Yorkshire, with 89% of those aged 12 and over having had at least one dose of the vaccine. The 'Spring Booster' has begun to be rolled out to those aged 75 and over, people living in a care home for older people, or people aged 12 and over with a weakened immune system.

In line with regulation and guidance changes, and the vaccination programme, and in keeping with the Living with Covid national timeline, the Council has continued to move forwards with our management of Covid. The team will continue to offer support and advice to those areas who need it whilst developing comprehensive guidance documents to allow settings including Education and Social Care to be able to manage Covid as part of their ongoing work. Whilst continuing to balance the health impacts of a respiratory illness such as Covid the team is supporting sectors to transition to new ways of working. As part of the transition process, Public Health have re-directed spend to establish a North Yorkshire Health Protection Hub to help manage the ongoing response and any other large scale infectious diseases (including flu and avian flu).

Whilst Covid will be with us for years to come (and there may be new variants), in the medium term, many are now hopeful that we are moving to a stage where Covid will have less impact on our daily lives and the health burden that this disease places on the population can be much reduced.

## **Local Government Reorganisation**

The creation of a new council for North Yorkshire is now less than 12 months away following elections in May 2022. The Councillors elected on the 5th May will oversee the final year of the County Council, and then be the Councillors of the new unitary council on the 1st April 2023, serving for the next 4 years. 90 Councillors were elected across 89 electoral divisions.

Work continues across all work streams, including the drafting key policies for the new council to enable systems and services to be ready for vesting day.

North Yorkshire, along with the City of York council have been invited by Government to work with them to construct a devolution deal for both areas that could lead to significant extra funding across the region. The proposal also includes the election of a Mayor in May 2024.

## **Refugees**

North Yorkshire County Council in partnership with the district councils has permanently resettled 122 persons (25 families) under the Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy (ARAP) and will be resettling a final family shortly.

The County Council in partnership with a range of agencies continues to provide support to the Afghan refugee families temporarily residing in the two bridging accommodation hotels in North Yorkshire. The Home Office has

extended its contract with one hotel to the 31st July 2022 and the other to 30th September 2022. As of 13 April 2022, there has been a total of 484 arrivals since both hotels were first used for the scheme.

The Government recently announced plans for the former RAF base at Linton-on-Ouse to be used as an asylum seeker accommodation and processing centre for up to 1,500 asylum seekers. Hambleton District Council are currently considering mounting a legal challenge to the Government's decision.

NYCC and the seven district and borough councils continue to undertake property and welfare checks, including a welcome visit when Ukrainian guests arrive. Over 300 guests have now arrived and are being supported by their sponsors and NYCC to access immediate funds, support and essential services. Through Homes for Ukraine, the current number of visa applications, with a destination address in North Yorkshire is 1002 (of which 678 have been issued), across 422 potential sponsors.

### Financial Assistance

**Stronger Communities Covid Response** – The Stronger Communities Covid Community Grants Programme continues to support communities as they continue to respond to and recover from the pandemic. This quarter £29,366 in the form of small grants has been allocated to 31 community groups and / or projects that encourage the re-opening of activities and services that aim to support communities to rebuild.

**Household Support Fund** – During Q4, Stronger Communities continued to support the delivery of the Household Support Fund, which aims to provide support to households who may need support with food, energy and essential living costs whilst the economy recovers. In place between October 2021 and March 2022, and administered by The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), NYCC was allocated £3.5million. As of March 2022 20,624 households have benefitted from the various support strands of the Household Support Fund so far.

**NY Local Assistance Fund – Covid Support Grant** – This quarter 221 applications to the Covid Grant Scheme were received and of these 216 (97%) were approved. This led to an increased grant spend of £23,570 in comparison to £8,345 last quarter.

**NY Local Assistance Fund (NYLAF) – Main Scheme** – Over this quarter NYLAF received 3,327 applications, of these, 3,076 (92%) were approved. This was an increase on Q3 with total grant spend £334k compared to £271k last quarter.

### Wi-Fi Roll-Out

Free public Wi-Fi has now been rolled out in 20 towns across the county, (against an original target of 16), using £3.6M of Local Enterprise Partnership funding and £300,000 of extra funding from Harrogate Borough Council to provide extra coverage across the district. The public Wi-Fi service, which is a collaborative effort between the Council's Technology and Change service, Brierley Group companies NYnet and NY Highways, as well as the authority's Business and Environmental Services and traffic management teams, aims to support economic recovery and growth for communities and businesses. Wi-Fi was rolled-out in the first 12 towns last year and the service now boasts an average of 6,000 unique users per week.

### Broadband and Superfast broadband

The percentage of the County's business and residential properties with Superfast broadband (30 Mbs+), continues to increase, and the gap between the coverage in North Yorkshire and that in England continues to close. At the end of quarter four, superfast broadband coverage in North Yorkshire reached 93.4% compared to 97.6% across England.

This means the gap between broadband coverage in England and North Yorkshire has reduced from 5% to 4.2% over the last year.



**Corporate equality monitoring questions and guidance** – The questions and guidance have been updated to reflect changing attitudes and the questions used in the 2021 Census. The purpose of this guidance is to help staff understand when and why we should carry out equality monitoring and how to do it in an appropriate, consistent and proportionate way. Promotion of the updated questions and guidance has taken place on the intranet, Yammer and through the corporate and directorate equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) groups.

### **Libraries**

Libraries have been successful in their bid to the Libraries Improvement Fund securing a £200,000 award for Scarborough Library. This is to be used to create a ‘welcoming, inclusive, exciting and accessible library, providing a range of facilities and resources that inspires people to visit and use as a social space.’

### **Beyond Carbon**

Beyond Carbon is the transformation programme that drives our commitment to be carbon neutral by 2030 (or as near to that date as possible). Programme activity is highlighted in the ‘Leading for North Yorkshire’ section and through-out the document.

The Government has awarded £3.7m for the White Rose Forest in North and West Yorkshire. North Yorkshire County Council supported the launch of the White Rose Forest Action Plan which highlights the opportunity to increase tree canopy from 11% - 19% and sequester 50% of residual carbon by 2050.

In addition, work is being developed by North Yorkshire County Council in partnership with the University of York to better understand the future of the low carbon economy and the opportunities and challenges being faced by businesses.

## **Council Ambition: Innovative and Forward thinking Council**

### **New ways of working have led to increased savings**

New ways of working, including some staff working from home has led to significant reductions in staff travel and printing which not only save money, but also save time and reduce carbon emissions. In 2021/22, staff drove 4.12m miles fewer than the pre-pandemic level, equating to a saving in terms of mileage claims of £1.7m. Although the costs will increase again as staff return to the office on a more regular basis, other benefits to customers and staff have been identified, such as improved attendance at multi-agency meetings and it is easier to arrange meetings if a meeting room isn’t needed, which in turn means meetings can be arranged at shorter notice thus increasing tempo.

These new ways of working, have also enabled us to continue reducing our property portfolio, with work almost completed on the demolition of East Block on the County Hall Campus. We have also reviewed the use of sites in Selby and Ryedale, as well as vacating the building used by Trading Standards on Standard Way in Northallerton.

### **Volunteering**

The authority continues to be supported by a dedicated team of volunteers and although the number of volunteers has fallen during the Coronavirus pandemic, the number of hours they volunteer is steadily increasing.

An online survey of NYCC volunteers found that 84% are ‘very satisfied/ satisfied’ with their role, with 96% saying that they want to continue to volunteer over the next 18 months. The respondents stated volunteering has benefited them in a number of ways including helping them to stay active, learn new skills and stay connected with their community.

## Number of Digital Channel Followers Continues to Increase

With the removal of Covid restrictions and less new information to share with the public around Covid rates and testing sites, figures on both social media and the website continue to return towards pre-pandemic levels. However, despite the reduction in overall reach of our social media, followers across those channels have continued to grow strongly over the last quarter, passing the 80,000 mark at the start of the year.

### During the quarter there have also been some challenges:

#### Increased Staff Absences

2021-22 has seen an increase in staff illness including Covid related illnesses, chest problems, back pains and mental health related absence. Covid sickness absence increased to 2,729 sickness days in 2021-22 from 1,640 days the previous year. The Council has responded to this with some temporary increases to staffing levels, mostly funded from additional central funding.

#### Staff Recruitment Challenges

Wage inflation across the labour market and rising living costs have resulted in some staff leaving for higher salaries, with turnover now at nearly 16% which is the highest level recorded. It has also become difficult to recruit across almost all areas of the council, with many jobs advertised receiving no application. This is not specific to NYCC or indeed North Yorkshire, but the significantly lower unemployment level in the county makes it a greater problem. The council's resourcing team are using innovative recruitment campaigns across multimedia channels to reach potential applicants and there have been large and well profiles campaigns locally, such as Make Care Matters for care roles to promote vacancies. However, despite all efforts recruitment remains a significant challenge and as a result, in relevant directorates of the council, agency spend has increased significantly this year.

## Council Ambition: Growth

### Managing and reducing waste to Landfill

Q3 (reporting one quarter in arrears), has seen a reduction in residual waste (waste that residents put out for collection, excluding garden waste and re-cycling) by 7.8%, the result of this coupled with good performance at Allerton Waste Recycling Park is that only 2.4% of waste has gone to landfill.

### 2021/22 Highways Condition Data

In recent years, there has been a significant improvement in the condition of our unclassified roads. These roads, which form the majority of our highway network and link communities across the county have seen an improvement from a value of 25% where maintenance should be considered in 2013/14 to 14% in the most recent survey in 2021/22. Although there is no direct comparison, the average among our peers for similar unclassified roads in 2020/21 was 16% while we were 15% in 2020/21.

Our principal A roads are averaging a stable 3% during the same period with 2.8% in the latest survey. Our non-principal B and C routes have seen a similar stable trend with the latest figure of 3%. In all cases our road condition figures place us above average when compared with our peers. We are in quartile 2 for principal and quartile 1 for non-principal.

Ultimately this shows the value of the investment that Highways and Transportation, with additional financial support from the council, has put into the infrastructure over the past years. This, along with the close working relationship with NYHighways and technology advances in highway repair and surveying gives the service a sound base upon which to continue to deliver the highest quality infrastructure for 2022/23 and forward with the new North Yorkshire Council.

## Multi Million Pound Project completed

The multi-million pound project to improve one of North Yorkshire's busiest junctions (J47) by tackling traffic congestion and improving road safety has been completed. Complexities within the project such as Covid-19 and the discovery of great crested newts caused delays which significantly impacted the costs. The major upgrade will boost transport links to key destinations including York, Skipton and Lancashire.

## The YorBus Pilot Project journey continues

Yorbus performance remains positive with the average number of passenger journeys increasing from 876 in January to 1,084 in March. When considering that the winter months tend to be less busy, these numbers and its popularity are really encouraging.

## During the quarter there have been a number of challenges:

### Highways and Street Lighting

Street lighting defects repaired within a 7 day target has risen from 81% (2,168 defects) in Q3 to 83% (1,521 defects) for Q4 but has not met the KPI of 92%. Similarly Highways dangerous defects at CAT1 made safe within timescales for Q3 was 94% (698 defects) with a reduction to 87% (1,596) for Q4 but has not met the KPI of 99%. The team has been hit particularly hard due to Covid-19 and experienced loss of staff days as a consequence, along with recruitment and retention challenges. This will be monitored closely again in Q1 2022/23.

### Housing Affordability Remains a Challenge

With median house prices in North Yorkshire ranging from £182,500 in Scarborough to £315,000 in Harrogate, and median earnings ranging from £26,069 in Ryedale to £33,062 in Selby, housing affordability varies considerably across the county. However, like the rest of the country housing continues to become less affordable in North Yorkshire. In 2021 a median priced house in North Yorkshire cost 8.3 times the median annual earnings, which although noticeably better than the England figure of over 9 times the median earnings, it is up from 7.57 in 2020.

## Council Ambition: **Healthy and Independent Living**

### There are a number of challenges currently facing Adult Social Care:

#### Sustained Pressure from Hospital Discharges.

Hospital discharge activity averaged 15.4 discharges per day across Q4, compared with 15.3 in Q3. The weekday discharge rate averaged 19.1 per day in Q4, slightly below the 19.2 recorded for Q3 when the figures were inflated by a surge of activity around the Christmas break. The flow of activity has now settled into a stable pattern running approximately 50% above pre-pandemic levels (10 per day), which is driving the trends highlighted in the two following points.

#### Assessments up by 27% against 2019/20 levels

Assessment activity continues to be a significant pressure point, driven largely by the national discharge pathway arrangements, as frontline social care teams respond to the sustained, urgent pressure from people needing to be moved from hospital into social care. There continues to be a slow downward trend in assessment activity, but in Q4 assessment activity was 27%, or 3,811 assessments higher than in 2019/20. In Q3, the margin of difference was 34% or 3,525 assessments.

#### Continuing care market pressures

The demand-led pressures highlighted above continued to be exacerbated by providers handing packages of care back to the local authority across all localities due to staff shortages. At any point in time, this is limited to one or two providers, but it does create an immediate local pressure and this has contributed to the number of unsourced

domiciliary care packages returning to near 120 at the end of the quarter, having shown signs of improvement in January and February. The use of short-term placements reduced to 415 during the quarter but remains up by 159% or 245 placements compared with the end of 2019/20, (171% or 301 placements in Q3). Sourcing care and support continues to be difficult, and the main body of the report highlights how council staff resources are being managed to try to fill gaps in provision. It also details how additional support is being targeted at unpaid carers. A direct consequence of that response is that reablement delivery levels have continued to decline where other elements of care and support provision are showing signs of recovery towards pre-pandemic levels. Less reablement activity has an immediate consequence for people who might benefit from the short term specialist support it provides to help them regain their independence, but it also has a potential longer term consequence, with fewer people getting preventative support leading to increased future demand for on-going care and support.

### Care sector workforce pressures

For the council's care and support teams, staff sickness was at 3.3% at the end of Q4 compared with 2.5% in 2020/21, and team vacancy levels have continued to run at unprecedented levels. Colleagues within the NHS are facing similar challenges, and human resource directors across the area continue to work collaboratively to develop co-ordinated actions to mitigate workforce issues.

Difficulty in recruiting and retaining front line care workers remain significant issues for both health and social care in terms of the continuing health care services and in relation to the availability of care to enable safe and timely hospital discharges.

### Increasing cost of care home placements

The average cost of a care home placement for someone aged 65+ increased to £838 per week at the end of Q4, up by £18 per week compared with Q3. That represents an 8.0% (£64 per week) increase compared with the end of Q4 in 2020/21. More positively, admissions of older people (those aged 65+) to permanent care home placements (616 per 100,000 of population) continue to be lower than in 2019/20 (675 per 100,000), and the overall number of people in permanent placements (2,113) remain 8% (189 placements) lower than for the same quarter in 2019/20.

## Council Ambition: Best start to life

As North Yorkshire and the country as a whole begins to recover from the Covid-19 pandemic we are entering a period of economic uncertainty. The prospect of economic hardship is likely to place further and continued pressure on Children and Young People's services, if historic trends are followed and repeated.

### Cost of Living

Current headlines focus on price inflation not seen in 30 years and, at the end of February, inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) sat at 6.2%. The Bank of England forecasts that inflation will "rise to around 8% in spring and perhaps even higher later in the year" and its own forecasts suggest inflation is not expected to fall to the 2% target until late 2024 at the earliest. Inflation is set to outstrip earnings growth and working-age benefits increases in the short and medium term, meaning family budgets will come under increasing pressure; on average, this will equate to around a 5%-6% fall in real terms in household earnings between now and mid-2023. The Institute for Fiscal Studies highlights that the most vulnerable will face greater inflationary pressures than the more affluent. Those least affluent in terms of earnings are likely to face inflation approaching 9% by April, compared with just over 7% for the most affluent.

An additional cost pressure facing families is rising energy costs. Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem) recently announced details of the revised price cap to take effect from April, which will increase the average bill by around £700 to almost £2000 per year. Analysts expect a further increase of 20% in October. Research from the

Joseph Rowntree Foundation suggests that working-age, low-income families with children face the prospect of the proportion of household income after housing costs that are spent on gas and electricity rising by at least 6%, and up to 10%, in the coming months. Short-term measures introduced by the Government will offset some of the impact of rising energy prices, although it is as yet unclear how these measures will be delivered to households that are either (a) using a pre-payment meter and (b) not currently paying Council Tax (for example, tenants in a House of Multiple Occupation) or (c) new renters taking a tenancy and electricity supply after October 2022.

From April 2021, North Yorkshire has provided a range of activities and food over the Easter, Summer and Christmas holidays through our FEAST (Food, Entertainment, Arts & Sport Together) programme, funded through the Holiday Activities and Food Programme. Central government has confirmed that funding for this programme will continue into 2022. To help families with through the Cost of Living crisis, other support is available, including:

- The Energy Rebate Scheme – a one-off Council Tax rebate for households in Council Tax Band A-D to help with rising energy costs
- Warm and Well – offers advice and guidance on energy cost and access to a hardship fund
- Household Support Fund – arrangements for the period April-September 2022 to be confirmed
- North Yorkshire Local Assistance Fund – practical support for food and/or utility support

Whilst North Yorkshire Children and Young People Services (CYPS) has faced increased levels of service pressure through the course of the two years of the pandemic, there have been many examples of high performance and positive outcomes.

### **Assessments**

The Children and Families service is continuing to provide assessments more efficiently than is the case nationally. On average Children & Families assessments in North Yorkshire take 20 working days, considerably faster than the average of 30 working days nationally. This effectively means that families in North Yorkshire have the support they need in place when it is required much more quickly than is the case nationally.

The timeliness of assessments within the Early Help service also continues to be strong with 93.8% of Initial Assessments completed within 20 working days in March 2022, up from 85.5% in the same period 2021. In addition, 96.1% of Assessment Reviews were completed within 6 weeks, a considerable improvement on 52% in the same period last year.

### **Children in Care**

The number of Children in Care has increased from 421 to 427 over Q4 driven by an increase in the number of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASCs), up from 19 in Q3 to 22 in Q4. As the county continues to welcome and support refugees and the National Transfer Scheme continues, it is likely we will continue to see an increase in UASCs in the near future. Excluding UASCs, the number of Children in Care continues to oppose the increasing national trend, reducing by 12 over the past 12 months from 417 at the end of 2020/21 to 405 at the end of 2021/22.

### **Electively Home Educate (EHE)**

There is evidence that the rate of parents choosing to Electively Home Educate (EHE), instead of keeping their children in school, is reducing. In the three months of Q4 2021/22, there were 260 cases of children becoming Electively Home Educated for any length of time, much lower than the 362 children seen in the same period of 2020/21. The Inclusion service has made great efforts to ensure that parents have the information to make an appropriate decision in these situations, particularly during the course of the pandemic. Advisors have been building on their relationships with schools and parents as part of an established EHE pathway which seeks to ensure that children are educated in suitable environments. It is worth noting that whilst the number of children

becoming EHE has reduced, due to the increase seen during the pandemic, the number of children currently EHE (n=901) remains considerably higher than before the pandemic (n=704 in March 2020).

### School Attendance

Since the return to school in September 2021, attendance in North Yorkshire primary and secondary schools has been gradually improving, linked to both reductions in the prevalence of Covid in settings and pro-active support to improve attendance. Supporting improved attendance and engagement with school as we emerge from the pandemic is a directorate-wide priority in Children and Young People's services. Overall attendance in primary schools at the end of September was approximately 83% of the overall cohort, whereas attendance in secondary schools was slightly lower at 78%. By the end of March, these attendance rates had increased to 94% and 89% respectively.

### Youth Justice

There has been a reduction in the number of custodial sentence of young people in the county and a sustained reduction in the rate of reoffending. We have seen an all-time low of 1 custodial sentence in 2021, after a high seen in 2018 of 27. Rates of reoffending are following a national downward trend in the proportion of young people committing an offence within 12 months, for the first time falling below 40% in 4 of the last 5 quarters.

Overall performance has been encouraging; there are however some challenges, a number of these instances are due to increased demand for services across the directorate:

### Demand on Children's Social Care Services

Demand on Children's Social Care Services remains high, with referrals at 1,222 in Q4, up 12.3% compared to the same period last year. 2021/22 has seen 4532 referrals a 16% (n=613) increase in the number of referrals to Children's Social Care in 2020/21 (n=3,919) and is the highest number of referrals in a financial year since 2014/15 (n=5,302). Whilst the number of referrals remains high, the rate of repeat referral remains lower than the national average at 16% for the full year, compared to a national rate of 22.7%. Looking forward, as the cost of living 'crisis' continues to impact and the cut's to Universal Credit take hold, it is unlikely that the level of demand will subside in the short to medium term.

### Health checks for Children in Care

There are still some challenges regarding health checks for Children in Care. These challenges are primarily linked to both the initial and enduring impact of the pandemic on a variety of Health Professionals. The service continues to focus on returning to pre-pandemic levels of performance. Reflective of the wider impact of the pandemic on mental health, the average Strengths & Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) for Children in Care continues to increase, up from a long-term average of 14 to 17.7 at the end of 2021/22. A higher SDQ score is indicative of raised emotional and mental well-being needs, although the SDQ is a somewhat 'blunt' tool providing an indication of wellbeing of the individual and should be used with other information to inform interventions.

### Special Educational Need (SEN)

The population of children in North Yorkshire identified as having a special educational need (SEN) is continuing to grow. The number of children with an Education, Health and Care plan (EHC plan) funded by North Yorkshire County Council is at 4016 and continues to grow; this is a 288% increase on the same point in 2015 (1755). This continued level of demand is reflected in the sustained number of children on waiting lists for assessments of need and specialist therapies within the NHS.

There has been an increasing trend in the number of children being supported by the Disabled Children's Service. As of the end of March 2022 there were 420 children and young people being supported, an increase of 14% (n=50) on the same period of last year. Children eligible for the service typically have more serious learning and

physical disabilities, disabled children who do not meet the criteria for the service are supported through social care. The recent sustained increase in children supported by specialised Disabled Children's Services has the potential to increase the amount of pressure of Disabled Children's teams.

### **National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)**

Evidence has been released through the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) that there has been a considerable rise in children recorded in the county as obese. The data shows that there has been a 4% increase in one year, mirroring the increase seen nationally of 4.5%, the biggest rise ever seen since this research began in 2006.

### **Suspensions & Exclusions**

Suspensions (exclusions) from school for children educated in North Yorkshire schools are beginning to creep back up to pre-Covid levels. Over the 2021/22 academic year to date, 1,298 pupils have been suspended, up from 978 in 2020/21, and closing on 1,547 pupils in 2019/20. There were 2,810 suspensions (formally known as fixed term exclusions) in the 2021/22 academic year to the end of Q4, this is a considerable increase on the number recorded in the same period of 2020/21 (n=1,980) during the height of Covid and a large proportion of children were still required to learn from home. In comparison to periods prior to Covid, this number is still lower. In the same period of 2019/20, there were 4356 suspensions.





# Council Ambition: Leading for North Yorkshire

## High Level Outcomes:

1. **A confident North Yorkshire championing the case for a fairer share of resources for our communities**
2. **Working with partners and local communities to improve health and economic outcomes for North Yorkshire**
3. **Reducing the causes and impacts of climate change, now and for future generation**
4. **Resilient, resourceful and confident communities co-producing with the County Council**

## Public Health

### 'Improving health and wellbeing and reducing health inequalities in North Yorkshire'

Public Health describes our collective, organised efforts to protect and improve the health of people in North Yorkshire by putting wellbeing at the heart of everything we do to enable each person to live a healthier, happier life. It is central to the Council's work in preventing ill health and helping people to reduce their risk of requiring healthcare and social support services.

Clearly, responding to the global COVID-19 pandemic has dominated our work, and the work of our partners, over the last two years. This response has included many facets of public health protection including prevention, testing, contact tracing and case and outbreak management. We have delivered this across the county in coordination with national and regional colleagues, managing incidents in a diverse range of settings including education, workplaces, Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) and care homes.

We will also be working to address the long-term impact of COVID on our communities, social care and healthcare systems. The chief medical officer (CMO) Chris Whitty was in Scarborough in March. The visit encompassed a range of areas, including understanding how coastal communities often face higher levels of deprivation and ill health than neighbouring areas, following from the CMO's Annual Report 2021. He also visited a number of projects to see work on the ground in communities and in

Scarborough hospital to understand how the area is tackling the rebuilding process from the pandemic.



Chris Whitty met with members of the Public Health team including Victoria Turner (left) and Louise Wallace (right) upon his recent trip to Scarborough.

Significant public health effort is directed towards place shaping and systems leadership, working with many internal and external partners to influence improvement in health and wellbeing.

There are six mandated public health services which local authorities in England are obliged to carry out:

- weighing and measuring specified groups of children;
- NHS Health Check assessments for adults aged 40 to 74 years;



- open access sexual health services;
- providing public health advice to NHS commissioners;
- protecting the health of the local population, for example, from infectious diseases, environmental hazards and extreme weather events; and
- providing universal health visitor reviews for pregnant women and young children

Additional public health functions in North Yorkshire supported by public health grants include:

- Preventing and reducing harm from drug and alcohol misuse, a target that aligns with the government's 10 year Drug strategy;
- Stop smoking services and tobacco control;
- Public health programmes for children and young adults aged 0-19 prioritising services for children under five, emotional health and resilience, vulnerability and safeguarding, in addition to the mandated services described above. New Front Door Offer to support schools and additional post in the Multi-Agency Support Team to enhance safeguarding practices;
- Preventing obesity and increasing physical activity;
- Improving mental health;
- Enhancing workplace health;
- Enabling communities to help themselves using Stronger Communities grants;
- Helping people to maintain health, wellbeing and independence through support of living well service.

In 2021/22, the Public Health grant was £22,344,100, which funds directly commissioned services, team activities and projects undertaken across NYCC and with our partners. We invest funding into the Living Well, Safer and Stronger Communities teams, linking to the Council's wider prevention agenda. We continue to use our reserve to invest for the future, although this year we have underspent due to reduced service activity levels resulting from COVID-19.

### NHS Health Check Programme North Yorkshire

Nationally the pandemic is having a negative impact on the delivery of NHS Health Checks delivered by primary care due to pressures with the system i.e. COVID-19 vaccinations. In North Yorkshire, although the guidance

instructed Primary Care providers to cease delivery of the NHS Health Check during quarter three, our GP practices have continued to provide the service.

In general, activity is better than 2020/21, with 20,693 invited and 8,321 (40% of those invited) have taken up the offer. However, it is not back to pre-pandemic levels as shown in Chart 1. The programme is identifying people who are at risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD) in the next ten years from LSOA areas, therefore potentially reducing the risk of CVD.

Chart 1: NHS Health Check Performance 2019-22

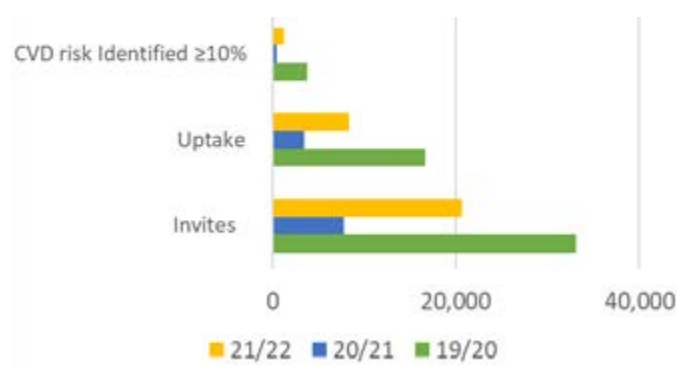
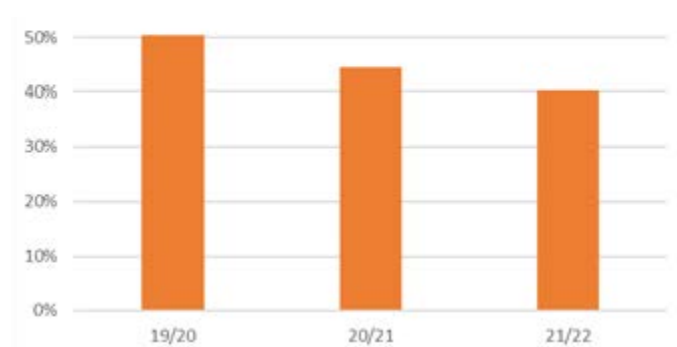


Chart 2: Uptake as a % of those invited



Charts 1 and 2: Note - 2021/22 performance data does not include March data due to the data collection timelines.

For the five-year period, North Yorkshire is performing better than England and Yorkshire and Humber in terms of the percentage of people being invited for an NHS Health Check, the percentage of the total eligible population receiving an NHS Health Check and the percentage of those invited who take up the Health Check. We are continuing to work with the providers and are taking part in Office for Health and Disparities (OHID's) digital pilot evaluation for NHS Health Checks.

## Workplace Wellbeing

The Workplace Wellbeing Award, launched in March 2019, was paused during the pandemic from March 2020 until June 2021 whilst the team worked to support organisations to prevent or manage COVID outbreaks. Since then the Award has been reviewed, with the development of a revised, less onerous, accreditation process. The Champions induction training has moved to an on-line offer, which has been well received as it has enabled more people to participate. Additionally, a programme of webinars covering a range of topics is being developed to enhance the workplace health offer and support employers to improve the health of their workforce. Businesses are still recovering from the effects of the pandemic and, although they see the importance and benefits of improving workplace health, there has been a reduction in the number of organisations signed up to the award from 38 (pre-pandemic) to 18.

## North Yorkshire Adult Weight Management Service

During 2021, the Adult Weight Management Service has continued to evolve and respond to needs whilst emerging from the COVID-19 pandemic. The Service provides the highest flexibility, with a hybrid of online, telephone, and face-to-face support. The impact of the pandemic has been seen in the lower level of referrals coming into the Service, and challenges associated with client adherence. The Service has continued to be effective in supporting weight loss outcomes, whilst fewer people have accessed the service since the start of the pandemic, a high proportion of those who have used the service have seen positive outcomes. It is positive to see that the Service is in a noticeable recovery phase now, with referral numbers increasing in all localities. A concentrated effort on a communications campaign has supported the recovery of referrals into the Service. Customer stories and revision of messaging and weight related language has been the focus of the campaign [www.northyorks.gov.uk/stepup](http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/stepup)

Additional Government grant funding received during 2021/22 has enabled Adult Weight Management Service providers to extend the Service offer with supplementary one-to-one support to clients who

may have complex issues affecting attendance and achievement of weight loss goals.

### AWM 2021 outcomes – comparison to NICE modelled targets



\*National Institute for Health & Care Excellence (NICE)

Adult Weight Management (AWM) 2021 Outcomes – people completing the programme as a percentage of those referred, proportion of people who achieving 5% weight loss of those who complete the programme, and the proportion of those who achieve 5% weight loss who sustain the weight loss at 24 weeks.

### Discoveries on Your Doorstep



In partnership with Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust, the North Yorkshire Discoveries on Your Doorstep project has grown and evolved to have a real holistic approach with regard to encouraging physical

activity outdoors. The COVID-19 pandemic brought about a review of the focus of Discoveries on Your Doorstep, many people have a newfound appreciation of being active outdoors, especially walking, for the benefit it had on their physical and mental wellbeing, particularly during the lockdowns. Additionally, the pandemic has emphasized the importance of social connection with our family, friends, neighbours, and colleagues, to help people through difficult times. With a strong partnership of stakeholders, the Project has achieved so much over the past year:

### **Ramblers Wellbeing Super Partner Offer –**

A partnership between North Yorkshire County Council, North Yorkshire Sport and The Ramblers was established to provide volunteer-led group walks across North Yorkshire, under the premise of Ramblers Wellbeing walks.

**Long Preston Deeper Connections –** A successful bid was made for round 2 of The National Lottery Heritage Green Recovery Challenge Fund through Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust. The wider bid known as “Long Preston Deeper Connections” aims to create and restore 10hectares of habitat and help connect 8000 people to nature.

**Creating new connections and links –** Over recent months a number of new connections have been made. There is potential to work with North Yorkshire Horizons’ community volunteers in the future to support adults during their recovery from drugs and alcohol misuse. We are connecting with North Yorkshire libraries where there is potential to utilise their archives to develop historical and educational walks.

To access the latest Discoveries on Your Doorstep annual report please visit [Healthy weight | North Yorkshire Partnerships \(nypartnerships.org.uk\)](https://nypartnerships.org.uk)

### **Children’s Oral health**

Overall, in North Yorkshire the rate of 5 year olds free from tooth decay has been improving since 2014/15. The experience of dental decay in 5-year-olds (2019) is lower at 20% than the Yorkshire and Humber (28.7%) and England averages (23.4%). However, geographical inequalities continue to exist with some of our localities experiencing significantly higher than these averages. Access to NHS dentistry remains a challenge, highlighted by the recently published Health Watch report in August 2021.

NHS England Yorkshire and the Humber has developed a pilot Flexible Commissioning framework with Dental Practices. It seeks to address areas of inequality in terms of access and oral health promotion. The Public Health team has been working with colleagues in general dental practice and health and social care to establish a signposting and referral protocol for our Healthy Child Service and Children and Families Services to these dental practices.

There are currently 11 practices in North Yorkshire in the scheme. From January 2022, Healthy Child practitioners have distributed oral health resources (brushes, toothpaste and key messages) at key development stages to families where specific needs are identified during their mandated contacts.

The Public Health team is currently undertaking a consultation with the Children and Families Service staff to find out more about the healthy weight and oral health issues in our population, and, what would help staff to have conversations about these issues with the families they support.

### **North Yorkshire Horizons – Drug and Alcohol Recovery Service**

North Yorkshire Horizons combines a face-to-face and virtual offer, providing harm reduction, treatment and recovery interventions from their five service hubs, healthcare settings and community venues, within people’s homes and via telephone and video appointments.

The overall number engaging with the service and specifically with structured treatment interventions has increased since the beginning of the pandemic. Wait times are low. The proportion of people engaging with recovery support for up to 6 months (NICE standard) is being maintained at 60%, and provision of Naloxone medication (overdose antidote) has improved – with 13 people self-reporting use in an overdose situation.

In absolute terms, performance against the current key Public Health Outcome Framework measure – number exiting structured treatment and not re-presenting within 6 months - has improved for all cohorts. We continue to increase overall engagement and planned discharges by people experiencing misuse of drugs other than opiates and people with alcohol dependence. Effective engagement of our ageing cohort of people experiencing opiate misuse and multiple disadvantage continues to be a priority. North Yorkshire will benefit from significant additional financial investment over the next three years to expand capacity and improve quality of adult and young people’s services.

## North Yorkshire Rise – Drug and Alcohol Support Service for Young People

North Yorkshire RISE opened in April 2021 as a dedicated specialist drug and alcohol service for young people. The team has focussed on maintaining engagement by young people who transferred from the previous service; establishing relationships with partners and developing associated pathways; and developing the service offer and brand. The service is predominantly offered on a face-to-face basis from venues that young people attend and feel comfortable in. Referrals have been received from a wide range of sources including partners and self. The service is on track to achieve the target for engagement by young people. Wait times for initial contact and first intervention have been low, with 1/36 people waiting more than 5 days for their initial contact, and out of those undergoing interventions, all were started within 3 weeks. The drug and alcohol custody referral service offer has been established and is operating well.

### Sexual Health

The latest figures on attendances at sexual health services as of Q3 this year are comparable with pre-pandemic figures. In 19/20 Q3 there were 4490 attendances, similar to Q3 21/22 in which there were 4,496 attendances (including new, re registered and follow up appointments) within YorSexualHealth (YSH), these figures include 2,305 face-to-face and 2,191 virtual/remote attendances. Last year during the pandemic in 20/21 Q3 there were a total of 3,409 attendances.

GPs across North Yorkshire completed 929 Long Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC) fittings in Q3 21/22, compared to 378 in Q2 20/21 and 1,101 in Q3 19/20. GP LARC activity has largely recovered across North Yorkshire as a whole, however there are some areas where recovery has been slower and gaps in timely provision are still seen.

823 sexually transmitted infection (STI) tests were carried out within face to face YSH services in Q3 21/22, within the online provision (Preventx) 1,288 tests were undertaken with a total of 2111 STI tests completed in Q3. This compares to 205 STI tests in Q3 20/21 in face to face services and 980 within the online platform totalling 1185. In 19/20 Q3 2,139 STI

tests were conducted in face to face services, and 515 online totalling 2654. There has been a significant increase in online testing via the provider Preventx and therefore costs since 2019/20 with only small increases seen in positivity rates. This is currently being addressed by the service to ensure testing is appropriate to risk and sexual history combined with a review of more detailed data such as repeat testing with negative results and localities information.

YorSexualHealth STI diagnoses within the service in Q3 21/22 were 198, an increase compared to Q3 in 20/21 with 124 diagnoses, but still lower than in Q3 19/20 when 367 STIs were diagnosed. Genital warts is the highest diagnosed STI in Q3 followed by Genital Herpes, Chlamydia, Gonorrhoea and Syphilis. STI diagnoses are gradually increasing although they have not reached pre-pandemic levels.

### Stop Smoking services

#### The Living Well Smokefree Service

The service is currently achieving a 74% quit rate for Q3 which is above the service KPI of 50%-70% and also above national performance of specialist stop smoking services which stands at 57%. However currently due to Covid-19 restrictions all quits (apart from those on pregnancy incentive scheme) are self-reported as opposed to Carbon Monoxide monitor validated.

#### Primary Care In-House Stop Smoking Services

Smoking Cessation Service activity within GP and Pharmacies continues to be impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, due to reduced capacity. Numbers accessing the GP services across 20/21 are down by 18% in comparison to 2019/20, however Quarter 1 21/22 indicates that activity is beginning to increase.

### GP Key Performance Data

The service is currently achieving a 31% quit rate in Q3 3% down on Q2, and is below the KPI of 50%-70%, and is below the national performance of GP based stop smoking services of 48%. This is likely a reflection of the rural nature of the area, combined with the wider role that GPs have played in during the pandemic in comparison to more urban areas.



## Pharmacy Key Performance Data

The service is currently achieving a 34% quit rate, up 2% on Q2 however this is still below the KPI of 50%-70%, and is lower than the national performance of Pharmacy based stop smoking services of 43%. This, like with GPs may be a reflection of the rurality of North Yorkshire, and the wider role that they have played in during the Pandemic in comparison to other larger conurbations. The number of quits at 4 weeks is rated Red on the Public Health Outcomes Framework – significantly worse than the equivalent England rate. North Yorkshire is 10th when comparing the number of quits (per 100,000 smokers) to 16 similar counties. This may mean that quit rates are lower than expected, based on the local smoking prevalence, but it should be noted that there is some uncertainty in this figure.

## Suicide Prevention

Suicide rates in North Yorkshire for the 2018-20 period, with a rate of 12.8 suicides per year per 100,000 population is significantly higher than the England figure of 10.4. This difference is predominantly driven by increased suicide rates in males, where the rate around three times higher than for females. A range of suicide prevention work is in place, one example being the REACH project.

## Case Study – REACH Project

The project has the aim of supporting people who are at high risk of suicide. Reducing Exclusion for Adults with Complex Housing needs (REACH) is a three-year partnership project between, Scarborough Borough Council (SBC), Health and Adult Services (HAS), Tees Esk and Wear Valley (TEWV) and Beyond Housing (BH). The model is based on a Housing First approach. The REACH project will provide dedicated housing and intensive and community support to people who are currently homeless or likely to be made homeless due to a range of social and long term health needs including; mental health/substance misuse, physical health needs or because of their criminal activity or anti-social behaviour.

## Local Government Reorganisation

The creation of a new council for North Yorkshire is now fewer than twelve months away following elections in May 2022. The Councillors elected on 5th May will oversee the final year of the County Council, and then will be the Councillors of the new unitary council on the 1st April 2023, serving for the next 4 years. The new council has 90 Councillors covering 89 electoral divisions.

Work continues across the workstreams which includes, drafting key policies for the new council to enable systems and services to be ready for vesting day.

We along with the City of York Council have been invited by Government to work with them to construct a devolution deal for North Yorkshire and York that could lead to a Mayor being in place across the region by May 2024.

The devolution deal will bring significant additional funding and more local levers to make things happen to help the North Yorkshire and York economy move forward post Covid.

The first meeting between the Local Government Minister Neil O'Brien and his team of civil servants and the Leaders of York and North Yorkshire, together with the respective Chief Executives has taken place. The Minister was wanting to see the negotiations and the final deal progress as quickly and as smoothly as possible.

## Refugees

North Yorkshire County Council in partnership with district councils has permanently resettled 122 persons (25 families) under the Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy (ARAP) and will be resettling a final family in May 2022. This means that North Yorkshire will have achieved its political commitment of resettling its 'fair share' of the national total of Afghan ARAP arrivals based upon our population size, and as such there are no plans under the current two-tier arrangements to resettle further individuals or families under this scheme.

The County Council in partnership with a range of agencies continues to provide support to the Afghan

refugee families temporarily residing in two bridging accommodation hotels in North Yorkshire. The Home Office has extended its contract with those hotels to 30 September 2022. As of 13 April 2022, there has been a total of 484 arrivals since both hotels were first used for the scheme. Nationally there remains in the region of 10,000 Afghans in bridging accommodation awaiting permanent accommodation.

In line with the commitment made by the County Council and district councils in 2019, refugees under the United Kingdom Resettlement Scheme (UKRS) – the more general global refugee scheme – continue to be resettled in the county. By the end of April 2022, 89 UKRS persons will have been resettled and planning is underway for new families to arrive in June or July. The target is to have resettled 200 UKRS persons by March 2024. The pace of resettlement has now picked up after a delayed start due to the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 resulting in no arrivals.

All of the refugees resettled in the county under the old ‘legacy’ schemes of the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme and Vulnerable Children’s Resettlement Scheme have either ended their five year support period or are in their fifth year. The retention rate of those families staying in the county is in the region of 90%.

The programme of English language classes for the adults on the refugee settlement schemes is currently in a transition phase as we begin to move back in the classroom environment after providing mostly online sessions for the past two years due to the constraints of the pandemic. Learning hours are being expanded as we move to offer a blended approach, providing learners with the opportunity of attending both face to face and online classes. A blended learning provision seemed to be the preferred choice of both learners and teachers with online sessions allowing flexibility in terms of learner’s family obligations and classroom lessons providing more concentrated, learner focused tuition.

Progress in getting the Afghan and UKRS adults into employment continues. There are now eight Afghan adults in employment - four full-time and four part-time. The jobs range from professional to semi or low-skilled. Local employers have continued to express

interest in supporting the new Afghan families and this has created a positive ‘halo effect’ for earlier refugee arrivals in the county. There have also been more enquiries relating to Ukrainian migrants and these are being logged for future discussions. The issues for the current arrivals to date in getting into employment continue to be the skills match and, for many of the UKRS refugees, their levels of English. However work is being done with local employers to try to overcome these barriers.

On 13 April 2022, the Home Office announced that all local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales will be expected to be asylum dispersal areas. In May, the Home Office will be undertaking an informal consultation with local authorities to propose how asylum dispersal will work in detail within 12 regions and nations, with each area set to agree a regional plan. Local authorities will not be expected to accommodate asylum seekers beyond 0.5% of their total population. The consultation will also consider how other existing accommodation pressures such as the response to the situation in Ukraine and the Afghan crisis are impacting local authorities.

### Homes for Ukraine

North Yorkshire County Council and the seven district and borough councils continue to undertake property and welfare checks, including a welcome visit when Ukrainian guests arrive. Over 300 guests have arrived and are being supported by their sponsors and NYCC to access immediate funds, support and essential services.

Through Homes for Ukraine, the current number of visa applications, with a destination address in North Yorkshire is 1002 (of which 678 have been issued), across 422 potential households. This number continues to increase on a daily basis.

NYCC’s Living Well and Early Help teams are providing welfare visits when guests from Ukraine arrive, where support and guidance will be provided to ensure all immediate and ongoing needs can be addressed.

The Government has announced plans for the former RAF base at Linton-on-Ouse to be used as an asylum seeker accommodation and processing centre for up to 1,500 asylum seekers. Hambleton District Council

are currently considering mounting a legal challenge to the Government's decision.

## Working with partners and local communities to improve health and economic outcomes for North Yorkshire

### Local Food Support

The 19 awards made through the Food for the Future Grants Programme continue to be delivered, with monitoring of activity due to start taking place at the end of Q4. The fund aims to retain and / or develop new or emerging local food support options such as pop up pantries, community groceries, and community fridges to make these sustainable on a longer term basis, whilst supporting beneficiaries to improve their confidence and increase their levels of independence.

An additional 14 grants were also awarded to food banks and / or organisations that supply food to those in need in Q3, to provide additional capacity over the winter period, via the Household Support Fund.

In order to better understand the food insecurity landscape in the region, Stronger Communities are currently scoping a joint piece of insight work with City of York Council. Initial discussions on this with Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF) and Hartlepower (a Hartlepool based organisation currently developing and delivering a similar piece of research) have taken place and further work will commence shortly.

### Holiday Activities and Food (HAF) Programme

Stronger Communities continue to lead on the delivery of this programme, which was launched with the branding of FEAST (Food, Entertainment, Arts & Sport Together) in partnership with Children and Young People's Service (CYPS) and the voluntary and community sector. Coordination of the programme is being undertaken by North Yorkshire Together who in conjunction with locally placed clubs and community organisations, deliver a range of enriching activities over holiday periods. This was alongside a host of online resources being made available for families to enjoy. Over the Christmas break, 2221 children benefitted from activities delivered through the Programme.

In December, the Department of Education confirmed funding for the continuation of the Holiday Activity and Food Programme (FEAST) until March 2025 and plans are underway with Children and Young People's Early Help team to deliver the programme over the next three years.

### Health and Wellbeing

Stronger Communities continues to strengthen its relationships with NHS partners and has administered a range of NHS mental health grants for the last two years, including grass roots suicide prevention, a self-harm co-design project and intervention support. The Suicide Prevention Grants Programmes for the Humber, Coast and Vale Integrated Health Care System, and Harrogate and Craven were launched by the team last year; 43 grants were awarded in early 2022, 32 of which are in North Yorkshire. The programme is also supporting the transformation of Community Mental Health programme in partnership with North Yorkshire and Vale of York CCGs.

Stronger Communities also continues to develop strong working relationships with social care colleagues, with sustained involvement in the Health and Adult Services (HAS) Transformation Programme with young children.

### Grow and Learn

The Stronger Communities programme, in conjunction with Children and Young People Service (CYPS), continues to lead and coordinate the school readiness pilot 'Grow and Learn' in Ryedale and Scarborough, with 16 small scale grants awarded so far this quarter.

The team also continues to work with the Early Help team from CYPS to develop and deliver a project that seeks to grow community capacity by working alongside and with our communities to stimulate, support and develop activities that enable children, young people and their families to be happy, healthy and achieving. In autumn 2021, Stronger Communities supported the launch of CYPS' Get Going Grant, seeking expressions of interest from community-based groups to deliver activities for young people, or families with young children.

## Resilient, resourceful and confident communities co-producing with the County Council

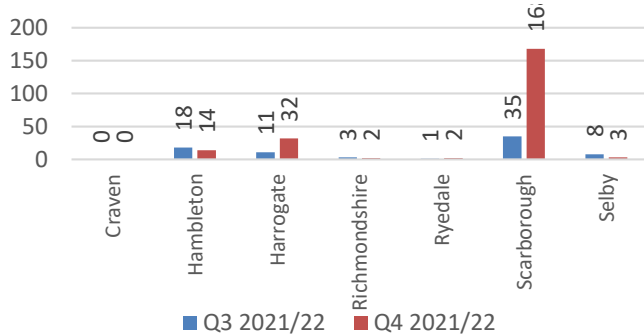
### Financial Hardship

#### NY Local Assistance Fund (NYLAF) – Covid Support Grant

This quarter 221 applications to the Covid Grant Scheme were received and of these 216 (97%) were approved. This is a considerable increase with more than five times the 41 applications received last quarter.

This led to an increased grant spend of £23,570 in comparison to £8,345 last quarter.

#### All applications (NYLAF) – Covid Support Grant



Scarborough (168, 77% of all applications) district has seen the most awards through the scheme this quarter as is also the case with the main fund. Scarborough and Harrogate both had significant increases this quarter.

There have been no applications from Craven this financial year. This quarter has also seen low applications from Ryedale (2), Richmondshire (2) and Selby (3).

Food remains the primary award type received, but for the first time, the main groups supported through this scheme this quarter, are those with no entitlement to statutory sick pay (107 - 49%) or those temporarily / permanently unemployed (83 - 38%)

The Covid NYLAF Covid Support Grant closed at the end of March 2022. During 2021/22 - 422 awards were made worth over £51,300.

We are aware that given the recent rise in demand and we need to try to understand the drivers for this surge, and collectively work with applicants to ascertain

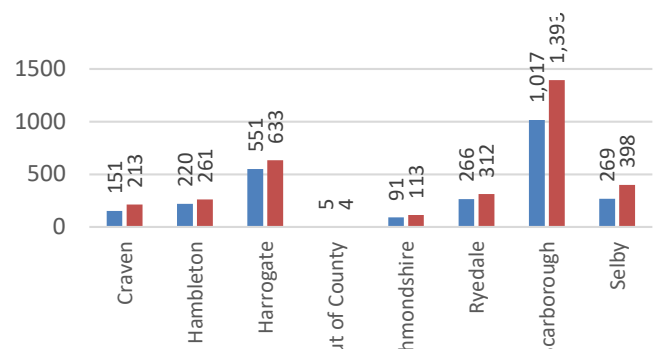
what alternative support is in place for them over the longer term. We appreciate that there will be some who elect to self-isolate for personal reasons outside of the regulations, and we would hope to be able to work with them to try to build their confidence and independence as we move forward.

#### NY Local Assistance fund (NYLAF) – Main Scheme

This quarter NYLAF received 3,327 applications, of these, 3,076 (92%) were approved. This was an increase on Q3 with total grant spend £334,455.66 compared to £271,677.63 last quarter. Of this spend 45% (£152,292) was on emergency awards and 55% (£182,164.44) was on standard awards.

251 applications (8%) were rejected this quarter. Most (68%) of these rejections were for emergency food / energy support (170) and 32% (81%) for standard applications.

#### All applications (NYLAF) Main scheme



This quarter has seen increased applications from every district. Scarborough continues to be the district receiving the most NYLAF awards, followed by Harrogate. Richmondshire continues to submit the least NYLAF applications.

The table below shows differences between this quarter and last, and the same quarter last year. Against the two comparative periods, Q4 2021/22 has seen increased demand in all areas other than clothing vouchers and cash awards. Food vouchers have seen the biggest increase this quarter, followed by energy vouchers. This is likely to be due to the increased resource to NYLAF from the Government's Household Support Fund that has allowed us to award eligible individuals with 4 awards, rather than 2 in a 12-month rolling period.



	Q4 2020/21	Q3 2021/22	Q4 2020/22
Food Voucher	1,521	1,565	2,033 ↑
Energy Voucher	1,414	1,395	1,505 ↑
Furniture	250	273	283 ↑
White goods	226	285	254 ↑
Other household items	191	208	217 ↑
Clothing Voucher	76	81	55
Cash awards	3	3	3

In addition, the Rainbow Centre are contracted to supply those in Scarborough with food parcels on behalf of the NYLAF. This quarter the Rainbow Centre provided 280 parcels.

### Covid-19 Pandemic Response

Community Support Organisations (CSOs) in conjunction with their volunteers, partners and networks have continued to provide support to our most vulnerable residents where required.

Immediate support requests for shopping and prescriptions continued to decrease so far this quarter, however the CSOs have continued to develop their transitional activity, in order to build the confidence and independence of those who have been shielding and / or self-isolating, and to support them to re-engage in their communities.

This quarter the CSOs supported on average 3,600 individuals per month. There were circa 4,370 befriending calls, advice provided 5,450 times, 500 accompanied shopping trips. In addition at least 2,400 people participated in other activities that aim to build people's independence such as walks, exercise classes, social events, activity sessions and support sessions. This was delivered by on average 890 volunteers a month contributing a total of 21,050 hours over the quarter. It is worth noting that for this quarter, 78% of support is for ongoing/not time limited support for individuals, which would indicate there is an on-going community support need as we continue to recover from the pandemic. 217 individuals have made contact to seek support to self-isolate, a proportion of which were to access the Covid 19 grant.

The level of support of the vaccination programme increased considerably last quarter (6,300 volunteer hours) in line with the emergence of the omicron

variation and the booster programme; this has now stabilised with a contribution of 2,175 volunteer hours this quarter.

Despite the ever-changing landscape, community support infrastructure through the CSO network has remained in place since March 2020. Following the national lifting of restrictions this quarter regarding self-isolation requirements discussions are in place with the CSOs regarding either winding down or scaling back their pandemic response activities. This may see some CSOs winding down their pandemic services in a managed way. However a majority are interested in building on the successful model and developing it further as an effective place based 'hub' that contributes to health and well-being services and pressures. Provision is in place to continue to work with the network of CSOs over these coming months to support them through this transition.

## Covid-19 Related Work

### Community and Recovery Grants

The Stronger Communities Covid Community Grants Programme remains in place to support communities as they continue to respond to and recover from the pandemic, whilst adapting their activities accordingly.

This quarter £29,366 in the form of small grants has been allocated to 31 community groups and / or projects that encourage the re-opening of activities and services that aim to support communities to re-build their levels of confidence and independence.

### Household Support Fund

In Q4, Stronger Communities continued to support the delivery of the Household Support Fund, which aims to provide support to households who may need support with food, energy and essential living costs whilst the economy recovers. In place between October 2021 and March 22, and administered by The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), NYCC was allocated £3.5million from this fund.

The Household Support Fund continues to create additional demand on the Customer Service Centre with 2,032 telephone contacts and 794 contact us queries via the website this quarter. This was a considerable increase on the 1,369 telephone contacts

and 321 contact us queries last quarter. As of March 2022, 20,624 households have benefitted from the various support strands of the Household Support Fund so far.

### Community Support Organisation Volunteering Survey

341 CSO volunteers responded to a survey between 3rd November to 17th December 2021 that sought to understand their motivations, experiences and future intentions. Respondents had undertaken a variety of activities in their volunteering. The most prevalent activities were vaccination clinics, shopping and prescription delivery for residents. Most volunteers had been involved right from the start of the pandemic. Volunteering for the CSOs has been a very positive experience with very high satisfaction levels (97%). Volunteers reported a fulfilling well managed experience, smooth processes, good support and reasonable expectations for their role which provided them with a range of positive benefits. Flexibility was appreciated, ideas were listened to and two thirds said they received training that helped them in their role. As a result, most (94%) are motivated to continue volunteering.

Volunteers are motivated for a combination of reasons, but helping their local community and helping others was the key reason people said they volunteered to help their community out in the pandemic (73%). The CSO volunteering role delivered on this with volunteers feeling that they had a better sense of connection with their community and a feeling they had made a difference. They also benefited from improved connections, a sense of personal achievement and improved wellbeing. The volunteering has improved belonging, expanded social capital and volunteers' network of relationships, individual wellbeing gains, feeling of being useful and worthwhile, sense of satisfaction and created reciprocal benefits between volunteer and citizen. Some volunteers reported that as a result of volunteering in their communities they had encountered people from all walks of life, consequently their perspectives had changed about what it means to be in need and how little things can make a huge impact in somebody's life. 84% reported that their volunteering experience had made them more aware

of what the needs are in their communities – a finding echoed by CSOs throughout 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Most respondents were aged 50-74, female, healthy, white, retired professionals. However, the pandemic did help attract new volunteers with 12% saying the Covid-19 pandemic period was their first real volunteer experience. New volunteers were slightly different to the established volunteers with more younger, working people from a variety of jobs.

### Reboot North Yorkshire

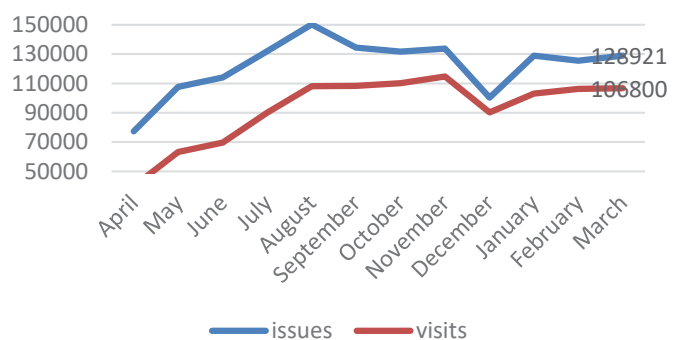
Work on Reboot North Yorkshire continues to progress with a particular focus on enlisting the support of our local communities and voluntary sector groups as Community Partners to allow a network of community Reboot projects to grow and develop across the county. Working with internal colleagues and external partners, 415 devices have been gifted to socially isolated individuals to date, with an additional 200 devices distributed to school children (Q3 data).

Reboot North Yorkshire continues to work closely with Citizens Online (CO) and their Digital Champion Coordinator for North Yorkshire. The partnership with CO continues to grow and has been extended for another 12 months until Feb 2023.

### Libraries

Libraries continue to recover well from the Covid 19 pandemic. Nationally the picture is that libraries are following the trend for retail as we move beyond the pandemic.



#### Library visits and issues 2021-22





Overall Q4 shows that confidence is returning with increases in business:

- Book issues are slowly but steadily increasing and are now at 83% of pre-pandemic levels. This quarter there were 383,411 issues compared to 466,700 in Q4 2019/20.
- Visits are improving and are now at 75% of pre-pandemic levels. There were 325,920 visits this quarter compared to 438,364 in the same quarter in 2019/20
- Average loans per visit are now 1.2 up from 0.8 suggesting a new trend of possibly fewer visits but borrowing more books
- EBook use is also holding steady (Q4 78,303) with the increase in use due to the pandemic showing our new (pandemic) users are still there. Overall use has increased by 250% compared to 2019/20 (303,429 versus 31,345).

<p>Facebook</p> 	<p>300,53 followers 81,987 engagements</p>
<p>Twitter</p> 	<p>3,000 followers</p>

Despite now being (almost) fully open the service continues to be active online. Increased engagement on Twitter has also resulted in new followers including many authors and ‘influencers’ which provides added promotion at no cost. A further innovation is the development of a North Yorkshire Library YouTube channel with both information and activity videos for all. The Read2Dogs promotional video alone has had 315 views and resulted in being selected as a Local Government Association case study.

A key priority for libraries this year has been to increase junior members. The number of junior members have grown largely due to promotional activities including working with Registrars to promote library membership as part of the Grow and Learn project. The past year has seen an increase of 170% against 2020/21 (5,085 compared to 2,878). Anecdotal evidence also suggests that all libraries have seen an increase in use by families – maybe a bi-product of working from home

but also possibly increasing pressure on household expenditure. This quarter has seen an increase in physical events and activities with many targeted at Under 5s providing the opportunity for both parents and children to meet in a safe environment supporting social and language skills. Many of those attending events became aware of libraries through our virtual service and we continue to offer online activities.

The Library Service has been successful in their bid to the Libraries Improvement Fund. £200,000 has been awarded to Scarborough Library to be used to create a ‘welcoming, inclusive, exciting and accessible library, providing a range of facilities and resources that inspires people to visit and use as a social space.’ An additional £250,000 has been secured to deliver this major transformation project. They are looking forward to consulting with the local community and working with partners to make sure that the town gets a library to be even more proud of. It is hoped that work can begin on the project in spring 2023. Through a planned maintenance programme, £350,000 has already been invested in improving the fabric of the building; including a new heating system as part of the County Council’s zero carbon ambitions.

## Work to achieve a more equal North Yorkshire and supporting and celebrating our diverse communities

**Corporate equality monitoring questions and guidance** – The questions and guidance have been updated to reflect changing attitudes and the questions used in the 2021 Census. The purpose of this guidance is to help staff understand when and why we should carry out equality monitoring and how to do it in an appropriate, consistent and proportionate way. Promotion of the updated questions and guidance has taken place on the intranet, Yammer and through the corporate and directorate equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) groups.

**Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) general and specific duty reporting** – local authorities are required to:

- Publish gender pay gap information on their employees
- Publish equality information to demonstrate their compliance with the three aims of the general equality duty
- Prepare and publish one or more equality objectives

The PSED reporting information has been updated on our website in line with the deadline of 30 March 2022. The Equality and Human Rights Commission are currently developing new plans to monitor PSED compliance and further updates will be made when more is known.

#### **Budget cumulative equality impact assessment**

– the cumulative equality impact assessment of the Council's budget as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy report was completed by members of the Corporate EDI Group.

**Mandatory EDI training package** – Further work has been undertaken on updating and improving mandatory training. A wider package of training in specific areas is also being developed.

**Local Government Reorganisation** – work is progressing to develop a proposed framework to ensure the new council meets its obligations under the Equality Act 2010 and the public sector equality duty.

#### **Corporate equality objectives updates:**

##### **1. Identify and address inequality as a result of the impact of COVID-19 and work to support vaccine take-up across all communities.**

The vaccine assurance group continues to meet on a monthly basis, which allows us to look at inequalities in uptake. We have done some targeted work with displaced populations including providing information on vaccinations as part of the Homes for Ukraine work. We are also undertaking some more detailed projects on vaccine uptake among children in Scarborough and home-educated children.

Targeted community testing has now ended (March 31) but we have allocated some stocks to support with Homes for Ukraine and ensured the remainder

of stocks went to support other groups e.g. hostels, refugee hotels and care settings.

##### **2. Identify and address inequality in outcomes for customers from ethnic minorities.**

The Inclusive Communities Joint Co-ordinating Group (part of the Community Safety Partnership) has developed a multi-agency action plan to ensure there are engagement opportunities and action to mitigate against hate crime across all communities.

The Health and Adult Services (HAS) anti-racist practice group has actively contributed to the recruitment and retention action plan to improve workforce diversity being developed by HAS Human Resources and Organisational Development (see below). This is a substantial piece of work with short, medium and longer-term actions with key target areas identified, and implementation is underway. The co-produced anti-racist statement has been included in recent HAS recruitment advertisements. The group also continues to focus on workforce development to increase understanding of anti-racist practice.

In addition, work is underway to improve the experience of ethnic minority newly-qualified social workers (NQSWs): the diversity element of the Assessed and Supported Year in Employment Policy has been strengthened and Assessed and Supported Year in Employment (ASYE) training reviewed to increase the focus on issues of anti-oppressive, anti-discriminatory and anti-racist practice.

As previously reported Public Health have received a 12 month Government grant to expand and develop the Tier 2 Adult Weight Management service. Part of the funding is being used to develop bespoke programmes for specific target groups, including ethnic minority communities. A programme aimed at the Pakistani women with the Broughton Road community in Skipton led by Craven District Council, has provided:

- initial assessments and weekly sessions in the community centre rather than the leisure centre
- women only group
- session times/days scheduled around prayer times
- four cooking workshops with healthy options of local authentic cuisine

- Talk from social prescriber Shamim Akhtar on diabetes.

Nine (out of 13) women completed the 12 week programme. Eight of these achieved their target of 5% weight loss and continued through the Maintenance programme. At 24 weeks, all 8 ladies completed and 7 sustained their 5% weight loss. The community group are continuing to fund ongoing exercise sessions for the ladies.

### 3. Improve inclusion and diversity of staff working for the County Council.

A Valuing Racial Diversity Action Plan to improve recruitment and retention of staff in ethnic minorities in Health and Adult Services (HAS) is being developed following discussions at HAS leadership team.

Key target areas for the plan:

- Training – to upskill managers to recognise some of the challenges people experience around bias etc. and look at targeted training.
- Improving recruitment practices
- Strengthening career progression – one of the key long-term plans is to increase racial diversity at senior levels.
- Challenging culture and encouraging conversation

A number of events, celebrations and commemorations have been marked with stories on the intranet raising awareness and knowledge about the experiences of staff and our communities:

- Race Equality Week – 7-13 February
- LGBTQ+ History Month – February
- Women's History Month – March
- International Women's Day – 8 March
- International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination – 21 March
- Holi
- Ramadan
- International Trans Day of Visibility – 31 March

These have also been used to raise awareness of, and recruit to, staff networks and to initiate relevant conversations on Yammer.

Local government reorganisation: Workforce EDI is central to the new council and a report is currently in progress which will identify and summarise EDI provisions and good practice for staff across all eight councils. The four Employee Networks have now been opened up to colleagues from the District and Borough Councils, and the development of an information/Welcome Resource is in progress for each of these Networks and potential new members. The most recent draft of the updated Mandatory Training and Learning package has been shared with colleagues from the District and Borough Councils for their input.

The content for an updated EDI page for the intranet is near completion following consultation with colleagues working across different areas of the council. The page will feature important existing resources on EDI such as Learning Zone training and awareness days, information about the Employee Networks and of relevant working groups/staff working on EDI.

Following a request from Management Board and a presentation at the Senior Managers Seminar in November, the Employee Networks have also been developing a report to provide more detail of their asks to Management Board. The Networks have also been reflecting on their aims for 2022 and what they would like to achieve.

Work has also continued on exploring the Council's employment of disabled people, particularly people with learning disabilities and neurodivergent people. In this quarter, we have engaged with the Supported Employment team, District and Borough Councils, Disabled Employee Network, Ripon Disability Forum and other local government organisations across England on this issue.

### 4. Improve health and educational outcomes amongst Gypsy, Roma, Traveller (GRT) communities in the county.

Using the domestic abuse safe accommodation grant, a post is being developed with Horton Housing to support early identification of domestic abuse and provide appropriate support and advice across GRT communities.

The deep dive around improving outcomes for children and young people with SEND and their families,

including a focus on vulnerable groups (looked after children, military, English as an additional language, children in need, child protection, Gypsy, Roma, Traveller) is still being undertaken.

Our Elective Home Education Officers are reviewing their practice in working with GRT families.

### **5. Ensure service delivery and commissioning, particularly social care and public health, is inclusive of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans+ (LGBT) adults.**

Following the well-received Trans awareness session delivered to HAS leadership forum in September 2021, a session focussing on Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual awareness was delivered to the HAS leadership forum on 21 March 2022. The session focused on a talk from an older gay person with experience of health and social care. This talk, and the talk from the Trans person in September, were recorded and have been uploaded to a new Equality, Diversity and Inclusion library SharePoint so that they can be shared with teams. The library is open to all County Council employees.

HAS' EDI group continues to work on the recommendations arising from the Healthwatch North Yorkshire LGBT+ report and from the recent Trans and LGB awareness sessions. This includes considering the Rainbow Badge scheme for our health and social care teams and reviewing LGBT+ training and learning opportunities for staff. The people with lived experience who presented at HAS Leadership Forums are working with us on this.

In January, the HAS EDI Manager and a Trans person with lived experience attended an LGBT+ Commission Inquiry into people's experiences of health and social care. The person with lived experience then shared the key point from this with the HAS EDI Group in March. Data collection was a priority in most contributors' talks – the importance of making the invisible visible. Other priorities included training and visible signs of inclusion (e.g. images, lanyards, language). The recommendations from this inquiry session have informed the current iteration of the HAS EDI work plan.

### **6. Improve wellbeing, inclusion and feeling safe for vulnerable groups of children and young people.**

The documentation developed for schools to support them to manage prejudice-based incidents and develop and implement effective anti-bullying practice is being reviewed with the intention of providing the updated version for schools in the autumn term 2022.

The programme of providing effective training for staff in schools to have an inclusive understanding of equalities, creating inclusive environments, managing prejudice based incidents and reporting hate crimes continues. Two LGBT training sessions have been delivered through the early help training programme with further sessions planned. An equalities session has also been part of the personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education professional practice group meetings for schools. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans training is being provided for foster carers.

A Growing Up in North Yorkshire (GUNY) Masterclass for the North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Partnership was held on 28 January 2022 to share the data from the 2020 GUNY survey with a range of partners.

Funding has been secured to run GUNY surveys in 2022 and in 2024 and 75% of schools are already signed up to complete the 2022 survey. The survey will include the equality monitoring data.

64% of the schools in North Yorkshire have signed up to the Healthy Schools Programme and 86 schools have achieved an award.

The Healthy Early Years award, launched in November 2021, promotes an inclusive environment and celebrates diversity. 65 Early Years settings have signed up for the Healthy Early Years Award.



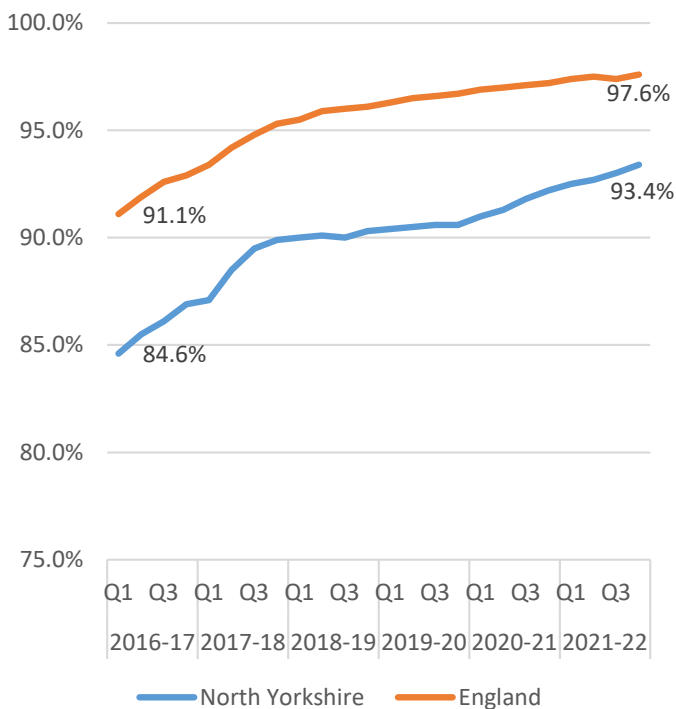
**7. Support digital inclusion for North Yorkshire’s communities and ensure that digital access to our services is inclusive of the widest range of customers as possible, taking into account different access requirements and the needs of those who experience digital exclusion.**

**Broadband and Superfast broadband**

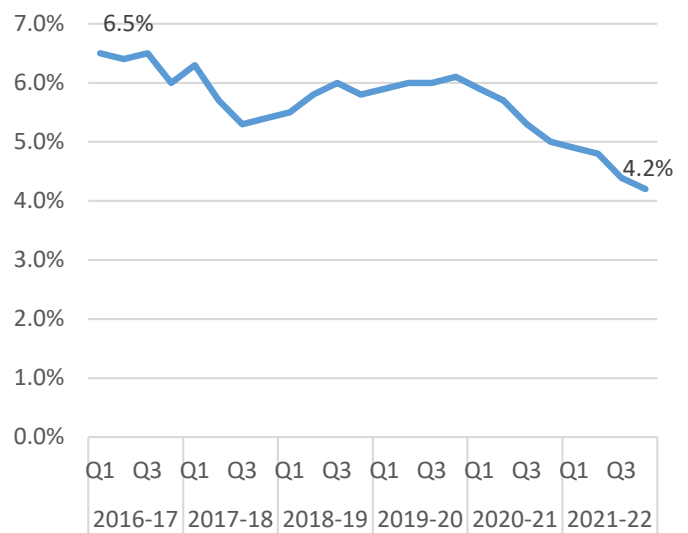
The percentage of the County’s business and residential properties with Superfast broadband (30 Mbs+), continues to increase, and the gap between the coverage in North Yorkshire and that in England continues to close. At the end of quarter four, superfast broadband coverage in North Yorkshire reached 93.4% compared to 97.6% across England.

This means the gap between broadband coverage in England and North Yorkshire has reduced from 5% to 4.2% over the last year.

**Broadband Coverage (30Mbs+)**



**Broadband (30Mbs+) Gap (England/North yorkshire)**



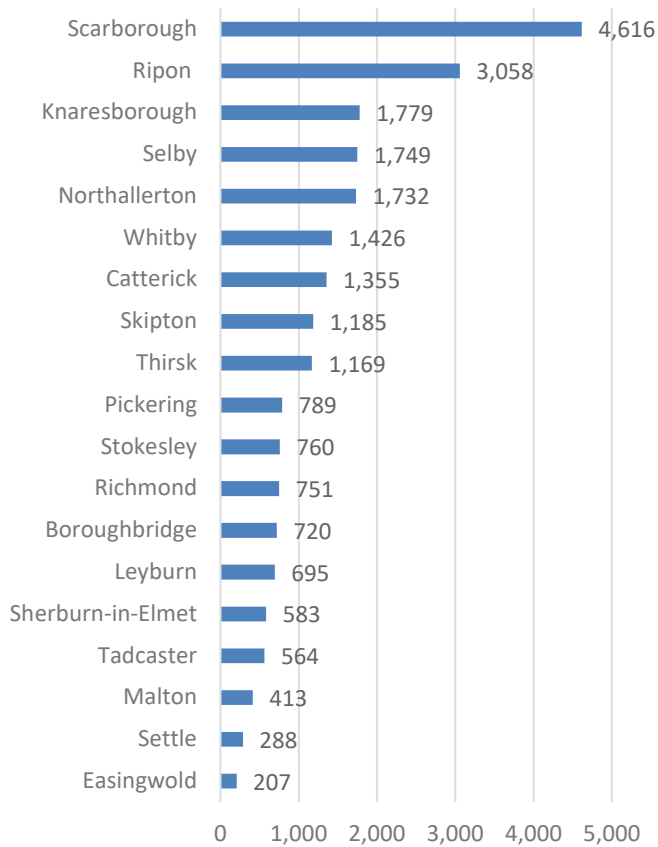
For ultrafast broadband (100Mbs+), the gap is more significant but continuing to close. At the end of quarter four 28.8% of premises in North Yorkshire were able to access ultrafast broadband, compared to 70.6% across England.

**Free Public Wi-Fi**

Free public Wi-Fi has now been rolled out in 20 towns across the county, (against an original target of 16), using £3.6M of LEP funding and £300,000 of extra funding from Harrogate Borough Council to provide extra coverage across the district.

The public Wi-Fi service, which is a collaborative effort between the Council’s Technology and Change service, Brierley Group companies NYnet and NY Highways, as well as the authority’s Business and Environmental Services and traffic management teams, aims to support economic recovery and growth for communities and businesses. Wi-Fi was rolled-out in the first 12 towns last year and the service now boasts an average of 6,000 unique users per week.

**Free Public Wi-Fi: Number of Unique Users  
Week Beginning 14th March 2022**



*NB: Harrogate data not included as it went live at the end of March*

NYnet will now extend its Local Full Fibre network to install Gigabit broadband in 12 rural business parks across North Yorkshire, starting with Thirsk Industrial Park. This initiative will help boost productivity as part of the Councils commitment to a better connected county for residents, businesses and visitors.

During quarter four, a further 8 towns received the free public Wi-Fi; Tadcaster, Catterick, Thirsk, Easingwold, Boroughbridge, Sherburn-in-Elmet, Settle and Harrogate. Free public access Wi-Fi offers opportunities for people with limited or no broadband to access vital local council, government and health services and take part in the digital economy.

The chart opposite showing unique user figures (unique devices connected to the network), shows the dramatic increase in numbers as the service is rolled out in more towns. You can also see peaks as a new town goes on-line and the publicity results in high numbers of users in the first week or two, before settling down to more “usual” usage.

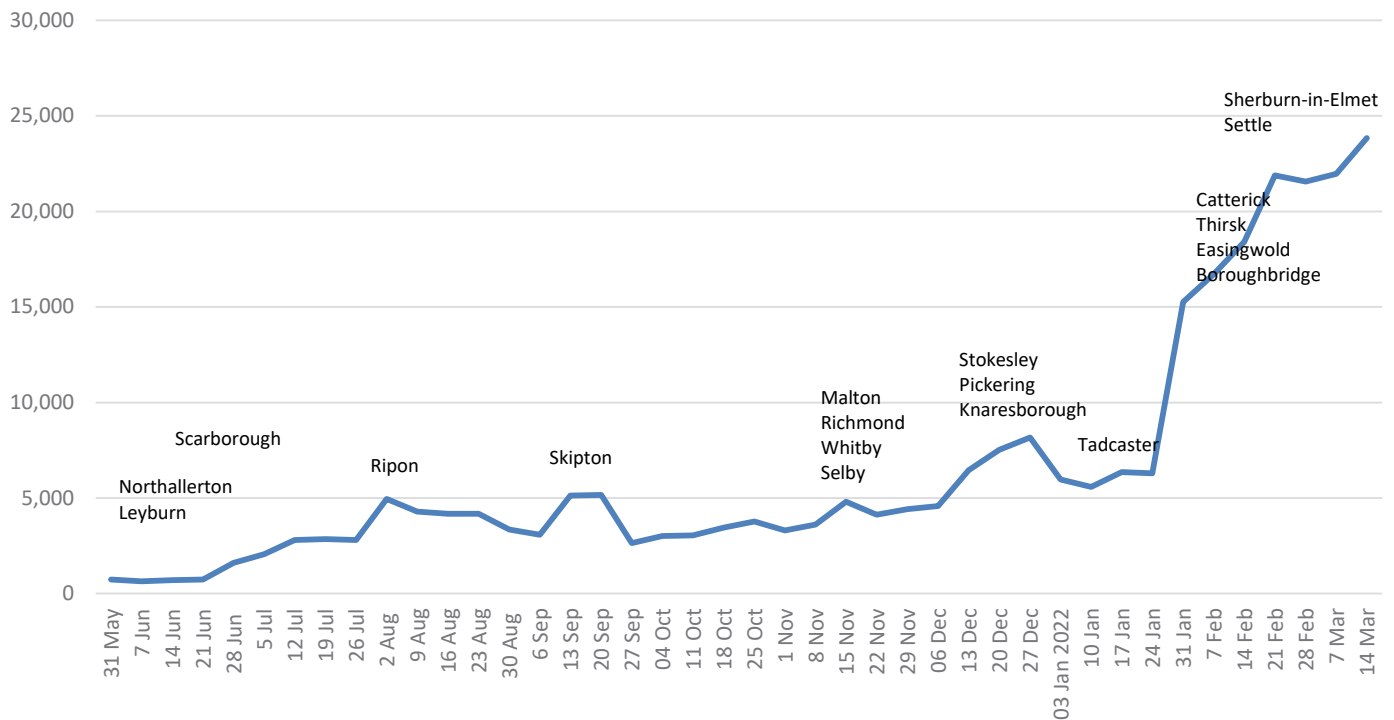
During the week beginning 14 March when 19 of the 20 towns were live, (Harrogate went live at the end of March), almost 24,000 unique devices connected to the system. These users transferred 932 GB of data of which 71.9% was NYCC Wi-Fi traffic (general internet access), 27.7% was Eduroam (Wi-Fi internet access roaming service for users in research, higher education and further education), and 0.4% Govroam traffic (internet access for public sector staff across the UK).







### Free Public Wi-Fi: Total Number of Unique Clients (User Devices per week)

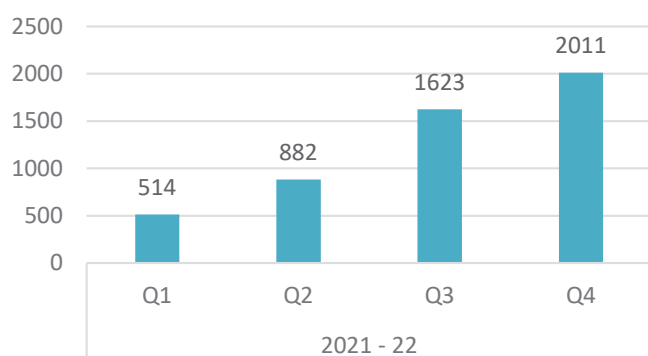


### Accessible Services

Work is underway to review contact details on the website to ensure that these are up to date and that they offer more than one channel of access to customers.

Sessions continue to be held in libraries to improve IT skills and help people access online services. Take-up has increased month on month during 2021-22 as Covid restrictions have been lifted and confidence returns.

### Assisted IT sessions in North Yorkshire libraries



The HAS Engagement and Governance Team is working with Healthwatch North Yorkshire to gather more information on people’s experiences and needs around accessible information to inform the review of the accessible information standard. A survey for members of the public has been developed and widely publicised.

The Team also produced a report to showcase and share learning on digital engagement during Covid. The main findings of this report were presented to the North Yorkshire Equality and Inclusion Partnership in April, as part of a session on inclusive and accessible online meetings.

### Other examples of equality related work:

We are currently working with the rail industry in many areas of North Yorkshire to improve accessibility of railway stations:

### Access for All Funding (Department for Transport)

– to improve accessibility to stations. Bids to the fund must be made by the train operating company with support from the relevant local authority. Bids are currently open in 5 year blocks. In 2019 – 2024 North Yorkshire has been successful in getting funding to make the following stations fully accessible:

**Northallerton** – A [new lift](#) has been installed to improve accessibility

**Selby** – new lift and stairs, replacing a crossing that can only be used at certain times of the day

**Malton** – [works to raise platform](#)

For 2024 – 2029 we are working with the industry on bids for:

**Skipton** – replacing the steep ramp and subway with a bridge and lifts

**Thirsk** – new bridge, lift and stairs, replacing a crossing that can only be used at certain times of the day

**Seamer** – new access to/from the station replacing a crossing that is not accessible to get to platforms

**Access for All mid-tier funding** – this is targeted at smaller stations and lower cost schemes and there may also be opportunities for station improvement in North Yorkshire as part of this fund.

**Levelling Up Fund** – Work on accessibility to Scarborough, Seamer, and Malton stations is ongoing for a bid in early July 2022.

As part of the development of Great British Railways, all railway stations are being accessibility audited and consultants have just passed the 1,000 stations milestone. (There are 2563 stations in the UK; 46 in North Yorkshire).

**Accessible Transport Group** – this group has now restarted. Membership includes representatives of North Yorkshire Disability Forum, North Yorkshire Learning Disability Partnership Board and Northallerton Over-50s Forum and County Council colleagues. Inclusion North continue to support the group and terms of reference and priorities for the group are being co-produced. The group has identified bus services and taxi services as the two key areas on which they wish to focus initially.

**Engagement with disabled and older people: People with experience of mental health services:**

The options appraisal for building the voice of people with experience of mental health services has been shared with stakeholders. This work links with ongoing work by partners to build co-production into the

development of mental health services, particularly the Transforming Community Mental Health Services programme.

**Voice of Older People:** Following the grant award process last year, Community First Yorkshire have been appointed to develop a new, diverse and inclusive network of older people's voices across the county. Their role will also be to support and advance that network and to assist older people to play an active role in countywide representation.

This is a three-year piece of work (2022-2025) that will focus on the following key work areas:

- Development of a network of older people's voices – open to any group or organisation who are comprised of, or represent, older people, and individuals aged 50 and over who reside in North Yorkshire.
- Creation of a partnership board to oversee and co-ordinate activity of the network. The structure of this board and proposals for how it should operate will be co-designed with older people.
- Creation of a central communication platform. This will act as a central point for information, queries and signposting. There will be a digital offer with information available via a website, email newsletter and e-bulletins, notifications of meetings and events, opportunities to share examples of best practice and capacity building support for local groups, including in relation to fund raising.

**North Yorkshire Disability Forum and North Yorkshire Learning Disability Partnership Board:**

These continue to be active and take part in meetings, both virtually and in-person (small local groups) and to contribute to County Council discussions, press conferences, workshops and so on. A particular focus for the latter half of 2021 was on the Government's new fund for Changing Places (fully accessible toilets) and local forums worked closely with District Council colleagues to maximise take-up. We were very pleased to learn in March that North Yorkshire has been awarded £649,300 in total for 17 new Changing Places, taking the number in the County to 44.

**Training for new councillors:** Disability Awareness Training for new councillors is being co-developed with members of the disability forums, self-advocates and mental health service users. HAS Participation and Engagement team are working with Democratic Services and Training and Learning on this. The aim is to co-produce an in-person session which will be delivered within the first six months of the new council, supplemented by further materials online.

## Reducing the causes and impacts of climate change, now and for future generations

The Council's new Climate Policy Officer started in post in January 2022 within the Strategy and Performance team. The role will support development of low carbon and climate change activity across the Council services.

### Council fleet

Four bids have been successful through the Beyond Carbon pump-priming fund this quarter to:

- buy 10 battery-powered electric vehicles for the pool car fleet
- install 10 electric vehicle charging points at County Hall for our fleet
- buy a battery-powered electric van and car for services to trial
- pilot the installation of home electric vehicle chargers for Health and Adult Services care staff

### Local government reorganisation (LGR)

We have led the development of the LGR Climate Change Working Group and are working closely with all LGR partners to ensure the Climate Change design principle is embedded into work stream development.

### Behavioural change

Returning to the Office communications have been developed to encourage staff to consider reducing private car travel for commuting – including lift-sharing and active travel.

The University of York will be working with us to conduct research on how our staff can utilise our property more efficiently to reduce energy use.

### Carbon sequestration

In partnership with the University of Huddersfield and White Rose Forest, we have successfully bid for Net Zero Innovation funding to study the tree planting supply chain. This will enable plans to be developed to ensure land, equipment and trees are available in the right place and time for planting projects, whilst also supporting local businesses.

A successful bid to the Beyond Carbon pump-priming fund was made this quarter to support research with our supply chain to understand their ability to deliver low carbon goods and services to NYCC and what impact this will have on our procurement emissions. The researcher will liaise with business support partners, such as Federation of Small Business to ensure that it does not duplicate existing research.

### Biodiversity

The North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership is working with the North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre, Yorkshire Marine Nature Partnership and Natural England to develop a North Yorkshire and York Natural Capital Asset Register. This will help with future ambitions to develop a Natural Capital Investment Plan and Local Nature Recovery Strategy, which will include opportunities for carbon sequestration and flood alleviation measures whilst enhancing biodiversity. Funding for this was received from Natural England. This is due for completion in May 2022.

### Community engagement

We are developing our community engagement climate change theme through a successful bid to the Beyond Carbon Pump Priming Fund. This will enable the inception of an e newsletter to support community groups share information, research the understanding of young people in the climate agenda and promote the library service as conduits of trusted and reliable climate change based information. This is due to complete in summer 2022.

### Work with schools

To mark the COP26 event in Glasgow in November 2021, a pupil event was held online by the Property Energy Team. 1900 pupils and 130 staff from 74 North Yorkshire schools attended the event which was opened by the Executive Member for Climate Change. Pupils took part in two interactive online workshops delivered by partner organisations including NYCC Youth Voice, Craven Development Centre and the North Yorkshire Rotters. The Chief Executive closed the event with an online live voting session where schools made pledges to take action on climate change. Tree planting was the most popular pledge and the team will be starting a schools tree-planting project in the autumn term to reflect this.

The Eco Schools scheme has been relaunched and the Property Energy Team will be supporting schools from the autumn term onwards to work on the award. Fifty schools across the county are currently registered with Eco Schools.

### Other partnership work

The University of York have commenced research work on a range of studies in partnership with the authority. This includes a review of strategic policies to identify the impact on and support for climate change

We provided information to Yorkshire and Humber Climate Commission on our activities to support a gap analysis project which will support more collaborative working.

We also supported Yorkshire and Humber Leaders Net Zero Work stream to develop their Circular Economy activity and communications themes.

We responded to the York and North Yorkshire Local Enterprise Partnership's Route map to Carbon Negative consultation draft. This provides a pathway for public, private and voluntary sectors to work collaboratively with an ambition to be a carbon neutral sub region by 2034.

We have supported the development of the Local Area Energy Plan for North Yorkshire which is currently in development and funded by the Community Renewal Fund. This is due to complete in July 2022

The Public Health Team led a consortium of Districts to apply for Government 'Sustainable Warmth' funding of over £8million. The funding will provide upgrades to create warmer homes at lower cost and will support low income households to switch to low carbon heating.

### Training

Jointly developed local authority training has been established for a Climate Awareness training module this quarter. The City of York Council, the seven District Councils and the National Parks authorities have also deployed the training.

## Future Focus

### **Stronger Communities**

*The Stronger Communities Programme is subject to a 5-year independent evaluation, conducted by Skyblue Research. Evaluation of the CSOs has now been encompassed within this, alongside continuing to develop our ten-year strategy, People, Place and Power. Discussions on a strand of this Strategy, building on existing infrastructure and the creation of 'Community Anchor Organisations' in localities has been accelerated by the needs presented by Covid and the mobilisation of the CSOs; the fourth phase of evaluation with CSO volunteers commenced in late 2021, with some dedicated volunteer focus groups anticipated to take place in summer 2022.*

### **Public Health Priorities 2020 – 25**

*The Director of Public Health Annual Report 2021 describes some of the challenges faced by the county over the pandemic, as well setting out priority areas for targeted work over the next several years. The Public Health team have recently been reviewing how the public health budget is spent. As we move into a new council we will review these priorities so that we can continue to deliver services that provide value for money and improve the health of the people of North Yorkshire.*

- 1. Reduce health inequalities, through healthy place-shaping and targeted work with vulnerable groups / communities*
  - 2. Ensure measures are in place to protect the population's health*
  - 3. Improve the mental health of our population*
  - 4. Ensure babies, children and young people have a good start in life*
  - 5. Ensure the working age population have opportunities to live well*
  - 6. Ensure older people are able to age well*
  - 7. Work with our NHS partners to maximise our joint effectiveness and impact on health outcomes*
  - 8. Develop a centre for public health excellence including in research, training and behavioural science*
- By focusing on these priorities alongside the broad scope of the public health agenda, we can help to enable the population of North Yorkshire to live healthy lives.*



# Council Ambition: 'Forward thinking Council'

'Innovative and forward thinking Council'

## High level outcomes:

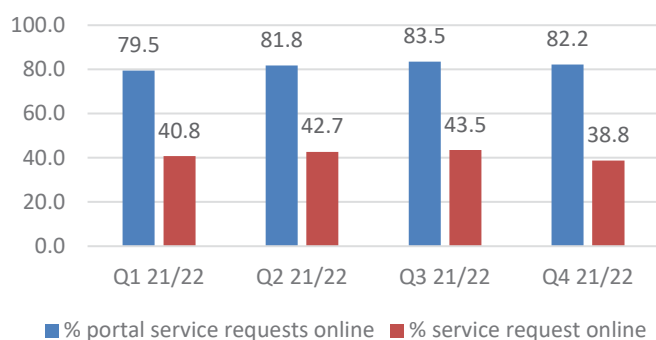
1. Customers easily and effectively access the County Council services they need
2. Challenging ourselves to change, innovate and deliver value for money support services to improve the customer experience
3. We have a motivated and agile workforce working efficiently and effectively to drive innovation
4. Operating on a commercial basis, where this is prudent and appropriate, to deliver a return, which supports service delivery to those most in need

## Customers easily and effectively access the County Council services they need

### Accessing services digitally

There has been little change in the proportion of customer service requests made digitally across the year.

### Digital service requests



The proportion of online requests has fallen for services within the customer portal to 82.2% (14,831 out of 18,048 customer requests) this quarter from 83.5% (13,030 out of 15,606 customer requests) last quarter. This fall is due to a reduction in the requests for death notifications appointments made online, from 50.7% last quarter (966 out of 1,807 customer requests) to 37.5% this quarter (674 out of 1,799 customer requests). This is likely to be in part due to the reopening of declarations in person and the end of telephone registrations.

Overall the proportion of digital service requests this quarter is 38.8% (14,839 out of 38,247 customer requests) a reduction from 43.5% (13,030 out of 29,961 customer requests) the previous quarter. This has reduced due to the reduction in online death registration appointments and an increase in social care demand this quarter as last year. There is a lack of digital options for HAS social care and CYPS social care requests.

### Household Support Fund

The Household Support Fund continues to create additional demand on the Customer Service Centre as detailed in Leading for North Yorkshire.

These contacts included people who thought they were eligible but had not received a letter, a significant number from outside the County, people asking how to apply and people wanting online vouchers rather than postal vouchers. Despite putting a message on the website, an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) and emailing / texting the 8,000 previously eligible customers when the Chancellor announced the scheme would be extended, 276 telephone calls came in between this date and the end of the month.

### Website & Social Media

With the removal of restrictions around Covid and less information to share with the public, which has been a major driver for our digital channels, figures on

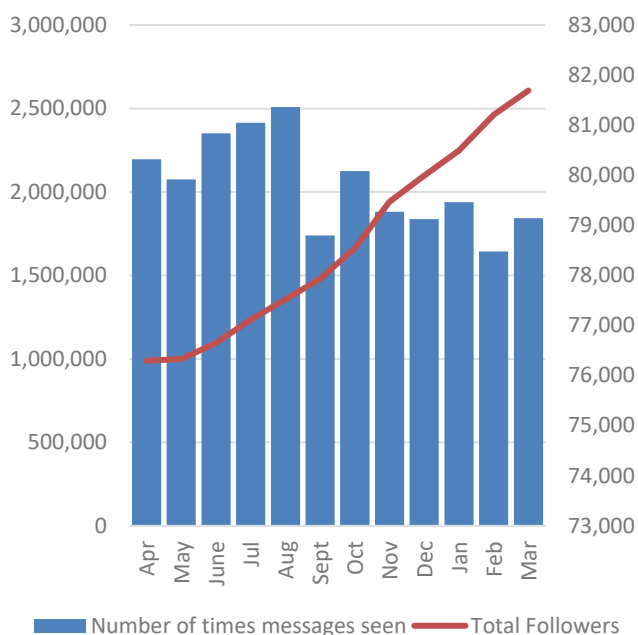


both social media and the website continue to return towards pre-pandemic levels.

For social media, however, we are expecting another drop in performance in the next quarter specifically as a result of the end of widespread testing. This generated daily content on our channels listing upcoming testing sites as well the daily case heat map created from the latest testing figures, which were regularly seen around 500,000 times a month.

Despite the reduction in overall reach of our social media, followers across those channels have continued to grow strongly over the last quarter, passing the 80,000 mark at the start of the year. This shows the continued importance and relevance to the public of our messaging, with weather warnings, road closures and gritting updates during periods of bad weather all generating noticeable increases in followers.

Social media



Views on the website continue to be impacted by the best practice change in our cookie policy meaning we are no longer aware of visitors who ignore the question of whether they agree to use cookies. Previously we only stopped tracking people who specifically said no to cookies.

Initial estimates of being no longer able to track about 20% of our users would seem to be accurate

from the figures across the quarter. There are still some variations within this as content relating to the pandemic is used less by the public as well as increases in views of road closures and weather cameras around periods of bad weather.

Total website page views

Year	2021/22	2020/21	% Change
Oct	1,330,963	1,498,691	-11%
Nov	1,100,619	1,241,826	-11%
Dec	907,925	1,171,863	-29%
Jan	1,199,845	1,504,673	-20%
Feb	1,061,296	1,297,511	-18%
Mar	1,178,342	1,495,427	-21%

**Challenging ourselves to change, innovate and deliver value for money support services to improve the customer experience**

**Property**

Covid has continued to have a significant impact upon the Property Service’s ‘business as usual’ and staffing resources. This has included, for example, in the management of Hard Facilities Management contractors, the delivery of individual schemes within the capital programme and management of the workplace portfolio due to ongoing review and day to day monitoring of sites from a Covid perspective. The service also continues to manage and respond to disruption in the supply chain and price volatility, alongside continued work as part of a wider Modern Council piece of work to review usage of main corporate office bases and plan increased staff usage.

The Property Service has, however, continued to progress areas of its key service objectives for 2021/22, including a review of forward savings, involvement and planning as part of any transition from Covid to post Covid working arrangements and updated Property Procedure Rules agreed by Executive and Full Council and implemented.

The programme of rationalisation of the corporate portfolio has continued with the implementation of

business cases for phase 1 reviews across sites utilised in Selby, Ryedale and wider Northallerton, which has included the vacating of the building used by Trading Standards on Standards Way, as well as contributions to discussions around smarter working opportunities as a result of the Covid situation.

Work has almost been completed on the demolition of East Block on the County Hall Campus with the final site clearance and landscaping elements of work commenced. Delivery of the largest CYPs capital construction programme of work for a number of years continues; from April 2021 to March 2022, 35 projects will have been completed at a total cost of over £23 million.

Hard facilities management contractors work continues to further develop contract management processes, alongside mobilisation of 3 of the Hard FM Framework contracts (General Building – Responsive Maintenance, Fire and Intruder Alarms and Fixed Electrical Inspection and Testing and Portable Appliance Testing) following their re-procurement.

Property Services are further developing a property action plan of possible future opportunities for carbon reductions, with a review of baselines and sites to be planned for future lighting upgrades during 2022-23.

Work is being finalised at schools and corporate properties to provide energy efficient double glazed windows, utilising the £1.9 million funding obtained via the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS), with three final schemes to be completed.

An energy decarbonisation grant for just over £400,000 was received via PSDS phase 3 round 1, for work to be progressed during 2022-23. This work will see heat pumps installed within 3 corporate properties.

The PSDS funded window replacement works have been significantly affected by supply chain issues and the pandemic and have required significant levels of staffing resource to monitor and coordinate. Supply chain issues and skills shortages particularly within the electrical field are expected to be an on-going risk to future decarbonisation associated work.

### Corporate Resources

With new ways of working introduced during the Coronavirus pandemic, we have seen significant reductions in staff travel and printing that not only save money, but in the case of travel, also save time and reduce carbon emissions.

As restrictions ease, we expect to see an increase in staff travel for meetings that need to be held face to face, but in other cases we have realised the benefits of working and meeting remotely, and as such would want to maintain some of these practices where it is right to do so.

Work through the modern council programme identified a number of benefits to customers and partners including increased attendance at multi-agency meetings and in some cases the ability to meet sooner in order to resolve an issue.

For the council, as well as better attended, and therefore more productive meetings in some cases, the new ways of working also save time, money and the environment.

### Staff Travel

Although still very low, grey mileage (staff claiming mileage to use their own car to go to meetings), is starting to increase as people start to attend more meetings in person.

### Grey Fleet Mileage







In 2019/20, the year before the pandemic, staff travelled 9,078,622 miles to attend meetings, in 2020/21 the first year of the pandemic this fell to 3,506,737 miles, and this year, although it did increase from the previous year, at 4,961,560 miles, it is still considerably fewer than the pre-pandemic level.

**Mileage costs**

Year	Mileage	Cost
2017/18	9,896,524	£4,067,844
2018/19	9,485,268	£3,886,512
2019/20	9,078,622	£3,713,317
2020/21	3,506,737	£1,417,914
2021/22	4,961,560	£2,010,946

Using the year before the pandemic (2019/20) as the baseline, in the first year of the pandemic staff drove 5,571,885 miles fewer than the previous year and in the second year, when some physical meetings had started to take place again, staff drove 4,117,062 miles fewer than the pre-pandemic level.

This equates to a saving in terms of mileage claims of £2,295,403 in the first year and £1,702,371 in the second year.

**Grey Fleet Mileage Costs**



However this reduced mileage also creates savings in terms of officer time travelling to and from meetings. The Department for Transport estimate the average speed on A roads to be 26.2 mph, therefore it would have taken approximately 212,500 hours, or 28,300 working days (134 FTE) to drive the additional miles in year one, and over 157,000 hours (>20,900 working days / 99 FTE) in year two.

It is estimated that a car driving with an average fuel consumption 52mpg will emit 280g of CO2 per mile; therefore the reduced mileage would have also reduced carbon emissions by 1,560 metric tonnes in year one and 1,150 tonnes in year two.

It should also be noted these savings are just in terms of travelling to and from meetings. The savings to individual members of staff working from home (fuel cost and time), and to the environment, will be significantly bigger.

**Grey Fleet Savings Compared to 2019/20**

	2020/21	2021/22
Mileage	5,571,885	4,117,062
Cost	£2,295,403	£1,702,371
Travel Time (Hours)	212,667	157,140
Travel Time (Working Days)	28,356	20,952
Travel Time (FTE)	134	99
Carbon Emissions (Metric Tonnes)	1,560	1,153

Although some of these figures will start to increase again as staff return to the office on a more frequent basis, there will be many other benefits that new ways of working have brought us that can be retained. For example, staff report improved attendance at multi-agency meetings and being able to attend more meetings when they are held remotely, also as it is often easier to get people together remotely, it is possible to arrange meetings sooner than if relying on getting people together at the same place, and as such the tempo of work can increase.

### Printing Costs

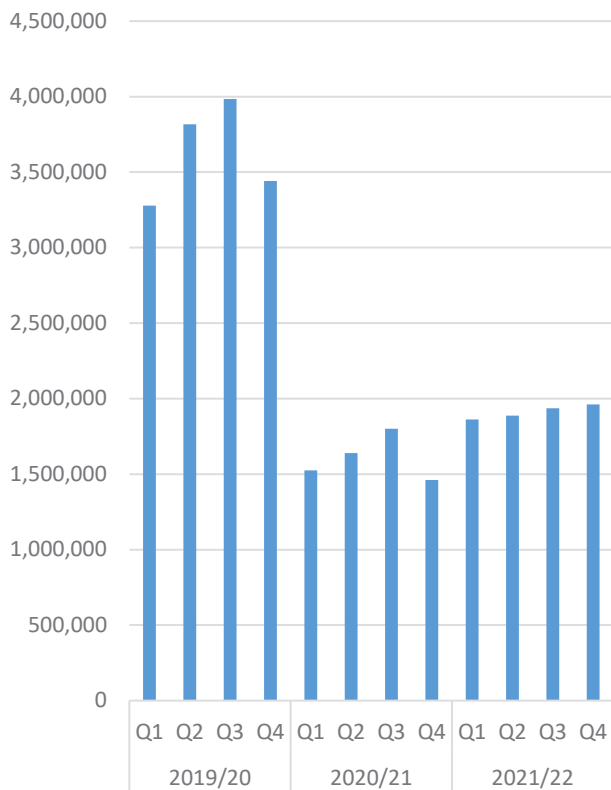
With many staff working from home and attending meetings on-line, there has been a reduction in the number of documents being sent to print. In 2019/20, the year before the pandemic, staff printed 14,522,013 sheet of paper at a cost of £72,627; in the first year of the pandemic this fell to 6,429,549 at a cost of £40,817 and in the second year 7,646,428 sheets of paper were printed at a cost of £57,752.

#### Printing costs

	Cost	Volume
2019/20	£72,627	14,522,013
2020/21	£40,817	6,429,549
2021/22	£57,752	7,646,428

The chart below shows the volume of printing by quarter and how it has increased over the last two years, but it is still significantly lower than the level before the pandemic.

#### Volume of Printing



Taking the year before the Coronavirus pandemic (2019/20) as the baseline, in the first year of the pandemic the authority printed 8 million fewer sheets of paper. Based on an estimate that one tree will produce almost 17 reams of paper (8,333 sheets), in the first year that reduction in printing would have saved almost 1,000 trees.

In the second year the authority printed 6.8 million fewer sheets of paper compared to the baseline year, a saving which equates to more than 800 trees.

### Legal and Democratic Services

Across the Legal Team, colleagues are continually supporting local government reorganisation and are working closely with colleagues at the District and Borough Councils in the key governance work-streams.

Recent achievements across the team include completion of an important contract to facilitate the Tour of Britain taking place in North Yorkshire later in the year and arranging legal agreements to facilitate the use of two bridging hotels for the Afghan locally employed staff (LES) resettlement scheme in North Yorkshire, and preparing to support the Ukraine resettlement over the coming months.

The Legal Team has successfully negotiated and agreed the sexual health Section 75 agreement for joint working with York and District Foundation Trust and the targeted healthy child commissioning Section 75 agreement with North Yorkshire CCG, both of which commenced on 1 April 2022. This will bring closer working with health bodies and be a real benefit to the residents of North Yorkshire.

Due to Ministry of Defence land and flooding issues / playing field issues, the Legal Team have managed complex conversations with Malton Primary School and Alanbrooke School academy. The Team have also completed leases to NYnet for the erection of vital telecommunications masts on NYCC property for the Long Range Wide Area Network (LoRaWAN) project.

Other achievements include overseeing of various sales as part of the disposal of land owned by the Council, including the sale of Sleeper Farm at Whixley, the sale of the former playing field at Ingelby Arncliffe and the sale of 2 Tancred Cottage.

There has also been a successful outcome on a judicial review relating to Gale Common; and urgent planning enforcement and progressing traffic orders for the upcoming jubilee celebrations.

Within Democratic Services, a total of 231 remote access, live broadcast meetings of the Council's committees were held over the period from 19 May 2020 to 31 March 2022. The use of remote access meetings, following on from the expiry of the Local Authorities and Police and Crime Panels (Coronavirus) (Flexibility of Local Authority and Police and Crime Panel Meetings) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020 on 5 May 2021, is under review and will be considered at the Annual General Meeting of the County Council on 18 May 2022. It is anticipated that more meetings will be held in person and the necessary arrangements are being put in place to enable that. It remains unclear whether local authorities in England will be given the power to determine for themselves how they hold their meetings.

The bulk appeals season for school admissions to primary and secondary schools has commenced and will run through to the end of July 2022. This is the third year in which these appeals have been held remotely. The current Government Regulations enabling this are due to expire in September 2022, although a review of the School Admission Appeals Code by the Department for Education may lead to a more flexible approach to how appeals are heard in the long term.

Representatives from Legal and Democratic Services and Communications have worked closely with colleagues in the district and borough councils to plan and deliver the County Council elections on 5 May 2022. At present, all County Council elections are managed by the district and borough councils on our behalf. This will change once the new unitary North Yorkshire Council is created, as the council will then be responsible for the management and delivery of all elections.

Representatives from Legal and Democratic Services continue to work on the development of options for the delivery of key aspects of the new unitary authority through the Governance and Locality work streams.

## A motivated and agile workforce working efficiently and effectively to drive innovation

### 2021-22 Workforce update

It has been a second year dominated by the impact of Covid, with additional challenges arising from changes in the labour market. Employees and managers have continued to respond with commitment, resilience and innovation.

2020-21 had seen significant reductions in sickness absence. Hundreds of employees had been furloughed at various stages of the pandemic, including those with underlying health issues which made them more vulnerable; employees with Covid who couldn't work were self-isolating; normal infection transmission was limited as social mixing was restricted, and routine surgery was cancelled. These factors combined to result in sickness absence at a 5 year low (6.46 days per FTE).

Covid continued to dominate in 2021-22 but with a different impact. The furlough scheme ended as did shielding for the clinically vulnerable and those with underlying health vulnerabilities returned to work. The new Omicron variant proved less deadly but more transmissible. Covid sickness absence increased in 2021-22 from 1,640 days the previous year to 2,729 sickness days. Sickness absence due to chest and respiratory problems saw a large increase and other infections rose significantly. Both these increases will have been influenced by reduced immunity and the continuing impact of Covid and long Covid. Likewise, increases in back and neck related absence and other musculo-skeletal absence reflect the impact of routine appointments and elective surgery being cancelled. The stresses and strains of Covid, at work and at home, over a second year has seen stress and mental ill health related absence increase. These increases are seen across local government and indeed all employment sectors.

The Council responded to Covid and other workload pressure and staff absences with some temporary increases to staffing levels, mostly funded from additional central funding. Some adult social care services moved to 7 day working to facilitate efficient

hospital discharge arrangements, employees stepped up to work additional hours, to be deployed into different roles, responding quickly and flexibly as the requirements of the pandemic changed over the year. The Council continued to develop the support offered to its workforce, with the implementation of the 'Healthy Workplace' and 'Looking After You' schemes, and the extension of the Winter Heating Payments for a second winter to ease the financial burden arising from employees having to work from home.

Training and learning has been key to addressing the new Covid challenges. In Adult Social Care a new delivery model increased accessibility to training, as well as addressing emerging needs resulting from the pandemic. Training moved away from a predominantly classroom based approach to a new blended learning approach incorporating webinars, online packages and classroom workshops. Managers have been equipped with skills to enable them to manage new ways of working, navigate change and manage staff wellbeing. Colleagues have been supported to manage their own mental health, wellbeing and resilience. Co-delivery of training and learning between health and social care colleagues has supported health integration and the joint working needed.

Another notable feature of 2020-21 was spend on mileage which reduced from £3,714k in 19-20 to £1,418k in 2020-21, with all the associated reduced impact on the environment. Last year inevitably saw an increase in mileage to £2,011k, still significantly lower than the pre Covid level. Some increase in travel is positive, reflecting a return to full service delivery, the necessary 'in person' contact of employees delivering services, and managers and their teams fully reconnecting. Over 2,000 employees had moved quickly to work from home at the start of the pandemic and the way in which teams can work remotely and virtually has been transformational.

There has been a carefully considered approach to developing future ways of working post Covid following whole organisation engagement in 2021. Hybrid working has been welcomed by council staff. This new approach provides great flexibility for many roles. Staff and teams are required to return to workbases, at least for part of the week, for specific face to face activities,

such as; supporting induction and settling in new staff, regular team meetings and individual supervision sessions, appraisals and reviews, any performance meetings such as for the probation process, as well as for more general knowledge sharing and joint working to support team cohesion and individual productivity. This approach, for many, will take some time to adjust and for new arrangements to bed in. The focus continues to be service delivery to customers and good team working with sufficient individual flexibility as far as possible. The transition will be complete over the next few months, with review and feedback on what works and what does not. This new approach to hybrid working is on a trial basis and will also provide the opportunity to consider the impact of working arrangements on the environment by reducing travel to work and meetings in comparison to pre-pandemic working, as well as performance and productivity, with a focus on results and outcomes rather than presence at the work base. The outcome of the trial will feed into the working arrangements for the new council, together with the current working arrangements in Districts.

The second major workforce challenge in 2021-22 has been staff volatility and shortages, and wage inflation across the labour market. There have always been roles and services where recruitment has been a challenge, but it is now proving difficult or impossible to attract across almost all sectors, with many jobs advertised received no applications at all. This is not specific to NYCC or indeed North Yorkshire, but the significantly lower unemployment level in the county makes it a significant problem. Britain's exit from the European Union has resulted in a diminished labour supply locally. This has had little direct impact on the council's workforce, but has caused pressure on sectors locally which compete for the same workforce, such as retail, hospitality, transport and leisure. Many entry level roles across sectors are now paying above £10 per hour, while over 2,000 council employees in the lower pay grades, receive less than £10 per hour based on the national pay spine. This inevitably, particularly in the context on rising living costs, has resulted in staff leaving for higher salaries and turnover is now at its highest level, not just for lower paid roles but across all grades and roles. Competition for

specialist practitioners is fierce, with many councils and other employers increasing salaries significantly and rapidly to recruit. The county council has lost many specialist and senior staff to the NHS and new government departments within commuting distance, and the ability for staff to move to higher paid jobs without having to relocate, given remote and hybrid working, has also had an impact. The Council is part of national pay bargaining and the 11 month national delay to implement an inadequate 1.75% pay increase last year has not helped.

Work continues to recruit staff with the council's resourcing team using innovative recruitment campaigns across multimedia to reach potential applicants, including a TV campaign for the wider adult care sector, but this is not filling the gap because turnover continues to increase. The council has always had a stable and long serving workforce, with average length of service at 9 years, almost twice the local government average figure, and turnover rates at a healthy 10-13%, allowing for retirement, progression and the benefit of new staff. However last year saw turnover increase to nearly 16%, the highest level yet, reflecting labour market volatility, pay pressures and employees reconsidering their work life options after the changes the pandemic has brought. In preparation for the new North Yorkshire Council the reward and benefits package is being reviewed to ensure it aids the attraction and retention of the current and future workforce.

Inevitably agency spend has increased significantly this year by nearly £1.5m, from £304k to £1,758k and off-payroll working (IR35) spend from £412k to £557k. In Children's Services during the quarter some £415k was spent on agency social workers, educational psychologists, disabled children's services roles and social workers, resource centre workers and Special Educational Needs (SEN) case workers. Spend in Health and Adult Services during Q4 was £539k with spend on Best Interest and Mental Health Assessors, Care and Support Workers, social workers, occupational therapists and approved mental health professionals. The staff crisis is such that often agencies are unable to supply staff.

## Apprenticeships

Three care leaver apprentices have completed their programmes and moved into roles in Children and Young Peoples Service (CYPS), a further six are currently completing apprenticeships, four in CYPS and two in Central Services.

Two new apprenticeship standards have been adopted for roles; Improvement Practitioner (Level 4) and IT Technical Salesperson (Level 3).

Quarter four saw nine new starts in schools covering a range of apprenticeships from Level 3 to Level 7. Regular enquiries from schools continue.

To date, unspent funds returned to the treasury total £1.45m, the vast majority of which relates to schools. To minimise this, work continues on levy transfer with 52 transfer levy agreements in place, covering 165 apprentices, and transfer funding totalling c£1.2m paid over the life of the apprenticeships. There is a spread across sectors with 117 in the care sector, 31 in the construction industry, 2 in the digital sector, and 1 in the voluntary sector. 14 are with Brierley Group companies; 9 with Align Property Partners, 4 with NY Highways and 1 with Veritau.

The Government Incentive Scheme of £3k per new apprentice has ended. 44 incentive claims have been submitted, 33 for NYCC and 13 for schools, totalling £115k. £80k for NYCC and £35k for schools.

For the local government re-organisation a cross council task and finish group is in place. This group is working to ensure the smooth transition of all apprentice programmes to the new council and to identify opportunities for the expansion of apprenticeships.

**Public Sector Apprenticeship Target** – The Local Government Association (LGA) has been informed by the Department for Education that the Public Sector Apprenticeships Target that has been in place since April 2017 is set to end on 31 March 2022, with the current 2021/22 year being the final time the target applies. The below information has been provided to date;

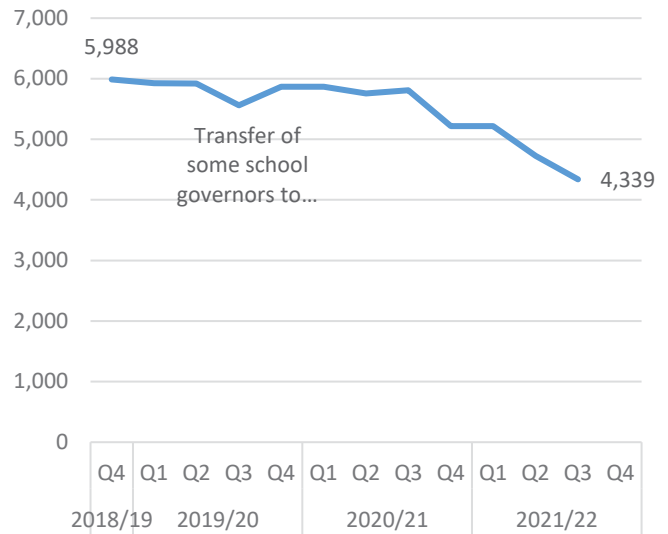
- There will be no formal targets moving forward, though public sector bodies are free to set their own internal targets if they wish.
- Government still want to monitor and record the progress of public sector apprenticeships, so public sector bodies will still need to report annually on their progress.
- Councils with headcounts of 250 or more will be required to provide their headcount, total number of apprenticeship starts in the previous year and total number of apprentices on programme to government each year. Performance on starts will continue to be expressed as a percentage of headcount.
- League tables will be created by government for each sub-sector to rank performance, including for local government.
- The first time councils will need to report is from 1 April 2023, covering the 2022/23 financial year.

NYCC will report against the 2021/22 position for submission in September 2022. Any new requirements will be addressed and included in the new council apprenticeship programme.

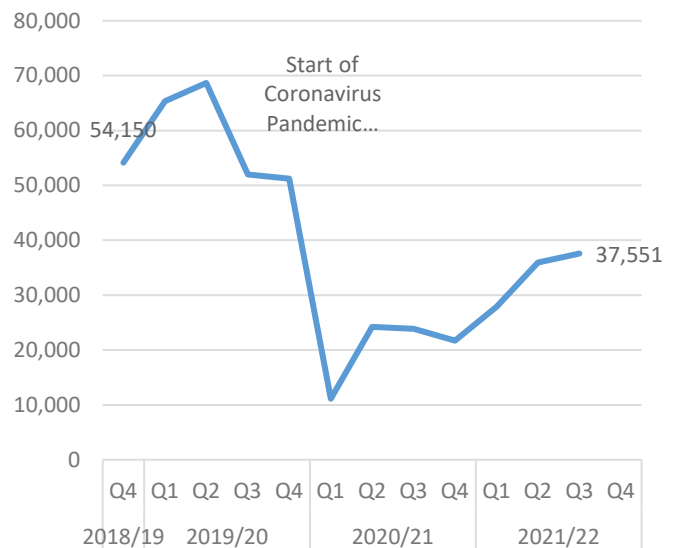
**Volunteering**

The authority continues to be supported by a dedicated teams of volunteers and although the number of volunteers has fallen during the Coronavirus pandemic, the number of hours they volunteer is steadily increasing. Volunteer numbers are recorded a quarter in arrears, with quarter three (October to December 2021) seeing 4,339 volunteers giving 37,551 hours of their time. This is 387 volunteers fewer than the previous quarter, but they gave 1,620 hours more of their time during the 3 months up to Christmas.

**Number of Volunteers**



**Number of Hours Volunteered**



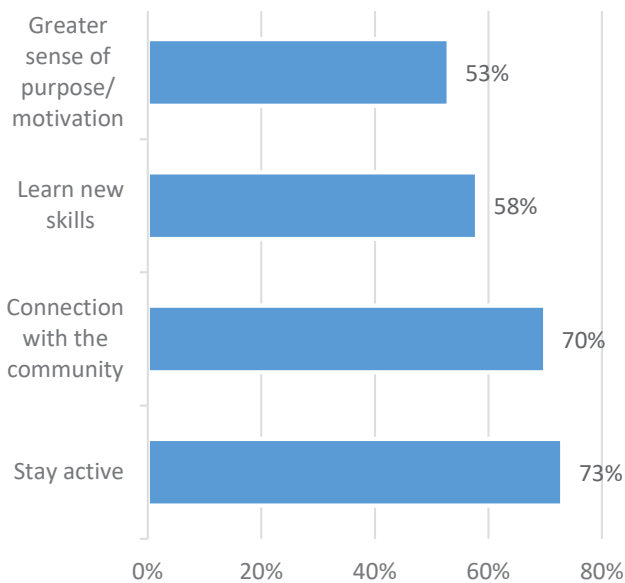
An online survey was promoted to NYCC volunteers between 15th November 2021 and 9th January 2022. A total of 80 responses were received.

The majority of NYCC volunteers who responded to the survey are satisfied with their volunteering role (84% very satisfied/satisfied) and want to continue volunteering (96% said they likely to volunteer over the next eighteen months). They feel there is flexibility around the time they can commit (97%), expectations of what they do is reasonable (96%), there is always someone they can go to for help (95%), they know how to raise an issue if needed (94%) and they feel well supported (91%).



Volunteers perceive a range of benefits from their volunteering – staying active (73%), a connection with their community (70%), learning new skills (58%) and a greater sense of purpose or motivation through helping others (53%). These match the top reasons the volunteers got involved in volunteering which were to keep active and well (74%) and to help their local community (73%).

### Volunteers Perceived Benefits for Volunteering

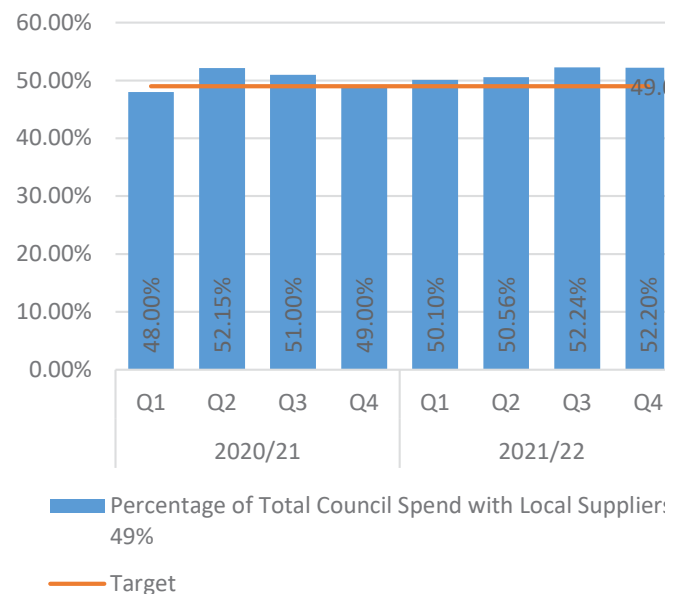


Those surveyed are not motivated by recognition, 80% said they did not volunteer for recognition.

The Volunteer Survey previously mentioned in the Leading for North Yorkshire section of this report, provides further detail about the survey of volunteers who volunteered for Community Support Organisations (CSO).

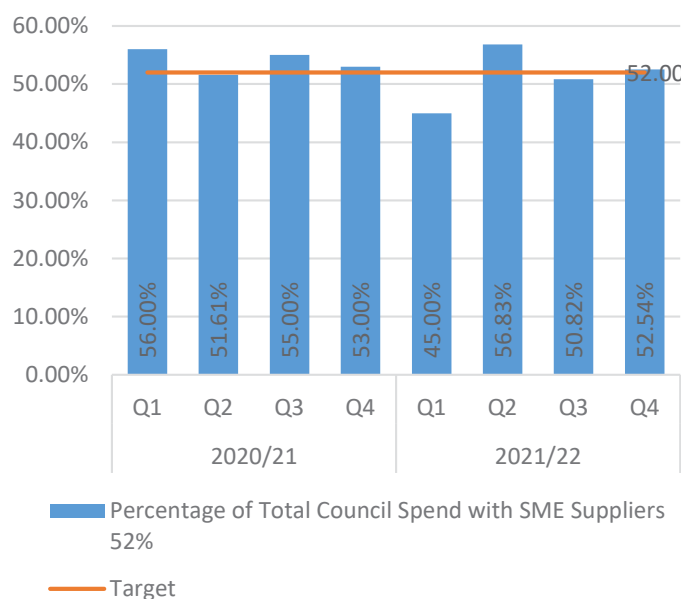
During the quarter, 52.2% of the procurement teams spend was with local suppliers. This is similar to last quarter when spend was 52.24% of the total. Over the full 2021/2022 year, the average has been 51.3% total council spend with local suppliers which is 2.3% above the 49% target.

### Percentage of Total Council Spend with Local Suppliers



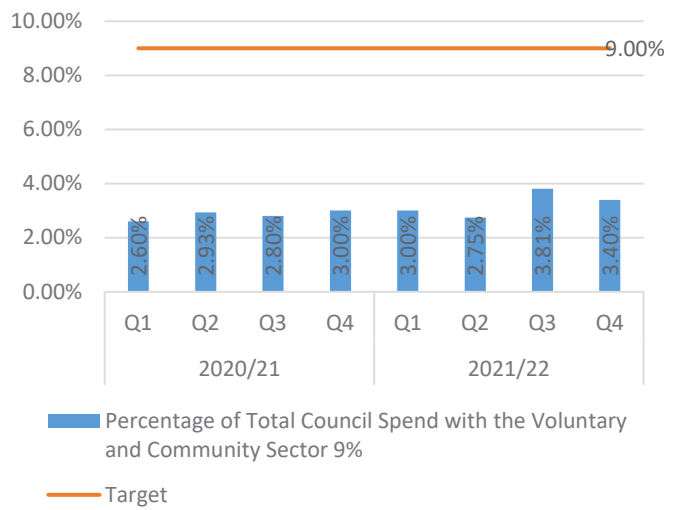
52.54% of spend during the quarter was with small and medium sized enterprises (SME), a slight improvement on the previous quarter (50.82%). For the whole year 53.1% of total council spend was with SME suppliers which is 1.1% above the 52% target.

### Percentage of Total Council Spend with SME Suppliers



During the quarter 3.4% of the total council spend was with the voluntary and community sector. This is down slightly on 3.81% the previous quarter. For the whole year 3% of the total spend was with the voluntary and community sector which was 6% below the 9% target. This lower figure may be a recording issue as the reporting relies on the correct classification being used at the point of entry onto the recording system. Throughout the Covid pandemic significant amounts of money have been channelled through the voluntary and community sector such as the work with Stronger Communities and the flow of grant monies.

Percentage of Total Council Spend with the Voluntary and Community Sector







# Council Ambition: 'Growth'

## High level outcomes:

1. **A larger business base and an increased number of good quality jobs in North Yorkshire.**
2. **People across the county have equal access to economic opportunities.**
3. **Increased overall average median wage**

## Customer

### A larger business base and increased number of good quality jobs in North Yorkshire

#### Creating the right conditions for business growth and investment

Work to deliver a 'Protect and Respect' campaign aimed at promoting responsible behaviour in commercial premises and public spaces has been well received by local businesses with some 20 businesses signing up to participate in promotional activity.

The County Council, alongside City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council and Barnsley Council, is working with local organisation Go4Growth to develop the business marketplace and support for the voluntary sector. The authorities are committed to helping smaller organisations to enter or grow their market share in the public sector. They recognise the need to provide more support and guidance for these organisations that can find securing work in the public sector disproportionately harder than their larger competitors

North Yorkshire County Council spent £215m with local businesses last year, highlighting its contribution to the county's economy during the coronavirus pandemic. It supports nearly 2,100 companies based in North Yorkshire and the City of York through its procurement activities and has increased its spend with local Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's) each year since 2015." (Yorkshire Reporter 05/07/21) This approach has included providing instant payment for micro / small businesses during the pandemic.

Through the Covid pandemic the Council's Trading Standards services have continued to provide businesses with free advice and have been closely engaged with primary authority businesses to support their ongoing operation in a safe and secure way. The Better business for all programme has been halted although aspirations remain to better join up regulatory and development services and provides a 'one stop shop' or no wrong door approach for business engagement.

#### Enhancing the environment, developing tourism and the green economy

The Government has awarded £3.7m for the White Rose Forest in North and West Yorkshire. The Council supported the launch of the White Rose Forest Action Plan covering 2021-2025 which highlights the opportunity to increase tree canopy from 11% - 19% and sequester 50% of residual carbon by 2050, The Great Northern Bog is a programme of peatland restoration which includes large areas of the North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales National Parks.

The Council administered the UK Government's Community Renewal Fund programme which awarded £769,000 to the York North Yorkshire Local Enterprise Partnership towards the 'Delivering a Carbon Negative Energy System in North Yorkshire' project. The project will explore opportunities to decarbonise buildings and transport in rural communities in the County.

Work is being developed in partnership with the University of York to better understand the future of the low carbon economy and the opportunities and challenges being faced by businesses.

NYCC is also engaged with key National Significant Infrastructure Planning projects aiming to deliver large scale carbon capture and storage alongside renewable energy generation.

Changes to Land Management and the future of farm subsidies will create new challenges for farmers and landowners in North Yorkshire. The Council is exploring the farming sectors awareness and preparedness for these changes including the introduction of the Environmental Land Management Scheme (ELMS) and the impact they may have with a view to supporting this transition where possible.

A bid for £1.5 million was submitted to the third round of the active travel projects. This included activity such as the feasibility work for building a cycleway between Kirkbymoorside and Helmsley, the development of sustainable travel corridors in the west of Ripon, and feasibility work for a footpath and cycleway between Knaresborough and Flaxby Green Park.

## People across the county have equal access to economic opportunities

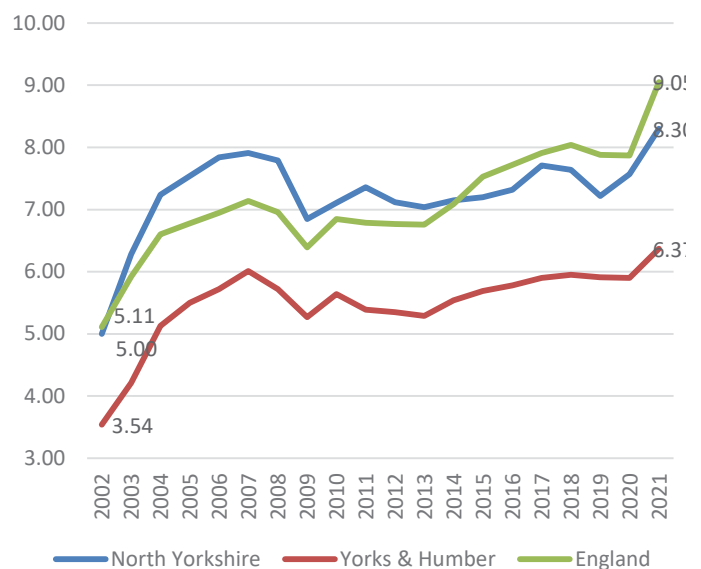
### Create high quality places, increased housing provision and delivering infrastructure

#### Housing Affordability

Housing continues to become less affordable in North Yorkshire, England, Yorkshire and Humberside as a whole. In 2021 a median priced house in North Yorkshire cost 8.3 times the median annual earnings (up from 7.57 in 2020), this is noticeably better than the England figure of over 9 times the median earnings (up from 7.87 in 2020). However, with median house prices in North Yorkshire varying from £182,500 in Scarborough to £315,000 in Harrogate, and median earnings ranging from £26,069 in Ryedale to £33,062 in Selby, affordability does vary considerably across the county. The most affordable housing is in Scarborough, where a median priced house would require 6.42 times the median annual salary to buy, whereas in Harrogate a median priced house would cost 9.61 times the median annual earnings.

The chart below shows how the affordability ratio has increased (houses have become less affordable) since 2002, but it should be noted that pre 2014, housing was less affordable in North Yorkshire than England as a whole. However since 2014, although closely mirroring the national ratio, it has remained below the rate for England, meaning that since 2014, based on local median house prices and earnings, houses have been more affordable in North Yorkshire than in England as a whole.

**Housing affordability: Ratio of median house price to medial gross annual residence-based earnings**



*\*\*Housing affordability figures at a District level can be found in the Appendix.*

#### Waste

Waste collected from households' falls into three categories:

1. Residual waste (waste that residents put out for collection, excluding garden waste and re-cycling). This waste goes to Allerton Waste Recovery Park (AWRP) to be incinerated (generating electricity in the process);
2. Waste that is reused, recycled or composted and
3. Waste that goes to landfill.

The three categories are related, with the amount of waste going to landfill being higher when AWRP is undergoing maintenance, or is in contingency (not accepting some / all wastes), resulting in waste being sent to alternative disposal sites.



During quarter three (reported one quarter in arrears), the residual waste per household fell from 147.36kg to 135.82kg, an improvement in performance and returning to pre-Covid levels, (average for 2019/20 was 131.36kg/household).

The percentage of waste that was reused, recycled or composted dropped from 48.7% in quarter two to 41.8% in quarter three, however this is expected as there is usually a decline in performance in Q3 due to green waste tonnage declining over the winter months. It should be noted that performance is higher than for the same period the previous year (38.3%).

As a result of the decrease in residual waste, and good performance at Allerton Waste Recycling Park there has been little requirement for waste to be diverted to landfill. During quarter three only 2.4% of waste went to landfill, which although higher than the previous quarter (0.2%), is still good performance as can be seen in the chart below.

**Percentage of Waste to Landfill**



**Deliver a modern integrated transport network**

**2021/22 Highways operational data**

Below are a number of operational measures from Highways and Transportation (H&T) as used in the quarterly service plans along with commentary on the figures.

The operational data shows a mix of measures for Q4 with improvements in customer responses, inspections, dangerous defect responses and street lighting but a lower quarter score for the insurance repudiation rate.

The improvement in customer responses, places that measure significantly higher than the Key Performance Indicator (KPI) target and completes a steady return to high performance after a dip towards the end of 2020/21. This improvement is also obvious when looking at the two additional measures of 5-day responses and 20-day responses that are available in the monthly data figures available to all highways staff and discussed at the highways team meetings. Both those measures are above the target with 20-day responses at 100% on time for the past six months.

Inspections remain consistent although slightly under the KPI target. The return to allowing double-crewed inspections means they can be carried out at a higher speed. This may improve the measure although since single crewed inspections began in summer 2020 because of Covid-19, there has been no discernible drop in inspection performance. The data does seem to show a slight trend of improvement but this will need to continue into the new year to meet the target figure.

The increase in the score for dangerous defect repairs takes it closer to the target of 99.0%. This is quite positive given that both NYHighways and H&T have experienced, and are experiencing recruitment and retention challenges.

The street lighting team have experienced loss of staff days largely due to the Covid-19 outbreak with some members of staff being hit particularly hard. A score of over 80% for the past three quarters, albeit still below the KPI target, including the very busy Q3 and Q4 periods does raise the hope that the worst might be over. This will be something to monitor as the new financial year begins.

The drop in the insurance repudiation rate, although disappointing, is still close to the KPI target. Initial, unpublished Q4 data shows a score in the high 80%'s repudiation rate and an overall annual performance at the KPI level.

## KPI Operational Data table

KPI	2020-21				2021-22			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Customer service requests responded to within timescales. % Reports closed down or customer aware that a repair required within 10 days Target = 90.0%	91.1% of 5,968 requests	87.8% of 8,989 requests	85.4% of 13,190 requests	85.9% of 8,823 requests	92.6% of 9,134 requests	94.7% of 9,277 requests	96.2% of 6,933 requests	97.7% of 8259 requests
Highway Inspections carried out within timescales Target = 98.0%	98.2% of 14,511 inspections	98.6% of 12,930 inspections	95.9% of 11,889 inspections	96.7% of 11,116 inspections	95.9% of 14,484 inspections	97.7% of 13,010 inspections	93.6% of 11,516 inspections	96.9% of 10851 inspections
Highway dangerous defects at CAT1 made safe within timescales Target = 99.0%	98.6% of 1,759 defects	97.5% of 1,433 defects	97.8% of 1,529 defects	98.4% of 2,363 defects	98.6% of 1,821 defects	95.3% of 1,371 defects	94.3% of 698 defects	87.7% of 1596 defects
Average length of on-site occupancy – lower means less disruption Target = 7.5 days	8.2 days	8.1 days	7.7 days	8.8 days	8.4 days	7.4 days	6.1 days	6.2 days
Street lighting defects repaired within 7 day target Target = 92%	83.4% of 535 defects	77.9% of 1,155 defects	76.5% of 2,358 defects	82.3% of 1,646 defects	78.9% of 698 defects	86.9% of 1,058 defects	81.7% of 2,168 defects	83.6% of 1521 calls
Insurance repudiation rate Target = 80.0%	90.2% of 51 closed cases	86.0% of 43 closed cases	91.2% of 68 closed cases	81.1% of 74 closed cases	61.9% of 45 closed cases	88.8% of 80 closed cases	Available in Q4 report	Available in 22/23 Q1

## Strategic and major project updates

### Highways and Transportation (H&T) Major Projects

**Junction 47** on the A1 (M) has undergone a major upgrade to boost transport links on both the dual carriageway, as well as the A59 running east to west and serving key destinations including York, Skipton and Lancashire.



The A59 corridor has been identified in Harrogate's Local Plan as an area of rapid increase in residential and business growth. The major project on the junction began in September 2020 and became fully operational in April 2022. As well as widening the slip roads, traffic signals have been installed on the roundabout to improve traffic flow and added to the T-junction between the A168 and the A59, a short distance from Junction 47 on the York side, to benefit drivers turning onto the A59 and to improve safety.

To the west of Junction 47, between the A1 and the Flaxby roundabout, a lane has been added for traffic travelling east, so there will be two lanes in each direction between those two roundabouts.

The last week in April has seen the new traffic lights switched on for the first time, with traffic management removed and all lanes open. The new traffic lights will need monitoring and adjusting to ensure the timings are at the optimum settings for the traffic flows. The project has been supported by £2.47m from the government's Local Growth Fund, secured by York & North Yorkshire Local Enterprise Partnership, along with contributions from the County Council, National Highways and developer Forward Investment LLP. The challenges encountered on this complex project have increased the cost, which was approximately £10m in September 2021 compared with an original budget cost of £7.7m. The final outturn costs are the subject of detailed discussions with our contractor and will be confirmed very shortly.

The delays were caused by the discovery of great crested newts which legally had to be relocated, and poor ground conditions on the southbound slip road. Also, during the coronavirus pandemic, operatives had to comply with secure site procedures which extended the timescale.

The period for representations of support / objection to the Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) and Side Roads Order (SRO) for the **Kex Gill re-alignment project** is now closed. The statutory processes discussions continue between Legal Services and the Department for Transport.

In Harrogate, Selby and Skipton, work continues on the **Transforming Cities Fund project**, the team is currently working on addressing concerns and objections from external organisations while we are preparing a third public consultation on works in Harrogate. As a consequence of this there will be a slippage of 2-3 months in delivery.

### **Highways Fees and Charges updated**

An updated set of fees and charges for highways services (e.g. skips, scaffolding etc.) has now come into force for the new financial year. All fees were assessed and where possible, benchmarked before the decision to increase all by the Consumer Price Index rate. Updates on the website were completed prior to the new fees going live.

### **Highways Maintenance Efficiency Programme self-assessment questionnaire**

The annual Department for Transport questionnaire requirements have been met in full. The return was completed, signed off by our section 151 officer and submitted to the DfT on time. We continued to have 22 out of 22 questions at the highest rating, guaranteeing the maximum amount of incentive funding received (c. £5m).

### **Protecting the Environment – Transport Update**

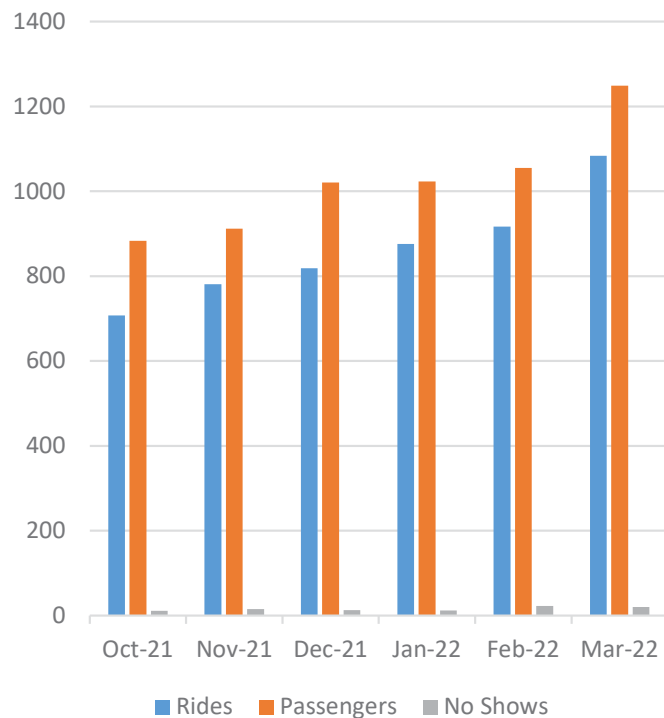
The council has been awarded £7.8m from the Department for Transport's Zero Emissions Bus Regional Areas (ZEBRA) scheme. This, coupled with an investment of more than £12m by Transdev, will create a fleet of 20 single-decker and 19 double-decker zero emissions buses, alongside supporting charging infrastructure in the Ripon and Harrogate area over the next 3 years. The zero emission buses are fully electric and this investment will mean that all of the fleet operated by Transdev from their Harrogate depot will be electric.

Through the Government's Transforming Cities Fund, we have secured a £42 million package of transport infrastructure improvements for Selby, Harrogate and Skipton which include improved active travel (cycling and walking) and public transport.

### YorBus Pilot

YorBus service continues to perform well with the 6 months to 31 March 2022 recording growing passenger numbers every month. The general seasonal trend for bus passengers is for lower numbers over the winter period, and over this period, generally bus patronage has been suppressed due to the pandemic and prevalence of the omicron variant.

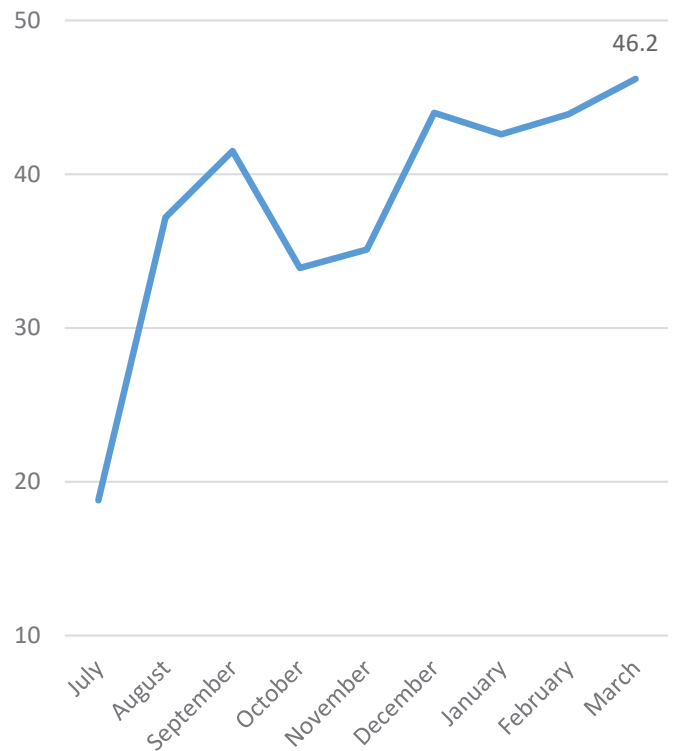
### YorBus Patronage October 2021–March 2022



This makes the performance of YorBus particularly pleasing as it continues to establish itself as a valued addition to the public transport offer.

The average number of passenger journeys per day has continued to increase following a dip in quarter two caused by Covid related driver absence.

### Average Number of Passenger Journeys per Day



The table below shows how the number of trips and passengers is steadily increasing however the average number of passengers per trip has remained fairly static during the first 10 months of operation. This is an area where the service want to see an improvement, they are also looking at whether a smaller, cheaper vehicle would be better suited for YorBus.

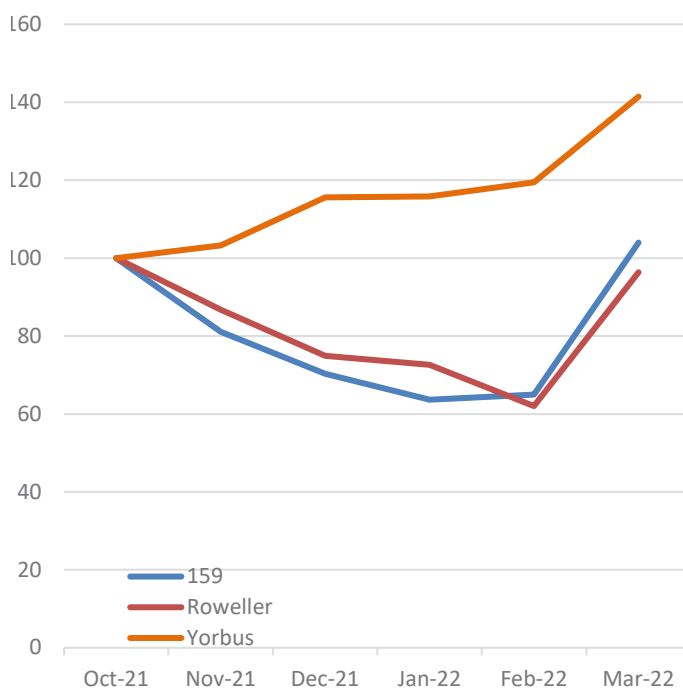
	Rides	Passengers	Average Passengers Per Trip
Jul-21	378	507	1.3
Aug-21	662	914	1.4
Sep-21	827	1089	1.3
Oct-21	707	883	1.2
Nov-21	781	912	1.2
Dec-21	819	1021	1.2
Jan-22	876	1023	1.2
Feb-22	917	1055	1.2
Mar-22	1084	1249	1.2
Apr-22	894	1100	1.2

The next chart shows patronage from contracted services in the Ripon area. Service 159 operates a regular scheduled service between Ripon, Masham and Leyburn; the Roweller provides a less frequent scheduled service covering Melmerby, Ripon and



Masham areas. Patronage data for all services has been indexed, with October 2021 being the indexed baseline (100%), and as can be seen patronage on the Roweller and 159 declines over the winter months to increase in March with better weather and the easing of Covid restrictions. YorBus usage can be seen to increase over the same period.

Ripon Area Contract Patronage: Index  
October 2021=100



Yorbus remains popular with customers with many offering welcome positive comments:

*"Not relying on spotty bus services, or having to cadge rides from friends, take taxis, or have to stay home, made me feel newly independent."*

*"My teenage son loves the YorBus, the app takes pride of place next to his Snapchat!"*

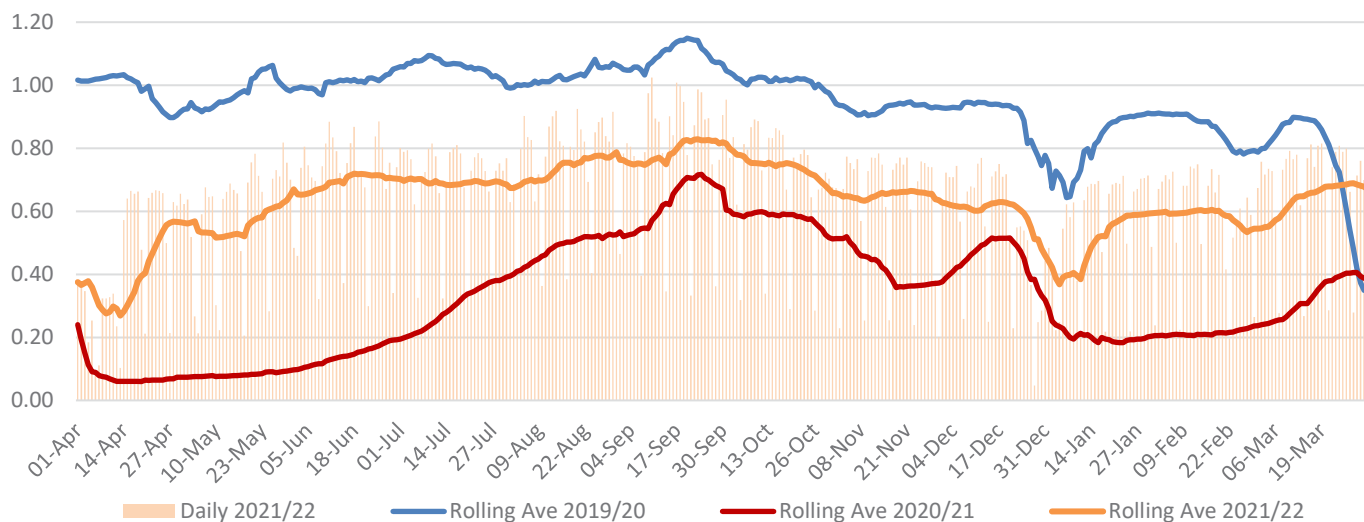
**2021-2022 Covid Impacts on Travel**

The charts below show the impact of Covid-19 on bus and rail passenger numbers and traffic volumes across the 2020/21 and 2021/22 year set compared to the reference pre-Covid 2019/20 year.

Bus usage in 2021/22, from a low of about 30% of normal levels just before easing of the final lockdown in April 2021, recovered strongly through Spring to approximately 70% of pre-Covid normal levels, and from summer 2021, raising to a high point of about 80% whilst tracking pre-Covid performance at around 25 to 30% below the baseline year of 2019/20.

The usual seasonal variation is observed over the Christmas and winter period.

Bus Patronage 1st April 2021 – 31st March 2022  
14 Day Rolling Average: Index 2019/20



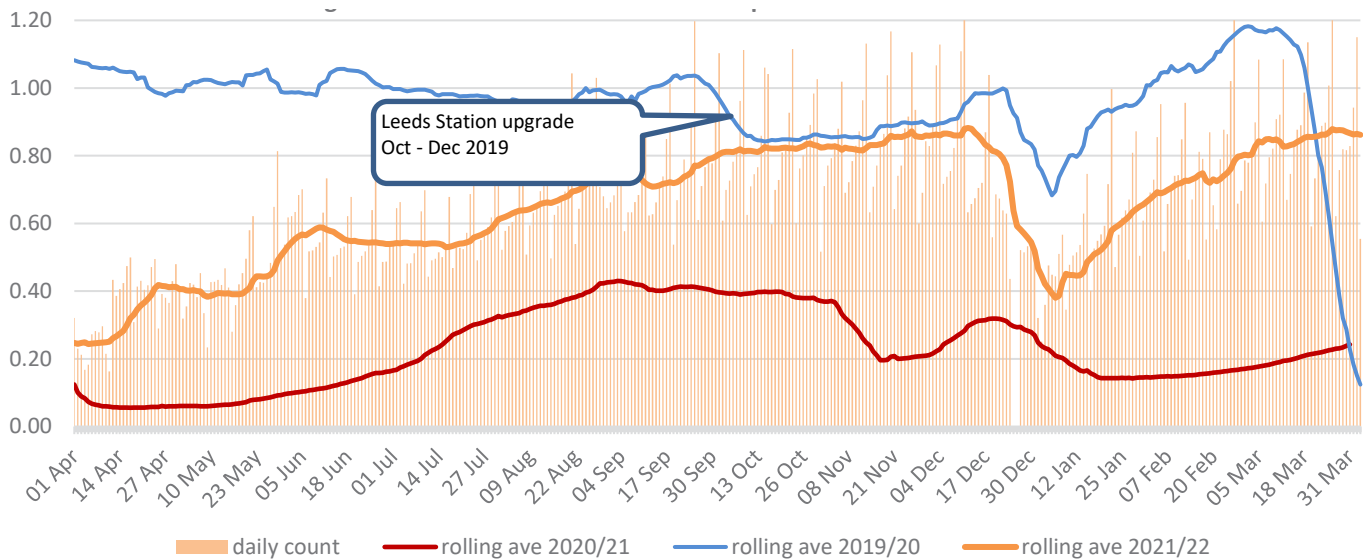
For Rail the recovery is similar in shape, although with more marked increases at the formal lockdown easing stages in April, May and June 2021. Over the late summer we saw patronage levels increase to about 80% of pre-Covid levels before declining with the usual Christmas closedown and seasonal travel variation. From the beginning of 2022 the patronage curve is closely following the pre-Covid reference year albeit maintaining about 30% lower volumes of passengers throughout.

Post pandemic passenger traffic is still being led by the leisure market, with Northern and LNER saying that Mondays and Tuesdays are their quietest days whilst

Friday to Sunday are the busiest and starting to reach levels above the pre-pandemic level. Commuting in the North is around 40% of pre-Covid levels, and with the change in commuting patterns it appears people are buying individual tickets rather than season tickets.

It should be noted that rail patronage figures are the footfall at Leeds Station which is felt to be a suitable proxy for local rail usage trends. The footfall at Leeds station illustrates the impact of the major station enhancement where following the conclusion of the station improvement passenger growth is strong reaching 20% above the baseline.

Rail Passenger Count Index at Leeds Station 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022



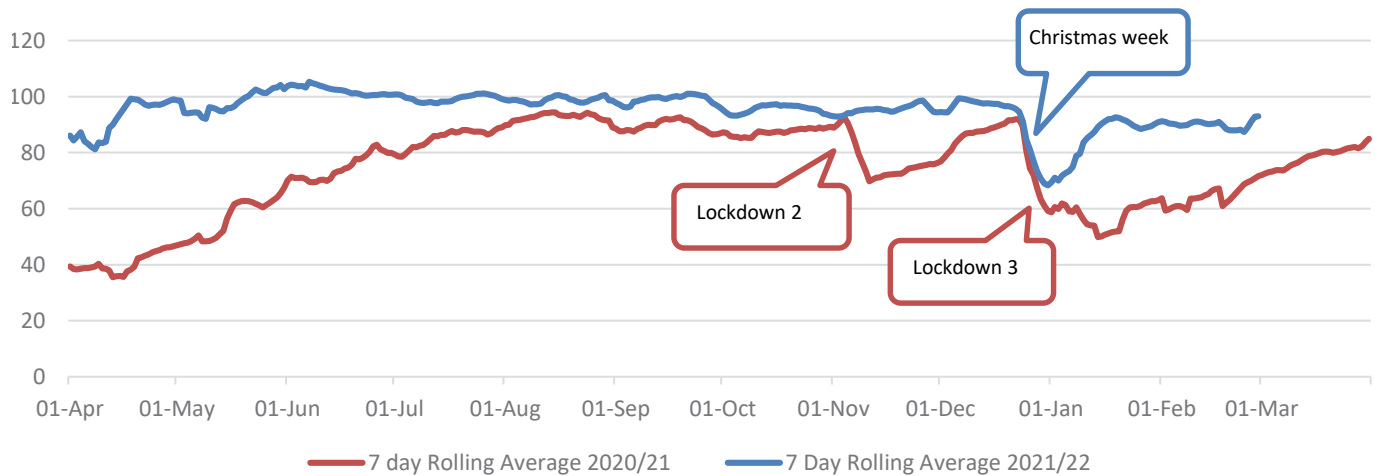
Road traffic volumes are seen to respond to the lockdowns with more moderate declines and earlier recovery than passenger transport modes. In the latest period traffic volumes are broadly at 90% of 2019 average volumes. Road traffic volumes this quarter have seen a gradual increase following reduced travel over the Christmas and New Year period and has maintained broadly 90% of average daily pre Covid (2019) volumes. There are signs of a slight increase in volumes following the removal of all Covid restrictions from 24 February 2022.

It should be noted that due to the lag in receiving traffic count data, any trend for post Covid 'normal' will be clearer next quarter.





Daily Road Traffic Volume 2020/21 and 2021/22 to 28 February 2022  
(Index 100 = Average Daily Traffic 2019)



**Rail**

The authority continues to work with strategic partners in the rail industry to ensure the success of rail initiatives that will support the economy of North Yorkshire and encourage / enable people to use public transport as an alternative to private car travel thereby reducing carbon emissions.

The authority is supporting a bid to the Levelling-Up Fund to improve accessibility to Scarborough, Seamer, Malton and Thirsk stations. City of York Council are also likely to submit a bid for Haxby station, with the combined effect of significantly improving accessibility to the York – Scarborough railway line. This in turn will support local housing and employment developments along the line.

The Transforming Cities Fund will see improvements to the Selby, Skipton and Harrogate station areas and this should help growth in these towns.

The authority is also working alongside Harrogate Borough Council and other stakeholders including Network Rail to progress the housing development in the Cattal area which benefits from a station on the York – Leeds line.

In the week beginning 14 March, Scarborough, with 4,616 had the most users, followed by Ripon with 3,058 users, as can be seen in the chart below. At the other end of the scale, Easingwold had only recently gone live at this time and was not fully operational.

**Deliver a modern communications network**

This is a shared objective in the council plan with Leading for North Yorkshire to deliver a modern communication network across the whole of North Yorkshire. With the increased prevalence of home working, a modern communications network is more important than ever. NYCC will continue to work alongside partners towards delivering mobile phone and data connectivity in currently unserved rural areas, ensuring the delivering of the Shared Rural Network promoting 4G infill in areas of poor coverage and moving towards the 95% coverage target by 2025. The County Council will continue to progress the pilot roll out of new 5G technology to support rural businesses and residents. Alongside this, we will maintain our support for enhanced fibre broadband provision across North Yorkshire and the integration of mobile and broadband services to provide seamless access to the internet and telecommunications networks for all users.

Data and comments are shown on page 28 of Leading for North Yorkshire.

## Increased overall average median wage

### Increase Skill Levels

The York and North Yorkshire LEP has been able to secure £38m of European Social Fund investment over the past seven years.

- Workforce skills £19.3m
- Social inclusion programmes £17.2m
- Connecting young people with education, employment and training £1.5m
- York and North Yorkshire Careers Hub £1m
- Skills capital £13.5m

This has resulted in more than 17,000 individuals supported by existing projects with a target of 20,880 by Dec 2023 and almost 2000 businesses supported to review their training needs.

The YNY LEP has identified a focus on the skills needed for the transition to zero carbon including those needed within the electric vehicle market and retro fitting of homes and buildings.

North Yorkshire County Council continues to develop and improve its Adult Learning and Skills service, is supporting apprenticeships within the Council and is expanding its graduate trainee programme. A new skills strategy has been drafted which seeks to support individuals to access better quality and more fulfilling employment and to support the needs of businesses and key growth sectors.

Work with York University is being developed to focus on future skills needs in the county to reflect social, economic and technological changes which have been accelerated by the Covid-19 pandemic.





# Council Ambition: 'Healthy and Independent Living'

## High level outcomes:

1. **People are safe, with individuals, organisations and communities all playing a part in preventing, identifying and reporting neglect or abuse**
2. **People have control and choice in relation to their health, independence and social care support**
3. **People can access good public health services and social care across our different communities**

## Social Care Pressures

The pattern of activity and the level of demand for adult social care in Q4 maintained the pattern reported in previous quarters. Sustained high levels of demand, unprecedented staffing pressures for our in-house adult social care teams and the wider health and care sectors. Market pressures and increased demand on providers also proved difficult in managing reduced staffing capacity and localised Covid outbreaks:

- general and acute hospital beds occupied by Covid infected patients increased from 9% (157 people) at the end of December to 22% (399 people) at the end of March;
- hospital discharge activity averaged 15.4 discharges per day during Q4, which is more than 50% above pre-pandemic levels (10 per day);
- unsourced domiciliary care packages reduced in January and February, but increased to 117 in March, very similar to the 120 monthly average reported for Q3. This continues to draw staff resource away from reablement delivery to cover domiciliary care capacity gaps in local care markets; and,
- across Care & Support, staff sickness was at 3.3% at the end of Q4 compared with 2.5% in 2020/21, and team vacancy levels have continued to run at unprecedented levels.

Whilst this indicates that the position has continued to be extremely challenging but stable since Q3, a significant amount of activity and effort continues to be required to maintain this position and to stop it from worsening, including:

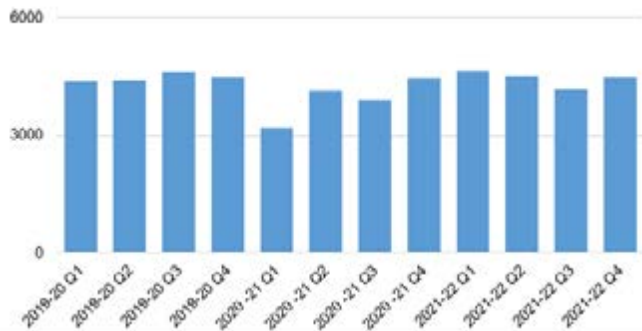
- a flexible approach to the provision of in-house short break offers and day services to make staff available for redeployment to essential care provision when pressures peak;
- weekly reviews of unsourced packages of care have been maintained to identify areas of risk and help identify potential solutions;
- webinars for assessment staff have focused on contingency planning and the creative use of direct payments to provide support for unpaid carers where a lack of capacity in the market has delayed the start of a care package;
- the Make Care Matter recruitment campaign is getting good visibility in local media and recruited 122 people in March, but that level of success needs to be maintained; and,
- a wider range of workforce initiatives are in progress, including plans for international recruitment and support for Registered Managers in care homes.

## Customer

### Referrals

Referrals to adult social care teams over the financial year (17,808) were up 12% (2,101 referrals) at the end of Q4 compared with 2020/21.

#### Count of Referrals by Quarter



This is broadly in line with 2019/20 activity levels. Activity during Q4 (4,487 referrals) was 57 referrals greater than in Q4 of 2019/20, the pre-pandemic year.

The overall level of referral in Q4 looks to fall within a reasonable tolerance of business as usual activity, as indicated above. As reported previously, the national hospital discharge pathway has changed the composition of referral activity significantly over the pandemic period.

As highlighted above, hospital discharges requiring social care input continue to run approximately 50% above pre-pandemic levels, averaging 460 per month in 2021/22 compared with 300 per month in 2019/20. This sustained increase in volume and the requirement for a rapid response is a key operational pressure for frontline social care teams.

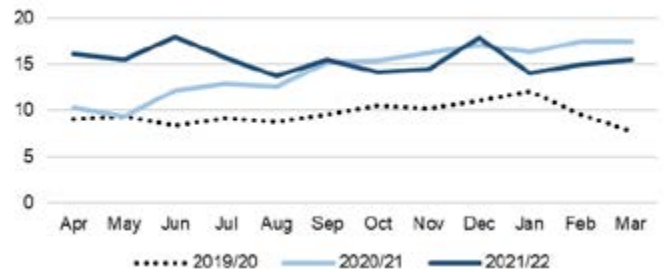
Community referrals had dropped below 3,000 during Q3, but recovered to 3,171 in Q4, the highest total for a single quarter in 2021/22. If the rate of growth between Q3 and Q4 continues, community referrals could return to pre-pandemic levels (1,200 per month) during Q1 of 2022/23, increasing the pressure on frontline teams further.

### Hospital discharge activity

Hospital discharge activity averaged 15.4 discharges per day during Q4, which was relatively steady compared with the surge experienced in December

when the figure increased significantly to 17.8 discharges per day.

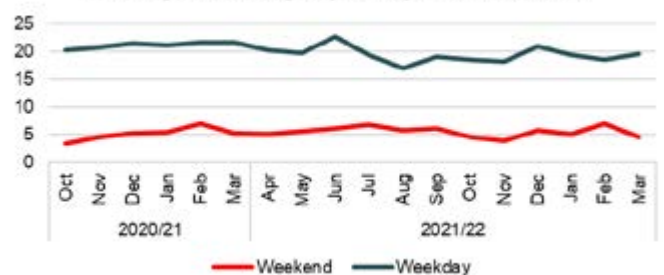
#### Average Discharges per Day



However, that represents a level of activity consistently running approximately 50% higher than the pre-pandemic average (10 discharges per day). It also masks a period of significant volatility between mid-February and mid-March when activity surged on different days in different parts of the county, resulting in increased use of short-term bed placements as local care markets did not have the domiciliary care capacity to keep up with immediate demand pressures.

The gap between weekend and weekday activity remained significant throughout Q4, but the number of weekdays exceeding 20 discharges per day returned to more normal levels of around 6 per month, compared with 16 instances in December.

#### Average Discharges per Day to Social Care



During February, weekend activity increased significantly, rising to an average of 7.1 discharges per day, compared with an average for the year of 5.6 per day. This was a result of the period of volatility mentioned above, and it mirrors a similar increase in weekend activity recorded in February 2020.

### Assessments

Assessment activity continues to be a significant pressure point, driven largely by the national discharge pathway arrangements, as described above.



During 2021/22, 17,752 initial assessments were completed for 13,941 people, giving an average of 1.5 assessments per person, the same as in Q3. The volume of assessment activity is down 10.8% or 2,144 assessments on Q4 2020/21.

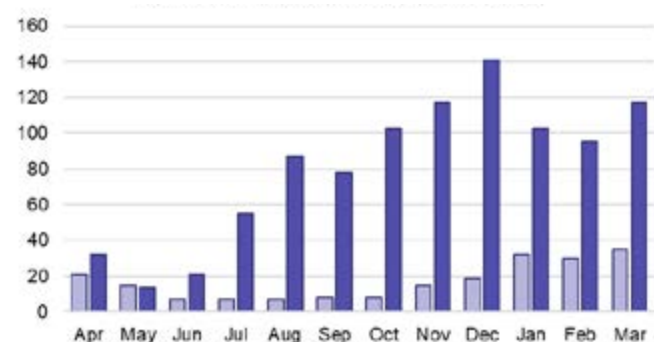
### Initial Assessments Completed per Month



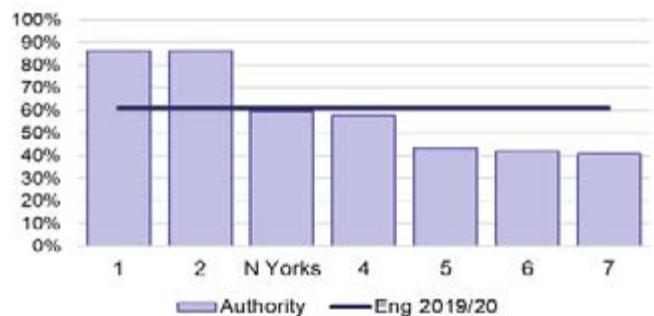
Whilst this represents a reduction of 11%, or 2,144 assessments, year on year, activity levels remain significantly higher than before pandemic. In 2019/20, 13,941 assessments were completed, which means current activity levels are 27%, or 3,811 assessments higher. Covid emergency funding arrangements have now ended; this may affect the assessment activity levels as we go into the new financial year.

The sustained high levels of hospital discharges and pressures in local care markets continued to have a significant impact on the provision of domiciliary care during Q4. The number of unsourced packages reduced during January and February, but was back up to near 120 at the end of March.

### Unsourced Domiciliary Care Packages



### Annual Reviews Completed for People Receiving Long-term Support



The demand-led pressures continue to be exacerbated by staffing pressures being faced by individual providers. Throughout Q4, there was a small but steady number of domiciliary care providers approaching the authority because they were unable to fulfil existing care packages due to staff vacancies or sickness. This has maintained the pressure of additional work to identify alternative support arrangements, and in sustaining lower levels of reablement delivery.

Weekly reviews of the cases appearing in the chart above have continued to monitor progress towards getting the required services in place to try to make alternative arrangements where possible. A new tracking process has been developed within the adult social care case management system (Liquidlogic) to make the monitoring possible on a daily basis from April 2022 onwards.

### Reviews

The Care Act requires that people's care plan should be reviewed annually. This is important to ensure that the plan continues to meet their needs, but it also provides an opportunity to identify and explore new options for meeting their care needs in a strength-based way that might have emerged in their community since their last assessment.

The key performance indicator for reviews relates to people who have been in receipt of long-term support for 12 months or more, and who have had a review in the last 12 months. The measure is part of the national Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, and, pre-Covid, North Yorkshire achieved 67% against this measure in the nationally published data for 2019/20. During 2020/21, performance against this measure fell

to 51%, compared with a national average of 58% and a regional average of 60%.

At the end of Q4, local performance was reported at 60.6% up from 59.5% in Q3. During the second half of the year performance has been maintained around 60-61%, well above the 51% achieved for the full 2020/21 financial year, and the national (61%) and regional (62%) averages for 2019/20 pre-pandemic.

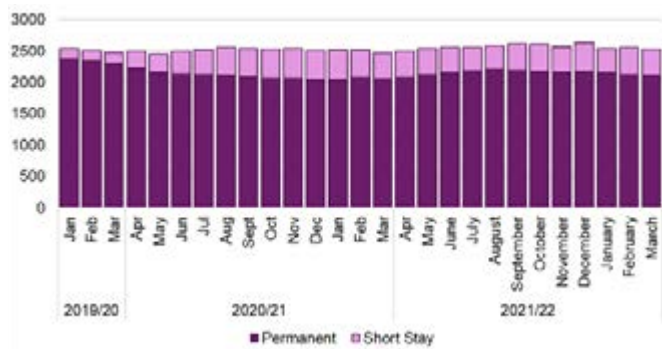
### Placements

Permanent residential and nursing placements (2,113) decreased by 54 between quarters 3 and 4 and the number remains 8% lower (189 placements) than at the end of 2019/20 (2,302).

As hospital discharges to social care remain high, the use of short-term placements also remains significantly higher than at the end of 2019/20, up by 159% or 245 placements. However, the number of people receiving short-term, bed-based care has decreased between quarters, down from 471 at the end of Q3 to 415 for Q4.

Overall placement numbers at the end of Q4 (2,528) shows a 3.6% decrease (56 placements) on the end of 2019/20.

### Placement Numbers



The use of short-term beds where community-based care options are not immediately available can result in a higher cost of care. More significantly, it can have a detrimental effect on people’s recovery, slowing the speed at which they regain their physical strength, which is vital for them to be able to return home and care for themselves.

### Care Sector Workforce Issues

**Absence levels** have increased again over the last quarter, with a workforce exhausted by the protracted period of the pandemic, the impact of ongoing staff shortages, significant vacancy levels and the current increased numbers of staff experiencing Covid symptoms and outbreaks in residential settings.

**Vacancy levels** across social care services continued to run at unprecedented levels during Q4, with capacity in care and support teams remaining below 80% of the established full time equivalent staff numbers. Adult social care services are currently recruiting to 2905 vacant hours (78 fte) across in-house care homes, reablement, extra care and day services.

Weekly resilience reporting across the York and North Yorkshire health and care system highlights similar pressures for the City of York, with the response to sustained levels of demand being hampered by vacancies and staff sickness absence. The use of agency staff provides some short term mitigation, but the authority is also engaged in on-going recruitment activity to bring about a longer term, sustainable solution.

Colleagues within the NHS are also facing similar challenges with recruitment of staff, the combined impact of which is limited community based services across health and social care. NHS staff vacancies across the North East & Yorkshire region ended the year at 6.1%, which compares with 3.9% at the end of 2020/21. Community services vacancies within that total for health partners ended the year at 6.5%, compared with 1.0% in 2020/21. More starkly still, nursing vacancies within community services ended the year at 13.4%, up from 5.3% at the end of 2020/21.

Human resource directors across the area continue to work collaboratively to develop co-ordinated actions to mitigate workforce issues. However, this is a national supply issue, rather than a local one, and the care sector across North Yorkshire has seen a 70% drop in job applicants since mid-July.

These workforce issues, specifically the difficulty in recruiting and retaining front line care workers are significant issues for both health and social care in



terms of the continuing health care services and in relation to the availability of care to enable safe and timely hospital discharges.

**The Make Care Matter recruitment campaign**, which launched on 12th November, has generated significant coverage on TV, radio and social media as well as in the press.

Over the course of the campaign, we have recruited 122 people, but still require more.

Applications have come from people from a variety of backgrounds. Some have previous experience of the sector, having left for reasons such as to raise a family or look after a family member, and they are now looking to come back. Some work in other, disparate sectors and are looking for a career change.

In addition, work is underway to explore the potential for international recruitment of both professionally qualified social workers and front line care workers, acknowledging that in order to progress this, additional wrap around support will be needed.

The Health and Adult Services Directorate is also currently developing initiatives such as implementation of apprenticeships for both social work and occupational therapy roles, the introduction of senior practitioner roles to improve retention and career pathways as well as values based recruitment approaches.

## People are safe, with individuals, organisations and communities all playing a part in preventing, identifying and reporting neglect or abuse

### Safeguarding

3,645 safeguarding concerns were received between April and March, maintaining the average of 303 concerns per month reported in Q3. This represents a 6% increase in activity compared to the same time last year.

As reported previously, 2020/21 was characterised by small surges in safeguarding activity following lockdown periods, and that has continued through

2021/22, reflected in the rise and fall in activity in the chart below.

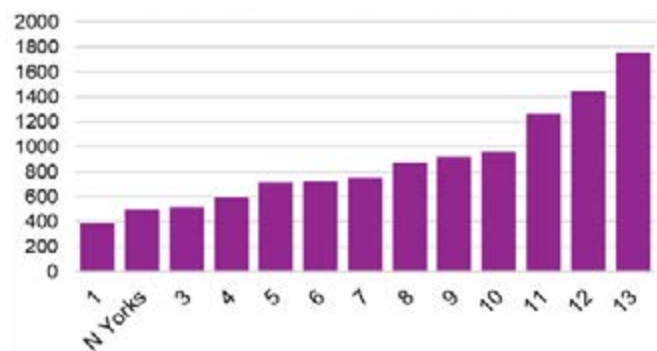
### Concerns by Month



952 concerns were received in Q4, which is 10% (88 concerns) higher than the number received for the same period in 2020/21 (864). The rising numbers seen during October and November are most likely to be a reflection of the less restrictive arrangements in place relating to people’s ability to visit family members in care settings.

The most recent available benchmarking data for local authorities in the Yorkshire & Humber region is for Q3. The chart below presents that anonymised data, which shows that North Yorkshire’s performance (501.1 concerns per 100k of population) was the second lowest rate amongst the authorities that submitted data.

### Safeguarding Concerns Received per 100,000 of Adult Population



Mid- to lower range is the optimum position. A high number could indicate significant cohorts of the vulnerable population are at high risk or that reporting processes are picking up a high volume of non-safeguarding issues. A very low number could indicate that reporting processes are not picking up everything they should be, and Covid lockdown periods could

have affected reporting in this way. North Yorkshire’s activity levels have continued to show a high level of consistency before and during the pandemic.

The safeguarding approach seeks to enable people to have their safeguarding issues resolved quickly. Throughout the pandemic it has consistently achieved around 80% of cases reaching an early conclusion in terms of no further action (NFA) being required.

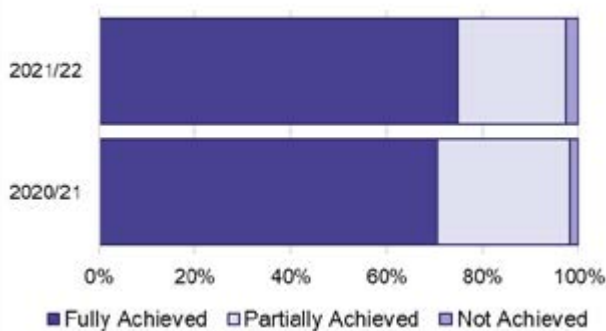
In Q3, it was reported that performance against this measure had improved. In Q4, performance dropped slightly to 78%, which is represented in the bottom two rows of the table below:

Information Gathering Decision	%
Formal Meetings – Section 42	15.8%
Formal Meetings - Other	0.6%
Informal Discussion – Section 42	3.7%
Informal Discussion - Other	0.8%
Following Info Gathering - NFA	68.0%
Signposting	10.0%

A key element of the safeguarding process is Making Safeguarding Personal, which seeks to ensure that we have conversations with people involved in safeguarding situations in a way that enhances their involvement in the process, giving them choices and control over its outcomes.

1,772 people have been involved in a safeguarding enquiry since April 2021. Of these, 75% (917) expressed a personal outcome that they would like the process to achieve. That compares with 76% for the same period in 2020/21, indicating that engagement levels have been maintained at a high level.

### Safeguarding Outcomes



Whilst the engagement level was slightly lower year on year, the success rate for the safeguarding process

achieving the expressed outcomes showed a more marked improvement. 75% of people stated that their outcomes were fully achieved, compared with 70% in 2020/21.

The safeguarding approach also continues to deliver good results against safeguarding timescale targets:

- At the end of Q4, the average time taken between receiving a safeguarding concern and making a decision on its outcome following Information Gathering was 16.5 days (Q3: 15.7 days), against a target timescale of 15 days. This is based on 2,673 Information Gathering exercises completed since 1st April.
- The average length of time for the completion of a Section 42 Enquiry was 9 weeks (Q3: 9 weeks), against a target timescale of 12 weeks.

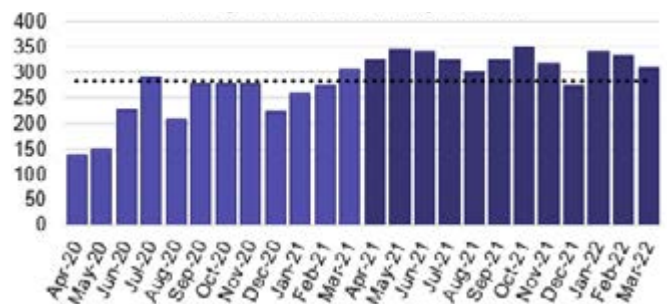
### People have control and choice in relation to their health, independence and social care support.

The **Prevention** agenda aims to support people to live longer, healthier lives, independently in their own homes by preventing, reducing or delaying the need for longer-term social care support.

### Living Well

Referrals remained above 310 per month in Q4, with activity in March ending a 3-month downward trend. Monthly referrals throughout 2021/22 have remained above the monthly average for the last 24 months (283) referrals – (dotted line), with the exception of December (275).

### Living Well Referrals by Month



The number of referrals received April-March (3,887) was higher than for the same period in 2020/21 (3,781). For most months activity levels have been

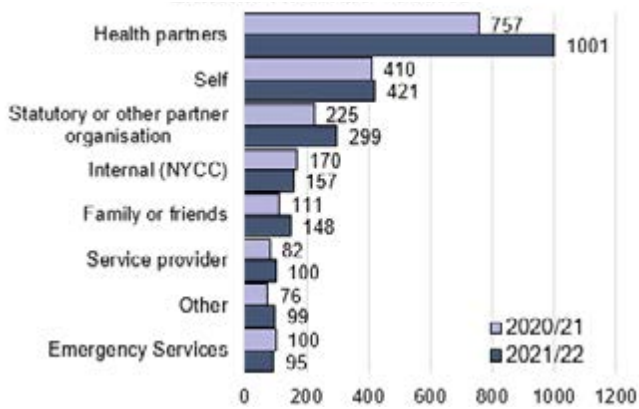




higher than 2019/20 levels, with the total number of referrals received April-March exceeding the pre-Covid year for the same period (3,781). The sustained recovery in the level of engagement in prevention services remains critical if they are to be effective in reducing and/or delaying future demand for social care support.

Front door referrals are up year on year (a 20% increase), with the greatest increases from family or friends, statutory, and health partners (all around 33% higher), as shown in the chart below. Referrals from health partners make up the largest source of activity April-March (1,001).

### External Referrals – Source



Despite this increase in referrals, those from health partners remain well below the level reported in 2019/20 for the same period (1,551). Within the context of integrated care systems, increased engagement with our prevention services can help reduce the escalation of health care support, including admissions to hospitals.

While numbers of referrals to Living Well have increased since the same period in 2020/21, the breakdown of reasons for referral have remained similar. The most prevalent primary reason for referral continues to be a loss of confidence due to recent changes in the lives of those referred. This accounted for 44% of referrals (1,646) in April-March 2021/22, similar to the pre-pandemic level but an increase from 41% in 2020/21. The number of people with this as the primary reason for their referral has increased by 29% (368 referrals) since 2020/21. This is the largest rate of increase across all referral reasons.

### Living Well Referral Reasons



Loneliness and isolation remains the second largest reason for referral, as it was in the pre-pandemic period. Since 2020/21 the number and proportion of people citing loneliness as the reason for their referral has increased by 18% (223 referrals).

Referrals for face to face information, advice and guidance have increased by 12.6% (46 referrals) since 2020/21.

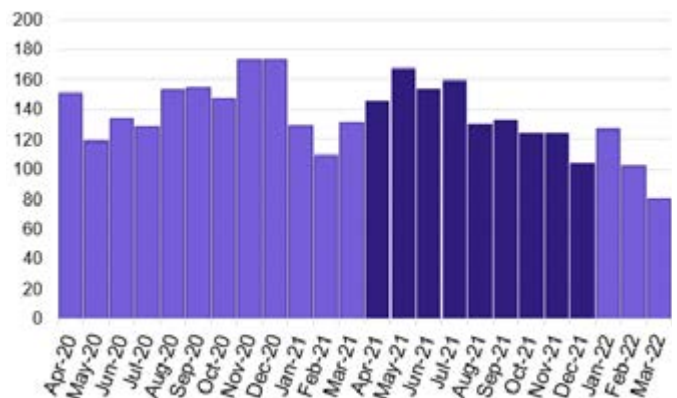
A bereavement or loss of a support network and need for support with employment have both seen small reductions in numbers of referrals since 2020/21.

### Reablement

Since the start of the financial year, 1,548 reablement packages have been completed. This compares with 1,701 for the same period in 2020/21, and represents a reduction of 10% or 153 packages of support.

Current activity levels remain well below the 2,082 completions recorded for the same period in 2019/20, and the chart below shows the downward trend since the start of financial year.

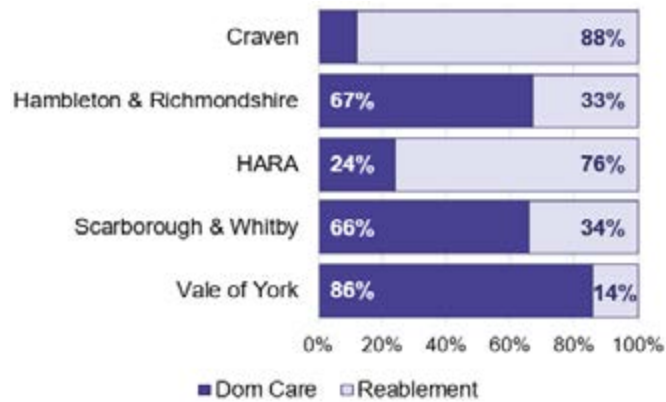
### Reablement Involvements Completed per Month



A key factor in the reduced levels of reablement activity is the important role the council's reablement teams play in providing domiciliary care cover, as providers fail or seek to hand packages of care back to the local authority as they cannot recruit or retain sufficient staff numbers to provide the required levels of care.

At a county level, 62% of reablement team capacity is currently engaged in delivering routine domiciliary care because of a lack of alternative provision in the care market. The chart below highlights the variation of pressures around the county, and the impact of the large provider failure in the York-Selby area on the capacity situation in the Vale of York locality.

**Current Service Provision by Reablement Teams**



Whilst people leaving hospital with social care needs are still able receive short term support at home, there continues to be a sustained and significant reduction in the provision of specialist and targeted reablement support. As this situation continues, it undermines the effectiveness of the prevention offer in reducing or delaying people's need for social care interventions and may result in elevated levels of demand for groups of people whose access to services and support has been affected by the pandemic.

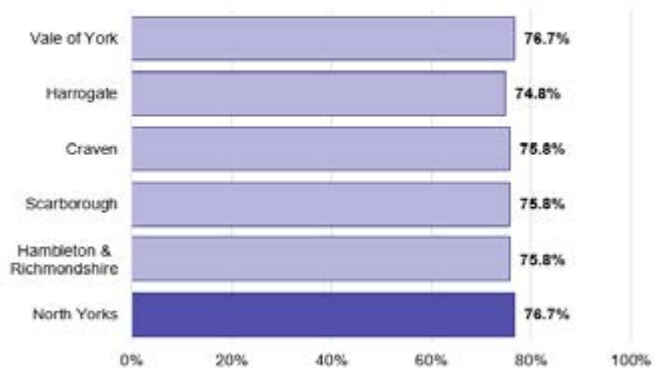
As part of the social care performance framework, the effectiveness of the council's reablement offer is measured in terms of the proportion of people supported who return for subsequent social care support within 90 days of the completion of their reablement package.

1033 interventions were completed April-December 2021. The proportion of these people who had not subsequently returned for social care support by the end of Q4 was 76.7% (792) which is higher than the

73.8% achieved for the same period in 2020/21.

Local care markets, and the care providers that operate within them, continue to be affected to different degrees around the county.

**% of Reablement Clients Not Receiving Further Support Within 90 Days**



**Personal Budgets**

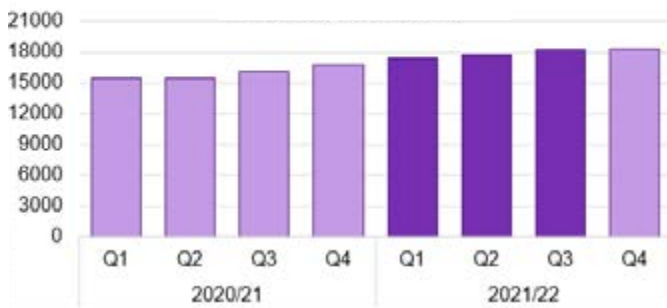
The use of personal budgets (PBs) is an important element of the strength-based approach in adult social care. The aim is to engage people in their care planning, so they exercise choice and control over the support they receive, as they draw on their strengths and assets, including what others around them are, or could be doing to support them. The council still commissions the packages of care and support in these cases, rather than giving the person a sum of money (a direct payment) for them to purchase the care themselves.

Monthly performance reporting for adult social care tracks the trend over the past 12 months for the average PB cost for all cases, excluding those with a primary support reason (PSR) of learning disability (LD). This relates to all cases where care and support is provided in the community, rather than in a care home.

The average PB for non-LD cases was £18.2K at the end of March, an increase of £0.1K against the average PB for Q3. This represents an 8% increase year on year (£1,436), compared with a 2% increase (£2,112) reported in Q3.



### Average PB for Community Services Cases Excluding LD Clients



The average PB for a service user with a learning disability was £39.1K at the end of March, an increase of £0.4K against the average PB for Q3. This represents a 10% increase year on year (£3,531), compared with an 11% increase (£3,970) in Q3.

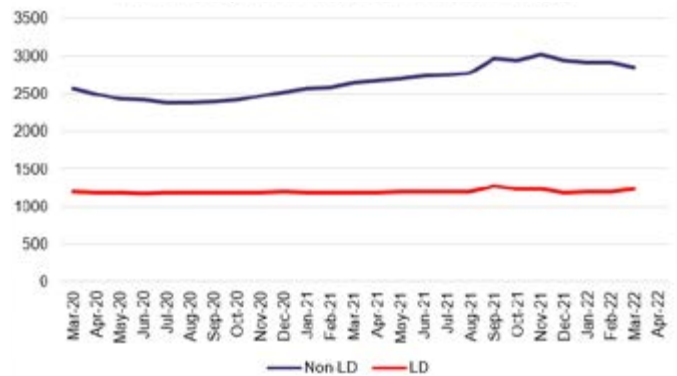
Non-LD service users in receipt of a personal budget (2,853) span a very wide cost profile. At the end of Q4, 70% (2,261) of these service users had a personal budget that was below the county average (£18,283 p.a.).

The total number of people supported via a PB, including those with learning disabilities showed a sustained reduction in numbers between March and August 2020, when numbers dropped by 178 or 5% to 3,573.

Since August 2020, the number of people with a PB has recovered slowly but steadily. At the end of Q4, numbers had increased to 4,086, up 6% year on year or 259 cases, which compares with an 8% rise year on year in Q3. The current number of people supported in this way is now above pre-pandemic levels, which averaged 3,760 during the second half of 2019/20. Over all LD case numbers have been steady over the last 2 years in most areas. Vale of York LD cases show a different pattern, with a steady reduction over the period, to end up 19% or 44 cases lower than in Q3 at 232.

Non-LD cases were more visibly affected by Covid in April 2020, and then showed a steady recovery from September 2020. All areas have recovered to pre-Covid levels, with Harrogate (+15%), Hamb/Rich (+10%) and Vale of York (+10%) exceeding their pre-Covid levels.

### Number of People in Receipt of a Personal Budget

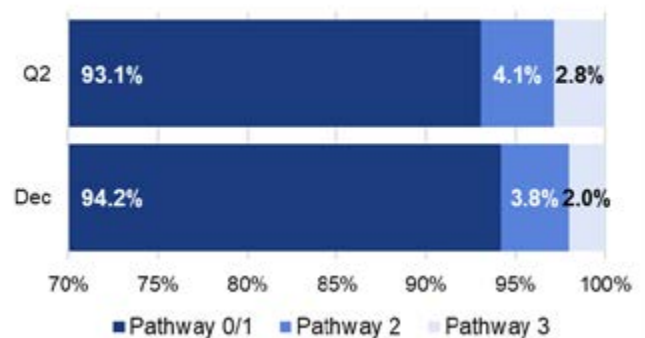


## People can access good, integrated health and social care services across our different communities

### Integration

The new national discharge pathway includes an underlying premise that 95% of people aged 65+ who leave hospital should be discharged to their home, either with no on-going support needs (Pathway 0) or with a package of support in place to meet their needs at home (Pathway 1). The most recently available hospital data indicates that the North Yorkshire health and social care system continues to perform well against that target, with continued small improvements.

### Hospital Discharge Pathway Volumes

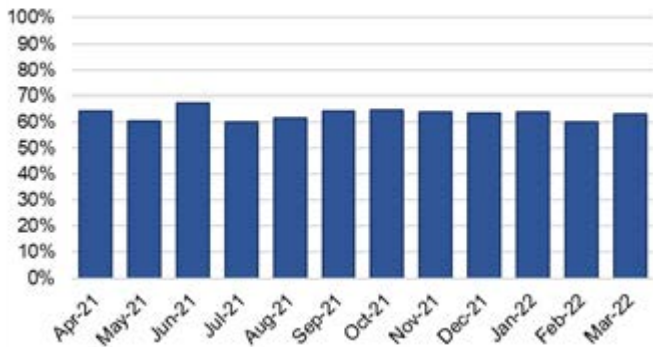


**Social care activity** data shows consistent proportions of people being transferred from hospital to social care support on pathways 0 and 1, which relate to them returning to a pre-existing care arrangement after discharge (pathway 0) or to their home with a support package (pathway 1).

Performance dipped slightly in February as a result of the period of volatility outlined above in the section on hospital discharges. Localised surges of discharges

used up available domiciliary care capacity in local care markets resulting in increased use of short term bed-based care for an initial period until domiciliary capacity recovered.

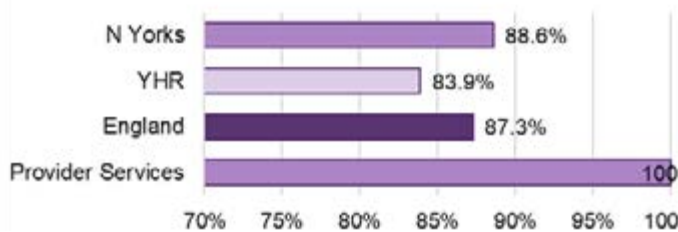
### Discharges on Pathways 0 and 1



### Care Market

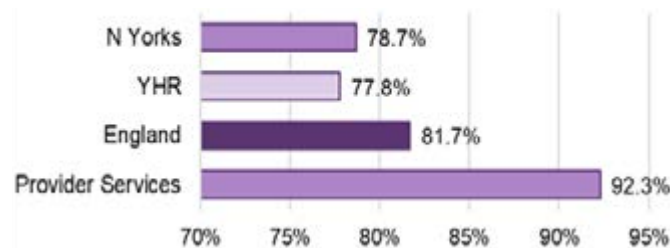
Based on the most recent CQC overall inspection ratings, 82.8% of provision across the county is rated as “good” or better, which is down by 0.5% between quarters. This remains higher than regional levels (80.0%), but has fallen further behind the England average (83.8%), with the gap increasing from 0.7% to 1.0%.

### % of Dom Care Providers Rated 'Good' or Better



For care home provision, the ratings remain lower than the overall averages described above, and the gap between local and national levels remains more significant. Inspection outcomes for in-house provision (Provider Services), are unchanged between quarters and remain well above the comparator averages.

### % of Placement Providers Rated 'Good' or Better



Ratings for domiciliary care provision are better than the overall averages, with provision in North Yorkshire remaining better than the comparator averages. Inspection outcomes for in-house services show 100% are rated “good” or better.

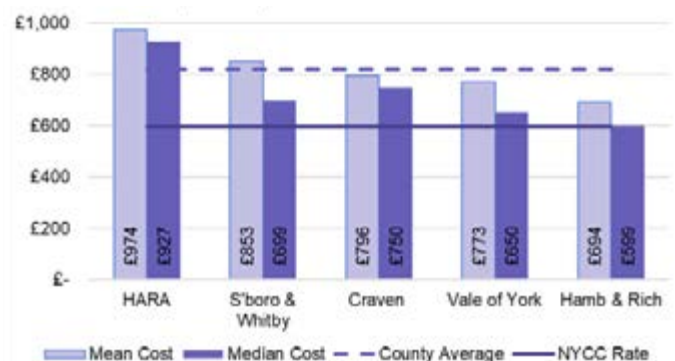
Whilst comparative performance overall continues to be good against regional averages, for provision across North Yorkshire, the proportion of provision rated “good” or better has fallen in each of the last four quarters.

The new quality pathway for care providers will play an important role in helping providers to develop and implement improvement plans. The recently recommissioned approved provider lists for adult social care have used the same standards framework (Think Local, Act Personal) to help align work to drive improvements in the quality of care provision.

There have been 1,007 new admissions to permanent care home placements in 2021-22. This equates to a year end outturn of 616 placements per 100,000 of population aged 65+, this is down on the projected outturn at the end of Q3 and however recording delays could be influencing this.

The weekly cost of permanent residential and nursing placements continues to be a major pressure point for social care provision, with significant variations across local care markets. The greatest cost pressure continues to be evident in Harrogate.

### Average Weekly Cost of Placements for Over 65s



The average cost of a care home placement for someone aged 65+ increased to £838 per week at the end of Q4, up by £18 per week compared with Q3. That represents an 8% (£64 per week) increase compared with the end of Q3 in 2020/21.

## Future Focus

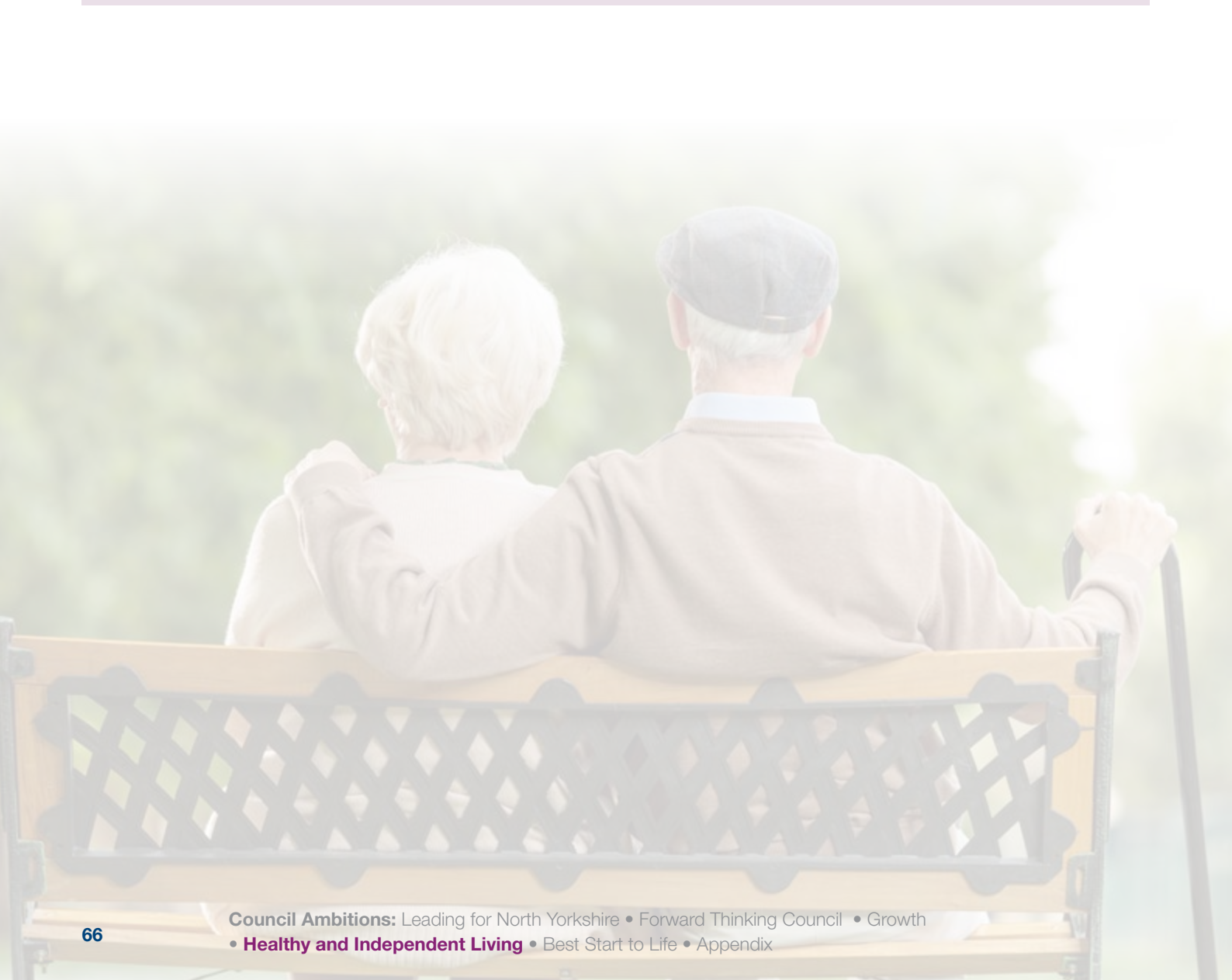
### **Adult Social Care Assurance Framework**

*The Care Quality Commission (CQC) has been running a series of webinars to outline its new regulatory model, which includes its new assurance role for local authority adult social care functions and the new Integrated Care Systems from April 2023.*

*The sessions highlight that the model will be using the “I” statements developed by Think Local, Act Personal in conjunction with service users. The statements set out what really matters to people about the quality of the care that they receive, and are being used locally.*

*There is also a high level indication of the sorts of evidence that will be used to underpin CQC’s information on people’s experience:*

- *feedback from staff and leaders*
- *feedback from partners*
- *information collected through CQC’s observations*
- *policies, processes and procedures and,*
- *the outcomes being achieved for people.*





# Council Ambition: ‘Best Start to Life’

‘Every child and young person has the best possible start in life’

## High level outcomes:

1. **Achieving: High aspirations, opportunities and achievements**
2. **Safe Life: Protected and free from harm**
3. **A happy family life: Strong families and vibrant communities.**
4. **A healthy life: Safe and healthy lifestyles**

## Customer

### Multi-Agency Safeguarding Team (MAST)

During the quarter MAST has received 5,330 contacts, representing an increase of 6% (n= +298) on the last quarter, compared to an increase of 4% (n= +194) on the same quarter last year.

#### MAST – Quarterly Contacts



### Referrals to Children’s Social Care

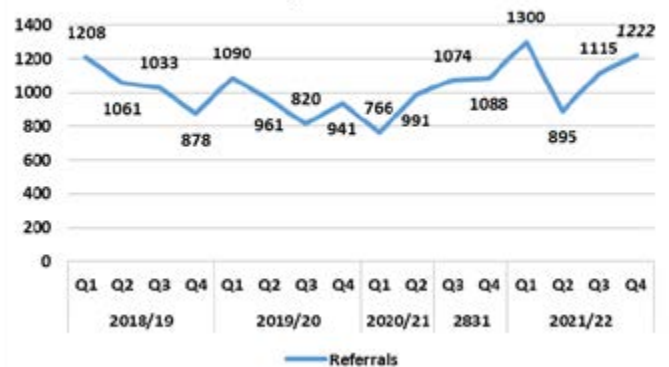
We have seen 1,222 referrals to Children’s Social Care this Quarter, slightly more than the 1,115 received in Q3 and a 12.3% increase in the number received on the 1,088 in the same Quarter last year (+134).

The total number of referrals received this financial year totals 4,532, a 16% (n=+613) increase on the previous year. This total number of referrals is more than in any year since 2014/15 (5302 referrals). With the number of referrals remaining high over 3 of the past 4 Quarters

leading to a considerable increase over the full financial year, the pressure on frontline teams continues to mount.

We are expecting this increased level of demand to continue in the short and medium term due to the developing cost of living crisis. Research from a range of sources, including the Bank of England, the Office for Budget Responsibility and the Institute for Fiscal Studies, all points to continuing significant and protracted impact on family finances. There is a distinct relationship between increases in child poverty and increases in children’s services interventions.

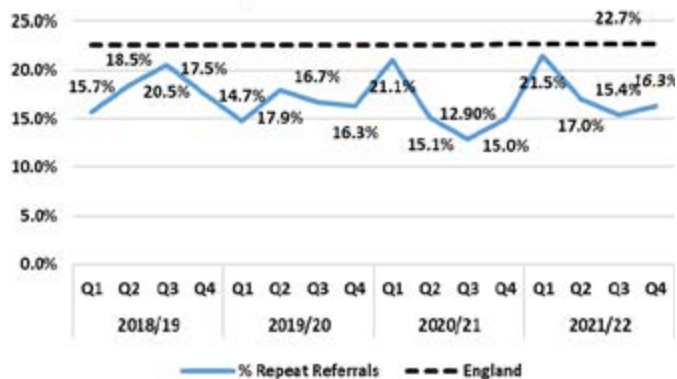
#### Quarterly Referrals to CSC



The rate of repeat referrals (a second or subsequent referral with 12 months of a previous referral) remained low this quarter at 16.3%. The overall rate of referral this year was 16%, much lower (i.e. better) than the national rate of 22.7%.



### Repeat Referrals to CSC



Timeliness of assessment remains an area in which North Yorkshire is sector leading. In Q4, 98.4% of assessments were completed within the statutory guideline of 45 working days, and over the course of the year 98.5% of assessments were completed on time, with assessments taking on average 20 working days to complete. This compares with 87.5% of assessments completed on time nationally, at an average of 30 working days to complete an assessment. This highlights that typically, families in North Yorkshire have the support they need in place much more quickly than is seen nationally.

### Number and Timeliness of Children & Families Assessments

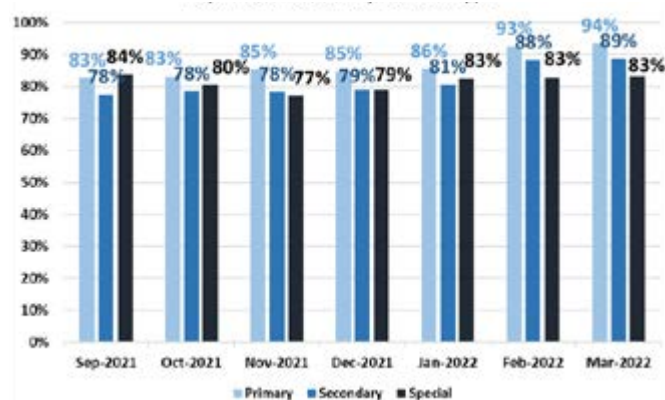


### School Attendance

Since the return to school in September 2021, attendance in North Yorkshire primary and secondary schools has been gradually improving. Overall attendance in primary schools at the end of September was 83% of the overall cohort, whereas attendance in secondary schools was slightly lower at 78%. By the end of March, these attendance rates had increased to 94% and 89% respectively. Attendance in Special Schools in the county has remained at 83%.

As of the end of March, attendance in schools nationally was at 92% in primary schools, 89% in secondary schools and 83% in special schools.

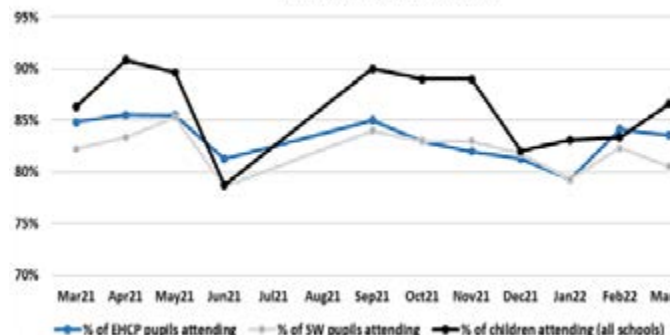
### Pupil Attendance by School Type



During the Autumn term of 2019/20, the final nationally recorded attendance term before the Covid-19 pandemic, overall absence rates in North Yorkshire schools were slightly above that of national rates, in both primary (95.5%) and secondary schools (93.9%).

The attendance of children who are identified as ‘vulnerable’ (i.e. either having an EHC plan or having a social worker) as published by the DfE, has tracked a similar trend to all children in all schools through the course of this year and through the pandemic, although typically attendance of the vulnerable cohort has been lower than that of all children, throughout the year.

### Attendance at end of month



As of the end of this Quarter, 84% of children with an EHC plan were in attendance and 81% of children with social workers, compared to 87% of all children. Nationally, 86% of children with EHC plans were in attendance, 84% of children with social workers and 89% of all children.

### Requests for EHC plan assessment

The continuing upward trend in North Yorkshire funded EHC plans is a consequence of an increasing demand for SEND services in North Yorkshire and an increase in requests for statutory assessment for an EHC plan. In this financial year, we have witnessed 764 requests from parents and schools for a statutory assessment, this is a higher number than both 2020/21 (625) and 2019/20 (727). In Q4 of 2021/22 we have seen 226 requests to the SEND service for an assessment, this higher than any other quarter this year and much higher than the same period last year, 169 in Q4 of 2020/21.

### Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans

The 2021/22 financial year saw a total of 521 new EHC plans being issued through the course of the year, an 11% (n=63) increase on new EHC plans completed in the previous year (n=458). The 2020/21 financial year has also seen the highest number of new EHC plans being issued since the introduction of the new SEND Code of Practice in September of 2014. It is worth noting the consistent upward trend since the introduction of the new SEND Code of Practice is inevitably adding both caseload and financial pressures relating to SEND support and provision.

### Reduction in refusals to assess

As the annual number of requests for an EHC plan assessment have increased the number of requests which have been refused an assessment has decreased.

	2019	2020	2021 (est)
England	22.8%	21.6%	NA
North Yorkshire	22.4%	13.0%	9.3%
Yorkshire and the Humber	21.5%	20.7%	NA

Historically, in North Yorkshire refusal of assessments have been at or above the National and regional rates, this has dipped below national rate in the past two years. The increasing trend in requests going to a statutory assessment has put further pressure on the service but is also reflective of children being referred appropriately through improved consultation with parents of children with special needs and contributions from schools.

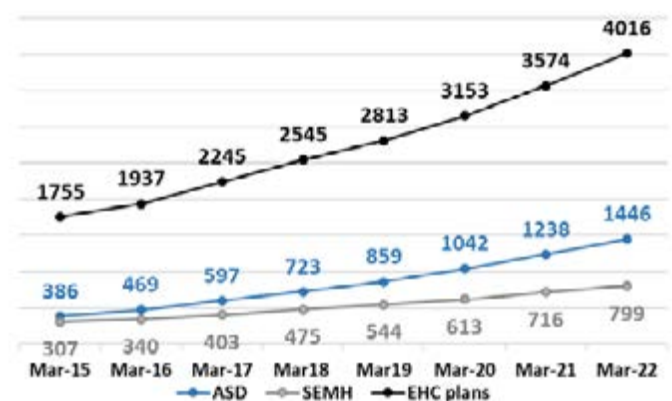
### Timeliness of EHC plans

Following a period of delays in issuing new EHC plans, owing to increased demand and a high rate of turnover in the Educational Psychologist service, there are indications that there is a sustained improvement which can be seen in the data below.

The impact of the intensive work being undertaken to clear the backlog in issuing EHC plans is now beginning to be seen. 46% of EHC plans with a request since 1st of September 2021 (when the backlog project was initiated), have been issued within 20 weeks, this compares to 13% for requests received between 1st January 2021 and 1st of September 2021. Furthermore, there has been a sharp reduction in the average days it takes to issue an EHC plan. EHC plans issued this academic year to the end of March 2022, on average have taken 129 days to issue, whereas the average for those with an initiation date before the start of the backlog project is 217 days. It is worth noting, according to the latest LA SEND Services Survey, 49% of new EHCPs issued nationally in December were issued within 20 weeks, broadly similar to North Yorkshire's current performance.

Historically, the timeliness of EHC plans issued in North Yorkshire has been well above national and regional rates. The service has worked rigorously and has responded to this challenge through a concerted approach and these efforts appear to be returning the service to a high level of performance.

### North Yorkshire funded Education, Health and Care plans (EHC plans)







As of March 2022 there are 4016 EHC plans funded by North Yorkshire. This is a 43% increase on the same point in 2019 (2813) and a 128% increase on the same point in 2015 (1755), following the new SEND Code of Practice introduced in 2014. The most common primary need continues to be Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), accounting for 36% (1446) of current EHC plans. The next highest primary need is for children with a primary need of Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) currently at 20% (799) of the total.

ASD has also seen the highest increase in total EHC plans since 2015 increasing by 276%, 386 in March 2015 to 1446 in March of 2022.

The increase in EHC plans funded by North Yorkshire since 2014 has been markedly higher than increases nationally and regionally in the same period, although North Yorkshire has started from a lower initial population with this level of provision. Total EHC plans funded by North Yorkshire increased by 111% between January 2014 and January 2021, the national rate being 82% in the same period.

**SEND Service caseload**

In September 2020, a new approach to providing specialist SEND services for children living in or being educated in North Yorkshire was implemented through the introduction of SEND Hubs across four locality areas.

At the beginning of this academic year, SEND hubs and the Inclusion/SEND Service supported 1193 individual children, this rose to 1399 by the end of this Q4, an increase of +17.3% (206).

Between the beginning of this academic year and the end of this Q4, there have been a total of 967 ‘cases’ referred to the SEND hubs for specialist services. 33% of referrals (n=322) were to Communication and Interaction specialist services. A further 22% (n=208) were for children to the Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) specialist team including the intensive support team.

Caseload in SEND Hub locality at end of Quarter shown – with % increase

SEND Hub Locality	No. of Cases held by Hubs			% change since Q2
	Q2 21/22	Q3 21/22	Q4 21/22	
Ham/Rich	300	329	360	20.00%
Harrogate/Kna/Ripon and Craven	395	442	478	21.00%
Scarborough/Whitby and Ryedale	320	353	358	11.90%
Selby	164	185	193	17.70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1193</b>	<b>1335</b>	<b>1399</b>	<b>17.30%</b>

Each child referred to a SEND hub will have individual clearly defined outcomes to be achieved as part of the specialist service caseload, expected outcomes that are shared with the child’s school and family. The goal attainment outcomes are developed in partnership with the young person, family and school and are personalised to the needs of each individual.

During the 2020/21 academic year, on average 62.9% of closed cases fully achieved their aims. In 2021/22 to the end of March, the average rate of full achievement was 77%. Of the 100 cases closed in March, all outcomes were at least partially achieved or fully achieved.

SEND Hubs – % closed cases Outcomes achieved



## A healthy start to life with safe and healthy lifestyles.

### National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)

833 children were weighed and measured in North Yorkshire schools between April and July 2021. The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) report has since been released, showing an overall national rise in childhood obesity of 4.5%, which is the biggest ever seen rise in a one-year period since the NCMP started.

Data shows that levels of childhood obesity (i.e. very overweight) in North Yorkshire have risen by around approximately 4% in just one year.

Boys have a higher obesity prevalence than girls for both age groups. Furthermore, obesity levels are more than twice as high in the most deprived areas as they are in the least deprived areas.

### North Yorkshire Healthy Schools

The Healthy Schools programme has continued to work very well in supporting schools to develop healthier environments for their pupils and staff. Schools who register with the scheme have access to the Healthy Schools website, training, resources, events and the opportunity to apply for an award in each of the key themes.

Since the scheme launched in October 2019, 235 North Yorkshire schools have signed up to take part 64% of the county's 369 schools. 81 schools have so far achieved an award since the programme launched in 2019.

### North Yorkshire Healthy Schools and Early Years Award Programme



**Healthy Schools**  
North Yorkshire



**Healthy Early Years**  
North Yorkshire

In November we launched the new Healthy Early Years award for North Yorkshire, which has been developed in conjunction with partners and colleagues and in consultation with early year's settings. It is freely available to all North Yorkshire day nurseries, playgroups, pre-schools and childminders. 57 settings have signed up since the launch in November 2021, and 4 online training sessions have been run for 75 delegates.

### Disabled Children's Service

There has been an increasing trend in the number of children being supported by the Disabled Children's Service. As of the end of March 2022 there were 420 children and young people being supported, an increase of 14% (n=50) on the same period of last year.

### Total DCS Cases



Children eligible for the service typically have more serious learning and physical disabilities, disabled children who do not meet the criteria for the service are supported through social care. In order to support families who need support, the service has a short breaks offer which can either happen in the home, in the local community or through foster care. The service also manages three short break units (Children's Resource Centres), which offer day care, holiday care and overnight short breaks.



## Achieving: High aspirations, opportunities and achievements

### Ofsted Inspections (Schools)

A full programme of Ofsted Inspections started at the beginning of the new academic year, the framework for these inspections has also been amended in light of the pandemic and that period of lost learning.

As of March 2022, 81.6% of Primary and Secondary schools in North Yorkshire were judged to either be ‘Good’ or ‘Outstanding’ by Ofsted at their most recent inspection, a slight improvement on the 81.2% in the previous month. This is a lower rate than is the case nationally (86.8%). This equates to 77.5% of children in North Yorkshire schools being educated in a ‘Good’ or ‘Outstanding’ school, the National equivalent is 85.7%.

	% Settings Good (G) or Outstanding (O)	% Pupils attending G/O schools
Primary School	83.00% (national: 88.5%)	80.20% (national: 89.2%)
Secondary school	72.10% (national: 88.5%)	74.30% (national: 81.1%)
Primary & Secondary Schools	81.60% (national: 86.8%)	77.50% (national: 85.7%)
Nursery	100%	100%
Pupils Referral Unit	100%	100%
Special Schools	70.00%	76.00%

### Music Service

The Music service has continued to recover from the impact of the Covid pandemic and involvement of fee paying pupils has reached 1740 as of the beginning of this year. The service’s target is to get back to pre-Covid numbers of about 4500 pupils by the end of this academic year.

The service is now working with more primary schools this year than ever before with now over 65 primary schools receiving an instrumental whole class programme.

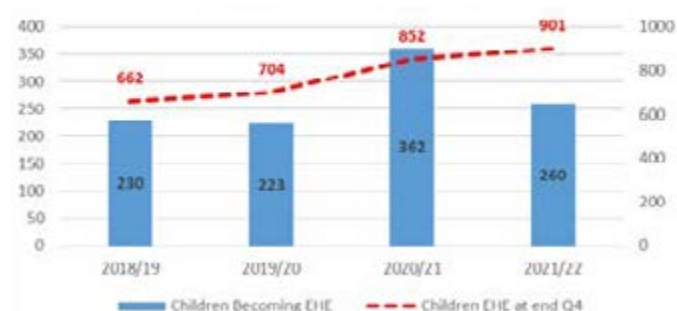
There has also been preparation for the Queen’s Jubilee with the involvement of 200 primary school children. A concert is planned at Harrogate Convention Centre with over 60 musicians from around North Yorkshire with participation of the Band of the Grenadier Guards.

Whole Class instrumental work has increased this academic year, up from 19% of primary schools to 23%. Small group and individual tuition fell considerably in 2020 due to Covid. We lost approximately 47% of our pupils. However, this academic year we are steadily building back this area of delivery and have moved from 1134 pupil during lockdown, to 1740 pupils as of January 2022. Prior to lockdown, we averaged approx. 4000 pupils per year. Combined with our whole class programme, we work with over 7000 pupils per week.

### Elective Home Education

With the return from school after the Christmas break, there has been an evident reduction in the rate of children becoming Electively Home Educated. In the three months of Q4 2021/22, there were 260 cases of children becoming Electively Home Educated for any length of time, much lower than the 362 children seen in the same period of 2020/21. This is partly explained by a higher number of parents choosing to temporarily home educate during the Covid pandemic. The service is also ensuring that parents have access to a pre-decision meeting with an EHE advisor, so that parents are enabled to make an appropriate decision in each case. Advisors have been building on their relationships with schools and parents as part of an established EHE pathway which seeks to ensure that children are educated in suitable environments.

Children Becoming EHE (Bars) and Children EHE at end of Q4 (Dashed line)



Parents are continuing to choose to home educate and this population is increasing, however the rate of increase is returning to pre-pandemic rates or lower. As of the end of Q4 2021/22 there were 901 children in North Yorkshire recorded as being EHE up by 5.7% (49 children) since 2020/21, this is a considerably lower increase compared the previous two years when there was a 21% increase, 704 at Q4 of 2019/20 and 852 at Q4 of 2020/21.

### EOTAS (Education Other than at School)

EOTAS is a special legal provision (Section 61 of the 2014 Children and Families Act) for the education of children for whom a school would be inappropriate. EOTAS is not Elective Home Education and places a different obligation on a Local Authority. EOTAS is a formal package made within an EHC plan, for which an LA is responsible.

Children who are EOTAS can have a combination of alternative provision providers and specialist practitioners working with them in the community, classrooms and outdoors.

The EOTAS team are now working with 13 children, 11 are of secondary school age and 2 are primary age. Of the 13 children, 2 have no current school as their residential placement broke down and the SEND team are working hard to find a new long-term placement for these two children. The Local Authority are satisfied that it was not appropriate for children to have their provision made in a school in these cases.

### Exclusions

There were 2810 suspensions (formally known as fixed term exclusions) in the 2021/22 academic year to the end of Q4, this is a considerable increase on the number recorded in the same period of 2020/21 during the height of Covid and a large proportion of children were still required to learn from home. In comparison to periods previous to Covid, this number is much lower. In the same period of 2019/20, there were 4356 suspensions.

In the case of permanent exclusions, we are again witnessing an upturn in the number of children being permanently excluded from a school, up to 36 children in the 2021/22 academic year to the end of Q4, from 16 in the same period of the previous year. Similarly, to

the case for all exclusions, the number of permanent exclusions is lower than pre-Covid rates. In the same period of 2019/20 and 2018/19, there were 50 and 58 permanent exclusions respectively.

### Exclusions in academic year to end Q4 (Mar)

Exclusion type	Academic year	Total Exclusions
Children suspended	2021/22	1298
	2020/21	978
	2019/20	1547
	2018/19	1488
Suspensions	2021/22	2810
	2020/21	1980
	2019/20	4356
	2018/19	3762
Permanent Exclusion	2021/22	36
	2020/21	16
	2019/20	50
	2018/19	58

### Adult Learning and Skills Service

At the end of Q4 2021/22 the Adult Education Skills Funded Learners qualification rate is higher than the same point last year. (Q4 2021/22, 75.0% compared to Q4 2020/21, 68.8% (+6.2%)). These learners are studying qualifications such as:

- Preparation for life and work, for example, functional skills or GCSE English and Maths.
- Award or Certificate qualification in business including accountancy.
- Creative crafts
- Preparing and support work in schools
- Diplomas in care, counselling and supporting teaching and learning.
- ESOL qualifications in speaking, listening and reading.

The Education and Skills agency also provides funding for community learning this enables and supports individuals to develop and recognise their transferable skills to develop and potentially change career and additionally move onto and access accredited qualifications within the adult skills funded offer. In Q4 2020/21 there were 1884 enrolled learners, with a 92.7% achievement rate whereas in Q4 2021/22



there were fewer enrolled learners (1665) but the achievement rate is higher at 97.2%. Some recent deep dive analysis is demonstrating a decreased uptake for the adult learning services in respect of the number of enrolled learners year on year; this has therefore decreased the number of planned learning hours taking place year on year. A new joint strategy for North Yorkshire Adult Learning service and City of York's Adult Learning Service will be released this year. This strategy will aim to place learner needs and match it will the needs for the particular area and economy. Furthermore the collaborative working will reduce duplication of efforts in close proximity to one another, for example functional skills classes and it will further aid financial planning. The strategy will provide opportunities to collaborate on community learning and introduce new robust governance arrangements.

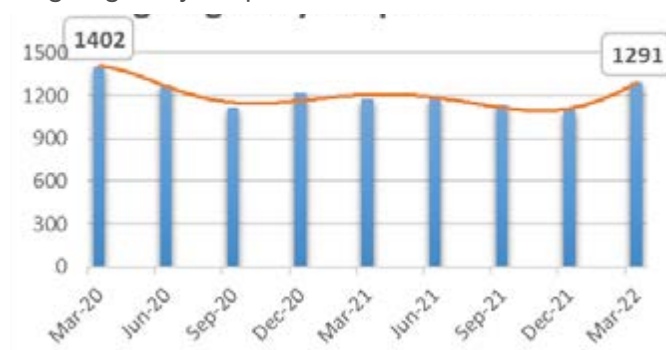
## A Safe life: protected and free from harm.

### Early Help

The number of households receiving support from the Early Help Service increased by 17% (n=191) to 1,291 at the end of Q4, compared to Q3. This follows 3 consecutive monthly increases since the number of ongoing Households dropped to 1,100 at the end of December 2021. This is potentially reflective of an increase in demand linked to the rising cost of living and the cut back in Universal Credit.

The chart shows the impact that the initial lockdown in March 2020 had on Early Help caseloads and despite the monthly increases seen since December 2021, the number of ongoing households are currently 8% fewer (n=111) than seen prior to the initial lockdown.

### Ongoing Early Help Households

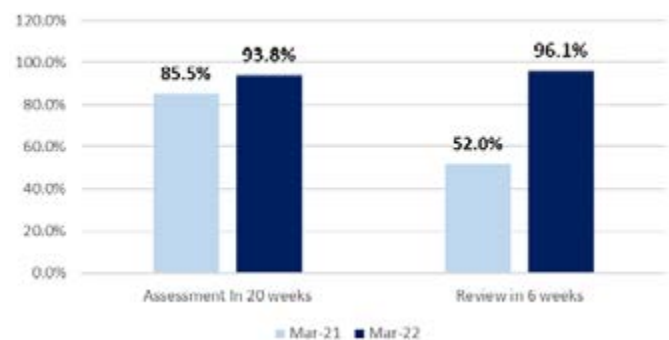


The Early Help Service continues to support Children's Social Care colleagues by delivering interventions to support families. At the end of March 2022 the Early Help Service were delivering interventions in 282 cases – an increase of 3% from the figure at the end of October 2020. In addition, with effect from May 2021, Early Help Children & Families Workers were allocated Education, Health and Care Plans where the child is unknown to Children & Families Services in order to complete the care element of the assessment.

### Timeliness – Early Help Assessments

The timeliness of Early Help Assessments continues to be strong with 93.8% of Initial Assessments completed within 20 working days in March 2022, compared to 85.5% in the same period in 2020. In addition, 96.1% of Assessment Reviews were completed within 6 weeks, compared to 52.0% for the same period in 2020.

### Timeliness of Early Help Assessments

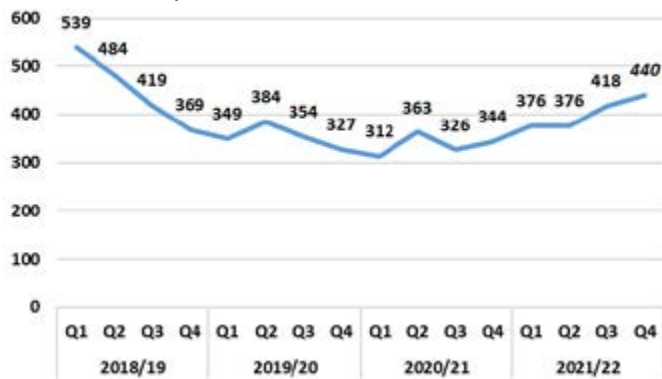


Since the Early Help Service signed up to and launched the Solihull Approach to parenting online courses on 13th May 2021, a total of 1,209 'learners' have registered and 844 individual learners have started at least 1 course.

### Child Protection Plans

There has been a continuing upward trend observed over the last 5 quarters with 440 open child protection plans at the end of the quarter. This is 5.3% higher (n= +22) than at the end of the last quarter and 28% higher (n= +96) than the same point last year.

### Number of Open CPP



It is important to note that the rate of children subject to a child protection plan in North Yorkshire (37 per 10,000 population) is significantly lower than that recorded nationally (41 per 10,000). The number of open children protection plans typically lie somewhere between 330 and 450.

The proportion of children subject to a second or subsequent plan this quarter was 17.6%, 7.1% lower than in the previous quarter. The rate this full year has been 19.0%, compared with 27.1% last year.

Of the children subject to a second or subsequent child protection plan in 2021/22, only 5% (24 children) were within 12 months of a previous plan.

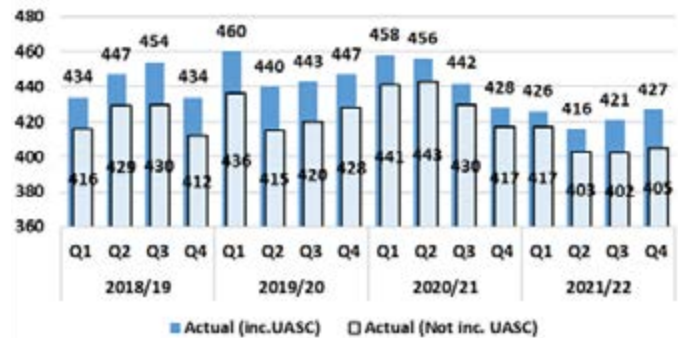
### Rate and Number of Repeat CPP



### Children in Care

The number of children in care has increased again over the past Quarter, up from 416 in Q2 2021/22 to 427 in Q4 2021/22. Whilst the number of Children in Care has increased by 11, the number of North Yorkshire children has increased by just 2. A majority of the increase is attributable to Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children, increasing from 13 in Q2 to 22 in Q4 (+9).

### Number of Children in Care (incl. and excl. UASC)



Nationally, approximately one in three foster households are Independent Fostering Agency (IFA) Placements, providing placements at a higher cost. As North Yorkshire continues to focus on providing Local Authority placement, of the currently 324 children and young people currently in NYCC foster care, just 1 is an IFA.

Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaires (SDQs) these are completed for every child in care over the age of three, this informs the service of the mental health and emotional wellbeing of the child or young person. As we emerge from the pandemic, the average score has been rising month on month from a long-term average of 14 to 17.7 in Q4 2021/22. The impact of the pandemic on wellbeing has been highlighted nationally, so the heightened mental health and wellbeing needs of this already vulnerable cohort is not unsurprising. Currently the service are doing some deep dive work to understand this further. The service have developed innovative services to support emotional wellbeing, including the Psychologically Informed Partnership Approach (PIPA), in which clinical psychologists work directly with children and young people in our care. Currently around 1 in 5 children and young people in our care are working with the PIPA team.



### Up to Date SDQs & Average Score

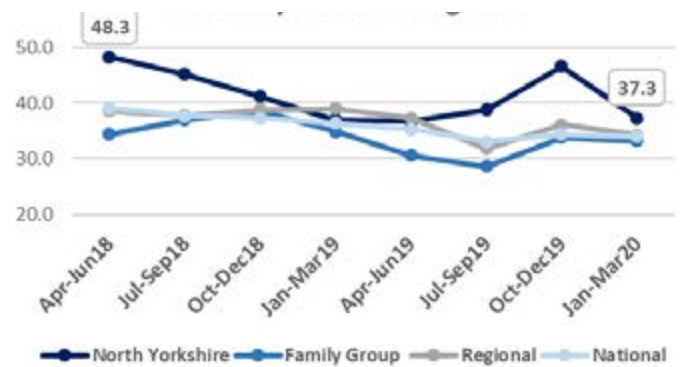


The pandemic has seen performance decline against the various health checks that should be regularly completed for Children in Care due to access to health/dental services. Encouragingly, we are seeing an increase in the proportion of Children with an up-to-date Health Check, up by 3.5% to 84% at the end of Q4. Whilst immunisations remain lower than pre-pandemic levels (approx. 80%), Q4 has seen a notable improvement, up by 5.6% to 71%. Work is currently ongoing to ensure that young people’s immunisations are up to date.

#### Youth Justice – young people reoffending

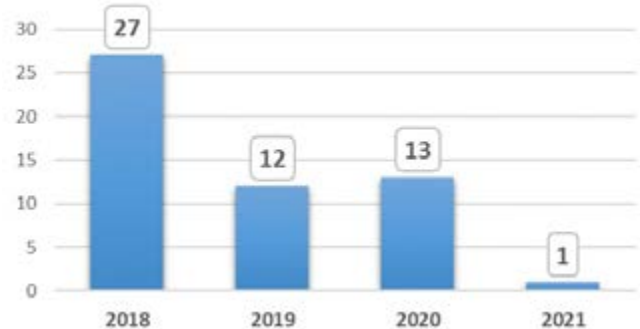
The binary reoffending rate (% of young people who commit a proven offence within 12 months of receiving a criminal justice outcome) in North Yorkshire has followed the national trend of reducing in recent years. Whilst the rate in North Yorkshire is higher than that seen with national and regional averages, the gap between North Yorkshire and the comparators has reduced. For the first time, the re-offending rate in North Yorkshire has dropped below 40% in 4 out of the last 5 sets of released data. It is worth bearing mind that delays in the Criminal Justice System may lead to an upturn in the published re-offending rate as cases progress through.

### % Binary Reoffending Rate



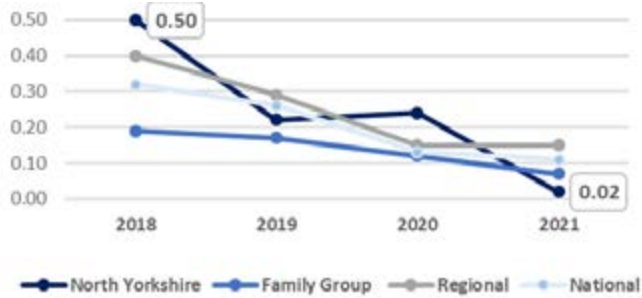
Positive data continues to be received relating to custodial sentences. As shown in the chart below, there has been a further significant reduction in the rate of custodial sentences in North Yorkshire – from a high of 0.50 per 1,000 of the 10-17 population (27 custodial sentences) in 2018 to an all-time low of 0.02 (1 custodial sentence) in 2021. As with the re-offending rate, there is the potential that as the backlog within the justice system clears, we may see an increase in the number of Custodial Sentences.

#### Custodial Sentences



The current rate in North Yorkshire is better than its Family (statistical neighbour) Average (0.07), the Regional rate (0.15) and the National rate (0.12).

## Custodial Sentences Rate



In 2018, YJS recognised the unacceptable high custodial rate and set out an improvement plan with the agreement of the YJS multi-agency Management Board.

YJS met with the Chair of the Youth Bench to provide information to the Court on alternative community sentencing options – this also proved a successful approach.

A multi-agency Resettlement Panel was established to ensure there was a robust plan for young people upon release from custody. This has been very successful and has currently been stood down as there is only one young person serving a custodial sentence in custody, shortly to transfer to the adult estate, and one young person subject to community release provision. The Panel will be reconvened as and when young people receive custodial sentences.

Additional oversight is provided by the YJS Team Manager where the Court has requested an all options Pre-Sentence Report and by Stuart Carlton for reports submitted for Children in Care who are at risk of custody. During the last year, YJS has completed 15 all options sentencing reports and has been successful in safely diverting 14 of those young people from custody.

It is also significant that North Yorkshire is one of the local authorities who run a pilot National Referral Mechanism Panel. This means decisions as to whether young people are being criminally exploited are quickly reached locally and ratified by the Home Office. There have been a number of serious matters in Court where this decision has been crucial in influencing the Court and a community sentence has been imposed as an alternative to custodial sentence.

The Covid 19 pandemic did affect the Court system, with closures leading to a backlog of cases during 2020 and 2021. Whilst this may have impacted on the number of custodial sentences given, this would be reflected nationally and so the improvement by North Yorkshire against all comparators is very pleasing. Performance is currently in the 1st Quartile nationally.

## Appropriate Adults

Section 38 Crime & Disorder Act 1998 requires Youth Justice Partnerships to maintain an Appropriate Adult service for Police stations in their area. This service must provide trained, responsible persons upon request of Police, to support detained children in the absence of their parent or carer. It must be available at all times of day and night, and normally provided within 1-2 hours of the request being made.

We consistently provide 24/7/365 availability in North Yorkshire. The Youth Justice Service meets requests between 08:30-21:00hrs, and the Emergency Duty Team (EDT) deals with overnight requests. YJS received 106 requests during 2021, and all were met. EDT is estimated to receive 20-30 requests pa, and only one request went unmet during 2021.

The role of Appropriate Adult is wider than the recorded Police interview. Visits to custody may be required for a range of reasons throughout the child's period of detention (currently averaging 10hrs). This presents a number of operational challenges, especially during the late night, and we are continuing discussion with Police colleagues to explore opportunities for improvement. The timely availability of Appropriate Adults is a key element of any strategy to reduce the concerning duration of child detentions, and to reduce overnight pre-charge detention.



## Skills4Work

The Skills4Work entry-to-employment project continues to thrive, despite the challenges of Covid, leadership change and the winter climate.

The pivotal relationship with Anglo-American has grown substantially. They now fund 4 days per week of work, providing 90% of income. The crew carry out a wide range of landscape and maintenance work in the Whitby parishes, which is appreciated by those communities. This results in the trainees feeling valued and capable, boosting their confidence for the future.

Outcomes for the young trainees remain very pleasing, with complete desistance from further offending and risky behaviours, and transition to mainstream employment in most cases.

Looking ahead, we hope to identify extension and expansion opportunities for this remarkably effective approach. In particular, Local Government Reorganisation may allow us to embed the operating principles into district-level economic development plans.

## DfE Partners in Practice

North Yorkshire is one of 7 sector-leading local authorities who are funded by DfE to disseminate best practice and performance support for children's services. We provide training and consultancy work for a number of other local authorities, fostering innovation and improvement.

In 2021 YJS began a project with Norfolk County Council, initially focused upon developing closer collaborative practice between youth justice and children's social care. Work with local staff and managers indicated an appetite to go further, and this has now become a bold and ambitious ongoing plan to reshape their whole offer into a joined-up, child-centred "Adolescent Community of Practice" approach. It is a pleasure to support the values and aspirations of Norfolk colleagues, whilst also receiving a stream of learning and ideas to inform our own continuing improvement.

## Future focus

### *SEND Improvement Programme*

*The SEND Improvement programme has been established to address sustained budgetary pressure within the service. The LA has historically been amongst the lowest funded for SEND services, partly explained by the Department for Education's funding formulation or 'historic spend factor', which has been amended for the 2022/23 financial. However, the formulation still does not reflect actual demand for SEND services and is not equal across all LAs.*

*The inequitable division of funding is evident as North Yorkshire is currently funded 144th out of 150 Local Authorities in the country for high needs (additional funding provided to meet support for children with special needs). The LA receives £601.40 per head of the 0 to 18 population, compared to the average level of funding of £769.10. If North Yorkshire received the average level of funding, there would be a further £19million available per year to spend on support.*

### *Inclusion Quality Assurance and Practice Framework*

*The Inclusion service is working with colleagues in Strategy & Performance to develop a robust Quality Assurance and Practice Framework. The framework will provide a level of consistency across the service and align to the principles behind the Children & Families Quality Assurance and Practice Outcome Framework to provide a level of directorate wide consistency.*

### *Joint Targeted Area Inspection (JTAI)*

*The new JTAI inspection frameworks for joint inspections of the multi-agency response to identification of initial need and risk (the 'front-door' of child protection), and the multi-agency response to the criminal exploitation of children have now been published. Work is now underway with partner agencies and the North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Partnership to ensure we are 'inspection ready'.*

### *Domestic Abuse & Parental Conflict Strategy*

*The Children & Families Service is currently working with partners to refresh and embed a new Domestic Abuse and Parental Conflict Strategy.*

### *Consultation on Inspection of Local Authority Children's Services*

*Late summer / Early Autumn*

## SEND Green Paper

Central Government have recently released (29th March 2022) a Green Paper on children and young people with SEND and in alternative provision 'SEND Review: Right Support, Right Place, Right Time'. This sets out proposed reforms to the SEND and alternative provision (AP) system that seek to address three key challenges:

- Poor outcomes for children and young people with SEN or in alternative provision
- Navigating the SEND system and alternative provision is not a positive experience for children, young people and their families
- Despite unprecedented investment, the system is not delivering value for money for children, young people and their families.

Over the coming months, where appropriate, we will work with colleagues nationally and regionally, as well as the DfE to feed into any subsequent consultations or debate on future developments.

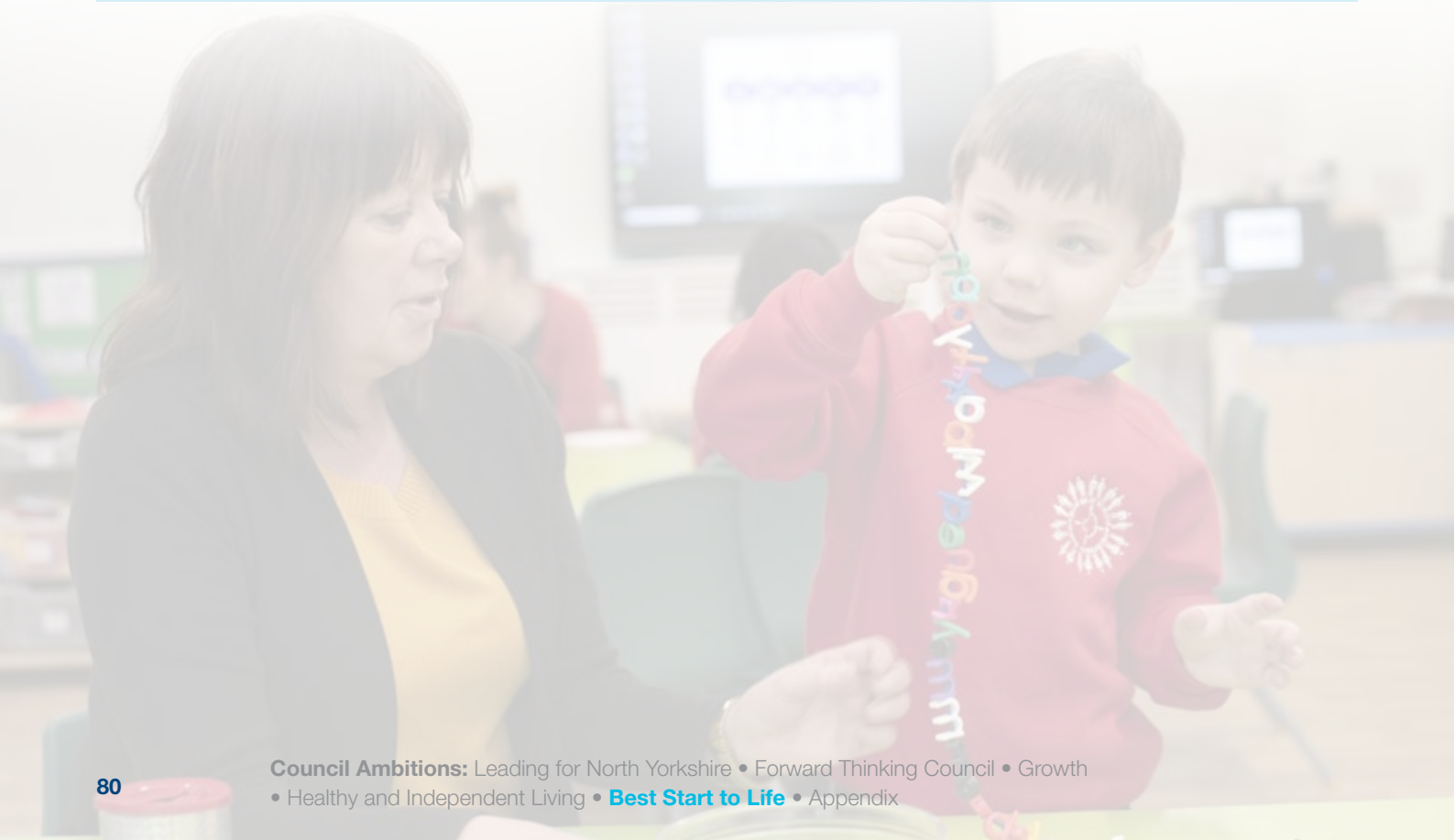
The Green paper can be found here: [SEND Review - right support, right place, right time](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/send-review-right-support-right-place-right-time) (publishing.service.gov.uk).

## Education White Paper

The education white paper 'Opportunity for all' was published in March of this year with the express purpose of improving access to quality education throughout the country. Vulnerable groups, including children with a social worker and special education needs are a focus of the paper.

There is an emphasis in the paper on evidence based development of education for children in need of additional support with targeted provision and activities for children who are identified as needing extra help.

The paper sets out how this will be achieved, through training programmes and additional funding, which will undoubtedly have implications for all pupils and teachers in the county in the near future as these developments progress.



# Customer Feedback

The County Council operates three complaints procedures: adult social care; children's social care; and corporate. The two social care procedures are set out in statute.

The adult guidance (the Local Authority Social Services and National Health Services Complaints (England) Regulations 2009) is not absolutely prescriptive, but the Council operates a one-stage procedure, with a timescale of 25 working days for a response. We also offer a complaint review, with a timescale of 15 working days. As such the (NYCC) process follows the procedures suggested in the national guidance.

The children's social care procedure is set out in 'Getting the Best from Complaints' and the process comprises three stages:

- Stage 1: dealt with by the service with a response timescale of 10 working days, though this can be extended to 20 working days.
- Stage 2: an independent investigator and independent person look into the complaint with a response timescale of 25 working days, which can be extended to 65 working days.
- Stage 3: an independent panel, which must be convened within 30 working days, then 5 days for the Panel to issue its findings and a further 15 days for the local authority to respond.

The corporate process, covering all other services except where another appeals process exists, has two stages:

- Stage 1: dealt with by the service with a 15 working day timescale for response.
- Stage 2: an investigation by a senior officer who has not been involved in the case and usually sits outside of the service involved. A response accompanying the investigator's report will be sent from a director or assistant director within 30 working days, though for more complex cases this can be extended to 45 working days.

Where fault is found we seek to put things right and will provide various remedies such as staff training or reviewing procedures. We look to learn from our mistakes and share learning across services as appropriate.

All complainants are advised on conclusion of their case that if they remain dissatisfied they can refer their complaint to the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman (or in some cases the Information Commissioner).

We also capture positive feedback (compliments) and in particular where a member of staff has 'gone the extra mile', above and beyond what would normally be expected of them (commendations).

For the year 2021/22 we recorded a little over 1300 stage 1 complaints, just over 20 stage 2 complaints and just under 2500 compliments and commendations. Complaints from the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman (LGSCO) are usually in the region of 50-60 investigations per year. More information can be found in the annual complaints report to the Executive, produced following receipt of the annual letter from the LGSCO, which is usually provided to us in July each year.

# 1. Innovative and forward thinking Council - Customer feedback



	19/20 Q4	20/21 Q1	20/21 Q2	20/21 Q3	20/21 Q4	21/22 Q1	21/22 Q2	21/22 Q3	21/22 Q4
Stg1	27	21	25	-	17	11	22	18	35
Stg2	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0

Low numbers of complaints are received in the directorate, so it can be difficult to see trends. Generally though there are no areas of specific concern in any particular service. The service area with most cases is Technology and Change (12), all relating to the Customer Services Centre.

Five of these were in relation to the Call Centre itself, all different issues including problems updating an online account, no response to an enquiry and a customer that refused to provide required information. Four were regarding blue badge applications – two with problems paying online and two about eligibility. Three were about bus passes – two about problems with their applications and one where they had cancelled their bus pass (moved out of area), but still received a replacement.

Timescales have improved this quarter by percentage, though only two cases were over time – the same as in Q3.

61% of cases were upheld/partly upheld in Q4, a slight increase from 60% in Q3.

Service and Care remains the top root cause category of complaints for Central Services (44% or 18 cases). These can be broken down into: Service quality 8; Service availability 5; Inappropriate service 4; Other service and care 3; and Service delay 1.

Examples of service quality issues include: can only apply online for a blue badge (there are alternatives); difficult getting appointments when wanted for registration (national backlog due to Covid); problems paying online; and call handling.

Communication has increased, with 29% (or 12 cases) compared to 19% (4 cases) last quarter, though there is no particular reason for this rise.

The number of compliments dropped this quarter, from 338 to 264. This is an expected trend for Q4 as the majority of complaints for Central Services fall under registrars, with their busiest time being the summer months due to weddings. It can be seen though that positive comments far outweigh complaints in this directorate.

### Timeliness

In Q4 93% of complaint responses were sent within prescribed timescales, an increase from last quarter's 89%.

### Root cause

Root cause category	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Service and Care	62%	66%	43%	44%
Communication	23%	14%	19%	29%
Disagrees with decision/action	8%	0	19%	15%
Staffing	0	7%	5%	5%
Discrimination	0	0	5%	5%
Pricing and charges	0	3%	10%	2%

### Learning

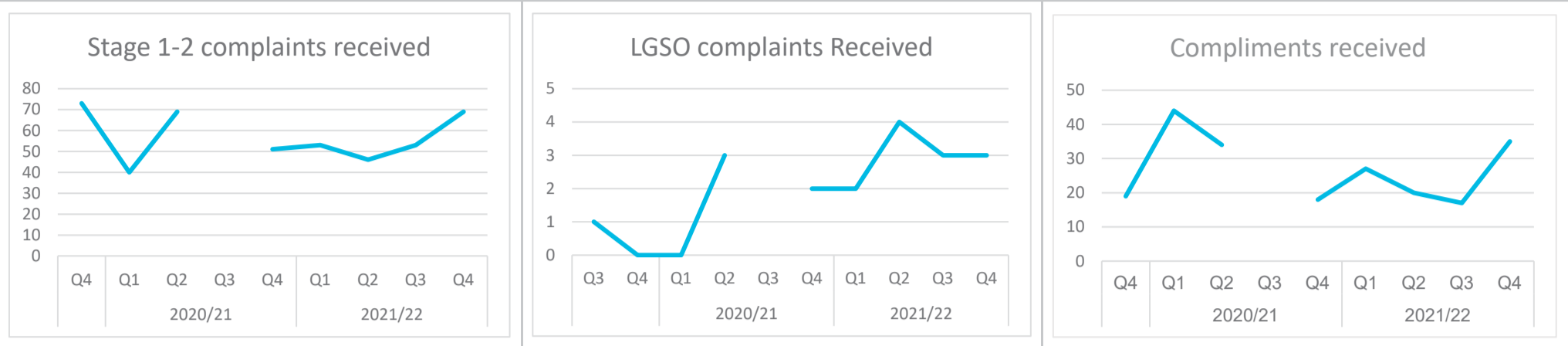
Learning and remedies for the last quarter include:

- Apologies e.g. for a building alarm sounding unnecessarily, quality of call handling, still receiving emails after unsubscribing from newsletter;
- Staff training and guidance;
- The wording of a risk assessment for schools regarding the use of hand sanitiser will be reviewed;
- Improved wording on website regarding the use of interpreters when registering a birth;
- Improved information on website regarding wedding ceremonies; and
- Improvements will be sought on how to update customers applying for blue badges online.

### Ombudsman

No Ombudsman cases were received or completed for Central Services during Q4.

## 2. Every child and young person has the best possible start in life - Customer feedback



	19/20 Q4	20/21 Q1	20/21 Q2	20/21 Q3	20/21 Q4	21/22 Q1	21/22 Q2	21/22 Q3	21/22 Q4
Stg1	69	38	60	-	45	44	45	48	65
Stg2	3	2	9	-	4	9	1	5	4
Stg3	1	0	1	-	2	0	0	0	0

All complaints are assessed on receipt to determine if they need to be investigated under the corporate or statutory children’s complaints processes. The charts above show the total number of complaints received by CYPS under both processes.

65 Stage 1 complaints were received in Q3, an increase from Q3 (n=17). Again the majority of these (77%) fell under the Corporate procedure although there were fewer complaints about delays within the EHCP assessment process (12 complaints vs 20 in Q3).

Four Corporate complaints escalated through to Stage 2 but no statutory complaints were escalated to Stage 2. One Stage 3 Panel Hearing has been set up following referral back from the Ombudsman with the complainant exercising their right to request Stage 3 within 12 months of the LGSCO decision (Feb 2021).

At Stage 1, 25 (74%) Corporate complaints were fully or partially upheld and 8 (80%) of Statutory Stage 1 complaints were fully or partially upheld. Three Corporate Stage 2 complaints were upheld or partially upheld. Two Corporate complaints were not upheld at Stage 2. One Statutory Stage 3 Panel hearing was held and is awaiting the LA’s formal response to the Panel findings.

The number of compliments fell slightly in this quarter with 35 compliments received relating to Adult Learning & Skills, Disabled Children’s Service, Schools Finance, Early Help, Child Permanence & Family Reunification, Leaving Care, No Wrong Door, Inclusion Support and Fostering Services. Four Commendations were received for the Family Assessment & Safeguarding Teams in Scarborough (n=3) and the Child Permanence & Family Reunification Team in Selby.

### Timeliness

In relation to Corporate Stage 1 investigations, 30% (n=12/40) were completed within timescale in Q4. This decline in performance was again due to increased pressures on the Inclusion service and the high volume of complaints they have received in recent months. There continued to be difficulties in identifying appropriate investigating officer capacity for Corporate Stage 2 complaints which resulted in the only corporate Stage 2 investigation completed falling outside timescale.

Five out of 14 Statutory Stage 1 investigations (36%) were completed within timescale (10 working days). The only Statutory Stage 2 investigation concluded in this period fell outside of timescale (65 working days) due to the complexity of the complaint.

### Root cause

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Corporate Complaints</b>				
Communication (quality or delay)	61%	50%	52%	37%
Service and care	30%	38%	23%	38%
Disagrees with decision or action	7%	8%	21%	23%
Staffing (staff attitude/rudeness)	2%	4%	2%	2%
<b>Statutory Complaints</b>				
Service and care	78%	59%	33%	50%
Disagrees with decision or action	10%	8%	33%	50%
Communication	20%	15%	33%	-
Staffing (staff attitude/rudeness)	-	8%	-	-

\* note some complaints have more than one root cause

### Learning

In this quarter the following wider learning (service or whole service) has been identified from cases investigated:

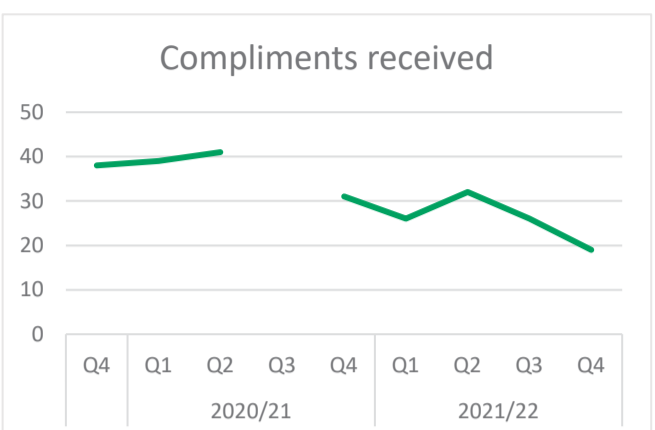
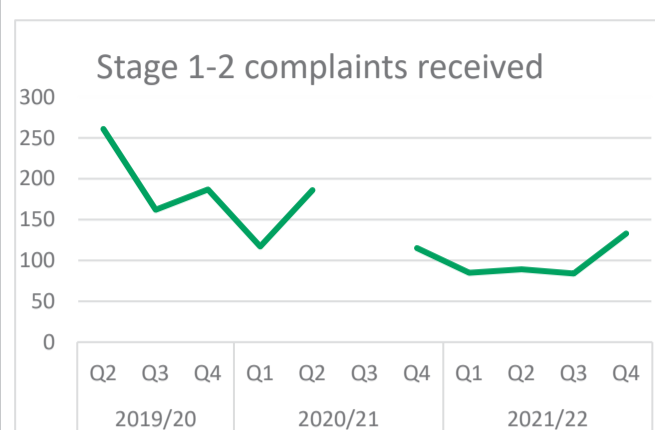
- Recent child triangulation in parental conflict training to be widely disseminated by those trained in the new tools and approaches ensuring parents’ concerns are heard without this impacting on the focus on the children.
- The need to ensure clear guidance is given to all staff around expectations in relation to the use of professional interpretation services when working with families for whom English is not their first language and in relation to the support they require in terms of communication and understanding.

### Ombudsman

During Q4 33 investigation enquiries and one decision with 2 cases were received.

- Two enquiries related to failure to issue or review the EHCP within statutory timescales.
- One related to failure to make alternative arrangements when the child was unable to attend school.
- One case was upheld with maladministration and injustice. The Ombudsman determined that the Council failed to properly consider and make ‘reasonable endeavours’ to arrange special education from June 2020 when there was an alternative provider available. It also failed to review personal budget to meet increased costs and to meet other costs incurred by parents due to fault for which it was responsible. The Council has apologised and agreed to pay costs and review similar cases.

### 3. North Yorkshire is a place with a strong economy & a commitment to sustainable growth - Customer feedback



	19/20 Q4	20/21 Q1	20/21 Q2	20/21 Q3	20/21 Q4	21/22 Q1	21/22 Q2	21/22 Q3	21/22 Q4
Stg1	186	117	182	-	112	84	89	83	133
Stg2	1	0	4	-	3	0	0	1	0

In Q3 there were a total of 133 complaints received in relation to Business and Environmental Services, an decrease of 49 (37%) from the previous quarter. 48 of these complaints were not upheld and 9 were partly upheld. For the same period, the Directorate also received 19 compliments which is also a decrease (n=26).

94 (71%) of this quarters complaints are recorded against Highways. Qtr. 4 is still within winter season for this service and as previously reported we receive a high number of complaints about the gritting priority system e.g. why roads are not gritted and why paths are not salted. We also receive a high number of complaints about the condition of the highway. Every one of these complaints is investigated and will be found to be either at intervention level or not. Unfortunately our customers do not always understand why a defect should not be filled and this can then lead to a complaint.

This quarter we saw 23 complaints for Waste and Countryside services and 14 for Integrated Passenger Transport

There were no Stage 2 complaint requests this quarter.

Top Root Causes

Root Cause	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
Accessibilty	10	18
Disrepair	10	27
Other Environmental problem	9	23
Disagrees with decision or action	7	5
Other Safety problem	6	6
Service avaiiability	6	14
Customer Care	1	12

\* note some complaints have more than one root cause

Timeliness

79% of Stage 1 complaints were answered within the set timescale which is an decrease from 82% in Q2. The number of complaints received continues to increase. However, in highways in particular these are often service requests and therefore dealt with differently. Those cases not being responded to in the timescales can be complex and rely on information from our partners, which can be delayed. Officers are reminded to send out a holding response, if they know a response is not going to meet the 15 day deadline.

Learning

We continue to learn from the complaints we receive and use the information to improve the service that we provide. As mentioned above we are reminding officers to send out holding responses when appropriate to ensure a complainant is kept informed and we do not then receive a further complaint

Ombudsman

There were three LGSCO complaint investigation received in this quarter. One regarding drainage work was closed after initial enquires and one was not investigated as it was not the correct route as the complainant was requesting compensation for personal injury.

## 4. Every adult has a longer, healthier and independent life - Customer feedback



	19/20 Q4	20/21 Q1	20/21 Q2	20/21 Q3	20/21 Q4	21/22 Q1	21/22 Q2	21/22 Q3	21/22 Q4
Stg1	86	75	87	-	52	78	106	90	93
Complaint Review	33	14	16	-	25	19	14	13	22

We received 93 complaints in Q3, of those 88 were acknowledged within time, this means at 95% we continue to exceed our 90% target.

### Root cause

Communication 18(19%), Covid-19 1(1%), disagrees with action/decision 42(44%), environment 1(1%), pricing and charging 14(15%), safety 2(2%), service and care 11(12%), staffing 6(6%).

### Timeliness

In Q4, we closed 87 complaints. Out of these 79 were closed within time. 89% have been responded to within time; we therefore have fallen short of our 90% target. Of the 10 complaints that were out of time, 5 were due to being received late from the Teams and 5 were due to being complex cases.

24 Complaint reviews were responded to, 18 within time. Of the late response, 4 were received late from the service area and 2 were complex cases.

### Outcomes

Not Upheld 40(46%), Partly Upheld 19(22%), Upheld 16(18%), Not Pursued/Investigated 12(14%).

### Learning

We are very aware of the increasing pressures that HAS is under at the moment with the continued pressures on ever diminishing resources and capacity within the sector. Understandably, there has been an increase in receiving late draft responses, which has a knock on effect for the team if complaints are to be responded to within time. However, we have been in conversations with teams to see how we can support them through this to ensure that we are proactively managing this. Where necessary, we will assist with the drafting of responses, working with the relevant officer, to ensure that we try to manage the ever-increasing pressure on teams.

### Ombudsman

We received 8 new Ombudsman enquiries in Q4. We currently have 12 open cases, 5 are with the Ombudsman. Of those cases with us, 1 is waiting on remedy, the other 6 are collating information. All are within time.

We currently have 2 difficult and complex cases that we are working on with the Ombudsman; both are Covid-19 related complaints, and we want to ensure that the impact of Covid-19 on services is fully understood and recognised by the Ombudsman in its investigations and subsequent recommendations.



# Appendix

**RAG – An indication of the level of performance an indicator is currently achieving in relation to a set target or benchmarking level for that indicator.**



**“Improvement since last” – Current direction of travel when compared to the last annual or quarterly figures. This is a measure of how the indicator is moving over two periods – Annual and Quarterly.**

**Key**

	Direction of travel is positive compared to the year-end or last quarter figures		Direction of Travel is negative compared to the year-end or last quarter figures
	Performance is static to last year's outturn or last quarter's figures	n/a	Data either at a yearly or quarterly level not available

Leading for North Yorkshire																																	
Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:																												
					Quarter	Year																											
1.1 Greenhouse gases – direct council emissions  (heating, lighting and water in council buildings, street lighting, council fleet, business travel)	Annual emissions 2020 – 21 9,882 tCO <sub>2</sub> e  Breakdown by scope: Scope 1 – 4218 tCO <sub>2</sub> e Scope 2 – 4274 tCO <sub>2</sub> e Scope 3 – 1390 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	n/a	Benchmarking against other local authorities is difficult without understanding exactly what is being included within each scope.  The LGA carbon accounting tool collects information in a standard format and those councils who submit a return can use it for benchmarking.  NYCC has submitted a return for 2020/21 and will therefore have access to benchmarking data going forward.	Emissions have been steadily reducing over recent years. The 2020/21 emissions show a 49% reduction from those reported in 2015.  The figures for 2020/21 reflect the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in a number of ways:  Scope 1 – Gas consumption in corporate properties decreased due to staff working from home, although the need for increased ventilation during the winter months and the Brierley building coming back into use will have diminished this reduction. In addition, there were greater demands on fleet due to the response to Covid and increased highway repair activities.  Scope 2 – This decrease is due to reduced consumption of electricity from staff working from home. The end of the street lighting LED conversion project means the decrease in emissions is smaller than in previous years.  Scope 3 – This shows a reduction as a result of much reduced staff mileage due to Covid. Water consumption also decreased but water usage emissions have not previously been included in the calculation. Without the addition of water emission data, Scope 3 emissions would have been even lower.  New ways of working aim to retain some of the behaviours employed during the pandemic in relation to virtual working with the consequent savings in carbon emissions from business travel.  <b>The RAG status is amber</b> as, despite the achieved reductions, more needs to be done to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by the date the Council has set for its aspiration to be carbon neutral. The Beyond Carbon programme, through the carbon reduction plan, is working to accelerate this reduction.	n/a	Reduction of 1,591 tCO <sub>2</sub> e (13.9% of 2019/20 figure)  																											
1.2 Levels of employment in North Yorkshire	December 2021 – All people economically active – 297,300 80.8% of working age population (16-64)  March 2022 - Claimant Count – all people. 8,510 2.3% of working age resident population  Source Nomis  Furloughed Employees in North Yorkshire – CJRS September 2021 8,900  <b>Furlough drew to a close on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2021.</b>	Good	All people economically active, December 2021. Compared with 77.4% for Yorkshire & Humber and 78.4% for GB  Claimant count, March 2022. Compared with 4.5% for Yorkshire & Humber and 4.2% for GB  <b>Performance in relation to Yorkshire and Humber and GB is in both cases is good. Hence a Green RAG rating. Due to Covid no movement figures are given.</b>  Furlough figures for information only	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>District</th> <th>% Furloughed</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North Yorkshire</td> <td>3%</td> <td>8,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Craven</td> <td>4%</td> <td>900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hambleton</td> <td>3%</td> <td>1,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Harrogate</td> <td>3%</td> <td>2500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Richmondshire</td> <td>3%</td> <td>600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ryedale</td> <td>3%</td> <td>700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scarborough</td> <td>4%</td> <td>1700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selby</td> <td>3%</td> <td>1300</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accommodation and food remains the most effected sector nationally.</li> <li>% Furloughed is of Economically active</li> </ul>	District	% Furloughed		North Yorkshire	3%	8,900	Craven	4%	900	Hambleton	3%	1,200	Harrogate	3%	2500	Richmondshire	3%	600	Ryedale	3%	700	Scarborough	4%	1700	Selby	3%	1300	n/a	n/a
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## Leading for North Yorkshire

Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:																															
					Quarter	Year																														
1.3 Visitor economic impact for North Yorkshire	Most recent estimate from Visit Britain shows that Tourism supports 41,200 jobs in NY, (14% of employment). Tourism generates £1.7bn of spend (including international visitors)		North Yorkshire has the 5 <sup>th</sup> highest number of visitors in the country when compared with other English Counties.	Tourism data is updated annually by Visit Britain.  <b>No Rag rating or Improvement measures are available for 2020 and beyond due to the impact of Covid</b>	n/a	n/a																														
1.4 Number of stronger Communities grants paid	56			<p><b>No Rag rating or Improvement measures available For information only</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total number of grants</td> <td>84</td> <td>110</td> <td>86</td> <td>56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Value</td> <td>485,247</td> <td>387,270</td> <td>568,533</td> <td>122,101</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>This includes CSO community response grants, community grants, Includes Community Grants, CSO Support, Grow &amp; Learn, and Food for the Future, Inspire, and Achieve &amp; OD projects.</p> <p>The drop in grants awarded in Q4 is due to the Food Bank Winter Support Fund (funded by Household Support Fund) being awarded in Q3 as well as making CSO payments for September to March being made in Q3. Grant levels in our rolling programmes such as Community Grants and Grow and Learn have remained consistent between Q3 and Q4.</p>		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total number of grants	84	110	86	56	Value	485,247	387,270	568,533	122,101	n/a	n/a															
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4																																
Total number of grants	84	110	86	56																																
Value	485,247	387,270	568,533	122,101																																
1.5 Superfast broadband coverage As at 16/4/2022 (Source Think broadband)	<p>Superfast and Fibre Coverage in North Yorkshire</p> <p>North Yorkshire premises &gt;=30Mbps 93.4% All England premises &gt;=30Mbps 97.6%</p>		<p>Benchmarking to other rural counties in the CIPFA comparators</p> <p>In this grouping North Yorkshire is third lowest, with Suffolk being the highest at 97.1. All 7 counties are below the all England average of 97.6%</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>County</th> <th>Superfast (30Mbps or faster. % premises covered)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Suffolk</td> <td>97.10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dorset</td> <td>96.60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Norfolk</td> <td>95.70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cumbria</td> <td>94.40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Yorkshire</td> <td>93.50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Devon</td> <td>92.20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Somerset</td> <td>91.00%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	County	Superfast (30Mbps or faster. % premises covered)	Suffolk	97.10%	Dorset	96.60%	Norfolk	95.70%	Cumbria	94.40%	North Yorkshire	93.50%	Devon	92.20%	Somerset	91.00%	<p>An analysis of the 6 North Yorkshire parliamentary constituency's shows Harrogate and Knaresborough the highest at 97.8% coverage and Richmond the lowest at 88.8% coverage. Five of the six areas are below the All England average of 97.6%.</p> <p>Overall coverage in North Yorkshire is improving. However, North Yorkshires rate is below the all England and a number rural shire counties</p> <p><b>The RAG rating remains green as good progress is been made towards the all England average.</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Constituencies</th> <th>Superfast (30Mbps or faster. % premises covered)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Harrogate &amp; Knaresborough</td> <td>97.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Richmond</td> <td>88.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thirsk &amp; Malton</td> <td>91.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selby &amp; Ainsty</td> <td>94.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scarborough &amp; Whitby</td> <td>95.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Skipton &amp; Ripon</td> <td>93.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Constituencies	Superfast (30Mbps or faster. % premises covered)	Harrogate & Knaresborough	97.8%	Richmond	88.8%	Thirsk & Malton	91.3%	Selby & Ainsty	94.9%	Scarborough & Whitby	95.3%	Skipton & Ripon	93.0%		
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Healthy and independent living - Primary indicators							
Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:		
					Quarter	Year	
2.0	2A(1) - aged 18-64 admissions to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population (year-end projection)	14.9 Q4 2021/22	Nat: 13.3 YHR: 14.1 (2020/21 full year)  14.4 Q4 2020/21  19.5 Q4 2019/20	Ranked green in Q4 as the projected year-end figure shows small increases between quarters and year on year. Performance in 2021/22 remains well below pre-pandemic levels and broadly in line with the most recent regional benchmarking figure.  Admissions to care homes were heavily suppressed in 2020/21 due to the covid pandemic. Whilst there has been a small increase in admissions during 2021/22, the number remains well below pre-pandemic levels.			
2.1	2A(1) - aged 65+ admissions to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population (year-end projection)	616.3 Q4 2021/22	Nat: 498.2 YHR: 549.8 (2020/21 full year)  510.3 Q4 2020/21  674.6 Q4 2019/20	Ranked amber in Q4 as the projected year-end figure shows a good reduction between quarters and remains well below pre-pandemic levels.  Admissions to care homes were heavily suppressed in 2020/21 due to the covid pandemic, and have shown significant recovery during 2021/22. However, they remain 58.3 admissions per 100,000 of population (or 9%) lower than pre-pandemic levels.  Care market conditions remain fragile, with continued pressures on providers in terms of recruiting and retaining staff and in dealing with localised outbreaks.			
2.2	Referrals to Adult Social Care (ASC) as % of ASC contacts	n/a	n/a	Changes to the recording and reporting of activity through the contact centre have meant this indicator cannot be reported currently.	n/a	n/a	
2.3	% of referrals resulting in no further action (incl: NFA, case closed, no service required, support declined)	n/a	n/a	Changes to the recording and reporting of activity through the contact centre have meant this indicator cannot be reported currently.	n/a	n/a	
2.4	% of assessments resulting in no service provision	n/a	n/a	Changes to the assessment pathway as part of the covid response have meant this indicator cannot be reported currently.	n/a	n/a	
2.5	% of reablement clients not receiving a subsequent package of social care support within 91 days	80.2% Q4 2021/22	74.5% Q4 2020/21  82.5% Q4 2019/20	Ranked amber in Q4 as performance remains below 2019/20 levels despite showing improvement between quarters, and maintaining good improvement year on year.  Reduced reablement activity due to capacity issues caused by the on-going pressures arising from hospital discharges and the need to respond to provider failure. Where care providers in local care markets cannot provide domiciliary care, the council's reablement teams step in to provide care and support where they have available staff capacity, which restricts the delivery of reablement.			
2.6	Reablement packages delivered in the period as % of all weekly services delivered in the period	4.4% Q4 2021/22	5.8% Q4 2020/21  8.7% Q4 2019/20	Ranked red as Q4 performance had dropped as low as 50% of pre-pandemic levels.  Reablement delivery has continued to fall over the year as locality teams continue to respond to local care market conditions, providing cover for critical domiciliary care needs where external providers are not able to meet demand.  Reablement is a key element of the authorities "prevent, reduce, and delay" agenda and reduced levels of activity over a prolonged period of time may contribute to increased demand for support in the longer term.			
2.7	Clients receiving long term support for 12+ months who have received an annual review the last 12 months.	60.6% Q4 2021/22	Nat: 58% YHR: 60% (2020/21 full year)  NY: 51% 2020/21 full year	Ranked green in Q4 as performance improved during the quarter and remained well above the level achieved in 2020/21. Local performance is better than both the most recent national and regional benchmarking figures.			
2.8	Over 65s with an open weekly social care service as a % of the population aged over-65	3.0% Q4 2021/22	2.9% Q4 2020/21  2.9% Q4 2019/20	Ranked green as Q4 performance remains in line with the level over the last 2 years and well below the 2015/16 baseline (3.4%). The data shows a small (0.1%) decrease, or improvement, between quarters.  Performance has been very consistent over the last four years.			

Healthy and independent living - Primary indicators							
Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:		
					Quarter	Year	
2.9	Average weekly cost of residential and nursing beds for older people £838 Q4 2021/22		Nat: £714 YHR: £650 (2020/21 full year) £774 Q4 2020/21	Ranked red as the average cost is well above all most recent comparators and continues to increase between quarters.			
2.10	Rate of safeguarding concerns per 100,000 population 724.7 Q4 2021/22		Nat: 1,121 (2020/21 full year) 690.3 Q4 2020/21 888 Q4 2019/20	Ranked green as the new safeguarding processes continue to deliver significant reductions in safeguarding concerns when compared against the previous arrangements. Activity levels remain well below pre-pandemic levels and the most recent national comparator  The activity per 100,000 of population in Q4 (180.9) was virtually the same as for Q3 (180.9) and Q2 (181.7)  As a cumulative measure, the headline figure increases each quarter.			
2.11	% of safeguarding enquiries progressing to Informal/ formal discussions 20.9% Q4 2021/22		n/a 20.0% Q4 2020/21	Ranked green as performance in Q4 shows an improvement between quarters and is just 0.9% above 2020/21's Q4 figure.  Performance in Q4 has continued the slow rate of reduction towards 20%, where performance had consistently been pre-pandemic.			
2.12	% of completed DoLS applications granted 54% Q4 2021/22		Nat: 43% (2020/21) 48% Q4 2020/21 47% Q4 2019/20	Ranked amber as the proportion of granted applications has increased over the year and is above the pre-pandemic national comparator average (2019/20: 49%).			
2.13	Smoking prevalence in adults 11.9% (2019)		England = 13.9% CIPFA: 10.0% to 16.1%	Smoking prevalence is not significantly different from England. Among 16 similar areas (one area without data), North Yorkshire has the 3 <sup>rd</sup> lowest rate. There are around 60,000 smokers in NY.  <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		
2.14	Excess weight in adults 61.3% (2019/20)		England = 62.8% CIPFA: 59.3% to 66.5%	Excess weight is not significantly different from England. Among 16 similar areas (one area without data), North Yorkshire has the 4 <sup>th</sup> lowest rate.  <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		
2.15	New STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia aged < 25) 247 per 100,000 (2020)		England = 619 CIPFA: 247 to 470 per 100,000	North Yorkshire has a significantly lower STI diagnosis rate compared with England. Among 16 similar areas (one area without data), North Yorkshire has the lowest rate. In North Yorkshire, the rate has decreased considerably compared to previous years, in line with the national trend.  <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		
2.16	Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health check 78.5% (2016/17 – 2020/21)		England = 71.8% CIPFA: 29.4% to 100%	North Yorkshire has offered significantly more NHS health checks compared with England. Amongst 16 similar areas (one area without data), North Yorkshire has the 4 <sup>th</sup> highest rate. Since January 2018, North Yorkshire has progressed from being significantly lower than England to being significantly higher.  <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		
2.17	Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 who received an NHS Health check 37.9% (2016/17 – 2020/21)		England = 33.4% CIPFA: 13.2% to 44.1%	Eligible population aged 40-74 in North Yorkshire who has received an NHS health Checks is significantly higher compared with England. Amongst 16 similar areas (one area without data), North Yorkshire has the 4 <sup>th</sup> highest rate.  <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		
2.18	Successful completions of treatment for opiate use 4.7% (2020)		England = 4.7% CIPFA: 3.5% to 7.4%	The percentage of successful completion of treatment for opiate use in North Yorkshire is the same as England. Amongst 16 similar areas (one area without data), North Yorkshire is 5 <sup>th</sup> lowest. The completion rate has reduced from the previous year, with the long-term trend being broadly unchanged.  <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		
2.19	Successful completions of treatment for non-opiate use 31.0% (2020)		England = 33.0% CIPFA: 21.3% to 45.0%	Successful completion of treatment for non-opiate use is similar compared with England. Amongst 16 similar areas (one area without data), North Yorkshire is the 8 <sup>th</sup> highest. The completion rate has increased from the previous year, with a static long-term trend.  <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		
2.20	Successful completions of alcohol treatment 32.8% (2020)		England = 35.3% CIPFA: 25.2% to 42.4%	Successful completion of treatment for alcohol use is not significantly different from England. Amongst 16 similar areas (one area without data), North Yorkshire is the 8 <sup>th</sup> highest. The completion rate has increased marginally from the previous year.  <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		

Healthy and independent living - Primary indicators							
Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:		
					Quarter	Year	
2.21	Suicide rate 12.8 per 100,000 (2018-2020)	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">R</span>	England = 10.4 per 100,000 CIPFA: 8.4 to 14.3	The suicide rate in North Yorkshire is significantly worse compared to England. It is 3 <sup>rd</sup> highest in a group of 16 similar areas (one area without data). There were 13 additional suicides in 2018-20 compared with 2017-19. <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		
2.22	Excess winter deaths index 14.7% (Aug 2019 – Jul 2020)	<span style="background-color: orange;">R</span>	England = 17.4% CIPFA: 14.0% to 22.3%	There were 14.7% more deaths in winter months compared with other times of year in North Yorkshire, versus 17.4% in England. North Yorkshire was 4 <sup>th</sup> lowest among 16 similar areas (one area without data). The index was higher in winter 2019/20 compared with the previous year, but this is a volatile indicator, dependent on many factors such as weather and flu viruses. The long-term trend is flat. <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		
2.23	Successful quitters at 4 weeks (smokers) 1,217 per 100,000 smokers aged 16+ (2019/20)	<span style="background-color: red; color: white;">R</span>	England = 1,808 per 100,000 CIPFA: 166 to 3,143	The rate of smokers successfully quitting at 4 weeks in North Yorkshire is significantly lower than to England. It is 10 <sup>th</sup> of 16 similar areas. The rates have been significantly lower compared to England from 2013/14 to 2019/20. The quit rate was lower in 2019/20 compared with the previous year. <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		
2.24	Percentage of physically active adults 70.9% (2019/20)	<span style="background-color: green;">G</span>	England = 66.4% CIPFA: 64.2% to 74.1%	The proportion of physically active adults in North Yorkshire is significantly higher than England. It is 4 <sup>th</sup> highest among 16 similar areas (one area without data). The percentage has been significantly higher compared to England from 2015/16 to 2019/20. <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		
2.25	Proportion of dependent drinkers not in treatment 75.5% (2020/21)	<span style="background-color: green;">G</span>	England = 81.9% CIPFA: 75.5% to 87.9%	The estimated proportion of dependent drinkers who are not in treatment is significantly lower in North Yorkshire compared with England. North Yorkshire has the lowest proportion compared with 16 similar areas. <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		
2.26	Number of Living Well referrals Q4 2019/20: 995	<span style="background-color: green;">G</span>	Q1 2019/20: 881 Q2 2019/20: 716 Q3 2019/20: 1,189 Q4 2019/20: 995 Quarterly target: 725	The number of Living Well referrals is 995, 17% lower than for Q3, reflecting the early period of the coronavirus restrictions. To achieve the 2019/20 total of 2,900 referrals, a target of 725 is needed per quarter. Actual referrals are 3,781 referrals; a 35% increase on previous year. Growth in referrals from health has been maintained (now 40%). <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		
2.27	Life expectancy at birth (male / female) Male: 80.4 Female: 84.3 (2018-20)	<span style="background-color: green;">G</span>	M: England = 79.4 CIPFA: 79.0 to 81.1 F: England = 83.1 CIPFA: 82.6 to 84.6	Life expectancy at birth for both males and females are significantly higher compared with England, from 2001-03 to 2018-20. For males, North Yorkshire is 6 <sup>th</sup> highest among 16 similar areas (one area without data), and for female, it is 3 <sup>rd</sup> highest. The LE have dropped slightly from the previously period (2017-19), -0.1 for females and -0.2 for males. <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a	M: F:	
2.28	Slope index of inequality in life expectancy at birth (male / female) Male: 6.3 Female: 4.9 (2018-20)	<span style="background-color: green;">G</span>	M: England = 9.7 CIPFA: 6.0 to 9.3 F: England = 7.9 CIPFA: 3.9 to 7.9	The slope index of inequality in life expectancy at birth for both male and female are within the 1 <sup>st</sup> (best) quintile in England. For males, North Yorkshire is 3 <sup>rd</sup> lowest among 16 similar areas (one area without data), and for females, it is joint 3 <sup>rd</sup> . <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a	M: F:	
2.29	Life expectancy at 65 - (male / female) Male: 19.5 Female: 22.0 (2018-20)	<span style="background-color: green;">G</span>	M: England = 18.7 CIPFA: 18.5 to 19.6 F: England = 21.1 CIPFA: 20.6 to 22.3	Life expectancy at 65 for both male and female are significantly higher compared with England, from 2001-03 to 2018-20. For males, North Yorkshire is joint 5 <sup>th</sup> highest among 16 similar areas (one area without data), and for females, it is joint 3 <sup>rd</sup> . The LE at 65 for both males and females stayed the same compared to the previously period (2017-19). <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a	M: F:	
2.30	Flu vaccination coverage 65+ 85.4% (2020/21)	<span style="background-color: green;">G</span>	England = 80.9% CIPFA: 81.6% to 85.4%	Benchmarked against goal: <span style="color: red;">&lt;75%</span> <span style="color: green;">&gt;=75%</span> Government policy is to recommend immunisation for people aged 65 years and over and those under 65 years in at risk groups. The ambition is to achieve 75% uptake in those aged 65 years and over, which North Yorkshire has achieved. It is 1 <sup>st</sup> among 16 similar areas (one area without data). <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		

Best start to life - Primary indicators table						C B A	
Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:		
					Quarter	Year	
3.0	Smoking at the time of delivery	<u>2020/21</u> 9.8% (equates to 456 women)	England = 9.6% CIPFA: 7.5% to 15.8%	Smoking status at time of delivery continues to fall and is not significantly different compared to England. Among 16 similar areas (one area without data), North Yorkshire has 4 <sup>th</sup> lowest rate.  <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		
3.1	The percentage of children aged 4 or 5 (reception) who have excess weight	<u>2019/20</u> 23.4%	England = 23.0% CIPFA: 18.8% to 26.7%	The proportion of children in Reception classes with excess weight is increasing and is similar compared to England. North Yorkshire is ranked joint 6 <sup>th</sup> highest out of similar areas.  LA Figures for 2020/21 have not been released due to the impact of the pandemic on the measurement programme – 2020/21 England = 32.5%, Yorkshire & Humber = 34.6%.  <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a	=	
3.2	The percentage of children aged 10 or 11 (Year 6) who have excess weight	<u>2019/20</u> 32.5%	England = 35.2% CIPFA: 28.8% to 36.4%	The proportion of children in Year 6 classes with excess weight has increased but remains significantly lower than England. North Yorkshire is ranked 7 <sup>th</sup> highest out of similar areas.  LA Figures for 2020/21 have not been released due to the impact of the pandemic on the measurement programme – 2020/21 England = 47.3%, Yorkshire & Humber = 49.1%.  <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a	=	
3.3	The rate of children and young people admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm (10-24 yrs.)	<u>2020/21</u> 422.4 per 100,000 population (375 10-24 year olds)	England = 421.9 per 100,000 CIPFA: 245.9 to 783.0 per 100,000	There were 375 admissions for self-harm in this age group in 2020/21. Some individuals may have been admitted on more than one occasion, so the number of people admitted is likely to be lower. North Yorkshire is 3 <sup>rd</sup> lowest among 16 similar areas (previously 6 <sup>th</sup> lowest). The rate of admissions has decreased and is similar compared to England.  <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		
3.4	Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children under 15 years per 100,000	<u>2020/21</u> 91.0 per 10,000 (880 admissions)	England = 75.7 per 10,000 CIPFA: 41.4 to 108.4 per 10,000	<b>There were 880 admissions for injuries in children aged 0-14, down from 1,035.</b> Some individuals may have been admitted on more than one occasion, so the number of children admitted is likely to be lower. The rate of admissions is falling both in North Yorkshire and nationally. North Yorkshire has the 5 <sup>th</sup> highest rate among similar areas and is significantly worse compared to England.  <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		
3.5	The rate of children and young people admitted to hospital for mental health conditions per 100,000 (under 18s)	<u>2020/21</u> 114.7 per 100,000 population (135 admissions)	England = 87.5 per 100,000 CIPFA: 66.3 to 152.0 per 100,000	There were 135 admissions for mental health conditions in 2020/21, up from 80. Some individuals may have been admitted on more than one occasion, so the number of children admitted is likely to be lower. Admission rates in North Yorkshire are significantly worse compared England and are 7 <sup>th</sup> highest among 16 similar areas.  <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	n/a		
3.6	First time entrants to the youth justice system aged 10-17 (per 100,000 population)	<u>Oct20-Sep21</u> 191 per 100,000	England = 156 per 100,000 Region = 189 per 100,000 Family average – 128 per 100,000	The most recent figures for the 12 months ending 30.09.21 showed a decrease in the FTE rate in North Yorkshire to 191 (107 young people). The comparator rates have continued to decrease.			
3.7	The percentage of children reaching a Good Level of Development in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile	<u>2018/19</u> 72.8%	England = 71.8% CIPFA: 69.6% to 76.0%	This is a key indicator in relation to school readiness. North Yorkshire is marginally above the national performance for pupils achieving a Good Level of Development and performance has improved steadily over the last 3 years, with a small improvement seen last year. It is 3 <sup>rd</sup> highest among 16 similar areas.  <b>Due to corona virus EYFSP information is not available for 2020 or 2021.</b>	n/a	=	
3.8	The percentage of pupils working at the expected standard or more in Reading, Writing and Maths Key Stage 1	<u>2019</u> Reading 74.0% Writing 68.0% Maths 74.0%	<u>2019 National</u> Reading 75.0% Writing 69.0% Maths 76.0%	Performance in reading, writing and maths has declined slightly between 2018 and 2019. North Yorkshire remains below the national position for maths, but is now slightly below in reading and writing.  <b>Due to corona virus KS1 information is not available for 2020 or 2021.</b>	n/a		

Best start to life - Primary indicators table						
Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
					Quarter	Year
3.9	The percentage of pupils working at the expected standard or more in Reading, Writing and Maths Key Stage 2	2019 63.0%	2019 65.0%	The percentage of children achieving the expected level in Reading, Writing and Maths has improved by 1% in 2019. The 2% gap between North Yorkshire and National has remained the same.  <b>Due to corona virus KS2 information is not available for 2020 or 2021</b>	n/a	
3.10	Progress 8 score at Key Stage 4	2019 0.10	2019 national 0.00	The progress 8 score at Key Stage 4 is significantly above the national average.  <b>Due to corona virus progress 8 information is not available for 2020 or 2021.</b>	n/a	
3.11	Average Attainment 8 score at Key Stage 4	2020 51.9	2020 national 50.2	The Attainment 8 average score at Key Stage 4 is significantly above the national average. Pupil level attainment statistics have increased more than would be expected in a typical year - between the 18/19 and 19/20. This reflects the change to the way GCSE grades were awarded rather than improvements in pupil performance. As a result the 2019/20 data should not be directly compared to attainment data from previous years for the purposes of measuring changes in student performance.  <b>Due to corona virus progress 8 information is not available for 2020 or 2021.</b>	n/a	
3.12	Persistent absence as % of school population (primary/secondary)	<b>North Yorkshire Schools:</b>  2018/19 Primary: 7.3% Secondary: 14.3%  2019/20 (Autumn-Term) Primary: 12.2% Secondary: 16.9%	<b>National:</b>  2018/19 Primary: 8.2% Secondary: 13.7%  2019/20 (Autumn-Term) Primary: 11.2% Secondary: 15.0%	The percentage of primary pupils persistently absent was lower (1.1%) than the national average in the 2018/19 academic year. Also in 2018/19, for secondary schools the percentage of pupils persistently absent had increased slightly and was 0.6% higher than national.  Due to Covid-19, national school attendance collections were cancelled until Spring of 2021. As of the Autumn-Term of the 2019/20 academic year the rate of persistent absence in North Yorkshire primary schools was 12.2%, 1.0% higher than the national rate (11.2%).  In the same period, the persistent absence rates for secondary schools was 16.9%, 1.9% higher than the national rate (15.0%).  There is not an update this quarter for this indicator, some work is currently taking place to provide a dashboard to report on this data parameter.  <b>Due to corona virus progress information is limited for this KPI</b>	P S	 
3.13	The percentage of young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) in academic year 12 and year 13	2020/21 Q4 174 (1.5%) 2021/22 Q1 175 (1.5%) Q2 109 (0.9%) Q3 199 (1.7%)	National NEET 2.3% (November 2021) Y&H NEET 2.6% (November 2021)  National Situation Not Known 5.1% (November 2021) Y&H Situation Not Known 4.6% (November 2021)  NYCC Situation Not Known 5.4% (November 2021)  2020/21 Q2 127 (1.1%) Q3 125 (1.1%) Q4 174 (1.5%)  2021/22 Q1 175 (1.5%) Q2 109 (0.9%) Q3 199 (1.7%)	The percentage of young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) in academic year 12 and year 13 in North Yorkshire is still below the national and regional figures. It has increased by 90 in North Yorkshire since the last quarter.  The NEET figure is higher than in the same period in 2020 (by 0.6%).  The percentage of Unknown young people has reduced and is now 0.3% above the National figure and 0.8% above the regional figure both of which have increased slightly (as of November 2021). The unknown figure has increased slightly in North Yorkshire since the last quarter and is at 5.4%.		
3.14	The number of open early help cases (Prevention)	2021/22 Q4 2,528	2020/21 Q4 2,292 2021/22 Q1 2,270 Q2 2,297 Q3 2,220	.  The number of ongoing Early Help cases has increased by 13.9% (n=308) between Quarter 3 2021/22 and Quarter 4 2021/22 from 2,220 to 2,528.  However, the number of cases still remain below the levels seen prior to the pandemic, with a reduction of 2.6% between the end of March 2020 and the end of March 2022		 

Best start to life - Primary indicators table					C B A	
Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
					Quarter	Year
3.15	The total number of children subject to a child protection plan (rate per 10,000)	2021/22 Q1 31.8 (373) Q2 32.1 (377) Q3 35.6 (418) Q4 37.5 (440)	2017/18 Q1 36.4 (427) Q2 38.2 (448) Q3 41.8 (490) Q4 44.4 (520) 2018/19 Q1 46.0 (539) Q2 40.1 (478) Q3 36.0 (422) Q4 34.5 (369) 2019/20 Q1 29.8 (349) Q2 32.6 (384) Q3 30.1 (354) Q4 27.8 (327) 2020/21 Q1 26.8 (315) Q2 30.8 (362) Q3 27.6 (325) Q4 29.2 (343)	The rate of open CPP has again risen this quarter and is higher than in the same period in 2020/21.  The increase in the rate of open CPP needs to be considered against the very low rate reported through much of 2020/21, and the rate reported this quarter (37.5 per 10,000) remains below the upper limit of expected performance (38.4 per 10,000)		
3.16	The total number of Children in Need (Number of Children recorded as Child in Need by the service, excluding children in care and those subject to a child protection plan)	2021/22 Q1 1,232 Q2 1,467 Q3 1,187 Q4 1,181	2018/19 Q1 1,027 Q2 1,101 Q3 1,207 Q4 1,054 2019/20 Q1 1,069 Q2 1,094 Q3 1,118 Q4 1,118 2020/21 Q1 960 Q2 975 Q3 1,226 Q4 1,208	The number of Children in Need has remained relatively stable this quarter at 1,181 and is slightly lower (-27) than at the end of Q4 last year	=	
3.17	The total number of children in care	2021/22 Q1 410 Q2 403 Q3 402 Q4 405	2017/18 Q1 415 Q2 409 Q3 429 Q4 437 2018/19 Q1 434 Q2 447 Q3 454 Q4 435 2019/20 Q1 460 Q2 440 Q3 443 Q4 447 2020/21 Q1 457 Q2 458 Q3 442 Q4 433	The number of Children in Care has risen to 405 in Quarter 4 (+3), with a further 22 UASCs in the care of the LA		



Best start to life - Primary indicators table						
Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
					Quarter	Year
3.18	The percentage of referrals to children's social care that are repeat referrals	<u>2021/22</u> Q1 15.7% Q2 17.0% Q3 15.4% Q4 14.1%	Target 20% <u>2017/18</u> Q1 12.0% Q2 18.6% Q3 14.7% Q4 15.8% Full year: 15.2% <u>2018/19</u> Q1 16.1% Q2 18.4% Q3 20.5% Q4 17.5% Full year 18.2% <u>2019/20</u> Q1 14.6% Q2 17.9% Q3 17.7% Q4 16.3% Full year 16.3% <u>2020/21</u> Q1 21.2% Q2 15.1% Q3 12.9% Q4 15.0% Full Year – 15.7%	The strong performance seen in the 2 years has continued into this quarter, with a re-referral rate of 14.1% recorded. The re-referral rate in North Yorkshire remains significantly lower than the national rate (22.6%) or the statistical neighbour average (20.3%).		
3.19	The percentage of pupils who attend a good or outstanding school	<u>End Mar 2022</u> Primary 81.9%	<u>End Mar 2022</u> Primary 89.4%	At the end of Q4 the percentage of pupils attending a good or outstanding schools is below national at primary and secondary schools. The primary figure is 7.5% lower than national and the secondary figure is 5.8% lower than national.	P	
		Secondary 76.2%	Secondary 82.0%			S
3.20	The percentage of Education Health and Care Plans (EHCP) issued in 20 weeks	<u>2019/20</u> Q4 86.9% <u>2020/21</u> Q4 10.6% <u>2021/22</u> Q4 5.8% Q3 10.3% Q2 24.1% Q1 21.6%	<u>National</u> 55.6% (2020 Calendar Year)	With the introduction of the first lockdown across the country from 23 <sup>rd</sup> March 2020, the government introduced an exception to new EHC plans being processed within the typical 20 week statutory period, due to increasing pressures on professionals regarding advice required in the assessment process. This is reflected in a significant drop in the rate of new EHC plans being produced in North Yorkshire during Quarter 2 to 4 of 2019/20 and continuing into 2020/21. Actions described in the above report indicate that we can expect performance in this area to improve significantly in the short to mid-term, due to focussed activity within the service in overcoming a backlog in issuing EHC plans.		
3.21	The number of children receiving SEN support	<u>Jan 2022</u> <b>Primary:</b> 12.83% of school population <b>Secondary:</b> 10.8% of school population <u>Jan 2021</u> <b>Primary:</b> 12.32% of school population <b>Secondary:</b> 10.4% of school population <u>Jan 2020</u> <b>Primary:</b> 12.43% of school population <b>Secondary:</b> 9.66% of school population	<u>National</u> <u>Jan 2021</u> <b>Primary:</b> 12.6% of school population <b>Secondary:</b> 11.5% of school population	The percentage of the school population receiving SEN support continues to increase and is close to being equal to the national rate (based on 2021 rates).  As of January 2022 the % of SEN Support in primary schools was 12.83% up from the 12.43% in January 2021 when there was a gap to the January 2021 national rate of -0.28pp.  As of January 2022 the % of SEN Support in secondary schools was 10.8% up from the 10.4% in January 2021 when there was a gap to the January 2021 national rate of -1.1pp.	n/a	

Best start to life - Primary indicators table					C B A	
Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
					Quarter	Year
3.22	School Readiness: the percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception	2018/19 51.0%	<b>Red</b> 2018/19 National 57.0%	The actual percentage of FSM pupils achieving a good level of improvement has improved but is significantly worse compared with England.  <b>Due to corona virus EYFSP information is not available for 2020 and 2021.</b>	n/a	n/a
3.23	Percentage of young people with a qualification by age 19 (Level 2 / Level 3)	2019/20 Level 2: 85.3% Level 3: 62.1%	<b>Green</b> National Level 2: 82.8% Level 3: 60.2%	North Yorkshire remains above the national average for both Level 2 but is slightly lower for level 3.  <b>Next update due April 2022</b>		
3.24	The percentage of care leavers aged 19, 20 and 21 that are in education, employment or training	2021/22 Q1 63.3% Q2 69.7% Q3 63.0% Q4 61.4%	<b>Green</b> 2018/19 Q1 63.9% Q2 66.5% Q3 71.5% Q4 68.3% 2019/20 Q1 72.0% Q2 71% Q3 66% Q4 63.4% 2020/21 Q1 55.5% Q2 57.6% Q3 61.6% Q4 65.4%	The percentage of care leavers in EET remains lower than the pre-pandemic peak of 72% in 2019/20. The innovative approaches used by the service pay dividends, with improvement in performance from the low of 55.5% in Q1 2020/21 despite the challenges faced by young people in the labour market. However, this quarter there has been a reduction from the high of 69.7% at Q2 to 61.4% in Q4.		
3.25	Rate of children with an Education Health Care Plan as % of school population	<b>Yellow</b> <b>Jan 2022</b> Primary: 1.94% of school population Secondary: 1.96% of school population <b>Jan 2021</b> Primary: 1.75% of school population Secondary: 1.66% of school population <b>Jan 2020</b> Primary: 1.62% of school population Secondary: 1.44% of school population	<b>Yellow</b> National Primary 2.1% of school population Secondary 2.0% of school population Jan 2021	As of January 2022 the % of the primary school population with EHC plans was 1.94% up from the 1.75% in January 2021 when there was a gap to the January 2021 national rate of -0.35pp.  As of January 2022 the % of the secondary school population with EHC plans was 1.96% up from the 1.66% in January 2021 when there was a gap to the January 2021 national rate of -0.34pp.	n/a	
3.26	GCSE 9-5 pass in English and Maths (Basics) at KS4	GCSE 9-5 pass in English and Maths (Basics) at KS4	<b>Green</b> 2020 53.8% National 49.9%	<b>Due to Covid19, there is no data for 2021.</b>		n/a
3.27	Persistent absence as % of school population	North Yorkshire 2018/19 - 2 Term	<b>Green</b> National 2018/19 - 2 Term Primary: 8.4%	Persistent absence during the first two-terms of the 2020/21 academic year in North Yorkshire was lower than National rates for both primary and secondary schools. These school terms were during the Covid-19 pandemic. Previous attendance submissions for school terms during this period i.e. during the 2019/20 academic year, were not recorded nationally.		

Best start to life - Primary indicators table						
Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
					Quarter	Year
(primary/secondary)	Primary: 7.3% Secondary: 13.2% <u>2020/21 - 2 Term</u> Primary: 6.71% Secondary: 11.08%		Secondary: 12.7% <u>2020/21 - 2 Term</u> Primary: 8.1% Secondary: 11.73%	When comparing the same period of 2018/19, again persistent absence was lower in North Yorkshire primary schools than Nationally but slightly higher in Secondary schools.		
3.28	Exclusion rate as % of school population (fixed-term/permanent) Children Fixed-term excluded at least once: 2019/20 Q4 960 pupils excluded for a fixed period 2020/21 Q4 301 pupils excluded for a fixed period 2021/22 Q4 933 pupils excluded for a fixed period Permanent Exclusions: 2019/20 Q2 25 permanent exclusions 2020/21 Q4 4 permanent exclusions 2021/22 Q4 15 permanent exclusions		<u>2018/19</u> Fixed-term child: 2.44% Permanent: 0.1% <u>2019/20</u> Fixed-term child: 1.87% Permanent: 0.06% <b>North Yorkshire 2017/18</b> academic year: Fixed-term child: 2.48% Permanent: 0.12% <u>2018/19</u> Fixed-term child: 2.03% Permanent: 0.07% <u>2019/20</u> Fixed-term child: 1.89% Permanent: 0.05% <u>2020/21</u> Fixed-term child: 1.79% Permanent: 0.03%	There have been more permanent exclusions and more children fixed-period excluded from North Yorkshire schools, in the 2021/22 academic year in Q4, compared to the same period in 2020/21. However this is to be expected, considering the impact of Covid in schools during this period. When comparing pre-Covid figures (i.e. 2019/20 academic year), there have been fewer permanent exclusions, 15 in Q4 of 2021/22 compared to 25 in Q4 of 2019/20 Suspensions (fixed-term exclusions) are similar to pre-Covid rates 933 pupils suspended from school in Q4 of 2021/22 compared to 960 in 2019/20. Looking at the 2019/20 academic year, North Yorkshire compares favourably to the National benchmark, with the rate of children permanently excluded being lower than the National rate, however the fixed period rate is similar.	N/A	
3.29	Adult Learning - 19+ Adult Skills funded learners - Overall Achievement Rates <u>2021/22</u> <u>Q4</u> 75.4% <u>Q3</u> 70.5% <u>End of Academic Year</u> <u>2020/21</u> 76.9% <u>End Of Academic Year</u> <u>2019/20</u> 83.4%		<u>2019/20</u> End of Academic Year (31/07/20) 83.0% <u>2018/19</u> End of Academic Year (31/07/19) 84.5%	The end of the academic year 2020/21 experienced a decline compared to 2019/20 as a result of the impact of pandemic, particularly due learners that took part in online learning in 2019/20, returning to work. However for 2021/22, the service at approximately half way through the academic year are achieving currently to date 75.4%, this is promising for an increase at the end of this academic year compared to 2020/21.		
3.30	Proportion of Education, Health & Care plans placed in independent/non-maintained out of authority specialist settings (i.e. non-maintained special school & independent special school) <u>2021/22</u> 4.3% <u>2020/21</u> 4.2% <u>2019/20</u> 4.6%		<u>2017/18</u> 4.0% <u>2018/19</u> 4.6% <u>2019/20</u> 5.0%	There is a slightly increasing trend in children being placed in Out of Authority independent or non-maintained special school, increasing by 97% between 2016/17 (76) and 2020/21 (150). However the rate of increase has slowed, in 2020/21 the rate of EHC plans placed in independent or non-maintained special schools was 4.2%, in 2021/22 it was 4.3%.		
3.31	Under 18 conceptions (annual) <u>2019</u> 12.5 per 1,000		England = 16.7 per 1,000 CIPFA: 10.7 to 17.4 per 1,000	The under 18 conception rates in North Yorkshire have been significantly lower than England from 1998 to 2019. The number has reduced from 366 in 1998 to 96 in 2017, but increased slightly to 121 conceptions in 2019. North Yorkshire has the 6 <sup>th</sup> lowest rate amongst 16 similar areas (one area with no data). <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips.</b>	n/a	

Best start to life - Primary indicators table						C B A	
Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:		
					Quarter	Year	
3.32	Face-to-face new birth visits undertaken within 14 days by a health visitor (%)	2020/21 91.1%	England = 88.0% CIPFA: 34.7% to 94.3%	The percentage of face-to-face new birth visits undertaken within 14 days by a health visitor in North Yorkshire is significantly better compared to England. It is the 5 <sup>th</sup> highest among 16 similar areas (one area with no data).  <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	Face-to-face new birth visits undertaken within 14 days by a health visitor (%)		
3.33	Eligible infants that receive a 12 month review by 15 months of age (%)	2020/21 96.0%	England = 76.1%* CIPFA: 32.7% to 99.6%  *Annual figure includes constituent area(s) with annual figure scaled up data from three quarters' data	The percentage of infants that receive a 12-month review by 15 months of age in North Yorkshire is significantly better compared to England; although it had decreased by 2.4% compared to 2019/20. It is the 3 <sup>rd</sup> highest among 16 similar areas.  <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	- n/a		
3.34	Eligible children receiving a 2-2.5 year review by the time they were 2.5 years (%)	2020/21 90.6%	England = 71.5%* CIPFA: 36.9% to 95.4%  *Annual figure includes constituent area(s) with annual figure scaled up data from three quarters' data	The percentage of children who received a 2-2½ year review by the time they turned 2½ years old in North Yorkshire is significantly better compared to the England average. It is the 2 <sup>nd</sup> highest among 16 similar areas (one area with no data).  <b>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</b>	- n/a	N/A – value was not published for 2019/20 due to data quality reasons.	
3.35	Reception aged children completing a check (%)	2020/21 6.9%  2018/19 <b>Q4 57.3%</b>  2017/18 Q4 66.2%	Local measure - no benchmarking data available	Due to Covid the national NCMP team requested local authority to carry out measurements of reception children in 10% of schools. 413 schools were measured between Sept 20 and July 21.  2017/18 data showed 66.2% for same quarter last year, so a little lower. Cumulative towards an annual target of 85%, so just below track.  <b>This is under review as part of re-commissioning.</b>	n/a		
3.36	Year 6 children completing a check (%)	2020/21 6.8%  2018/19 <b>Q4 30.5%</b>  2017/18 Q4 30%	Local measure - no benchmarking data available	Due to Covid the national NCMP team requested local authority to carry out measurements of year 6 children in 10% of schools. 420 schools were measured between Sept 20 and July 21.  2017/18 data showed 30.0% for same quarter last year so broadly similar. Cumulative towards an annual target of 85%, so below track.  <b>This is under review as part of re-commissioning.</b>	n/a	=	
3.37	Proportion of children aged 2-2.5 years old receiving ASQ-3 as part of the Healthy Child Programme or integrated review	2020/21 98.7%  (5,052 children aged 2-2.5 years old)	2020/21 England: 85.2%* CIPFA: 78.8% to 100%  *Annual figure includes constituent area(s) with annual figure scaled up data from three quarters' data	The proportion of children aged 2-2.5 years old receiving ASQ-3 as part of the Healthy Child Programme in North Yorkshire is significantly higher than the England proportion. It is the highest among 5 similar areas (CSSNBT neighbours of North Yorkshire). It is the 4 <sup>th</sup> highest among 16 similar areas (three areas with no data published).	n/a		
3.38	% of Care Leavers (aged 19, 20 or 21) that the local authority is 'in-touch' with	2021/22 Q2 97.7% Q3 100% Q4 96.6%	2019/20 Q1 98.2% Q2 97% Q3 97% Q4 97.5%  2020/21 Q1 98.1% Q2 98.3% Q3 96.6% Q4 99.4%	Performance for Care Leavers in-touch with the local authority is remaining consistently strong, albeit slightly decreasing this quarter to 96.6% from 100% last Quarter. Whilst it does fluctuate from one Quarter to the next, it is considerably stronger than the latest national figure of 93% (based on the 7% not in-touch).			
3.39	% of Care Leavers (aged 19, 20 or 21) in suitable accommodation	2021/22 Q1 96.8% Q2 95.9% Q3 92.3% Q4 92.1%	2018/19 Q1 92.7% Q2 91.7% Q3 91.4% Q4 91.5%  2020/21 Q1 94.2% Q2 95.8% Q3 96.1% Q4 95.7%	We continue to perform strongly compared to the latest national average (84%) and the latest statistical neighbour average (83.5%). Q4 has remained stable compared to Quarter 3 the strong performance continuing in 2021/22.	=	=	

Best start to life - Primary indicators table						
Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
					Quarter	Year
3.40	The percentage of parents/carers who strongly agree/agree that the Education, Health & Care Plan identifies realistic and positive outcomes for their child.  End Q4 2021/22: 83.5% End Q4 2020/21: 85%		End Q4 2019/20: 85.4%	Based on the online survey undertaken by parents/carers and children as part of the annual review of EHC plans or the production of a new EHC plan.	==	==
3.41	The percentage of parents/carers who strongly agree/agree that the Education, Health & Care Plan identifies the right support to achieve the outcomes.  End Q4 2021/22: 80.7% End Q4 2020/21: 83%		End Q4 2019/20: 81.5%	Based on the online survey undertaken by parents/carers and children as part of the annual review of EHC plans or the production of a new EHC plan.	==	
3.42	% of respondents who we either satisfied or very satisfied with the involvement from the Children & Families Service  2020/21: Q1: 92.6% Q3: 94% 2021/22: 98% Q3: 96% Q4: 96.1%		2018/19: Q4 95.3% Q3 98.6% Q2 96.7% Q1 96% End Q1 2019/20: 96.9% Q2: 96%	Overall, service user feedback is positive. We consistently see more than 90% of service users completing family feedback responding that they are either satisfied or very satisfied with the service that they receive.		==

## Innovative and Forward Thinking Council - Primary indicators table



Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
					Quarter	Year
4.0	Percentage of customer service requests received online  Q4 2021/22 38.8% of customer transactions (14,839 out of 38,247 customer requests)		Target of 70% by 2020	<div style="text-align: center;"> <h3>Digital service requests</h3> <p>■ % service request online</p> </div> <p>The percentage of service requests on line has decreased this quarter..</p> <p>Across 2021/22 41% of requests were online compared to 39% across 2020/21.</p> <p>There continues to be significant demand for social care (adult and children's) which lacks online services. There was also a fall in the requests for death notifications appointments made online likely to in part due to the reopening of declarations in person and end of telephone registrations.</p> <p>As the percentage has dropped from last quarter and the same period last year, the indicator is RAG rated amber.</p>	✗	✓
4.1	Staff absence (sickness) rate  Q4 2.19 days lost per FTE (NYCC only – excluding schools).  Q4 2.65 days lost per FTE (full workforce)		LGA data only available for first three quarters of 2021/22, as follows:  English councils – 8.3 days per FTE.  All councils – 8.5 days per FTE.  Full year outturn for LG Councils predicted at 11.5 to 12 days per FTE.	<p>Excluding schools, the Q4 figure is down on Q3 21/22 (2.36), however is up from Q4 20/21 (1.68).</p> <p>The Q4 full workforce figure is down slightly on last quarter (2.67) and is up from Q4 20/21 (1.66).</p> <p>There has been a slight decrease in sickness absence across all services within Q4, although it is still notably higher than for Q4 in 20/21. The main absence reasons, are the same as they were in Q3 21/22. They include Covid, Stress/depression, anxiety and related, infections notably chest and respiratory, and musculo-skeletal problems.</p> <p>Full year absence excluding schools is 8.35 lost per FTE, which is higher than the full year for 2020/21 (6.46).</p> <p>Full year absence for the full workforce is 8.72 days lost per FTE, which is higher than the full year of 2020/21 (5.73).</p>	✓	✗
4.2	Staff turnover rates  Q4 Leavers – NYCC staff only (excluding schools) 286 (4.00%).		LGA data only available for first three quarters of 2021/22, as follows:  Full year turnover outturn for LA councils predicted at 14%.	<p>This figure has increased from Q3 21/22 (261, 3.70%), and is also an increase on Q4 20/21 (174, 2.39%). Involuntary leavers have almost halved from 28 in Q3 21/21 to 15 in Q4 21/22.</p> <p>Full year out turn of 15.96%, which is higher than in previous years. This reflects changes in workforce movement, which is seen nationally across all sectors and is evidence of an increasingly competitive labour market.</p> <p>Although RAG rated red as turnover has increased, it should be noted this is part of a national trend.</p>	=	✗
4.3	Spend on agency staff  Q4 - £956,147 (full workforce)  Q3 - (excluding IR35) £809,144		Average annual spend pre-IR35 across comparable authorities was £3m.	<p>Total spend increased this quarter, compared to Q3 21/22 (£578,121) and is triple the spend for Q4 20/21 (£365,385). (RAG rated red)</p> <p>Spend excluding IR35 doubled this quarter to £809,144 compared to Q3 21/22 (£442,527). It also increased significantly on Q4 20/21 (£219,474).</p> <p>There has been increased spend on care workers, in order to cover the increase in staff shortages at a variety of locations across the county. The increase in spend for CYPS is for resource workers and completion of Educational Psychology assessments via agent services.</p> <p>Full year total spend is £2,315,069, which is a significant increase on the full year for 20-21 (£716,389).</p> <p>The full year total spend increase is reflective of the difficulty in filling vacancies as well as workforce shortages due to the ongoing impact of Covid isolation and illness.</p>	✗	✗

## Innovative and Forward Thinking Council - Primary indicators table



Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
					Quarter	Year
4.4 Spend against apprenticeship levy	<b>Q4 2021/22 Levy Spend</b> Core Council – £116,320 Community & VC Schools - £57,628 <b>Total - £173,948</b>		<b>Levy Spend April 17 – Dec 21</b> Core Council – £2,108,205 Community & VC Schools - £468,458 <b>Total - £2,576,663</b>	<p>Cumulative Apprenticeship Levy Spend</p>		
4.5 Transferred Levy Funds	<b>Q4 2021/22 Transferred Levy Funds</b> <b>Total - £52,513</b>		<b>Transferred Levy Funds Dec 19 – Sep 21</b> <b>Total - £464,350</b>	<p>Transferred Levy Funds</p>		
4.6 Age range of Apprenticeship starts since April 2017				<p>Age Range of Apprenticeship starts since April 2017</p>		




## Innovative and Forward Thinking Council - Primary indicators table



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4.7 Corporate Resources Mileage	<p><b>21/22 Q4:</b> 1,265,260 miles Cost £502,988</p> <p><b>21/22 Q3:</b> 1,391,936 miles Cost £570,395</p> <p><b>21/22 Q2:</b> 1,191,904 miles Cost £486,326</p> <p><b>21/22 Q1:</b> 1,112,460 £451,237</p>		No benchmarking other than our own trend data available	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Miles</th> <th>Cost</th> <th>Employees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q1 17/18</td><td>2,541,707</td><td>£1,027,693</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 17/18</td><td>2,406,659</td><td>£994,482</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 17/18</td><td>2,514,655</td><td>£1,117,499</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 17/18</td><td>2,433,503</td><td>£928,170</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Q1 18/19</td><td>2,520,132</td><td>£995,486</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 18/19</td><td>2,223,486</td><td>£959,814</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 18/19</td><td>2,409,100</td><td>£1,039,678</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 18/19</td><td>2,332,550</td><td>£891,534</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Q1 19/20</td><td>2,269,830</td><td>£920,543</td><td>3,299</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 19/20</td><td>2,184,163</td><td>£895,888</td><td>3,353</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 19/20</td><td>2,419,818</td><td>£991,881</td><td>3,217</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 19/20</td><td>2,204,811</td><td>£905,005</td><td>3,250</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1 20/21</td><td>933,057</td><td>£375,505</td><td>2,448</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 20/21</td><td>774,666</td><td>£311,094</td><td>1,414</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 20/21</td><td>986,602</td><td>£401,402</td><td>1,906</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 20/21</td><td>812,412</td><td>£329,913</td><td>1,790</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1 21/22</td><td>1,112,460</td><td>£451,237</td><td>2,014</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 21/22</td><td>1,191,904</td><td>£486,326</td><td>2,129</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 21/22</td><td>1,391,936</td><td>£570,395</td><td>2,350</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 21/22</td><td>1,265,260</td><td>£502,988</td><td>2,233</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Although the mileage figure is higher than last year, it is still very low compared to previous years due to limited travel during the pandemic and as such the RAG rating is green.</p>	Quarter	Miles	Cost	Employees	Q1 17/18	2,541,707	£1,027,693		Q2 17/18	2,406,659	£994,482		Q3 17/18	2,514,655	£1,117,499		Q4 17/18	2,433,503	£928,170		Q1 18/19	2,520,132	£995,486		Q2 18/19	2,223,486	£959,814		Q3 18/19	2,409,100	£1,039,678		Q4 18/19	2,332,550	£891,534		Q1 19/20	2,269,830	£920,543	3,299	Q2 19/20	2,184,163	£895,888	3,353	Q3 19/20	2,419,818	£991,881	3,217	Q4 19/20	2,204,811	£905,005	3,250	Q1 20/21	933,057	£375,505	2,448	Q2 20/21	774,666	£311,094	1,414	Q3 20/21	986,602	£401,402	1,906	Q4 20/21	812,412	£329,913	1,790	Q1 21/22	1,112,460	£451,237	2,014	Q2 21/22	1,191,904	£486,326	2,129	Q3 21/22	1,391,936	£570,395	2,350	Q4 21/22	1,265,260	£502,988	2,233	✓	✗
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4.8 Corporate Resources Printing	<p><b>21/22 Q4</b> 1,961,994 sheets £15,508</p> <p><b>21/22 Q3:</b> 1,936,282 sheets £14,684</p> <p><b>21/22 Q2:</b> 1,866,604 Sheets £14,292</p> <p><b>21/22 Q1:</b> 1,861,548 £13,268</p>		No benchmarking other than our own trend data available	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Cost</th> <th>Volume</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q1 19/20</td><td>£18,496</td><td>3,278,428</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 19/20</td><td>£17,593</td><td>3,817,570</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 19/20</td><td>£19,839</td><td>3,984,775</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 19/20</td><td>£16,699</td><td>3,441,240</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1 20/21</td><td>£8,515</td><td>1,525,345</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 20/21</td><td>£9,962</td><td>1,640,373</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 20/21</td><td>£12,304</td><td>1,801,526</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 20/21</td><td>£10,036</td><td>1,462,305</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1 21/22</td><td>£13,268</td><td>1,861,548</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 21/22</td><td>£14,292</td><td>1,886,604</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 21/22</td><td>£14,684</td><td>1,936,282</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 21/22</td><td>£15,508</td><td>1,961,994</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Although the level and cost of printing is going up, it is still significantly lower than the pre-Covid period, and therefore as it is being compared to a very low baseline it is RAG rated amber rather than red.</p>	Quarter	Cost	Volume	Q1 19/20	£18,496	3,278,428	Q2 19/20	£17,593	3,817,570	Q3 19/20	£19,839	3,984,775	Q4 19/20	£16,699	3,441,240	Q1 20/21	£8,515	1,525,345	Q2 20/21	£9,962	1,640,373	Q3 20/21	£12,304	1,801,526	Q4 20/21	£10,036	1,462,305	Q1 21/22	£13,268	1,861,548	Q2 21/22	£14,292	1,886,604	Q3 21/22	£14,684	1,936,282	Q4 21/22	£15,508	1,961,994	✗	✗																																													
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4.9 Procurement: % of total Council spend with local suppliers	Q4 52.2%		Against an annual target of 49%	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>% of Spend</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q1 20/21</td><td>48%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 20/21</td><td>52.15%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 20/21</td><td>51%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 20/21</td><td>49%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1 21/22</td><td>50.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 21/22</td><td>50.56%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 21/22</td><td>52.24%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 21/22</td><td>52.20%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Above target so RAG rated green.</p>	Quarter	% of Spend	Q1 20/21	48%	Q2 20/21	52.15%	Q3 20/21	51%	Q4 20/21	49%	Q1 21/22	50.1%	Q2 21/22	50.56%	Q3 21/22	52.24%	Q4 21/22	52.20%	=	✓																																																																		
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4.10 Procurement: % of total Council spend with SME suppliers	Q4 52.54%		Against an annual target of 52%	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>% of Spend</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q1 20/21</td><td>56%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 20/21</td><td>51.61%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 20/21</td><td>55%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 20/21</td><td>53%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1 21/22</td><td>45%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 21/22</td><td>56.83%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 21/22</td><td>50.82%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 21/22</td><td>52.54%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Above target so RAG rated green.</p>	Quarter	% of Spend	Q1 20/21	56%	Q2 20/21	51.61%	Q3 20/21	55%	Q4 20/21	53%	Q1 21/22	45%	Q2 21/22	56.83%	Q3 21/22	50.82%	Q4 21/22	52.54%	✓	=																																																																		
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## Innovative and Forward Thinking Council - Primary indicators table


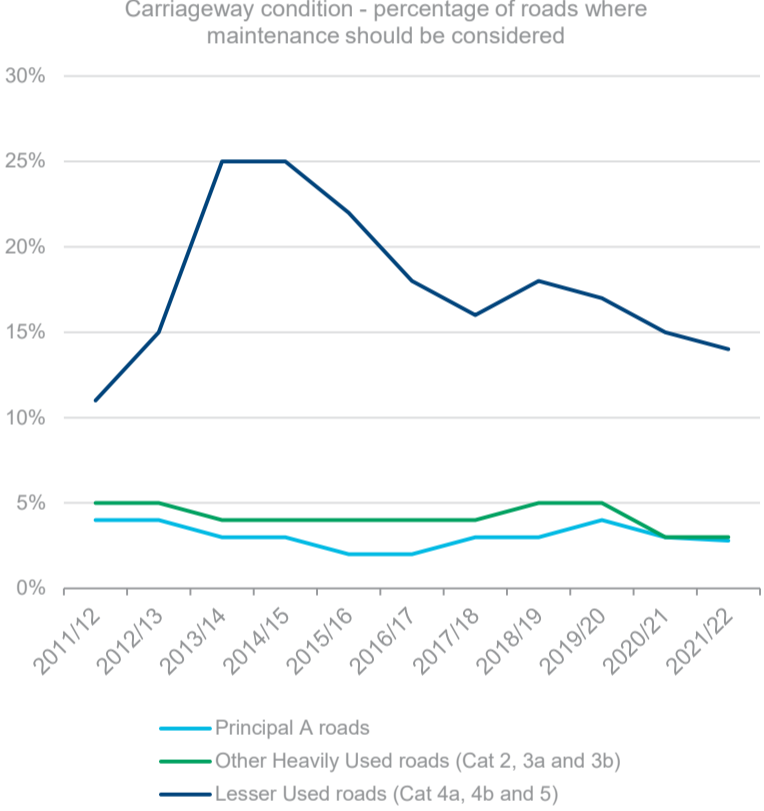

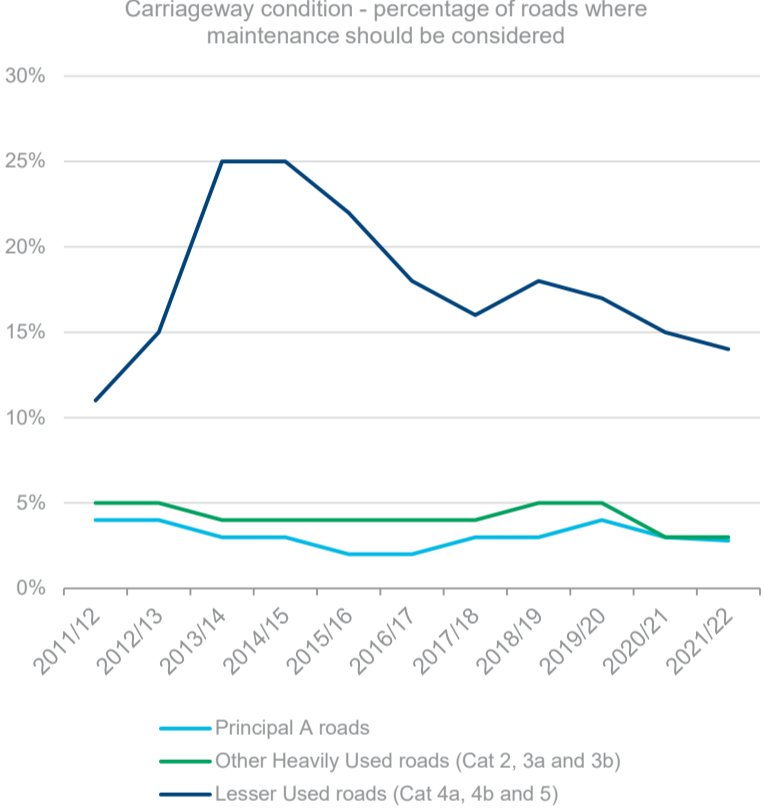


Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:																			
						Quarter	Year																		
4.11	Procurement: % of total Council spend with the voluntary and community sector	Q4 3.4%		Against an annual target of 9%	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>% of Spend</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q1 20/21</td><td>2.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 20/21</td><td>2.96%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 20/21</td><td>2.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 20/21</td><td>3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1 21/22</td><td>3%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 21/22</td><td>2.75%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 21/22</td><td>3.81%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 21/22</td><td>3.4%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Below target so RAG rated red</p>	Quarter	% of Spend	Q1 20/21	2.6%	Q2 20/21	2.96%	Q3 20/21	2.8%	Q4 20/21	3%	Q1 21/22	3%	Q2 21/22	2.75%	Q3 21/22	3.81%	Q4 21/22	3.4%		
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4.12	% of customers rated the procurement service they received as 'fully meets expectation' or above	Q4 NA		No benchmarking data available	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>% of Customers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q1 20/21</td><td>88%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 20/21</td><td>100%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 20/21</td><td>100%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 20/21</td><td>100%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1 21/22</td><td>100%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 21/22</td><td>100%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 21/22</td><td>100%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 21/22</td><td>NA</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Performance remaining at 100% so RAG rated green.</p>	Quarter	% of Customers	Q1 20/21	88%	Q2 20/21	100%	Q3 20/21	100%	Q4 20/21	100%	Q1 21/22	100%	Q2 21/22	100%	Q3 21/22	100%	Q4 21/22	NA	NA	
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## Growth - Primary indicators table

Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:																						
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5.0 Total employee jobs in North Yorkshire  Source: NOMIS Area Profile: total jobs – FT+PT. (Excludes self-employed, HM Forces and farm based agriculture.)	265,000 (2015) 270,000 (2016) 270,000 (2017) 265,000 (2018) 266,000 (2019) 255,000 (2020)	County wide economic indicators	Using job density (all jobs per resident aged 16-64) as a comparator.  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>NY</th> <th>Y&amp;H</th> <th>GB</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>0.85</td> <td>0.73</td> <td>0.78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>0.95</td> <td>0.81</td> <td>0.86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>0.96</td> <td>0.81</td> <td>0.86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>0.94</td> <td>0.81</td> <td>0.87</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 2020 Job Density data not yet available		NY	Y&H	GB	2021	0.85	0.73	0.78	2017	0.95	0.81	0.86	2018	0.96	0.81	0.86	2019	0.94	0.81	0.87	2020 Data released in Q3:  Data for 2020 shows a decrease in the total number of employees in North Yorkshire, decreasing from 266,000 full and part time jobs in 2019 to 255,000 in 2020. (-11,000). This will be due to the Coronavirus Pandemic and its impact on employment.		NA	
	NY	Y&H	GB																								
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5.1 Gross Value Added per head of population.  Source: ONS Regional GVA dataset (tables 2,3)	£20,930 (2014) £21,352 (2015) £21,958 (2016) £23,403 (2017) £23,404 (2018) £24,361 (2019 Provisional)	County wide economic indicators	NY in top quartile for Y&H unitary councils and counties Y&H £22,559 in 2018 (provisional) England £29,356 in 2018 (provisional) UK £28,729 in 2018 (provisional)	Updated in Q1 no update in Q4		NA																					

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5.2	<p>Housing affordability: Ratio of median house price to median gross annual (where available) residence-based earnings</p> <p>Source: ONS ratio of median house price median gross residents-based earnings. Table 1c, 3c, 5c</p>	8.30	<p>County wide economic indicators</p> <p>In 2021 the median house price in North Yorkshire was £249,000, compared to £285,000 for England.</p> <p>The range for house prices in NY is £182,500 in Scarborough to £315,000 in Harrogate.</p> <p>The median wages in 2021 were £29,991 in NY compared to £31,490 for England.</p> <p>The range for earning in NY varies from £26,069 in Ryedale to £33,062 in Selby.</p> <p>Based on the above figures, Scarborough remains the most affordably area in North Yorkshire to buy a house, whilst Harrogate remains the least affordable.</p>	<p>Data for 2021 released in Q4.</p> <p>Affordability ratios are calculated by dividing house prices by gross annual earnings, based on the median quartiles of both house prices and earnings. A higher figure means the housing is less affordable in that area. For example, a figure of 9 means a resident would 9 x their annual salary to buy a house in that area, (based on median salary and median house prices).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="6">Resident in area</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Craven</td> <td>8.16</td> <td>8.20</td> <td>7.81</td> <td>8.45</td> <td>8.78</td> <td>8.85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hambleton</td> <td>7.92</td> <td>8.64</td> <td>8.10</td> <td>8.15</td> <td>7.85</td> <td>9.49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Harrogate</td> <td>8.86</td> <td>8.83</td> <td>8.84</td> <td>8.19</td> <td>9.18</td> <td>9.61</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Richmondshire</td> <td>6.64</td> <td>7.74</td> <td>7.30</td> <td>6.76</td> <td>7.99</td> <td>9.42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ryedale</td> <td>8.93</td> <td>9.48</td> <td>9.13</td> <td>8.40</td> <td>8.92</td> <td>9.51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scarborough</td> <td>5.85</td> <td>6.07</td> <td>6.30</td> <td>6.19</td> <td>6.16</td> <td>6.42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selby</td> <td>6.23</td> <td>6.42</td> <td>6.47</td> <td>6.37</td> <td>6.16</td> <td>6.74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Yorkshire</td> <td>7.32</td> <td>7.71</td> <td>7.64</td> <td>7.22</td> <td>7.57</td> <td>8.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yorks &amp; Humber</td> <td>5.78</td> <td>5.90</td> <td>5.95</td> <td>5.91</td> <td>5.90</td> <td>6.37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>England</td> <td>7.72</td> <td>7.91</td> <td>8.04</td> <td>7.88</td> <td>7.87</td> <td>9.05</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The authority continues to work together with District and Borough Councils to encourage affordable housing.</p>		Resident in area						2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Craven	8.16	8.20	7.81	8.45	8.78	8.85	Hambleton	7.92	8.64	8.10	8.15	7.85	9.49	Harrogate	8.86	8.83	8.84	8.19	9.18	9.61	Richmondshire	6.64	7.74	7.30	6.76	7.99	9.42	Ryedale	8.93	9.48	9.13	8.40	8.92	9.51	Scarborough	5.85	6.07	6.30	6.19	6.16	6.42	Selby	6.23	6.42	6.47	6.37	6.16	6.74	North Yorkshire	7.32	7.71	7.64	7.22	7.57	8.30	Yorks & Humber	5.78	5.90	5.95	5.91	5.90	6.37	England	7.72	7.91	8.04	7.88	7.87	9.05	NA	
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5.3	<p>Number of housing completions.</p> <p>Source: DCLG Table 253, ONS Table 406</p>	<p>910 (13/14)</p> <p>1,330 (14/15)</p> <p>1,530 (15/16)</p> <p>2,040 (16/17)</p> <p>2,370 (17/18)</p> <p>2,240 (18/19)</p> <p>2,740 (19/20)</p> <p>2,580 (20/21)</p>	<p>County wide economic indicators</p> <p>Completions per 1000 households.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>NY</th> <th>Eng.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>3.49</td> <td>4.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>5.09</td> <td>5.48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>5.83</td> <td>6.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>6.94</td> <td>6.39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>7.85</td> <td>6.85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>9.54</td> <td>6.97</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>This dataset was discontinued in 2018</p>		NY	Eng.	2013/14	3.49	4.99	2014/15	5.09	5.48	2015/16	5.83	6.08	2016/17	6.94	6.39	2017/18	7.85	6.85	2018/19	9.54	6.97	<p>Data released in Q1 no update in Q4</p> <p>Dwellings Completed</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North Yorkshire</td> <td>2,040</td> <td>2,370</td> <td>2,240</td> <td>2,740</td> <td>2,580</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Craven</td> <td>90</td> <td>30</td> <td>140</td> <td>230</td> <td>240</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hambleton</td> <td>410</td> <td>330</td> <td>380</td> <td>500</td> <td>470</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Harrogate</td> <td>180</td> <td>370</td> <td>480</td> <td>770</td> <td>830</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Richmondshire</td> <td>150</td> <td>250</td> <td>140</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ryedale</td> <td>160</td> <td>160</td> <td>190</td> <td>280</td> <td>270</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scarborough</td> <td>330</td> <td>450</td> <td>270</td> <td>290</td> <td>300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selby</td> <td>720</td> <td>780</td> <td>640</td> <td>650</td> <td>460</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	North Yorkshire	2,040	2,370	2,240	2,740	2,580	Craven	90	30	140	230	240	Hambleton	410	330	380	500	470	Harrogate	180	370	480	770	830	Richmondshire	150	250	140	20	20	Ryedale	160	160	190	280	270	Scarborough	330	450	270	290	300	Selby	720	780	640	650	460	NA									
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5.4	<p>The number of North Yorkshire Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that are within the 20% most deprived nationally.</p>	<p>2010 - 18 LSOAs</p> <p>2015 - 23 LSOAs</p> <p>2019 - 24 LSOAs</p>	<p>County wide economic indicators</p> <p>NY ranked 127th least deprived out of 151 upper tier LAs. Ranked 125th least deprived in 2015.</p> <p>Craven ranked 28th and Ryedale 30th out of 317 lower tier LAs for the 'Living Environment' domain. 143 NY LSOAs in worst 20% in England for the 'Indoor' part of this indicator: housing in poor condition and without central heating. This is the third consecutive increase - from 86 LSOAs in 2010 and 134 in 2015.</p> <p>153 out of 373 NY LSOAs in worst 20% in England for the 'Geographical Barriers to Services': road distance to shops, GPs, etc.</p>	<p>Deprivation data has not been updated since 2019</p> <p>Pockets of deprivation across NY. One LSOA (covering part of Eastfield ward in Scarborough) is within the most deprived 1% in England, but this is an improvement from three LSOAs in 2015.</p> <p>24 NY LSOAs now fall within the most deprived 20% in England, an increase from 23 in 2015. 20 of them are in Scarborough town. The two most deprived in the county are in Skipton South ward.</p> <p>The number in the second most deprived quintile (worst 20% - 40%) has remained stable at 34 in both 2015 and 2019.</p> <p>For 'Geographical Barriers to Services' the LSOA which covers the Dales ward to the north of Kirkbymoorside is the 2nd most deprived LSOA in England.</p> <p>Changes in rank indicate changes in deprivation relative to other parts of England but not necessarily absolute changes in deprivation.</p>	NA																																																																																				
5.5	<p>Highways Maintenance Efficiency Programme – annual rating.</p>	<p>Level 3 achieved in Feb 2022</p> <p>The council has been the highest banding (level 3) now since 2017</p>	<p>DfT no longer publish data on the performance of other authorities</p>	<p>22 out of 22 questions attained level 3 in the 2022/23 funding self-assessment ensuring 100% of the incentive funding available which is close to £5m.</p> <p>This has remained at the same maximum level as last year and is therefore RAG rated green.</p>	NA																																																																																				

## Growth - Primary indicators table

Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
					Quarter	Year
5.6	National Highways and Transportation survey: KBI23 - Satisfaction with the condition of highways 33.4 (2016 – 3rd quartile) 36.7 (2017 – 2nd quartile) 30 (2018 – 2nd quartile) 34 (2019 – 2nd quartile) 36 (2020 – 2nd quartile) <b>32 (2021 – 2nd Quartile)</b>		The score of 32 places us 9 <sup>th</sup> out of the 32 similar county council and large unitary authorities.	<p><b>Updated in Q3</b></p> <p>The 2021 survey was disappointing for highways authorities in the public satisfaction survey across the whole country. The majority of figures suffered a drop in satisfaction levels. This means that although we saw a 4 point drop we retained a 2<sup>nd</sup> quartile status and dropped one place against a group of similar county council and large unitary authorities (although there were 32 included this year and 29 last year.) Our drop of 4 points in this measure was better than the average of our peer group (a 5.1 drop) and slightly better than average overall (4.4 drop).</p> <p>There are a number of reasons that might explain this drop.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 2021/22 base financial settlement we received from DfT had a cut of around £7m from the previous year. This reduces the number of capital works schemes that can be completed which impacts on road condition. Taking this level of cuts across the whole country would explain the universal lower scores.</li> <li>The survey forms are mostly completed on July when there was still uncertainty about the release of lockdown – eventually on 19<sup>th</sup> July. This might have some effect on people’s opinions.</li> <li>Negative opinions on social media may play a part. A simple “the roads are awful” post can snowball to become the default position for most people. The motoring groups can also fuel this with sensational headlines.</li> </ul>	N/A	
5.7	% Principal A roads where maintenance should be considered (NI 130-1) 3% (2016/18 survey) 3% (2017/19 survey) 4% (2018/20 survey) 3% (2020/21 survey) 2.8% (2021/22 survey)		This is a national indicator (NI130-1). The comparable data below is based on the results from 30 other county councils and large unitary authorities  The 2020/21 average was 3.8% and we sit in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> quartile.	<p>Carriageway condition - percentage of roads where maintenance should be considered</p> 	N/A	
5.8	% Non-principal B and C roads where maintenance should be considered (NI 130-2) 5% (2016/18 survey) 5% (2017/19 survey) 5% (2018/20 survey) 3% (2020/21 survey) 3% (2021/22 survey)		This is a national indicator (NI130-1). The comparable data below is based on the results from 30 other county councils and large unitary authorities  The 2020/21 average was 6% and we sit in the 1 <sup>st</sup> quartile.		N/A	
5.9	Road condition – % of lesser used roads where maintenance should be considered. (Cat 4 and 5 roads.) 16% (20116/18/ survey) 18% (2017/19 survey) 17% (2018/20 survey) 15% (2020/21 survey) 14% (2021/22 survey)		Local indicator and not directly comparable. However, for unclassified roads in 2018/19 (RDC0130), the overall figure for England is 16%.		N/A	

Growth - Primary indicators table							Improvement since last:	
Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:			
					Quarter	Year		
5.10	KSI – number of people killed and seriously injured on roads (NY only, calendar years)	448 (2012-2016 avg) 431 (2014) 429 (2015) 431 (2016) 412 (2017) 361 (2018) 335 (2019) 247 (2020) 266 (2021)	Green	Data from Public Health England for KSI during the period 2016-2018 places NY at 65.9 KSI per 100,000 population, against a Y&H figure of 49.1, and an England figure of 42.6.  All road safety data is measured using a calendar year.	Updated in Q4  Nationally there are no targets for Road Safety; therefore the York and North Yorkshire Road Safety Partnership monitors against a 5 year baseline average.  The 2021 figures for KSI are slightly up on the previous year however as lockdown eased there were higher levels of traffic across the county compared with 2020. The indicator is RAG rated green as the figure is still well below the average for the previous decade.	N/A		
5.11	Trading Standards: % of high risk inspections undertaken	21/22 Q4 79% 21/22 Q3 45% 21/22 Q2 25% 21/22 Q1 6.4% 20/21 Q4 17% 20/21 Q3 12% 20/21 Q2 9% 20/21 Q1 0%	Yellow	Local measure – no comparative data available  20/21 17% 19/20 78% 18/19 99% 17/18 96% 16/17 84%	The high risk inspection profile is as follows:  Q1 - 15% Q2 - 35% Q3 - 70% Q4 - 100%  This figure is down in comparison to the inspection programme profile. This is in part due to the Covid 19 restrictions in Q1 and the prioritisation of the Avian Influenza response in Q3/4.  Although it is up on Q4 last year, it is still below profile and therefore RAG rated amber.	N/A  Cumulative Figure		
5.12	County matter' planning applications determined within 13/16 week timescales or within agreed extension of time (EoT). 2-year rolling measure	Q4 90.6% Q3 90.5% Q2 89.7% Q1 90% Q4 89.5% Q3 100% Q2 93% Q1 89.7%	Green	England average figure for the 2 year rolling measure up to 06/20* is 91.6%  (Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Table P151b.  NB: 3 month time lag on national data*	RAG rated against statutory target of 60%. This is the statutory measure which includes allowance of an extension of time.  Special measures threshold is 60%  This indicator relates to a requirement under section 62A of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 that LPAs making 60% or fewer of decisions on time, are at risk of being designated by Central Government as being subject to "Special Measures" in order to improve their performance. Our figure means that we are currently not at risk and as performance is improving, is RAG rated green.  Equates to 39 out of 43 applications between 1.4.20 to 31.3.22			
5.13	Public Rights of Way (PRoW) Network condition: % of network passable	2021/22 Q4 89.62% 2021/22 Q3 89.53% 2021/22 Q2 89.6% 2021/22 Q1 89.91% 20/21 Q4 90.19% 20/21 Q3 90.27% 20/21 Q2 89.95% 20/21 Q1 89.93%	Yellow	Local measure – no comparable data available.	<p>The percentage of the PROW network that is passable remains essentially stable. The Q4 figure represents a small improvement compared to the previous quarter, though marginally lower (0.57%) than at Quarter 4 last year. The number of new reports remains high and the team is still to some extent dealing with the consequences of Covid19 and therefore maintaining this position is a positive result.</p> <p>As performance is slightly below the 2020/21 level, the indicator has been RAG rated amber.</p>			

## Growth - Primary indicators table

Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:																					
					Quarter	Year																				
5.14 The percentage of young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) in academic year 12 and year 13	2020/21 1.1% 2019/20 1.0%		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>NY</th> <th>Y&amp;H</th> <th>Eng'</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>1.4%</td> <td>3.1%</td> <td>2.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>1.0%</td> <td>2.9%</td> <td>2.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>1.0%</td> <td>2.9%</td> <td>2.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>1.1%</td> <td>3.0%</td> <td>2.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		NY	Y&H	Eng'	2018	1.4%	3.1%	2.7%	2019	1.0%	2.9%	2.6%	2020	1.0%	2.9%	2.7%	2021	1.1%	3.0%	2.8%	<p><b>Updated in Q2 each year</b></p> <p>The percentage of young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) in academic year 12 and year 13 in North Yorkshire is still well below the national and regional figures although it has increased slightly since last year in line with both national and regional figures.</p> <p>Although the NY figure is higher (worse) than the previous year it is still good performance and hence RAG rated green.</p>	NA	
	NY	Y&H	Eng'																							
2018	1.4%	3.1%	2.7%																							
2019	1.0%	2.9%	2.6%																							
2020	1.0%	2.9%	2.7%																							
2021	1.1%	3.0%	2.8%																							
5.15 Number of employers signed up to healthy workplace initiatives.	18		Internal dataset, no comparators available.	<p>Although the number of organisations signed up to the North Yorkshire Workplace Wellbeing Award (WWA) is up on last quarter and this time last year, it is still RAG rated as amber as the scheme has been severely affected by the pandemic and is only just starting to gain momentum again.</p> <p>Since the last report 2 new organisations have signed up to the Award, making a total of 18 organisations (8 businesses, 8 schools plus 2 Academies) being supported to achieve the Award. Two organisations are nearing completion of their bronze level award and are preparing to submit their evidence.</p>																						
5.16 % waste arising to landfill (former NI193)	Q3 21/22 2.4% 0.2% Q2 21/22 11.6% Q1 21/22 0.3% Q4 20/21 16.3% Q3 20/21 10.9% Q2 20/21 9.4% Q1 20/21		Internal dataset, no comparators available.	<p><b>Reported one quarter in arrears:</b></p> <p>During Q3 2.4% of waste was sent to landfill. Although this is slightly higher than last quarter (0.2%) it still represents good performance and is therefore RAG rated green. During the quarter AWRP has been performing well and there has been little requirement for waste to be diverted to landfill.</p>	=																					
Residual Household Waste per Household (kg/household)	21/22 Q3 135.82 21/22 Q2 147.36 21/22 Q1 151.64		20/21 148.97 19/20 131.36 18/19 143.07 17/18 138.59 16/17 142.00	<p>During Q3 the weight of residual waste per household fell to 135.82kg from 147.36kg the previous quarter.</p> <p>These are now returning to pre-Covid levels (average for 2019/20 was 131.36kg / household) and therefore RAG rated green.</p> <p><b>Reported one quarter in arrears:</b></p>																						
Percentage of Household waste sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting	21/22 Q3 41.8% 21/22 Q2 48.7% 21/22 Q1 47.0		20/21 43.4% 19/20 47.4% 18/19 43.6% 17/18 44.8% 16/17 46.7%	<p>The long-term trend shown above changes from year to year with changes to district recycling schemes, including the decrease in garden waste following the implementation of charging.</p> <p>The % of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting is largely determined by the Waste Collection Authority (WCA) recycling schemes and as such NYCC have little impact on the increase/decrease in recycling performance. However, the higher the recycling performance, the smaller the proportion which NYCC are required to dispose of, so higher recycling rates is a positive.</p> <p>The quarterly figure will be higher in Q1 and Q2 and decrease for Q3 and Q4 due to the decline in green waste produced.</p> <p>The figure for Q3 is 41.8% which as expected is not as good as last quarter (48.7%) but is better than Q3 the previous year (38.3%)</p> <p>As the quarterly figure shows the expected seasonal decrease in green waste, the overall RAG rating is green.</p> <p><b>Reported one quarter in arrears:</b></p>																						

## Growth - Primary indicators table



Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data				Comments	Improvement since last:	
			£	NY	Y&H	GB		Quarter	Year
5.17 Earnings (Gross weekly pay FT workers) by place of residence (NOMIS LA Profile)	2021 £584.6		£	NY	Y&H	GB	<p><b>Updated in Q3 no update in Q4</b></p> <p>The long-term trend shows gross FT weekly wages continuing to rise in North Yorkshire.</p>	NA	
			2018	529.7	520.4	570.5			
			2019	568.2	540.8	587.5			
			2020	548.4	539.7	587.4			
			2021	584.6	568.5	613.1			

## 2.0 REVENUE BUDGET 2021/22

### 2.1 BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

2.1.1 This section of the report presents details of the revenue outturn for the 2021/22 financial year. The final in-year 2021/22 budget is £400,247k with the net movement since the budget approved by Executive and County Council in February 2021 shown in **Appendix A**.

2.1.2 The overall revenue outturn position for 2021/22 is a net saving of £11,438k (2.9%), against operational budgets. This compares to a forecast net underspend of £7,738k at Q3. Further detail is provided in **section 2.2**.

### 2.2 OPERATIONAL BUDGETS

2.2.1 The table below identifies the operational budgets for each of the Directorates in 2021/22. The final revenue outturn indicates a number of variances, which together produce a net projected underspend of £11,438k.

Directorate	Budget (£k)	Final Outturn (£k)	Variance (£k)	Q3 Projected Outturn Variance (£k)
HAS Gross	180,273	<b>180,268</b>	<b>-5</b>	+36
iBCF funding	-	-	-	-36
<b>HAS Net</b>	<b>180,273</b>	<b>180,268</b>	<b>-5</b>	0
BES Gross	74,844	72,991	-1,853	-
Cont. to capital programme		1,702	1,702	-
<b>BES</b>	<b>74,844</b>	<b>74,047</b>	<b>-798</b>	-3,659
CYPS	80,005	82,527	2,522	+2,502
LA Provision for High Needs	2,500	2,500	0	0
<b>CYPS Net</b>	<b>82,505</b>	<b>85,027</b>	<b>2,522</b>	+2,502
<b>Central Services</b>	<b>69,044</b>	<b>66,750</b>	<b>-2,293</b>	-1,033
<b>Corporate Misc.</b>	<b>7,556</b>	<b>-2,996</b>	<b>-10,566</b>	-5,548
<b>Directorate Totals</b>	<b>414,225</b>	<b>403,096</b>	<b>-11,129</b>	-7,738
Covid19 Grant Funding	-10,860	-11,169	<b>-309</b>	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>403,365</b>	<b>391,927</b>	<b>-11,438</b>	-7,738



*It is also worth noting that a £3.1m transfer from reserves already supports this budget figure.*

In addition to the extra Covid funding included above, the council also received additional income in the form of S31 grant to compensate for a variety of rate reliefs, which has resulted in £5,795k, being transferred directly to Strategic Capacity Unallocated.

- 2.2.2 Since Q3, the forecast underspend has increased by £3.7m. The underlying position is somewhat masked by the significant additional funds provided by government in 2021/22 in response to covid. The bottom line position also masks a significant level of volatility within directorate services but it does mean that the Council is in a better position to face the significant financial challenges in 2022/23 and beyond, particularly in the area of social care, with demand, cost and supply side pressures all presenting major budget challenges as we enter the period of “covid-scarring”.
- 2.2.3 More generally, the significant increase in inflation levels will also present enormous budget challenges in 2022/23 with, for example, the latest estimates of new electricity and gas prices alone anticipated to exceed the budgeted figure by at least £3m. As well as direct costs, higher inflation will feed into increased charges from suppliers and put pressure on wage levels for our own workforce and the wider supply chain. Effective budgetary control will remain critically important in the coming year but this alone is unlikely to be able to stave off unanticipated price increases in delivering the range of council services. This is, of course, at the same time as undertaking key work in transitioning to the new unitary council.
- 2.2.4 As identified above, significant government funding continued to offset a number of Covid-related costs. Whilst this funding is welcome, it does add a further level of complexity when reviewing budgets and trying to understand the underlying position. Further details of budget variances and changes by directorate are detailed in the paragraphs below.
- 2.2.5 A summary of the overall **Health and Adult Services (HAS)** position across public health and adult social care (ASC) is outlined in **Appendix B** and shows a small underspend of £5k against the budget at the end of the 2021/22 financial year, a reduction of £5k from the previously forecasted breakeven position at Q3. In arriving at this figure, the Directorate has used the full £2.4m of additional growth allocated.
- 2.2.6 The Directorate has continued to manage a number of specific grants provided by central government to fund costs arising from the COVID-19 pandemic both within the Council and for passporting to external care providers. These include Infection Prevention Control, Rapid Testing, Contain Outbreak Management funding (COMF) and Workforce Recruitment and Retention funding. The Council has received a total of £21m for 2021/22, which has been taken into account in the outturn position. Some of this COVID funding, along with funding from the county’s two NHS integrated care systems, has been utilised in Q4 to support recruitment and retention of the care workforce as well as providing additional targeted support to care

providers on workforce issues. This includes a one-off payment of £375 to providers to enable a bonus to be paid to each of the County's frontline care workers.

2.2.7 In addition, the Directorate has continued to manage the hospital discharge programme during 2021/22. The costs of this, offset in large part by government funding, is reflected in the outturn position. As this funding has now ended, we expect additional costs will continue to be incurred and this has been factored into the 2022/23 budget approved by Council.

2.2.8 Whilst the final outturn position shows a small overall underspend to budget of £5k, it is made up of some more significant variances at a service level. The main variances are detailed below:

- **Care and Support** is showing an overall overspend of £1.1m, an increase of £0.1m from the Q3 position. The overspend is currently covered by the remaining unallocated £2.4m of growth funding. However, the final position demonstrates that there are still pressures within Care and Support budgets, particularly in Harrogate, including increases in average costs, Continuing Health Care funding and young people transitioning into Care and Support with high costs. There are also additional cost pressures as a result of the pandemic including increased staffing costs, loss of income and delays in the achievement of planned savings.
- **Provider Services & Extra Care /Personal Care at Home** – additional Covid-19 pressures within the service of £2.1m, partially offset by staffing vacancies and reductions in planned minor works has resulted in a final overspend of £1.3m. This is a decrease of £0.5m from the Q3 position due to additional income received in the quarter.
- **Public Health** is showing an underspend of £2.5m, a reduction of £0.9m since Q3 as a result of Contain Outbreak Management Funding been utilised. This underspend position is due to reductions in demand on planned activity as a result of the pandemic and the impact of the concentration of much of the Public Health team on supporting the Council's response to the pandemic throughout 2021/22. Where staff have been redeployed to support COVID outbreak management work, this has largely been funded by additional COVID grants. Any underspend in Public Health is taken into the earmarked reserve and therefore this has no impact on the overall directorate bottom line. The reserve has increased by £1.7m in 2021/22.
- **COVID-19 Costs**- additional expenditure outside of the area budgets, directly attributable to the pandemic, totalled £0.6m for 2021/22. These costs include additional staffing and compensatory and hardship payments to support providers.

2.2.9 **Appendix C** includes details of the projected variance within **Business and Environmental Services** and includes a net underspend of £2,500k for

2021/22, a movement of £1,159k from Q3. A portion (£1,702k) of underspend has been used to fund the Business and Environmental Services capital programme over-delivery bringing the final net revenue underspend to £798k. The final outturn position is driven by a number of factors as set out below:

2.2.10 Covid has continued to have an impact on the financial performance of the Directorate during 2021/22, particularly in the areas of Integrated Passenger Transport, in respect of concessionary fares, and income generated through waste management. These are the two main areas driving underspend in relation to the final outturn position. Areas of significant variation are;

- **Concessionary Fares** – Financial support has continued to be available from the Department for Transport for the 2021/22 financial year. The fixed payments to bus operators, which are set at a proportion of pre Covid actual costs has resulted in a saving of £824k for the year despite the Council continuing to financially support the sector. Additionally, passenger numbers remain low since Covid resulting in a further saving in concessionary fares of £633k, bringing the overall underspend to £1,457k.
- **Waste Management** – Through the year, the service had been experiencing increased costs as a result of additional tonnages of residual household waste linked to Covid. However, as lockdown measures receded and with fewer people working from home, tonnages have started to return to similar pre-pandemic levels which has resulted in a reduced overspend of £824k (£1,140k at Q3).

The above pressures have been offset by a decrease in the ongoing Section 106 Agreement development costs associated with Allerton Waste Recovery Park (AWRP) of £263k, along with additional income (linked to the AWRP contract) of £970k.

- **Highways maintenance** – Several factors have resulted in an overspend for the year of £1,673k (an increase of £958k from Q3). The contributing factors were increased fuel and material costs for the year of £469k; £178k maintenance works in addition to planned works as part of agreed use of underspends; £193k additional charges for gullies maintenance and additional charges incurred for extra grass cutting along with removal of weeds.
- The overspend on Highways maintenance however, was offset by an underspend on Winter Service (£571k); reduced energy costs for street lighting and traffic signals (£612k); and additional income from streetworks licensing and permitting (£695k).

2.2.11A summary of the revenue outturn for **Children and Young Peoples Services (CYPS)** is available within **Appendix D** and shows a net financial pressure of £2.5m at the end of the 2021/22 financial year, which is in line with the Q3 forecasted position. The main variances areas are as follows:

- **Home to School Transport** – Overall there is a £1.3m overspend. The main financial pressures continue to arise from SEND Home to School Transport costs where the final outturn has exceeded budgeted provision

by 10%. This reflects a 12% increase in SEND pupils requiring transport. Mainstream transport has been closer to the budgeted position with spending 1.5% over budget. In addition to increased demand, fuel prices and bus driver shortages have contributed to cost increases for transport operators contributing to increased pressure on the budget.

- **Children and Families -**
  - **Operational Delivery** - one-off savings of £456k due to staffing vacancies and lower than anticipated spend in early help. One-off income has also contributed to the net outturn position.
  - **Child Placement** – the outturn is 9% under budget (£883k); the main driver being a lower than anticipated number of children requiring care. Fewer bespoke and specialist placements have been utilised during the course of the financial year. In addition, funding for unaccompanied asylum seeking children has been higher than anticipated.
  
- **Pooled Budget** – £2.3m overspend. The main expenditure drivers are more expensive placements following a number of provider failures and a low number of very expensive care arrangements for children with multiple vulnerabilities and needs. Additionally, the costs of looking after children in Resource Centres, where it has not been possible to find alternative placements, has resulted in expenditure on agency nursing care in the order of £1.5m this year.
  
- **Disabled Children’s Service** - in line with Q3 projections, the overspend of £398k reflects a sustained reduction in health income streams. There continues to be an increase in direct payments (£92k overspend) and the Children’s Resource Centres (CRCs) are currently very limited in their capacity to offer overnight stays and other respite care, as there are some children who are being cared for in the CRCs on a more medium to long-term basis.
  
- **Adult Learning & Skills Service (ALSS)** – Management action to review the financial performance of the service has resulted in a welcome in-year saving of £213k, which will help to reduce the accumulated deficit for the service.
  
- **Inclusion** – similar pressures remain as reported throughout the year, resulting in a financial pressure of £168k, with the primary driver being a rise in demand for occupational therapy equipment. The pressure on the Educational Psychology service has now been confirmed as £422k for the year, funded by one-off directorate resources for 2021/22.
  
- **Outdoor Learning Service** – Reopening to residential visits in Autumn Term 2021, and following better than anticipated autumn and spring term bookings, the outturn is confirmed as a deficit of £589k. The deficit does not include the £308k of compensation income from government.

### 2.2.12 High Needs Block Funding (HN)

- As previously reported the unprecedented demand within the High Needs Block has continued throughout the system with pressures in SEN Assessments, Educational Psychology and SEN Transport.
- Within the High Needs block of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG), insufficient funding from DfE continues to place pressure on the LA and schools to be able to meet demand. The overspend on the High Needs block was £833k for 2021/22.
- Although the local authority is prohibited from using LA funds to meet the cost of the deficit, an equal and opposite reserve has been established as a prudent and responsible financial management approach.

2.2.13 **Central Services** variance details are included within **Appendix E** and includes a net underspend of £2,293k for 2021/22, a movement of £1,264k from Q3. The final outturn position is caused by a number of factors as set out below:

- **Property Service** – Overall underspend of £1,038k compared to budget forecast underspend of £874k at Q3. There has been an increase in rental income received of £355k for highways depots following a valuation exercise on the commencement of the new NY Highways company to reflect current market value (**Appendix C** reflects the increase as a budget pressure within Highways Maintenance). In addition, there is a saving on workplace costs of £380k as a result of office under-occupancy due to Covid policies; temporary vacancies of £140k; and extra lettings income of £120k.

**Business Support** – The overall underspend for Business Support is £1,204k compared to a forecast underspend of £709k at Q3 due to vacancies and recruitment difficulties and additional income totalling £232k in year. Furthermore, as a result of hybrid working and covid restrictions, there has been an underspend of £702k on venues, transport and office supplies budgets.

- **Registrars** – Additional income from certificates and increased number of ceremonies resulting in a total underspend of £418k.
- **Policy Partnerships and Communities** have incurred costs of £900k providing grants to community support organisations throughout the pandemic. These costs have been met entirely by additional one off Covid funding received from central government.

2.2.14 **Appendix F** provides further details on the variances for **Corporate Miscellaneous** that is reporting a net underspend of £10,566k for 2021/22 (£5,000k higher than Q3). This variation is linked to the budget for business rates collection deficits, council tax collection deficits and Covid related funding, where the impact of Covid has been significantly less than originally projected (£4,475k).

2.2.15 The following areas continue to cause variances to budget, which were detailed in earlier monitoring reports.

- General Provision – includes unallocated inflation provision, which was not required in 2021/22.
- HAS Corporate Contingency – based on the latest information, a £1m underspend is currently forecast.
- Waste Budget Strategy Provision – currently forecasting £821k underspend.

2.2.16 The outturn statement for the County Council’s **NYES** traded service is also attached at **Appendix G** for information. These services are mainly provided to schools in the County and the figures reported do not have any further impact on those in the above table because, where relevant, the charges are already incorporated in Directorate forecast budget outturn positions.

### 2.3 BUDGET/ MTFS SAVINGS TARGETS

2.3.1 The 2021/22 revenue budget reflects previously agreed and updated 2020 North Yorkshire savings targets and these are incorporated into Directorate 2021/22 budget control totals shown in the table in **paragraph 2.2.1**. These savings targets (which are in addition to savings targets reflected in previous year’s budgets) total £7,544k, and consist of:

Item	£m
Budget Savings in 2021/22 agreed in the February 2021 budget and earlier years MTFS savings targets:	
BES	0.6
CYPS	1.5
HAS	0.4
CS	1.0
Corporate	1.0
Shortfall	3.1
<b>Total savings reflected in 2021/22 budget</b>	<b>7.6</b>

2.3.2 Assessment of progress against the targets has confirmed that there are some areas of the programme where savings have been unable to be achieved within expected timescales for 2021/22. These are outlined in the table below but it should be noted that the impact of these delays are already incorporated into the projected outturn position in **paragraph 2.2.1**

<b>Undelivered/ Cash-funded of Projects in 2021/22</b>	<b>£000's</b>
Compass Reach	60
Pensions Review	35
Policy, Partnerships & Performance	24
Technology and Change	184
Spread Rate/ Route Optimisation	55
Provider Services E-scheduling/E-rostering	75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>433</b>

2.3.3 In addition part of the savings from schemes in earlier years totalling £959k remain unrealised in 2021/22.

<b>Unrealised/Cash-funded of Projects from prior years</b>	<b>£000's</b>
Strength-based assessments	200
Reablement	250
Brokerage	50
Streamlining Working Practices	50
Extra Care	160
Disabled Children's Services	67
Safeguarding Unit Review	60
Winter Salt Heaps and Bins	75
Developer's One Stop Shop	10
Procurement	13
Strategic Support	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>959</b>

Again, it should be noted that these are already incorporated into the forecast outturn position in **paragraph 2.2.1** and is partially offset by £262k one-off HAS funding for delayed savings due to COVID.

2.3.4 Variances from the 2021/22 Budget are being tracked as part of the governance of the 2020 North Yorkshire savings programme. The net position is always reported within the quarterly Revenue Budget monitoring report and details of the variances are included in **Appendices B to F**.

2.3.5 As further savings are required the schemes to achieve these will become more challenging and inevitably contain a higher level of uncertainty and risk. Therefore, it is imperative that delivery of each saving is closely monitored.

## **2.4 GENERAL WORKING BALANCE**

2.4.1 A key feature of the Revenue Budget for 2021/22 and Medium Term Financial Strategy, approved by County Council on 17 February 2021, is to maintain the General Working Balance (GWB) at a defined minimum acceptable level.

2.4.2 For 2021/22, the defined minimum level has been a policy target as follows:

- (i) Maintenance of a minimum of 2% of the net revenue budget for the GWB in order to provide for unforeseen emergencies etc. supplemented by;
- (ii) An additional (and reviewable) cash sum of £20m to be held back in the event of a slower delivery of savings targets;

and reflects:

- (i) The increased number of risk factors which the County Council is facing as set out in Section 10 of the 2021/22 Budget report and in particular;
- (ii) Savings targets not being delivered on time;

2.4.3 Taking into account the GWB policy on minimum balances – 2% of the net revenue budget plus £20m – GWB at year-end amounts to £28m. This is held at “policy” level and any unallocated balance in excess of this level is transferred to ‘Strategic Capacity – Unallocated’.

2.4.4 The movement in the balance of the Strategic Capacity – Unallocated reserve over 2021/22 is as follows:

<b>Strategic Capacity – Unallocated</b>	
Actual Balance as at 31.03.21	£68,513k
Planned MTFS contribution <u>from</u> reserve	-£3,118k
Release of reserves following review	+£7,875k
Other drawdowns/ releases	+£976k
Planned release for Outdoor Learning	-£400k
Section 31 Grant	+£5,795k
Remainder of forecast underspend	+£4,884k
Forecast Balance as at 31.03.22	£84,525k

2.4.5 The balance of the Strategic Capacity – Unallocated Reserve as at 31 March 2021 was £68,513k. The following table provides an initial longer-term forecast for this reserve including the forecast use of reserve balances to support the Medium Term Financial Strategy as outlined in the budget report to County Council in February 2022.



Year End	Start Year	Latest Forecast			End-Year
		Funding changes to reserve	Transfer of outturn balance	Use of Strategic Capacity reserve to support the MTFS	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
31 March 2022	68,513	14,246	4,884	(3,118)	84,525
31 March 2023	84,525	(116)		(7,687)	76,722
31 March 2024	76,722			(9,231)	67,491
31 March 2025	67,491			(17,974)	49,517

2.4.6 The table shows that the strategic capacity reserve would reduce by over 40% over the existing MTFS period unless there are further savings and/or other funding identified.

## 2.5 Local Government Reorganisation

2.5.1 As agreed at Q1, funding to support Local Government Reorganisation was identified. Based on the final outturn position, there is the potential for this funding to increase to up to £38,000k (the high-level estimated cost within the original LGR business case). The outturn position shows the LGR transitional fund being capped at £38,000k and the remaining forecast underspend transferring to Strategic Capacity Unallocated.

Source	£000
COVID Reserve	20,500
Corporate Contingency Budget 21/22	10,000
Other reserve releases identified as part of annual reserve challenge sessions	946
<b>Baseline Funding Total</b>	<b>31,446</b>
Additional contribution from 21/22 forecast underspend	6,554
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,000</b>

2.5.2 An officers group has been established to consider one-off requests for resources to support the transition to the new unitary. This group is drawn from officers from County and District Councils and the table below summarises the resource requests to date;

<b>Workstream</b>	<b>21/22 £000</b>	<b>22/23 £000</b>	<b>23/24 £000</b>	
<b>Corporate Governance</b>	-	184	126	Extra temporary staffing resource
<b>Finance</b>	30	1,086	973	Extra temporary staffing resource and technical advice on Council tax and treasury management
<b>HR</b>	33	595	617	Predominantly temporary staffing resource
<b>ICT &amp; Digital</b>	-	218	55	Enterprise Architecture planning
<b>Communication, Brand &amp; Engagement</b>	7	227	65	Predominantly temporary staffing
<b>Economic Development</b>	-	150	-	Maximum to support development of new strategy for new council
<b>LGR Programme Office</b>	93	3,174	1,649	Mix of temporary project management staffing and third party project management resource
<b>Other</b>	59	67	-	Critical friend / review resource to support Programme
	<b>223</b>	<b>5,701</b>	<b>3,484</b>	
<b>Total</b>			<b>9,408</b>	

2.5.3 A number of the above requests are predicated on recruiting additional staff and the recruitment market is extremely challenging at the moment. It is anticipated that actual spend will fall short of the requests and there will need to be re-prioritisation and / or alternative approaches sought. The one-off cost of £38m was a high level estimate and it is hoped that this will not be fully required allowing later release of funds for other council priorities. It should also be borne in mind that the high level business case provided for a net (i.e. after the £38m one-off costs) £252m saving over a 5 year period.

2.5.4 In addition to the above, funding of £1.5m is now requested to transition the eight councils into a single integrated service using Microsoft 365 for the new council. Each of the eight North Yorkshire councils already use Microsoft 365 to varying degrees. This work is a key enabler to the Council being able to function, and look and feel like, one organisation from vesting day. Amongst the functionality that this will provide is:

- A common email address with the ability to still receive mails which are sent to their previous legacy email address
- Easy collaboration through teams without having to change domains and login to other authorities environments
- Ability to check availability of staff across the new organisation via Outlook calendars
- Access to centralised systems and legacy systems

2.5.5 Each council's current implementation is unique and requires expert design, planning and support for its migration. A specialist supplier with experience of migrating and merging Microsoft 365 services will be engaged to transition to a single service in conjunction with IT staff across the councils. Preliminary proposals have been sought from suppliers in order to explore potential approaches and obtain indicative costs associated with the required work which have been assessed by staff from all eight authorities. **The Executive are therefore requested to release £1.5m from the LGR Transitional Fund in order to support this requirement.**

2.5.6 It is proposed that the officer group continues to operate as a resourcing review group and that formal **delegated authority is given to the Corporate Director in consultation with the Executive Member for Finance to approve subsequent "approved" bids from the LGR Transitional Fund.** The quarterly monitoring reports will continue to be used to update on spend and there will remain the option of referring certain bids to the Executive should that be deemed appropriate as a result of scale and / or sensitivity etc.

## 2.6 Recommendation

That the Executive

- (i) notes the outturn position for the County Council's 2021/22 Revenue Budget, as summarised in **paragraph 2.1.2.**
- (ii) notes the position on the GWB (**paragraphs 2.4.1 to 2.4.3**)
- (iii) notes the position on the 'Strategic Capacity – Unallocated' reserve (**paragraphs 2.4.4 to 2.4.7**)
- (iv) approves the top up of the LGR reserve to £38m as per business case (**paragraph 2.5.1**) and notes the position at **paragraph 2.5.2.**
- (v) approves the request for £1.5m of one-off funding from the LGR Transitional Fund for a single Microsoft 365 platform for the new council as set out in **paragraphs 2.5.4 to 2.5.5.**
- (vi) delegates authority to the Corporate Director in consultation with the Executive Member for Finance to approve subsequent "approved" bids from the LGR Transitional Fund as set put in **paragraph 2.5.6.**

# REVENUE BUDGET APPENDICES

- A 2021/22 Latest Revenue Budgets
- B Health and Adult Services
- C Business and Environmental Services
- D Children and Young Peoples' Service
- E Central Services
- F Corporate Miscellaneous
- G NYES

## 2021-22 REVISED ESTIMATE REVENUE BUDGETS AT 31st March 2022

	Original Budgets agreed by Cty Cncl on 17/02/2021 £000s	Other agreed transfers and adjustments £000s	Latest Revised Budgets £000s
Children & Young Peoples' Service	82,697	(192)	82,505
Business & Environmental Services	74,402	443	74,844
Health & Adult Services	180,443	(170)	180,273
Central Services Directorate	69,238	(194)	69,044
Corporate Miscellaneous	(3,414)	113	(3,301)
NYES	-	-	-
<b>Total Directorate Spending</b>	403,365	-	403,365
<b>Contribution From (-) General Working Balances</b>	(3,118)	-	(3,118)
<b>Net Revenue Budget</b>	<b>400,247</b>	-	<b>400,247</b>
Business Rates DLUCH Top Up	48,043		48,043
Business Rates from District Councils	19,673		19,673
Precept - Current Year	332,532		332,532
<b>=Net Budget Requirement</b>	<b>400,247</b>	-	<b>400,247</b>

**HEALTH & ADULT SERVICES**

Appendix B

**2021-22 REVENUE BUDGET OUTTURN REPORT**

<b>BUDGET HEAD</b>	<b>REVISED BUDGET</b>	<b>FINAL OUTTURN</b>	<b>VARIANCE</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<b>Care &amp; Support</b>				
<u>Area Budgets</u>				
Care & Support - Hambleton & Richmond	22,097	21,275	(822)	The outturn shows that Care and Support continues to be impacted by wider demographic pressures, particularly in the Harrogate area, including increases in numbers and average costs, Continuing Health Care (CHC) funding and young people transitioning into Care and Support with high costs. There are additional cost pressures attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic including increased staffing costs, income reductions and Direct Payment costs. The overspend will be financed by growth funding (see below).
Care & Support - Harrogate	43,073	45,923	2,851	
Care & Support - Craven	14,771	14,587	(184)	
Care & Support - Vale of York	34,353	35,580	1,226	
Care & Support - Scarborough & Whitby	38,303	38,742	439	
CHC Income and Other Budgets	-	(2,420)	(2,420)	
Area Budgets	152,596	153,687	1,090	
<b>Provider Services &amp; EC/PCAH</b>	16,023	17,303	1,280	Overspend due to COVID-19 pressures including requirement for additional cost of staffing and materials, delays in achievement of savings and loss of income due to the closure of day care services and respite care.
<b>Targeted Prevention</b>	1,563	1,425	(138)	Underspend mainly due to staffing vacancies and reduced non-pay costs.
<b>Mental Health Services</b>	8,109	8,175	66	Overspend due to additional cost pressures as a result of the pandemic.
<b>Assistant Director/Cross-area budgets</b>	(10,764)	(10,885)	(121)	Underspend mainly due to staffing vacancies.
<b>COVID-19 Costs</b>	-	599	599	Overspend directly attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic including additional staffing, hardship payments and compensatory payments to support providers.
<b>Area Budgets Total</b>	<b>167,528</b>	<b>170,303</b>	<b>2,775</b>	
<b>Public Health</b>				
Spend	23,412	20,925	(2,487)	The underspend is mainly due to the impact of COVID. Activity levels are lower than anticipated in the activity based areas and, where staff and resources have been redeployed to support COVID outbreak management work, Public Health has received COVID funding. This underspend is offset by movement to the earmarked reserve.
Income	(23,412)	(20,925)	2,487	
<b>Commissioning &amp; Quality</b>	8,481	8,076	(405)	Some one-off savings due to contract negotiations, underspends due to contract efficiencies and utilisation of COVID funding for staff supporting the pandemic.
<b>Integration &amp; Engagement</b>	956	757	(199)	Underspend primarily due to staffing vacancies
<b>Resources Unit</b>	675	907	232	Some posts have been funded by base budget rather than reserve as originally planned.
<b>Director &amp; Cross-Directorate</b>	201	225	24	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>177,841</b>	<b>180,268</b>	<b>2,427</b>	
Growth Funding	2,432	-	(2,432)	
<b>REVISED TOTAL</b>	<b>180,273</b>	<b>180,268</b>	<b>(5)</b>	

**BUSINESS & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**  
Appendix C

**2021/22 REVENUE BUDGET OUTTURN REPORT**

BUDGET HEAD	REVISED BUDGET	FINAL OUTTURN	VARIANCE	COMMENTS
Highways & Transportation	24,671	24,524	(147)	<p>The underspend position is due to a combination of several factors: Additional income from street works licensing/permits and Fixed Penalty Notices of (£695k), reduced energy and maintenance costs for traffic signalling (£191k) and road lighting (£612k). Benefits of a less severe winter has resulted in underspend from usage of salt and reduced spreading requirements above priority routes (£571k).</p> <p>The underspend is partially offset by additional pressures in highways operations as a result of the following: Costs incurred for additional Covid measures to remain in place during the earlier part of the year, including additional vehicles &amp; traffic management costs to ensure social distancing measures could be maintained (£114k); Additional grass cutting requirements (£173k) and an ongoing review with NY Highways to reduce the backlog of outstanding maintenance works required (£500k); Increased fuel and materials costs have created an additional pressure of (£469k).</p> <p>In addition, the proportion of overhead charged to the revenue budget from the highways maintenance contract has increased due to a reduction in highways capital schemes in the year following a reduction in funding - the impact of this is £160k. An element of the overhead increase directly relates to the additional rent income received by the property service (see appendix E)</p> <p>Utilisation of underspends in Highways &amp; Transportation have also enabled additional maintenance to the road network above planned works (£178k).</p>
Integrated Passenger Transport	9,454	7,831	(1,623)	<p>£562k of the underspend is due to reduced concessionary ticket costs and passenger numbers remaining low due to covid resulting in a further saving in concessionary fares. Additional support from central government to bus operators due to the impact of COVID has also reduced the concessionary fare costs by (£824k).</p> <p>Other underspends include staffing vacancies &amp; vehicle costs</p>
Trading Standards & Planning Services	2,556	2,539	(17)	
Waste & Countryside Services	37,437	36,724	(713)	<p>Underspend is due to additional contractual benefits from commercial contracts received from the waste contract which have led to additional in year income (£970k), staff vacancies of (£172k) &amp; there has been a decrease in the ongoing Section 106 (agreement between the developer and local planning authority in relation to measures to be taken to reduce the impact on the community) development costs associated with Allerton Waste Recovery Park (£263k). Added to this, market prices for the sale of recyclates have increased in recent months resulting in an underspend of (£243k). Additional income from Boroughs &amp; Districts (£156k).</p> <p>The underspend is partially offset by additional household waste disposal costs as a result of COVID-19, along with additional payments to District Councils for increased Green waste and recyclate collections (£824k).</p> <p>Surplus budget has also been used to invest in public rights of way improvements including, surface improvements, drainage, signposts and bridges (£250k).</p>
Economic Partnership Unit	205	205	-	
Resources, Performance & Improvement	5	5	(0)	
Corporate Director of BES	518	518	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74,844</b>	<b>72,344</b>	<b>(2,500)</b>	

**CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE**  
Appendix D

**2021/22 REVENUE BUDGET OUTTURN REPORT**

BUDGET HEAD	REVISED BUDGET	FINAL OUTTURN	VARIANCE	COMMENTS
<i>LOCAL AUTHORITY</i>				
<b>Inclusion</b>				
Inclusion	2,676	2,869	193	Higher than anticipated costs arising from Occupational Therapy equipment (£170k) and additional staffing costs to provide education psychological assessments to support assessments for Education, Health and Care Plans.
Alternative Provision	83	57	(26)	Lower than anticipated spend on staffing for Elective Home Education service.
CYPS Commissioning	926	964	38	
<b>SEND - Special Educational Needs &amp; Disabilities</b>				
High Needs Commissioning	2,500	2,500	(0)	Planned local authority provision in anticipation of projected unfunded High Needs spending pressures.
Disabled Children's Services	5,238	5,637	398	Financial pressure associated with a reduction in financial contribution from Health partners for Continuing Care (£300k). In addition, there have been some disabled facility residential adaptations (£150k).
Home to School Transport	27,610	28,950	1,340	Demand for transport has risen with a 12% in-year increase in the number of SEND pupils transported. In addition, there have been price pressures arising from driver shortages and inflationary costs.
Children & Families	28,965	28,509	(456)	One-off savings including a share of income from the Regional Adoption Agency (£235k). Non-staffing early help expenditure has been lower than anticipated.
Child Placement	9,574	8,691	(883)	Throughout the year there have been a lower than budgeted number of children in care, with lower costs particularly on bespoke and specialist placements. The number of unaccompanied asylum seeking children has yielded additional funding into the Demand for placements has increased by 10% compared with 2020-21 figures; the average cost of care is £96k higher than planned primarily due to saturated market conditions. Due to a shortage of placements, some children have been cared for in alternative arrangements including Children's Resource Centres with consequential additional spend on agency nursing care (£1.5m).
CYPS Pooled Budgets	1,528	3,879	2,351	
Director's Unit	28	23	(5)	
<b>Education &amp; Skills</b>				
Education & Skills Other	109	(92)	(201)	Adult Learning and Skills Service have secured an improved financial position with an in-year surplus of £213k which will help to reduce their accumulated deficits.
School Improvement	1,426	1,159	(267)	Lower than anticipated staffing costs associated with core school improvement. In addition, locality boards have incurred lower than expected costs (£123k) in their first full year of operation.
Strategic Planning Team	12	12	(0)	
Music Service	-	(51)	(51)	
Outdoor Learning Service	-	589	589	After being closed since March 2020 due to Covid, the service reopened for day bookings in June 2021 and residential provision restarted in September 2021. The outturn position reflects the reduction in expected income due to part-year covid-related closure and the impact of reopening to schools.
<b>Finance &amp; Management Support</b>				
Finance & Management Support	372	39	(332)	In-year savings related to an increase in the Extended Rights to Free Travel Grant.
Early Years Review	18	-	(18)	
Sponsored Academy Deficits	-	-	-	
School Redundancies & Employment Related Costs	1,001	873	(128)	Higher than anticipated costs relating to historic pension enhancements costs (£60k), offset by lower redundancy costs due to delays in scheduled restructures due to Covid (£191k).
Safeguarding Unit	439	420	(19)	
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY TOTAL</b>	<b>82,505</b>	<b>85,027</b>	<b>2,522</b>	
<i>DSG</i>				
<b>Inclusion</b>				
Inclusion	4,191	4,089	(102)	Higher than anticipated expenditure on specialist equipment (£104k) was offset by vacancies and lower than planned staffing costs.
Alternative Provision	1,649	1,316	(333)	In their first full year of operation, locality boards spent less than anticipated.
CYPS Commissioning	70	70	-	
<b>SEND - Special Educational Needs &amp; Disabilities</b>				
High Needs Commissioning	49,112	49,963	851	There has been a higher number of children and young people assessed as requiring an Education Health and Care Plan, which reflect the national trend. Costs associated with funding additional support in mainstream schools, additional places in specialist provision or within independent and non-maintained provision have culminated in continued financial pressure.
Children & Families	1,330	1,330	-	
CYPS Pooled Budgets	1,942	2,271	330	Low availability of places for children with multiple needs have led to higher costs of caring for children.
Director's Unit	207	173	(34)	
<b>Education &amp; Skills</b>				
Education & Skills Other	12	99	87	The financial outturn position reflects the cost of operating post-16 Personalised Learning Pathways.
School Improvement	467	467	-	
Strategic Planning Team	709	711	2	
Music Service	65	65	-	
Outdoor Learning Service	44	44	-	
<b>Finance &amp; Management Support</b>				
Early Years Review	18	-	(18)	
Finance & Management Support	(60,180)	(60,167)	13	
School Redundancies & Employment Related Costs	366	174	(191)	Lower than expected redundancy costs due to delays in scheduled restructures due to Covid (£191k).
<b>DSG TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>605</b>	
<b>DSG Net overspend funded by DSG reserve</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>228</b>	
<b>HN Overspend Carried forward</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(833)</b>	<b>(833)</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>82,505</b>	<b>85,027</b>	<b>2,522</b>	



**CENTRAL SERVICES**  
Appendix E

**2021/22 REVENUE BUDGET OUTTURN REPORT**

BUDGET HEAD	REVISED BUDGET	FINAL OUTTURN	VARIANCE	COMMENTS
<b>Strategic Resources</b>				
Financial Services	4,169	4,160	(9)	
Insurances	3,720	3,720	-	
Property Services	10,323	9,285	(1,038)	Underspend due to a combination of several factors: An increase in rental income received for highways depots following a valuation exercise on the commencement of NY Highways to reflect current market value (£355k) and other additional lettings income (£120k). A saving on workplace costs of £380k as a result of office under-occupancy due to Covid policies. Teams continuing to work from home where it is possible to do so has resulted in reduced energy costs and other savings, partially offset by additional expenditure incurred to ensure the workplace is Covid safe. Temporary staffing vacancies also contribute to the underspend (£140k).
Technology & Change	17,417	17,319	(98)	Underspend due to additional third party income received for IT services (£205k), offset by additional costs for telephony whilst staff remain working from home due to Covid (£113k).
Safety Risk	420	477	57	Overspend due to additional system costs for HAS lone workers.
	36,049	34,961	(1,088)	
<b>Business Support &amp; HR</b>				
Business Support Services	14,652	13,448	(1,204)	Underspend due to Covid which has resulted in reduced spend on Venues (£352k), Transport Costs (£276k) & Stationary (£74k). Whilst staffing pressures still exist as a result of additional Covid support required from Business Support Services, leading to additional costs of £215k, these have been offset by temporary vacancies, additional income from Service Level Agreements and Covid Funding Support (£405k).
HR Services	3,292	3,485	193	Overspend due to staffing pressures - Additional posts required to commence during 21/22 as a requirement to support LGR.
	17,944	16,933	(1,011)	
<b>Chief Executives Office</b>				
CEO Support Services, Grants & Subscriptions	440	432	(8)	
Communications Unit	848	907	59	Overspend due to additional staff required as a result of Covid and LGR.
Policy & Partnerships	3,709	3,756	47	
Centralised COVID19	-	4	4	
	4,997	5,099	103	
<b>Legal &amp; Democratic Services</b>				
Democratic Services	1,506	1,375	(130)	Underspend due to reduced in year expenditure for Local Healthwatch & Signposting which was met by grant funding.
Legal Services	2,401	2,541	140	Overspend due to additional corporate legal expenses
Members Services	1,138	1,095	(43)	Underspend due to reduced travel expenditure whilst some meetings have taken place virtually.
	5,045	5,011	(34)	
<b>Library, Customer &amp; Community Services</b>				
Archives & Records Management	409	408	(0)	
Coroners	747	1,014	267	Overspend due to increased Coroners salaries - £161k, increased spend on Post mortems and forensic testing - £77k and £29k pressure in the cost of inquests and use of mortuaries.
Public Library Service	4,285	4,174	(112)	Temporary staffing vacancies in the team (£94k); Service has experienced income pressures as a result of COVID however these are offset by other vehicle and IT underspends.
Registrars	(431)	(849)	(418)	Underspend due to additional service demand, along with increased income for registration certificates.
	5,009	4,746	(263)	
<b>REVISED TOTAL</b>	<b>69,044</b>	<b>66,750</b>	<b>(2,293)</b>	

**CORPORATE MISCELLANEOUS**  
**Appendix F**

**2021/22 REVENUE BUDGET OUTTURN REPORT**

<b>BUDGET HEAD</b>	<b>REVISED BUDGET</b>	<b>FINAL OUTTURN</b>	<b>VARIANCE</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<b>ANNUAL BUDGETS AND FUNDING (Excluding PIP)</b>				
<b>Contingencies</b>				
General Provision	9,507	3,978	(5,529)	Unallocated inflation provision not currently required. Previous year's provision not required by HAS at this stage.
HAS Corporate Contingency	6,100	5,100	(1,000)	
Brexit Contingency	3,000	3,000	-	
2020 North Yorkshire	2,000	2,000	-	
Corporate Contingency	10,000	10,000	-	
	30,607	24,078	(6,529)	
<b>Broadband</b>	-	-	-	
<b>Treasury Management</b>				
Capital Financing Costs	22,130	21,923	(207)	Includes loss on interest earned from Loans to third parties, principally NyNet, which is offset by drawdown of loan by Brierley Homes taken earlier than originally forecast.
Dividends & Interest Earned	(2,772)	(2,313)	459	
MTFS - Commercial Investments	(261)	(415)	(154)	Reduction in Commercial Property Income offset by increased expected return on Property Funds due to assumption that no further contribution to reserve will be required for 21/22
MTFS - Treasury Management Savings	(1,946)	(1,847)	99	
	17,151	17,349	198	
<b>Corporate Budgets</b>				
Corporate Funds	400	387	(13)	
Other Corporate Budgets	883	1,105	222	
	1,283	1,492	209	
<b>Corporate Funding</b>				
Corporate Grant Funding	(39,632)	(39,333)	299	Reduction in expected DSG contribution £633k shortfall in traded services overhead offset by additional £100k funding in relation to Covid Winter Grant for administration of the scheme.
Other Corporate Funding	(1,385)	(822)	563	
	(41,017)	(40,155)	862	
<b>Business Rates &amp; Council Tax</b>				
Business Rates Funding	-	(228)	(228)	Collection fund and Business Rate deficit was lower than anticipated resulting in a lower level of grant funding and reduced impact on income.
Business Rates Deficit	1,133	166	(967)	
Council Tax Surplus	5,026	522	(4,504)	
Local Council Tax Support Grant	(4,709)	(4,712)	(3)	
Income Guarantee Scheme	(2,735)	(1,508)	1,227	
	(1,285)	(5,760)	(4,475)	
<b>TOTAL - Excluding PIP</b>	<b>6,739</b>	<b>(2,996)</b>	<b>(9,735)</b>	
Waste Budget Strategy Provision	821	-	(821)	Contingency funding not required in 21/22.
<b>TOTAL - Including PIP</b>	<b>7,560</b>	<b>(2,996)</b>	<b>(10,556)</b>	
Covid 19 Grant Funding	(10,860)	(11,169)	(309)	Additional Sales Fees & charges grant received
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>(3,301)</b>	<b>(14,165)</b>	<b>(10,864)</b>	

**NORTH YORKSHIRE EDUCATION SERVICES**

Appendix G

**2021-22 REVENUE BUDGET OUTTURN REPORT**

<b>BUDGET HEAD</b>	<b>BUDGET</b> Profit(-) Loss(+)	<b>FINAL</b> <b>OUTTURN</b> Profit(-) Loss(+)	<b>VARIANCE</b> Increase (-) / Decrease (+)	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<b>Traded Services Profit / Loss Summary</b>				
Building Cleaning Services	(470)	(557)	(87)	
County Caterers Service	(550)	(10)	540	School meal uptake lower than expected throughout the year due to continual disruption around Covid
Grounds Maintenance Service	(24)	(18)	5	
Health and Safety Service (Hands)	(46)	(127)	(81)	Significant increase in ad hoc sales through Q4 carried out within the existing team. Recruitment needed to backfill vacant roles and support growth in the schools and non-school commercial areas.
Health and Safety Commercial	(43)	(198)	(155)	As above
Energy Traded Service	(24)	0	24	Some loss of revenue through academisation and staff time focused on addressing the concerns over rising energy costs within schools.
Maintenance and Servicing Scheme	(131)	(131)	0	
<b>Property &amp; Facilities</b>	<b>(1,289)</b>	<b>(1,041)</b>	<b>247</b>	
School Improvement Service	-	(14)	(14)	
LA Clerking Service	(20)	(3)	17	Staffing issues has reduced capacity within the team. Currently focussed on delivering to NY schools and ensuring school governance is correct. No capacity to expand customer base at this stage, although outturn has improved since Q3.
Education Psychology & STS	(14)	(6)	8	
<b>Education &amp; Skills</b>	<b>(34)</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>11</b>	
Financial Management Services	(214)	(219)	(5)	
Health and Wellbeing Service	(76)	(215)	(139)	
HR Advisory Service	(28)	(118)	(91)	Commissioned work increased during Q4 due to some demand carried forward from FY20/21
Legal Services Traded	(26)	(2)	23	Reduction in sales and capacity to trade
North Yorkshire Procurement Service	(54)	(106)	(52)	
Schools ICT Service	(139)	103	242	£440k underperformance on sales with new business not materialising, in addition to continuing issues with supply and demand.
Training and Learning	(37)	(107)	(70)	£113k of additional Commercial income
Employment Support Service - Traded	(140)	(214)	(74)	Several new customers onboarded throughout the year with a very high level of customer satisfaction and retention.
<b>Professional Support Services</b>	<b>(714)</b>	<b>(879)</b>	<b>(166)</b>	
	<b>(2,036)</b>	<b>(1,943)</b>	<b>93</b>	
Central Traded Establishment	839	802	(37)	
North Yorkshire Education Solutions (NYES)	1,197	1,141	(56)	
<b>REVISED TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	

### 3.0 ANNUAL TREASURY MANAGEMENT AND PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS REPORT 2021/22

#### OVERVIEW

3.1 This section of the report presents the results of the Treasury Management operations of the County Council for 2021/22 and the outturn position on Prudential Indicators.

#### BACKGROUND

- 3.2 Treasury Management in Local Government is governed by the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management in Public Services and in this context is the management of the County Councils borrowing, cash flows, its banking and capital market transactions, the effective control of the risks associated with those activities and the pursuit of optimal performance consistent with those risks. The County Council has adopted the Code and complies with its requirements.
- 3.3 The Code recommends that Members should be informed of Treasury Management activities including as a minimum an Annual Strategy, a mid-year review and an annual report after the year end. This report ensures, therefore, that the County Council is adopting Best Practice in accordance with CIPFA's Code of Practice.
- 3.4 This report has been prepared in the context of the Annual Treasury Management Strategy for 2021/22 approved by Executive on 26 January 2021 and County Council on 17 February 2021.
- 3.5 This **Annual Treasury Management Report** for 2021/22 addresses the following:-
- the Council's overall treasury (debt and cash) position
  - performance measurement
  - Treasury Management Strategy for 2021/22
  - the Economy in 2021/22
  - borrowing and investment rates in 2021/22
  - borrowing outturn for 2021/22
  - debt rescheduling and the Premature Repayment of External Debt
  - investment outturn for 2021/22
  - revenue impact of 2021/22 Treasury Management Activity
  - compliance with Treasury limits and Prudential Indicators
  - approved lending list

3.6 The key statistics and/or performance indicators explained in this report can be summarised as follows:

- long term external debt decreased from £236.0m (at 31 March 2021) to £221.8m (at 31 March 2022) as a result of no new external borrowing taking place in 2021/22, whilst scheduled loan repayments have been made;
- the average rate of interest on this debt was 4.47% (4.46% at 31 March 2021) which is above the national average for all PWLB debt of 3.65%;
- for cash invested the average rate of interest achieved was 0.24% which outperformed the average 7-day market rate of -0.07% and the average bank rate during the year of 0.19%;
- none of the approved Treasury Management Prudential Indicators and limits were exceeded during the year

## OVERALL TREASURY (DEBT AND CASH) POSITION

3.7 The County Council's position at the beginning and end of the 2021/22 financial year was as follows:-

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2022	
	Principal	Weighted Average Return	Principal	Weighted Average Return
	£m	%	£m	%
<b>External Debt Outstanding</b>				
PWLB	216.0	4.51	201.8	4.52
Money Market LOBOs	20.0	3.95	20.0	3.95
	<b>236.0</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>221.8</b>	<b>4.47</b>
<b>Investments (NYCC only)</b>	<b>276.1</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>286.9</b>	<b>0.24</b>
<b>Net Investments</b>	<b>(40.1)</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>(65.1)</b>	<b>N/A</b>

3.8 In the above table the weighted average rate for 'cash available' is expressed on an annualised average basis.

## TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2021/22

3.9 The expectation for interest rates incorporated within the **Annual Treasury Management Strategy for 2021/22** was based on officers' views at that time, prepared with assistance from the County Council's Treasury Management Advisor, Link Treasury Services Limited, (Link) and supported by a selection of City forecasts.

3.10 The interest rates for the UK were expected to be as follows:

**Bank Base Rate** was expected to continue at 0.1% through to 2023/24.

**PWLB Borrowing rates** were forecast to rise gradually throughout the next three years in all periods. Variable and short term rates were expected to be the cheaper form of borrowing over the period.

3.11 Based on the above, the Strategy adopted by the County Council for 2021/22 was as follows:

**a) Long Term Debt to Finance Capital Expenditure (borrowing strategy 2021/22)**

2021/22 was expected to continue as a year of low bank interest rates, extending the current opportunity for the County Council to continue with the current internal borrowing strategy.

Borrowing in advance of need within the constraints of the Prudential Code and approved Prudential Indicators would only be considered in exceptional circumstances.

Consideration would be given to financing capital expenditure by taking borrowing from PWLB/money markets, but the key treasury strategy was to postpone borrowing and maintain an under borrowed position to avoid the cost of holding higher levels of investments and to reduce counterparty risk.

In considering this option however, day to day cash flow constraints and the loss of longer term interest stability would also be taken into account together with the possibility of having to replace the internal borrowing with external borrowing in a subsequent year at higher interest rates.

**b) Investment of Surplus cash (investment strategy 2021/22)**

The County Council's investment priorities are firstly the security of capital and secondly the liquidity of its investments. The highest return would then be sought provided that proper levels of security and liquidity are achieved. The investment risk appetite of the County Council is low in order to give priority to the security of investments.

## **THE ECONOMY IN 2021/22**

3.12 The Council's treasury advisors Link summarised the key points associated with economic activity in 2021/22 as follows:

### **UK Economy**

- Over the last two years, the coronavirus outbreak has significantly impacted the UK economy and economies around the world. After the Bank of England took emergency action in March 2020 to cut Bank Rate to 0.10%, it left Bank Rate unchanged at its subsequent meetings until raising it to 0.25% at its meeting on 16th December 2021, 0.50% at its meeting of 4th February 2022 and then to 0.75% in March 2022.
- The UK economy has been volatile through 2021/22.
- Real household disposable income has come under pressure from the unpressidented increases in uiltities charges alongside increases in many other costs of living. Consequently, the inflation impact on real income is higher than year years since records began in 1955.

## BORROWING AND INVESTMENT RATES IN 2021/22

3.13 Notwithstanding the forecasts for interest rates and prospects for the economy in 2021/22 as projected in February 2021 the actual interest position experienced during the year is described below.

3.14 The movement in relevant UK market interest rates for the year was as follows:

### a) for Bank rate

Period	%
1 April 2021 – 15 December 2021	0.10
16 December 2021 – 2 February 2022	0.25
3 February 2022 – 16 March 2022	0.50
17 March 2022 – 31 March 2022	0.75

### b) for PWLB rates

Item	Range during Year	Start of Year	End of Year	Average In Year
	%	%	%	%
<b>Fixed Interest Maturity</b>				
1 year	0.78 - 2.20	0.80	1.91	1.13
5 years	1.08 - 2.38	1.26	2.26	1.49
10 years	1.42 - 2.55	1.77	2.45	1.81
25 years	1.66 – 2.75	2.22	2.63	2.10
50 years	1.25 - 2.48	2.02	2.38	1.84

The PWLB rates in the above table reflect the PWLB 0.2% discount rate.

### c) for Investment Rates

Deposit rates continued at depressed levels throughout 2021/22.

Item	Range during Year	Start of Year	End of Year	Average during Year
	%	%	%	%
7 day	0.05 – 0.69	0.05	0.69	0.13
1 month	0.05 – 0.56	0.05	0.56	0.12
3 month	0.05 – 0.39	0.05	0.39	0.09
6 month	0.05 – 0.23	0.05	0.23	0.07
1 year	0.05 – 0.14	0.05	0.14	0.06

## BORROWING OUTTURN FOR 2021/22

3.15 The year on year movement in the external debt position is as follows:-

Item	£m	£m
Debt outstanding at 1 April 2021		
PWLB	216.0	
Other institutions	20.0	
New borrowing in the year	236.0	0.0
Scheduled debt repayments in year		-14.2
Premature Debt Repayment in 2021/22		0.0
<b>= external debt outstanding at 31 March 2022</b>		<b>221.8</b>

3.16 The reduction in external debt during 2021/22 of £14.2m (from £236.0m to £221.8m) reflects the impact of debt repayments and the total 2021/22 borrowing requirement being funded internally from cash balances.

3.17 The following analysis shows the maturity profile of the County Council's long term debt as at 31 March 2022.

Item	Debt	Weighted average interest rate
	£m	%
<b>PWLB</b>		
Maturing within		
1 year	13.3	6.88
1-2 years	0.0	
2-5 years	10.0	4.38
5-10 years	24.7	4.30
10-25 years	47.6	4.30
25-50 years	106.2	4.40
	201.8	4.52
<b>Money Market Loans</b>		
Commerzbank A.G.		
50 years but fixed for 5 years (to 26/09/2025)	5.0	3.78
50 years but fixed for 5 years (to 27/09/2024)	5.0	3.73
Dexia Bank		
70 years but fixed for 3 years (to 18/08/2023)	10.0	4.15
	20.0	3.95
<b>= total as at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>221.8</b>	<b>4.47</b>
<b>= total as at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>236.0</b>	<b>4.46</b>

3.18 As highlighted in the table above, the average debt portfolio interest rate has increased to 4.47%. This is because some of the loans repaid during 2021/22 were at a lower interest rate.



3.19 Recognising the Borrowing Strategy, the economic situation in 2021/22 and the actual borrowing rates during the year, the borrowing approach taken in 2021/22 was as follows:-

- a) in view of interest rate forecasts it was recognised that the internal borrowing strategy was not a significant risk throughout 2021/22. Continuing substantial cash balances ensured there was no need to borrow for cash flow purposes alone. Deferral of any potential new borrowing also supported the Council in terms of reduced credit risk on its investments;
- b) it was appreciated that the overall forecast for long term borrowing rates is to increase over the next few years and, therefore, consideration was also given to weighting the short term advantage of internal borrowing against potential long term costs. A close watch will, however, continue to be kept on interest rates;
- c) continuing low investment rates throughout 2021/22 supported the continued use of cash balances, where appropriate, to maintain the internal financing (under borrowed) position of the annual borrowing requirement;
- d) the 2021/22 borrowing requirement increased the internal financing position. No additional external debt repayments were made due to early redemption penalties that would be incurred;
- e) the internal borrowing strategy achieves significant short term revenue savings and also mitigates the credit risk incurred by holding investments in the market. The strategy is not risk free, however, in terms of the loss of long term stability in interest payments, operational cash flow and ultimate refinancing of the capital borrowing requirement;
- f) looking ahead to future years, the Capital Financing requirement is forecast to continue falling as the annual Minimum Revenue Provision for debt repayment exceeds the annual capital borrowing requirement. There is, however, further significant maturing debt and both these factors will be reflected in the annual consideration of how to finance the cumulative internally financed (under borrowed) position and the borrowing requirement for each year.

3.20 The total borrowing requirement for 2021/22 and the financing of that requirement was as follows:-

Item	Total Borrowing Requirement	External Borrowing from PWLB	Financed Internally
	£m	£m	£m
Capital Spending 2021/22	12.1	0.0	12.1
Scheduled loan repayments	14.2	0.0	14.2
MRP charged to revenue etc	-10.6	0.0	-10.6
<b>Total in year borrowing requirement</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>

3.21 The £15.7m borrowing requirement was funded internally from cash balances rather than taking new external debt - in line with the 2021/22 Borrowing Strategy.

3.22 The element of the County Council's Capital Financing Requirement that is now being funded internally stands at £68.4m (including £28.6m of loans and £11.9m commercial investments which will remain internally financed) consisting of :

Item	£m
Balance as at 1 April 2021	52.7
Total 2021/22 borrowing requirement	15.7
<b>= Internally financed Capital expenditure at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>68.4</b>

3.23 The County Council's underlying need to borrow for capital purposes, known as the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) as at 31 March 2022 was :

Item	£m
External borrowing	221.8
Internal Borrowing from cash balances	68.4
<b>= Net borrowing for capital purposes</b>	<b>290.2</b>
+ PFI Liability	146.6
+ Finance Lease Liability	1.0
<b>= Total CFR (borrowing and PFI etc) at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>437.8</b>

3.24 £290.2m borrowing element of the CFR of £446.4m includes both external borrowing and borrowing from internal sources and could be reduced by the application of additional capital financing resources (such as unapplied capital receipts) or increasing the annual Minimum Revenue provision for debt repayment.

3.25 The year on year movement for the CFR (borrowing and PFI / Finance lease liabilities) is as follows:-

Item	Capital Borrowing Requirement	PFI Liability	Finance lease Liability	Total CFR
	£m	£m	£m	£m
CFR at 31 March 2021	288.7	150.6	1.0	440.3
New borrowing required in 2021/22	12.1	0.0	0.0	12.1
Charge to revenue (MRP) in year	-10.6	-4.0	0.0	-14.6
<b>= Total CFR at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>290.2</b>	<b>146.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>437.8</b>

## **DEBT RESCHEDULING AND THE PREMATURE REPAYMENT OF EXTERNAL DEBT**

- 3.26 The rescheduling of debt involves the early repayment of existing debt and its replacement with new borrowing. This can result in one-off costs or benefits called respectively premiums and discounts dependent on whether the rate of the loan to be repaid is higher (premium) or lower (discount) than comparative current rates.
- 3.27 No cost effective repayment options were identified in year.

## **INVESTMENT OUTTURN FOR 2021/22**

### **Internally Managed Investments**

- 3.28 The County Council's investment policy is governed by DLUHC guidance which has been implemented in the annual investment strategy approved in February 2021. This policy sets out the approach for choosing investment counter parties and is based on credit ratings provided by the three main credit rating agencies supplemented by additional market data such as rating outlooks, credit default swaps, bank share price etc.
- 3.29 The investment activity during the year conformed to the approved strategy and the County Council had no liquidity difficulties.
- 3.30 The County Council currently manages its cash investments in-house and only invests with the organisations specified in its Approved Lending List. Investments were made for a range of periods from overnight to 12 months dependent on cash flow, interest rates on offer and interest rate expectations. The investment position was managed as follows:
- a) the County Council generally looks to keep most cash invested for short periods (to cover specific dates and cash flow requirements);
  - b) the general approach throughout the year was, therefore, one of keeping investments at shorter dates whilst taking advantage of perceived good value for longer term investments;
  - c) no investments for longer than one year were made during 2021/22 and none were in place at 31 March 2022 (£40m maximum limit);
  - d) less use was made of business reserve accounts for cash flow generated balances. Alternatively, a number of "notice" accounts were used during the year with notice periods varying between 31 and 180 days which offered attractive rates of return. Increasingly using longer fixed rate investment opportunities and lending to other Local Authorities has been required to achieve acceptable rates. The County Council will continue with this strategy in the future, subject to satisfying the stringent Approved Lending List criteria;
  - e) as in the previous year, the overall level of investments was depressed throughout the year through the agreed strategy of internally funding the 2021/22 and recent previous years capital borrowing requirements.

3.31 The results of the County Council's investment activities for 2021/22 were as follows:-

Number of loans made	315
	<b>£m</b>
Balance outstanding 31/03/2021	479.4
+Loaned during 2021/22	2,142.1
-Repaid during 2021/22	-2,203.7
=Balance outstanding 31/03/2022	417.8
Average daily balance during 2021/22	441.2
Interest Earned	1.0
<b>Average Rate achieved 2021/22</b>	<b>0.24%</b>
Average 7 Day Rate 2021/22	-0.07%
Average Bank Rate 2021/22	0.19%

3.32 An analysis of the investments placed at 31 March 2022 totalling £417.8m is attached at **Appendix A**.

3.33 No institutions in which investments were made had any difficulty in repaying investments and interest in full during the year.

### **Treasury Management Investment Pool**

3.34 The level of funds loaned out and interest earned figures reported above include transactions relating to the various independent bodies for which the County Council provided treasury management services during 2021/22.

3.35 Due to the size of the cash balances of these bodies, the County Council operates a 'sweep' arrangement under which any surplus cash of the organisation(s) are merged with similar funds managed by the County Council to secure better overall returns in the money market.

3.36 This arrangement is advantageous to these bodies because on their own the day to day balances in their bank accounts can be volatile and unpredictable and yet are small in terms of involvement in the money market.

3.37 Interest is paid out to these organisations at the same overall average rate as earned by the County Council on the total funds loaned out, and they are charged an annual fee for the service provided.

3.38 Any loss incurred as a result of default by a bank / building society counterparty would be apportioned between the County Council and these organisations in proportion to the total surplus cash funds of each organisation, at the time of default.

3.39 In terms of levels of balances outstanding the position is as follows:-

Item	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	Interest Earned in 2021/22
	£m	£m	£000
NY Pension Fund	111.8	21.7	78.0
NY Fire and Rescue Authority	4.9	5.9	16.8
Yorkshire Dales National Park	3.5	4.0	11.2
North York Moors National Park	3.8	4.5	12.9
Peak District National Park	4.0	6.6	19.0
Selby District Council	67.0	80.5	201.0
National Parks England	0.1	0.2	0.6
Align Property Partners	0.9	1.4	2.9
NYnet Limited	1.3	6.0	0.0
	197.3	130.9	342.4
County Council	276.1	286.9	694.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>479.4</b>	<b>417.8</b>	<b>1,037.2</b>

### Fund Managers and Externally Managed Investments

3.40 The option to use external Fund Managers for management of an element of the Investment Portfolio has been kept under constant review throughout 2021/22 and is discussed as part of regular strategy meetings with the Council's Treasury Management advisors, Link.

3.41 No Fund Managers were used during 2021/22.

### ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS

3.42 The prolonged low interest rate environment has resulted in reduced returns on treasury management investments. Moreover, the introduction of the general power of competence has given local authorities far more flexibility in the types of activity they can engage in. These changes in the economic and regulatory landscape, combined with significant financial challenges, have led many authorities to consider different and more innovative types of investment.

3.43 The primary objectives of alternative investment activities are:

- a) Security – to protect the capital sums invested from loss; and
- b) Liquidity – ensuring the funds invested are available for expenditure when needed.

3.44 Non-core activities and investments are primarily undertaken by the Council in order to generate income to support the delivery of a balanced budget. Such investments are only entered following a full assessment of the risks and having secured expert external advice (i.e. where it is relevant to do so).

3.45 An overall maximum exposure of £60m for alternative investments was approved by Executive on 15 January 2019.

3.46 In order to manage risk appropriately, achieve targets for investment returns, deliver a diverse portfolio and maintain a level of liquidity, the Commercial Investment Board has established an investment framework. The investment framework provides a range of investment options and investment limits for each option.

### Commercial Property

3.47 The acquisition of land and buildings for investment purposes are classified as Commercial Property.

3.48 The investments in Commercial Property are classed as capital expenditure. As Commercial Properties are funded from core cash balances, the investments are effectively funded from internal borrowing for capital accounting purposes. As a result, expenditure on Commercial Property investments are included in the calculation of the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). When the County Council ultimately disinvests and sells the properties, the income will be classed as a capital receipt and applied to reduce the CFR. The County Council will not borrow to fund commercial investment through loans from PWLB or money markets.

3.49 Commercial Properties in place as at 31 March 2022 are as follows:

Property	Date Purchased	Amount	Rate of Return	Return
		£m	%	£k
Bank Unit in Stafford Town Centre	May-19	0.9	6.08	53.3
Harrogate Royal Baths	Jan-19	9.5	0.81	77.2
Co-op Store in Somercotes	Mar-19	1.5	5.32	79.6
		<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>210.1</b>

Commercial Property is a long term investment and valuations can, therefore, rise as well as fall, over the period they are held. In order to mitigate any potential future losses funds have been set aside to offset reductions in valuations previously identified and future maintenance costs, to ensure that there is no impact on the General Fund at the point of any future sale.

### Loans to Companies in which the County Council has an interest

3.50 The County Council's policy on making loans to companies in which it has an interest is incorporated into the Annual Treasury Management Strategy and is as follows:-

- a) the County Council's general investment powers under the Annual Treasury Management and Investment Strategy come from the Local Government Act 2003 (section 12). Under this Act a local authority has the power to invest for any purpose relevant to its functions or for the purpose of the prudent management of its financial affairs;
- b) in addition to investment, the County Council has the power to provide loans and financial assistance to limited companies under the Localism Act 2011 (and also formally under the general power of wellbeing in the Local Government Act 2000) which introduced a general power of competence for authorities (to be exercised in accordance with their general public law duties); and
- c) any such loans to limited companies by the County Council would therefore be made under these powers. They would not, however, impact on the Investment Strategy but would be classed as capital expenditure by the County Council under the Local Authorities (Capital

Finance and Accounting) Regulations 2003 and would be approved, financed and accounted for accordingly.

3.51 The position on these loans at 31 March 2022 is as follows:-

<b>Period</b>	<b>Yorwaste</b>	<b>NYnet</b>	<b>Brierley Homes</b>	<b>First North Law</b>	<b>NY Highways</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
Balance as at 31 March 2021	6.42	0.00	7.92	0.09	0.21	14.64
Variation in 2021/22	-0.39	0.00	6.59	0.00	7.75	13.95
Balance as at 31 March 2022	6.03	0.00	14.51	0.09	7.96	28.59
<b>Approved Limits</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>22.90</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>51.65</b>

3.52 These loans have been treated as Capital Expenditure by the County Council and financed from Internal Borrowing. The revenue interest loss is offset by the interest charged to the four companies.

## Property Funds

3.53 Property Funds, pooled investment vehicles investing in diversified UK commercial property, were added to the schedule of Non Specified Investments as part of the 2021/22 Annual Treasury Management Strategy.

3.54 Following consultation with the Audit Committee and subsequent approval by the Commercial Investment Board, a procurement process, supported by the County Councils Treasury Management advisers was undertaken during 2018/19 and two Property Funds, BlackRock UK Property Fund and Threadneedle Property Unit Trust were selected.

3.55 Investments held in Property Funds are classified as Non-Specified Investments and are, consequently, long term in nature. Valuations can, therefore, rise as well as fall, over the period they are held. Any gains or losses in the capital value of investments are held in an unusable reserve on the balance sheet and do not impact on the General Fund until units in the funds are sold. As at 31 March 2022 the total capital value of the Property Fund investments had increased by £682.4k (£445.9k BlackRock; £236.5k Threadneedle).

3.56 Each fund also provides a monthly revenue return, representing interest earned on the fund over that period. The position on Property Funds at 31 March 2022 is as follows:-

In year

Fund	Bfwd Investment	Valuation as at 31 March 2022	Gain / (Loss)	Revenue Return	Return	Transfer to Reserve
	£k	£k	£k	£k	%	£k
Blackrock	2,874.0	3,448.9	574.9	87.6	2.9	0.0
Threadneedle	2,707.0	3,163.6	456.6	124.7	4.3	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,581.0</b>	<b>6,612.5</b>	<b>1,031.5</b>	<b>212.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Total Fund Performance

Fund	Orginal Investment	Valuation as at 31 March 2022	Gain / (Loss)	Revenue Return	Return
	£k	£k	£k	£k	%
Blackrock	3,003.0	3,448.9	445.9	321.8	10.7
Threadneedle	2,927.1	3,163.6	236.5	432.0	14.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,930.1</b>	<b>6,612.5</b>	<b>682.4</b>	<b>753.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>

## Summary

3.57 The investment framework and alternative position as at 31 March 2022 is as follows:

Type of Investment	Max Limit	Invested as at 31/03/2022	Rate of Return	Return Achieved 21/22
	£m	£m	%	£k
<b>Alternative Treasury Instruments</b>				
Money Market Funds	20.0	0.0	0.00	0.0
Enhanced Cash Funds	20.0	0.0	0.00	0.0
Certificate of Deposit	20.0	0.0	0.00	0.0
Property Funds	20.0	5.9	3.58	205.6
<b>Total Alternative Treasury Instruments</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>205.6</b>
<b>Alternative Investments</b>				
<b>Loans to Council Companies</b>	} 41.7			
- Yorwaste		6.0	4.75	256.2
- Brierley Homes		14.5	6.75	693.6
- First North Law		0.1	4.75	3.8
- NY Highways		8.0	7.25	311.7
<b>Total Loans to Council Companies</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>1,265.3</b>



<b>Other Alternative Investments</b>				
Spend to Save	5.0	0.0	0.00	0.0
Loans to Hosung Associations	10.0	0.0	0.00	0.0
Solar Farm (or similar) Project	5.0	0.0	0.00	0.0
Commercial Investments/Local Growth	20.0	11.9	1.77	210.1
<b>Total Other Alternative Investments</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>210.1</b>
<b>Total Alternative Investments</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>1,475.4</b>

## REVENUE IMPACT OF 2021/22 TREASURY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY

3.58 The revenue impact of the 2021/22 Treasury Management Activity (for both borrowing and investments) is as follows:

Activity	Principal	Weighted Average Return	Return
	£m	%	£m
<b>Investments</b>			
Core Treasury Management (inc Alternative Treasury Instruments)	292.8	0.24	0.69
Alternative Investments	40.5	5.08	1.48
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>333.3</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>2.17</b>
<b>Capital Financing</b>			
External Debt	221.8	4.47	-10.22
Minimum Revenue Provision			-10.60
<b>Total Capital Financing Costs</b>			<b>-20.82</b>
<b>Transfer to Reserves</b>			
Commerical Property			0.00
Property Funds			0.00
<b>Total Transfer to Reserves</b>			<b>0.00</b>
<b>Net Revenue Impact</b>			<b>-18.65</b>

3.59 While interest rates have remained low throughout 2021/22, cash balances have continued at relatively high levels. Investment returns for 2021/22 were £0.69m which was higher than budget (£0.37m). The outturn interest yield on investments of 0.24% was below the 0.25% budget provision.

3.60 The Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) was budgeted to be £10.6m for 2021/22, which was as budgeted.

## COMPLIANCE WITH TREASURY LIMITS AND PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

3.61 The County Council is required to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code and set Prudential Indicators for the next three years to ensure that capital investment plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable.

- 3.62 During the financial year the County Council operated within the Treasury Limits and Prudential Indicators as set out in the Council's Treasury Management Policy Statement and Annual Treasury Management Strategy for 2021/22.
- 3.63 The Prudential Indicators covering the period up to 31 March 2024 were approved by the County Council in February 2021. An in year revision was subsequently approved by County Council in November 2021. More recently an updated set of indicators up to 31 March 2025 was approved by County Council in February 2022 as part of the 2022/23 Budget process.
- 3.64 As part of this Annual Treasury Management Report for 2021/22 it is therefore appropriate to report the 2021/22 outturn position on these Prudential Indicators compared with the last updated set of indicators, these are set out in **Appendix B**.

## APPROVED LENDING LIST

- 3.65 The criteria for monitoring and assessing organisations (counterparties) to which the County Council may make investments (i.e. lend) are incorporated into the detailed Treasury Management Practices (TMPs) that support the Treasury Management Policy Statement (TMPS). Applying these criteria enables the County Council to produce an Approved Lending List of organisations in which it can make investments, together with specifying the maximum sum that at any time can be placed with each. The Approved Lending List is prepared and maintained, taking into account the advice of the County Council's Treasury Management Advisor, Link.
- 3.66 The credit rating criteria utilised in 2021/22 reflected the following:
- a) a system of scoring each organisation using Link's enhanced creditworthiness service. This service which has been progressively developed uses a sophisticated modelling system that includes:
    - credit ratings published by the three credit rating agencies (Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor) which reflect a combination of components (sovereign, long term, short term, individual and support)
    - credit watches and credit outlooks from the rating agencies
    - Credit Default Swaps (CDS) spreads to give early warnings of likely changes in credit ratings
    - sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most credit worthy countries;
    - any known Central Government involvement or specific guarantees issued for an organisation.
  - b) sole reliance was not placed on the information provided by Link. In addition, the County Council also used market data and information available from other sources such as the financial press and other agencies and organisations;
  - c) furthermore, the following measures were also actively taken into consideration throughout the year:
    - institutions were removed or temporarily suspended from the Approved Lending List if there was significant concern about their financial standing or stability

- investment exposure was concentrated with higher rated institutions wherever possible
- investments were generally kept short.

3.67 The Approved Lending List is monitored on an ongoing basis and changes made as appropriate by the Corporate Director – Strategic Resources to reflect changes in organisations standing against the agreed criteria. This includes credit rating downgrades/upgrades, mergers or market intelligence and rumours that impact on the ‘credit score’ and ‘colour coding system’

3.68 Changes to the Approved Lending List, together with the current List are included in the Treasury Management section of the Quarterly Performance Monitoring reports submitted to Executive. Changes to the list last submitted to Executive in February 2022 are listed in **Appendix C** with the current lending list attached as **Appendix D**.

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

3.69 That the Executive is notes the performance of the Treasury Management operation during 2021/22 and the outturn position on Prudential Indicators

## **TREASURY MANAGEMENT APPENDICES**

Appendix A Analysis of Investments placed at 31 March 2022

Appendix B Compliance with Treasury Limits and Prudential Indicators

Appendix C Changes to Approved Lending List since January 2022

Appendix D Approved Lending List as at 31 March 2022

## Analysis of Investments placed at 31 March 2022

	Lender	Sector	Start Date	Amount	End Date	Interest Rate
				£		%
	Barclays Bank Plc (NRFB)	Bank		63,850,000		0.65
	Property Funds	Prop F		5,930,079		3.43
	Santander UK Plc 35 Day Notice	Bank		10,000,000		0.25
	Santander UK Plc 95 Day Notice	Bank		23,000,000		0.55
	Santander UK Plc 180 Day Notice	Bank		27,000,000		0.73
Apr-22	Goldman Sachs	Bank	18-Oct-21	5,000,000	14-Apr-22	0.39
	South Ayrshire Council	LA	18-Mar-22	6,000,000	19-Apr-22	0.75
May-22	Helaba	Bank	27-Oct-21	10,000,000	27-Apr-22	0.43
	DBS	Bank	04-May-21	10,000,000	04-May-22	0.16
	DBS	Bank	12-May-21	5,000,000	11-May-22	0.16
	Goldman Sachs	Bank	11-Nov-21	5,000,000	11-May-22	0.33
	Dundee City Council	LA	18-Feb-22	5,000,000	18-May-22	0.47
	LB Waltham Forest	LA	18-Mar-22	7,000,000	18-May-22	0.75
	National Westminster Bank PLC	Bank	24-May-21	5,000,000	23-May-22	0.16
	DBS	Bank	22-Nov-21	10,000,000	23-May-22	0.26
	Helaba	Bank	23-Nov-21	5,000,000	23-May-22	0.35
Jun-22	Standard Chartered	Bank	21-Dec-21	5,000,000	21-Jun-22	0.40
	Standard Chartered	Bank	21-Mar-22	10,000,000	21-Jun-22	1.07
	Standard Chartered	Bank	22-Dec-21	10,000,000	22-Jun-22	0.40
	Goldman Sachs	Bank	23-Dec-21	5,000,000	23-Jun-22	0.50
Jul-22	Goldman Sachs	Bank	10-Jan-22	10,000,000	08-Jul-22	0.60
	Goldman Sachs	Bank	12-Jan-22	10,000,000	12-Jul-22	0.60
	Standard Chartered	Bank	24-Jan-22	10,000,000	22-Jul-22	0.62
	Standard Chartered	Bank	28-Jan-22	5,000,000	28-Jul-22	0.69
Aug-22	Goldman Sachs	Bank	04-Feb-22	10,000,000	04-Aug-22	1.01
	Standard Chartered	Bank	04-Feb-22	5,000,000	04-Aug-22	0.75
	Standard Chartered	Bank	11-Feb-22	5,000,000	11-Aug-22	1.00
	Goldman Sachs	Bank	14-Feb-22	5,000,000	12-Aug-22	1.20
	LB Waltham Forest	LA	16-Aug-21	5,000,000	15-Aug-22	0.10
	National Westminster Bank PLC	Bank	20-Aug-21	5,000,000	19-Aug-22	0.19
	Helaba	Bank	23-Feb-22	5,000,000	23-Aug-22	1.06
	National Westminster Bank PLC	Bank	01-Sep-21	5,000,000	31-Aug-22	0.21
Sep-22	Great Yarmouth BC	LA	07-Dec-21	10,000,000	07-Sep-22	0.20
	National Westminster Bank PLC	Bank	22-Sep-21	10,000,000	21-Sep-22	0.21
	Goldman Sachs	Bank	21-Mar-22	10,000,000	21-Sep-22	1.19
	Dundee City Council	LA	23-Mar-22	5,000,000	21-Sep-22	0.95
	National Westminster Bank PLC	Bank	01-Oct-21	10,000,000	30-Sep-22	0.28
Oct-22	National Westminster Bank PLC	Bank	05-Oct-21	10,000,000	04-Oct-22	0.28
	LB Brent	LA	06-Oct-21	10,000,000	05-Oct-22	0.10
	Rushmoor BC	LA	11-Oct-21	10,000,000	10-Oct-22	0.10
	National Westminster Bank PLC	Bank	19-Oct-21	5,000,000	18-Oct-22	0.61
	National Westminster Bank PLC	Bank	29-Oct-21	10,000,000	28-Oct-22	0.81
Jan-23	National Westminster Bank PLC	Bank	19-Jan-22	10,000,000	18-Jan-23	0.86
Feb-23	DBS	Bank	18-Feb-22	5,000,000	17-Feb-23	1.50
				<b>417,780,079</b>		<b>0.56</b>

<b>Actual Loans Outstanding Summarised by Organisation</b>	
	<b>£m</b>
Local Authority	58.0
Santander	60.0
Barclays	63.9
Standard Chartered	50.0
Helaba	20.0
National Westminster	70.0
Goldman Sachs	60.0
DBS	30.0
Property Funds	5.9
	<b>417.8</b>

<b>Maturity Profile</b>	
	<b>%</b>
Period	
<1 Month	20
1 – 3 Months	22
3 – 6 Months	42
6 – 9 Months	11
9 – 12 Months	4
>12 Months	1
	<b>100</b>

<b>Portfolio Breakdown</b>	
	<b>%</b>
Fixed Term	70
Notice Accounts	14
Call Accounts	15
Money Market Funds	0
Property Funds	1
	<b>100</b>

<b>Institution Type</b>	
	<b>%</b>
Banks	85
Local Government	14
Building Societies	0
Money Market Funds	0
Property Funds	1
	<b>100</b>

<b>Country</b>	
	<b>%</b>
Domestic	95
Foreign	5
Money Market Funds	0
	<b>100</b>

## COMPLIANCE WITH TREASURY LIMITS AND PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

(i) **Statutory Affordable Borrowing Limit for 2021/22 required under Section 3 of the Local Government Act 2003**

Item	Borrowing	Other Long Term Liabilities	Total
	£m	£m	£m
Initial figure approved February 2021	401.7	176.2	577.9
Revised August 2021	303.3	176.2	479.5
Revised February 2022	390.3	176.2	566.5
<b>Actual limit 2021/22</b>	<b>276.0</b>	<b>146.6</b>	<b>423.6</b>

The limit set reflects sufficient headroom to cover a number of eventualities that could have occurred in the course of the financial year. Examples include debt rescheduling, capital receipts slippage, new capital borrowing requirements being taken early in the financial year and unusual cash movements.

(ii) **Ratio of capital financing costs to the net revenue budget***Formally Required Indicator Net of Interest Earned*

Reported February 2022	%
- 2020/21 actual	10.4
- 2021/22 probable	10.5
<b>Actual 2021/22 outturn</b>	<b>10.1</b>

The capital finance costs figure takes into account loan charges (principal plus interest) on external debt plus PFI and Finance Lease charges less interest earned on cash invested.

*Local Indicator*

Capital Financing costs are capped to 10% of the annual Net Revenue Budget (excludes interest earned on surplus cash balances).

Reported February 2022	%
- 2020/21 actual	5.7
- 2021/22 probable	5.2
<b>Actual 2021/22 outturn</b>	<b>5.2</b>

(iii) **Capital Expenditure Actual and Forecasts**

Reported February 2022	£m
- 2020/21 actual	119.6
- 2021/22 probable	142.8
<b>Actual 2021/22 outturn</b>	<b>130.0</b>

The outturn position is lower than the probable as a result of rephasing of capital spending in the year self-funded from revenue and capital contributions, including school schemes.

(iv) **Capital Financing Requirement (as at 31 March)**

	<b>Borrowing</b>	<b>Other Long Term Liabilities</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
Reported February 2022			
- 2020/21 actual	288.7	151.6	440.3
- 2021/22 probable	291.6	176.2	467.8
<b>Actual 2021/22 outturn</b>	<b>290.2</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>437.8</b>

The outturn position is lower than the previous forecast largely as a result of the lower than anticipated

(v) **Gross borrowing against the Capital Financing Requirement**

The Prudential Indicator requires that, except in the short term, gross debt should not exceed the capital need to borrow as demonstrated by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR).

The Corporate Director – Strategic Resources reports that the County Council has had no difficulty in meeting this requirement up to 2021/22 with the 2021/22 outturn position being as follows:

	<b>£m</b>
CFR (borrowing) at 31 March 2022	437.8
Less actual external debt at 31 March 2022	369.5
<b>Head room at 31 March 2022 (= internally financed capital expenditure at 31/3/2022)</b>	<b>68.3</b>



(vi) **External Debt Limits**

	<b>Borrowing</b>	<b>Other Long Term Liabilities</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
Reported February 2022			
- Authorised limit for 2021/22	390.3	176.2	566.5
- Operational Boundary for 2021/22	370.3	176.2	546.5
<b>Actual limit reached during 2021/22</b>	<b>276.0</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>423.6</b>

(vii) **Actual External Debt**

	<b>Borrowing</b>	<b>Other Long Term Liabilities</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
At 31 March 2021	236.0	151.6	387.6
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>221.8</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>369.4</b>

(viii) **Maturity Structure of Borrowing**

The amount of borrowing maturing in each period as a percentage of total projected borrowing that is fixed rate.

	<b>Lower Limit (February 2022)</b>	<b>Upper Limit</b>	<b>Actual at 31 March 2022</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Under 12 months	0	50	6
12 months and within 24 months	0	25	5
24 months and within 5 years	0	50	9
5 years and within 10 years	0	75	11
10 years and within 25 years	0	100	21
25 years and within 50 years	0	100	48
			<b>100</b>

(ix) **Total Principal Sums Invested for Periods longer than 365 days**

The agreed maximum sum for investment longer than one year was £40m. There were no investments in place at 31 March 2022.

## Changes to Approved Lending List 1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022

### Amendments to Investment Limits / Terms

Organisation	Original Investment Limit / Term	Date Amended	Revised Investment Limit / Term	Reason for Amendment
<b>Amendments made to Investment Limits</b>				
None				
<b>Amendments made to Investment Terms</b>				
Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale (Helaba)	6 months	25/03/2022	365 days	Supported by the German Savings Banks Association under any foreseeable circumstances
<b>Temporary Suspensions for Lending List</b>				
None				

The above shows changes to the Lending List as at 31 March 2022 compared to 31 December 2021. It should be noted, however, that changes can be made on a daily basis in reaction to market sentiment, with maximum investment durations being adjusted accordingly.

## APPROVED LENDING LIST AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

Maximum sum invested at any time (The overall total exposure figure covers both Specified and Non-Specified investments)

	Country	Specified Investments (up to 1 year)		Non-Specified Investments (> 1 year £20m limit)	
		Total Exposure £m	Time Limit *	Total Exposure £m	Time Limit *
<b>UK "Nationalised" banks / UK banks with UK Central Government involvement</b>					
Royal Bank of Scotland PLC (RFB)	GBR	75.0	365 days	-	-
National Westminster Bank PLC (RFB)	GBR				
<b>UK "Clearing Banks", other UK based banks and Building Societies</b>					
Santander UK PLC (includes Cater Allen)	GBR	60.0	6 months	-	-
Barclays Bank PLC (NRFB)	GBR	75.0	6 months	-	-
Barclays Bank UK PLC (RFB)	GBR				
Bank of Scotland PLC (RFB)	GBR	60.0	6 months	-	-
Lloyds Bank PLC (RFB)	GBR				
Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets PLC (NRFB)	GBR				
HSBC Bank PLC (NRFB)	GBR	30.0	365 days	-	-
HSBC UK Bank PLC (RFB)	GBR				
Goldman Sachs International Bank	GBR	60.0	6 months	-	-
Sumitomo Mitsui	GBR	30.0	6 months	-	-
Standard Chartered Bank	GBR	60.0	6 months	-	-
Handelsbanken	GBR	40.0	365 days	-	-
Nationwide Building Society	GBR	40.0	6 months	-	-
Leeds Building Society	GBR	20.0	3 months	-	-
<b>High Quality Foreign Banks</b>					
National Australia Bank	AUS	30.0	365 days	-	-
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AUS	30.0	365 days	-	-
Toronto-Dominion Bank	CAN	30.0	365 days	-	-
Credit Industriel et Commercial	FRA	30.0	365 days	-	-
Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale (Helaba)	GER	30.0	365 days	-	-
DBS (Singapore)	SING	30.0	365 days	-	-
<b>Local Authorities</b>					
County / Unitary / Metropolitan / District Councils		20.0	365 days	5.0	2 years
Police / Fire Authorities		20.0	365 days	5.0	2 years
National Park Authorities		20.0	365 days	5.0	2 years
<b>Other Deposit Takers</b>					
Money Market Funds		20.0	365 days	5.0	2 years
Property Funds		5.0	365 days	5.0	10 years
UK Debt Management Account		100.0	365 days	5.0	2 years

\*Based on data at 25 March 2022

## 4.0 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTTURN AND FINANCING 2021/22

### OVERVIEW

4.1 This section of the report presents a summary of the actual capital expenditure incurred in 2021/22 including details of the financing of that expenditure.

### CAPITAL PLAN

- 4.2 For the purposes of this report, the final capital outturn expenditure for the financial year 2021/22 is compared to the Capital Plans for 2021/22 as at Quarter 3 of both 2020/21 (original) and 2021/22 (latest revised).
- 4.3 Both Plans are submitted to Executive then County Council for approval as part of the following year's budget / MTFs suite of reports as shown below:

	Original 2021/22 Plan	Latest Revised 2021/22 Plan
Approved by Executive	26/01/2021	25/01/2022
Approved by County Council	17/02/2021	16/02/2022

### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN 2021/22

- 4.4 A comparison of the capital expenditure incurred in 2021/22 to the forecasts in both the original Capital Plan and the latest revised Capital Plan referred to in **paragraph 4.2** is as follows:

Item	Original Plan £m	Latest Plan £m	Capital Outturn £m	Variance Original Plan £m	Variance Latest Plan £m
Gross Capital Spend	137.7	142.7	130.0	-7.7	-12.7
Grants and Contributions	-123.2	-124.6	-115.2	8.0	9.3
<b>Net Capital Spend</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-3.3</b>

- 4.5 The outturn variances referred to throughout this report are based on a comparison with the latest revised 2021/22 Capital Plan reported to and approved by Executive in February 2022.

4.6 A summary of the outturn position for gross capital spend at Directorate level is set out below:

Service	Appendix	Gross Latest Plan £m	Gross Outturn Spend £m	Gross Spend Variance £m
HAS	B	3.9	1.8	-2.1
BES	C	81.5	81.3	-0.2
CYPS	D	30.7	24.5	-6.2
CSD	E	26.7	22.5	-4.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>142.7</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>-12.7</b>

4.7 A more detailed summary is available at **Appendix A** including individual statements for each Directorate at **Appendices B to E**. These Appendices also show the outturn position for related capital income from grants and contributions, and a net spend which is funded from capital receipts and borrowing.

4.8 The gross capital underspend of £12.7m represents underspending in all 4 Directorates.

4.9 In **Health and Adult Services**, the underspend of £2.1m relates, in the main, to the development of Extra Care schemes where the completion of and legal transfer of facilities have been delayed. Ongoing legal discussions with providers relating to the legal charge to protect the grant in the event of future additional borrowing by the provider has delayed payment.

4.10 In **Children and Young People's Service**, the £6.2m underspend is attributed, in the main to the Basic Need (£3.1m) and School Condition (£2.9m) programmes.

4.10.1 £2.7m of the Basic Need underspend relates to the contingency budget which is used to address both overspends on individual schemes and the underwriting of s106 developer contributions yet to be released for works delivered. The balance is a combination of under- and over-spends across the whole programme.

4.10.2 The School Condition programme includes a range of schemes including the modernisation of school facilities, addressing school building/site compliance issues, PCU replacements and planned maintenance. The Modernisation programme underspend of £2.4m is made up of a range of under- and over-spends, the most significant being Thirsk School kitchen (£378.9k). The compliance budget (£169k) is a block allocation used to support schools with safeguarding and other compliance issues that arise in year. As this is not a planned programme, the budget can just as easily under as over-spend. Two schemes make up the bulk of the £788k underspend on PCU replacements – Thirsk CP and Thirsk School.

4.10.3 The underspends are carried forward to form the basis of the 2022/23 programme.

- 4.11 The main element of the **Central Services** underspend of £4.2m relates to the slower than expected draw down of loans by both Brierley Homes and NYHighways (£1.7m).
- 4.11.1 The balance of the Central Services underspend relates to (i) delays in the delivery of new fleet vehicles for HAS (£0.8m), (ii) the T&C Roadmap technical infrastructure refresh programme (£0.8m) being extended as a result of home working (iii) other T&C schemes (£0.4m) and (iv) the rephasing of the programme of works to corporate properties (£0.5m).
- 4.12 **Business and Environmental Services** realised an overall underspend of £0.2m on the latest revised 2021/22 Capital Plan – a significant improvement on that of 2020/21 (£21.6m) which recognises the improvements in budget monitoring implemented within the service during the last year.

### **IMPLICATIONS OF 2021/22 CAPITAL UNDERSPENDING AND PROPOSED CARRY FORWARD TO 2022/23**

- 4.13 The County Council's Financial Procedure Rules allows the carrying forward of under/overspends both for approved capital expenditure and scheme specific capital income.
- 4.14 The various components of this net £12.7m underspend and the proposed carry forward to 2021/22 is as follows:

<b>Item</b>	<b>£m</b>
2021/22 Q3 Capital Plan - Latest Revised Update (Gross Spend)	142.7
Less 2021/22 Capital Outturn (Gross Spend)	130.0
= Gross Capital Underspend	<b>12.7</b>
Less Reduction in Grants and Contributions	-9.4
= Net Capital Underspend	<b>3.3</b>
Less Capital Scheme variations not proposed for Carry Forward	0.9
<b>= Adjusted Net Underspend Proposed for Carrying Forward</b>	<b>2.5</b>

- 4.15 This proposed carry forward will not impact on the long term capital financing arrangements for the Capital Plan as borrowing and use of capital receipts can be used flexibly between years.

## FINANCING OF 2021/22 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

4.16 Total capital expenditure of £130.0m in 2021/22 has been financed as follows:

Item	£m
New Internal Borrowing	12.1
Grants and Contributions	97.0
Schemes financed from Revenue	8.7
Capital Receipts from Property Sales	2.6
Loan Repayments	9.6
<b>= Total Capital Expenditure to be Financed in 2021/22</b>	<b>130.0</b>

4.17 The £12.1m figure in the table above is a balancing figure, which effectively represents the increased level of borrowing for capital purposes made from internal sources.

4.18 The level of internal borrowing required for non-commercial capital expenditure has been minimised through the prioritisation of grants and contributions received by the County Council to fund eligible capital expenditure.

4.19 A more detailed comparison of the above funding package with that underlying both the original and latest revised Capital Plans approved by Members in February 2021 and February 2022, respectively, is provided at **Appendix F**.

## CAPITAL RECEIPTS

4.20 The County Council's policy on capital receipts is one that requires that all such receipts shall be used to finance capital expenditure in the year in which the receipts are generated.

4.21 The outturn position on Capital Receipts is as follows:

Item	£m
Receipts from the Sale of Other Land, Buildings and Equipment	2.6
Loan Repayments	9.6
<b>= Total Capital Receipts in 2021/22</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Capital Receipts used to fund Capital Expenditure in 2021/22	-12.2
<b>= Capital Receipts Carried Forward to 2022/23</b>	<b>0.0</b>

4.22 The £12.2m of available Capital Receipts as at 31 March 2022 have been used to fund capital spending in the year. This approach is advantageous in terms of treasury management activities and reducing capital financing costs in 2021/22.

## **FUTURE AVAILABILITY OF CAPITAL RESOURCES**

- 4.23 The latest revised Capital Plan update report at Q3 identified a potential £21.1m of unallocated capital funding that could potentially become available in the Capital Plan period. This sum arose mainly from additional capital receipts that had been identified, net of additional capital funding allocations approved by Executive. Following the 2021/22 outturn position and the latest forecast of capital receipts up to 2021/22, the surplus capital resources has reduced slightly to £20.8m.
- 4.24 However, it is currently difficult to predict the level of capital receipts that will be achieved over the next few years with any degree of certainty. Given this scenario, the current forecast of surplus corporate capital funding does include some fairly significant potential receipts that are relatively uncertain in terms of timing and amount.
- 4.25 The surplus corporate capital resources could be made available for either:
- (i) new capital investment (i.e. additional schemes), or
  - (ii) reducing prudential borrowing in 2022/23 or subsequent years and therefore achieving debt financing cost savings in the Revenue Budget/MFTS, or
  - (iii) holding for the time being with no immediate decision to either spend or reduce borrowing. This course of action would result in additional short-term interest being earned within Corporate Miscellaneous.
- 4.26 Members have previously agreed to adopt option (iii) above and retain any surplus capital funding for the time being. Another factor that influenced this decision was that the forecast funding levels include a capital receipts risk in terms of both forecast receipts slipping into a future year and/or not achieving their estimate.
- 4.27 Given the factors mentioned above, it is proposed that option (iii) be reaffirmed at this stage and that the unallocated funding is held in reserve for the time being. Future further investment proposals are likely to include Capital projects and initiatives however and these will be incorporated into a future quarterly Capital report.

## **NEW APPROVALS**

### **4.28 Update Selby Free School**

- 4.28.1 At Q3 2020/21, a provision of £1m was approved from Capital Receipts to address the DfE's funding conditions in relation to a proposed Free School development at Selby which would support the Strategic Plan for SEND Education Provision 2018-23.
- 4.28.2 As a condition of the successful bid for DfE funding to build the school, the Council must fund any s278 costs and ground abnormal costs where remediation is required under planning. Depending on the final design and site layout, the DfE is seeking significant contributions from the Local Authority to ameliorate the net cost to the Department.



4.28.3 Latest estimates are that the cost will be in the region of £1.2m. It is expected that the DfE will issue a s151 letter shortly which will commit the Council to paying these costs. In order to prevent any delay in the signing of this letter and the subsequent delivery of the scheme, it is requested that additional funding, in principle, be approved to offset the Council's commitment. Further detail, once known, will be shared in a future report.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

4.29 The Executive is recommended:

- (a) to note the position on capital outturn as detailed in **Appendices A to E**
- (b) to recommend to the County Council, the proposed carry forward to 2022/23 of the net capital underspend totalling £2.5m as set out in **paragraph 4.14**
- (c) to approve the financing of capital expenditure as detailed in **paragraph 4.16** and **Appendix F**
- (d) to approve additional funding, in principle, to meet the conditions set by the DfE in relation to the delivery of a special needs Free School in Selby as detailed in **paragraph 4.28**

## CAPITAL OUTTURN 2021/22 - APPENDICES

- Appendix A** Capital Expenditure and related Income 2021/22 compared with the Capital Plan (original and latest) at Directorate level
- Appendix B** Health and Adult Services
- Appendix C** Business and Environmental Services
- Appendix D** Children and Young People's Service
- Appendix E** Central Services
- Appendix F** Financing of Capital Expenditure 2021/22

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND INCOME 2021/22

Appendix A

		GROSS EXPENDITURE					GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS					NET EXPENDITURE				
Appendix		Capital Plan		Actual	Variation		Capital Plan		Actual	Variation		Capital Plan		Actual	Variation	
		Original Approved Feb 2021 £000s	Latest Approved Feb 2022 £000s		Original Approved Feb 2021 £000s	Latest Approved Feb 2022 £000s	Original Approved Feb 2021 £000s	Latest Approved Feb 2022 £000s		Original Approved Feb 2021 £000s	Latest Approved Feb 2022 £000s	Original Approved Feb 2021 £000s	Latest Approved Feb 2022 £000s		Original Approved Feb 2021 £000s	Latest Approved Feb 2022 £000s
Health and Adult Services	B	8,207	3,853	1,778	6,429	2,075	1,960	3,853	1,778	182	2,075	6,247	-	-	6,247	-
Business and Environmental Services	C	76,487	81,539	81,260	4,773	279	83,500	81,449	81,232	2,268	217	7,013	90	28	7,041	62
Children and Young People's Services	D	31,380	30,666	24,523	6,857	6,143	30,133	30,555	24,506	5,627	6,049	1,248	111	17	1,230	94
Central Services	E	21,669	26,683	22,472	803	4,211	7,658	8,784	7,738	80	1,047	14,011	17,899	14,734	723	3,164
<b>Total</b>		<b>137,743</b>	<b>142,741</b>	<b>130,033</b>	<b>7,710</b>	<b>12,708</b>	<b>123,250</b>	<b>124,642</b>	<b>115,254</b>	<b>7,996</b>	<b>9,388</b>	<b>14,493</b>	<b>18,100</b>	<b>14,780</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>3,320</b>

## HEALTH AND ADULT SERVICES

APPENDIX B

## 2021/22 CAPITAL BUDGET - OUTTURN POSITION

CAPITAL PLAN HEAD	ORIGINAL PLAN	LATEST PLAN	OUTTURN	VARIANCE	COMMENTS
	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Maintaining Fabric / Facilities of Properties	690	115	125	10	Budget for Covid facility at Larpool Lane (£60k) loaded prior to full costs known. Budget for standard non-covid works (£55k) not required in 21/22.  Delays in releasing payment to Housing 21 due to issues in relation to agreeing legal charges.
"Draft Care and Support Where I Live Strategy" Extra Care Scheme	7,517	3,738	1,653	2,085 CR	
<b>TOTAL GROSS SPEND</b>	<b>8,207</b>	<b>3,853</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>2,075 CR</b>	
<b>CAPITAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS</b>					
Capital Grants					
- PSS Capital Grant	526 CR	55 CR	-	55	
Revenue Contributions					
- Valuing People - Day Service Provision (from PIP)	1,434 CR	3,738 CR	1,653 CR	2,085	
- Other Revenue Contributions		60 CR	125 CR	65	
<b>TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>1,960 CR</b>	<b>3,853 CR</b>	<b>1,778 CR</b>	<b>2,075</b>	
<b>TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>6,247</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	

**BUSINESS & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

**APPENDIX C**

**2021/22 CAPITAL BUDGET - OUTTURN POSITION**

CAPITAL PLAN HEAD	ORIGINAL PLAN	LATEST PLAN	OUTTURN	VARIANCE	COMMENTS
	£000	£000	£000	£000	
<b>GROSS EXPENDITURE</b>					
New and Replacement Road Lighting	-	1,128	461	667 CR	Delays in delivery of components
Structural Maintenance of Roads	50,908	38,002	35,453	2,548 CR	Schemes carried over to 22/23 programme in final quarter due to scheduling
Structural Maintenance of Bridges	1,872	5,440	3,655	1,785 CR	Delivery slower than originally anticipated; improved budget monitoring anticipated with new service manager in post.
Integrated Transport Block Provision (inc. fees)	3,262	1,939	1,317	622 CR	Block provision underspends
Central Overheads (Highways)	2,940	13,219	17,863	4,644	Investment in the development of +1 future year programme schemes; increase in capitalised salaries in year; outstanding RIS costs previously unidentified; NYH overhead costs higher than anticipated due to lack of costing information.
Other Grant Funded Highways	-	6,441	6,458	17	
Other Funded Highways Programme	-	87	443	356	Rechargeable works 100% funded from external organisations
Flood Risk Management	1,486	1,320	349	972 CR	Team resourcing issues have delayed delivery.
Junction 47 Improvements	3,297	5,509	6,724	1,215	Additional costs incurred in relation to materials and delays.
Harrogate-York Rail Scheme	-	2	2	0	
Kex Gill	1,711	320	319	1 CR	
Bedale-Aiskew-Leeming Bar Major Scheme	60	145	197	51	Unexpected stamp duty charges.
Transforming Cities Fund	4,640	2,541	2,200	341 CR	New programme of works in development; initial forecasts were based on limited information and will be refined in the new year
Waste Management Service	62	92	61	32 CR	
Waste Procurement Project	-	13	13	0	
Countryside Services	-	60	48	12 CR	Final grant claim due in period 1 2022/23.
LEP - Local Growth Deal & Getting Building Funds	5,520	4,739	5,297	559	
Rural Connected Communities (5G)	555	539	402	138 CR	The impact of Covid has led to delivery delays; DCMS has agreed a 3 month extension to the programme to June 2022.
Heritage Services	175	3	-	3 CR	
<b>TOTAL GROSS SPEND</b>	<b>76,487</b>	<b>81,539</b>	<b>81,260</b>	<b>279 CR</b>	
<b>CAPITAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS</b>					
Capital Grants					
- Local Transport Plan Grant	33,615 CR	32,086 CR	31,557 CR	529	
- Pothole Grant	15,160 CR	16,454 CR	16,454 CR	-	
- Getting Building Fund Grant	5,520 CR	6,489 CR	6,585 CR	96 CR	
- Safer Roads Grant	4,595 CR	2,423 CR	3,119 CR	696 CR	
- NPIF Grant	1,858 CR	1,104 CR	1,493 CR	389 CR	
- S31 Grant	779 CR	295 CR	-	295	
- Environment Agency Grant	452 CR	93 CR	78 CR	15	
- Local Growth Deal	-	2,399 CR	1,758 CR	641	
- Highways England Grant	784 CR	2,563 CR	2,563 CR	0	
- DCMS Grant (5G)	555 CR	539 CR	402 CR	138	
- Other Capital Grants	4,659 CR	2,541 CR	2,267 CR	274	
Capital Contributions	480 CR	1,287 CR	3,146 CR	1,860 CR	
S106 Contributions	184 CR	50 CR	-	50	
Capital Receipts - Highways (NYH Vehicles)	10,000 CR	9,976 CR	8,548 CR	1,427	
Revenue Contributions					
- Revenue Contributions - Other	15 CR	142 CR	1,880 CR	1,739 CR	
- Revenue Contributions - LED Street Lighting		128 CR	26 CR	102	
- Revenue Contributions - Flood Risk Management	811 CR	1,290 CR	206 CR	1,084	
- Revenue Contributions - Kex Gill	1,711 CR	320 CR	319 CR	1	
- Revenue Contributions - J47	2,263 CR	1,127 CR	636 CR	491	
- Revenue Contributions - BALB	60 CR	145 CR	197 CR	51 CR	
<b>TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>83,500 CR</b>	<b>81,449 CR</b>	<b>81,232 CR</b>	<b>217</b>	
<b>TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>-7,013 CR</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>27.89</b>	<b>62 CR</b>	

CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLES SERVICE

APPENDIX D

2021/22 CAPITAL BUDGET - OUTTURN POSITION

CAPITAL PLAN HEAD	ORIGINAL PLAN	LATEST PLAN	OUTTURN	VARIANCE	COMMENTS
	£000	£000	£000	£000	
<b>GROSS EXPENDITURE</b>					
<b>NYCC MANAGED SCHOOLS SCHEMES</b>					
Basic Need Schemes	17,154	9,149	6,032	3,117 CR	Combination of under/over spends across the programme. Programme review 22-25 has highlighted a number of schemes which will not be progressing due to changes in need.
School Condition Schemes	6,793	10,789	7,718	3,071 CR	Combination of under and overspends against plan. Block allocations will be carried forward to 22/23 to form the basis of the new year annual programme.
Capital Maintenance Programme	2,784	5,330	5,718	388	Lower than anticipated Devolved Capital Contributions from schools added to the overspend on the programme.
General Compliance & Health & Safety	0	350	182	169 CR	Block sum budget used to support works in schools resulting from safeguarding audits and Ofsted inspections. Difficult to anticipate actual requirement due to nature of works and when they might arise.
Strategic Management of Capital Programme	-	348	348	-	
<b>CYPS STRATEGIC PRIORITIES (OTHER)</b>	0	111	17	94 CR	Budget profiling estimated pending further information from DfE in relation to the new school at Selby.
<b>NON NYCC MANAGED SCHOOLS SCHEMES</b>					
Self Help Schemes	3,000	3,070	2,542	529 CR	Lower than estimated spend by schools.
Devolved Capital	1,410	1,209	1,806	598	Carried forward grant (3 year rolling programme) - Covid related investment in IT and safety measures have resulted in expenditure being higher than the latest plan. Original plan reduced to reflect academisation of a number of schools for which DfC allocations are no longer routed through the LA.
<b>NYCC NON SCHOOL MANAGED SCHEMES</b>					
Catering Equipment	240	240	104	136 CR	Level of replacement of equipment lower than anticipated
Outdoor Learning Service	-	70	57	13 CR	
<b>TOTAL GROSS SPEND</b>	<b>31,380</b>	<b>30,666</b>	<b>24,523.00</b>	<b>6,143 CR</b>	
<b>CAPITAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS</b>					
<b>NYCC MANAGED SCHOOLS SCHEMES</b>					
Capital Grants					
- Basic Need Grant	8,763 CR	2,292 CR	1,350.50 CR	941	
- Devolved Capital Grant	85 CR	236 CR	224.70 CR	12	
- School Condition Grant	9,216 CR	15,614 CR	12,760.10 CR	2,854	
- Special Provision Fund	-	90 CR	153.40 CR	64 CR	
- Other	-	12 CR	6.30 CR	6	
Capital Contributions					
- Capital Contributions	750 CR	1,667 CR	2,235.30 CR	569 CR	
- Section 106 Income	6,670 CR	6,031 CR	3,241.60 CR	2,789	
Revenue Contributions					
- Direct Revenue Fundings - Other	-	95 CR	82.10 CR	13	
<b>NON NYCC MANAGED SCHOOLS SCHEMES</b>					
- Devolved Capital Grant	1,410 CR	1,209 CR	1,806.40 CR	598 CR	
- Other Capital Grants	-	70 CR	66.70 CR	3	
- Capital Contributions - Self Help Schemes	500 CR	500 CR	327.80 CR	172	
- Revenue Contributions - Self Help Schemes	2,500 CR	2,500 CR	2,147.00 CR	353	
<b>NYCC NON SCHOOL MANAGED SCHEMES</b>					
Revenue Contributions					
- Catering Equipment	240 CR	240 CR	103.60 CR	136	
- Other	-	-	0.10 CR	0 CR	
<b>TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>30,133 CR</b>	<b>30,555 CR</b>	<b>24,505.60 CR</b>	<b>6,049</b>	
<b>TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>17.40</b>	<b>94 CR</b>	

CENTRAL SERVICES

APPENDIX E

2021/22 CAPITAL BUDGET - OUTTURN POSITION

CAPITAL PLAN HEAD	ORIGINAL PLAN	LATEST PLAN	OUTTURN	VARIANCE	COMMENTS
	£000	£000	£000	£000	
<b>GROSS EXPENDITURE</b>					
County Hall Redevelopment (2018-20)	435	675	886	211	A number of other schemes based at County Hall have been added to the programme and are either completed or now in development including the demolition of East Block.
Data Centre	-	-	1 CR	1 CR	
Property Rationalisation	1,166	1,183	561	622 CR	Proposed schemes in early stages of planning/delivery at 3 sites. Delays due to Covid 19
Library Service Property Schemes	-	40	22	18 CR	
County Farm Properties	200	200	200	-	
Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme 2021-22	-	1,931	1,891	40 CR	
T&C Roadmap 2020-25	700	1,189	397	792 CR	Sizeable refresh of devices paused due to Covid; slipped to 22/23
T&C Projects	-	350	-	350 CR	To be claimed by NYnet
GBF Digital Infrastructure Programme	2,180	3,600	3,543	57 CR	
Purchase of Vehicles, Plant & Equip	100	1,396	604	793 CR	Delayed delivery of HAS vehicles order.
Material Damage Provision	500	100	24	76 CR	Lower than anticipated number of material damage claims
Loans to Limited Companies etc.	16,388	16,019	14,345	1,674 CR	
<b>TOTAL GROSS SPEND</b>	<b>21,669</b>	<b>26,683</b>	<b>22,472</b>	<b>4,211 CR</b>	
Capital Grants					
- Getting Building Fund Grant	2,180 CR	3,600 CR	3,504 CR	96	
- Other capital Grants	-	2,281 CR	1,891 CR	390	
Loans to Limited Companies Repayments (classed as Capital Receipts)	4,593 CR	999 CR	999 CR	-	
Use of Growing Places Capital Receipts to underwrite Getting Building Programme	-	-	39 CR	39 CR	
Revenue Contributions					
- Other Revenue Contributions	885 CR	1,904 CR	1,304 CR	600	
<b>TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>7,658 CR</b>	<b>8,784 CR</b>	<b>- 7,738 CR</b>	<b>1,047</b>	
<b>TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>14,011</b>	<b>17,899</b>	<b>14,734</b>	<b>3,164 CR</b>	

## FINANCING OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN 2021/22

	Original Plan to Exec Feb 2021 £000s	Latest Plan to Exec Feb 2022 £000s	Year End Outturn Mar 2022 £000s
<b>Borrowing</b>			
Unsupported Prudential Borrowing	20,616	3,851	2,982
Re-phased borrowing re slippage etc	- 2,447	18,474	11,047
= total capital borrowing requirement	18,169	22,325	14,029
Surplus capital resources etc	- 4,991	- 8,768	- 1,880
= adjusted borrowing requirement	13,178	13,557	12,149
<b>Capital Grants &amp; Contributions</b>			
HAS	83	55	-
BES	101,529	68,322	69,420
CYPS	29,474	26,883	22,173
CS	820	5,881	5,395
	131,906	101,141	96,988
<b>Financed from Revenue</b>			
HAS	2,545	3,798	1,778
BES	1,810	3,152	3,264
CYPS	2,951	3,672	2,333
CS	5,323	1,904	1,304
	12,629	12,526	8,679
<b>Available capital receipts</b>			
Other capital receipts from sale of properties	4,001	4,543	2,630
LEP Growing places loan repayment (treated as capital receipts)	988	-	502
Company & Other Loan repayments (treated as capital receipts)	389	10,975	9,085
	5,378	15,518	12,217
Brought forward from	-	-	-
Carried forward to	-	-	-
	5,378	15,518	12,217
<b>Total Expenditure to be financed</b>	<b>163,091</b>	<b>142,742</b>	<b>130,033</b>



## 5.0 Legal Implications

5.1 There are no specific legal implications

## 6.0 Consultation and Responses

6.1 This report has been the subject of full consultation with Directorates and is agreed by Management Board

## 7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 The recommendations have been made in the body of the report and are listed again here. The Executive is recommended to:

- a) note the outturn position for the County Council's 2021/22 Revenue Budget, as summarised in **paragraph 2.1.2**.
- b) note the position on the GWB (**paragraphs 2.4.1 to 2.4.3**)
- c) note the position on the 'Strategic Capacity – Unallocated' reserve (**paragraphs 2.4.4 to 2.4.7**)
- d) approve the top up of the LGR reserve to £38m as per business case (**paragraph 2.5.1**) and notes the position at **paragraph 2.5.2**.
- e) approve the request for £1.5m of one-off funding from the LGR Transitional Fund for a single Microsoft 365 platform for the new council as set out in **paragraphs 2.5.4 to 2.5.5**.
- f) delegate authority to the Corporate Director in consultation with the Executive Member for Finance to approve subsequent "approved" bids from the LGR Transitional Fund as set put in **paragraph 2.5.6**.
- g) note the performance of the Treasury Management operation during 2021/22 and the outturn position on Prudential Indicators
- h) note the position on capital outturn as detailed in **Appendices A to E**
- i) recommend to the County Council, the proposed carry forward to 2022/23 of the net capital underspend totalling £2.5m as set out in **paragraph 4.14**
- j) approve the financing of capital expenditure as detailed in **paragraph 4.16** and **Appendix F**
- k) approve additional funding, in principle, to meet the conditions set by the DfE in relation to the delivery of a special needs Free School in Selby as detailed in **paragraph 4.28**

Richard Flinton  
Chief Executive  
21 June 2022

Gary Fielding  
Corporate Director, Strategic Resources