

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE

29 November 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 2 Performance report is the council plan ambition for Every adult has a longer, healthier and independent life.
2. The Quarter 3 report for 2022/23 will focus on the ambition for Every child and young person has the best possible start in life.

Revenue Budget 2022/23

There is an overall net underspend of £2,082k against budget for 2022/23 (**paragraph 2.2.1**). The key drivers of the financial position are set out below:

1. A significant number of budget pressures with all service directorates reporting an overspend as at Q2. (**Section 2.2**)
2. Corporate Contingencies totalling £22.6m are being committed in 2022/23 to support the budget. The majority of these contingencies are required on an on-going basis to support future year budgets; therefore, there is a risk for the 2023/24 budget as contingencies are set to be reduced by almost 80%. (**Paragraph 2.2.3**)
3. Latest position is being used to inform budget setting for 2023/24, although there have been significant inflation reflected in the current years forecast, there are further inflationary pressures, including the fall out of government support, to be reflected in next year's budget.
4. A breakdown of each Directorates forecast variance is provided in **Appendices B to F** with the financial position for NYES provided in **Appendix G**.
5. An overview is provided on spending relating to the transition to the new unitary council (**Section 2.5**).
6. An update on targeted intervention for transport operators. (**Section 2.6**).

7. The chancellor delivered his Autumn Statement shortly before this report was published; work is on-going to understand the implications for next year's budget.

Capital Plan

1. The Council is currently planning to invest £115.4m on capital schemes across the County in 2022/23 and £300.0m, in total, over the next 5 years (**paragraph 4.2.3**).
2. Planned financing of the capital spend in 2022/23 (paragraph 4.5.5 & Appendix E) includes £14.4m capital receipts. After utilising other estimated capital income (grants, contributions and revenue contributions) totalling £103.8m, the balancing figure of £5.2m is planned to be funded from internal borrowing which has the impact of running down investments.
3. £19.9m potential surplus capital resources are available over the Capital Plan period (**paragraph 4.5.5**). This could be used to fund capital expenditure or to reduce the Council's outstanding debt.
4. It should also be noted that the report is for NYCC alone and there are a series of further capital risks that the new North Yorkshire Council will face as a consolidated capital programme is developed from the plans of all eight councils. Work is ongoing to aggregate all capital programme – overspends on existing NYCC projects and regeneration schemes have been identified as areas of higher risk (**paragraph 4.1.2**).

Annual Treasury Management and Prudential Indicators

1. Investments held at 30 September 2022 were £404.8m of which £115.1m belonged to other organisations who are part of NYCC's investment pool arrangements, with a daily average balance of £445.8m up to Q2 of 2022/23 (**paragraphs 3.10 & Appendix A**).
2. For cash invested the average interest rate achieved in Q2 was 1.08% which was below the 7 day benchmark rate of 1.19%. (**paragraphs 3.10 and 3.11**).
3. External debt stood at £221.4m at 30 September 2022. The average interest rate of this debt was 4.47% (**paragraph 3.14**).
4. The forecast capital borrowing requirement for 2022/23 is £0.5m (**paragraph 3.16**) which will increase the internal borrowing position.

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29 November 2022

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North Yorkshire
County Council

Executive Performance Report

Quarter 2 • 2022/23



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Executive Summary

Introduction

Welcome to the quarter two performance report for the period 1st July 2022 to 30th September 2022. The in depth focus this quarter is the council ambition: **Every adult has a longer, healthier and independent life**. In parallel with data set out in the “Best Start To Life” section we are seeing emerging signs of increasing demand and cost within Adult and Children’s services. This is almost certainly due to the combined effects of post Covid-19 recovery, cost of living and inflationary pressures.

Importantly the section on “Leading for North Yorkshire” sets out some detail about the County Council’s approach to supporting people and communities through the emerging cost of living crisis.

The report also sets out continuing strong performance of the County Council in providing leadership and support to the communities and businesses across North Yorkshire.

Council Ambition: **Leading for North Yorkshire**

Local Government Reorganisation

There are less than 6 months to go before the creation of the new the North Yorkshire Council. Recent developments include the publication of a proposed structure for the new council and the start of North Yorkshire’s biggest countywide conversation, ‘**Let’s Talk**’, this autumn [Let’s Talk North Yorkshire | North Yorkshire County Council](#). The consultation programme will give residents, community groups and businesses a chance to share their views on the proposed devolution deal, the budget for the new council and their priorities for their local areas. The responses will help inform decision making for the new North Yorkshire Council.

Devolution

In early September the Executive approved the next stage in establishing a 30-year Devolution Deal for York & North Yorkshire worth in excess of £540m. A governance review and “Let’s Talk” consultation process has now been established that will support delivery of the relevant next steps to accept the Deal. This includes approval to establish a joint committee between North Yorkshire County Council and the City of York Council in order to provide a formal mechanism for Members to work together prior to the potential creation of any formal body.

Council Tax Reduction Scheme

A consultation has taken place to gather the views of North Yorkshire residents who currently get a reduction in the council tax they pay. Council Tax Reduction is a discount that helps people pay their Council Tax Bill. Under the current arrangements which are spread between the seven borough and district councils, each authority has a different scheme and by law the new unitary of North Yorkshire Council must introduce a single scheme to cover the whole of the area which will see changes from 1st April 2023. Proposals include introducing an income banded scheme which is more supportive, with the maximum level of reduction for the people who most need it. This will be one of the first decisions the new executive will consider for the new council. Feedback is being considered and a final decision will be made at the end of the year.

Cost of Living Crisis

The cost of living crisis continues to dominate the global narrative with financial challenges coming from inflation, fuel and food increases. Households and businesses, along with public sector authorities have already been impacted and forecasts from the bank of England expect inflation to peak before the end of the year.

North Yorkshire County Council's Contribution to supporting people through the Cost of living crisis

The Council continues to be committed to supporting citizens through its various financial assistance and support projects. Schemes such as the North Yorkshire Local Assistance Fund, Warm and Well, Local Food Support and the Household Support Fund are already up and running and are expanded on in the main body of the report under Leading for North Yorkshire.

North Yorkshire Local Assistance Fund (NYLAF)

Total NYLAF grant spend year to date (April – September 22) has been £634,607 (£330,790 in quarter 2). 40% of this grant spend has been on the provision of emergency food and utilities (energy) vouchers, compared to the 60% that has provided beneficiaries with standard items such as white goods, furniture and clothing vouchers. Comparatively, this quarter, NYLAF has seen almost double the demand and spend that it had 12 months ago. (Quarter 2, 2021/22 spend was £198,741.65)

Local Food Support

Work continues to better understand the food and fuel insecurity landscape in the county. The work will evaluate the range of support services that were established during the pandemic and explore potential opportunities for future service provision. Initial findings are anticipated in Q3.

In addition to the Food for the Future programme launched in Autumn 2021, additional grants have also awarded to food banks and organisations that supply food to those in need through both rounds of Household Support Fund (October 2021 – September 2022). The third round of Household Support Fund (October 2022 – March 2023) will seek to continue to bolster the capacity of the free food infrastructure over the winter period.

Household Support Fund

Work continued to distribute North Yorkshire County Council's second £3.5 million allocation of Household Support Fund in Q2. The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) funded programme aims to support those most in need as a result of significantly rising living costs between April and September 2022. 25,000 households across North Yorkshire received a direct award in the form of a shopping voucher in July 2022 as a result of partnership working across all eight councils in the county. In total, over 38,600 households across North Yorkshire have benefitted from support in this second phase

Partnership working with the Warm and Well scheme

Warm & Well is a partnership project contracted by the council and managed by Citizens Advice Mid-North Yorkshire, which raises awareness of the impact of cold homes on health and wellbeing, offers practical solutions to reduce fuel poverty, and supports people and communities to stay warm and well in their homes. [Warm and Well > About Us](#)

More details about the above schemes are provided in the main body of the report under Leading for North Yorkshire.

A warm welcome from the county's libraries

Libraries will be opening their doors to offer a warm welcome to everyone this winter providing somewhere for people to keep warm as energy costs rise. Work is progressing on promoting the offer at each library and the concept of libraries as a warm welcome space. Libraries are a welcoming, warm, safe, friendly, comfortable environment where people feel at ease and at home. People will be able to stay as long as they want, they can read newspapers, magazines or books, just chat with other local people or get involved in planned activities. Opening hours will be reviewed and may be expanded if appropriate.

Reboot North Yorkshire

Work on Reboot North Yorkshire continued to progress in Q2 with a particular focus on encouraging the public and small businesses to consider donating their surplus or unwanted devices to Reboot NY. The number of organisations and services referring their clients into the scheme has increased in Q2 and 70 devices and 83 SIM cards have been gifted to socially isolated individuals or those in need. This included some Ukrainian guests who needed a device to access education and training.

Increased Uptake and Use of Free Public Wi-Fi

In order to support the economy of North Yorkshire, the authority has provided free public Wi-Fi in 20 towns across the county. As the service was provided in more towns and people became aware of it, the number of users and how much they used the service continued to grow. During the quarter (week beginning 8 August) the service saw a peak in the number of users logging in and the amount of data downloaded, with over 55,000 users downloading almost 4,000GB of data during the week. This service is improving digital inclusion for what is becoming the most excluded group of residents, those that can't afford to connect to the internet, as well as supporting local businesses and their customers.

Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Employability roles created to support the Homes for Ukraine Scheme

The current number of Ukrainian guests in North Yorkshire, through the Homes for Ukraine scheme is 885. In addition, 128 guests, who initially arrived in North Yorkshire, have either moved into private rental accommodation, to another Local Authority area, or returned to Ukraine. Approximately ten new groups continue to arrive in North Yorkshire each week; a reduction compared to last quarter. To support with integration and identifying work opportunities, a greater range of online and face to face language courses are now on offer. Two Employability Advisor roles have also been created to assist guests with job searches, interview preparation and signposting to training opportunities as well as supporting employers where required. Staff from North Yorkshire County Council's Living Well and Early Help teams continue to provide welcome visits to guests. In addition, they have started to provide a visit at the five month sponsorship point to discuss and support guests with their next steps, which might include moving into rented accommodation. Some are also choosing to extend the sponsorship arrangement to the full 12 month term.

Bridging Accommodation

The Home Office closed the Afghan bridging accommodation hotel in Selby district as planned at the end of July 2022 but then reinstated it in early August to accommodate single adult male asylum seekers.

Covid-19 remains a challenge

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to pose a threat to health in North Yorkshire. Whilst this quarter has seen fewer changes in guidance as we continue with the Living with COVID agenda, cases have remained high. Since April, the response to COVID has continued through assurance giving, and guidance interpretation and support, alongside managing outbreaks that continue in designated settings including Education and Adult Social Care. As a result, North Yorkshire remains well placed with skills and resources to respond in an escalation process to COVID-19, and other infectious diseases, using the existing team and Local Resilience Forum partners as required.

Climate emergency declared

The Executive declared a climate emergency on 5 July 2022 and pledged to play our part on action for climate change. This is in addition to the ambition to achieve carbon neutrality of the council's emissions by 2030.

A climate change strategy for the new unitary authority is being developed through the local government reorganisation (LGR) climate change task group.

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Collaborative work on equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) as part of LGR is continuing. The Corporate EDI group recently held a joint meeting with EDI reps from the District and Borough Councils to explore future joint working and moving towards the formation of a corporate group for the new authority. Monthly meetings via Teams with an emphasis on sharing good practice are planned. A revised set of EDI objectives for the new North Yorkshire Council are being developed as part of the Council Plan and a programme of EDI awareness sessions for Members is also in development.

Council Ambition: **Healthy and Independent Living**

During the quarter there have been a number of challenges:

Volatility and pressure from hospital discharges

Hospital discharge activity averaged 13.3 discharges per day during Q2, which was a small reduction on the 13.4 per day recorded for Q1. Whilst stable, that represents a level of activity 33% higher than the pre-pandemic average (10 discharges per day). The critical factor remains short, localised surges in the number of discharges, an issue which was exacerbated by the bank holiday periods during the quarter.

The main body of the report highlights the "mutual aid" approach that has been adopted to share capacity across locality boundaries to help manage the consequences of these variations and ensure consistency in the outcomes being achieved for people.

Workforce pressures

For the council's care and support teams, staff sickness was at 4.0% at the end of Q2 compared with 4.4% for Q1, and team vacancy levels remain high. Recruitment activity has continued, and the main body of the report highlights the very positive progress made in key areas, including the international recruitment campaign, the development of a new review team and appointments to a new advanced practitioner role. Many of the appointments under these schemes will come into effect during Q3 and will begin to make impact after that.

Continuing care market pressures

The continuing demand levels highlighted above, together with on-going staff shortages for providers and provider suspensions, have maintained pressures in local care markets:

- occupancy levels in the care homes that work with the authority have remained above 95% over the last five quarters, making places hard to come by.
- the number of unsourced care packages reduced from 70 to 61 between quarters, but remains approximately three times higher than pre-pandemic levels;
- the council's reablement teams' capacity continues to be redirected to try and fill the gap, reducing the capacity directed to reablement delivery, down from 53% in Q1 to 49% in Q2; and,
- the use of short-term placements decreased slightly during the quarter but remain up by 151% or 256 placements compared with the end of 2019/20, (164% or 278 placements up in Q1).

The main body of the report highlights how the council is working to support individual providers and the work being done to develop sustainable local care markets.

Increased safeguarding referrals

Safeguarding activity increased during Q2, with 1,222 safeguarding concerns received between July and September, which represents a 34% increase in activity compared to Q2 in 2020/21. Information gathering activity, the next step in the process where safeguarding concerns are indicated, was also up, but only by 16%, from 864 completed exercises to 1,006. A deep dive session has been set up to investigate the increased pattern of activity.

Assessments up by 12.5% against 2019/20 levels

Following a slow downward trend in assessment activity last quarter, assessment activity is up 4% or 182 assessments on Q2 2021/22. Assessment activity was 12.5%, or 582 assessments, higher than in 2019/20 pre-pandemic. Assessment activity continues to be a significant pressure point due to the continuing higher level of hospital discharges and reduced assessor capacity in front line teams.

Increasing cost paid by the council for care home placements

The average cost of a care home placement with external providers for someone aged 65+ increased to £902 per week at the end of Q2, up by £96 per week compared with 2021/22 (+12%). Admissions of people aged 65+ to permanent care home placements (552 per 100,000 of population) were lower than for the same period in 2021/22 (707 per 100,000).

Council Ambition: **Best start to life**

North Yorkshire CYPS continue to be under pressure, however there are a number of areas of high performance supporting positive outcomes for children, young people and their families.

Continuing Front Door demand and demand for Children and Families (C&F) Assessments

Continuing Front Door demand has resulted in a high number of C&F assessments being completed, with 1309 completed this quarter. Despite the increased demand social workers are completing assessments in 23 working days, well below the national average of 30 working days. Additionally, 97.6% of assessments are completed within the 45 working day threshold, above the national average of 84.5%, ensuring families receive the right support in a timely way.

Early Help Assessment Timeliness

Timeliness of Early Help Initial Assessments continues to be strong at 93.9% being completed within 20 working days. It is worth noting there is no national benchmark for Early Help Assessments. This positive performance given the number of initial assessments completed increased to 749 in Q2 2022/23 compared to 622 in Q2 2021/22, an increase of 20.4%.

Children in Care

The number of children in care has remained stable this quarter decreasing, slightly to 426 at Q2 2022/23 from 428 in Q1 2022/23. Whilst the number of children in care remains stable, there is still pressure on the service regarding placements for children. Despite the pressure on placements, the short-term placement stability (the proportion of children in care experiencing 3 or more placements in 12 months) continues to improve to 9.0% at Q2 2022/23, a decrease (improvement) of -0.7% from Q2 2022/23 (n=9.7%). This is below (better than) the national average of 11.0%.

Youth Justice

A recent data release for 12 months ending April 2022 demonstrated a further decrease in the rate of First Time Entrant's into the criminal justice system in North Yorkshire. The rate decreased by 18%, from 184 per 100,000 of the 10/17 population in 2020/21 to 150 in 2021/22.

EHC Plan Timeliness

As plans continue to be implemented to drive improvements in the timeliness of Statutory Assessments, EHC plan timeliness continues to improve. Plans being issued within a 20-week period equated to 50.4% at the end of Q2 2022/23 compared to Q1 2022/23 this is an increase of 12.6% (n=481).

OFSTED Inspections

School Ofsted inspections outcomes of 'Good' or 'Outstanding' in some recent inspections have improved with 84% of Primary schools in North Yorkshire being judged as 'Good' or 'Outstanding' compared to 82% at the same point last year. This is also the case for secondary schools, with 79% being judged 'Good' or 'Outstanding' compared to 74% last year. This is directly reflective of the impact of the support the School Improvement Service is providing and the improved relationships with schools post-lockdown. Whilst this is an improvement, performance remains below the national average of 89.5% for primary and 80% for Secondary.

Challenges within the Service

While 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. Below is a snapshot of those challenges which are discussed in more detail in the main body of the report.

MAST Contacts

The number of contacts to MAST increased for the second successive quarter, with 5,765 recorded. This is an increase of 5.2% (285 more contacts) on those recorded in Q1 and 29% higher (1,303 additional contacts), on those received at the same point last year. It is the highest number of contacts received since Q3 2018/19. The increase is likely to be the impact of the effects of the pandemic and the rising cost of living.

Referrals to Children's Social Care

Due to the high number of contacts received this quarter, there has been an increased number of referrals to CSC, with 1219 received, this is 5.4% higher than Q1 2022/23 (n=62). To put this into context this presents as the service receiving 26% more referrals (n=253) than would be expected in a typical second quarter of the year. Additionally, regarding children re-referred to the service in the last 12 months we are seeing a need for families to return for further episodes of intervention. The re-referral rate at the end of Q2 2022/23 deteriorated to 19% (from 12% in Q1). However, this is significantly better than the national average (22.7%).

Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children (UASC) Increase

There has been an increase in UASC in North Yorkshire this quarter, increasing from 22 in Q1 to 2022/23 to 28 in Q2 2022/23. Historically North Yorkshire has had small numbers of UASC, generally spontaneous arrivals who had been travelling illicitly to North Yorkshire. The social work teams for children in care are also seeing significant pressures, as each age assessment requires two social workers who undertake the assessment with interpreters and independent advocates. A number of the individuals being assessed have very robust legal advisors and this has created additional work for our legal services.

Across the Yorkshire & Humber region, 4.2% of Children in Care are UASCs. North Yorkshire has the highest rate of UASCs at 6.6% of the Children in Care population.

Children in Care Health Assessments

The number of children having an up-to-date health assessment continues to be a challenge. In Q2 2022/23 this has decreased to 85.0%, -2.4% compared to Q1 2022/23 (n=87.4%). However it is still a better picture than the same point last year with 82.6% of children and young people with an up-to-date health assessment.

SDQ

Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaires (SDQs) are completed for every child in care over the age of 3. SDQs inform the service of the mental health and emotional wellbeing of the child or young person. The average score has been worsening slightly month on month with a long-term questionnaire average of 14 to 18.2 at Q2 2022/23. However, there has been an improvement with the number of children with a score of over 14. This has decreased to 192 children/young people equating to 61.3%, compared to Q1 2022/23 when 227 children/young people had a score over 14, representing 73.1% of the eligible children in care.

Requests for Statutory Assessment for an Education, Health and Care Plan

Whilst performance with regards to timescales for Statutory Assessment is improving, it is worth noting that this financial year has seen considerable increase in the number of Requests for Statutory Assessment. Over this financial year, 515 requests for Statutory Assessment for an EHCP have been received, an increase of 23% from 418 over the same period last year.

Council Ambition: **Forward thinking Council**

Improved Social Care Customer Service

There has been on-going work to reduce the call waiting time and abandonment rate for citizens making social care calls. Separate call queues for customers and professionals were introduced in August 2021, aiming to divert professionals to more appropriate on-line services, thus freeing up lines for citizens in July 2022, a 24 hours a day, 7 days a week service was introduced on a trial basis. This out of hours service is able to deal with many of the emails received, allowing staff working during the day to focus on dealing with calls. Although this is a relatively new service, it is worth noting that the call waiting time and rate of calls abandoned decreased (improved) during the quarter.

Increased Spend with Local Suppliers

In order to support the local economy, North Yorkshire County Council monitors what proportion of its spend is with local suppliers and has a target of 50%. Spend with local suppliers has been increasing since January 2021 and this quarter reached 55.5%, the highest rate for at least 2 years. In the first six months of this financial year, North Yorkshire County Council has spent £144m with local suppliers, this is 55% of the council's total spend (£261m).

The council also monitors and aims to increase the proportion of its spend with both small and medium sized enterprises, plus the voluntary, community and social enterprise sector (VCSE). However, there is no central register of VCSE organisations, and therefore the VCSE data is currently under reported.

Legal Services Successfully Protecting the Interests of the Council

The Council's Legal Services division have had a particularly active and successful period which as well as recovering in excess of £450,000 of debts during the quarter, included successfully defending some complex cases which could have cost the authority in excess of £2 million.

Volunteers

The authority continues to welcome the support of volunteers who donate their time to support various council services. Although the amount of time they were able to donate fell dramatically during the Coronavirus pandemic, it has continued to grow as restrictions are lifted. During quarter two 4,390 volunteers gave 40,077 hours of their time to support council services.

Challenge for the Service

Despite the volume of printing being almost half the pre-Covid level, the cost per quarter is now close to the pre-Covid level. In Q1 2020/21 there were 3,250,000 printed items costing £18,450, for the same period in 2022/23 there were just over 200,000 printed items costing £15,491. This observational data will need to be further examined.

Council Ambition: **Growth**

Disposal of Waste Continues to Improve

During the quarter the residual waste put out by residents for collection fell from 138.9kg to 137.6kg and the percentage of waste that was reused, recycled or composted increased to 47.8% from 35.7% due to the higher levels of green waste during the summer months. As a result, the percentage of waste that went to landfill (9.4%) was lower than for the same period last year (11.6%), however it was higher than the previous quarter (1.8%) due to the planned shutdown of the Allerton Waste Recovery Park for maintenance; this was completed within the planned timescales but required the use of landfill sites as contingency points during the shutdown. It should be noted that the longer term trend shows a significant downwards (improving) trend, (in 2009/10 over 58% of waste was sent to landfill).

Continued Improvement in the Proportion of Public Rights of Way that are Available

During the summer the proportion of the Public Rights of Way (PROW) that are available tends to decrease due to issue caused by vegetation growth. However the proportion of the network that was passable was better than the previous year due to an increase in resolved issues, and reflects a longer-term increase in availability, which although slight, is significant. At the end of the quarter, 89.9% of the network was passable, a slight trend upwards from the 2018/19 figure of 88.7%

Decrease in Highways Claims

Since the 2012/13 financial year there has been a steady decrease in the number of carriageway and footway claims. The average number of claims received per quarter for the last three years is 71.2 whereas for the three years from 2012/13 Q3 the average was 110 per quarter. Fewer claims imply a better highway network and should also result in a saving in the administration of those claims.



Council Ambition: 'Leading for North Yorkshire'



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

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

The wider partnership conference took place on 30th September 2022 and brought together over 200 delegates from across the voluntary and public sector to explore how to work together better to support our communities through the cost of living crisis. Speakers covered the opportunities of local government reorganisation, food insecurity and fuel poverty and how to deliver effective energy advice during the energy crisis. Delegates also contributed to discussions on relevant topics which highlighted areas that work well and areas to build on such as partnership working, data and communication and community involvement. The output of the discussions will be taken to the North Yorkshire Thriving Communities Partnership and the Chief Executives' Group – North Yorkshire and York.

The North Yorkshire Community Awards were awarded at the wider partnership conference recognising the valuable work that volunteers carry out across the county.

Community Support – Covid-19 Recovery

Stronger Communities will continue to work with the network of 23 Community Support Organisations until March 2023, to evolve the local community support offer developed as part of the placed based response to the covid pandemic. Following the well-attended 'Response to Recovery' event that took place in May 2022, a 'Learning and Co-Creation' day will take place in early November to continue those collective, developmental discussions; further exploring the role

that place based organisations can play in building resilience in communities.

Although Covid response has now been scaled back as individuals and communities focus on recovery activities, it is acknowledged that as we move into winter, there will be broader community resilience challenges such as cost of living and winter pressures. CSOs will therefore continue to work in partnership with NYCC to act as a place based single point of contact for locally based support, in collaboration with their volunteers, partners and networks.

Household Support Fund

Work continued to distribute North Yorkshire County Council's second £3.5 million allocation of Household Support Fund in Q2. The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) funded programme aims to support those most in need with significantly rising living costs between April and September 2022. In line with the expenditure guidelines and the agreed eligibility framework developed in partnership with the seven District and Borough Councils, 25,000 households across North Yorkshire received a direct award in the form of a shopping voucher in July 2022. This encompassed eligible families, pensioners and working age adult households. In addition to this, supplementary funding was awarded to North Yorkshire Local Assistance Fund (NYLAF), Warm and Well, and 14 food providers across the County. In total, 38,692 households across North Yorkshire have benefitted from support in this phase.

Household Support Fund will continue between October 2022 and March 2023; final guidance was received from DWP in late September, and work has commenced on developing the scheme.

North Yorkshire Local Assistance Fund (NYLAF)

Total NYLAF grant spend year to date (April – September 22) has been £634,607 (£330,790 in quarter 2). 40% of this grant spend has been on the provision of emergency food and utilities (energy) vouchers, compared to the 60% that has provided beneficiaries with standard items such as white good items, furniture and clothing vouchers. Comparatively, this quarter, NYLAF has seen almost double the demand and spend that it had 12 months ago. (Quarter 2, 2021/22 spend was £198,741.65)

Red ↑ arrow highlights that this quarter has seen an increase against both time period comparisons used in this table, last quarter and the same quarter 2, but 12 months previously.

	Q1 2022/23 (Last quarter)	Q4 2021/22 (Quarter 2)	Q1 2022/23 (current)
Food Voucher	1,783	1,015	1,826 ↑
Clothing Voucher	79	46	114 ↑
Energy Voucher	1,581	604	1,245
White goods	231	288	286
Cash awards	0	0	0
Other household items	202	182	207 ↑
Furniture	256	215	263 ↑
Total	4,132	2,345	3,938

Those with mental health needs (31%) and those suffering from homelessness (18%) are consistently two core 'vulnerability' groups supported through this Fund making up approximately 50% of all applications to the Scheme. We also know that Scarborough District continues to be the area with the most awards from the Fund (40%), followed by Harrogate (23%).

This year's Annual Stakeholders Event for NYLAF will be in Q3 (October), for which preparations are currently underway.

Holiday Activities and Food (HAF) Programme

Stronger Communities continue to lead on the delivery of this programme (now in place until March 2025), in partnership with Children and Young People's Service (CYPS) and the voluntary and community sector.

Over summer, 26,260 free activity places were taken up by primary aged children and 3,104 free places were taken up by secondary aged children. The provision offered the option to utilise NYCC's school transport taxis; this meant that a significant number of children were able to access activities who otherwise would not have been able to do so. In addition to places for children and young people who meet the eligibility criteria, there was a successful take up of the discretionary 15% for those who don't meet the threshold, but who would benefit from free places. Alongside those accessing free places, 39,624 paid for places were taken up by primary aged children and 912 paid for places were taken up by secondary aged young people, which meant that across the County children and young people were able to enjoy activities over summer with their friendship groups.

The call out to providers for FEAST school winter holiday provision is now live. Winter offers significant challenges with the County's rurality, the possibility of harsh weather, and the restrictive number of school holiday days in which to run the scheme. Some venues may also be disinclined to open up their buildings due to rising energy costs. Therefore, careful mapping of provision will be undertaken with some additional targeted activities provided by the North Yorkshire Together partners to fill obvious gaps.

CYPS have now successfully recruited to their Holiday Activities and Food Coordinator role. Starting in January 2023, the successful candidate will work alongside North Yorkshire Together partners, CYPS and public health colleagues, and external partners in order to develop the programme further with a particular emphasis on providing a wraparound service for families and increasing the number of those engaging with the programme.

UK Shared Prosperity Fund

During quarter 3 funding from the UK Shared Prosperity Fund will start to be distributed by the council. This is a government national funding with £16.9m is potentially available until March 2025 to the county with the aim of building pride, increasing life chances, boosting productivity and decarbonising communities.

In addition, this quarter it was announced that the Rural Prosperity Fund would provide an additional £5,417,114 capital funding for the county from April 2023- March 2025. The fund supports activities that the particular challenges rural areas face and is complementary the UK Shared Prosperity Fund. The funds aim is to support business development, farm business diversification and community infrastructure. The LEP will submit an addendum to the UK Shared Prosperity Fund Investment Plan to access this funding.

Homes for Ukraine

The current number of Ukrainian guests in North Yorkshire, through the Homes for Ukraine scheme is 885. In addition, 128 guests, who initially arrived in North Yorkshire, have either moved into private rental accommodation, to another Local Authority area, or returned to Ukraine.

Approximately ten new groups continue to arrive in North Yorkshire each week; a reduction compared to last quarter.

Staff from North Yorkshire Council Council's Living Well and Early Help teams continue to provide welcome visits to guests. In addition, they have started to provide a visit at the five month sponsorship point to discuss and support guests with their next steps, which might include moving into rented accommodation. Some are also choosing to extend the sponsorship arrangement to the full 12 month term.

To support with integration and identifying work opportunities, a greater range of online and face to face language courses are now on offer. Two Employability Advisor roles have also been created to assist guests with job searches, interview preparation, signposting to training opportunities as well as supporting employers where required.

Health and Wellbeing

Stronger Communities continue to work in partnership with the NHS to transform mental health services for people with a serious mental illness through building capacity within communities and the voluntary sector. The approach includes financial investment, managed by Stronger Communities, for four place based multi-agency partnerships to both pilot new community based services and projects and also to provide small grants to grass roots community groups with the over-arching aim of enabling people with a serious mental illness to live well in their communities.

Local Food Support

Work continues the collaborative insight work with City of York Council to better understand the food and fuel insecurity landscape in the region. The work will evaluate the range of support services that were established during the pandemic and explore potential opportunities for future service provision. Initial findings are anticipated in Q3.

In addition to the Food for the Future programme launched in Autumn 2021, additional grants have also awarded to food banks and / or organisations that supply food to those in need through both rounds of Household Support Fund (October 2021 – September 2022). The third round of Household Support Fund (October 2022 – March 2023) will seek to continue to bolster the capacity of the free food infrastructure over the winter period, and the Food Banks Winter Support Fund will be launched early in Q3.

Reboot North Yorkshire

Work on Reboot North Yorkshire continued to progress in Q2 with a particular focus on encouraging the public and small businesses to think of donating their surplus or unwanted devices to Reboot NY before disposing of them. The number of organisations and services referring their clients into the scheme has increased and 70 devices and 83 SIM cards have been gifted to socially isolated individuals or those in need in Q2. This included some Ukrainian guests who needed a device to access education and training.

Libraries

The Summer Reading Challenge is a national partnership initiative aimed at children aged 4 – 11 organised by The Reading Agency and runs in public libraries during the school summer holidays. The challenge aims to help maintain reading skills over the long break by encouraging children to read six books over the six weeks and to make reading fun by offering incentives along the way.

8007 children took part, **6079** children completed the challenge (a finisher rate of 75.9%)

733 children joined the library to take part

139,963 junior items were borrowed and **3,445** junior eBooks/audiobooks

118 young people across the County volunteered over the summer providing **2,159** hours of support

Last year 4,960 children took part with 3,747 completing the challenge. This it was run as it had been pre Covid, with a great programme of events across all libraries and visits to schools in person to promote it directly to children. This resulted in an increase in starters of 61% and a 78% increase in the number of finishers. Almost double the number of children joined the library compared to last year.

Libraries continue to support communities in dealing with the cost of living crisis

- Cost of Living drop in advice partner sessions being held in most libraries
- 70 IT devices and 83 SIM cards distributed to vulnerable, elderly and refugees via Reboot
- Over 3,000 people supported to redeem Household Support Fund (HSF) vouchers
- Work progressing to promote libraries as warm places this winter

- Newcastle Building Society has officially opened the doors to its latest branch in Knaresborough Library, helping restore access to financial services in the North Yorkshire market town. This is the second library to support the continued provision of banking services as NBS are also co-located with Hawes Library. With over 5 million people in the UK dependent on cash – especially the elderly and the impact of the current cost of living crisis – many are struggling as local bank branches disappear. Libraries are helping to support this with co-locations, subject to space being available, but also with regular support and advice sessions being hosted in libraries; Barclays run weekly sessions in Helmsley, TSB in Malton with Lloyds planning similar in Catterick with the potential for more being looked at.
- Work progressing on planned Scarborough refurbishment

Warm Welcome in libraries

There is always a warm welcome in libraries but especially so this coming winter. Libraries will be opening their doors to offer a warm welcome to everyone this winter to provide somewhere to people to keep warm as energy costs rise. Libraries are a welcoming, warm, safe, friendly, comfortable environment where people feel at ease and at home. People will be able to stay as long as they want, they can read newspapers, magazines or books, just chat with other local people or get involved in the various regular events such as Chat and Choose, Knit and Natter or play Scrabble. People can either just pop in or contact their local library to find out about events and activities; a few are planning on expanding opening hours and many have facilities for hot drinks – this will vary so please do check locally. The heating will be on so whether it is somewhere to do your homework comfortably or help do a jigsaw or play chess or simply just relax – there is a warm space ready and waiting.



Public Health

Work with the district and borough councils to deliver Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) and provide strong foundations for the new council

Focus on Health Protection

Health Protection is one of the three domains of specialist public health practice, alongside health improvement and healthcare public health. It involves identifying, preventing and mitigating the impacts of infectious diseases and other threats to health (including environmental and chemical threats). Following on from the COVID-19 response and as part of the restructure of the NYCC public health team in April 2022 we have expanded our capacity to support health protection. During Q2 the team has continued to respond to ongoing incidents such as COVID-19 and monkeypox, whilst also picking up prevention work such as promoting vaccine uptake and emergency preparedness. Key areas of work are highlighted below.

Reactive issues/winter planning

Avian flu

In the winter 2021/22 the UK saw a large number of outbreaks and incidents of the H5N1 strain of avian influenza in birds. Locally in North Yorkshire, we had multiple incidents in farms, and in wild birds.

The arrangements for managing the public health aspects of incidents are led by UKHSA, who convene an Incident Management Team (IMT) with the purpose of coordinating and managing the local response with representation from key partners. Work is ongoing with partners to establish a more robust system for prescribing antiviral prophylaxis in light of the high number of incidents in the last 12 months (with many areas of the UK continuing to see cases across the summer too).

Monkeypox

Monkeypox is a rare disease that is caused by infection with the monkeypox virus that occurs mostly in West and Central Africa. Since 6th May 2022, cases of monkeypox have been reported in multiple countries

that do not usually have monkeypox virus in animal or human populations, including the UK.

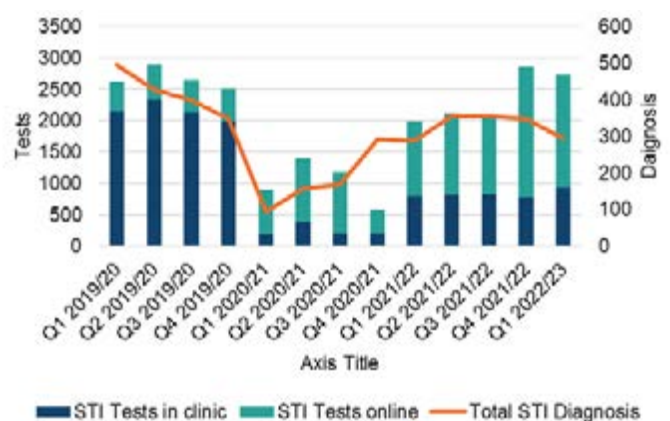
Up to 10 October 2022 there were 3,523 confirmed and 150 highly probable monkeypox cases detected in the UK: 3,673 in total, with no reported deaths in the UK and a small number of deaths globally. North Yorkshire has seen less than five cases to date. The UK trajectory of cases are now declining, it is likely that multiple factors, including but not limited to vaccination, are contributing to the decline in transmission. YorSexualHealth have played a significant role in identification and screening of possible monkeypox cases and more recently pre-exposure vaccinations to most at risk populations.

Transmission has occurred within a defined sub-population, currently gay, bisexual and men who have sex with men (GBMSM) connected by sexual networks. There is no robust evidence of sustained transmission outside some sexual networks of GBMSM.

Sexual Health

The latest attendance figures at YorSexualHealth (YSH) services in Q1 2022/23 were 4,057; this includes new, re registered and follow up appointments within YSH. This is an 8% fall on the same time-period last year but an 11% increase on 2019-20.

STI Tests & Diagnosis



The chart shows the trend in numbers for STI (Sexually Transmitted Infection) tests carried out and diagnosis numbers for North Yorkshire, after a sharp decline in both in 2020-21 they have seen an increase back up to 2,730 tests carried out in Q1 2022/23 this is a 37% increase on last year. There has been a 276% increase in online testing via the provider Preventx and therefore

costs since 2019/20 with only small increases seen in positivity rates; 9% in Q1 2022-23 compared to 6% in Q1 2021-22. 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.

Testing resulted in 295 STI diagnoses in Q1 22/23, a 3% increase compared to Q1 in 2021/22 but a 40% drop since 2019-20. Chlamydia was the highest diagnosed STI in Q1 followed by Gonorrhoea, Genital warts, Genital herpes and Syphilis. There were zero HIV diagnoses in Q1. Gonorrhoea diagnoses are increasing in North Yorkshire, this is also the case across the region and nationally.

GPs across North Yorkshire completed 1,098 Long-Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC) fittings in total in Q1 2022/23; this is similar to Q1 last year and Q1 2019-20. In Richmondshire, after a decrease in LARC fittings in Q3 and Q4 2021-22 they have seen an increase in Q1.

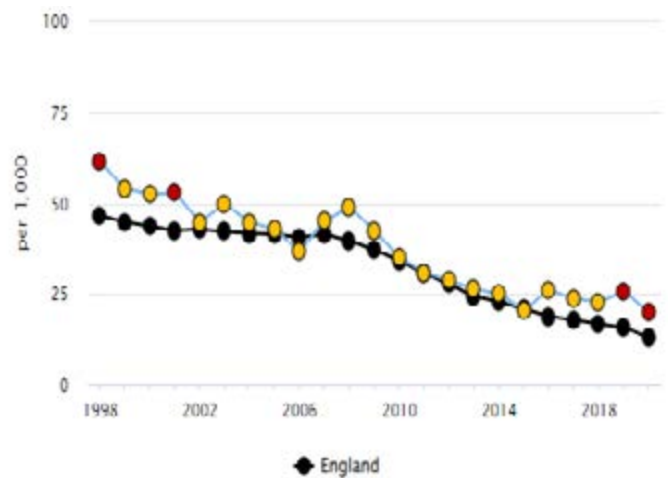
In Q1 22/23 YSH completed 425 LARC fittings, 86 injections, 71 initiation issues of contraceptive pills, 282 repeat contraceptives and 43 emergency contraceptives.

Community Pharmacies across North Yorkshire completed 101 Emergency Hormonal Contraception (EHC) consultations in 2022/23 Q1, this is in line with 2021-22 but 24% lower than 2019/20 Q1.

Teenage Pregnancy

North Yorkshire Teenage pregnancy rates in 2020 are similar to England. However, the conception rates for under 18's in Scarborough is worse than the England average as shown below. The rates have declined since 1998, tracking the England position but inequalities persist compared to other localities within North Yorkshire.

Under 18s Conceptions per 1,000 population in Scarborough (red and amber points) and England (black points)



A North Yorkshire Teenage Pregnancy Partnership is in place and meets quarterly to monitor and review progress on actions to improve North Yorkshire conception rates of those under 18. In addition, a Scarborough Task Group meets quarterly to work in a more focussed way in the area with the highest rates.

Teenage Pregnancy development work priorities for 2022/23:

- Refresh of Teenage Pregnancy self- assessment for both North Yorkshire and Scarborough
- Refresh of action plans in line with self-assessment mapping results
- Increase interventions in Scarborough to reduce conception rates
- Design and circulate a young person's sexual health offer electronically for all schools
- Ensure information and timely access to contraception for young people
- Review and ensure appropriate support available for teenage parents

Seasonal Health

The seasonal health strategy, led by the Seasonal Winter Health Strategic Partnership sets out our ambitions to improve the health and wellbeing of North Yorkshire residents during cold and hot weather, with a particular focus on reducing excess winter deaths. Cold weather can have a significant impact on people's health, and this is largely preventable.

In winter, we see an increase in illness and deaths caused by cold weather such as heart attacks and respiratory conditions, in addition to other indirect effects such as poorer mental health. In hot weather, we see an increase in heart and respiratory related conditions.

During the summer, temperatures in North Yorkshire peaked at 40.3 (C) with night-time highs of 24 (C) with a red weather warning issued. The internal Heatwave plan was refreshed, guidance issued to social care providers and their teams, and clear advice to support the safe management of the situation in good time. Throughout the heatwave incident, Public Health worked alongside HAS colleagues to provide assurance and guidance across the sector including communications to the general public.

Lessons learnt from this summer's heatwaves have resulted in agreement to establish an extreme weather plan, rather than a heatwave plan in isolation. This means that the processes established can be used for any weather related business continuity event in health and social care, and that the public health response is ready for communicating to the public and supporting the system response. This is now in-line with the Resilience and Emergencies Extreme Weather plan.

The seasonal health partnership is next due to meet in November to bring partners together to consider the priority actions for the partnership through this winter.

Priorities:

- Improve cold homes and energy efficiency, and identify people at risk
- Increase uptake of flu vaccination
- Ensure support for fuel poverty and cold homes is integrated into NHS winter planning, clinical pathways and Covid recovery / future pandemic preparedness
- To increase awareness of cold homes and fuel poverty, focussing on health inequalities
- To raise awareness of health risks associated with heat waves and actions which can be taken to reduce morbidity and mortality
- Lead conversations this winter surrounding co-circulating infections and the cost-of-living crisis to ensure plans are in place to protect the most at risk this winter

Flu

As respiratory illness is a main cause of excess winter deaths, vaccination coverage is the best indicator of the level of protection a population will have against vaccine preventable communicable diseases. A number of people are eligible for the free flu vaccine through the annual NHS flu immunisation programme, including toddlers aged two and three, children and adults who are in risk groups for flu (including those aged 50 years and over, pregnant women, people living in care settings, or those with long-term medical conditions or weakened immune systems). These groups are prioritised as they are at risk of more severe flu symptoms. Many people who work with these populations (e.g. health and social care workers) are also eligible for vaccination.

To complement the NHS flu vaccination programme, NYCC Public Health Team coordinate a staff vaccination programme, offered free of charge to all Health & Adult Service staff, frontline Children and Young People's staff, and Integrated Passenger Transport staff. Staff from these directorates can attend a pharmacist-led clinic, organised in NYCC premises across the county, or can receive the vaccination in their own time and claim the cost back through expenses. These clinics will run throughout October 2022.

Winter planning/EPRR

Even during mild winters, more people die in the winter than the summer. Every year in North Yorkshire, there are hundreds of additional deaths over the winter period compared to the average level for the rest of the year. The leading causes of these excess deaths are respiratory and circulatory conditions such as pneumonia, as well as dementia and Alzheimer's. Around a third of these can be directly attributed to cold homes and are therefore largely preventable.

This year with the cost of living crisis, along with the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the expected resurgence of flu, we are working to mitigate higher than average excess deaths. We are working with NHS and LRF colleagues about how best to prepare for and prevent this, as well as supporting ongoing work on fuel poverty through additional funding for the Warm & Well service etc.

NHS Health Check Programme North Yorkshire

The NHS Health Check service is starting to recover from the impacts of the pandemic and national pauses. We currently have 52 out of 68 practices delivering the service, offering health checks to those aged 40-74. We are working closely with primary care to support the remaining practices to restart and exploring innovated ways to encourage people to take up the NHSHC offer.

From the 52 providers:

31 have identified one or more individuals with a CVD risk of 10% or more (moderate – high risk)

A total of **371** individuals were identified with a CVD risk of 10% or more

5,144 people were offered an NHS Health Check

1,875 people received an NHS Health Check NB: from those offered some will have invites that will fall in Q3

The percentage of people that received an NHS Health Check of those offered is 36.5% in Q2, which is lower than the North Yorkshire target of 50% uptake and lower than previous years as shown in the chart below.

	Q2 2019/20	Q2 2020/21	Q2 2021/22	Q2 2022/23
Invites	8,400	1,514	6,063	5,144
Uptake	4,369	312	2,393	1,875
% of those invited	52.0%	20.6%	39.5%	36.5%
CVD risk Identified ≥10%	936	49	392	371

Although North Yorkshire is slightly below when compared to previous years, we are still performing better than England for most indicators, for example, 4.7% of the eligible population in North Yorkshire received an NHS Health Check in 2021/22 compared to 3.5% nationally, and an average of 2.7% in rural counties similar to North Yorkshire. We are continuing to work with the providers to ensure we have full coverage of NHS Health checks that are of high quality and referring to other Public Health services when appropriate.

North Yorkshire Adult Weight Management Service

Mid-way through the contract year (January to end of June 2022) referrals into the service continue to be encouraging, with an average of 203 referrals per month (a total of 1,223). This is consistent with the referral numbers experienced pre-pandemic.

The recovery of referrals is seeing an increase in the number of clients recorded as achieving 5% weight loss at 12 weeks and sustaining at 24 weeks as we progress through 2022. At 6 months into year 5 for most providers, outcomes in localities are projected to double the outcomes that were achieved at end of year 4 contract period (full 12 months).

Completion rates continue to be lower than modelled (60% of referrals) at 47% but are indicating recovery to pre-pandemic levels of 61% and much improved from end of year 4 contract period, which reported 33% of referrals going on to complete. Recent feedback from clients suggests that conflicting priorities, particularly adjusting to 'regular' life after Covid, have affected completion rates. Providers are working hard at strengthening the triage to ensure all clients referred are motivated and committed to engaging in the service. Early evaluation of the additional one-to-one support offered through an additional government grant fund indicates an increase of completion rates for those who received one-to-one support compared to accessing the mainstream service offer. During the evaluation period of June 2021 to June 2022, 33% of referrals completed a 12-week programme (mainstream service) compared with 53% of referrals for those that received additional one-to-one support.



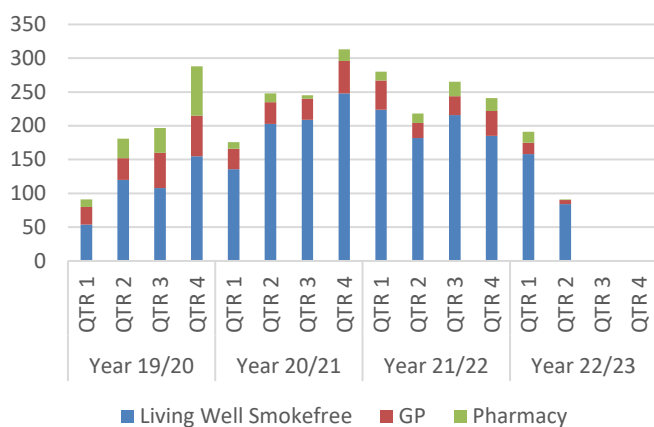
Additional one-to-one support continues to be offered until end of December 2022 through government grant funding.

Projections for weight loss outcomes for the majority of localities is indicating achievement or exceedance of targets at the end of the contract year.

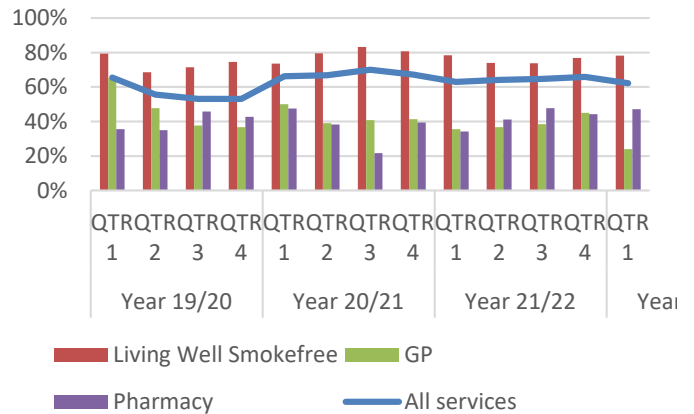
Stop Smoking Services

Stop smoking services are comprised of an in-house Living Well Smokefree (LWSF) service as well as GP and Pharmacy services, with the majority of clients seen through the in house service. Performance data across the three services has shown that the specialist LWSF service has the highest number of people quitting at four weeks as well as the highest quit conversion rates (the proportion of people who set a quit date who then go on to quit smoking at 4 weeks). The GP and pharmacy arms have seen lower service use and also lower quit conversion rates. This has been a consistent trend over a number of years and is in part due to the pressures faced by primary care, limiting capacity for activity beyond essential services. However, whilst the number of clients seen by services are below targets, across the service as a whole, the proportion of those who go through the service and quit smoking, is 64% across the past four quarters, well within the 50-70% target.

The number of people recording as quitting smoking four weeks after setting a quit date, broken down by the different arms of the service; LWSF, GP and Pharmacy



Quit conversion rates (proportion of clients setting a quit date who go on to quit smoking at four weeks) broken down across the three arms of the service: LWSF GP and Pharmacy



North Yorkshire Horizons

Numbers engaging and numbers engaging with structured treatment interventions are lower than last year. However, the service has achieved these targets by the end of the financial year over the last two years. The service expects to engage an additional 394 people in structured treatment interventions compared to 21-22, between 22-23 and 24-25, as part of the additional national drugs and alcohol treatment funding. Wait times targets have been met, and are consistent with the national wait time standard. The recovery offer continues to be an area of focus for the service. The Community Asset Team is a small team and has faced staffing challenges for some time, which has impacted on management capacity to focus of service developments. They now have a full staff compliment and are focussed on engaging people after their structured treatment episode within service, and strengthening their community recovery group presence and engagement with this.

North Yorkshire RISE – Drug and Alcohol Support Service for Young People

North Yorkshire RISE has 131 people in structured treatment (end Q1 2022/23), a large increase on the equivalent period last year when 39 people were in structured treatment, as the service becomes established and uptake increases. The service has a very small team and has faced significant staffing

challenges for some time, which has impacted on management capacity to focus of service developments. The service is expected to engage an additional 40 young people in structured treatment interventions compared to 21-22, between 22-23 and 24-25, as part of the additional national drugs and alcohol treatment funding.

Refugee resettlement (Afghan ARAP/UKRS)

North Yorkshire County Council, in partnership with the district councils, has permanently resettled 127 persons (27 families) under the Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy (ARAP) and to date 134 persons (34 families) – mainly Syrian refugees – under the United Kingdom Resettlement Scheme (UKRS).

The Afghan bridging accommodation hotel in Scarborough district has had its contract extended until 31 December 2022.

Since April 2022, no payments have been received from the DfE for the education grant for the school aged Afghan children in the bridging accommodation hotels. The recent changes in Central Government have created delays in funding announcements.

Asylum seeker dispersal and contingency hotel accommodation

The Mears Group is currently consulting with Scarborough Borough Council, North Yorkshire Police and North Yorkshire County Council about specific properties that Mears has identified to be used to accommodate asylum seekers in Scarborough. The properties will be used unless the Police can make a strong case as to why they should not and if the Home Office accepts the reasons put forward on appeal.

The Home Office closed the Afghan bridging accommodation hotel in Selby district as planned at the end of July 2022 but then reinstated it in early August to accommodate single adult male asylum seekers. This was despite the concerns raised previously by North Yorkshire County Council and health partners about the hotel's isolated location. The County Council was not notified by the Home Office that the hotel had opened to house asylum seekers and instead found out the information through

a VCS organisation some days after the first group had arrived. Some of the people being brought to the hotel have subsequently been found to be minors and so have become the responsibility of the County Council to support. Complexities surrounding communications from the Home Office and Mears (contracted to run the hotel on a day-to-day basis) has meant that local statutory organisations were not given the opportunity to prepare for the arrivals. This has been a particular concern in relation to health services. The NHS Humber and North Yorkshire Integrated Care Board is now in the process of putting in place a contracted provider to support the health needs of the asylum seekers in the hotel. The ICB is also going to be procuring a longer-term solution to support the health needs of migrants in other parts of the county, particularly Scarborough.

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

Collaborative work on equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) as part of local government reorganisation is continuing. The Corporate EDI group recently held a joint meeting with EDI reps from the District and Borough Councils to explore future joint working and moving towards the formation of a corporate group for the new authority. Monthly meetings via Teams with an emphasis on sharing practice are planned.

New EDI objectives for the new North Yorkshire Council are being developed as part of the Council Plan.



Updates on corporate equality objectives:

Identify and address inequality as a result of the impact of COVID-19 and work to support vaccine take-up across all communities / Identify and address inequality in outcomes for customers from ethnic minorities

The vaccine assurance group that was set up to identify and address inequalities in the COVID-19 vaccine take up has now been stood down since, after monitoring the delivery of the spring boosters, there were no other delivery programmes for the COVID-19 vaccine. It was agreed that the group may be stood up again to monitor the delivery of the autumn COVID-19 vaccinations. Whilst working on the COVID-19 vaccine roll out, the group identified wider inequalities in the take-up of vaccinations, particularly in dispersed populations and populations in the Scarborough district. For this reason, two strategic groups have been set up to continue and expand the work of the vaccine assurance group: the Scarborough Screening and Immunisations group and the North Yorkshire Strategic Migrant Health group.

The Scarborough Screening and Immunisations group is led by Public Health in collaboration with NHS England and Improvement and includes representatives from Harrogate District Foundation Trust (NDFT) (NY school age immunisations provider), North Yorkshire Integrated Care Board, Primary Care Networks, General Practice Managers, NYCC Early Help, Stronger Communities and the Pomoc project based in Scarborough and Ryedale. The Pomoc project supports the local Eastern European community as well as building community for all. The membership of the group is flexible and can include partners as relevant to the agenda of each meeting. The group meets every six weeks and has made significant progress.

Through our Stronger Communities representative, several organisations in Scarborough were identified that are able and willing to promote resources around screening and immunisations programmes with the populations they serve. We also made links with Probation Services, attended their team meeting to promote screening and immunisations and shared a communications pack with them.

In discussions with partners, it was identified that schools could be doing more to promote uptake of school-age immunisations and support HDFT in delivering those. For this reason, we arranged a joint webinar for schools in Scarborough, delivered by Public Health and HDFT to give schools practical ways of increasing uptake of immunisations.

As a result of this meeting, a number of partners attended a community event organised by Pomoc which was for Eastern European and other communities in Scarborough to come together and celebrate their cultures. The event was a great success and gave us the opportunity to meet people who support migrant populations in Scarborough and find out about the work they do.

The group will continue to target those most in need and ensure that all eligible populations in Scarborough can access screening and immunisations (particularly given the cost-of-living crisis). We will also continue to work with communities, Pomoc and other community leaders in Scarborough to understand the needs of different communities around screening and immunisations.

The North Yorkshire Strategic Migrant Health group focuses on the health needs of dispersed populations across North Yorkshire which includes the need for screening and vaccinations. Interpreters and trusted voices were used to engage with migrant groups within hotel settings and bespoke translated communications were produced to support uptake and answer questions. National resources were supplied to settings through local GP and Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) to outline broader screening and immunisation, including migrant health check information. It was noted that whilst provision of printed material in their first language was suitable for some groups, others required verbal interpretation due to literacy levels. Trusted voices through services already engaged continue to offer translated information as needed.

The strategic group now focuses on continuing to reduce inequalities in access to healthcare for the broadening migrant population of North Yorkshire and brings together key health partners to own risk and responsibility for this population. The group is looking towards good practice examples from other areas to

further reduce inequalities of healthcare provision in this group.

Linked to the above strategic aims, in September an engagement session was held with refugees in Northallerton, supported by the Refugee Council. This was a follow-up session to one held in June, coordinated by North Yorkshire County Council Health and Adult Services in conjunction with colleagues from the Humber & North Yorkshire Integrated Care Board (ICB) and Healthwatch North Yorkshire. Colleagues from these organisations met with local members of the refugee community living across Northallerton district and heard first-hand around some of the challenges faced when accessing local health systems. Having colleagues who worked within these systems present allowed for really positive discussions to take place to help provide context behind some of the individuals' experiences, as well as advice and guidance on how to move forward. The intention is that this will be the first in a series of engagement opportunities with members of the refugee community based in different districts across the county.

Improve inclusion and diversity of staff working for the County Council

Employee networks and online forums: All employee networks continue to meet and each is supported by a senior manager. All networks are keen to be engaged with decision makers and the LGR process and to boost the visibility of their networks and would like to have in-person meetings to further foster a sense of community. Work is ongoing to improve membership beyond NYCC into District and Borough Councils.

The Disabled Employee Network has established an ongoing relationship with Property Services to consider building accessibility and minimise accessibility issues in the future. They have also been considering hot-desking which can disadvantage disabled employees.

The Pride Employee Network has been involved with work to develop a Transgender / Transitioning at Work Policy for the new North Yorkshire Council.

The Value in Racial Diversity Network has worked on communications for Black History Month, participated in interview panels and discussed how they can

support international recruits to the council.

The Gender Equality Staff Forum has focussed on domestic abuse and support in place for staff.

International recruitment: Nationally and locally, Adult Social Care has been experiencing recruitment challenges for some considerable time. There are a number of interventions underway to address this, one of which is international recruitment.

Since August, Resourcing Solutions and the HAS Practice Team have been overseeing an international recruitment campaign with the aim of recruiting 30 Social Workers and 5 Occupational Therapists from South Africa and Zimbabwe. The programme will have the added benefit of increasing HAS workforce diversity.

New recruits will start arriving from late October onwards, with three more cohorts between November and February. An intensive programme of induction, training and pastoral support has been developed to wrap around new starters to ensure that their on-boarding experience is positive and well-managed. The Directorate is very much looking forward to welcoming our new colleagues.

Training and learning: Revised EDI e-learning is in the final production stage and aims to be a more in-depth, updated approach to understanding the importance of EDI in the workplace for all new employees. It covers the legal, business and moral importance as well as providing relevant case studies, engaging videos and educational knowledge checks.

Mandatory EDI training for all managers has been developed and is in the pilot stage. The EDI officer (Resourcing Solutions) will be present at all Manager Training sessions to assist in the workshop aspects of the training and to host a Q&A at the end of each session and collect feedback. These trainings are scheduled from October 2022-March 2023.

HAS Anti-Racist Practice Group: The Group continues to meet and is feeding into corporate EDI training development.

HAS colleagues have been participating in an 'anti-racist practice in social work' programme led by York University, with very positive feedback.



The project lead, Dr Jenny Threlfall, will be attending HAS EDI Group in October to share learning from the programme.

Following discussion with some members of the Anti-Racist Practice Group, we have now created a monthly hour for women of colour in HAS (WoC-HAS) to meet, listen and support each other in a safe space.

Continuing the regular programme of EDI input to the HAS Leadership Forum, the Forum in September 2022 included a session on equality impact assessment co-designed and co-delivered with members of North Yorkshire Disability Forum. The session was very positively received by attendees.

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

Discussions continue on support for GRT communities, cross-directorate and with district council colleagues. Planning is underway to develop joint working and assess priorities for the new council.

The Safer Communities Team are funding a community support worker, employed by Horton Housing who manage four of the County Council's seven traveller sites. The post holder started in September and has completed Independent Domestic Violence Advisor and Independent Sexual Violence Advisor training. The aim of this role is to develop relationships of trust with travellers on those four sites, with a specific focus on domestic abuse support. Whilst this role will also support the development of stronger relationships with other services, it should be noted that this will take time in order to allow the support worker to build trust and will need to be carefully managed.

Traveller sites/communities are also a priority for Public Health in terms of inclusion health; a current project is to develop targeted communications about immunisation and screening, building on learning during the pandemic.

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

HAS EDI Group continues to scope the implementation of rainbow lanyards and will share draft proposals with the Corporate EDI Group.

A representative of HAS EDI Group has attended a webinar on 'Queer Futures 2': this is a National Institute for Health and Care Research funded study whose aim has been to produce research that will improve the provision of mental health support for LGBTQ+ young people when they first start experiencing mental health problems. Learning will be shared with the Directorate and Corporate EDI Group.

The HAS Provider Service is developing a new programme of autism training modules which include a focus on autism and diversity, for example autistic girls and women, and LGBTQ autistic people. The modules will include the lived experience of autistic people.

Improve wellbeing, inclusion and feeling safe for vulnerable groups of children and young people

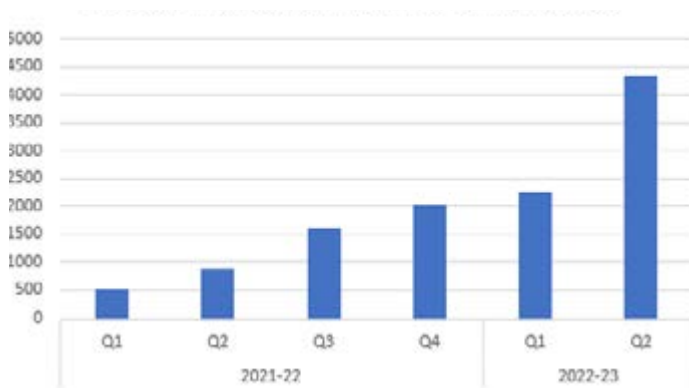
Refugee families:

As of 31 October 2022, we have 365 identified sponsors offering accommodation to families. Of these Early Help have conducted welfare visits to 319 sponsors and welcome visits to 296 families and a total of 394 children. Since arrival 75 of these families have either returned to the Ukraine, moved into temporary accommodation or been re-matched with a new sponsor.

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

The number of assisted IT sessions held in North Yorkshire libraries continued to rise this quarter, almost doubling from the last quarter to 4338.

Assisted IT sessions in North Yorkshire libraries



Other examples of equality related work:

EDI sessions for Members: A programme of sessions focussing on the lived experience of people with particular characteristics is being developed. Members have been provided with a refresher session on the legal elements of EDI and consulted on the draft programme of sessions. A confirmed session on disability awareness has been agreed for delivery by members of the North Yorkshire Disability Forum in February 2023.

Addressing violence against women and girls in North Yorkshire and York: The Joint Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy Development Group continues to meet regularly to work on implementation of the strategy, with a delivery plan in progress. The Strategic Governance Board will meet in December 2022.

Accessible Transport Group: The group continues to meet and, following the identification of taxi services as a key priority, met with the licensing officers responsible for drafting the new Taxi licensing policy in preparation for LGR in April. The group are planning to meet again in November 22 to submit a response to the draft policy consultation. A letter to the bus companies has been drafted and representatives have been invited to attend a meeting in early 2023.

North Yorkshire Disability Forum: North Yorkshire Disability Forum (NYDF) held their first hybrid meeting in September, with some members attending in person for the first time since the beginning of the pandemic.

Transport and housing continue to be a focus for the forum, plus follow up on previous work around equality impact assessment (EIA) with the HAS Equalities Manager attending the September meeting to provide an update. Two members of the forum then worked with the Equalities Manager to co-design and co-deliver a session on EIA for the HAS Leadership Forum in September, to share their experience and the importance of EIA. This session was very well received.

The local disability forums are also now holding hybrid meetings, with topics of interest/concern including the cost of living, public transport, highways and housing. Craven Disability Forum have been carrying out a survey to identify the key issues for local people and intend to publish their report before the end of the year. Harrogate District Disability Forum have met with Transdev to discuss concerns about Harrogate bus station accessibility, and Ripon Disability Forum have been successful in gaining a grant from Ripon City Council for hybrid meeting equipment. The Ripon forum have also worked with the National Trust this quarter to help develop an accessibility map and webpages for the Fountains Abbey site. Yorkshire Coast and Ryedale Disability Forum have published their new website and printed publicity leaflets to encourage new members.

Future plans: the Chair of NYDF is meeting with the Leader of the Council and Chief Executive in December 2022, to discuss NYDF's priorities for the new council from a disability perspective to ensure that North Yorkshire is as accessible and inclusive as possible.

North Yorkshire Learning Disability Partnership Board (NYLDPB): North Yorkshire Health Task Group held its first face-to-face session since the beginning of the pandemic and discussed cancer screening and access to appointments.

Self-advocates have worked with North Yorkshire Police to create an easy read leaflet about misogyny for Hate Crime Awareness Week (October 2022) and supported the council with easy read documents.

Future plans: NYLDPB is arranging a development day in November to look at the future of the Partnership Board and how it can move forward following the pandemic.

Joint Forums Q&A with Corporate Director:

The regular Q&A took place in July 2022 with representatives of forums and Richard Webb. Representation this time included Carers Resource and Carers Plus to bring in the voice of carers. These regular Q&As are an opportunity for the Director and forum representatives to share information and ask questions and are highly regarded by the forums.

Other forum / HAS Participation and Engagement Team activity:

- Supporting the accessibility of the Let's Talk campaign including the production of an Easy Read survey, accessibility of the online survey and face to face meetings at self-advocacy groups to explain the Let's Talk campaign and surveys.
- Working with HAS Autism Strategy Development Worker to gain lived experiences of autistic adults around relationships and sexuality including the LGBTQ community, to inform a new training pack
- Involvement of forums in A range of interviews, including Principal Social Worker and Assistant Director roles
- Digital engagement and accessibility workshop co-designed and co-delivered with a self-advocate and a disability forum member for HAS colleagues

Armed Forces Covenant: A new armed forces covenant policy for the new North Yorkshire Council is under development and statutory national guidance is awaited. The Armed Forces Act 2021 enshrines the Covenant into law to help prevent service personnel and veterans from being disadvantaged when accessing public services. One key feature of the Act is to introduce a new duty to specified persons or bodies, including councils, to have due regard to the principles of the Covenant, when exercising certain housing, education or healthcare functions (excluding social care). This re-design of the covenant will be in place for when we become a new authority on 1 April 2023 and is currently being presented to key colleagues across the council to inform them of the changes this new policy will bring.

Older People: Age Friendly Communities: North Yorkshire County Council and partners have joined the national network of Age Friendly Communities, a World Health Organisation programme. This means that we have signed up to say that we're committed to becoming an age friendly community in North Yorkshire and making sure that North Yorkshire is a good place to grow old in.

Led by Public Health, the work began pre-pandemic, including co-production and engagement with older people. A strategy is being developed to direct and underpin the project.

Engagement to inform the strategy and the new Age Friendly Network has recently taken place in each district, focused on International Day for Older Persons (1st October). Commissioned by NYCC and delivered by Community First Yorkshire, the Age Friendly Network is aimed at people aged 50+ and is an opportunity for North Yorkshire's residents to share their views and speak directly to local service providers.

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.

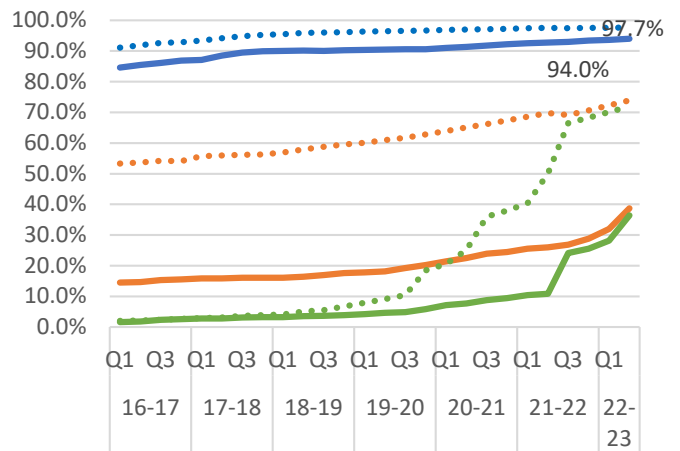
Broadband and Superfast broadband

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 two, superfast broadband coverage in North Yorkshire reached 94.0% compared to 97.7% across England.

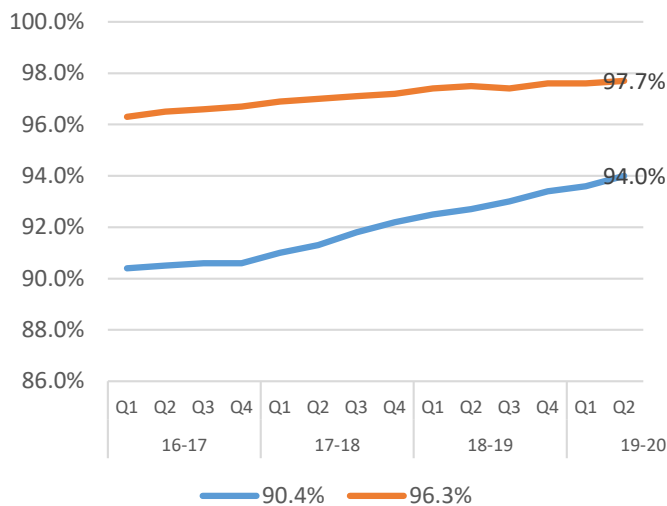
This means the gap between broadband coverage in England and North Yorkshire has reduced from 5% to 3.7% over the last year.



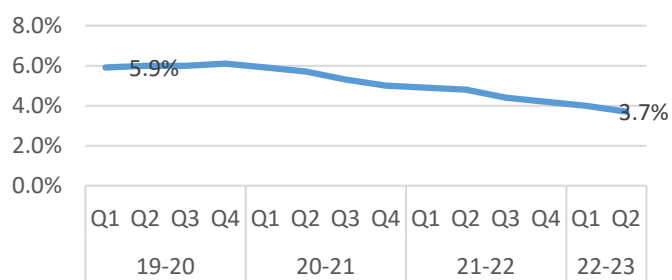
Broadband Coverage (Residential and Business Premises)



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 two, 38.7% of premises in North Yorkshire were able to access ultrafast broadband, compared to 73.9% across England.

Indicating three times the growth in North Yorkshire Compared to the rest of England.

The importance of this is, firms and individuals can download faster and larger packages of data. Thus, making locating and working in North Yorkshire for high data applications, a distinct possibility.

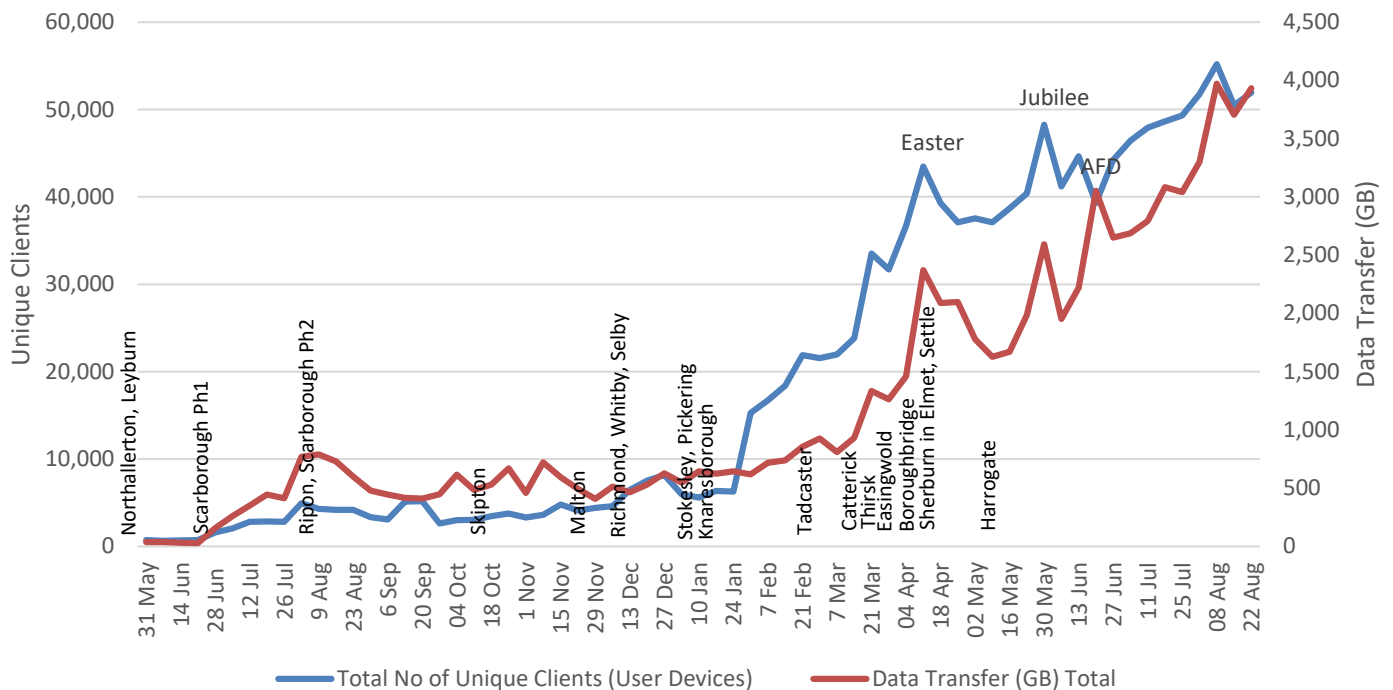
Public Wi-Fi

The authority has provided free public Wi-Fi in 20 towns across the county. As the service was provided in more towns and people became aware of it, the number of users and how much they used the service continued to grow.

By the week beginning 22 August (most recent available data) 51,960 unique users downloaded 2,913GB of data, demonstrating the popularity of this service to users.



Use of Free public Wifi



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

Strategic planning

The Executive declared a climate emergency on 5 July 2022 and pledged to play our part on action for climate change. This is in addition to the ambition to achieve carbon neutrality of the council’s emissions by 2030.

A climate change strategy for the new unitary authority is being developed through the local government reorganisation (LGR) climate change task group. Engagement activities around the new strategy development were undertaken with community environmental groups in all seven districts and protected landscapes.

A bid for Shared Prosperity Funding, which included climate change as a core principle, has been made to support community based, businesses and public sector activity to decarbonise.

York and North Yorkshire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Board, which includes the Leader of North Yorkshire County Council, Cllr Carl Les, signed off the York and North Yorkshire Route map to Carbon Negative.

Two Beyond Carbon board programme meetings have been held in the quarter, focussing on fleet management, the climate change strategy and the response to the Government Net Zero Review.

NYCC property portfolio

Permission has been secured to make a further bid to the Public Sector Decarbonisation Fund to carry out improvements to more properties in the NYCC portfolio.

Energy

Following application, North Yorkshire County Council have been accepted onto the national Community Energy Pathfinder Programme.

The North Yorkshire Home Energy Efficiency Fund to support residents to upgrade their insulation and low carbon heating was launched.

Transport and public rights of way

A successful bid was made for Government Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure funding to support innovation in remote rural charging locations. The UK recognises that a focus on vehicles is only half of the challenge and a robust charging infrastructure is fundamental to decarbonising road transport. The British Standards Institution's new, open-access standard for electric vehicle charging points will help to ensure accessibility for all users.

A bid for Levelling Up Funding, focussing on improved access to public transport via railway station, has been made.

The first recycled plastic footbridge in North Yorkshire was installed at Swinney Beck, near Masham. The decision to introduce a more environmentally-friendly replacement for the bridge is part of a growing trend nationally to introduce the plastic crossings.

Tree planting

A bid has been made for Woodland Creation Accelerator Grant to support tree planting on both public and private sector land.

Training and awareness

An introduction to climate change – on the Learning Zone is still available to all members and staff.

Presentations and workshops about climate change were delivered to schools across the quarter, reaching 310 children via assembly presentations and 590 children through workshops.

Awareness raising and information about climate related issues has been undertaken via intranet news stories and Yammer. During Q2 this has included cycle to workday and the Get recycling campaign to get hundreds of unwanted and unused bicycles back in action.

Staff were also asked to complete a survey to help inform actions which could be taken to reduce carbon emissions from the NYCC estates.



HELP NYCC REDUCE ITS
CARBON EMISSIONS –
TAKE THE
WORKPLACE SURVEY

Given the move to hybrid working patterns and the increase in energy prices, an article giving advice on energy efficiency for staff was also produced with tips to reduce carbon emissions and energy bills at home.

Case study: Lyreco office supplies: Lyreco delivers office supplies and stationery to 76 NYCC sites. We have deployed a rota and changes to ordering processes which reduces delivery mileage (and therefore emissions) as they don't have to travel across the whole of the County each week. At present we are exploring options for Lyreco's free battery recycling service. We have also identified some changes in relation to printer consumables which will result in a 37% annual cost saving and a weight reduction in waste of 70%.

Future Focus

Devolution

The proposed devolution deal represents a huge opportunity to make a significant difference to all communities in North Yorkshire and York. The proposed devolution deal would deliver a range of local powers and decision-making and additional funding.

The planned 30-year agreement includes an investment fund of more than £540 million for York and North Yorkshire. Coupled with other funding secured from the government, the proposed deal represents a total of £750 million.

The deal for York and North Yorkshire would see the introduction of an influential mayor who would become a figurehead for the region and forge close links with the government.

The new mayor, who would be elected in May 2024 if the proposed deal comes to fruition, would lead a new powerful combined authority that would oversee strategic projects ranging from major transport improvements and boosting skills and education to providing more affordable housing.

***'Let's Talk Local'**, is finding out which local topics are most important, and asking for feedback on the proposed Community Networks. Working with the Stronger Communities and Communities Teams from all councils, plus volunteers from across all eight councils, we will be holding these important conversations in person between now and Christmas across North Yorkshire at places like libraries and street markets, and we will also be talking to partners and community groups.*



Local



Focus on Council Ambition: 'Healthy and Independent Living'

'Every adult has a longer, healthier and independent life'

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

Overall, operational activity data indicates a stable position but one that remains at levels above those experienced pre-pandemic in some critical areas. In that context, the on-going staffing pressures being experienced across the sector means that local health care systems continue to struggle under significant operating pressures. In summary:

- general and acute hospital beds occupied by Covid-19 infected patients decreased from 169 at the end of June to 158 people at the end of September, but a rapid upward trajectory saw them increase to 268 by mid-October.
- hospital discharge activity averaged 13.3 discharges per day during Q2, which is 33% above pre-pandemic levels (10 per day). Revised activity data for Q1 indicated an average of 13.4 per day.
- occupancy levels across care homes on the authority's approved provider lists reduced slightly from 96.4% to 95.2% in Q2 but have been above 95% for the last five quarters, increasing the work involved in finding appropriate care home places for people needing residential care.
- unsourced packages of care reduced to an average of 61 in the weekly snapshot report down from an average of 70 in Q1. Whilst this is a significant reduction, it remains approximately three times higher than pre-pandemic levels; and,

- across the council's Care & Support service, staff sickness was at 4.0% at the end of Q2 compared with 4.4% for Q1. Despite that improvement, the number of days lost due to sickness per FTE for the year to date was at 6.5, which is well above the target (3.5) and higher than for the same period in 2021/22 (5.9).

Mitigation measures are still needed in response to the on-going pressures, and this includes:

- council services meeting weekly in each locality to review unsourced packages in the area. These meetings have increased consistency of practice and levels of intelligence across the county.
- the international recruitment campaign for 30 FTE social work posts highlighted in Q1 has yielded excellent results so far, with 19 social work posts offered & accepted. The campaign's interview schedule continues into November; and,
- teams working across localities under a "mutual aid" approach to share temporary capacity to ensure people most at risk receive a timely response to their care and support needs.



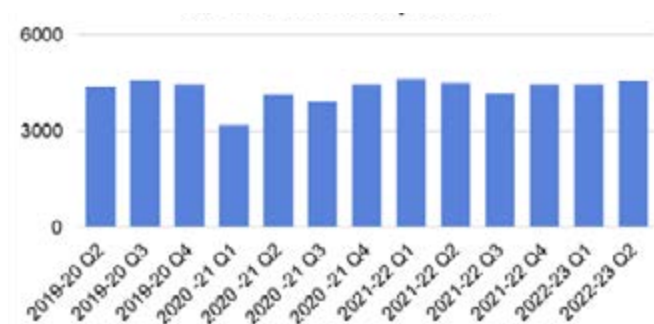
Customer

Referrals

Referrals to adult social care teams for Q2 were 4,597 which is a 1.9% increase (87 referrals) compared with Q2 in 2021/22. This is now higher than 2019/20 activity levels. Activity during Q2 were 203 referrals greater than in Q2 of 2019/20, the most recent pre-pandemic year.

The overall level of activity in Q2 looks to have risen 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.

Count of Referrals by Quarter



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. In Q1 community referrals had grown again to 3,270. In Q2 growth has continued to 3,423 but have not yet returned to pre-pandemic levels (1,200 per month).

Hospital discharge activity averaged 13.3 discharges per day during Q2, which was a small decrease on the 13.4 per day recorded for Q1. However, that represents a level of activity 33% higher than the pre-pandemic average (10 discharges per day).

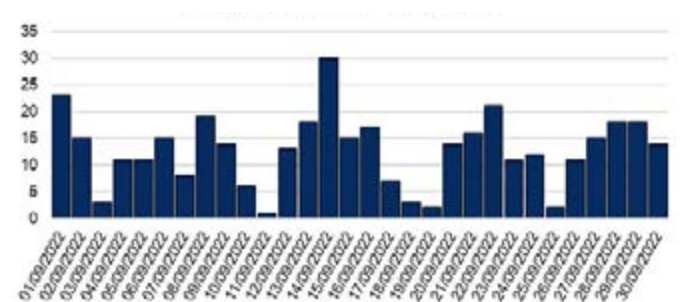
Average Discharges per Day



The overall pattern of discharge activity looks very stable, as depicted by the dark, solid line in the chart above. However, this hides the day-to-day volatility experienced at a local level through each of the authority's five discharge hubs, which support the acute hospital sites serving the county. These local health and care systems continue to be subject to localised surges in discharge activity, which can affect different localities on different days.

The chart below shows the daily pattern for September 2022, which included significant spikes in activity and an extended period of reduced activity around the bank holiday weekend of 17-19 September, which marked the late Queen's funeral.

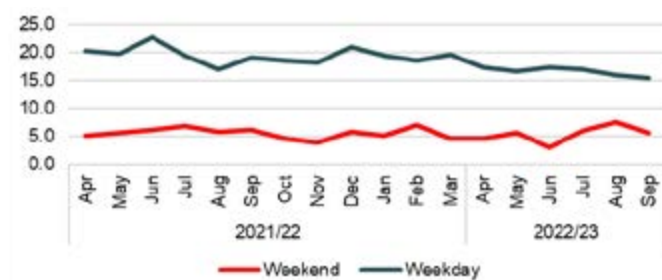
D2A Assessments – Daily Trend



These local surges increase the pressure on social care delivery as capacity amongst local care providers can be quickly used up. In turn, this requires additional work to source short-term care arrangements when availability is already restricted, and then further work to move service users on to their long-term care arrangements at the appropriate time.

The gap between weekend and weekday activity continued to be a significant point of difference in Q2. However, there was a marked increase in weekend activity, with August returning the highest daily average for hospital discharges on a weekend (7.5/day) since recording discharge hub activity started in Q1 of 2020/21. This step-up in weekend activity was accompanied by a small but steady reduction in weekday activity over the quarter. The chart below reflects these trends.

Average Discharges per Day to Social Care



In line with the steadier pattern of weekday discharge activity each month in the chart above, the number of weekdays experiencing 20 or more discharges per day reduced from 6 per month in Q1 to 4 per month in Q2.

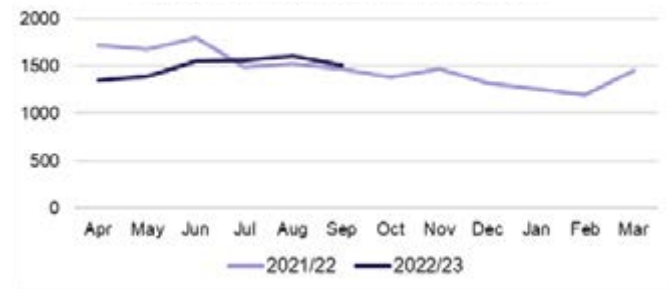
During Q2, local teams had to respond to 165 weekend discharges compared with 112 during Q1, an increase of 47% (53 discharges). Staffing levels across health and social care organisations are significantly reduced at the weekend activity, making it much harder to secure timely and optimum outcomes for people being discharged from hospital.

Assessments

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

During Q2 2022/23, 4,664 initial assessments were completed for 3,699 people, giving an average of 1.3 assessments per person, this is unchanged from 1.3 in Q1. The volume of assessment activity is up 4% or 182 assessments on Q2 2021/22.

Initial Assessments Completed per Month



Activity levels are now higher than before pandemic. In 2019/20 Q1, 4,082 assessments were completed, which means current activity levels are 12.5%, or 582 assessments higher.

The sustained levels of hospital discharges and the accompanying pattern of localised surges, as described above, continue to have a significant impact on the provision of domiciliary care. However, in Q2, there has been an improving picture of unsourced packages of care, from an average of 70 in Q1 to a reduced average of 61 in Q2.

Care market sustainability

A wide range of development work is on-going to support care providers and to establish stable and sustainable local care markets with the aim being to maintain the trajectory of reduced unsourced packages of care. The key points of progress include:

- Attracting new providers to the new Home Based Support Approved Provider List (APL), which goes Live from 1 November 2022. The new APL includes a revised specification and standards and outcomes framework, improved terms and conditions and provision for providers to set a sustainable price for services delivered under the APL.
- The council has provided a set of one-off market supplements to support the care market, which faces increasing fuel and energy costs. For existing regulated domiciliary care, supported living contracts and practical support delivered in a person's home, a one-off support payment has been made based on 50p per hour added to contracted hours paid in advance for a three-month period.



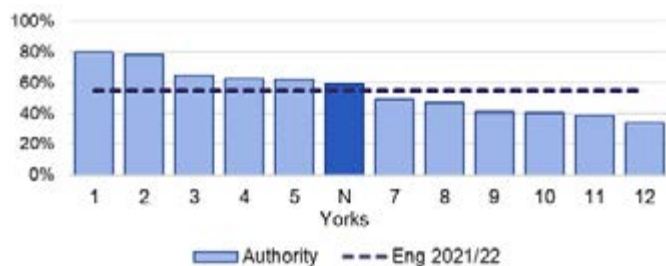
- Transformation work in the Harrogate area includes a review of the Domiciliary Care Framework and the introduction of a pilot to trial new ways of working and a workforce retention model.

We continue to see an increase in financial sustainability applications from social care providers. In Q2, 15 financial sustainability applications were logged, 3 of which have been approved, 7 are in progress and 5 were withdrawn by the provider.

The re-procurement of the APLs is underway, and four APLs will go live on 1 November 2022 for the provision of residential and nursing care, supported living, home based support and community based support. Applications to each of the new APLs are in the process of being evaluated. On completion of the evaluation, an assessment of the likely financial impact will be undertaken. A programme of implementation of the APLs was launched in September including work to update systems, finance processes, practice and contracting.

Reviews

Annual Reviews completed for people receiving long-term support



The Care Act (2014) requires that people’s care plans 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-19, 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 Q2, local performance was reported at 59.7%, down 1% from Q1. Performance has been maintained around 60-61% over the last three quarters. Whilst that is below the 65% achieved in the published data for the 2021/22 financial year, it remains above both the national (55%) and regional (48%) averages in that published data.

Benchmarking data for Q2 is limited to data for 12/15 of the Yorkshire & Humber region local authorities. The chart below presents anonymised data for the local authorities that shared data on this measure. North Yorkshire’s performance in Q2 positioned it 6th amongst the 12 authorities submitting data, compared with 4th amongst nine authorities in Q1.

As part of the directorate’s wider improvement programme, a Review Team is being established to focus on completing overdue reviews and reducing the burden on frontline care assessment and planning teams. The new team’s role will also help support the authority’s preparations as a trailblazer for the introduction of the social care charge cap.

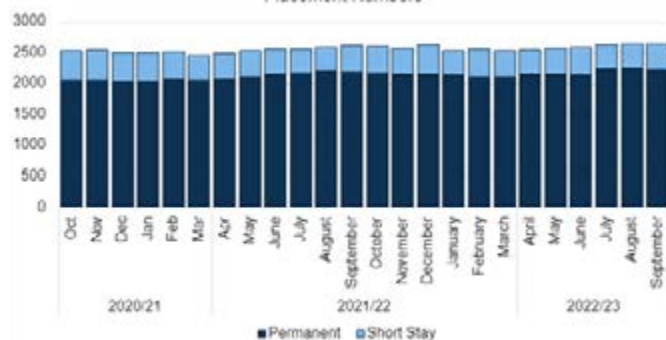
Recruitment activity for the team is well advanced, and an external appointment has been made for the new review team manager role, and 7.5 FTEs have been appointed against the 12 FTE team member roles being sought.

Placements

Permanent residential and nursing placements (2,228) increased by 77 between quarters; however, the number remains 3.2% lower (74 placements) than at the end of 2019/20.

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 151% or 256 placements. The number of people receiving short-term, bed-based care decreased between quarters, down from 448 at the end of Q1 to 426 for Q2.

Placement Numbers



Overall placement numbers at the end of Q2 (2,654) show a 7.4% increase (182 placements) on the end of 2019/20.

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 remained high 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 staff experiencing Covid-19 in residential settings. The Human Resources team is working closely with managers to ensure proactive absence management and to reduce absence rates. Refresher training for managers regarding management of sensitive and / or complex absence cases has also been delivered.

Vacancy levels across social care services continued to run at unprecedented levels during Q2, with capacity in care and support teams remaining below 80% of the established full-time equivalent staff numbers.

An international recruitment programme is underway to recruit 30 social workers and 5 occupational therapists and to date 21 offers of appointment for social work posts have been made and accepted. The first group of recruits are arriving in October and November. Comprehensive induction and pastoral support arrangements are in place.

Adult social care services are currently recruiting to 2,840 vacant hours (77 fte) across in-house care homes, reablement, extra care and day services. Whilst recruitment campaigns are continuing, appointment of new staff is just keeping up with current turnover rather than reducing the overall number of vacant hours, however, following implementation of the pay award in September 2022, early indications are that the number of applicants for adult social care vacancies has increased.

Looking longer term, workforce mapping is being developed as part of North Yorkshire's role as a trailblazer for the introduction of the social care charge cap. This work is looking at potential increases in demand across social care and financial assessment processes from people who self-fund their care and support. The workforce needs analysis covers the core assessment functions but also includes Business Support, Brokerage and the management requirements of the local response.

Weekly resilience reporting across the York and North Yorkshire health and care system continues to highlight 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.

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 Health and Adult Services directorate has also recruited its first cohort of social work apprentices and is also developing a similar approach for occupational therapists. Recruitment to newly introduced advanced practitioner roles has taken place. To date 10 of the 17 roles available have been appointed to. Further recruitment activity will follow to recruit to the remaining vacant posts.

Waiting Lists

The combination of sustained levels of hospital discharge and referral activity, and continuing staffing pressures have resulted in increasing numbers of people waiting to receive an initial assessment of their social care needs.

As reported in Q1, this is a new performance measure and the Q1 report identified a number of actions to test and improve performance reporting in this area of activity. The completion of this review work re-established the baseline for the indicator so that the number of people waiting for an initial assessment (688) represented 5.5% of community social care teams' caseload. Subsequent improvement work has seen the number reduce in Q2 to 623, 5.3% of the caseload, which represents an 8% reduction between quarters.

Two localities, Hambleton & Richmondshire and the Vale of York made good progress in reducing the number of people waiting for an initial assessment during Q2. Work is underway to identify further improvement activity to build on this positive start to the process.

Arrangements for routinely triaging cases on the waiting list remain in place. The process applies a RAG rating assessment of the urgency of individual cases and identifies critical risks to the person's well-being. This assessment is reviewed regularly to ensure escalating issues are identified early and are responded to appropriately.

To strengthen the focus on cases assessed as "red" or most urgent, a "mutual aid approach has been implemented across the county. This means that teams in localities or service areas that do not currently have "red" rated cases on their waiting lists provide support to areas where there are outstanding cases in the most

urgent category. This helps with the response to the surges in demand described elsewhere in this report and aims to ensure that people with urgent needs living in different parts of the county receive a response in the same timescale.

The programme of data quality work identified in the Q1 report is now established and has made good progress in the context of preparing for the emerging CQC assurance framework and the client-level data statutory returns coming in for 2023/24. In Q2, the programme identified and removed more than 100 legacy cases from the initial assessment waiting list, which has reduced the number of people appearing as having waited very long period of time for an assessment, when their cases were effectively already closed.

The directorate has created a new Advanced Practitioner role with 17 posts across social care teams, with recruitment activity already resulting in 10 appointments.

The role is designed to work closely with managers and Senior Social Workers to identify and target areas for improvement. This will include a focus on quality assurance work to prepare for CQC assurance visits, helping teams understand the key lines of enquiry and developing the evidence base to demonstrate North Yorkshire's best practice.

Some of these practitioners will also hold complex cases, potentially releasing capacity in teams to address cases on the waiting list.

A detailed report on waiting list management will be presented to the Executive at one of its future meetings.

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

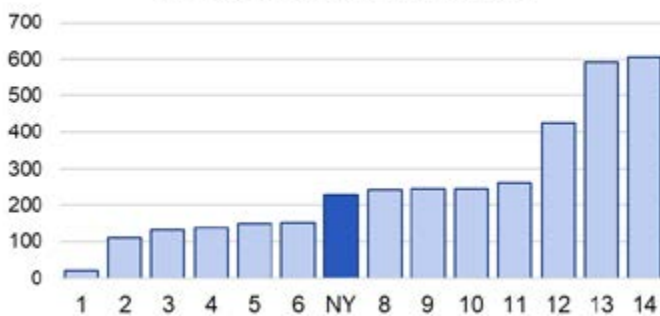
Safeguarding

1,222 safeguarding concerns were received between July and September, increasing the average to 407 concerns per month, compared to 346 reported in Q1. This represents a 34% 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 that continued through 2021/22. There has been a significant increase in safeguarding concerns in Q2.

The most recent available benchmarking data for local authorities in the Yorkshire & Humber region is for Q2 2022/23. The chart below presents that anonymised data, which shows that North Yorkshire’s performance (227.9 enquiries per 100k of population) sits mid-range.

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-19 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.

This trend continued in Q2, and is detailed in the bottom three rows of the table below:

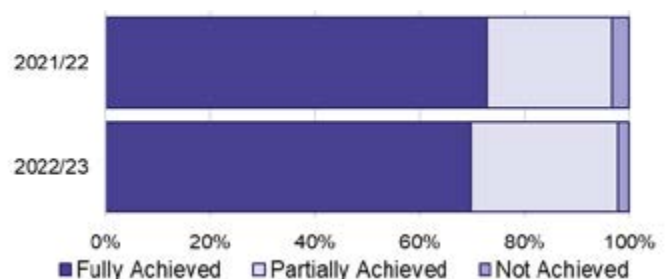
Information Gathering Decision	%
Formal Meetings – Section 42	12.9%
Formal Meetings - Other	0.7%
Informal Discussion – Section 42	4.8%
Informal Discussion - Other	0.4%
Not an Enquiry - NFA	9.0%
Following Info Gathering - NFA	61.2%
Signposting	11.0%

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.

1153 people have been involved in a safeguarding enquiry since April 2022. Of these, 76% (880) expressed a personal outcome that they would like the process to achieve. That compares with 74% for the same period in 2020/21, indicating that engagement levels have been maintained at a high level.

Whilst the engagement level has remained high year on year, the success rate for the safeguarding process achieving the expressed outcomes showed a decrease. 69.8% of people stated that their outcomes were fully achieved, compared with 73.9% in 2021/22.

Safeguarding Outcomes





The actual number of people with a fully achieved outcome increased from 542 to 614, and the number of people whose outcomes were not achieved reduced from 24 to 19.

People can access preventative services, technology and supported housing, which helps them to live more independent lives

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.

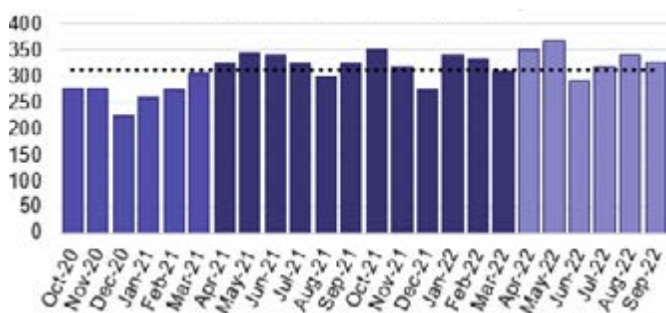
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Living Well

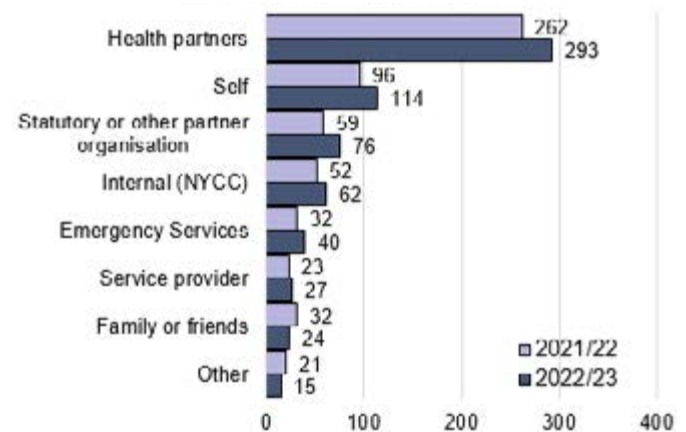
Referrals reached a peak of 343 in August but reduced in September (to 327), having remained above the monthly average for the previous 24 months of 313 (dotted line on chart). Monthly referrals for the previous months of 2022 had been at or above the monthly average, except in June.

Living Well Referrals by Month



The number of referrals received July-September (989) was higher than in same period in 2021/22 (948), having recovered to be similar to their pre-COVID-19 levels in most months.

External Referrals – Source



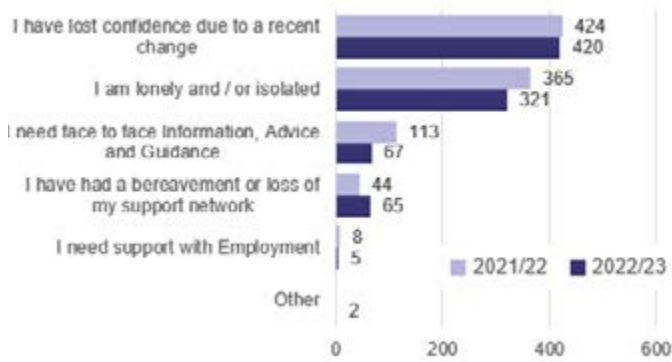
Front door referrals are up year on year (a 13% increase), with the greatest increases coming from statutory or other partner organisation (29% higher) while referrals from family and friends have reduced (25% lower) as have those from ‘other’ sources (29% lower). Referrals from health partners make up the largest source of activity July-September (293).

Despite this increase in referrals, those from health partners remain below the level reported in 2019/20 for the same period (396). 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 2021/22, the breakdown of reasons for referral has 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 48% of referrals (420) in July-September 2022/23, having increased consistently from 43% in 2020/21 (355 referrals) and from 44% in 2021/22 (424 referrals).

Loneliness and isolation remains the second largest reason for referral (37%), as it was in the pre-pandemic period, but the proportion has decreased consistently from 39% in 2020/21 (321 referrals) and from 38% in 2021/22 (365 referrals).

Living Well Referral Reasons

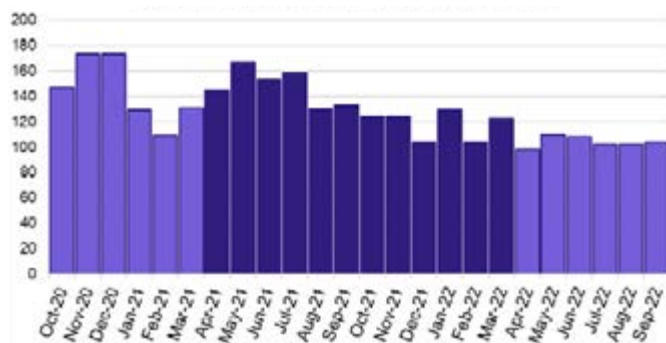


Since 2021/22 the proportion of people citing the bereavement or loss of their support network as the reason for their referral has increased by 48% (21 referrals). This is the largest rate of increase across all referral reasons.

Reablement

Since the start of the financial year, 624 reablement packages have been completed. This compares with 887 for the same period in 2021/22 and represents a reduction of 30% or 262 packages of support.

Reablement Involvements Completed per Month



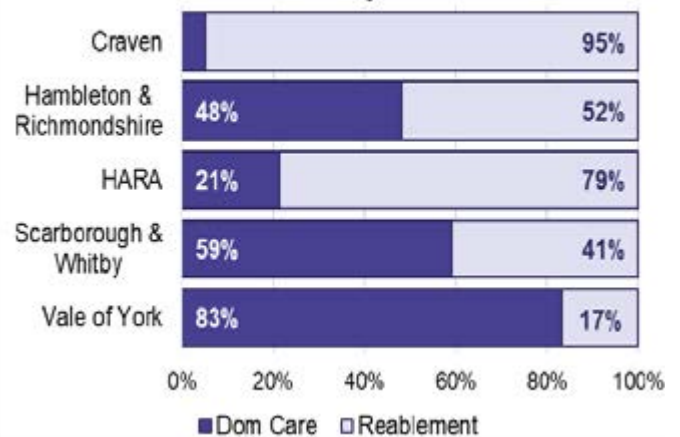
Current activity levels remain below the 839 completions recorded for the same period in 2020/21, and the chart below shows that reablement numbers have been stable since the start of the financial year.

Providing domiciliary care cover continues to be a key pressure, 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, 49% of reablement team capacity is currently engaged in delivering routine domiciliary care because of a lack of provision in the care market. In Q4, that proportion was slightly higher at 53%, but the draw on reablement capacity remains very large in the two most-affected localities, the Vale of York and Scarborough & Whitby.

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



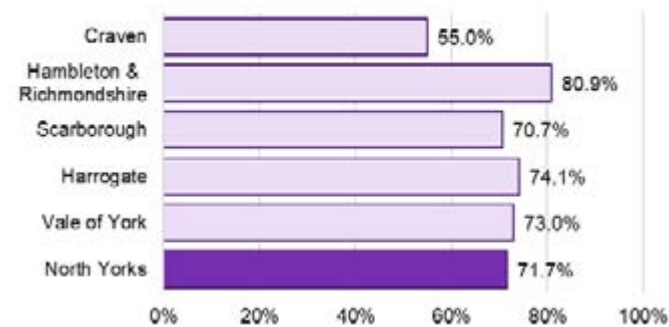
That pattern is reflected in the completed services delivered to people leaving hospital during Q1. In total, 274 people received short-term support at home. 114 people (42%) received short-term domiciliary care and 160 people received reablement support. Whilst that means that 48% (274/576) of people leaving hospital had their social care needs met through short-term support at home, there continues to be a significant number of people who might have benefitted more in the long run through the provision of specialist and targeted reablement support, reducing future need for social care interventions.

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.



300 interventions were completed April-June 2022. The proportion of these people who had not subsequently returned for social care support by the end of Q2 was 71.7 % (215) which is slightly lower than the 72.1% achieved for the same period in 2021/22.

% of Reablement Clients Not Receiving Further Support Within 90 Days



Local care markets, and the care providers that operate within them, continue to be affected to different degrees around the county. The chart below shows the local variations in the return rate, which will reflect these different pressures.

Housing

One of the key priorities in the 2025 vision for adult social care is to help people live independently in their home of choice for as long as possible, with options for self-care as far as possible. To achieve this, the council works with a range of partners to promote the use of modern designs and innovative construction techniques that create accessible, adaptable and efficient homes that can meet people’s changing needs over time.

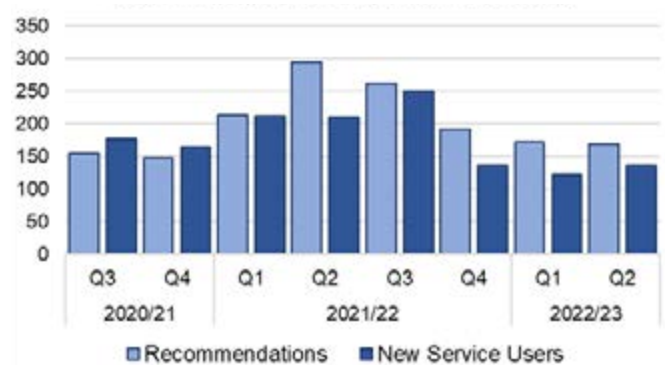
A summary of the points of progress in Q2 across the key areas of work is provided below:

Home Adaptations

North Yorkshire County Council works with the district and borough councils to help people access disabled facilities grants (DFG), where the care needs assessment process identifies major adaptations to their home would be appropriate in helping to meet their care needs at home.

During 2021/22, as part of the Covid-19 recovery plan, additional capacity was created through the use of agency workers to address a backlog in progressing recommendations to the district councils for DFGs. The impact of that extra capacity is reflected in the increased levels of activity shown for Q2 and Q3 of 2021/22. Activity has been maintained at a more normal level during the first half of 2022/23:

Disabled Facilities Grants Recommendations & New Service Users



As part of local government reorganisation (LGR) preparations, a working group has been exploring the potential to move to a single policy and process for DFGs across the whole county.

The working group includes staff from district/borough council services, NYCC managers and Practice team representatives. The group has developed a clear consensus on the direction of travel, and the new draft policy is near completion ahead of it being submitted to the LGR board.

The group identified a number of potential quick wins, which were agreed with the LGR board, and these are being progressed in parallel with the policy’s development. This includes moving towards a single system for processing work across the new unitary council’s functions (DASH), and it is proposed that this is rolled out first in Selby.

Supported Housing

- Approval received at Prevention and Service Development Leadership Team to proceed on two supported living projects in Scarborough to address urgent need.

- Proposals submitted to secure circa. 100 units of new affordable supported living developments across Harrogate and Craven as part of the delivery of their Local Plans.

Extra Care

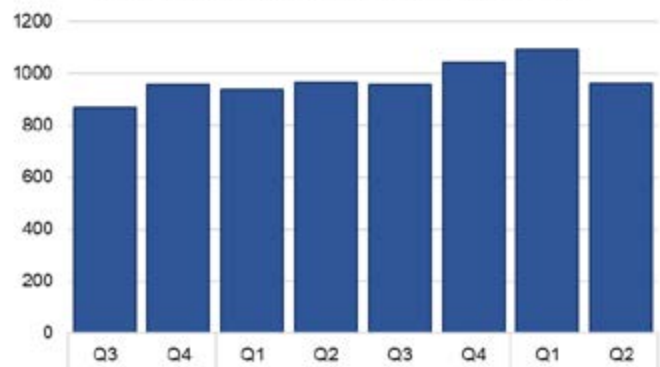
- Procurement for the Whitby extra care scheme is now complete, subject to Executive approval.
- Work is underway with the extra care framework to look at options for our site on Eshton Road in Gargrave. A framework event is taking place on 23rd November.
- Preparation of documents for extra care options in Malton is ongoing.
- A planning response to Malkin Village, Green Hammerton is being prepared.
- A case study for a County Council Network housing report has been completed.
- Preparations for the celebration of 20 years of extra care in North Yorkshire in 2023 are underway.

Technology Enabled Care (TEC)

- Training sessions run by NRS Healthcare and the authority's TEC service manager are now held at the NRS Healthcare depot in York for new starters, these have been well received.
- A programme of team meeting sessions to further boost TEC knowledge of established assessors and managers is in place.
- NRS Healthcare is sourcing suitable digitally ready equipment to transfer both analogue and 3g assistive technology connections before the anticipated switch over deadlines, in 2023 and 2025. This will require a high level of NRS Healthcare staffing input to revisit, change and re-programme equipment over the next 24 months.
- The 12-month Brain in Hand pilot is being evaluated to establish the benefits to both the person and the authority, and to consider including this as part of a business as usual TEC offer for eligible people in the future.

Income Maximisation

Referrals to the Income Maximisation Team



As part of its wider preventative work, the local authority provides an Income Maximisation service, which promotes financial wellbeing through a specialist team that provides targeted support to people to maximise their income and enable them to remain as independent as possible.

As well as working with people to secure monetary benefits they are entitled to, the team also helps them access a range of non-monetary benefits, including blue badges, travel concessions, reductions on utility bills, VAT relief on equipment, vehicle tax reduction, concessions for sight impaired people, access to charitable grants, and prescription charge reductions.

During the pandemic, referrals to the service were significantly reduced, falling to 1,334 referrals in the first half of 2020/21, a reduction of 27% or 440 referrals on 2019/20. Activity levels have since recovered, rising to 1,902 referrals in the first half of 2021/22 and referrals are up again for the first half of the current financial year at 1,996. Activity for the year to date is up by 12.5%, or 222 referrals, on pre-pandemic levels in 2019/20.

Moving into Q2, the team was able to fill three long-term vacancies and to recruit to two new additional posts. The immediate impact of this additional capacity is evident in the reduction of the team's waiting list, down from 543 people at the end of July to 465 at the end of Q2 in September. This impact has been sustained into October, with the waiting list reducing to 399 people.



As the cost of living pressures continue to increase, the service is seeing more working-age adults needing support. This is generating more requests for debt support, which have to be signposted to agencies that can provide this type of support.

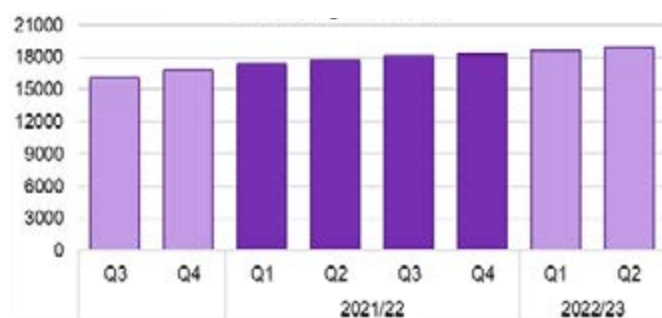
In the year to date, the service has supported 642 people to make claims for benefits payments they are entitled to. So far, this has resulted in lump sum payments totalling over £413,000 and weekly payments equivalent to over £1.6Million per year.

Comparison to previous years is difficult, because the delay between making a claim and receiving a payment from the DWP can take between 6 and 12 months. For the whole of 2021/22, the team successfully supported claims totalling, so far, over £1.1Million in lump sum payments, and over £5.4Million in annualised weekly payments.

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

Personal Budgets

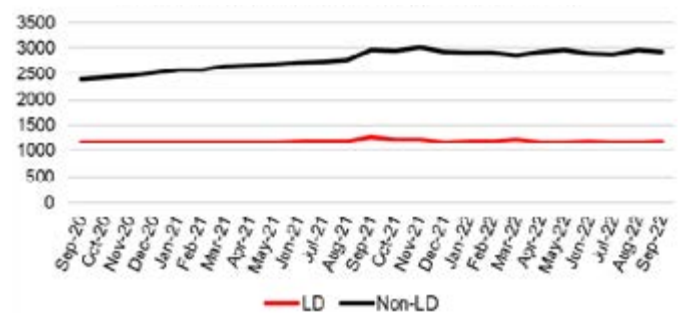
Average PB for Community Services Cases Excluding LD Clients



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.

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).

Number of People in Receipt of a Personal Care Budget



The average PB for non-LD cases was £18.9K at the end of September, an increase of £0.3K against the average PB for Q1. This represents a 5.6% increase year on year (£1,000), compared with an 8% increase (£1,304) reported in Q1.

The average PB for a service user with a learning disability was £39.7K at the end of September, an increase of £0.2K against the average PB for Q1. This represents an 4.2% increase year on year (£1,600), compared with an 8.8% increase (3,195) in Q1.

Non-LD service users in receipt of a PB (2,926) span a very wide cost profile. At the end of Q2, 71% (1,827) of these service users had a personal budget that was below the county average (£18,962 p.a.).

At the end of Q1, number of people supported via a personal budget was 4,116, which is 3% down year on year (117 cases) and compares with a 5% rise year on year in Q1. Numbers now exceed pre-pandemic levels, which averaged 3,760 during the second half of 2019/20. Overall 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 year on year, to end up 7% or 16 cases lower than in Q2 2021.

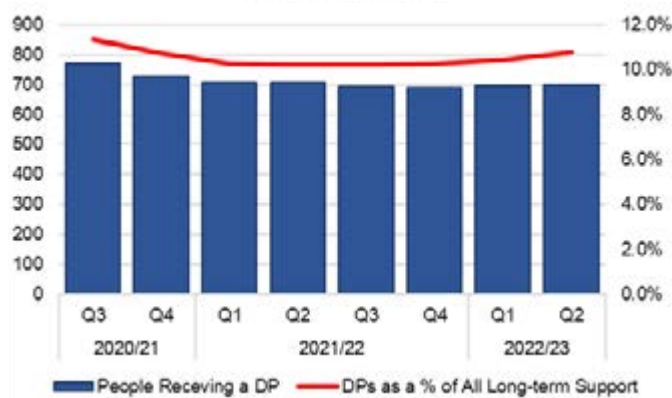
Non-LD cases were more visibly affected by Covid-19 in April 2020, and then showed a steady recovery from September 2020. All areas have recovered to pre-Covid-19 levels, with Harrogate (+23%), Hamb/Rich (+10%), Craven (+24%) and Vale of York (+12%) exceeding their pre-Covid-19 levels.

Direct Payments

Direct Payments are where service users choose to receive a cash payment so they can arrange and pay for their own care and support. They follow the same needs assessment process, but direct payments aim to give the service user greater flexibility, choice and control in determining their care and support arrangements.

The number of people receiving a direct payment for their on-going care needs (700) has remained very stable over the last 12 months as shown in the chart below. Since Q1, the number has increased by 4 people, or less than 1%. Year on year, the number has reduced by 5 people, or less than 1%.

Direct Payments



Year on year, the number of people receiving long-term care and support has reduced by 5.8% or 396 people, reflecting the increased use of short-term bed-based care provision.

Pre-pandemic, people receiving a direct payment accounted for 12.9% of all long-term support (840/6,505). The recovery of this form of care and support provision, which often involves 1-to-1 paid for care, may have been more adversely affected by Covid-19 restrictions and the on-going shortage of workers for the social care and health sectors. At the end of Q2, on-going direct payments accounted for 10.8% of all people receiving long-term support, continuing a slow but upward trend over the last four quarters.

The directorate's service plans for 2022/23 include a focus on ensuring direct payments are consistently considered as part of the needs assessment and care planning processes, and on developing more innovative and flexible approaches to the use of direct payments.

An example of these innovative approaches relates to an individual who was self-funding their own care arrangements at a cost of £1,600 per week. The ongoing cost of this care meant that the person's assets had reduced to below the capital limits, and they had become eligible for support from the local authority.

The needs assessment process confirmed that the person was able to do some limited tasks for themselves, but it was evident that they required 24-hour care. The person had expressed a wish to stay out of residential care.

Working with the person's family and taking the equivalent cost of residential care across the locality as guide, a direct payment of £813 per week was agreed for a package of care to include a live-in carer. This ensured that the person was able to maintain regular access to their local community, which was identified as a key factor in improving their well-being.

As the person still has assets, they continue to make a financial contribution to the cost of their care.

People can access good public health services and social care across our different communities.

Care Market

Based on the most recent Care Quality Commission (CQC) overall inspection ratings, 84.7% of provision across the county is rated as "good" or better, which is up by 2.5% between quarters. This remains higher than the regional average (82.9%, up by 3%), and has moved closer to the England average (85.6%, up by 2.1%), with the gap reducing from 1.3% to 0.9%.

This improved performance across all types of provision in Q2 breaks downward trend reported in each of the previous four quarters.



During Q2, the council has provided improvement support to 34 care providers across the county, dealing with issues such as poor leadership, staffing levels, gaps in training and health & safety and care environment concerns:

- Quality Assurance & Contract Officers made 23 visits to providers to complete baseline quality assessments of their care provision – 15 care homes, 6 domiciliary care providers, 1 supported living provider and 1 day centre; and,
- The Quality Improvement Team supported 11 care providers - 9 care homes, 1 domiciliary care providers and 1 day service, providing a total of 149 days of support.

The support work delivered in Q2 included intensive support for two care homes in Scarborough and Northallerton, totalling 94 days of support. This work related to:

Care Home, Scarborough

The provider was rated Inadequate by CQC following an inspection in July 2022. This resulted in CQC serving a Notice of Proposal to close the home. The Nominated Individual for the home chose not to appeal the proposal and informed the local authority, setting 26th August as the date by which all 12 residents needed to be moved to new homes.

It was clear that the Nominated Individual did not understand their roles and responsibilities in this situation, and things were further hampered due to them living abroad. It was also clear that there were financial constraints impacting the home, including the expiry of its insurance on 31st August due to the CQC Inadequate rating.

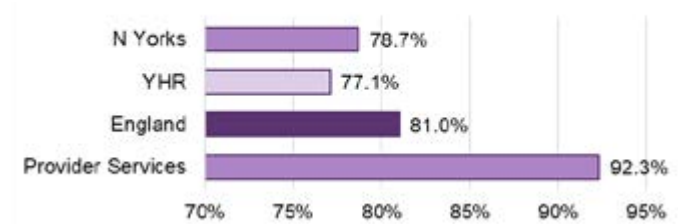
During the 10th - 26th of August the local authority had 2-3 Quality Improvement Officers supporting the home each day to ensure Safe Handling of Transfer documents were in place and to ensure that residents were moved to their new homes safely and in a dignified manner.

Nursing Home, Northallerton

This provider was also rated Inadequate following a CQC Inspection in May 2022. Unlike the case above, this provider has submitted representations to challenge their Notice of Proposal from CQC. They are waiting for CQC to review the representations and to confirm what the next steps will be. Since the home was rated Inadequate there has been a significant Quality Improvement Team presence at the service to ensure they are working to their Action Plan and evidencing that improvements are being sustained. This provider is currently suspended from the local authority's Approved Provider List.

For **care home provision**, ratings improved whilst regional and national comparator averages dropped. As a result, North Yorkshire's ratings moved above the regional average.

% of care Homes Rated 'Good' or Better



Inspection outcomes for in-house provision (Provider Services) recovered from the drop reported in Q1, returning to 92.3% from 78.0% between quarters. This relates to one in-house care home receiving a higher rating in its most recent inspection.

Following the inspection, a service improvement plan has been developed and shared with CQC, and the home has been supported by the Quality Improvement team in implementing the plan.

A further learning disability short breaks service has been inspected by the CQC and has improved in its rating from Requires Improvement to Good.

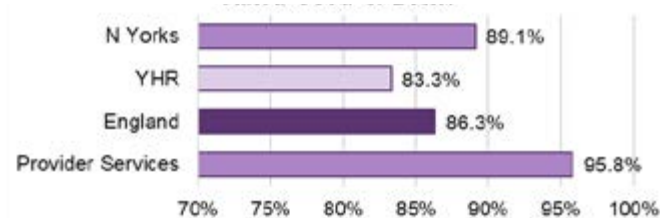
The previous two inspections where services were rated Requires Improvement have made significant progress against the key areas for improvement:

- The programme of minor works is in progress to improve the home environment; Windows, décor, lighting and staff area have all been improved.

- The Quality Improvement team have supported both services.
- The needs of residents have been reassessed, with some identified as no longer requiring residential support and they have moved on to alternative care and support arrangements
- Health outcomes have been improved through the involvement of health professionals and the use of telemeds; and,
- The governance of the services has improved with the introduction of a new Provider Services governance framework and the appointment in one of the services of a new registered manager.
- The Quality Assurance team completed a final follow up visit to the residential care home, the suspension is now fully lifted as the service has sustained the improvements made. No safeguarding concerns were raised for either service.

Ratings for **domiciliary care provision** are better than the overall averages. Provision in North Yorkshire, including outcomes for in-house services, remain better than the relevant comparator averages.

% of Community-based Care Providers Rated 'Good' or Better

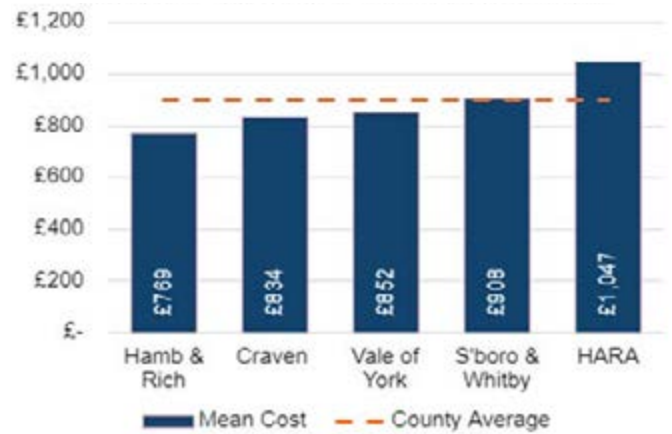


There have been 453 new admissions to permanent care home placements to the end of Q2. This equates to a year-end projection of 552 placements per 100,000 of population aged 65+; this is down on the projected outturn for 2021/22, however recording delays could be influencing this.

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.

The average cost of a care home placement for someone aged 65+ increased to £902 per week at the end of Q2, up by £16 per week compared with Q1. That represents a 12% (£96 per week) increase compared with the end of Q2 in 2020/21.

Average Weekly Cost of Placements for Over 65s





Integration

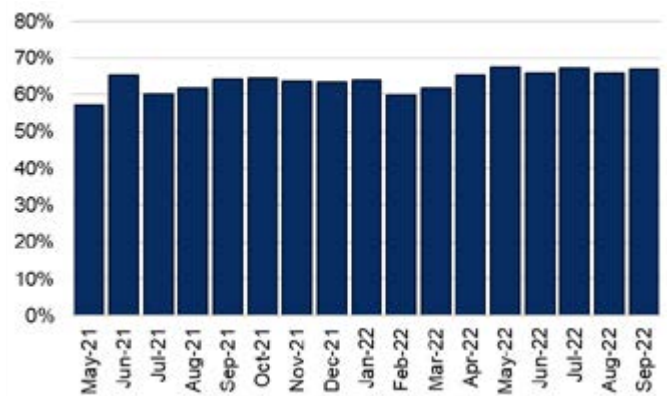
The national discharge pathway includes an underlying premise that 95% of people who leave hospital should be discharged to their home, either with no on-going support needs (Pathway 0) or with a package of support in place to meet their needs at home (Pathway 1).

North Yorkshire County Council works with around 20% of all people who are discharged from hospital and who live in the county. Over the last 12 months that has averaged 440 people per month, which compares with a pre-pandemic average of 300 people per month.

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 own home with a support package (pathway 1).

Performance against this measure improved in Q2, averaging 67% per month compared with 66% per month in Q2.

Percentage of discharges on Pathways 0 and 1



Future Focus

CQC – “State of Care 2021/22”

On 21st October 2022, CQC published their annual assessment of health and social care in England, looking at trends and highlighting where they think the provision of care needs to improve. It has a strong focus on health services. Key points for social care and integrated working are summarised below.

The full report is available on-line: <https://www.cqc.org.uk/publication/state-care-202122>

The report’s introduction starts off by acknowledging that “most people are still receiving good care when they can access it”, and it recognises that “health and care staff want to provide good safe care but are struggling to do so in this gridlocked system”.

It identifies the key issues explored in the main body of report – staff shortages and staff retention problems, reduced capacity in social care, growing unmet need – and states that “Many of the challenges services are now facing are linked to historical underinvestment and lack of sustained recognition and reward for the social care workforce”.

The health and social care system is gridlocked

- Large numbers of people are stuck in hospital longer than they need to be, due to a lack of available social care.
- At the heart of these problems are staff shortages and struggles to recruit and retain staff right across health and care.

CQC refer back to their 2020/21 review: “funding must be used to enable new ways of working that recognise the inter-connectedness of all health and care services...”

People are struggling to access care

- The repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic continue to be felt by individuals, families and care staff
- Many people are still waiting for the health and social care support and treatment they need, and many are waiting too long.
- Many people are waiting either for a social care assessment or a review of their care.
- A high volume of homecare hours cannot be delivered due to staff shortages, leading to unmet and under-met needs.
- Care home profit margins are at their lowest level since 2015.

Inequalities pervade and persist

- Health and social care providers need to do more to make their services accessible, especially to people with different communication needs.
- The recording and use of demographic data by services generally needs to improve, to make sure data is complete, accurate, widely shared and used to bring about improvement.

Specific concerns – areas where people were most at risk of receiving poor care

- *Care for people with a learning disability and autistic people is still not good enough. People continue to face huge inequalities when accessing and receiving care.*
- *Ongoing problems with the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards process mean that some people are at risk of being unlawfully deprived of their liberty without the appropriate legal framework to protect them.*

Depleted workforce

- *Providers are struggling to recruit and retain staff, as staff are drawn to industries with higher pay and less stressful conditions.*
- *Sickness, vacancy and turnover rates are having a deep impact.*
- *Over a quarter of care homes that reported workforce pressures told us they were actively not admitting any new residents.*

Challenges and opportunities

- *Local partnerships are starting to make a positive difference – they must be focused on outcomes for people.*
- *System-level planning should include all health and care services to address population needs and health and care inequalities and do their best to keep people well.*
- *To maintain and develop the required workforce, providers and systems need to be clear about demands in the longer term, including the required workforce skillsets.*





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 Screening Team (MAST)

For the second successive quarter we have recorded a high number of contacts received by MAST, with 5,765 recorded. This is 5.2% higher (285 additional contacts) than Q1 and 29% higher (1,303 additional contacts) than in Q2 last year and is the highest quarterly number of contacts received since Q3 2018/19. For the year to date, the number of contacts received has risen by 14% (1405 additional contacts) compared to last year.

The rise in contacts is likely to be reflective of the increasing pressures on families, linked to a combination of the lasting effects of the pandemic and the rising cost of living.

MAST Quarterly Contacts

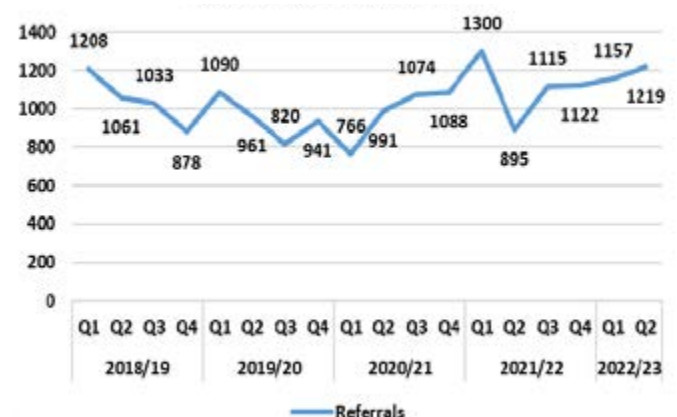


Referrals to Childrens Social Care (CSC)

Linked to the high number of contacts received this quarter, we have also recorded a high number of referrals to CSC this quarter, with 1,219 referrals received. This 5.4% higher (n=62) than in the previous quarter. It should be noted that over the last 4 years we have received an average of 977 referrals in Q2. Considered against this context, it is clear that the service has received around 26% more referrals (n=253) than would have been expected in a typical second quarter of the year. It’s also worth noting that this is only the third time in the last four and a half years that we have reported in excess of 1,200 referrals in a quarter.

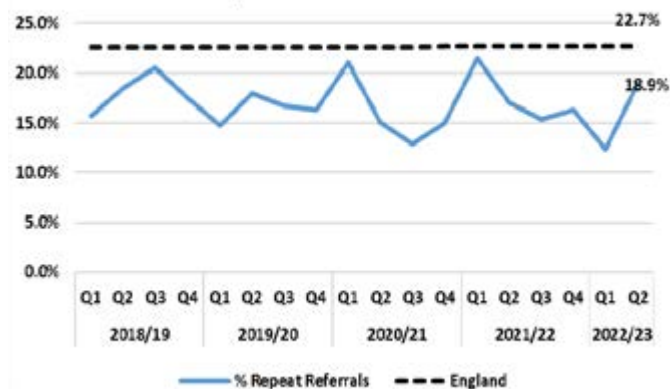
Performance in respect of children re-referred to the service in the last 12 months has deteriorated this quarter to 19% (from 12% in Q1). However, performance remains significantly better than the national average (22.7%).

Quarterly Referrals to CSC





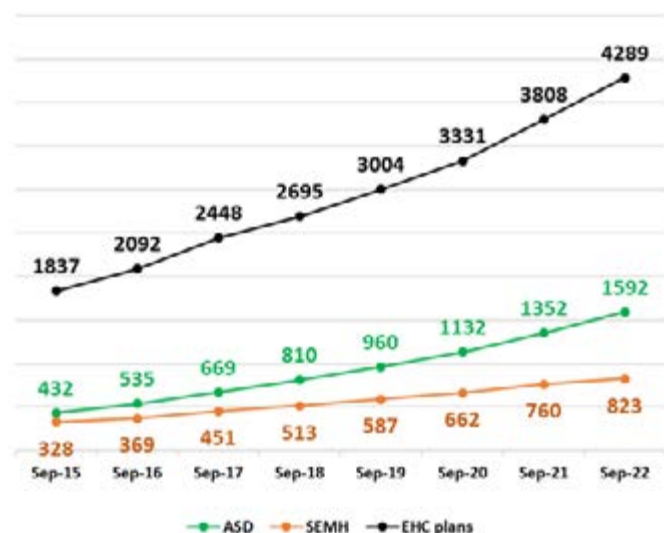
Repeat Referrals to CSC



Total EHC plans

As of the end of Q2 2022/23 (September 2022) there were a total of 4,289 children with a North Yorkshire funded Education, Health and Care plan (EHC plan), an increase of 12.6% (n=481) on the same point last year. The largest proportion of children with an EHC plan have one for a special need of Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), 1592 as of Q2 or 37.1% of the total. Children with a primary need of ASD have increased by 17.8% (n=240). The next highest proportion is for children with a need of Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH), currently 823 children or 19.1% of the total, increasing by 8.3% in the past year (n=63).

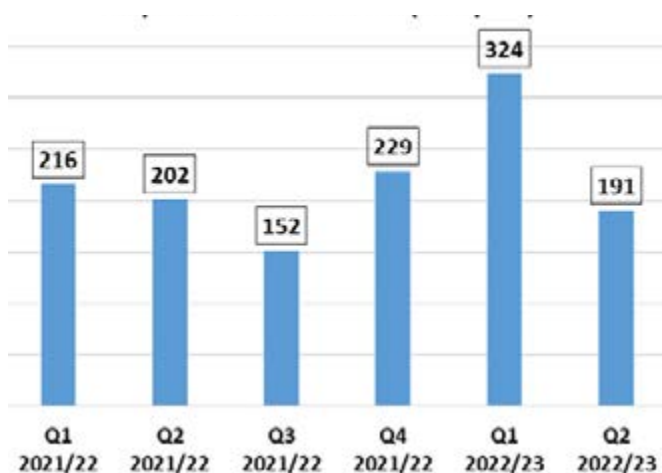
EHC Plan data 2015-2022



Requests for 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 the previous financial year, we 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 2022/23 to the end of Q2 there have been a total of 515 requests received, a higher number than in any previous year, and a 23% (n=97) increase on the same point last year (n=418).

Requests for Assessment (EHC Plan)



EHC plan Timeliness

The proportion of EHC plans being issued within a 20 week period is continuing to increase. 50.4% of new EHC plans issued in Quarter 2 of 2022/23 were issued within 20 weeks, this compares to 24.1% in the same period last year. This improvement is despite a considerable increase in demand for EHC plans, 284 were issued in Quarter 2 of 2022/23, a 114% increase (n=151) on the 133 issued in the same period last year. The intensive work being undertaken to improve performance in this area is having a positive impact.

	Q2 2020/21	Q2 2021/22	Q2 2022/23
% Issued in 20 weeks	10.6%	24.1%	50.4%
Total Issued	123	133	284

Transport

At Q2 2022/23, the number of children transported by North Yorkshire to mainstream schools is 11,871. This is a slight increase of 125 pupils from 11,746 at the same point last year.

SEN Transport

12.6% (n=1,500) children and young people with SEN received home to school transport, compared to 1,372 children and people were transported. This represents a +9.3% increase year on year, and will in part be directly linked to the rise in the SEN population.

Admissions

As we move in to a new academic year, schools across North Yorkshire welcome another intake of pupils.

For pupils entering Primary School, published data from the DfE shows that North Yorkshire has 95.6% of pupils received their first offer which is above the national average of 92.2%

This trend is mirrored amongst pupils entering secondary school. With 92.6% of pupils entering their first preference, this is notably stronger than the 83.3% reported for secondary schools nationally.

Schools Admission Rounds		
	Primary	Secondary
Total Applications Received	5,351	5,688
Allocated First Preference	5,114	5,269
Allocated Second Preference	135	231
% allocated first offer	95.6% (92.2% nationally)	92.6% (83.3% nationally)

A healthy start to life with safe and healthy lifestyles

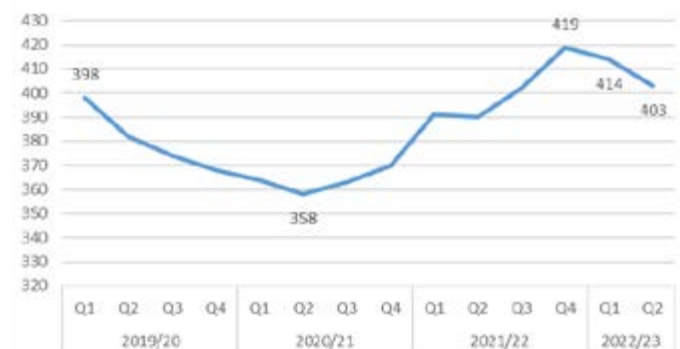
Occupational Therapy

There is an upward trend in the number of children supported by the Children's Occupational Therapy (OT) service, currently supporting 510 children, 496 in the previous month and up from 436 in the previous, equivalent to a 17% increase this Quarter. As of August, there were 79 children on a waiting list for OT services, which continues an upward trend in recent months but is similar to the same point last year, when there were 82 children on the waiting list.

As visibility of the service in schools has grown, demand for the service has also increased. However, waiting times for services have remained within target. Waiting times are divided into 3 priorities based on severity of need, with priority 1 cases continuing to be allocated to a therapist immediately.

Disabled Children and Young People's Services (DCS)

Children & Young People Supported by DCS



As of the end of Quarter 2, 403 Children and Young People were supported by Disabled Children and Young People's Services (DCS). This is down from a high of 419 at the end of 2021/22, equivalent to a reduction of 16 (-3.8%). Whilst the number of cases has reduced over the past Quarter with a high number of young people transitioning to Adult's Services, it is worth noting that there has been an upward trend in the number of referrals in referrals over the past 2 years, reflective of heightening levels of need.

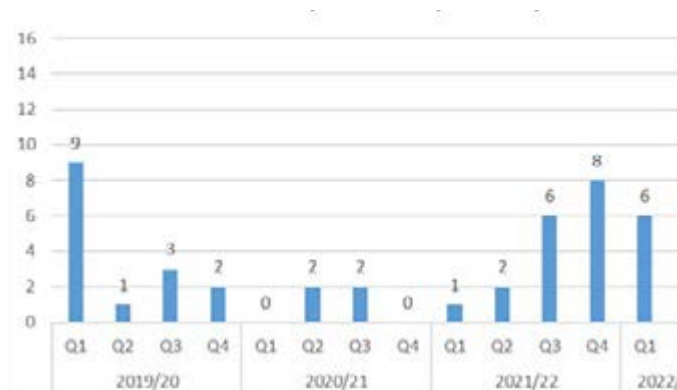


Referrals to Disabled Children’s Services



Reflective of the levels of need, the chart shows the number of Section 47 enquiries completed by DCS teams each Quarter. Section 47 Enquiries are essentially the first step of the Statutory Safeguarding process, the significant increase in Quarter 2 (n=14) is reflective of an increase in the number of children with disabilities where the Social Worker has assessed that there may be a Safeguarding Concern. It is worth noting that the long-term Quarterly average for Section 47 Enquiries completed by DCS is between 3 and 4.

Section 47 Enquiries completed by DCS



Healthy Child Programme

0-6 Pillar

The overall performance remains good with most mandated reviews achieving >85% completion rates. In previous quarters Antenatal contacts have remained below this target of 85%, work has taken place to examine this and as expected performance has improved in Q1 to achieve the highest coverage to date. We continue to deep dive uptake quarterly and examine the reasons why reviews don’t take place.

Infant feeding family diet and nutrition pillar

This pillar has a focus on early intervention and prevention of childhood obesity and aims to increase breastfeeding initiation and continuation rates and reduce obesity rates. The National Childhood Measurement Programme for reception and year 6 age children helps to track the rate of excess weight and obesity in children across the county. The data was submitted in Q1 and participation rates for both Reception and Yr. 6 were >85%. All Infant feeding Peer Supporters are now in place and are delivering proactive calls, the aim is to prevent a 10% decline from breastfeeding rates at new birth visit and 6–8 week review.

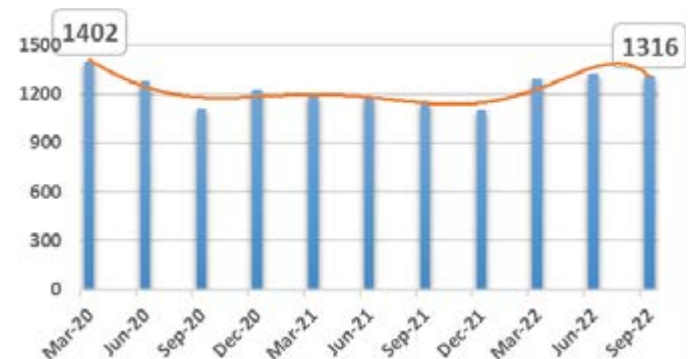
A Safe life: protected and free from harm

Early Help

The number of households receiving support from the Early Help Service decreased for the second successive month to 1,316 at the end of Quarter 2. However, this is an increase of 19% (+211) from the position at the end of December 2021, when ongoing Households had decreased to 1,105.

The chart shows the impact that the initial lockdown in March 2020 had on Early Help caseloads and despite the general trend of monthly increases seen since December 2021, the number of ongoing households is currently 6% less (n=86) 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 June 2022 the Early Help Service was delivering interventions in 274 cases. In addition, since May 2021, Early Help Children & Families Workers have been 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 Initial Assessments continues to be strong with 93.9% of Initial Assessments completed within 20 working days in Quarter 2 2022/23. Whilst this is marginally lower than the corresponding figure of 94.2% in 2020/21, the number of Initial Assessments completed has increased to 749 compared to 622 in Quarter 2 2020/21 – an increase of 20% (+127).

In addition, 94.3% of Assessment Reviews were completed within 6 weeks in Quarter 2 2022/23, compared to 83.5% for the same period in 2020/21. Whilst the percentage completed within 6 weeks in Quarter 2 2022/23 was lower than seen in the corresponding period in 2021/22 (96.8%), the number of Assessment Reviews increased by 7% (+145).

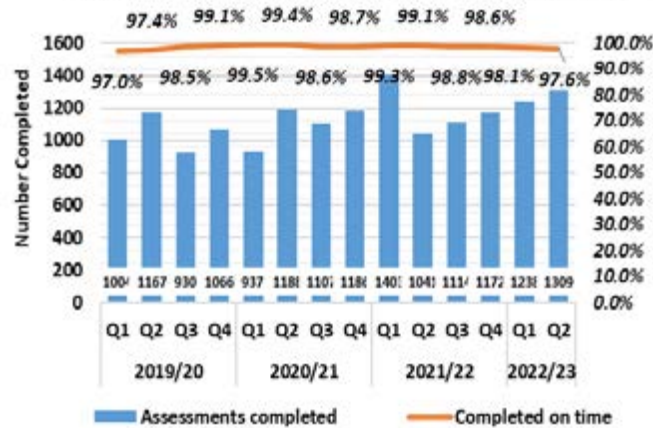
Timeliness of Early Help Assessments



Children & Families Assessments

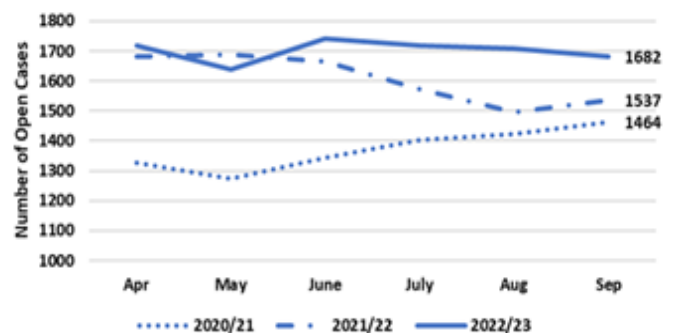
High demand at the front door has also resulted in a second quarter of high numbers of C&F assessments being completed, with 1309 completed this quarter. For the year to date the service has completed 2,547 assessments, around 10% higher (240 additional assessments) than the average over the previous 4 years.

Number and Timeliness of C&F Assessments



Given this increased level of demand, completion of 97.6% of assessments within the 45 working day threshold should be applauded. Despite increased demand, social workers are typically completing an assessment in 23 working days, well below the national average of 30 working days.

Family Assessment and Support Team Cases



The number of cases currently open to Family Assessment & Support Teams (responsible for Safeguarding and Child Protection) are currently approximately 10% higher than at the same point last year (n=1,537). Whilst performance generally remains strong across Family Assessment and Support, this is reflective of the sustained pressure and level of demand that the Children & Families Service is experiencing.

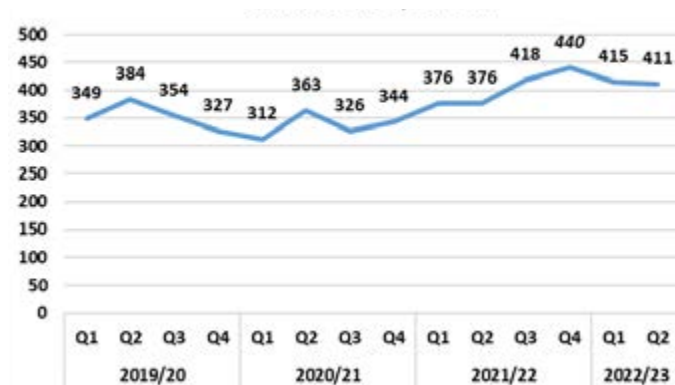
Child Protection Plans

Over the last 18 months we have seen the number of children subject to a child protection plan (CPP) steadily increase from a very low base of 326 at the end of Q3 2020/21 to 440 at the end of Q4 2021/22 (equivalent to an increase of 46%). Data from the most recent quarter suggests that the number of open has



stabilised somewhat, with 411 open CPP recorded at the end of September. This is almost identical to the 415 open CPP reported at the end of Q1. The overall number of children subject to a child protection plan remains in the range typical for North Yorkshire, of between 330 and 450 children.

Number of Open CPP



This quarter saw decrease in the percentage of new CPP that were second or subsequent plans, falling from 25% last quarter to 20% this quarter. Over the last 18 quarters, the rate of second or subsequent CPP has averaged 22%. This broadly aligns to the national average of 22.1%.

Children in Care

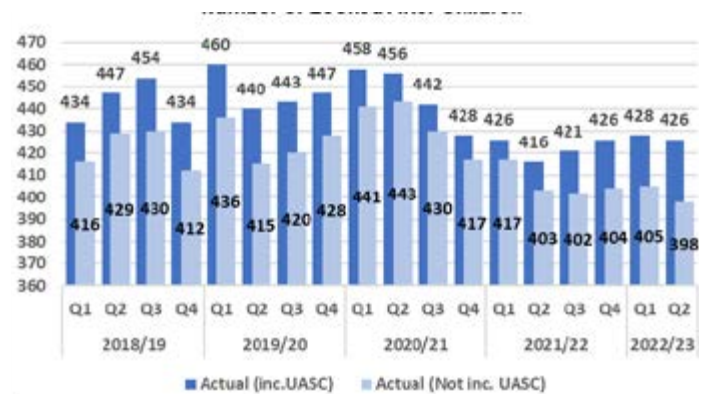
The number of children in care has decreased marginally this quarter, to 426 at the end of Q2 2022/23 from 428 in Q1 2022/23. Excluding Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children, the number of Children in Care has dropped from 405 in Q1 to 398 in Q2.

There has been a notable increase in the number of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children in North Yorkshire this quarter, increasing from 22 in Q1 to 2022/23 to 28 in Q2 2022/23. Historically North Yorkshire has had small numbers of UASC who generally had been classed as spontaneous arrivals travelling illicitly to North Yorkshire. With the recent increase in the number of asylum seekers nationally (increasing from approximately 30,000 in the previous 2 years to approximately 60,000 in the past year), the pressure on North Yorkshire to support an increasing number of UASCs is certainly mounting. Internal provision has been developed which consisted of a variety of options:

- Foster carers who were interested in this type of placement for under 16s.
- For young people aged 16/17 a property was purchased at Dean Road consisting of 3/4 rooms. There was also a specialist response from health providers to support the young people in Dean Road. Throughput was achieved via our leaving care team supporting the young people to move on in a steady way to adult provision at the appropriate time.

This provision has been sufficient up until autumn 2021 however with an influx of young people, Safe and Sound Homes (SASH) has been commissioned to provide supported lodgings for UASC. The social work teams for children in care are also seeing significant pressures, as each age assessment requires two social workers who undertake the assessment with interpreters and independent advocates. A number of the individuals being assessed have very robust legal advisors and this has created additional work for our legal services.

Number of Looked After Children



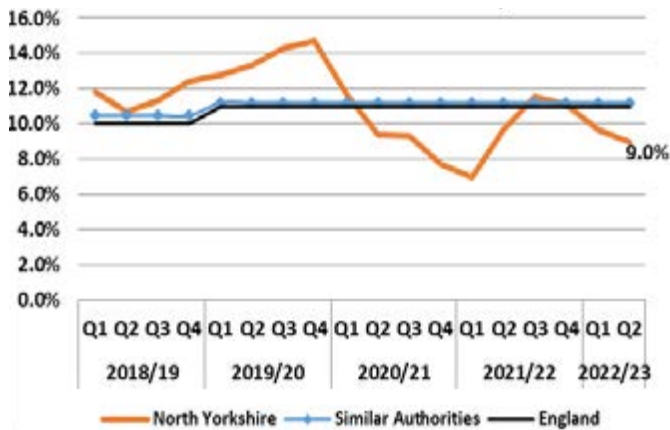
North Yorkshire continues to focus on facilitating Local Authority placements, there are currently 314 children and young people placed in NYCC Foster Care. In Quarter 2 22/23 there has been a reduction from 3 (Q1 22/23) to 2 children and young people placed in IFA.

The fostering service continues to be under pressure due occupancy rates of unrelated placements which has increased in Quarter 2 22/23 to 98% from 95% Quarter 1 22/23. With the current economic crisis and the winter months nearing, this will potentially continue to impact the service further in the coming months with numbers of children and young people

coming into care. The foster service continues to focus on developing provision to ensure there is flex in the system. More widely, the Children & Families Service is working closely with partners to develop services and support to families that may be feeling the pressure of the cost of living.

Despite the pressure from occupancy rates, there has been a further improvement in Quarter 2 22/23 of the short-term placement stability rate - reducing to 9.0% of children and young people experiencing 3 or more placements in the last year this is down from 9.7% in Quarter 1 22/23.

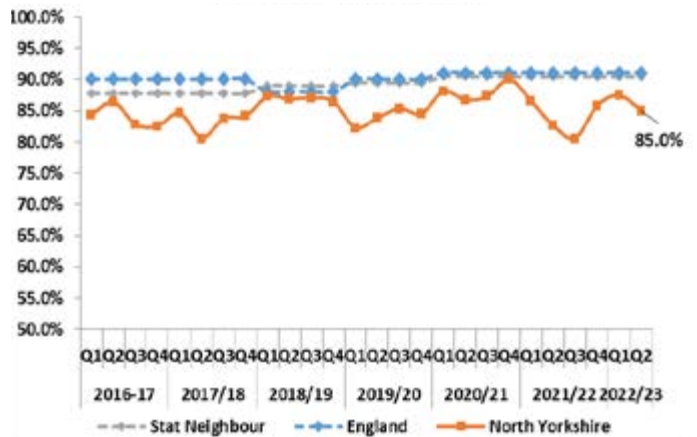
Short Term Placement Stability



Health Assessments

Health assessments for Children in Care continue to be a challenge, the percentage of children and young people with an up to date assessment has decreased in Q2 2022/23 by -2.4% to 85.0%, compared to 87.4% Q1 2022/23. At the same point last year (Q2 2021/22), the proportion of eligible children and young people in care with an up to date health assessment was 82.6%, demonstrating a year on year increase of +2.4%.

CiC Health Assessments



Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaires

Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaires (SDQs) are completed for every child in care over the age of 3. SDQs inform the service of the mental health and emotional wellbeing of the child or young person. In previous quarters the average score has been rising month on month from a long-term average of 14 to 18.2 at Q2 2022/23. Although the score has been rising month on month the score has plateaued for the last 3 months.

There are currently 313 children that have completed a current SDQ, 192 have a score over 14, this equates to 61.3% of children and young people. This is a considerable improvement based on Q1 2022/23, which reported 227 children and young people with a score of over 14, 73.1% of eligible children in care. The service continues to view mental health and wellbeing of children in care as a priority and will continue to work closely with partners to ensure support is available at the right time.

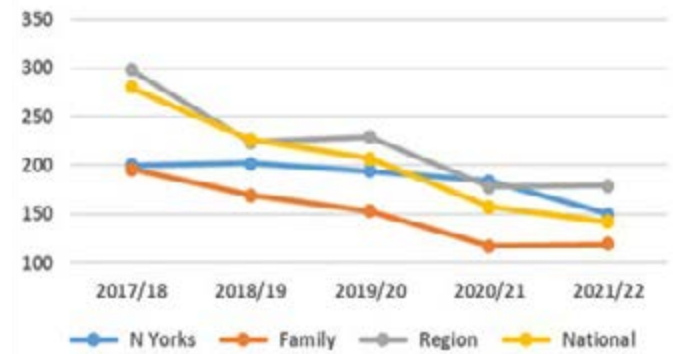
The service continues to develop services to support emotional wellbeing, as part of the Psychologically Informed Partnership Approach (PIPA), in which clinical psychologists work directly with children and young people in our care. Currently around 1 in 5 children and young people in our care our working with the PIPA team.



Up-to-Date SDQs and Average Scores



First Time Entrant Rate



Homes for Ukraine

The Children and Families Early Help Service have been undertaking welfare and welcome visits to the sponsors and guests under the Homes for Ukraine scheme, and for those families that expressed an interest who will host a child under the age of 18, any families currently without children will be visited by the HAS Team. The purpose of these visits is to offer advice and initiate a DBS check on all adults that reside at the property. At the end of Q2 2022/23, there are 341 sponsors, Early Help have conducted 302 sponsors welfare visits and 269 welcome visits to families with a further 10 visits planned imminently. Currently there are 278 families residing with sponsors in North Yorkshire.

Youth Justice Service

The recently released official data for the 12 months ending December 2021 showed a significant decrease in the rate of First Time Entrant's into the criminal justice system in North Yorkshire. The rate decreased by 15%, from 185 per 100,000 of the 10-17 population in 2020 to 157 in 2021. The rate of 157 relates to 88 young people and places North Yorkshire in the 2nd Quartile nationally.

Whilst the impact that the Covid-19 pandemic has had on the figures is unclear, the rate of decrease within North Yorkshire during this period is greater than seen both regionally and within the Family Group and matches the national percentage decrease.

However, whilst the rate is the lowest ever seen in North Yorkshire, it does remain higher than the national rate and the Family Group average.

There has been significant change in the last 4 years, 19 custodial sentences received in the 12 months ending June 2019 equated to a rate per 1,000 of the 10-17 population in North Yorkshire of 0.35, compared with the then national rate of 0.29 and the Family Group rate of 0.21

Period	FTE Rate			
	N Yorks	Family	Region	National
2017/18	200	196	298	280
2018/19	202	169	224	226
2019/20	194	153	229	207
2020/21	184	117	178	157
2021/22	150	119	179	142

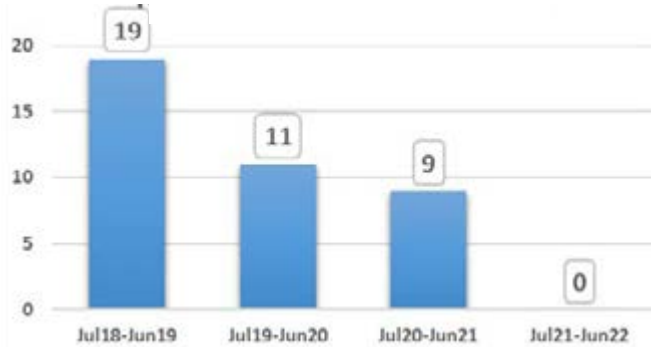
No updated data has been received in respect of the official re-offending measure.

The recent significant improvement in the rate of custodial sentences in North Yorkshire has continued with no custodial sentences received by young people in the 12 months ending June 2022.

The chart below shows the decrease in the actual number of custodial sentences in North Yorkshire in the last 4 years.

Whilst the rate of custodial sentences has decreased nationally in recent years, the current national rate is 0.11.

Number of Custodial Sentences



Mind of My Own

Mind of My Own are market leaders in capturing the voice of the child and Xchange is their latest product, co designed and co-produced with North Yorkshire’s Youth Justice Service. It is the first digital participation tool to hear the authentic voices of young people using youth justice services.

Xchange is fully accessible – available in 100+ languages including text to speech options. The Youth Justice Service Management Board recently received a demonstration of Xchange and were shown how it goes far beyond traditional surveys. The apps are a smart way to receive organic, uncontrived and authentic feedback from children and young people Xchange matches North Yorkshire’s practice model by offerings a strength-based approach to hearing the voices of young people using youth justice and preventative services.

A one-page profile is created, fully exploring the young person’s sense of identity, family and social context. It provides essential data for service improvement and helps measure the effectiveness of interventions, distance travelled and supports the delivery of well-targeted services.

Its key benefits include:

- Identifying safeguarding and risk factors early to enable early intervention
- Supporting young people’s physical health and emotional wellbeing to identify the risk of harm and safety
- Removing barriers to rehabilitation by better understanding the young person’s lived experience
- Engaging with those harder to reach young people

- Ensuring the young people’s voices sit at the heart of all practice

Achieving: High aspirations, opportunities and achievements

Ofsted Inspections (Schools)

A full programme of Ofsted Inspections started at the beginning of last year following a disrupted period during the Covid pandemic, the framework for these inspections has also been amended in light of the pandemic and that period of lost learning.

As of the end of Q2 2022/23, 84% of Primary schools in North Yorkshire were judged to either be ‘Good’ or ‘Outstanding’ by Ofsted at their most recent inspection, an improvement on the 82% at the same point last year. There has also been an improving trend in secondary schools, 79% being judged ‘Good/Outstanding’ at the most recent inspection, compared to 74% last year. These rates are however below current national rates, 89% for primary schools and 80% for secondary schools.

	% Schools Good or Outstanding	% Pupils attending Good or Outstanding schools
Primary School	84.2% (National: 89.5%)	82.9% (National: 90.5%)
Secondary school	79.1% (National: 80.0%)	85.8% (National: 83.0%)
Special Schools	63.6% (National: 89.1%)	72.1% (National: 91.9%)
Nursery	100%	100%
Pupil Referral Unit	100%	100%

Attendance in Schools

There was considerable variability in school attendance during the course of the Covid-19 pandemic in the 2019/20 and 2020/21 academic years. However, there was some return to normality during the course of 2021/22 with the DfE reporting that 99.9% of all schools in the country were open as of the last week before the summer holidays.



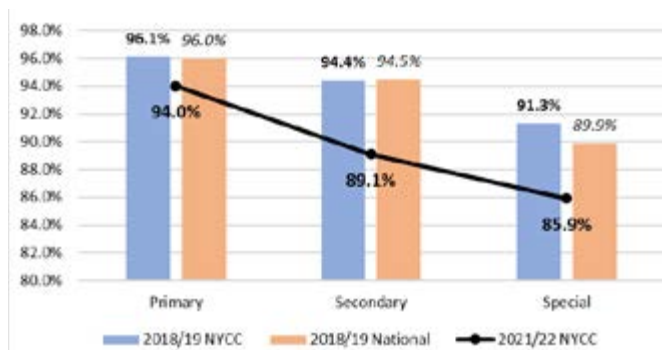
Monitoring and maintaining school attendance during the pandemic was a considerable challenge across the country. National, comparative data for the 2019/20 academic year is unavailable, however, the table below shows comparisons with North Yorkshire schools for 2020/21, including absences due to Covid (Source DfE, 2022). North Yorkshire attendance was marginally better than National rates, across all school types.

Attendance during the 2020/21 academic year (including absences due to Covid)

	School Type	% Attendance (including absences due to Covid)
England	Primary	77.6%
	Secondary	69.5%
	Special	73.2%
North Yorkshire	Primary	79.9%
	Secondary	70.2%
	Special	75.1%

Overall, attendance in North Yorkshire schools is yet to reach the rates seen before the pandemic. Attendance in primary schools during 2021/22 was 94% compared to 96.1% in 2018/19. The rate in secondary schools was 89.1%, lower than the 94.4% in 2018/19.

Overall Attendance



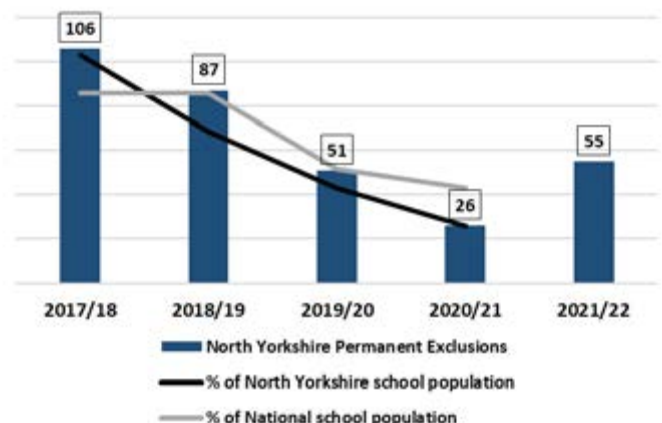
Initial indications in the 2022/23 academic year to date suggest 95.8% attendance in primary schools in North Yorkshire and 92.9% in Secondary schools (Source DfE, 2022), higher than the previous year and similar to rates previous to the pandemic.

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, although typically attendance of the vulnerable cohort has been slightly lower than that of all children, throughout the year. At the end of the 2021/22 academic year, 82% of children with an EHC plan were in attendance and 82% of children with social workers. Most recent available national rates show that approximately 83% of children with EHC plans were in attendance and 82% of children with social workers. (Most recent national available published 26th of July 2022)

Exclusions

In the 2020/21 academic year there were a total of 26 permanent exclusions and in 21/22 this figure increased to 55. During the course of the Covid pandemic, North Yorkshire permanent exclusion rates were below that of National. 0.05% of the total school population in England were permanently excluded in 2020/21 and 0.06% in 2019/20, compared to 0.03% in North Yorkshire in 2020/21 and 0.05% in 2019/20. Permanent exclusions may yet be appealed and overturned, however based on current totals, we expect rates in North Yorkshire to be similar to rates previous to the pandemic at approximately 0.08% of the school population, although lower than rates seen in 2017/18 when 0.12% were permanently excluded.

Permanent Exclusions from schools



Overall suspensions (formerly known as fixed-term exclusions) have also increased following a decline seen during the Covid pandemic. In 2020/21, there were a total of 414 suspensions from North Yorkshire primary schools, this rose to 438 suspensions (+5.8%) in 2021/22. In 2020/21 there were 2,945 suspensions from North Yorkshire secondary schools, this rose to 4,573 suspensions (+55%) in 2021/22. It is worth noting this is a reduction from 5,975 suspensions in 2018/19 (-23.5%).

SEND Hubs

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 Q2 2021/22, SEND hubs supported 1193 individual children, this rose to 1521 by Q2 of 2022/23, an increase of +27.5% (328).

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

		Q2 2021/22	Q2 2022/23	% change since Q2 21/22
SEND Hub Locality	Hambleton and Richmondshire	300	397	+32.3%
	Harrogate/Knares. Ripon and Craven	395	498	+26.1%
	Scarborough/Whitby and Ryedale	320	354	+10.6%
	Selby	164	230	+40.2%
	Total	1193	1521	+27.5%
		Not yet known	42	

Each child being referred to a SEND hub will have individual clearly defined outcomes to be achieved as part of the specialist service caseload, expected outcomes which are shared with the child’s school and family. The list of expected outcomes will vary considerably depending on the specialist service but they can include improved educational attainment or outcomes relating to physical therapy. During Q2 of 2021/22 95% of all outcomes were either fully achieved or partially achieved. In Q2 of 2022/23 this rate of achievement was also at 95%.

Elective Home Education

As we move into a new academic year, we have seen the number of EHE pupils reduce, falling by 153 (16.2%) from 942 at the end of Quarter 1 to 789. Whilst this is the largest reduction we have seen in the number of EHE pupils since 2017/18, we are still seeing an upward trend compared to the same Quarter in previous years (769 in Quarter 2 2021/22). It is worth noting that, from October 2022, the DfE will be collecting information on Electively Home Educated pupils on a termly basis from all Local Authorities.

Pupils Electively Home Educated at Quarter end



Whilst the number of pupils Electively Home Educated remains high compared to the pre-pandemic figures, we have seen a reduction in the number of pupils becoming EHE over the past two-Quarters. During Quarter 2 2022/23, 78 children became EHE, notably lower than the 125 in Q2 2021/22 and 195 in Q2 2020/21. This brings us much more in-line with the 72 pupils becoming EHE in both Q2 2019/20 and 2018/19.



Pupils becoming EHE each Quarter



Educated Other than at School

The Education Other than at School (EOTAS) Service provides education and support to pupils whose needs cannot be met through any other provision. There are currently (as of 28th September), 15 children were educated other than at school (EOTAS). Reflective of the impact of Covid-19 and the increasing complexity of needs of some people, we have seen an increase in the number of parents requesting EOTAS. Over the past 12 months the number of EOTAS pupils has increased from just 4 in September 2021.

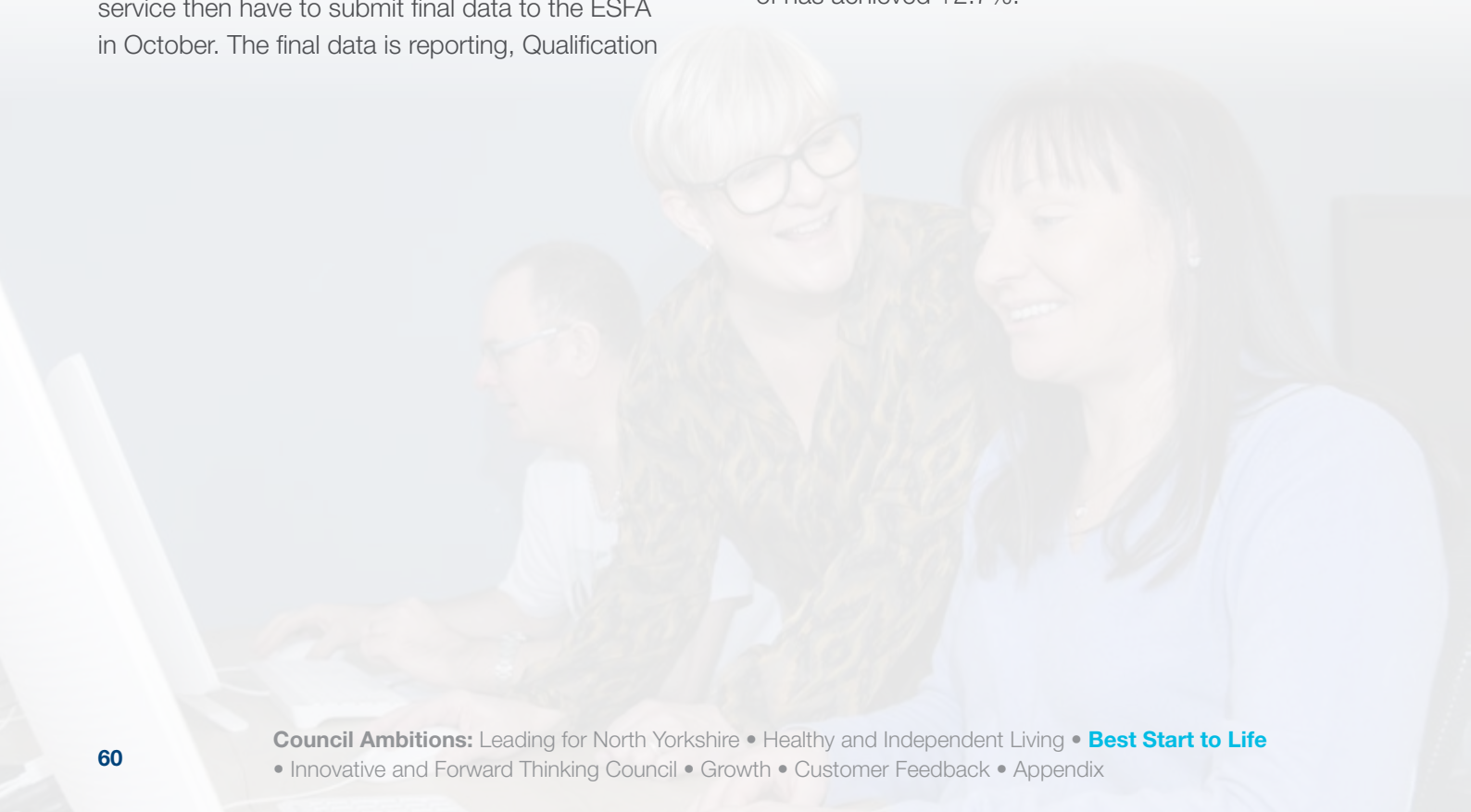
Adult Learning

The Adult Learning and Skills service reached the end of their academic year as at 31st July 2022, the service then have to submit final data to the ESFA in October. The final data is reporting, Qualification

and Achievement rate was 77.1% for Education and Training Learners, studying towards an accredited qualification. When comparing data from the same time last year at the same point as a comparison this is a marginal improvement for the service (+0.1%). This is significant due to the fact that for the service learner numbers have declined year on year, which was highlighted earlier in the academic year with some deep dive analysis, however that said this is also the national picture in Adult Learning currently. At the end of the academic year 2020/21 there were 1,399 enrolments compared to 1205 enrolments at the end of the academic year 2021/22.

The next step for the service over the next academic year will be to work with a further deep dive analysis regarding area demographics and implement this to improve learner numbers and run courses that are targeted for the needs of the learners in these specific areas.

As part of the ESFA funding contract the Adult Learning and Skills service also offer Community Learning courses, at the end of academic year 2021/22 over 2,235 enrolments took place with an overall learners achievement rate of 95.5%. As a comparison to last academic year there were 2,677 enrolments with an achievement rate of 92.8%. The achievement rate for community learning year on year of has achieved +2.7%.



Future Focus

Delivering Better Value

North Yorkshire's SEND services will be involved in the Department for Education (DfEs) 'Delivering Better Value in SEND' programme. Involvement was scheduled to start in Winter 2022/23, however the DfE have moved their timescales and the initial 'diagnostic' stage is due to start in summer 2023.

School's White Paper

As part of our initial response to the Government's White Paper 'Opportunity for all: Strong schools with great teachers for your child', we have liaised with over 220 representatives from over 160 schools across 7 sessions to share information about the White Paper and build an understanding of schools' views of the White Paper.

Cost of Living

The Children & Families Service continues to work closely with colleagues across the Directorate, Strategy & Performance and wider partners to keep a sharp focus on the cost of living crisis and the expected impacts this will have in varying additional demand on services. In response to the unfolding crisis, the service held a workshop in September to identify a number of proactive approaches to support families before they need the more direct services provided by the Children & Families Service.





Council Ambition: ‘Forward thinking Council’

Innovative and forward thinking council

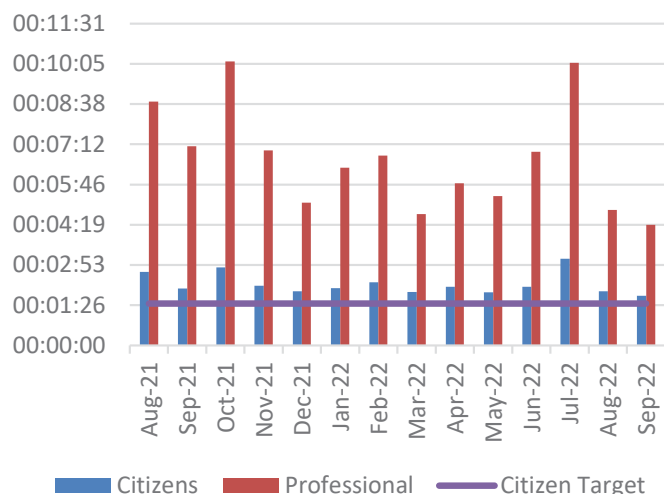
High level outcomes:

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

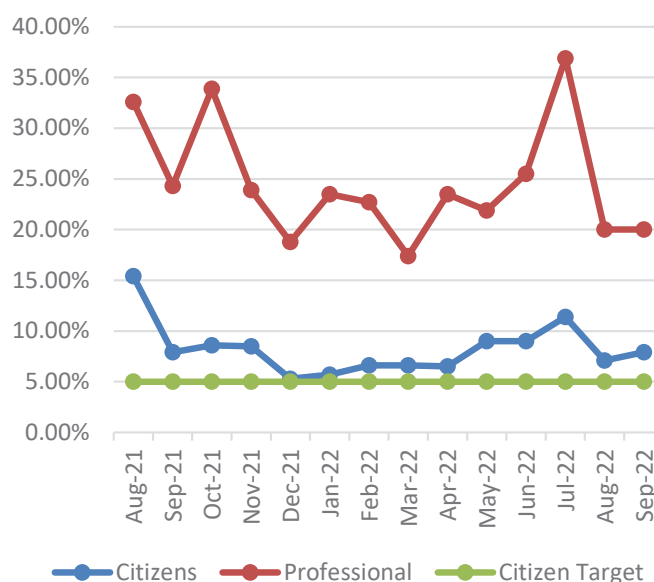
Social Care in the Customer Service Centre

This quarter the customer service centre had 17,913 calls and 11,525 emails for social care. Across the year there has been a trend of calls reducing but an increase in off phone work. The number of phone calls is 12% lower than the same quarter last year (20,387) but emails have increased by 19% (9,722 last year) resulting in a similar level of demand.

Average speed of answer



Abandonment rate



The professional phone line continues to have a considerably longer average speed of answer and a considerably higher abandonment rate than the citizen line. It was one of the aims of introducing the professional line to nudge professionals to change their behaviours to use alternative channels such as forms, online systems or to provide contact details directly to colleagues. The increase in emails received and reduce in calls would suggest that this is having an impact.

Over this quarter July saw an increase (worse) in average speed of answer and abandonment rate for both lines, but this improved through the quarter, with the introduction of 24-hour, 7 days a week service

(see below). The citizens line had an average speed of answer of 3 minutes and 6 seconds in July, but this fell to 1 minute and 47 seconds in September just above the citizen target of 1 minutes 30 seconds. The citizen line abandonment rate fell from 11.4% in July to 7.1% in August and 7.9% in September.

To improve social care performance in the centre a 24-hour service, 7 days a week service is being piloted. This out of hours service transitioned in June then started in July, is able to deal with many of the emails received, allowing staff working during the day to focus more time on dealing with calls.

Website and Social Media

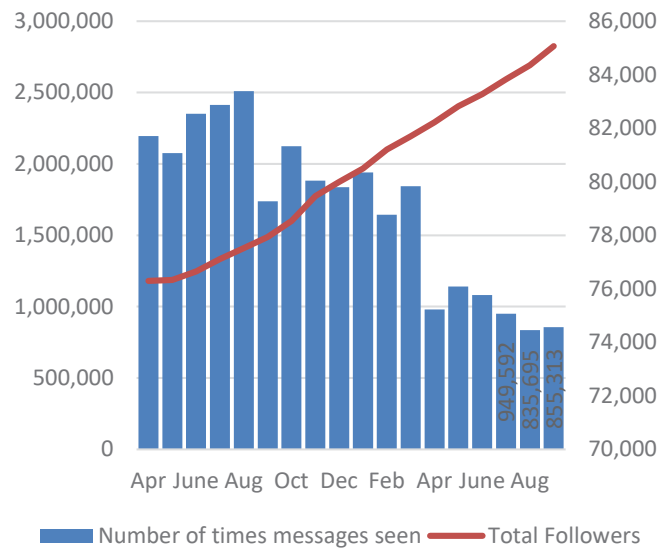
As we reach less than six months to go until the launch of the new authority, we now have to balance maintaining the performance of our existing digital platforms with the substantial work required to create the new website and social media channels, as well as the new intranet, for the new North Yorkshire Council.

To allow this to happen, we have reduced our output on social media to free up resource to work on these major projects. To be clear, all essential information and campaigns from the council are still promoted, the reduction has instead come from extra, additional content that we would normally generate relating to ongoing services and existing stories to fill gaps in the schedules when needed.

As a result, the total number of times our messages were viewed during the quarter is down. But the rate at which people follow our accounts continues to be at the higher level we saw during the pandemic, with 1,792 added during the quarter, suggesting the effectiveness and relevance of our content remains as high.

September saw a particular jump in our followers mostly due to interest around the Tour of Britain cycle race and the road closures it necessitated. Views of our messages around the event were much larger than usual as a result however, following the death of Her Majesty the Queen, output on social media was reduced to only essential messaging during the period of mourning and therefore the total views for September remained in line with August overall.

Social Media



As well as reporting on the number of times our messages are seen and how our followers are growing, we also closely monitor engagement. This is the number of times people interact with the posts we put out, such as liking, sharing, commenting, clicking on links or watching videos, which drives the number of times our messages are seen, as covered above.

In terms of reporting, the totals are only part of the story as the engagement can be positive, negative or neutral. So, while we can clearly see increased engagement around the Tour of Britain in September and the impact of the summer holiday lull in August, the important factor is that engagement is monitored on a post-by-post basis to allow us to respond, if needed, as well as feedback to influence future approaches.

Engagement	
July	31,816
Aug	27,367
Sep	40,606

Views on the website continue to be impacted by the best practice change in our cookie policy which now sees an estimated 20% of visitors reject cookies so their views can no longer be seen in the statistics. This means, until November when we'll be able to start comparing like-for-like again, we expect total views to be down 20% year-on-year.

In addition to this, we are continuing to remove Covid-19 related content from our year-on-year comparisons to give a more accurate picture, as the content was generating a substantial number of website page views that no longer exist.

With both of these caveats in mind, views of our website only being down 19% in July and August, once previous pandemic related content is removed, can actually be seen as maintaining our usual levels of performance.

In September though, even with those adjustments in place, views of the website were down by 24%. Conversely, views of our most popular pages were actually higher, substantially so in some cases, than during August as we came out of the normal summer holiday lull we see each year. As a result, it is very likely that this was again due to the change in people's priorities during the national period of mourning.

Total website page views			
	2022	2021	% Change
Jul	1,006,742	1,332,404	-24% (-19% excluding Covid-19)
Aug	922,201	1,207,398	-24% (-19% excluding Covid-19)
Sep	966,207	1,379,933	-28% (-24% excluding Covid-19)

Property

Covid-19, disruption in the supply chain and price volatility especially within the Energy market continue to have an impact across the Property Service. This includes, for example, in the management of Hard FM contractors, the delivery of individual schemes within the capital programme and management of the workplace portfolio. A major area significantly affected as a result of current market price volatility continues to be energy utility costs, with ongoing discussions and area requirements being reviewed regularly. This includes the potential closure of buildings and offices during the course of the winter period.

As part of the Modern Council piece of work to review usage of main corporate office bases as new ways of working are developed, work is being finalised at the County Hall Campus around office and meeting room setups to transition from Covid to post Covid working arrangements, enabling increased staff usage.

Contracts have been extended until 31st March 2023 for a number of the Hard Facilities Management contracts. Work has continued to progress programmes of compliance work, including annual servicing and inspections and also work to address a backlog of remedial works. This has included, for example, the renewal of glazing risk assessments in Elderly People's Homes and the commissioning of works arising from them.

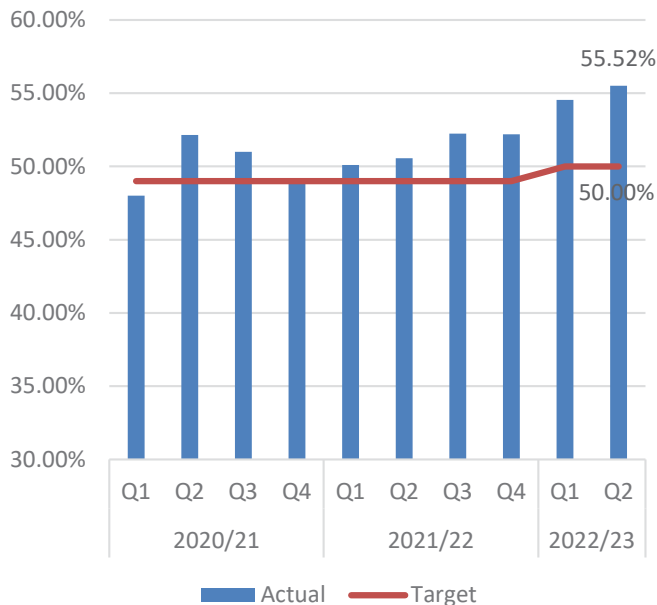
Work continues to monitor the new Property Traded Service – NYES Property Solutions and the CYPS capital programme of work, totalling £5.5m across 14 projects, is nearing completion.

An energy decarbonisation grant from the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS) phase 3a is being used to install heat pumps within 3 corporate properties. A further application for phase 3b to fund a further 4 heat pumps within corporate properties has been submitted, with a decision due in the new year.

Procurement

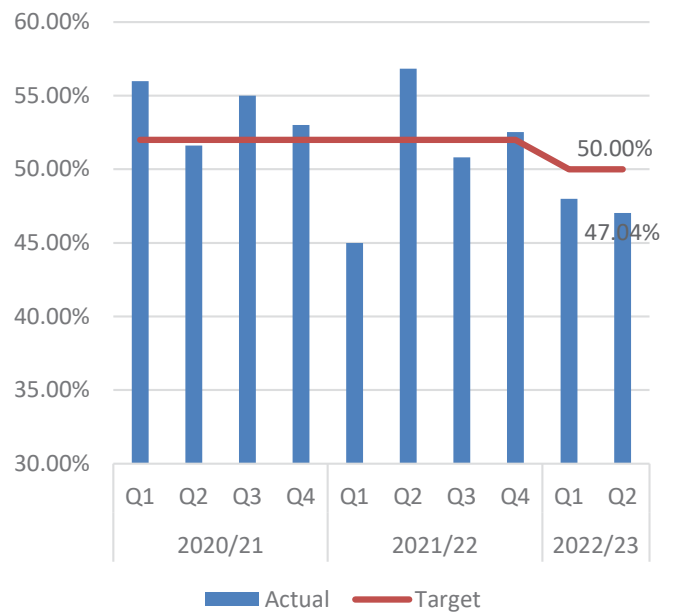
Spend with our local suppliers has increased in quarter 2 compared to the previous quarter, currently local supplier spend (cumulative) equates to 55.03% (£144m) of the councils' total spend (£261m).

Percentage of Total Council Spend with Local Suppliers



The British Chambers of Commerce (BCC) in partnership with Tussell published a Small and Medium Sized Enterprise (SME) Procurement Tracker for 2022. Within this report it was found that the proportion of Local Government spend with SMEs was 38% of their overall procurement budgets for 2021. Central government spend was only at 11% and the NHS was at 22%. Although we are not currently meeting our target (50%) it is recognised that our cumulative percentage spend (47.52% - £137m) is still above the Local Government average.

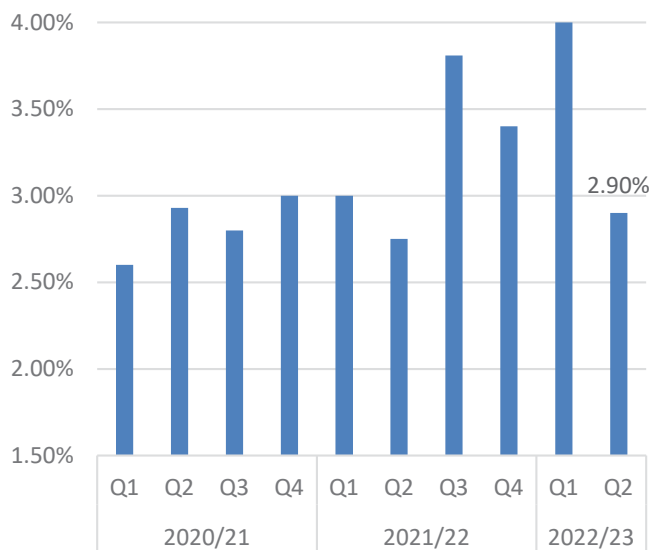
Percentage of Total Council Spend with SME Suppliers



We continue to work with our voluntary and community sector organisations to help deliver services across the authority. Based on data from previous financial years, there is typically a drop in spend with VCSEs in quarter 2. It is anticipated that this is in relation to work peaks within particular markets (e.g., health care) occurring outside of the summer period. The second quarter result for this financial year is higher than last year's Q2 spend percentage which was 2.75%. To date we have spent £9m with the VCSEs and are currently exceeding the 3% target (3.45%). Unfortunately, there is no central register of VCSE organisations, as such we rely on suppliers informing us that they are a VCSE to ensure this is captured in the payment system to support accurate reporting, therefore this data is currently under reported.



Percentage of Total Council Spend with the Voluntary and Community Sectors



Legal and Democratic Services

The Council’s Legal Services division have had a particularly active and successful period. The debt recovery team have recovered in excess of £450,000 of debts for the Authority during the period July – September. The employment team have had several successes including a claim for a school who are a significant client of the organisation. The adult’s legal team successfully led on a dispute with potential costs exposure to the Authority in excess of £500k. The children’s team won a dispute over who was responsible for a young individual who required a significant amount of care. This was a significant result for the Authority as the cost of caring for this child would have been in excess of £1.5million had the decision not gone in our favour.

Legal Services are also supporting Business and Environment Services with representations to Network Rail on the Transport and Works Act Order for the upgrade of the levelling crossing in Church Fenton. They are also supporting the Council’s Property Services to finalise six Academy Conversions and acquiring Garget Walker House to deliver key services for health and adult services. Legal Services are also advising on a range of commercial contracts to ensure services for the new authority are ready for vesting day.

The Council’s Democratic Services division have had another active quarter with a number of notable successes and new developments. The formal, public meetings of the Council’s committees are being held in public, with the majority being held at County Hall, Northallerton. Where it is possible to do so, the option of officers joining meetings remotely is being offered, particularly for those meetings held elsewhere around the county. This then enables officers to attend whilst saving travel time, reducing mileage claims and reducing carbon dioxide emissions. Internal, private meetings of work groups and other similar member meetings are being held, in most cases, remotely using MS Teams.

The broadcasting and recording of meetings has continued but in a more targeted form, with the meetings of the Executive and County Council routinely broadcast and recorded. The practicalities of the technology to enable the broadcast and recording of all committee meetings, wherever they are held, is being explored. The work involved with the development and implementation of a new North Yorkshire Council has led to the creation of seven Member Working Groups, the Transition (LGR) Overview and Scrutiny Committee and an increase in the number of meetings of the Member Working Group on the Constitution. The meetings of some of the Area Constituency Committees (ACC) have also increased in length and additional meetings and sub-group meetings have been convened. All of which has led to a significant increase in workload for Democratic Services. Regarding the Member Working Groups and the ACCs, there have been opportunities to work with Democratic Services colleagues from across all seven district and borough councils and also hold meetings at the district and borough council offices, which has been welcomed.

Apprenticeships

To date, three care leaver apprentices have completed their programmes and moved into roles in CYPS, and a further five are currently completing apprenticeships, three in CYPS and two in Central Services.

Three new apprenticeship standards have been adopted for NYCC roles; Revenue and Benefits Practitioner (Level 4), Improvement Technician (Level 3) and Coaching Professional (Level 5).

In Q2 £94,389 of unspent funds from the NYCC levy pot returned to the treasury totalling £1.9m, with an est. £1.6m, 83.5% of this relating specifically to schools. In order to minimise levy loss, work continues on levy transfer with 66 transfer levy agreements in place, covering 272 apprentices, and transfer funding totalling c£1.8m paid over the life of the apprenticeships. There is a spread across sectors for transfer levy; 188 in the care sector, 45 in the construction industry, 1 in the digital sector, 5 in Leisure and Tourism and 1 in the voluntary sector. The remaining 32 are with Brierley Group companies, 13 with Align Property Partners, 18 with NY Highways and 1 with Veritau.

Graduates

Apprenticeship pilot for the Graduate scheme

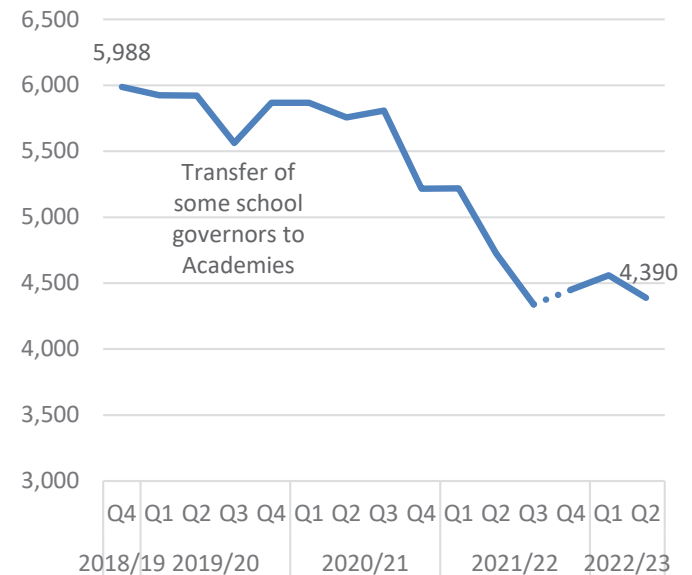
As part of the continuous improvement of the Graduate scheme, this year's cohort are being given the opportunity to complete an apprenticeship qualification alongside their graduate role and development offer. Where graduates take on roles not directly linked to their degree subject, apprenticeships can be used to provide professional qualifications in a sector related subject area. As part of this pilot, six graduate trainees have taken up the opportunity, five in a project management/business change related subject, one in revenues and welfare benefits.

Volunteers

The authority continues to welcome the support of volunteers who donate their time to support various council services. Although the amount of time they were able to donate fell dramatically during the Coronavirus pandemic, it has continued to grow as restrictions are lifted. During quarter two 4,390 volunteers gave 40,077 hours of their time to support council services.

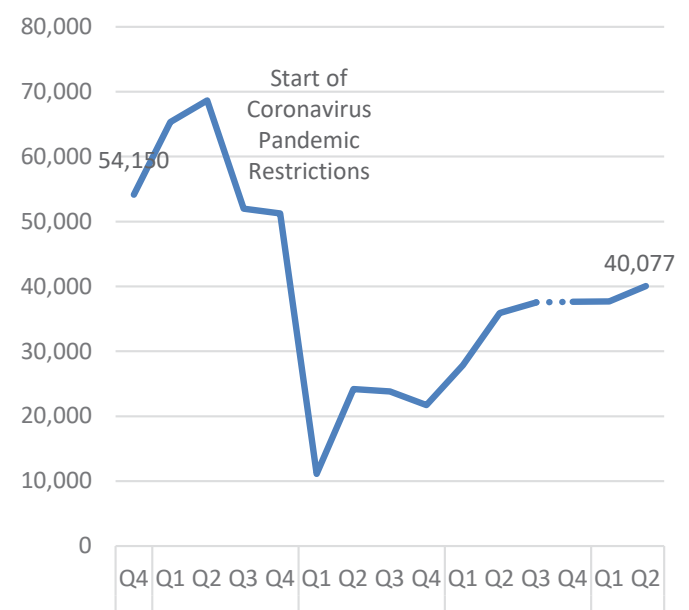
The number of volunteers fell from 4,560 in quarter one to 4,390 in quarter two. Although an extra 20 Countryside Volunteers were recruited in quarter one, we lost 193 school governors as schools continue to convert to academies.

Number of Volunteers



However, despite the decrease in the number of volunteers, the reduced number donated more of their time. In quarter one volunteers donated 37,707 hours, in quarter two this increased by 2,370 hours to a total of 40,077 hours.

Number of hours volunteered





Travel

Staff travel to attend meetings reduced dramatically during the Coronavirus pandemic, as new ways of working were implemented in order to ensure service continuity. As restrictions on movement were lifted there has been a gradual increase in grey fleet mileage, (the mileage claimed by employees for using their own car to get to a meeting), however it is still only about 60% of the pre-Covid level.

The chart below shows the increase in both grey fleet mileage and the number of employees making claims. Employees are travelling to attend face to face meetings such as safeguarding reviews, where it is appropriate to do so. However, the longer-term reduction in staff travel indicates that effective use is being made of new ways of working to reduce both mileage and travel time.

Grey Fleet Mileage Claims

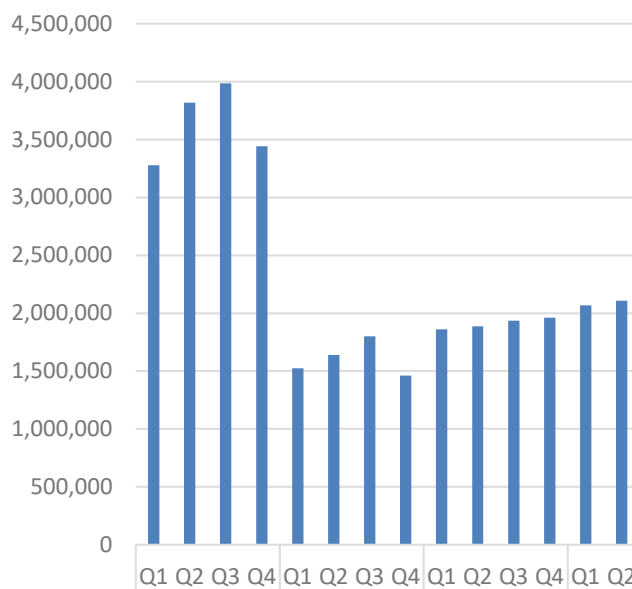


Printing

The Coronavirus pandemic also showed a dramatic increase in printing as employees attended fewer physical meetings and the roll out of IT equipment was stepped up.

Although the volume of printing has increased since the initial lockdown, it is a lot lower than the pre-pandemic levels, suggesting that the unfortunate situation has helped us on our way to becoming a paperless office. During quarter two, staff printed over two million sheets of paper at a cost of £15,864, this is a little over half the volume of printing for the same period before the pandemic (Q2 2019/20).

Volume of Printing



Future Focus

Smart Solution to energy saving

As part of the councils' commitment to working efficiently working arrangements are being explored for the winter months. Plans are being looked at to temporarily close of part of County Hall's office space during the winter months which will save energy costs, this has the potential to save an estimated £50,000.

Council Ambition: 'Growth'



'North Yorkshire is a place with a strong economy and a commitment to sustainable growth that enables our citizens to fulfil their ambitions and aspirations'

High level outcomes:

1. A larger business base and 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.

Enhancing the environment, developing tourism and the green economy

Waste

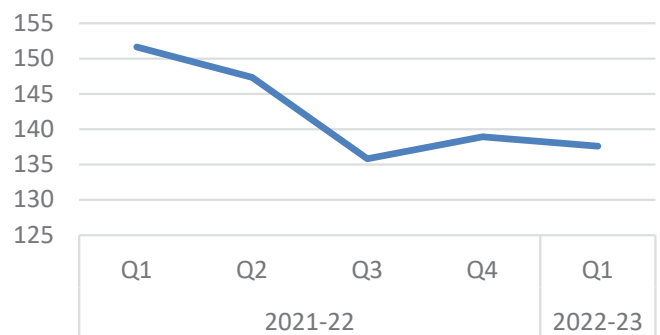
Waste collected from households' falls into three categories:

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 one (reported one quarter in arrears), the residual waste per household fell slightly from 138.94kg to 137.60kg. This is a return to pre-Covid levels and is significantly lower than the same period last year (151.64kg).

Residual household waste per household



The percentage of waste that was reused, recycled or composted increased from 35.7% in quarter four to 47.8% in quarter one. This increase in performance is normal in quarter one when there is increased green waste tonnage.

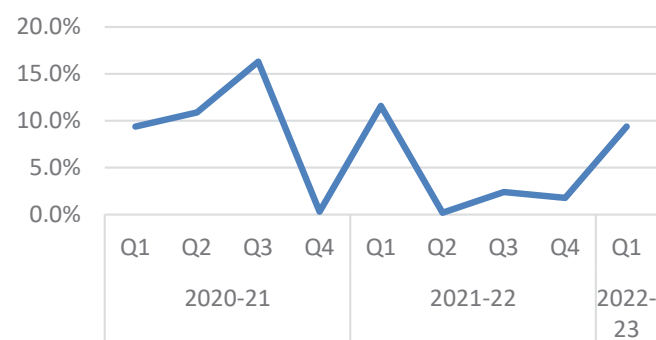


Percentage of household waste sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting



During the quarter 9.4% of waste went to landfill, which is up from 1.8% the previous quarter, but down on the same period last year (11.6%), however this is a fluctuation in what is a longer term significant downwards (improving) trend, (in 2009/10 over 58% of waste was sent to landfill). The increase in quarter one was due to Amey carrying out their planned shutdown. This was completed within the planned timescales, but landfill sites were used as contingency points during the shutdown.

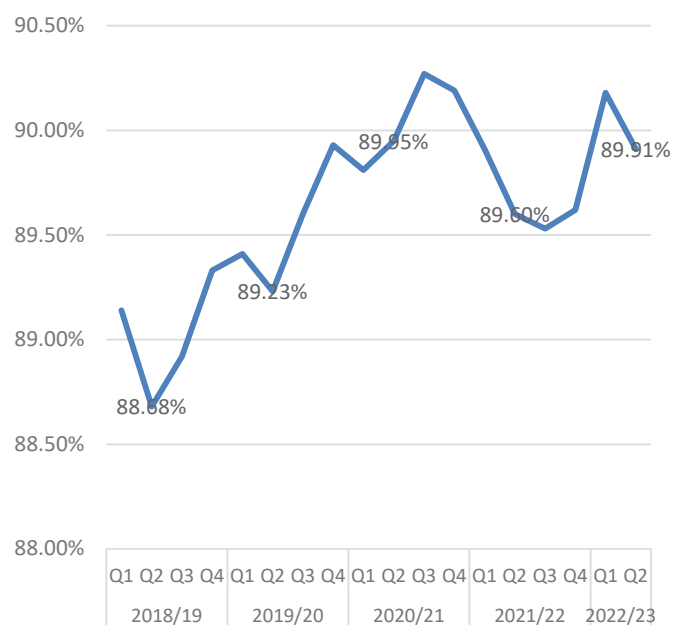
Percentage of waste to Landfill



Public Rights of Way (PROW)

There has been a sustained high volume of reported issues on the PROW network in the first half of 2022, however, an increase in resolved issues has seen an improvement in network availability in Q1 compared to the previous years' outturn. The marginal decrease in Q2 is attributed to the seasonal increase in reports of issues relating vegetation growth impacting on PROW network availability, though the trend remains positive compared to the same period last year and the longer term as can be seen from the chart below.

PROW Percentage of Network Passable



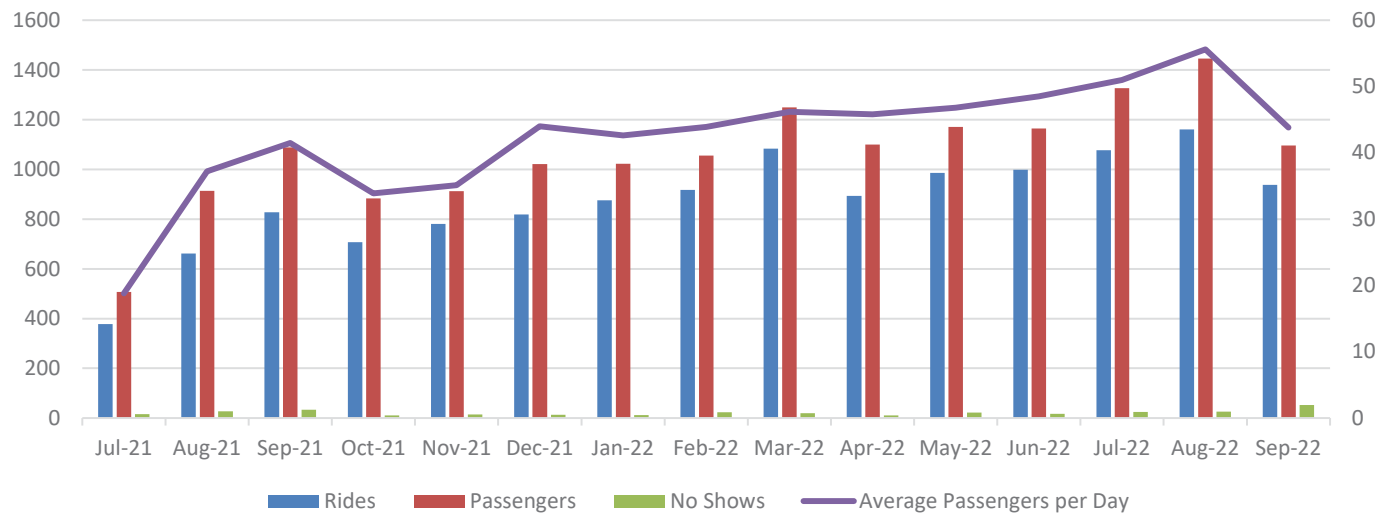
YorBus

YorBus service continues to perform well with the first 15 months to 30 September 2022 recording growing passenger numbers, increasing averaging passengers per day. September patronage is down lightly, partly as a result of reduced driver hours availability from Covid staff absence.

Fares were increased with effect from 1 August, from £1.20 to £2.00 (Adult). This had little observable impact on the numbers of passengers travelling, suggesting the fare is still considered attractive and potentially that there remains some suppressed demand.

At the October project board meeting, it was agreed to proceed with measures to encourage an increase in the numbers of people travelling together and to review the KPIs and targets to support actions to achieve a more sustainable operation. It was further agreed to prepare a strategic review update for management board.

YorBus Patronage – July 2021 to September 2022



Support and deliver major transport and regeneration projects across the country

Local Electric Vehicles Infrastructure

Throughout the latter part of quarter two work was completed on a North Yorkshire bid for the Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) fund. The fund is designed to increase the availability of electric vehicle charging points across the country. The North Yorkshire bid was for £2.2m for the installation of 70 charging points across the county, each of the seven districts getting 10 points each across 14 predominantly rural locations.

An important consideration was that the charging infrastructure should be as green as possible with battery storage units fed by solar panels or compact hydro-electric generators. Given the rural nature of the locations, all would be sympathetic to the surrounding countryside. In addition to giving drivers without home chargers the confidence to switch to electric, the new network will help to reduce “range anxiety” among existing electric vehicle users by helping to ensure motorists are never far from a charge point.

In early October it was announced that the bid had been successful. The work will now begin to deliver this key project that is an important part of the county’s aspiration to become carbon zero.



Kex Gill

The work on the road re-alignment at Kex Gill on the A59 west of Harrogate continues. Significant developments during this quarter include an initial engagement meeting with the preferred bidder J Sisk & Son. There has also been a site walkover and the beginning of advance works contract progression covering the planning condition discharge.

- The final parcel of compulsory purchase land is now at the legal exchange processing stage with the Duchy of Lancaster but has not completed the exchange as yet, it is expected to be completed early in quarter three.
- The Ecology and archaeology surveys were completed on time and no issues were found.
- Following return of the construction bids, the price has increased by £10m (7.2m after QRA adjustment.) An approach was made to DfT for top up grant funding, however they declined to increase the budget.

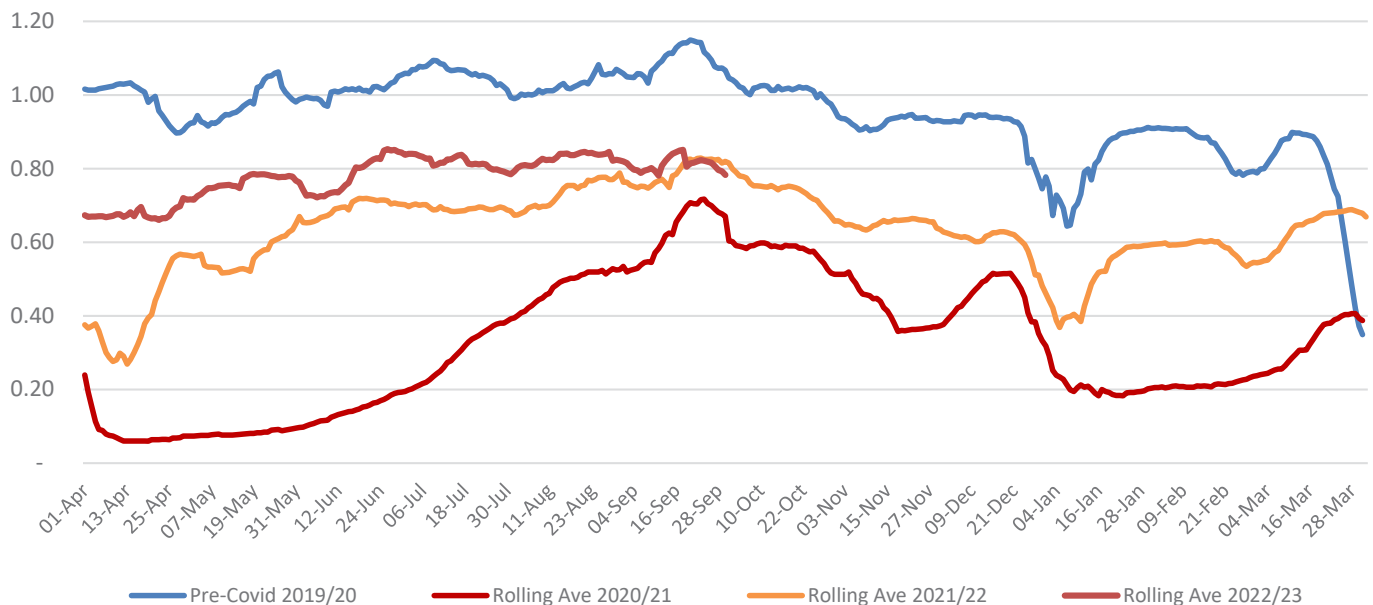
Travel Impacts Monitor

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

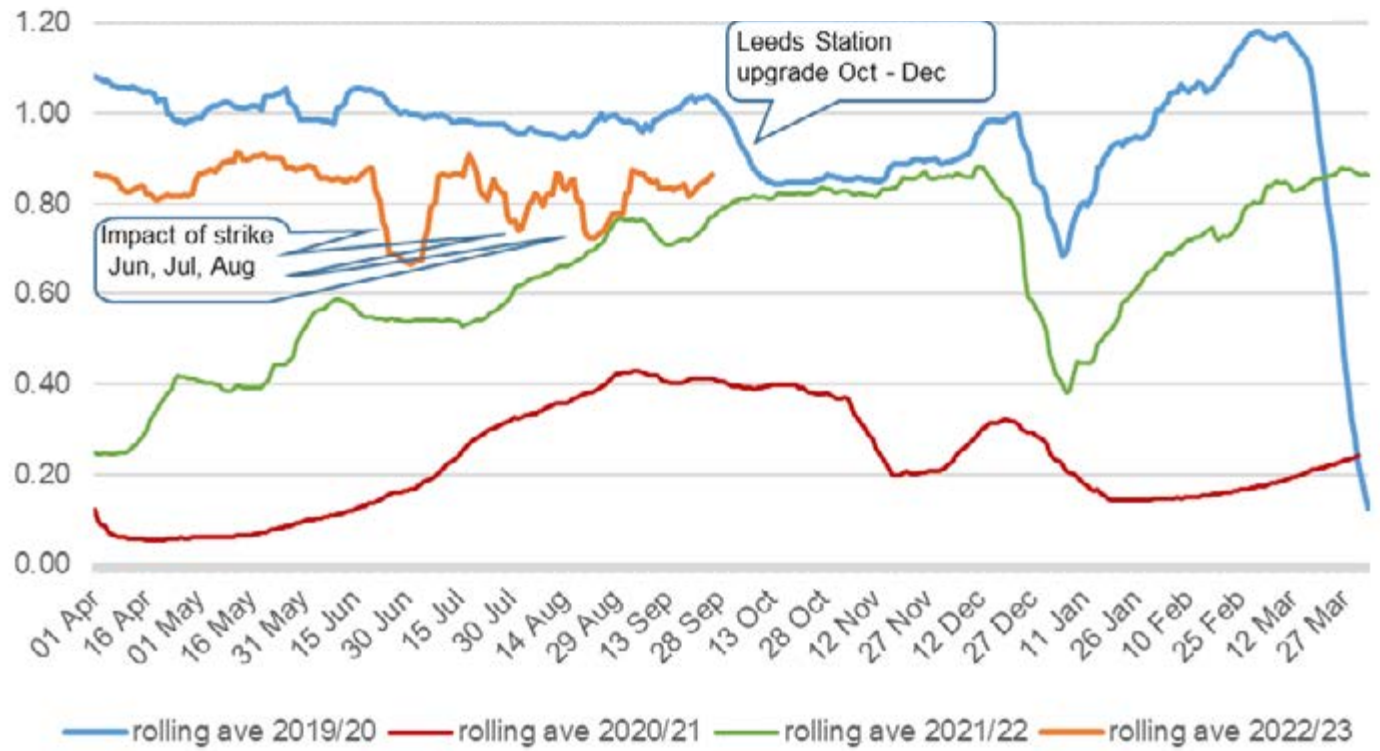
The data shows that, other than exogenous events, a new normal for bus and rail travel and road traffic volumes is becoming established. i.e., c80% for bus travel, c85% for rail and for road, close to 100% of pre covid levels.

It is encouraging to see that the reduction in public transport usage hasn't translated into increase private transport use. However the reduction in bus travel, and consequential loss of fare revenue, does impact on the sustainability of commercial bus network. This is mitigated at present by funds provided by central Government directly to bus operators, however this will end in March 2023. Planning for this is progressing with options currently under review.

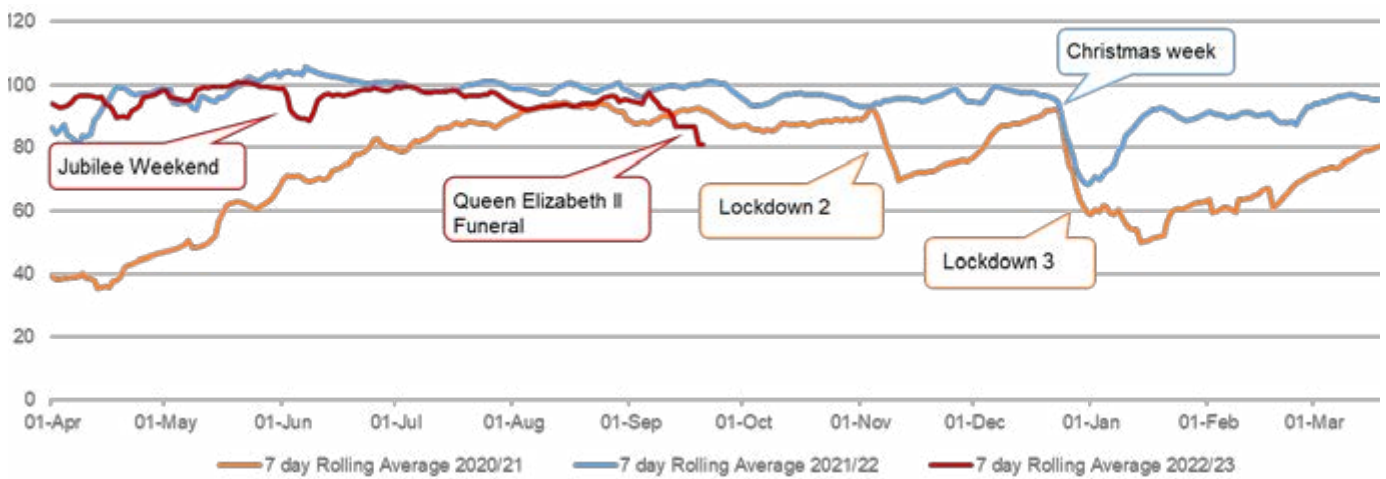
Commercial Bus Patronage 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and April to September 2022/23 14 Day Rolling Average: Index 2019/20



Leeds Station Rail Passenger Count (Index) 2019/20; 2020/21; 2021/22 and April to September 2022/23



Daily Road Traffic Volume 2020/21 to 2021/22 & 2022/23 to September 2022 (Index 100=Average Daily Traffic 2019)



The traffic volumes above are largely returned to pre-covid levels, and are sensitive to exogenous events, e.g. the funeral of Queen Elizabeth II.



Insurance Claim Success Rate

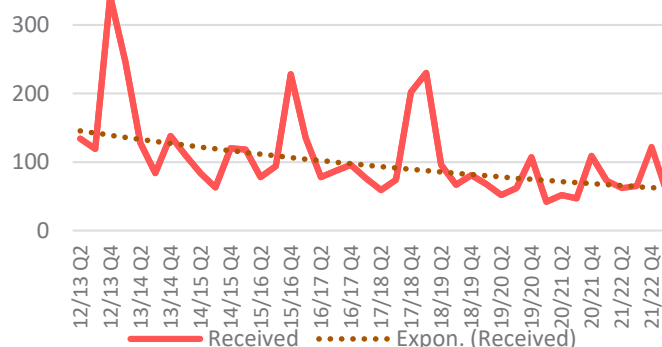
Quarter one of 2022/23 saw a total of 61 claims closed with 17 resulting in a negative outcome. The split of claims was 12 carriageway defects, 4 footway defects and 1 tree related claim. The value of the total unsuccessful claims was £138k, lower than the 2021/22 average but up on 2020/21.

Overall, the carriageway and tree claims had a value of £20k (of which £11k were cyclists) while the remaining footway claims were £118k.

On average over the past 10 years, footway claims have a value more than twice that of carriageway claims which is understandable given the possibility for greater injury to pedestrians. 2022/23 was unusual in that the difference was over 10 times.

Since 2012/13, the overall number of claims received, and therefore at some point closed, has been steadily decreasing as can be seen from the graph below.

Number of Claims Received



The average number of claims received per quarter for the last three years is 71.2 whereas for the three years from 2012/13 Q3 the average was 110 per quarter.

This is unquestionably a good thing as fewer claims imply a better highway network and should see a saving in the administration of those claims. The lower figures per quarter, however, can skew figures. In both 2020/21 Q4 and 2021/21 Q1 a change in just five claims would have prevented the 80% target being met for those quarters.

KPI Operational Data Table

KPI	2020-21		2021-22				2022-23	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Customer service requests responded to within timescales. % Reports closed down or customer aware that a repair required within 10 days KPI = 90.0%	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	97.5% of 6932	97.8% of 6888
Highway Inspections carried out within timescales KPI = 98.0%	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	98.3% of 14072	96.5% of 12790
Highway dangerous defects at CAT1 made safe within timescales KPI = 99.0%	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	98.2% of 1623	98.2% of 1410
Average length of on-site occupancy – lower means less disruption KPI = 7.5 days	7.7 days	8.8 days	8.4 days	7.4 days	6.1 days	6.2 days	6.7 days	7.3 days
Street lighting defects repaired within 7 day target KPI = 92%	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	85.2% of 770	93.5% of 967
Insurance repudiation rate on closed cases KPI = 80.0%	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	Available in 22/23 Q2	Available in Q3

The operational highways figures, shown above, show a mixed set of outcomes for Q2.

- Customer responses, highways inspections and street lighting performance all saw modest increases, the latter achieving the KPI target for the first time in the past two years.
- The dangerous defects made safe remained the same as Q1, only slightly below the 99% KPI target
- The Q1 successful insurance defence rate at 72.1% saw a fall compared to the 82.7% average for 2021/22. Note that the quarterly figures for insurance claims are one quarter behind other measures

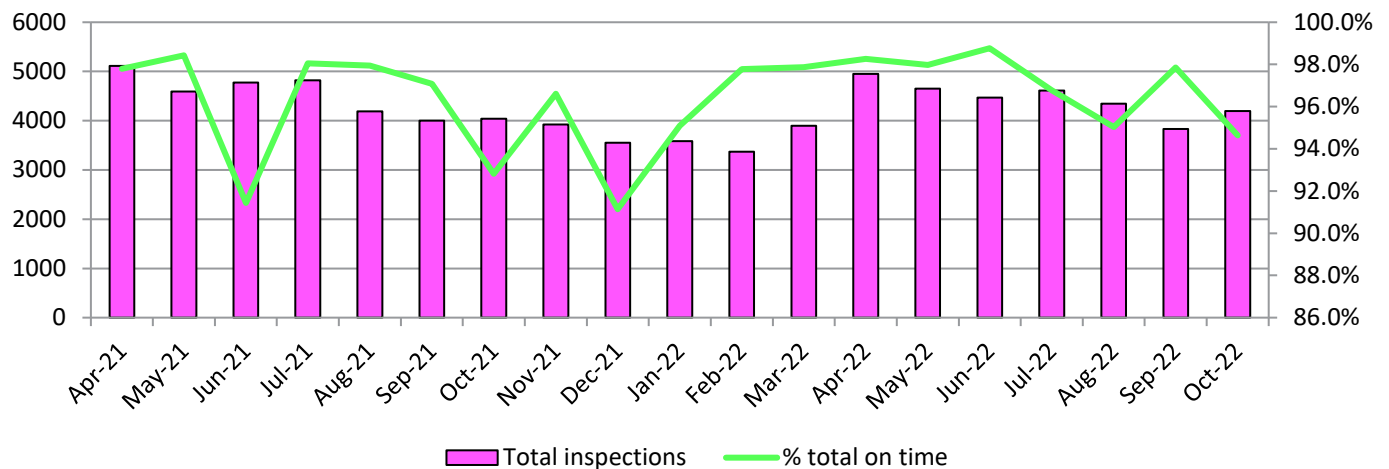
More detail on two operational KPIs

Shown below are two graphs depicting two of the KPIs, highway inspections and street lighting fault calls. The data included in these graphs have been given in monthly format to show more detail.

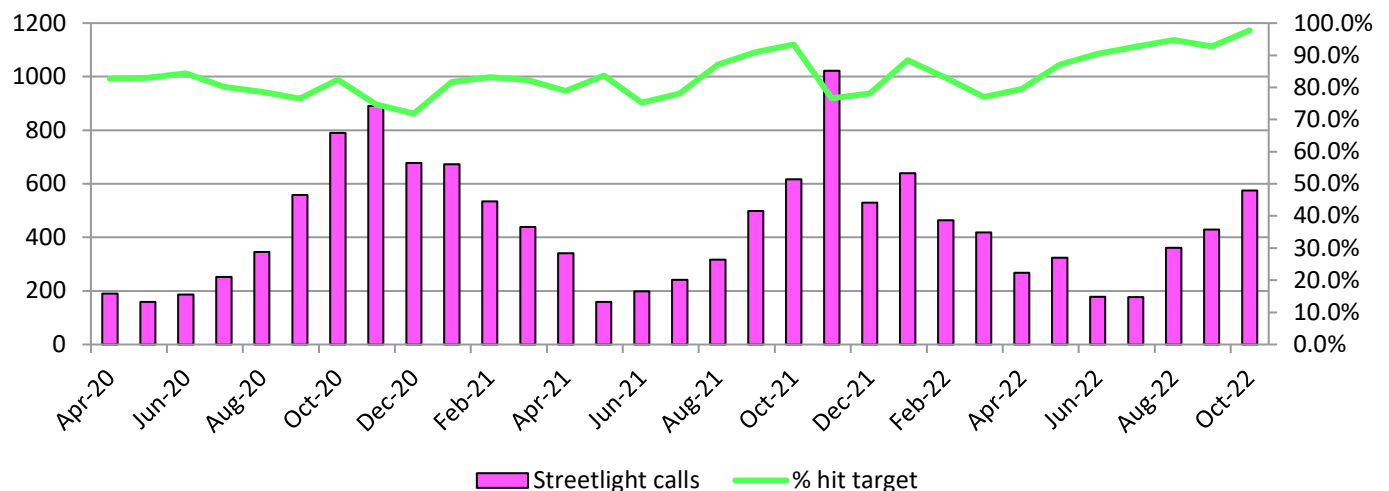
The first is the highway officer inspections, combined totals for both highways and footways, from April 2021 onwards. Performance of safety inspection carried out on time can be affected by the length of the inspected road section and proximity of other sections to be inspected. The nature of the data make it difficult to determine trends as is shown in the graph where 5 of the last 9 months meet the KPI while 4 do not.

The second is the street lighting maintenance responses from April 2020. It shows a very well-defined pattern in the number of calls – almost like a suspension bridge – with far more calls during late autumn, winter and early spring as expected. The green line showing the percentage of responses hitting the KPI of 98% in October 2022, shows clear recovery over the past years when the team was particularly impacted by Covid-19.

Highway Officer Inspections



Streetlighting Responses



Future Focus

Demand Responsive Transport

Slow recovery in passenger numbers post Covid-19 shows the profound impact the pandemic had across the county.

The council is continuing to work closely with bus operators to maintain and improve North Yorkshire's public transport through its recent Enhanced Partnership (EP) agreement.

National Highways and Transport Network

The NHT Public Satisfaction Survey collects public perspectives on, and satisfaction with, Highway and Transport Services in Local Authority areas Nationally. A survey for North Yorkshire is due to be released and the data collected will provide valuable insight into the strategic direction of the service. Updates will be provided in Q3 and Q4.



Customer Feedback

Innovative and forward thinking Council - Customer feedback



	20/21 Q2	20/21 Q3	20/21 Q4	21/22 Q1	21/22 Q2	21/22 Q3	21/22 Q4	22/23 Q1	22/23 Q2
Stg1	25	-	17	11	22	18	35	22	28
Stg2	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

Complaints

Low numbers of complaints are received in the directorate, so it can be difficult to see trends. This quarter most complaints were received in The Customer Contact Centre (10 or 36%).

Four complaints in the Contact Centre were in relation to applications for parking permits, two for blue badges and others for Household Support Fund advice, disabled bus pass application, permit for HWRC and call handling.

Six complaints were received regarding applications for the Household Support Fund, managed by Policy and Performance, all for different reasons.

Compliments

The number of compliments increased this quarter, from 293 to 389. This is an expected trend for Q2 as the majority of complaints for Central Services fall under registrars, with their busiest time being the summer months due to weddings.

Timeliness

In Q2 85% (23 of 27) of complaint responses were sent within prescribed timescales, a slight decrease from last quarter's 88%, though only four cases were over time – one more than in Q1.

Outcomes

37% of cases (10) were upheld or partly upheld in Q2, an increase from 32% (7) in Q1.

Root Causes

Service and Care remains the top root cause category of complaints for Central Services (48% or 15 cases). These can be broken down into service availability 12 and service quality 3.

Examples of service availability issues include accessing the Household Support Fund, applying for permits and some web issues.

Root cause category	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Service and Care	43%	44%	57%	48%
Communication	19%	29%	22%	26%
Disagrees with decision/action	19%	15%	17%	19%
Pricing and charges	10%	2%	4%	3%
Staffing	5%	5%	0	3%
Discrimination	5%	5%	0	0

Learning

Learning and remedies for the last quarter include:

- Reminder for call advisors to take contact details, so they can call the customer back if the call fails;
- Staff training and guidance; and
- An update to improve information on our website.

Ombudsman

One case was received this quarter, which was in relation to a school admission appeal. The Ombudsman decided not to investigate, as there was 'no evidence of fault by the panel'.



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



Statutory	20/21 Q2	20/21 Q3	20/21 Q4	21/22 Q1	21/22 Q2	21/22 Q3	21/22 Q4	22/23 Q1	22/23 Q2
Stg1	16	-	15	7	9	6	15	11	13
Stg2	3	-	1	2	1	0	0	2	2
Stg3	1	-	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Corporate									
Stg1	44	-	30	37	36	42	50	53	95
Stg2	6	-	3	7	0	5	4	5	11

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.

108 Stage 1 complaints were received in Quarter 2, an increase of 44 from Q1. Most (88%) fell under the Corporate procedure. 55 of these are in connection with services provided by Inclusion and relate to delays in special needs assessment processes and placements and specialist support. 11 Corporate complaints and 2 statutory complaints were escalated to Stage 2.

At Stage 1, 37 (73%) Corporate complaints were fully or partially upheld and four (57%) Statutory Stage 1 complaints were fully or partially upheld. Three Corporate Stage 2 complaints were partially upheld.

The number of compliments rose slightly in this quarter with 26 compliments and four commendations recorded.

Timeliness

In relation to Corporate Stage 1 investigations, 51% (n=22/43) were completed within timescale in Quarter 2. This is a slight improvement in performance from Quarter 1. There continues to be difficulties in identifying appropriate investigating officer capacity for Corporate Stage 2 complaints which results in delays within the process and Corporate Stage 2 investigations falling outside the 30 working days timescale.

One out of five Statutory Stage 1 investigations (20%) were completed within timescale (10 working days). There was one Statutory Stage 2 investigation concluded in this period, which was completed within timescale.

Root cause

Corporate Complaints	Q3	Q4	Q1 22/23	Q2
Communication (quality or delay)	52%	37%	63%	42%
Service and care	23%	38%	23%	34%
Disagrees with decision or action	21%	23%	14%	23%
Statutory Complaints				
Service and care	33%	50%	46%	53%
Disagrees with decision or action	33%	50%	27%	29%
Communication	33%	-	20%	12%

* 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:

- The SEND Service to clarify and issue internal guidance as to exactly when a child (for whom an EOTAS package is being built) should be removed from a school roll
- To ensure statutory timelines are met in relation to the Annual Review process and the issuing of a Draft EHCP.
- To ensure that communication is consistent, and timely and parents feel listened to.
- A three part complaints handling training programme is being set up to commence in the Spring.

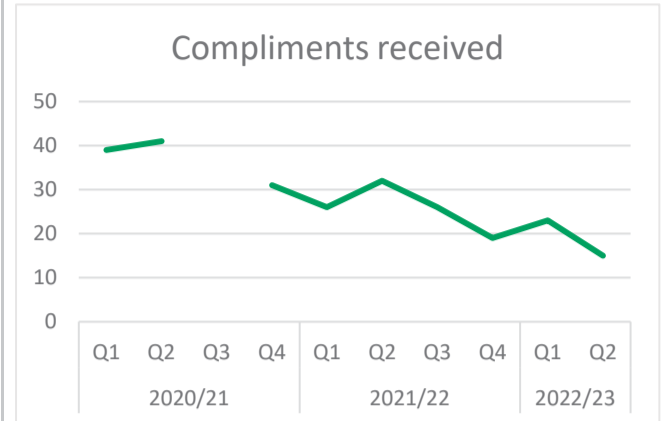
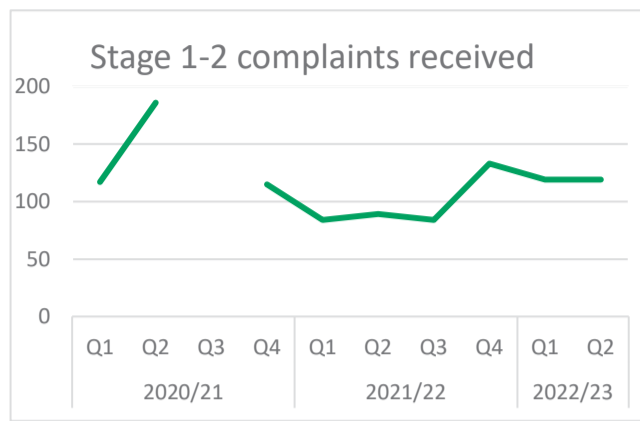
Ombudsman

During Q2 five Ombudsman decisions were received.

- One related to a delay in issuing an Education Health and Care Plan. The Council took four months too long, and the delay meant the young person was unable to start his secondary education at his new school in September 2021. Faults found and remedy agreed.
- Another related to delays and failure to follow the correct process in reviewing a child’s EHC plan. Also complained the Council failed to secure alternative education including the provision from the child’s EHC plan when she was no longer able to attend school. Faults found and remedy agreed.
- One related to the delay in issuing an Education, Health and Care Plan following a re-assessment of a young person’s needs. The Council has accepted there were delays in issuing the Plan and in requesting advice from professionals involved. Faults found and remedy agreed, including making service improvements.
- Two cases were returned as early referrals and the LA was asked to investigate the matters at Stage 2, to which we agreed. Investigations are underway.

North Yorkshire is a place with a strong economy & a commitment to sustainable growth

- Customer feedback



	20/21 Q2	20/21 Q3	20/21 Q4	21/22 Q1	21/22 Q2	21/22 Q3	21/22 Q4	22/23 Q1	22/23 Q2
Stg1	182	-	112	84	89	83	133	115	117
Stg2	4	-	3	0	0	1	0	4	2

In Quarter 2 there were a total of 117 complaints received in relation to Business and Environmental Services, an increase of 2 from the previous quarter. 75 complaints were not upheld, 17 were partly upheld and 16 upheld. For the same period, the Directorate also received 15 compliments which is a decrease from 23 in Q1. The majority of these were for our Waste and Countryside service.

83 (70%) of this quarter's complaints are recorded against Highways. Nearly a fifth of these complaints (13) are to do with faulty street lamps, repairs to the carriageway and an increase in the complaints about gullies and drains which would be expected at this time of the year when the trees are losing their leaves.

This quarter we saw 11 complaints for Waste and Countryside services which were about customer service received at our Household Waste Recycling Centres.

There were two Stage 2 complaint requests this quarter. Only one of these was taken through the Stage 2 process and was not upheld.

Top Root Causes	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2
Accessibility	18	10	14
Disrepair	27	10	14
Other Environmental problem	23	7	13
Disagrees with decision or action	5	8	2
Other Safety problem	6	2	2
Service availability	14	9	14
Customer Care	12	9	9
Service Withdrawal	0	6	3

* Note some complaints have more than one root cause

Timeliness

84% of Stage 1 complaints were answered within the set timescale which is a decrease from 95% in Q1. The considerable work pressures all staff are currently facing affects their ability to respond in the set timescales.

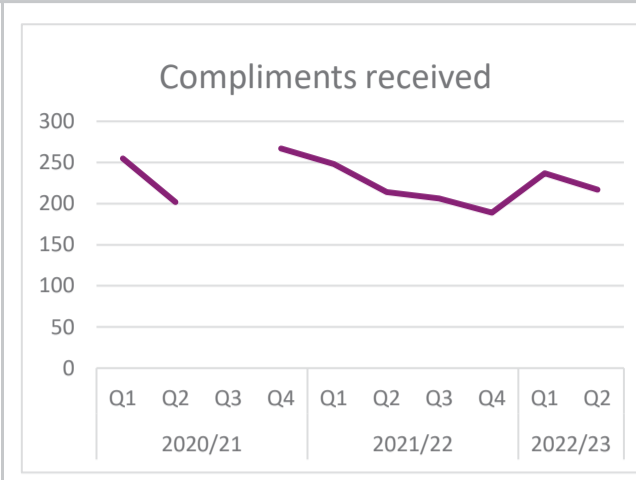
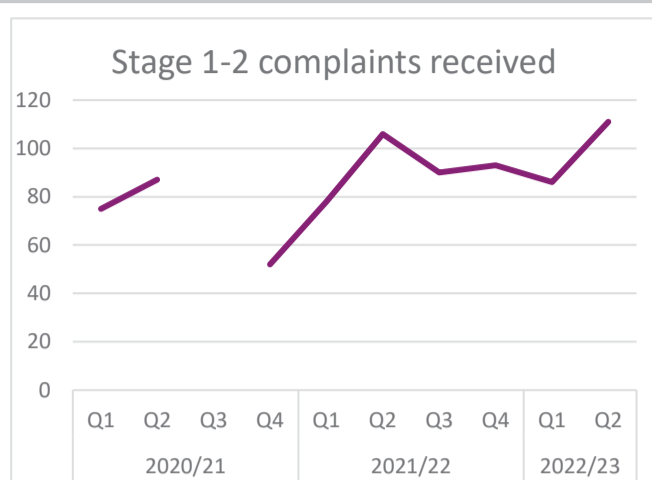
Learning

We continue to learn from the complaints we receive and use the information to improve the service that we provide. We also continue to make changes to improve the service we provide and as in previous reports we remind officers of the importance to keep customers informed. One issue that remains is members of public understanding the rules, procedures, and legislation that we must follow.

Ombudsman

Two LGSCO complaint investigations were received in this quarter, both of which we have received a decision on. One was regarding enforcement of yellow lines which was not pursued by the LGSCO and another regarding a faulty sign causing damage to a vehicle which was out of their jurisdiction.

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



	20/21 Q2	20/21 Q3	20/21 Q4	21/22 Q1	21/22 Q2	21/22 Q3	21/22 Q4	22/23 Q1	22/23 Q2
Stg1	87	-	52	78	106	90	93	86	89
Complaint Review	16	-	25	19	14	13	22	20	22

We received 89 complaints in Q2, of those 84 were acknowledged within time, this means at 94% we continue to exceed our 90% target.

Root Cause	
Disagrees with action/decision	36 (40%)
Communication	17 (19%)
Service and care	12 (13%)
Pricing and charging	18 (20%)
Staffing	4 (4%)
Environment	1 (1%)
Safety	1 (1%)

Timeliness

In quarter 2, we closed 86 complaints; out of these 70 (81%) were closed within time. We have fallen short of our 90% target. Of the complaints that were out of time, 9 were due to being received late from the Teams, the other 7 were complex cases.

25 Complaint reviews were responded to; 16 were within time (64%). Of the late responses, 6 were received late from the service area and 3 were complex cases. We have successfully recruited an additional resource into the team to try to alleviate the pressure on teams to assist with investigating complaint reviews and drafting responses.

VoY have received 33% of the complaints in Q2, the highest amount, with S/W receiving 30%. HARA received 21%, Ham/ Rich 14% and Craven receiving least with 2%. The Continuous Learning and Improvement Officer (CLIO) monitors these figures and the Head of Service is in regular contact with teams to find out what is happening in their respective areas.

Outcomes

Not Upheld 41 (48%), Partly Upheld 13 (15%), Upheld 13 (15%), Not Pursued/Investigated 19 (22%).

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.

We are attending all team meetings to again highlight the importance of good complaint handing and the positive effects this can have on the Council both financial and reputational.

Ombudsman

HAS received 5 new Ombudsman enquiries in Q2. There are currently 13 open cases and 7 are with the LGSCO. Of the remaining 6 cases 2 are final decision and are at remedy stage; 3 are at initial investigation and 1 request for further information. All are within time.




We do have a large number of open cases with the Ombudsman at this time, which is unusual. The Ombudsman is still trying to manage the backlog of cases, as a result of their three month closure at the height of the pandemic. The Ombudsman is taking much longer to either issue a final or draft decision. It is taking 6-8 weeks on average, which is resulting in an increase of open cases.





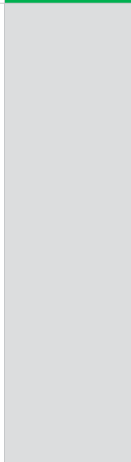
Appendix

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 Carbon neutral by or close to 2030 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 ₂ e Breakdown by scope: Scope 1 – 4218 tCO ₂ e Scope 2 – 4274 tCO ₂ e Scope 3 – 1390 tCO ₂ e		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.	Revised Carbon figures available in Q1 2023. 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. The RAG status is amber 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 ₂ e (13.9% of 2019/20 figure) 
1.2 Levels of employment in North Yorkshire	June 2022 – All people economically active – 304,900 81.6% of working age population (16-64) September 2022 - Claimant Count – all people. 7.425 2.0% of working age resident population Source Nomis			All people economically active, June 2022. Compared with 77.8% for Yorkshire & Humber and 78.6% for GB Claimant count, Sept 2022. Compared with 4.0% for Yorkshire & Humber and 3.7% for GB 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.	n/a	
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 th highest number of visitors in the country when compared with other English Counties.	Tourism data is updated by Visit Britain. No Rag rating or Improvement measures are available for 2020 and beyond due to the impact of Covid	n/a	n/a











Leading for North Yorkshire							Improvement since last:																													
Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:																															
					Quarter	Year																														
1.4	Number of stronger Communities grants paid	54		<p>No Rag rating or Improvement measures available For information only</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total number of grants</td> <td>84</td> <td>110</td> <td>86</td> <td>56</td> <td>58</td> <td>54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Value £</td> <td>485,247</td> <td>387,270</td> <td>568,53</td> <td>122,101</td> <td>445,238</td> <td>342,538</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>This includes Community Grants, CSO Support, Grow & Learn, Inspire, and Achieve & OD projects. Excludes funds administered on behalf of other partners, Household Support Fund and Homes for Ukraine.</p>		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Total number of grants	84	110	86	56	58	54	Value £	485,247	387,270	568,53	122,101	445,238	342,538	n/a	n/a									
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1.5	Superfast broadband coverage As at 31/10/2022 (Source Think broadband)	<p>Superfast and Fibre Coverage in North Yorkshire</p> <p>North Yorkshire premises >=30Mbps 94.0%</p> <p>All England premises >=30Mbps 97.7%</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 97.38% All 7 counties are below the all England average of 97.7%</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>97.38%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dorset</td> <td>96.73%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Norfolk</td> <td>95.94%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cumbria</td> <td>94.68%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Yorkshire</td> <td>94.06%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Devon</td> <td>92.41%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Somerset</td> <td>92.39%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	County	Superfast (30Mbps or faster. % premises covered)	Suffolk	97.38%	Dorset	96.73%	Norfolk	95.94%	Cumbria	94.68%	North Yorkshire	94.06%	Devon	92.41%	Somerset	92.39%	<p>An analysis of the 6 North Yorkshire parliamentary constituency's shows Harrogate and Knaresborough the highest at 98.2% coverage and Richmond the lowest at 90.0% coverage. Five of the six areas are below the All England average of 97.7%.</p> <p>Overall coverage in North Yorkshire is improving. However, North Yorkshires rate is below all England and a number of rural shire counties.</p> <p>The RAG rating remains green as good progress has been made towards the all England average.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Constituencies</th> <th>Superfast (30Mbps or faster. % of premises covered)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Harrogate & Knaresborough</td> <td>98.20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selby & Ainsty</td> <td>95.70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scarborough & Whitby</td> <td>95.30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Skipton & Ripon</td> <td>93.60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thirsk & Malton</td> <td>91.70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Richmond</td> <td>90.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Constituencies	Superfast (30Mbps or faster. % of premises covered)	Harrogate & Knaresborough	98.20%	Selby & Ainsty	95.70%	Scarborough & Whitby	95.30%	Skipton & Ripon	93.60%	Thirsk & Malton	91.70%	Richmond	90.0%		
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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)	21.0 Q2 2022/23	Nat: 13.9 YHR: 17.5 (2021/22 full year) 15.5 Q2 2021/22	Ranked amber in Q1 as the projected year-end figure shows an increase between quarters and year on year. Current projections are also above the most recent national regional benchmarking figure. The small number of people covered by this measure means that small changes can produce significant shifts in the projected rate. Admissions to care homes were heavily suppressed in 2020/21 due to the covid pandemic. The local trend indicates a recovery to a level more consistent with pre-pandemic activity (18.4 = Q2 2019/20).		
2.1	2A(1) - aged 65+ admissions to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population (year-end projection)	552.4 Q2 2022/23	Nat: 538.5 YHR: 611.4 (2021/22 full year) 650.5 Q2 2021/22	Ranked green in Q2 as the projected year-end figure is up slightly in Q2 but still shows a significant reduction year on year. Admissions to care homes were very low in 2020/21 due to the covid pandemic but recovered significantly during 2021/22. Current activity levels are lower than pre-pandemic levels – 2019/20 Q2 = 618.9 Care market conditions remain fragile, with continued pressures on providers in terms of recruiting and retaining staff and in dealing with localised outbreaks. The increased use of short term beds in response to higher levels of hospital discharge affects this measure as people would not be counted here until they access a permanent placement.		
2.2	% of adult social care contacts that were diverted from service provision	51.5% Q2 2022/23	Benchmarking n/a 44.6% Q2 2021/22	Changed calculation method to focus more sharply on the categories of contact coming into NYCC's contact centre that could progress on to service provision if no alternative pathway was explored. Ranked green in Q2 as Q2 performance continues the improvement trend recorded throughout 2021/22.		
2.3	% of hospital discharges to adult social care managed on pathways 0 or 1, i.e. home first.	67% Q2 2022/23	Benchmarking n/a 62% Q2 2021/22	New KPI for the local authority's contribution to national discharge pathway targets. Ranked green in Q2 as local performance across the acute hospital trusts shows improvement between quarters and year on year.		
2.4	People waiting for an initial assessment as a % of current service users	5.3% Q2 2022/23	n/a 5.5% Q1 2022/23	New KPI to track social care delivery team's performance in managing waiting lists for new service users. Ranked green in Q2 as there was a small improvement between quarters. The current number of people waiting for an assessment is equivalent to less than the number of assessments completed in two weeks. Anecdotal evidence from discussions with other authorities indicates North Yorkshire's position is in line the general pattern.		n/a
2.5	% of reablement clients not receiving a subsequent package of social care support within 91 days	71.7% Q2 2022/23	Benchmarking n/a 73.4% Q1 2021/22	Ranked red in Q2 as performance remains below 2021/22 levels, which also ran at levels well below the established and stable position pre-pandemic. Reablement activity continues to run at significantly reduced levels 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 per 10,000 of adult population. [Cumulative over the year]	12.5 Q2 2022/23	Benchmarking n/a 15.0 Q2 2021/22	Ranked red as Q2 performance continues the downward trend in recorded levels of reablement delivery. Locality teams continue to respond to local care market conditions, with 48% of reablement team capacity being used to provide cover for urgent domiciliary care needs to support hospital discharges. This is a significant improvement on the 62% reported in Q1. 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.	59.7% Q2 2022/23	Nat: 55% YHR: 48% (2021/22 full year) 57.1% Q2 2020/21	Ranked amber in Q2 as performance dropped below 60% but remains above the 2020/2021 position. Local performance is significantly better than both the most recent national and regional benchmarking figures.		
2.8	% of people receiving long term support who are in a community-based setting	66.4% Q2 2022/23	Benchmarking n/a 68.9% Q2 2021/22	New KPI for 2022/23 to track performance against the emerging theme in the new Adult Social Care outcomes Framework that focuses on "home first", i.e. supporting people in their own homes rather than in bed-based care. Ranked amber as Q2 performance shows a decrease between quarters and year on year. The sustained high use of short-term beds has a significant impact on this indicator, especially as domiciliary care continues to be difficult to source and people are temporarily in bed-based care rather than the long-term, community-based care identified in the care assessment and planning process.		








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 for new admissions to residential and nursing beds for older people £904 Q2 2022/23	R	Benchmarking n/a £806 Q2 2021/22	Definition changed to focus on the cost for new admissions as part of the monitoring arrangements to track the impact of the actual cost of care rates being implemented during 2022/23. Ranked red as the average cost continues to increase between quarters.			
2.10	Rate of safeguarding concerns per 100,000 population 248.8 Q2 2022/23	A	Nat: 1,218 (2021/22 full year) 180.7 Q2 2021/22	Ranked amber as Q2 activity shows a continuation of the Q1 trend of increased levels of activity year on year. Projected year end activity remains well below the most recently published national average. Increased referral rates continue from health partners and independent care providers, both of which were areas showing lower levels of activity during the pandemic. A deep dive is underway to identify the key drivers for this upsurge in activity. Performance against safeguarding outcome measures improved between quarters.			
2.11	% of safeguarding enquiries progressing to Informal/ formal discussions 19.2% Q2 2022/23	G	Benchmarking n/a 21.6% Q2 2021/22	Ranked green as performance in Q2 shows the smallest (-0.1%) improvement between quarters, and a more significant improvement (-24%) year on year. Performance was consistently around 20% pre-pandemic. Performance in Q1 has built on the slow rate of reduction seen during 2021/22 towards 20%, taking it beyond that threshold despite increasing number of concerns.			
2.12	% of completed DoLS applications granted 48% Q2 2022/23	A	Nat: 44% (2021/22) 43% Q2 2021/21	Ranked amber as the proportion of granted applications reduced between quarters, but is higher than the most recently published national average. Current performance is slightly lower(better) than the pre-pandemic national comparator average (2019/20: 49%).			
2.13	Smoking prevalence in adults 9.6% (2020)	A	England = 12.1% CIPFA: 8.0% to 13.7%	Smoking prevalence is not significantly different from England. Among 16 similar areas, North Yorkshire has the 4 th lowest rate. N.B. There was a change in the survey method due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This year's data cannot be directly compared with previous years' data. ONS explain these changes and the impact upon reported prevalence's in more detail in this article here . Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a	n/a	
2.14	Excess weight in adults 61.4% (2020/21)	G	England = 63.5% CIPFA: 60.9% to 68.7%	Excess weight in adults is significantly better compared with England. Among 16 similar areas (one area without data), North Yorkshire has the 2 nd lowest rate. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a		
2.15	New STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia aged < 25) 247 per 100,000 (2020)	G	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. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a		
2.16	Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health check 73.3% (2017/18 – 2021/22)	G	England = 63.3% CIPFA: 23.5% to 93.7%	The cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check is significantly higher compared with England. Amongst 16 similar areas (one area without data), North Yorkshire has the 4 th highest rate. There has been a marked decrease compared to previous years: 78.5% in 2016/17 - 20/21, 93.9% in 2015/16 - 19/20, in line with the national trend. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a		
2.17	Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 who received an NHS Health check 34.7% (2017/18 – 2021/22)	G	England = 28.4% CIPFA: 9.1% to 36.1%	The cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 who received an NHS Health Check in North Yorkshire is significantly higher compared with England. Amongst 16 similar areas (one area without data), North Yorkshire has the 3 rd highest rate. There has been a marked decrease compared to previous years: 37.9% in 2016/17 - 20/21, 45.2% in 2015/16 - 19/20, in line with the national trend. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a		
2.18	Successful completions of treatment for opiate use 4.7% (2020)	G	England = 4.7% CIPFA: 3.5% to 7.4%	The percentage of successful completion of treatment for opiate use in North Yorkshire is similar to England. Amongst 16 similar areas (one area without data), North Yorkshire is 5 th lowest. The completion rate has reduced from the previous year, with the long-term trend being broadly unchanged. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a		
2.19	Successful completions of treatment for non-opiate use 31.0% (2020)	A	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 th highest. The completion rate has increased from the previous year, with a static long-term trend. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a		

Healthy and independent living - Primary indicators							
Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:		
					Quarter	Year	
2.20	Successful completions of alcohol treatment (2020)	32.8%	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 th highest. The completion rate has increased marginally from the previous year. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a		
2.21	Suicide rate (2018-2020)	12.8 per 100,000	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 rd highest in a group of 16 similar areas (one area without data). There were 13 additional suicides in 2018-20 compared with 2017-19. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a		
2.22	Excess winter deaths index (Aug 2019 – Jul 2020)	14.7%	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, not significantly differently compared with England. North Yorkshire was 4 th 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. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a		
2.23	Successful quitters at 4 weeks (smokers) (2019/20)	1,217 per 100,000 smokers aged 16+	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 th 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. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a		
2.24	Percentage of physically active adults (2020/21)	70.0%	England = 65.9% CIPFA: 62.9% to 71.8%	The proportion of physically active adults in North Yorkshire is significantly higher than England. It is 5 th highest among 16 similar areas (one area without data). The percentage has been significantly higher compared to England from 2015/16 to 2020/21. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a		
2.25	Proportion of dependent drinkers not in treatment (2020/21)	75.5%	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. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a		
2.26	Number of Living Well referrals (Q4 2019/20: 995)	Q4 2019/20: 995	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%). Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a		
2.27	Life expectancy at birth (male / female) (2018-20)	Male: 80.4 Female: 84.3	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 th highest among 16 similar areas (one area without data), and for female, it is 3 rd highest. The LE have dropped slightly from the previously period (2017-19), -0.1 for females and -0.2 for males. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a	M:  F: 	
2.28	Slope index of inequality in life expectancy at birth (male / female) (2018-20)	Male: 6.3 Female: 4.9	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 st (best) quintile in England. For males, North Yorkshire is 3 rd lowest among 16 similar areas (one area without data), and for females, it is joint 3 rd . Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a	M:  F: 	
2.29	Life expectancy at 65 - (male / female) (2018-20)	Male: 19.5 Female: 22.0	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 th highest among 16 similar areas (one area without data), and for females, it is joint 3 rd . The LE at 65 for both males and females stayed the same compared to the previously period (2017-19). Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a	M: = F: =	
2.30	Flu vaccination coverage 65+ (2020/21)	85.4%	England = 80.9% CIPFA: 81.6% to 85.4%	Benchmarked against goal: <75% >=75% 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 st among 16 similar areas (one area without data). Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a		

Best start to life - Primary indicators table							
Primary Indicators:	Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:		
					Quarter	Year	
3.0	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 th lowest rate. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	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 th 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%. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	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 th 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% Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	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 4 th lowest among 16 similar areas (previously 6 th lowest). The rate of admissions has decreased and is similar compared to England. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	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	There were 880 admissions for injuries in children aged 0-14, down from 1,035. 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 th highest rate among 16 similar areas (two areas without data) and is significantly worse compared to England. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	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 th highest among 16 similar areas. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a		
3.6	First time entrants to the youth justice system aged 10-17 (per 100,000 population) <u>Apr21-Mar22</u> 150 per 100,000 (84 young people)		England = 143 per 100,000 Family Group average = 119 per 100,000	The rate for first time entrants to the youth justice system in North Yorkshire decreased for the 3 rd successive period, to 150 per 100,000 of the 10-17 population. This is better than the region (179), similar to the national (143) but higher than the Family Group average (119). The rate of 150 is the lowest seen in North Yorkshire. Data as currently shown on the Youth Justice Data Summary.			
3.7	The percentage of children reaching a Good Level of Development in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile <u>20121/22</u> 68.3%		<u>England 2021/22</u> 65.2%	Performance in the Early Years Foundation Stage has declined between 2019 and 2022 at a local and national level. This is a key indicator in relation to school readiness. The percentage of children reaching a Good Level of Development in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile is higher when compared to England.	n/a		
3.8	The percentage of pupils working at the expected standard or more in Reading, Writing and Maths Key Stage 1 <u>2021/22</u> Reading 67.1% Writing 57.9% Maths 68.1%		<u>England 2021/22</u> Reading 66.9% Writing 57.6% Maths 67.7%	Performance at key stage 1 has declined between 2019 and 2022 at a local and national level. North Yorkshire is above the national position for reading, writing and maths.	n/a		
3.9	The percentage of pupils working at the expected standard or more in Reading, Writing and Maths Key Stage 2 <u>2021/21</u> 55.3%		<u>England 2021/22</u> 58.7%	Performance at key stage 2 has declined between 2019 and 2022 at a local and national level. The percentage of children achieving the expected level in Reading, Writing and Maths has reduced by 8% and the gap between North Yorkshire and National has widened to 3.4%.	n/a		

3.10	Progress 8 score at Key Stage 4	<u>2019</u> 0.10	<u>2019 national</u> 0.00	The progress 8 score at Key Stage 4 is significantly above the national average. Due to corona virus progress 8 information is not available for 2020 or 2021.	n/a	
3.11	Average Attainment 8 score at Key Stage 4	<u>2020</u> 51.9	<u>2020 national</u> 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. Due to corona virus progress 8 information is not available for 2020 or 2021.	n/a	
3.12	Persistent absence as % of school population (primary/secondary)	North Yorkshire Schools: <u>2018/19</u> Primary: 7.3% Secondary: 14.3% <u>2019/20 (Autumn-Term)</u> Primary: 12.2% Secondary: 16.9%	National: <u>2018/19</u> Primary: 8.2% Secondary: 13.7% <u>2019/20 (Autumn-Term)</u> 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. Due to corona virus progress information is limited for this KPI	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	<u>2021/22</u> Q2 109 (0.9%) Q3 199 (1.7%) Q4 199 (1.7%) <u>2022/23</u> Q1 185 (1.6%) Q2 120 (1%)	National NEET 3% (August 2022) Y&H NEET 3.5% (August 2022) National Situation Not Known 7% (August 2022) Y&H Situation Not Known 12.9% (August 2022) NYCC Situation Not Known 2.6% (August 2022) <u>2021/22</u> Q2 109 (0.9%) Q3 199 (1.7%) Q4 199 (1.7%) <u>2022/23</u> Q1 185 (1.6%) Q2 120 (1%)	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 decreased by 65 in North Yorkshire since the last quarter, this is mainly due to the cohort moving up a year at the beginning of September so some of the 65 NEET will now be outside the reporting cohort. The NEET figure is higher than in the same period in 2021 (by 0.1%). The percentage of Unknown young people is 4.4% below the National figure and 10.3% below the regional figure both of which increased (as of August 2022). The unknown figure has increased slightly in North Yorkshire since the last quarter and is at 2.6% (as of August 2022).		
3.14	The number of open early help cases (Prevention)	<u>2022/23</u> Q2 2,592	<u>2021/22</u> Q2 2,297 Q3 2,220 Q4 2,528 <u>2022/23</u> Q1 2,535	The number of ongoing Early Help cases increased by 2.2% (n=57) between Quarter 1 2021/22 and Quarter 2 2022/23 from 2,535 to 2,592. The number of cases is now very similar to the number seen prior to the pandemic – March 2020 2,591.		
3.15	The total number of children subject to a child protection plan (rate per 10,000)	<u>2022/23</u> Q1 35.3 (415) Q2 35.0 (411)	<u>2019/20</u> Q1 29.8 (349) Q2 32.6 (384) Q3 30.1 (354) Q4 27.8 (327) <u>2020/21</u> Q1 26.8 (315) Q2 30.8 (362) Q3 27.6 (325) Q4 29.2 (343) <u>2021/22</u> Q1 31.8 (373) Q2 32.1 (377) Q3 35.6 (418) Q4 37.5 (440)	The rate of open CPP has remained stable this quarter and is slightly higher than in the same period in 2020/21 (32.1 per 10k) The number of open CPP remains in the range of what would be considered "normal" in North Yorkshire (between 350 and 430 open CPP)	=	=

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)	<u>2022/23</u> Q1 – 1,407 Q2 – 1,367		<u>2019/20</u> Q1 1,069 Q2 1,094 Q3 1,118 Q4 1,118 <u>2020/21</u> Q1 960 Q2 975 Q3 1,226 Q4 1,208 <u>2021/22</u> Q1 1,232 Q2 1,467 Q3 1,457 Q4 1,181	The number of Children in Need has remained relatively stable this quarter at 1,367 (-40) and is slightly lower (-27) than at the end of Q2 last year (-100). However, the number of CiN remains high in comparison with 2019/20 and 2020/21	=	
3.17	The total number of children in care	<u>2022/23</u> Q1 406 Q2 398 <u>2021/22</u> Q1 410 Q2 403 Q3 402 Q4 405		<u>2018/19</u> Q1 434 Q2 447 Q3 454 Q4 435 <u>2019/20</u> Q1 460 Q2 440 Q3 443 Q4 447 <u>2020/21</u> Q1 457 Q2 458 Q3 442 Q4 433	The number of Children in Care has reduced to 398 with a further 28 UASCs in the care of the LA.		
3.18	The percentage of referrals to children's social care that are repeat referrals	<u>2021/22</u> Q1 12.4% Q2 18.9%		<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% <u>2021/22</u> Q1 15.7% Q2 17.0% Q3 15.4% Q4 14.1% Full Year – 15.9%	The re-referral rate rose sharply this quarter to 18.9%. Although this is the highest quarterly rate recorded in some time, 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 September 2022</u> Primary 82.9% Secondary 85.8%	Primary Secondary	<u>End September 2022</u> Primary 90.5% Secondary 83.0%	At the end of Q2 the percentage of pupils attending a good or outstanding schools is below national at primary but is now above at secondary schools. The primary figure is 7.6% lower than national and the secondary figure is now 2.8% higher than national.	P S	
3.20	The percentage of Education Health and Care Plans (EHCP) issued in 20 weeks	<u>2019/20</u> Q1 94.0% <u>2020/21</u> Q1 34.6% Q4 5.8% Q3 10.3% Q2 24.1% Q1 21.6% <u>2022/23</u> Q1 22.6% Q2 50.4%		<u>National</u> 57.9% (2021 Calendar Year)	Performance for timeliness of issuing EHC plans has improved in recent quarters. As of Q2 2022/23, 50.4% of all EHC plans issued were issued within a 20 week period of a request. This is up from 22.6% in the previous Quarter and up from 24.1% seen in the same period of the previous year.		

3.21	The number of children receiving SEN support	<p>Jan 2022 Primary: 12.8% of school population Secondary: 10.8% of school population</p> <p>Jan 2021 Primary: 12.3% of school population Secondary: 10.4% of school population</p> <p>Jan 2020 Primary: 12.4% of school population Secondary: 9.6% of school population</p>		<p><u>National</u> Jan 2022 Primary: 13.0% of school population Secondary: 11.9% of school population</p> <p>Jan 2021 Primary: 12.6% of school population Secondary: 11.5% of school population</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	n/a	
3.22	School Readiness: the percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception	<p><u>2021/22</u> 46.5%</p>		<p><u>England 2021/22</u> 49.1%</p>	<p>Performance in the Early Years Foundation Stage has declined between 2019 and 2022 at a local and national level. The percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good Level of development at the end of reception is lower when compared to England.</p>	n/a	
3.23	Percentage of young people with a qualification by age 19 (Level 2 / Level 3)	<p><u>2020/21</u> Level 2: 84.7% Level 3: 62.6%</p>		<p><u>National</u> Level 2: 81.6% Level 3: 59.8%</p>	<p>North Yorkshire remains above the national average for Level 2 and has improved at Level 3 to be above the national average.</p>		
3.24	The percentage of care leavers aged 19, 20 and 21 that are in education, employment or training	<p><u>2021/22</u> Q1 63.3% Q2 69.7% Q3 63.0% Q4 61.4%</p>		<p><u>2018/19</u> Q1 63.9% Q2 66.5% Q3 71.5% Q4 68.3%</p> <p><u>2019/20</u> Q1 72.0% Q2 71% Q3 66% Q4 63.4%</p> <p><u>2020/21</u> Q1 55.5% Q2 57.6% Q3 61.6% Q4 65.4%</p>	<p>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.</p>		
3.25	Rate of children with an Education Health Care Plan as % of school population	<p>Jan 2022 Primary: 1.9% of school population Secondary: 2.0% of school population</p> <p>Jan 2021 Primary: 1.75% of school population Secondary: 1.66% of school population</p> <p>Jan 2020 Primary: 1.62% of school population Secondary: 1.44% of school population</p>		<p><u>National</u> Jan 2022 Primary 2.3% of school population Secondary 2.2% of school population</p> <p>Jan 2021 Primary 2.1% of school population Secondary 2.2% of school population</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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	2020 53.8%	National 49.9%	Due to Covid19, there is no data for 2021.		n/a
3.27	Persistent absence as % of school population (primary/secondary)	<p>North Yorkshire</p> <p><u>2021/22 (internal data)</u> Primary: 16.0% Secondary: 35.3%</p> <p><u>2020/21 (DfE)</u> Primary: 6.9% Secondary: 14.2%</p> <p><u>2018/19 (DfE)</u> Primary: 7.3% Secondary: 14.3%</p>		<p>National</p> <p><u>2020/21 (DfE)</u> Primary: 8.8% Secondary: 14.8%</p> <p><u>2018/19 (DfE)</u> Primary: 8.2% Secondary: 13.7%</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
3.28	Exclusion rate as % of school population (fixed-term/permanent)	<p>Children Fixed-term excluded at least once:</p> <p>2019/20 1st Sep to end Q2 216 pupils excluded for a fixed period</p> <p>2021/22 1st Sep to end Q2 201 pupils excluded for a fixed period</p> <p>2022/23 1st Sep to end Q2 340 pupils excluded for a fixed period</p> <p>Permanent Exclusions:</p> <p>2019/20 1st Sep to end Q2 1 permanent exclusion</p> <p>2021/22 1st Sep to end Q2 5 permanent exclusions</p> <p>2022/23 1st Sep to end Q2 8 permanent exclusions</p>		<p>2018/19</p> <p>Fixed-term child: 2.44% Permanent: 0.1%</p> <p><u>2019/20</u></p> <p>Fixed-term child: 1.87% Permanent: 0.06%</p> <p>North Yorkshire 2017/18 academic year:</p> <p>Fixed-term child: 2.48% Permanent: 0.12%</p> <p><u>2018/19</u></p> <p>Fixed-term child: 2.03% Permanent: 0.07%</p> <p><u>2019/20</u></p> <p>Fixed-term child: 1.89% Permanent: 0.05%</p> <p><u>2020/21</u></p> <p>Fixed-term child: 1.79% Permanent: 0.03%</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>N/A</p>
3.29	Adult Learning - 19+ Adult Skills funded learners - Overall Achievement Rates	<p><u>2022/23</u></p> <p>Q1 75.8% Q2 77.1%</p> <p>(end of academic year 31/07/22)</p> <p><u>2021/22</u></p> <p>Q4 75.4% Q3 70.5%</p> <p><u>End of Academic Year</u></p> <p><u>2020/21</u> 76.9%</p> <p><u>End Of Academic Year</u></p> <p><u>2019/20</u> 83.4%</p>		<p><u>2019/20</u></p> <p>End of Academic Year (31/07/20)</p> <p><u>83.0%</u></p> <p><u>2018/19</u></p> <p>End of Academic Year (31/07/19)</p> <p><u>84.5%</u></p>	The end of the academic year 2021/22 experienced an increase compared to 2019/20 to 77.1% compared to 2020/21 76.9%.		

3.30	Proportion of Education, Health & Care plans placed in independent/no n-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> 4.6% <u>2019/20</u> 4.6%		<u>National</u> <u>2021/22</u> 5.2% <u>2020/21</u> 5.1% <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>2020</u> 10.9 per 1,000		England = 13.0 per 1,000 CIPFA: 9.5 to 14.1 per 1,000	The under 18 conception rates in North Yorkshire is similar compared with England. Previously, the rates 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 108 conceptions in 2020. North Yorkshire has the 4 th lowest rate amongst 16 similar areas (one area with no data).	n/a	
3.32	Face-to-face new birth visits undertaken within 14 days by a health visitor (%)	<u>2020/21</u> 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 th highest among 16 similar areas (one area with no data).	n/a	
3.33	Eligible infants that receive a 12 month review by 15 months of age (%)	<u>2020/21</u> 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 rd highest among 16 similar areas.	n/a	
3.34	Eligible children receiving a 2-2.5 year review by the time they were 2.5 years (%)	<u>2020/21</u> 90.6%		England = 71.5%* CIPFA: 35.2% 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 nd highest among 16 similar areas (one area with no data).	n/a	N/A – value was not published for 2019/20 due to data quality reasons.
3.35	Reception aged children completing a check (%)	<u>2020/21</u> 6.9% <u>2018/19</u> Q4 57.3% <u>2017/18</u> 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. This is under review as part of re-commissioning.	n/a	
3.36	Year 6 children completing a check (%)	<u>2020/21</u> 6.8% <u>2018/19</u> Q4 30.5% <u>2017/18</u> 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. This is under review as part of re-commissioning.	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	<u>2020/21</u> 98.7% (5,052 children aged 2-2.5 years old)		<u>2020/21</u> 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 th 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	<u>2021/22</u> Q2 97.7% Q3 100% Q4 96.6%		<u>2019/20</u> Q1 98.2% Q2 97% Q3 97% Q4 97.5% <u>2020/21</u> 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	<u>2021/22</u> Q1 96.8% Q2 95.9% Q3 92.3% Q4 92.1%		<u>2018/19</u> Q1 92.7% Q2 91.7% Q3 91.4% Q4 91.5% <u>2020/21</u> 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.		
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.	<u>End Q4 2021/22</u> 83.5% <u>End Q4 2020/21</u> 85%		<u>End Q4 2019/20</u> 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.	<u>End Q4 2021/22</u> 80.7% <u>End Q4 2020/21</u> 83%		<u>End Q4 2019/20</u> 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	<u>2021/22</u> Q2: 98% Q3: 96% Q4: 96.1% <u>2022/23</u> Q1: 94.0%		<u>2018/19</u> Q4 95.3% Q3 98.6% Q2 96.7% Q1 96% <u>End Q1 2019/20</u> 96.9% Q2: 96% <u>2020/21</u> Q1: 92.6% Q3: 94%	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	Q1 2022/23 53.7% of customer transactions (11,562 out of 21,519 customer requests)		Target of 70% by 2020	<p>83.1% of portal services requests are on line. 53.7% of all service requests are on line compared to 32.9% in Q2 2022/22</p>	=	
4.1 Staff absence (sickness) rate	Q2 2.07 days lost per FTE (NYCC only – excluding schools). Q2 1.81 days lost per FTE (full workforce)		9.2 days lost annually per FTE all English authorities 11.2 days lost annually per FTE county and single tier councils LGA workforce survey equivalent full year based on Q1.	<p>Excluding schools, the Q2 figure is little changed from Q1 22/23 (2.05), or Q2 21/22 (2.08). The Q2 full workforce figure is down on last quarter (2.10) but slightly up from Q2 21/22 (1.75). The three main causes of absence are stress/depression, anxiety and related, musculo-skeletal problems and stomach, liver, kidney and digestion absence. Covid absences have decreased from last quarter and now account for 6.6% of all sickness absence. The rolling full year sickness absence is 8.67 days per FTE, which is below the comparison data for other authorities.</p>	=	
4.2 Staff turnover rates	Q2 Leavers – NYCC staff only (excluding schools) 331 (4.61%).		14% annually for all English authorities 14.8% annually for county and single tier councils LGA workforce survey equivalent full year based on Q1.	<p>This figure has increased from Q1 22/23 (254, 3.55%), but is a slight decrease on Q2 21/22 (350, 4.88%). Involuntary leavers is 12, similar to Q1 22/23 (14). The rolling full year turnover is 15.86% down slightly on the 2021/22 full year figure (15.96%).</p>		=
4.3 Spend on agency staff	Q2 - £1,430,348 (full workforce) Q2 - (excluding IR35) £340,578		Average annual spend pre-IR35 across comparable authorities was £3m.	<p>Q1 figures have been restated as missing data has been identified. Total spend has decreased slightly this quarter, compared to Q1 22/23 (£1,446,083). However, it is almost three times spend for Q2 21/22 (£580,583). Spend excluding IR35 has decreased this quarter to £340,578 compared to Q1 22/23 (£493,932) and has increased significantly on Q2 21/22 (£120,011). Increased agency spend is to cover staff shortages amongst care workers at a variety of locations across the county, and across children's centres, where there are children with significant needs which require 24hr care.</p>	=	
4.4 Spend against apprenticeship levy	Q2 2022/23 Levy Spend Core Council – £177,158 Community & VC Schools - £43,220 Total - £220,378 Q1 2022/23 Levy Spend Core Council – £115,613 Community & VC Schools - £49,404 Total - £165,017		Levy Spend April 17 – Sep 22 Core Council – £2,400,977 Community & VC Schools - £561,081 Total - £2,962,058 Q2 2022/23 Levy Spend Core Council – £177,158 Community & VC Schools - £43,220 Total - £220,378			

Innovative and Forward Thinking Council - Primary indicators table



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4.5 Transferred Levy Funds	<p>Q2 2022/23 Transferred Levy Funds Total - £54,489</p> <p>Q1 2022/23 Transferred Levy Funds Total - £43,799</p>		<p>Transferred Levy Funds Dec 19 – Sep 22 Total - £562,638</p> <p>Q2 2022/23 Transferred Levy Funds Total - £54,489</p>																																																															
4.6 Age range of Apprenticeship starts since April 2017																																																																		
4.7 Corporate Resources Mileage	<p>22/23 Q2: 1,486,044 miles</p>		<p>No benchmarking other than our own trend data available</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Miles</th> <th>Cost</th> <th>Employees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> <tr><td>Q1 22/23</td><td>1,343,783</td><td>£572,460</td><td>2,478</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 22/23</td><td>1,486,044</td><td>£638,460</td><td>2,674</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 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	Q1 22/23	1,343,783	£572,460	2,478	Q2 22/23	1,486,044	£638,460	2,674		
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					4.12	% of customers rated the procurement service they received as 'fully meets expectation' or above	Q2 100% Q1 83.33% 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> <tr><td>Q1 22/23</td><td>83.33</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 22/23</td><td>100%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Performance 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	Q1 22/23	83.33	Q2 22/23
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					4.0	Percentage of customer service requests received online	Q1 2022/23 53.7% of customer transactions (11,562 out of 21,519 customer requests)	Target of 70% by 2020
4.1	Staff absence (sickness) rate	Q2 2.07 days lost per FTE (NYCC only – excluding schools). Q2 1.81 days lost per FTE (full workforce)	9.2 days lost annually per FTE all English authorities 11.2 days lost annually per FTE county and single tier councils LGA workforce survey equivalent full year based on Q1.	<p>Excluding schools, the Q2 figure is little changed from Q1 22/23 (2.05), or Q2 21/22 (2.08). The Q2 full workforce figure is down on last quarter (2.10) but slightly up from Q2 21/22 (1.75). The three main causes of absence are stress/depression, anxiety and related, musculo-skeletal problems and stomach, liver, kidney and digestion absence. Covid absences have decreased from last quarter and now account for 6.6% of all sickness absence. The rolling full year sickness absence is 8.67 days per FTE, which is below the comparison data for other authorities.</p>			=	
4.2	Staff turnover rates	Q2 Leavers – NYCC staff only (excluding schools) 331 (4.61%).	14% annually for all English authorities 14.8% annually for county and single tier councils LGA workforce survey equivalent full year based on Q1.	<p>This figure has increased from Q1 22/23 (254, 3.55%), but is a slight decrease on Q2 21/22 (350, 4.88%). Involuntary leavers is 12, similar to Q1 22/23 (14). The rolling full year turnover is 15.86% down slightly on the 2021/22 full year figure (15.96%).</p>				=

Innovative and Forward Thinking Council - Primary indicators table



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4.3 Spend on agency staff	Q2 - £1,430,348 (full workforce) Q2 - (excluding IR35) £340,578		Average annual spend pre-IR35 across comparable authorities was £3m.	<p>Q1 figures have been restated as missing data has been identified.</p> <p>Total spend has decreased slightly this quarter, compared to Q1 22/23 (£1,446,083). However, it is almost three times spend for Q2 21/22 (£580,583).</p> <p>Spend excluding IR35 has decreased this quarter to £340,578 compared to Q1 22/23 (£493,932) and has increased significantly on Q2 21/22 (£120,011).</p> <p>Increased agency spend is to cover staff shortages amongst care workers at a variety of locations across the county, and across children's centres, where there are children with significant needs which require 24hr care.</p>	=	
4.4 Spend against apprenticeship levy	<p>Q2 2022/23 Levy Spend Core Council – £177,158 Community & VC Schools - £43,220 Total - £220,378</p> <p>Q1 2022/23 Levy Spend Core Council – £115,613 Community & VC Schools - £49,404 Total - £165,017</p>		<p>Levy Spend April 17 – Sep 22 Core Council – £2,400,977 Community & VC Schools - £561,081 Total - £2,962,058</p> <p>Q2 2022/23 Levy Spend Core Council – £177,158 Community & VC Schools - £43,220 Total - £220,378</p>			
4.5 Transferred Levy Funds	<p>Q2 2022/23 Transferred Levy Funds Total - £54,489</p> <p>Q1 2022/23 Transferred Levy Funds Total - £43,799</p>		<p>Transferred Levy Funds Dec 19 – Sep 22 Total - £562,638</p> <p>Q2 2022/23 Transferred Levy Funds Total - £54,489</p>			
4.6 Age range of Apprenticeship starts since April 2017						

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4.7 Corporate Resources Mileage	22/23 Q2: 1,486,044 miles		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 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> <tr><td>Q1 22/23</td><td>1,343,783</td><td>£572,460</td><td>2,478</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 22/23</td><td>1,486,044</td><td>£638,460</td><td>2,674</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 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	Q1 22/23	1,343,783	£572,460	2,478	Q2 22/23	1,486,044	£638,460	2,674		
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4.11 Procurement: % of total Council spend with the voluntary and community sector	Q2 2.09% Q1 4% 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> <tr><td>Q1 22/23</td><td>4%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 22/23</td><td>2.09%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Down slightly on previous quarter and same period last year, also slightly below target so RAG rated amber.</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%	Q1 22/23	4%	Q2 22/23	2.09%		
Quarter	% of Spend																											
Q1 20/21	2.6%																											
Q2 20/21	2.96%																											
Q3 20/21	2.8%																											
Q4 20/21	3%																											
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Q4 21/22	3.4%																											
Q1 22/23	4%																											
Q2 22/23	2.09%																											
4.12 % of customers rated the procurement service they received as 'fully meets expectation' or above	Q2 100% Q1 83.33% 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> <tr><td>Q1 22/23</td><td>83.33</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 22/23</td><td>100%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Performance 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	Q1 22/23	83.33	Q2 22/23	100%		=
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2.0 REVENUE BUDGET 2022/23

2.1 BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

2.1.1 This section of the report presents details of the projected revenue outturn for the 2022/23 financial year. The latest in-year 2022/23 budget is £421,537k with the net movement since the budget approved by Executive and County Council in February 2022 shown in **Appendix A**.

2.1.2 At the end of Q2, there is a projected net underspend of £2,082k (0.5%) against operational budgets. Further detail is provided in **section 2.2**.

2.2 OPERATIONAL BUDGETS

2.2.1 The projected revenue outturn indicates a number of variances, which together produce a net projected underspend of £2,082k. However, this position is supported by £22.6m of contingency budget, which has been used and/or committed to support higher than anticipated pay award, high levels of inflation and a number of market interventions. Without deployment of these contingencies there would have been a c£20.5m overspend.

2.2.2 As we move closer to vesting day for the new North Yorkshire authority, budget forecasts are currently being updated. Although this work is still on-going, initial projections suggest that inflationary pressures for 2023/24 could increase by circa £50m when compared to original 2023/24 Medium Term Financial Plans. The Chancellor's Autumn Statement has recently been announced and this will need to be assessed alongside the underlying pressures identified above in order to gauge the likely shortfall for the new North Yorkshire Council in 2023/24. It is already clear, however, that a significant level of Reserves will be required to achieve a balanced budget next year.

2.2.3 Issues of note on the Q2 position include:

- A significant degree of volatility, with significant overspends reported in each of the service directorates,
- The higher than budgeted pay award is reflected in the forecasts for the individual directorates. This will be funded through an existing contingency budget which currently shows as an off-setting underspend (£5.7m) within the Corporate Miscellaneous line. This budget will be allocated to the individual directorates ahead of Q3,
- Real pressure within HAS through a combination of increased demand, inflation pressure, market sustainability issues etc. which is currently being contained by using all available HAS contingencies (£7.9m),
- Significant inflationary pressures included within forecasts, with CPI still rising, therefore could still see pressures increase during the course of the year.
- Offset by a number of contingencies held within corporate miscellaneous, which were built in as part of budget setting in response to the number of known risks such as inflation. It should be noted that more of these contingencies might be called upon as the year progresses but there is already limited headroom.

The following table identifies the operational budgets for each of the Directorates in 2022/23.

Directorate	Budget (£k)	Projected Outturn (£k)	Variance (£k)	<i>Q1 Forecast Outturn (£k)</i>
HAS Gross	191,523	203,996	10,351	1,793
iBCF funding	-	(2,047)	(2,047)	(1,793)
Other Contingencies	3,942	(1,750)	(5,692)	<i>(1,750)</i>
HAS Net	197,586	200,200	2,613	0
BES	78,044	78,788	744	612
CYPS	87,242	92,430	5,188	4,511
LA Provision for High Needs	2,500	2,500	0	0
CYPS Net	89,742	94,930	5,188	4,511
Central Services	71,679	73,013	1,335	1,695
Corporate Misc.	(7,825)	19,787	(11,962)	(8,737)
TOTAL	429,225	427,143	(2,082)	(1,920)

It is also worth noting that a £7.7m transfer from reserves already supports this budget figure as well as the contingencies set out in the table below:

Area	22/23 Budget	Current Position	23/24 Budget Position
Corporate Contingency	£10m	Forecasting as fully committed in 22/23 including £5.6m for Pay Award	£4.4m remaining
HAS Corporate Contingency	£7.9m	Q2 position is forecasting this as fully spent in year	£0 (£6.2m moved to HAS base budget given increased pressures and £1.8m temporary funding linked to hospital discharges is due to be removed)
PSVAR Contingency	£1.6m	Contingency repurposed to support Home to School Transport budget as per Q1 report.	£0 (£1.6m moved to CYPS Home to School Transport budget)
Pay Contingency	£1.6m	Fully committed due to higher than budgeted pay award	£0 (budget moved to relevant staffing budgets)
Brexit Contingency	£1.5m	Forecasting as fully committed in 22/23	£0 (planned reduction as per MTFS)
Total	£22.6m		£4.4m

2.2.4 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 forecast overspend of £2.6m for the 2022/23 financial year. This is a worsening position from Q1, where the directorate was forecasting to spend on budget, however the additional pay award is impacting on the position at Q2, which the directorate is expected to receive additional budget for over the next quarter.

2.2.5 It is important to note that to arrive at the Q2 position, the directorate will need to utilise all of the additional contingencies set aside as part of the budget setting process:

- the full £5.6m of additional unallocated growth allocated by Council
- an additional £3.9m of the corporately held inflation contingency (an increase of £0.5m since Q1)
- hospital discharge contingency of £1.75m agreed for a one year period.
- remaining market pressures funding of £2.2m (utilised at Q2)

The position is also dependent on the full use of the £2.0m available temporary iBCF (improved Better Care Fund) funding, an increase of £0.2m since Q1.

The figures presented assume that any costs incurred by the Trailblazer project will be offset in full from additional grant, but this is uncertain (as is the future of Trailblazers given the delay in reform of two years).

2.2.6 **ASC Pressures** have continued to increase over the quarter. This can be seen within Care and Support in particular, which is showing an increase in quarter of £4.5m. This is as a result of the following:

- Pay inflation not yet allocated
- Increased discharge Costs and Temporary Placements following the end of the hospital discharge funding from central government at the end of 2021/22.
- Inflationary pressures arising from cost of living and issues in the provider market resulting in an increased number of sustainability requests from care providers, seeking additional support to continue to operate. Since September 2021 we have received 41 sustainability requests from care providers, of these 20 have been approved, 11 declined and 10 are in progress. Pre-pandemic we would only expect to see four or five per year. These requests, where we have agreed support, will result in additional annual costs of £1.8m and we expect this trend to continue and perhaps accelerate.
- Impact of Cost of Care exercise for residential and nursing packages of care
- Increased average costs for new packages of care, for example the average weekly bed cost for older people has risen by almost £60 in-year. The full year cost of this increase alone would be over £5.5m.
- In addition to these, we have not yet seen the impact of the re-procurement of the Approved Provider List and the implementation of the Fair Cost of Care for domiciliary packages (implementation dates yet to be confirmed). These areas are expected to show very significant price uplifts.

2.2.7 **Provider Services** are also showing cost pressures of £2.5m, an increase of £0.8m in the quarter. This is as a result of staffing pressures, which have increased in the quarter due to the additional pay award, and the continuing COVID impact on the service. As above, this will be funded in due course.

2.2.8 Schemes funded through the **Winter/ASC Plan** are currently showing an underspend of £1.5m. This is as a result of delays in the delivery of projects and delays in recruitment. The majority of the Winter Plan is funded through COMF and therefore this will not show in the net budget. The underspend has reduced in the quarter by £0.4m due to funding being allocated to match costs in the service areas.

2.2.9 **Public Health** is currently forecasting planned use of the earmarked reserve of £0.6m, a reduction of £0.2m in the quarter. This is to cover agreed investments and projects while the service reduces cost to match grant by 2023/24. The reduction in quarter is due to reduced activity levels and delays in recruitment.

2.2.10 **Appendix C** includes details of the projected variance within **Business and Environmental Services** and includes a net forecast overspend of £744k for 2022/23, an increase of £133k from the Q1 forecast. Areas of significant variance are;

- **Concessionary Fares** – Fixed payments to bus operators continue throughout 2022/23 whilst passenger numbers remain lower than pre-pandemic levels. At Q1 it was assumed that passenger numbers would return to pre-pandemic levels during the year, however, throughout the first half of 2022/23 demand continued to

be less resulting in an increase in the forecast underspend by £380k to £790k overall underspend for the year.

- **Waste Management** – At Q1 the forecast had assumed residual household waste tonnages would follow a similar trend to 2021/22, however throughout the first half of 2022/23 levels have returned to those prior to the pandemic. This results in reduced transport costs and an opportunity to increase the tonnages of commercial waste disposed under the current waste contract at Allerton Waste Recovery Plant generating additional income of £650k.

Additionally green waste and recycling tonnages have reduced, decreasing the expected cost of payments to District Councils by £158k.

- The overall **Highways & Transportation** services overspend is £1,856k, an increase of £1,288k from Q1. Areas of significant change are;

Highways maintenance – Contributing factors to the increase in the forecast overspend of £833k from the Q1 overspend of £1,272k at Q2 are;

Gully cleansing continues to be delivered at a cost above budget, due to additional investment in this area, increasing by £357k to £567k overspent at Q2 due to the commercial approach taken by the previous contractor and additional cleansing demand. However, investment in gully review software is being rolled out across the county to identify efficiencies and prioritise gully cleansing, the benefits of this are unlikely to take full effect until 2023/24, further analysis will be available at Q3.

Investment in spray injection patching on the highways throughout the county is resulting in a £500k overspend, which allows for an increased number of repairs to be carried out using a quicker process and is expected to benefit in the future with fewer works arising due to repairs lasting longer;

There has also been a requirement in 2022/23 for additional weed treatments based on severity of growth resulting in a pressure of £135k.

Winter Maintenance – Additional contractual costs associated with the disposal of winter gritters is forecast to cost £354k. Gritter vehicles were originally leased by Ringway (the previous highway maintenance contractor for NYCC, which included carrying out winter maintenance activities such as gritting the roads). With the creation of the NYCC wholly owned company, NY Highways to fulfil the highway maintenance contractor role, in August 2021, the gritter leases taken on by Ringway were novated across to NYCC for use by NY Highways. There are four such leases covering 54 vehicles. The first of these four leases, covering 20 vehicles is due to end in December 2022. As per the terms of the lease, a balloon payment is due to be paid by NYCC at the end of the lease of £549,410. NYCC is then in a position to sell the vehicles and retain the sale proceeds (net of a 2.5% admin fee to the lease provider as per the terms of the lease). Current estimates are that sale proceeds will not fully cover the value of the balloon payment and so the difference will be a cost to NYCC in 2022/23. The value will be known once the gritters have been sold. NYCC is working to ensure best value is achieved from the sale.

Staffing – Temporary vacancies forecast has increased by £210k to be £450k across highways teams, these continue to offset other areas of overspend within the highways service.

The following areas which were highlighted at Q1 continue to contribute to the variance

Street Lighting Energy - £303k overspend

Highways Fees and Charges - £520k underspend

Waste Recyclates – £240k underspend

2.2.11 A summary of the revenue outturn for **Children and Young Peoples Services (CYPS)** is available within **Appendix D** and shows a projected net overspend position of £5.2m for the 2022/23 financial year. The main variances areas are as follows:

- **Home to School Transport** – a projected overspend of £2m on transporting children to/from school, although this incorporates a £1.6m corporate contingency that has been released to offset some of the current financial pressures within the Home to School budget. The main driver of the continued projected financial pressure is the increase in contracted costs for newly negotiated contracts, leading to the daily rate increasing by over £14k since April 2022. **This upwards pressure is expected to continue during the remainder of this year and into next year's Budget.**
- **Children and Families Service**
 - **Operational Delivery** – the service is currently showing a projected overspend of £400k although additional budget for the 2022/23 pay award should return the service to an underspend position for the year, driven by a one-off potential savings of £250k due to staffing vacancies.
 - **Child Placement** – there are currently 393 Looked After Children compared with the 419 that were budgeted. A temporary increase in payments to Foster Carers from October 2022 has been agreed to reflect the higher costs of living. The reduction in underspend is driven by the need for a bespoke placement currently predicted at £300k.
- **Pooled External Placement Budget** – £2.5m projected overspend. The main expenditure drivers are more expensive placements generally driven by market forces and a small number of very expensive care arrangements for children with multiple vulnerabilities and needs. Additionally, we are experiencing high costs from Agency Nursing Care for a group of children who are still being looked after in our Children's Resource Centres, where alternative placements have been difficult to source.
- **Disabled Children's Service** – the main driver of additional projected overspend of £1.1m in this area is the continued staffing pressures due to vacancies and sickness which has resulted in additional hours for existing staff and a continued increase in the use of agency workers. A job evaluation exercise for the Resource centre workers has resulted in a proposed re-banding, expecting to cost an additional c.£220k per annum.
- **Inclusion** – similar pressures remain as reported throughout last year, resulting in a forecasted overspend of £250k, with the primary driver arising from demand for occupational therapy equipment. The increase in overspend since Q1 is driven by the pay award. The pressure on the Educational Psychology service is expected to continue during 2022/23 with £300k to be funded by one-off directorate resources.

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 is projected at just over £0.5m for the financial year 2022/23.
- 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 forecast overspend of £1,335k for 2022/23, a decrease of £360k from Q1. Areas of significant variance are;

- **Business Support** – Staffing pressures forecast of £561k over budget contribute to the forecast, however as highlighted at Q1, there are still a significant number of vacancies and staff cost could reduce throughout the year if vacancies are not filled as planned. The forecast also includes increased costs for the 22/23 pay award, and as budgets are aligned with pay increases, this will bring spend in line with budget.

In-year savings on venues, public transport and office consumables have reduced the forecast by a further £278k and offset the current forecast staffing pressures bringing the overall overspend to £15k for the service.

- **Registrars** – Income from increased demand for ceremonies and registration certificates has increased by a further £220k bringing the overall underspend for the service to £519k.

The following areas, which were highlighted at Q1, continue to contribute to the variance

Property Energy Costs - £1,060k overspend – Reflective of the increases in energy prices. The forecast has not changed from Q1 due to the estimated support to be received through the Energy Bill Relief Scheme for 22/23. However, there is currently no indication that this Government support will continue into 23/24 and therefore there is likely to be a significant increase in forecast energy costs for the 23/24 budget. Work is ongoing to understand the potential impact, the outcome of which will be included in future monitoring reports to Executive and the 23/24 budget setting process. Energy reducing measures are currently under review with plans to reduce the number of office buildings open throughout the winter.

Coroners Service - £304k overspend, linked to salaries set by the Chief Coroner that are higher than budget, along with additional costs for post mortems and forensic testing.

2.2.14 **Appendix F** provides further details on the variances for **Corporate Miscellaneous** that is projecting a net underspend of £11,962k for 2022/23. Areas of significant variation include the movement in contingencies as detail in **para 2.2.3** as well as;

- **Treasury Management** – forecasting a £2,689k underspend, an increase of £891k since Q1, reflecting continued improved rates of return as interest rate rises continue to rise.

2.2.15 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. As at Q2, NYES are projecting an overall overspend of £1.1m.

2.3 BUDGET/ MTFs SAVINGS TARGETS

2.3.1 The 2022/23 revenue budget reflects previously agreed and updated 2020 North Yorkshire savings targets and these are incorporated into Directorate 2022/23 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 £3,697k, and consist of:

Item	£m
Budget Savings in 2022/23 agreed in the February 2022 budget and earlier years MTFs savings targets:	
BES	1.1
CYPS	0.3
HAS	1.5
CS	0.9
Shortfall	7.7
Total savings reflected in 2022/23 budget	11.5

2.3.2 Assessment of progress against the targets indicates that there are some areas of the programme where savings are unlikely to be achieved within expected timescales for 2022/23. 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**

At Risk/ Cash-funding of Projects in 2022/23	£000's
Extra Care	335
TOTAL	335

2.3.3 In addition part of the savings from schemes in earlier years totalling £619k are forecasting to remain unrealised in 2022/23.

At Risk/Cash-funding of Projects from prior years	£'000's
Extra Care	160
Reablement	250
Disabled Children's Services	67
T&C	84
Strategic Support	48
Developer's One Stop Shop	10
TOTAL	619

Again, it should be noted that these are already incorporated into the forecast outturn position in **paragraph 2.2.1**

2.3.4 Variances from the 2022/23 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 2022/23 and Medium Term Financial Strategy, approved by County Council on 16 February 2022, is to maintain the General Working Balance (GWB) at a defined minimum acceptable level.

2.4.2 For 2022/23, 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 2022/23 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 anticipated movement in the balance of the Strategic Capacity – Unallocated reserve over 2022/23 is as follows:

Strategic Capacity – Unallocated	
Actual Balance as at 31.03.22	£84,525k
Planned MTFS contribution <u>from</u> reserve	(£7,687k)
Other drawdowns/ releases	(£1,324k)
Forecast underspend as at Q2	£2,082k
Forecast Balance as at 31.03.23	£77,596k

The balance of the reserve will be used to support the budget shortfall as we move into 2023/24 and future years. As identified earlier in this report there is likely to be a sizeable drawdown from this Reserve to fund the 2023/24 Budget shortfall pending LGR savings.

2.5 LOCAL GOVERNMENT REORGANISATION

2.5.1 As mentioned last quarter, 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;

Workstream	21/22 £000	22/23 £000	23/24 £000	24/25 £000
Corporate Governance	-	622	196	-
Finance	30	1,980	983	-
HR	33	986	823	-
ICT & Digital	-	1,856	62	-
Communication, Brand & Engagement	7	307	65	-
Customer (incl. revs and bens)	-	213	524	151
Economic Development	-	150	-	-
LGR Programme Office	93	3,174	1,649	-
Other	59	67	0	0
	223	9,394	4,301	151
Total				14,069

2.5.2 Based on the figures above, there have been approvals of circa £1.9m since the last update at Q1. It should be noted that some of the areas above relate to

additional spending on staffing which has not always been successful due to the difficult workforce market. As a consequence, many areas are likely to come in well below these allocations. More information will be provided in future reports as the situation becomes clearer.

2.6 Market Intervention

- 2.6.1 Following on from the interventions outlined at Q1 an approach has now been agreed for Bus Operators. Due to pressures in the transport sector and increasing costs in fuel, wages and maintenance £403K was allocated to IPT to provide a temporary increase on some contracts in an effort to provide support for the struggling market. This funding is allocated for use between 1st September and 31st March 2023 and was in addition to the 5.5% inflationary increase that was applied in April 2022. The funding was limited so to give the biggest benefit, it was allocated to contracts that started before April 2022 and continue after April 2023 and those contracts that were due for extension in April 2023.

2.7 RECOMMENDATION

That the Executive

- (i) notes the latest position for the County Council's 2022/23 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**)
- (iv) notes the latest position regarding the Local Government Review transition fund (**paragraphs 2.5.1**)

REVENUE BUDGET APPENDICES

A	2022/23 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

2022-23 REVISED ESTIMATE REVENUE BUDGETS AT 30/09/2022

	Original Budgets agreed by Cty Cncl on 16/2/2022 £000s	Other agreed transfers and adjustments £000s	Latest Revised Budgets £000s
Children & Young Peoples' Service	88,574	1,167	89,741
Business & Environmental Services	79,460	(1,416)	78,044
Health & Adult Services	194,354	3,232	197,586
Central Services Directorate	71,610	69	71,679
Corporate Miscellaneous	(4,774)	(3,051)	(7,825)
NYES	-	-	-
Total Directorate Spending	429,224	0	429,224
Contribution From (-) General Working Balances	(7,687)	-	(7,687)
Net Revenue Budget	421,537	0	421,537
Business Rates DCLG Top Up	48,043		48,043
Business Rates from District Councils	19,673		19,673
Precept on District Councils - Current Year	351,786		351,786
Cap Compensation	2,036		2,036
=Net Budget Requirement	421,537	-	421,537

HEALTH AND ADULT SERVICES

Appendix B

2022-23 REVENUE BUDGET OUTTURN REPORT

BUDGET HEAD	REVISED BUDGET 2022-23 £000	FORECAST OUTTURN 2022-23 £000	VARIANCE (-) = saving £000	COMMENTS
Care & Support - Area Budgets				
Care & Support - Hambleton & Richmond	22,787	24,296	1,509	The forecast outturn position for Care and Support shows the increasing pressures impacting the service, particularly in the Harrogate area, including increases in numbers and average costs, increasing hospital discharge costs, inflationary pressures and increasing provider sustainability issues. The overspend will be financed by growth funding, contingencies and other one-off supplementary funding (see below) and funds will be reallocated here during Q3.
Care & Support - Harrogate	44,672	52,566	7,894	
Care & Support - Craven	15,365	16,589	1,224	
Care & Support - Vale of York	35,913	42,526	6,613	
Care & Support - Scarborough & Whitby	39,619	43,462	3,843	
CHC Income and Other Budgets	-	(3,815)	(3,815)	
Area Budgets	158,357	175,625	17,267	
Provider Services & Elderly Care /Personal Care At Home	16,580	19,079	2,499	Overspend due to staffing pressures (including agency staff covering vacancies), increased energy costs and delays in the achievement of planned savings.
Mental Health Services	8,384	8,480	96	
Assistant Director/Cross-area budgets	(11,250)	(10,780)	470	Overspend as a result of additional agency staffing costs
Prevention & Service Development	9,410	7,507	(1,903)	Some one-off savings due to contract negotiations and underspends due to contract efficiencies.
Quality	522	434	(87)	
Winter Plan	2,191	697	(1,494)	Some delays in spending on some projects, but the variance is mainly because costs are being incurred in other lines and funding has not yet been reallocated.
Growth Funding	5,550	-	(5,550)	Unallocated growth funding, agreed by Council to fund pressures within the area budgets and to be reallocated to various lines above
Market Pressures	2,209	-	(2,209)	
Area Budgets Total	191,952	201,041	9,089	
Public Health - Spend	23,320	23,868	548	Variance shown is the planned use of public health reserve.
- Income	(23,320)	(23,868)	(548)	
Integration & Engagement	937	882	(54)	Underspend primarily due to staffing vacancies
Resources Unit	547	629	81	Overspend as a result of additional staffing costs
Director & Cross-Directorate	209	231	22	
TOTAL	193,645	202,783	9,139	
Supplementary Adult Social Care Grant Funding (IBCF)	-	(2,047)	(2,047)	Use of temporary IBCF grant to fund increasing adult social care pressures
Discharge to assess funding	-	(1,750)	(1,750)	Use of one-off contingency for increased discharge costs incurred by the Council following the end of the hospital discharge programme funding from Central Government on 31 March 2022.
Inflation Contingency	3,942	-	(3,942)	Use of inflation contingency funding to cover increased inflationary pressures as a result of the implementation of increased residential and nursing fee rates following the actual cost of care exercise
REVISED TOTAL	197,586	198,987	1,400	

BUSINESS & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Appendix C

2022-23 REVENUE BUDGET OUTTURN REPORT

BUDGET HEAD	REVISED BUDGET 2022-23 £000	FORECAST OUTTURN 2022-23 £000	VARIANCE (-) = saving £000	COMMENTS
Highways & Transportation	26,005	27,861	1,856	The overspend position is due to a combination of several factors: Increased energy costs for road lighting £303k, Increased fuel, materials and labour costs for highways operations £842k, additional costs associated with the delivery of the highways contract £1,203k (Includes increased cost to clean gullies, additional weed killing, lining works and Jet Patching works) and contractual costs associated with the disposal of winter gritters £354k
Integrated Passenger Transport	10,100	9,597	(502)	The overspend is partially offset by additional income from street works licensing/permits and Fixed Penalty Notices of (£520k) and temporary vacancies (£450k) (£790k) of the underspend is due to reduced concessionary ticket costs and passenger numbers remaining low following the pandemic.
Trading Standards & Planning Services	2,652	2,706	54	This is partially offset by increased costs of fleet management including fuel and maintenance £225k Overspend is due to an income shortfall from the Digital Evidence Recovery and Internet Crime Lab
Waste & Countryside Services	38,546	37,882	(663)	The underspend is due to the following areas; Benefits from an insurance cost review as part of the waste contract have led to additional in year income of (£112k), additional income due to increased tonnages of commercial waste (£208k), staff vacancies of (£84k) & 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 (£187k). Added to this, market prices for the sale of recyclates and income from HWRCs have remained positive resulting in an underspend of (£240k). Partially offsetting the underspend is an overspend of £158k due to additional payments to District Councils for increased tonnages relating to Recyclate and green waste collections
Economic Partnership Unit	205	205	0	
Resources, Performance & Improvement	5	5	-	
Corporate Director of BES	531	531	-	
TOTAL	78,044	78,788	744	

CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES

Appendix D

2022-23 REVENUE BUDGET OUTFURN REPORT

BUDGET HEAD	REVISED BUDGET 2022-23 £000	FORECAST OUTFURN 2022-23 £000	VARIANCE (-) = saving £000	COMMENTS
Local Authority				
Inclusion				
Inclusion	2,624	2,874	250	Higher than anticipated spending including Occupational Therapy equipment (£195k) and additional staffing costs in the Management Team £50k
Alternative Provision	86	78	(7)	
CYPS Commissioning	969	868	(100)	Contracted savings (£66k), some staffing has moved to Finance and Management area but budgets are still to move.
SEND - Special Education Needs & Disabilities				
High Needs Commissioning	2,500	2,500	0	LA provision to mirror anticipated in-year high needs deficits. The DfE have indicated that the DSG statutory override will cease from end-March 2023.
Disabled Children's Services	5,465	6,553	1,088	Overspending associated with a projected reduction in financial contributions from Health partners for Continuing Care (£350k). Higher Direct payments and limited capacity in Children's Resource Centres for overnights short breaks and day facilities. Staffing vacancy rates have resulted in the use of temporary agency workers and additional hours by other staff (£435k). £200k pressure following job evaluation of Resource Centre workers
Home to School Transport	32,437	34,489	2,052	Significant additional contract pressures from September 2022 increased the daily rate by £14.5k/day (£28.9k/day overall from Budgeted value at April 2022.) Additional staff costs of £180k due to increased number of SEN pupils on transport. The projected overspend is offset, in part, by £293k additional income for Extended Rights to Free Travel.
Children & Families	30,287	30,693	406	Projected overspend due to pay award, current levels of vacancies in the service, especially around Social Workers are generating a saving.
Child Placement	10,080	9,390	(690)	Projected underspend driven by a lower than anticipated number of children currently being cared for.
CYPS Pooled Budgets	1,606	4,054	2,449	The projected overspend reflects a number of high cost external residential placements and alternative care solutions that have been necessary as local authority demand in the market is much higher than supply.
Director's Unit	29	27	(2)	
Education & Skills				
Education & Skills Other	116	144	29	
School Improvement	936	672	(264)	
Strategic Planning Team	13	14	1	
Music Service	5	111	106	Projected overspend reflects higher than anticipated staffing costs.
Outdoor Learning Service	-	(54)	(54)	The Outdoor Learning Service (OLS) is forecasting a deficit of £14k following increases in costs. Educational Visits which will be embedded with the OLS from September 2022, is anticipated to make a surplus of £60k during the 7 months of the year to the end of 2022/23.
Finance & Management Support				
Finance & Management Support	1,109	959	(150)	
Early Years Review	18	18	-	
School Redundancies & Employment Related Costs	1,001	1,064	63	Higher than anticipated cost for historic pension enhancements
Safeguarding Unit	460	473	13	
LA TOTAL	89,742	94,930	5,188	
DSG				
Inclusion				
Inclusion	4,634	4,573	(60)	
Alternative Provision	1,678	1,585	(93)	
CYPS Commissioning	70	70	-	
SEND - Special Education Needs & Disabilities				
High Needs Commissioning	56,398	56,293	(105)	
Children & Families	1,132	1,132	-	
CYPS Pooled Budgets	2,041	2,826	786	Low availability of places for children with more complex needs have led to higher costs of cared for children
Director's Unit	207	194	(13)	
Education & Skills				
Education & Skills Other	12	12	-	
School Improvement	878	878	0	
Strategic Planning Team	712	771	59	
Music Service	65	65	-	
Outdoor Learning Service	44	44	-	
Finance & Management Support				
Finance & Management Support	(68,103)	(68,060)	43	
School Redundancies & Employment Related Costs	233	201	(33)	
DSG TOTAL	-	584	584	
DSG Net overspend funded by DSG reserve		(584)	(584)	
TOTAL	89,742	94,930	5,188	

CENTRAL SERVICES

Appendix E

2022-23 REVENUE BUDGET OUTTURN REPORT

BUDGET HEAD	REVISED BUDGET 2022-23 £000	FORECAST OUTTURN 2022-23 £000	VARIANCE (-) = saving £000	COMMENTS
Strategic Resources				
Financial Services	4,336	4,297	(39)	
Insurances	4,240	4,240	-	
Property Services	10,684	12,265	1,581	Overspend is due to increased energy costs £1,060k, office furniture £140k and additional site security £260k and site management costs of £215k
				This is partially offset by in year vacancies of £136k
Technology & Change	18,734	18,737	3	
Safety Risk	436	471	35	
Business Support & HR				
Business Support Services	15,024	15,040	15	Overspend due to staffing pressures £561k offset by reduced spend on Venues (£218k), Transport Costs (£230k) & Stationary (£77k)
HR Services	3,606	3,622	16	
Chief Executives Office				
CEO Support Services, Grants & Subscriptions	457	458	1	
Communications Unit	885	893	8	
Policy & Partnerships	3,835	3,888	54	Overspend is due to staffing pressures £54k
Legal & Democratic Services				
Democratic Services	531	310	(221)	Underspend due to reduced in year expenditure for Local Healthwatch & Signposting.
Legal Services	2,519	2,569	51	Overspend due to additional corporate legal expenses (£87k) offset by temporary staffing vacancies (£36k).
Members Services	1,195	1,195	-	
Library, Customer & Community Services				
Archives & Records Management	425	425	0	
Coroners	777	1,082	305	Overspend due to increased Coroners salaries - £170k, increased spend on. Post mortems and forensic testing - £88k and £47k pressure in the cost of inquests and use of mortuaries
Public Library Service	4,462	4,507	45	Overspend is due to income pressures (£150k) offset by some vehicle expenses and staffing vacancies (£100k).
Registrars	(467)	(986)	(519)	Underspend due to additional service demand, along with increase income for registration certificates.
TOTAL	71,679	73,013	1,335	

CORPORATE MISCELLANEOUS
Appendix F

2022-23 REVENUE BUDGET OUTTURN REPORT

BUDGET HEAD	REVISED BUDGET 2022-23 £000	FORECAST OUTTURN 2022-23 £000	VARIANCE (-) = saving £000	COMMENTS
ANNUAL BUDGETS AND FUNDING (Excluding PIP)				
Contingencies				
General Provision	5,557	1,400	(4,157)	
HAS Corporate Contingency	1,750	1,750	-	
Brexit Contingency	1,500	1,500	-	
2020 North Yorkshire	2,000	2,000	-	
Corporate Contingency	10,000	4,312	(5,688)	£5.7m underspend linked to Pay Award as overspend is currently sat within service area budgets. Budget will be allocated out during Q3.
	20,807	10,962	(9,845)	
Treasury Management				
Capital Financing Costs	19,044	18,991	(53)	
Dividends & Interest Earned	(3,085)	(5,774)	(2,689)	Average rate of return is higher than budgeted.
Commercial Investments	(600)	(480)	120	
	15,359	12,737	(2,622)	
Corporate Budgets				
Corporate Funds	400	400	-	
Other Corporate Budgets	668	930	262	
	1,068	1,330	262	
Corporate Funding				
Corporate Grant Funding	(49,800)	(49,620)	180	
Other Corporate Funding	(1,355)	(1,355)	-	
	(51,155)	(50,975)	180	
Business Rates & Council Tax				
Business Rates Deficit	566	566	-	
Council Tax Surplus	4,709	4,709	-	
	5,275	5,275	-	
TOTAL - Excluding PIP	(8,646)	(20,671)	(12,025)	
Waste Budget Strategy Provision	821	821	-	
TOTAL - Including PIP	(7,825)	(19,850)	(12,025)	
Local Government Reorganisation	-	63	63	
GRAND TOTAL	(7,825)	(19,787)	(11,962)	

**NORTH YORKSHIRE EDUCATION SERVICES
APPENDIX G**

2022-23 REVENUE BUDGET OUTTURN REPORT

BUDGET HEAD	BUDGET Profit(-) / Loss(+) 2022-23 £000	FORECAST Profit (-) / Loss (+) 2022-23 £000	VARIANCE Increase(-) / Decrease (+) £000	COMMENTS
TRADED SERVICES PROFIT & LOSS SUMMARY				
Building Cleaning Services	(412)	76	487	Overspend linked to the higher than budgeted pay award, although this is partially offset by vacancies. Largely driven by inflation, including higher than budgeted pay award.
County Caterers Service	(255)	423	678	
Grounds Maintenance Service	(6)	(23)	(16)	
Health and Safety Service (HandS)	(77)	(100)	(23)	
Health and Safety Commercial	(43)	(70)	(27)	
Energy Traded Service	(24)	(22)	2	
Property Service - Traded	(67)	(186)	(119)	
Maintenance and Servicing Scheme	(130)	(100)	30	
Property & Facilities	(1,014)	(2)	1,013	
School Improvement Service	-	28	28	
LA Clerking Service	-	(3)	(3)	
Education Psychology & STS	(14)	-	14	
Education & Skills	(14)	25	39	
Employment Support Service - Traded	(43)	(9)	34	
Financial Management Services	(220)	(151)	69	
Health and Wellbeing Service	(110)	(330)	(221)	
HR Advisory Service	(53)	(59)	(7)	
Legal Services Traded	(26)	(20)	6	
North Yorkshire Procurement Service	(54)	(36)	18	
Schools ICT Service	(76)	36	112	
Training and Learning	(11)	(47)	(36)	
Professional Support Services	(592)	(617)	(25)	
	(1,620)	(593)	1,027	
Central Traded Establishment	624	850	226	
North Yorkshire Education Solutions (NYES)	997	885	(112)	
TOTAL	-	1,141	1,141	

3.0 TREASURY MANAGEMENT

Overview

- 3.1 This section of the report presents details of the County Council's Treasury Management Activity during Q2 2022/23, changes to the Approved Lending List and other current policy issues and considerations.
- 3.2 Treasury Management in Local Government is governed by the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management in the Public Services and in this context is the management of the County Council's borrowing, cash flows, its banking and capital market transactions, the effective control of the risks associated with those activities and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks. The County Council has adopted the Code and complies with its requirements.
- 3.3 The CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management recommends that Members should be informed of Treasury Management activities at least twice a year but preferably quarterly. This report ensures, therefore, that the County Council is adopting Best Practice in accordance with CIPFA's Code of Practice.

Economic Update

- 3.4 The County Council's treasury advisors, Link Group, summarised the key points associated with economic activity in Q2 2022/23 up to 30 September 2022:
 - GDP fell by 0.2% q/q in September signalling the start of a recession;
 - Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rose further to a new 40-year high of 10.1% in September;
 - Bank Rate rose to 3.00%, taking it to its highest level since the Global Financial Crisis;

A more detailed economic commentary on developments during Q2 2022/23 is included in **Appendix E**.

Interest Rate Forecasts

3.5 The current interest rate forecasts (27 September 2022) of Link Group are as follows

Link Group Interest Rate View 27.09.22												
	Dec-22	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25
BANK RATE	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.75	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.50
3 month ave earnings	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.80	3.30	3.00	2.80	2.80	2.50
6 month ave earnings	4.70	5.20	5.10	5.00	4.60	4.10	3.90	3.40	3.10	3.00	2.90	2.60
12 month ave earnings	5.30	5.30	5.20	5.00	4.70	4.20	4.00	3.50	3.20	3.10	3.00	2.70
5 yr PWLB	5.00	4.90	4.70	4.50	4.20	3.90	3.70	3.50	3.40	3.30	3.20	3.20
10 yr PWLB	4.90	4.70	4.60	4.30	4.10	3.80	3.60	3.50	3.40	3.30	3.20	3.20
25 yr PWLB	5.10	4.90	4.80	4.50	4.30	4.10	3.90	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.50	3.40
50 yr PWLB	4.80	4.60	4.50	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.60	3.40	3.30	3.30	3.20	3.10

* PWLB Rates are shown net of certainty rate 0.2% discount

This reflects the view that the MPC will continue with a succession of Bank Rate increases in November, December, February and March i.e., the next four MPC meetings.

In September 2022 the CPI measure of inflation was forecast to peak at close to 10.4% in November although subsequently October saw CPI rise to 11.1%. Despite the cost-of-living crisis, the Bank will want to see evidence that wages are not spiralling upwards in what is evidently a very tight labour market.

In the upcoming months, forecasts will continue to consider economic data releases, clarifications from the MPC over its monetary policies and the government over its fiscal policies. Consideration will also be given to the on-going conflict in Ukraine, including the manner in which the West and NATO respond. Furthermore, recent heightened tensions between China/Taiwan/US could have the potential to have an economic impact.

The yield curve for PWLB has shifted upwards through the quarter and PWLB 5 to 50 years Certainty Rates are, generally, in the range of 4.25% to 5.75%. The markets appear to have built in, already, nearly all the effects on gilt yields of the likely increases in Bank Rate and the poor inflation outlook. The yield curve is currently inverted.

Annual Investment Strategy

3.6 The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2022/23, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, was approved by the County Council on 16 February 2022. It sets out the County Council's investment priorities as being:

- Security of capital;
- Liquidity; and
- Yield.

3.7 The County Council will aim to achieve the optimum return (yield) on its investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity. In the current economic climate it is considered appropriate to keep investments short term to cover cash flow needs, but also to seek out value available in periods up to 12 months with high credit rated financial institutions, using our suggested creditworthiness approach, including a minimum sovereign credit rating and Credit Default Swap (CDS) overlay information.

3.8 Significant levels of downgrades to Short and Long Term credit ratings have not materialised since the crisis in March 2020. In the main, where they did change, any alterations were limited to Outlooks. However, as economies are beginning to reopen, there have been some instances of previous lowering of Outlooks being reversed.

3.9 The approved limits within the Annual Investment Strategy were not breached during the quarter ended 30 September 2022.

3.10 The investment activity up to Q2 2022/23 was as follows:

- Balance invested at 30 September 2022: £404.8m
- Average Daily Balance 2022/23 up to 30 September 2022: £445.8m
- Average Interest Rate Achieved up to 30 September 2022: 1.08%

These funds were available on a temporary basis and the level of funds available was mainly dependent on the timing of precept payments, receipt of grant and progress on the capital programme.

3.11 The average return to Q2 2022/23 of 1.08% compares with the backward looking SONIA rates as follows:

- 1.19% 7 day
- 1.11% 1 month
- 0.91% 3 months
- 0.67% 6 months
- 0.37% 12 months

3.12 It is also a key requirement of the CIPFA Code of Practice that annual Treasury Management Strategies should be kept under constant review throughout the year and reported to Members as appropriate. Although there is now great uncertainty in the financial and banking market, both globally and in the UK, **it is considered that the Strategy approved in February 2022 is still fit for purpose in the current economic climate.** No changes are therefore considered necessary to the Strategy at this stage.

Approved Lending List

3.13 The Approved Lending List as at 30 September 2022 is attached as **Appendix B** with changes made during Q2 2022/23 being reported in **Appendix C**.

Debt and borrowing

3.14 The County Council's external debt outstanding at 30 September 2022 and forecast position for 2022/23 is as follows:-

Detail	PWLB		Money Market Loans		Total	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
At 31 March 2022	201.8	4.52	20.0	3.95	221.8	4.47
Loan Repayments	0.4		0.0		0.4	
New Loans Taken	0.0		0.0		0.0	
= Loans Outstanding at 30 September 2022	201.4	4.52	20.0	3.95	221.4	4.47
Further Scheduled In Year Repayments	12.9		0.0		12.9	
Forecast Additional Loans to be Taken	0.0		0.0		0.0	
= Estimated Loans Outstanding at 31 March 2023	188.5	4.36	20.0	3.95	208.5	4.32

3.15 Any change to the forecast debt outstanding by the end of 2022/23 will be largely determined by whether the borrowing requirement for 2022/23 is ultimately financed by external borrowing or internal borrowing.

3.16 Based on the Q2 Capital Plan update the total external borrowing requirement for 2022/23 is currently forecast to be:-

Detail	£m
Internally Financed Capital Expenditure at 31 March 2022	
Internally Financed Borrowing from Previous Years	68.4
Less Company Loans to be Repaid	-28.6
Less Commercial Investments to be Repaid	-11.9
	27.9
2022/23 Borrowing Requirement	
Q2 2022/23 Borrowing Requirement	-2.7
Less Company Loans advanced in year to be Repaid	
Revenue Provision for Debt Repayment (MRP)	-10.1
Refinance 2022/23 PWLB Loan Repayments	13.3
= Total 2022/23 Borrowing Requirement	0.5

- 3.17 As shown in the table above, internal capital borrowing (use of cash balances) to part fund the County Council's Capital Financing Requirement was £68.4m at 31 March 2022. Over the next two to three years investment rates are expected to continue to be below long term borrowing rates. A value for money assessment would therefore indicate that value could be best obtained by avoiding/delaying new borrowing and continuing to use internal cash balances to finance new capital expenditure or to replace maturing external debt. This would maximise short term revenue savings and produce other benefits, but is not risk free.
- 3.18 This Internal Capital Financing option will therefore continue to be actively adopted on an ongoing basis in order to achieve short term revenue savings and mitigate the credit risk incurred by holding investments in the market.
- 3.19 New external borrowing rates (fixed interest maturity rates from the PWLB reflecting the 0.2% 'certainty discounts') during Q2 2022/23 were as follows:-

QUARTER ENDED 30/9/2022						
	Bank Rate	SONIA	1 mth	3 mth	6 mth	12 mth
High	2.25	2.19	2.86	3.67	4.49	5.41
High Date	22/09/2022	30/09/2022	26/09/2022	26/09/2022	29/09/2022	29/09/2022
Low	0.75	0.69	0.69	0.92	1.20	1.62
Low Date	01/04/2022	28/04/2022	01/04/2022	01/04/2022	07/04/2022	04/04/2022
Average	1.28	1.22	1.39	1.70	2.12	2.62
Spread	1.50	1.50	2.17	2.75	3.29	3.79

- 3.20 No debt repayment or rescheduling exercises have been effected to date in 2022/23 or are in the pipeline but the situation continues to be monitored to identify any opportunities that may arise. Such opportunities, however, have been limited in the current economic climate and structure of interest rates.

Prudential Indicators

- 3.21 It is a statutory duty for the County Council to determine and keep under review its *Affordable Borrowing Limits*.
- 3.22 The Prudential Indicators for the three year period 2022/23 to 2024/25 were initially approved by Executive on 25 January 2022 and adopted by County Council on 16 February 2022. These Indicators were subsequently updated to reflect the 2021/22 outturn position and other factors arising in Q1 and were reported to Members as part of the Q1 Performance Monitoring report on 23 August 2022.
- 3.23 During the financial year to date, the County Council has operated within the latest Treasury Prudential Indicators approved and in compliance with the County Council's Treasury Management Practices.

Impact of Treasury Management Activities on the Revenue Budget

3.24 Based on the Treasury Management activity at Q2 2022/23 and a forecast for the remainder of the year, the revenue impact is as follows:

Interest rates have been higher than originally forecast due to recent increases in base rate. Consequently, investment returns are forecast to be £5.8m compared to a budget of £3.1m.

Returns will reviewed in advance of Q3 as uncertainties over inflation continue.

The forecast outturn for interest paid on long term borrowing is £9.7m.

The forecast outturn for the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) is £10.1m.

Capital Strategy

3.25 The Capital Strategy was included as part of the County Council's Annual Treasury Management and Investment Strategy 2022/23, approved in February 2022. The Capital Strategy sets out how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management contribute to the provision of Corporate and service objectives and properly takes account of stewardship, value for money, prudence, sustainability and affordability. It sets out the long term context in which capital expenditure and investment decisions are made and gives due consideration to both risk and reward and impact on the achievement of priority outcomes.

3.26 Alternative non-treasury investments are considered as part of the Capital Strategy. Given the technical nature of potential alternative investments and strong linkages to the County Council's Treasury Management function, appropriate governance and decision making arrangements are needed to ensure robust due diligence in order to make recommendations for implementation. As a result, all investments are subject to consideration and where necessary recommendations of the Commercial Investment Board.

3.27 The alternative investments considered by the Commercial Investment Board are as follows:

Type of Investment	Maximum Limit £m	Invested as at 30/09/2022 £m	Rate of Return %
Alternative Treasury Instruments			
Money Market Funds	20.0	15.0	2.09
Enhanced Cash Funds	20.0	0.0	0.00
Certificates of Deposit (CDs)	20.0	0.0	0.00
Property Funds	20.0	5.9	3.54
Total Alternative Treasury Instruments	80.0	20.9	2.48

Alternative Investments			
Loans to Council Companies			
- Yorwaste	25.0	5.6	6.25
- Brierley		17.4	8.25
- First North Law		0.1	6.25
- NY Highways		11.0	8.75
Total Loans to Council Companies	25.0	34.1	8.08
Other Alternative Investments			
Spend to Save	5.0	0.0	0.00
Loans to Housing Associations	10.0	0.0	0.00
Local Economic Growth Projects	15.0	0.0	0.00
Solar Farm (or similar) Projects	5.0	0.0	0.00
Commercial Investments	20.0	11.9	2.52
Total Other Alternative Investments	45.0	11.9	2.52
Total Alternative Investments*	60.0	45.9	6.64

* Total Alternative Investments capped at £60m

3.28 The position on Property Funds at 30 September 2022 is as follows:-

In Year Performance

Fund	Bwd Investment Valuation	Valuation as at 30/09/22	In Year Performance Q2 2022/23			
			Capital Gain / (Loss)		Revenue Return	
			£000	%	£000	%
Blackrock	3,448.9	3,290.6	-158.3	-4.6	42.1	2.9
Threadneedle	3,163.6	3,116.8	-46.8	-1.5	59.3	4.1
Total	6,612.5	6,407.4	-205.1	-3.1	101.4	3.5

Total Fund Performance

Fund	Investment £k	Valuation as at 30/06/22	Total Performance			
			Capital Gain / (Loss)		Forecasted Revenue Return	
			£000	%	£000	%
Blackrock	3,003.0	3,290.6	287.6	9.6	364.4	12.1
Threadneedle	2,927.1	3,116.8	189.7	6.5	486.2	16.6
Total	5,930.1	6,407.4	477.3	8.0	850.6	14.3

3.29 While Property Funds continue to provide a strong revenue return as noted in the table above, the funds have experienced minor capital losses in 2020/21 (£41k) and 2019/20 (£267k), although indications suggest that this trend will not continue in 2022/23.

- 3.30 Due to a heightened level of redemption requests in June 2022, as a result of structural change with UK Defined Benefit Pension Schemes and uncertainty in the financial markets, BlackRock UK Property Fund has taken the temporary decision to defer any redemption requests that were received in Q2 2022. This move has been taken by BlackRock and other Property Fund Services in order to avoid the forced selling of assets within the fund to satisfy the redemption requests and to safeguard the interests of those with longer term interests in the fund. No timescale for the lifting of the temporary deferment is yet in place, though initial indications have been given that the deferment will be in place for at least a few quarters.
- 3.31 Property funds are long term investments and valuations can, therefore, rise as well as fall, over the period they are held. In order to mitigate any potential future loss, funds will be set aside to ensure there is no impact on the General Fund until units in the funds are sold.
- 3.32 Given the volatility and risk within the market, both property funds will be reviewed in terms of their strategies to mitigate risk within their portfolios, in the context of the longer term nature of these investments. Should any changes to these investments be considered necessary, these will be reported to the Executive and to Council if required.
- 3.33 The position on Commercial Property investments at 30 September 2022 is as follows:-

Property	Investment £k	Valuation as at 31/03/22	Performance			
			Total Capital Gain / (Loss)		Revenue Return as at 30/09/22	
	£000	£000	£000	%	£000	%
Harrogate Royal Baths	9,504.0	7,000.0	(2,504.0)	(26.3)	173.1	1.82
Bank Unit in Stafford Town Centre	876.0	790.0	(86.0)	(9.8)	50.4	5.75
Co-op Store in Somercotes	1,497.3	1290.0	(207.3)	(13.8)	76.0	5.08
Total	11,877.3	9,080.0	(2,797.3)	(23.6)	299.5	2.52

- 3.34 The value of Commercial Property investments will continue to be assessed as markets recover from the impact of Covid-19. 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 loss funds will be set aside to ensure that there is no impact on the General Fund at the point of any future sale.
- 3.35 The County Council continues to review potential commercial investments, but will now consider any potential investment opportunities alongside the implications for PWLB borrowing going forward, however, the 2022/23 Capital Plan does not include any plans to purchase commercial assets primarily for yield.

Other Loans

3.36 The County Council has also provided the following loan facilities:-

Lender	Date Advanced	Original Loan	Interest Rate	Loan Outstanding as at 30/09/22	Revenue Return (as at 30/09/22)	
		£000	%	%	£000	%
Ryedale Learning Trust	Feb-21	1,455.0	5.35	1,326.8	25.6	1.93

3.37 Ryedale Learning Trust

The Ryedale Federation of four schools (Ryedale School, Helmsley CPS, Sinnington CPS and Kirkbymoorside CPS) converted to a new Multi Academy Trust, The Ryedale Learning Trust, in February 2021. As part of the conversion process, a novation was agreed to transfer the school loans currently in place with the federated schools to the Multi Academy Trust on commercial terms.

Local authorities are prohibited from using resources to financially support academy schools by regulation and, consequently, the loan was funded from General Reserves (not Schools Block Reserves) at a commercial rate of 3.1% + Base Rate. The loan is to be repaid in line with an agreed schedule and fully repaid by 2032/33.

Other Treasury Management Development and Issues

3.38 CIPFA published the updated Treasury Management and Prudential Codes on 20 December 2021. CIPFA has stated that there will be a soft introduction of the codes with local authorities not being expected to have to change their Treasury Management Strategy Statement or Annual Investment Strategy reports for 2022/23: full implementation would be required for 2023/24.

3.39 The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) is proposing to tighten up regulations around local authorities financing capital expenditure on investments in commercial projects for yield and has already closed access to all PWLB borrowing if such schemes are included in an authority's capital programme. The new CIPFA codes have also adopted a similar set of restrictions to discourage further capital expenditure on commercial investments for yield. However, this does not mean that local authorities may not currently have the legal powers to undertake such capital expenditure despite such guidance and regulation.

3.40 The DLUHC has also commenced a consultation on amending MRP rules, with proposed changes to be in place for the financial year beginning 1 April 2023. It is not the government's intention that changes to MRP rules are applied retrospectively and any changes will therefore be reflected in the 2023/24 Treasury Management Strategy for the new unitary council.

RECOMMENDATIONS

3.41 That Executive

- i. notes the position on the County Council's Treasury Management activities during the second quarter of 2022/23
- ii. refers this report to the Audit Committee for their consideration as part of the overall monitoring arrangements for Treasury Management.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT APPENDICES

Appendix A Analysis of investments placed as at 30 September 2022

Appendix B Approved Lending List with counterparty limits

Appendix C Changes to the Approved Lending List during Q2 2022/23

Appendix D Treasury Management Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements 2022/23

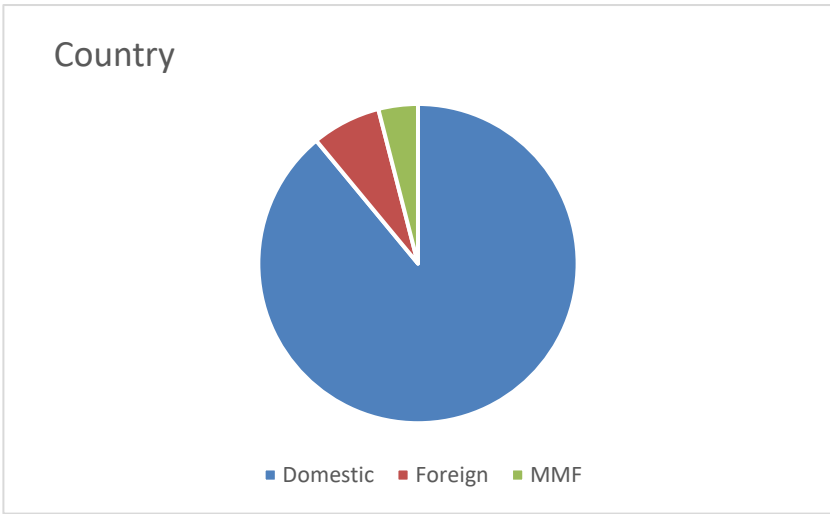
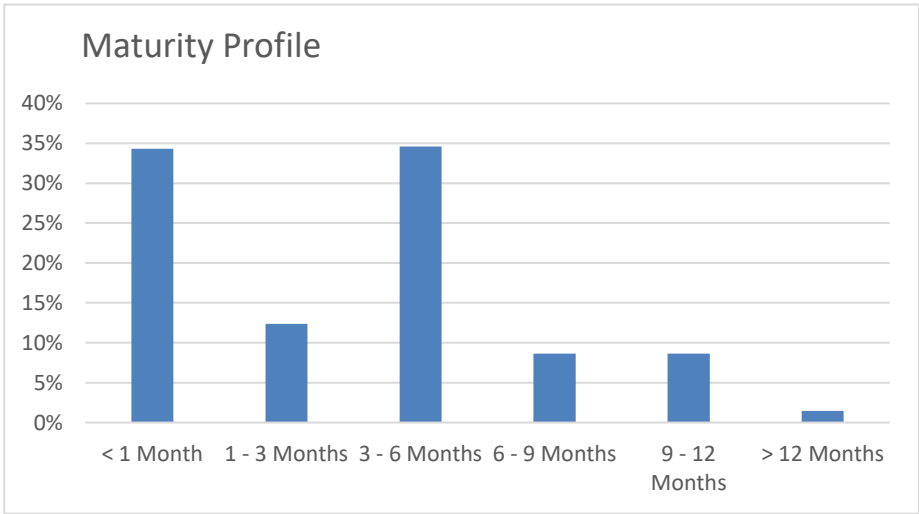
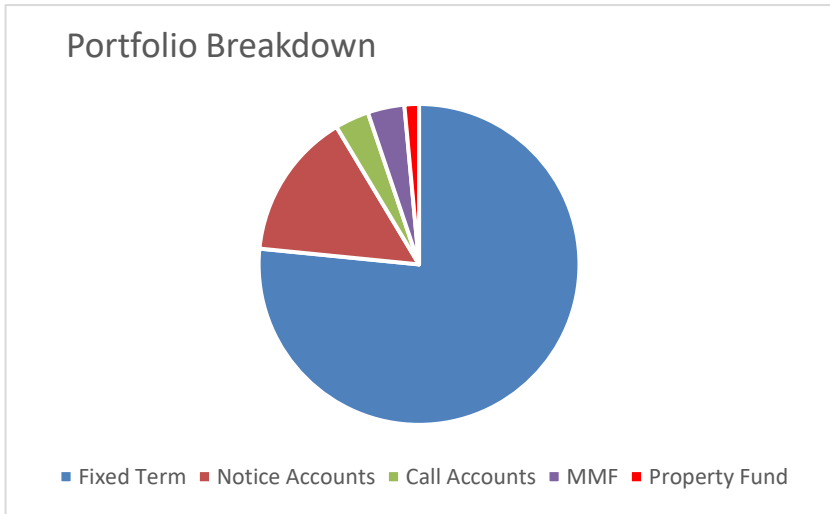
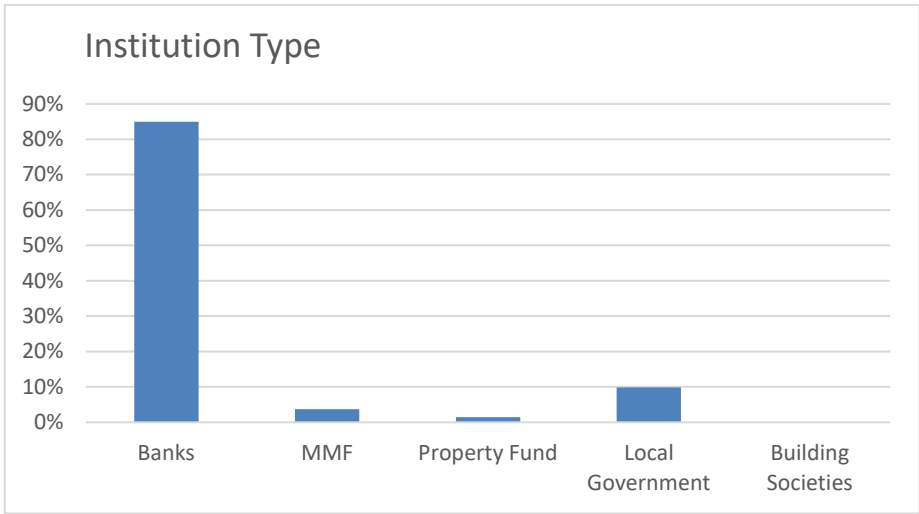
Appendix E Detailed Economic Commentary on Developments during Q2 2022/23

Analysis of loans outstanding as at 30 September 2022

Actual Loans Outstanding – Summarised by Organisation	
	£m
Local Authority	40.0
Santander	60.0
Standard Chartered	60.0
Goldman Sachs	60.0
National Westminster	70.0
Helaba	30.0
DBS	30.0
Sumitomo Mitsui BCE	20.0
Barclays	13.9
State Street Global LVNAV MMF	15.0
Property Funds	5.9
	404.8

Other Bodies				
	31-Mar-22		30-Sep-22	
	£m	%	£m	%
NY Pension Fund	21.7	5	-6.3	-2
NY Fire and Rescue Authority	5.9	1	3.9	1
Yorkshire Dales National Park	4.0	1	4.9	1
North York Moors National Park	4.5	1	6.0	1
Peak District National Park	6.6	2	7.4	2
Selby District Council	80.5	19	87.0	22
National Parks England	0.2	0	0.3	0
Align Property Partners	1.4	0	1.5	0
NYnet Limited	6.0	1	10.4	3
Total Other Bodies	130.9	31	115.1	28
NYCC Cash	286.9	69	289.7	72
Total Investment	417.8	100	404.8	100

Rates as at 30 September 2022	
	%
Bank Rate	2.25
Investment Rates	
- NYCC overnight (on call)	2.15
- 1 month	2.30
- 6 months	4.00
- 1 year	4.80
- Government Debt Management Office Account	1.95



APPROVED LENDING LIST Q2

Maximum sum invested at any time (The overall total exposure figure covers both Specified and Non-Specified investments)

UK "Nationalised" banks / UK banks with UK Central Government involvement					
Royal Bank of Scotland PLC (RFB)	GBR	75.0	365 days	-	-
National Westminster Bank PLC (RFB)	GBR				
UK "Clearing Banks", other UK based banks and Building Societies					
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	-	-
High Quality Foreign Banks					
National Australia Bank	AUS	30.0	365 days	-	-
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AUS	30.0	365 days	-	-
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	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	-	-
Local Authorities					
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
Other Deposit Takers					
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 30 September 2022

CHANGES TO THE APPROVED LENDING LIST DURING Q2

There has been one change to the Lending List from the 30 September 2022.

Organisation	Original Investment Limit / Term	Date Amended	Revised Investment Limit / Term	Reason
Goldman Sachs International Bank	3 months	08/07/2022	6 months	Upgrade in Long Term Credit Rating

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.

Maximum investment durations for other organisations may have, therefore, been changed during this quarter, but have since returned to the level at 30 June 2022.

Treasury Management and Reporting Arrangements

The current monitoring and reporting arrangements in relation to Treasury Management activities are as follows:

- (a) an annual report to Executive and County Council as part of the Budget/MTFS process that sets out the County Council's **Treasury Management and Investment Strategy and Policy** for the forthcoming financial year. For 2022/23 this report was submitted to Executive on 25 January 2022 followed by County Council on 16 February 2022;
- (b) an annual report to Executive and County Council as part of the Budget/MTFS process that sets the various **Prudential Indicators** (submitted to Executive on 25 January 2022 and County Council on 16 February 2022)
- (c) **annual outturn reports** to the Executive for both Treasury Management and Prudential Indicators setting out full details of activities and performance during the preceding financial year. The outturn reports for 2021/22 were submitted to Executive on 21 June 2022;
- (d) a quarterly report on Treasury Management to the Executive (this report) as part of the **Quarterly Performance Monitoring** report;
- (e) **periodic meetings** between the Corporate Director – Strategic Resources, the Corporate Affairs Portfolio Holder and the Chairman of the Audit Committee to discuss issues arising from the day to day management of Treasury Management activities;
- (f) reports on proposed changes to the County Council's Treasury Management activities are submitted to the **Audit Committee** for consideration and comment. A copy of this report is also provided to Audit Committee Members.

Detailed Economic Commentary on Developments during Q2 2022/23

1. Economic Background - UK

- The second quarter of 2022/23 saw:
 - GDP in Q1 2022/23 revised upwards to 0.2% q/q from -0.1%, but
 - GDP fell by 0.2% q/q in September signalling the start of a recession;
 - Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rose further to a new 40-year high of 10.1% in September;
 - Signs of economic activity losing momentum as production fell due to rising energy prices;
 - The unemployment rate fell to a 48-year low of 3.6% due to a large shortfall in labour supply;
 - Gilt yields surge and sterling fall following the “fiscal event” of the new Prime Minister and Chancellor on 23rd September.
 - Bank Rate rose to 3.00%, taking it to its highest level since the Global Financial Crisis;

The position as the end of September was as follows:

- The UK economy grew by 0.2% in July following an upward revision to Q1’s GDP data (+0.2% q/q), though revisions to historic data left it below pre-pandemic levels.
- There are signs of higher energy prices creating more persistent downward effects in economic activity. Both industrial production and construction output fell in July 2022 for a second month in a row. Although some of this was probably due to the heat wave at the time, manufacturing output fell in some of the most energy intensive sectors (e.g., chemicals), pointing to signs of higher energy prices weighing on production. With the drag on real activity from high inflation having grown in recent months, GDP is at risk of contracting through the autumn and winter months.
- Retail sales volumes fell in August, which was the ninth fall in 10 months. That left sales volumes in August just 0.5% above their pre-Covid level and 3.3% below their level at the start of the year. There are also signs that households are spending their excess savings in response to high prices. Indeed, cash in households’ bank accounts rose by £3.2bn in August, which was below the £3.9bn rise in July and much smaller than the 2019 average monthly rise of £4.6bn.
- The labour market remained exceptionally tight. Data for July and August provided further evidence that the weaker economy is leading to a cooling in labour demand, although the unemployment rate fell from 3.8% in June to a new 48-year low of 3.6%.
- CPI inflation eased from 10.1% in July to 9.9% in August, though inflation has not peaked yet. The easing in August was mainly due to a decline in fuel prices reducing fuel inflation from 43.7% to 32.1%. And with the oil price now just below \$90pb, we would expect to see fuel prices fall further in the coming months.
- However, utility price inflation is expected to add 0.7ppts to CPI inflation in October when the Ofgem unit price cap increases, typically, to £2,500 per household (prior to any benefit payments). But, as the government has frozen utility prices at that level for two years, energy price inflation will fall sharply after October and have a big downward influence on CPI inflation.
- Nonetheless, the rise in services CPI inflation from 5.7% y/y in July to a 30-year high of 5.9% y/y in August suggests that domestic price pressures are showing little sign of abating. A lot of that is being driven by the tight labour market and strong wage growth. In September, CPI inflation was expected to peak close to 10.4% in November, although October saw a further rise to 11.1% and, with the supply of workers set to remain unusually low, the tight labour market will keep underlying inflationary pressures strong until early next year.
- The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) is expected to increase interest rates further and faster, from 2.25% currently to a peak of 5.00% in February 2023 (up from our previous forecast peak of 2.75%). The combination of the government’s fiscal loosening, the tight labour market and sticky inflation expectations means we expect the MPC to raise interest rates by 100bps at the policy meetings in November (to 3.25%) and 75 basis points in December (to 4%) followed by further 50 basis point hikes in February and March (to 5.00%). Market expectations for what the MPC will do are volatile. If Bank Rate climbs to these

levels the housing market looks very vulnerable, which is one reason why the peak in our forecast is lower than the peak of 5.50% priced into the financial markets at present.

- Gilt yields rose sharply at the end of September as investors demanded a higher risk premium and expected faster and higher interest rate rises to offset the government's fiscal stimulus plans. The 30-year gilt yield rose from 3.60% to 5.10% following the "fiscal event", which threatened financial stability by forcing pension funds to sell assets into a falling market to meet cash collateral requirements. In response, the Bank did two things. First, it postponed its plans to start selling some of its quantitative easing (QE) gilt holdings until 31st October. Second, it committed to buy up to £65bn of long-term gilts to "restore orderly market conditions" until 14th October. In other words, the Bank is restarting QE, although for financial stability reasons rather than monetary policy reasons.
- Since the Bank's announcement on 28th September, the 30-year gilt yield has fallen back from 5.10% to 3.83%. The 2-year gilt yield dropped from 4.70% to 4.30% and the 10-year yield fell back from 4.55% to 4.09%.
- There is a possibility that the Bank continues with QE at the long-end beyond 14th October or it decides to delay quantitative tightening beyond 31st October, even as it raises interest rates. So far at least, investors seem to have taken the Bank at its word that this is not a change in the direction of monetary policy nor a step towards monetary financing of the government's deficit. But instead, that it is a temporary intervention with financial stability in mind.

4.0 CAPITAL FIVE YEAR SPENDING PLAN 2022/23

4.1 OVERVIEW

4.1.1 The Capital Plan sets out the County Council's longer-term capital investment plans. These plans support the Council's strategic and service objectives by maximising the assets and infrastructure necessary to support service delivery whilst minimising the impact on the revenue budget. Sitting behind the Plan is the Council's Capital Strategy which provides a high-level overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management contribute to this end.

4.1.2 It should also be noted that this report is for NYCC alone. There are a series of further capital risks that the new North Yorkshire Council will face as all eight councils' capital programmes come together. This work is in progress and discussions have taken place across all eight councils, particularly in respect of the risk of overspends on regeneration schemes which alone total a potential of £242m of gross spending (should all Levelling Up bids be successful).

4.2 REFRESHING THE CAPITAL PLAN

4.2.1 The schemes and programmes within the Capital Plan are reviewed regularly to track whether or not they are being delivered to both schedule and budget. Refreshed on a quarterly basis, this report details the Capital Plan for Quarter 2 2022/23, 1 July to 30 September, and reflects the additions and adjustments, including the reprofiling of budgets, since the last version was approved.

4.2.2 The Council is currently planning to invest £115.4m on capital schemes across the County in 2022/23 and £300.0m, in total, over the next 5 years. These figures do not include the district and borough council capital investment programmes which, together with the County Council's programme, will form the basis of the new Council's Capital Plan for 2023/24 and beyond. Included this Quarter, is the addition of the 2025/26 financial year.

4.2.3 The latest Capital Plan is set out, by directorate, at Appendices A-D. A summary of gross expenditure is summarised in the following table:

	Quarter 2 1 July to 30 September 2022					
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Later Years	Total
	£k	£k	£k	£k	£k	£k
Business & Environmental Services	69,819.0	50,183.5	40,829.0	27.0	735.0	161,593.5
Children & Young People's Service	27,248.2	30,015.8	12,585.4	4,600.0	16,238.2	90,687.6
Central Services	14,164.5	13,673.5	1,160.8	5,316.4	886.4	35,201.6
Health & Social Care	4,213.2	999.8	0.0	0.0	7,282.5	12,495.5
	115,444.9	94,872.6	54,575.2	9,943.4	25,142.1	299,978.2

Additions to the Capital Plan this Quarter

4.2.4 Only individual additions to the Capital Plan that are of a value in excess of £250k are detailed in this report.

4.2.5 The following table highlights updates referred to in earlier reports and new additions this quarter that have now been added to the Capital Plan:

Directorate	Scheme Heading	Scheme Detail	Budget £k
BES	Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Grant	Grant funding to deliver EV infrastructure at rural sites across North Yorkshire between 2022 and 2025. Ten EV charging points are proposed at 2 sites in each district area (70 in total). Match funding of £0.2m is required and work is ongoing to secure partner contributions.	£2,000
Central	Fleet Replacement	Additional funding requirement. See paragraph 4.2.6 for detail	£1,779
Total			£3,779

4.2.6 The Council has an on-going replacement programme for vehicles which have an estimated useful life of between 5-10 years. Of the current fleet, 165 have been identified for replacement before 31 March 2023. The procurement of these replacements is underway with careful consideration being given to the most cost-effective funding method: lease or buy. The estimated maximum capital requirement is £4.23m to buy. Current vehicle purchases are funded through invest to save.

4.2.7 Although this report addresses current NYCC fleet replacement, consideration is also being given to post-LGR requirements given the lead times involved in delivering replacement fleet and the establishment of a long term strategy that

offers value, realises economies of scale and transforms the fleet to alternative fuels.

4.2.8 In addition, a further year, 2025/26, has been added to the Capital Plan this quarter. As well as returning the Capital Plan to a five year Plan, this supports the calculation of Prudential Indicators that will be reported to both Executive and MHCLG in January 2023 as part of the 2023/24 Budget process and the updating of the MTFs.

4.2.9 A gross capital spend of £9.9m is forecast for 2025/26 and is set out by directorate at Appendix F. There are no new schemes or provisions reflected in this additional year and the items that have been included fall into one of the following categories:

- annual block provisions approved by Executive as part of the extended capital forecast;
- self-funded from capital grants, contributions and revenue contributions; and
- capital expenditure from the approved Q1 Capital Plan that has subsequently been reprofiled into 2025/26 including an appropriate allocation from the 'later years' column of Q1.

4.2.10 This addition this Quarter does not preclude further subsequent refinements.

Reprofiling of Approved Schemes within the Capital Plan

4.2.11 The following table sets out the reprofiling and accelerated spend since the last Plan was presented to Executive (reduction (-) or increase in the annual profiled spend):

	REPROFILED EXPENDITURE AS AT Q2 2022/23					
	Quarter 2					
	1 July to 30 September 2022					
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Later Years	Total
£k	£k	£k	£k	£k	£k	
Business & Environmental Services						
Highways & Transportation Annual Programme	-4,239.9	4,239.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flood Risk Management	-484.4	249.4	235.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Major Highways Schemes	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	-12.0	0.0
	-4,724.3	4,489.3	235.0	12.0	-12.0	0.0
Children & Young People's Service						
Schools						
Basic Need programme	-12,514.6	4,911.7	7,602.9	0.0	0.0	-0.0
School Condition Programme	-9,148.7	8,766.2	382.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Schools						
Education & Skills	-212.7	212.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	-21,876.0	13,890.6	7,985.4	0.0	0.0	-0.0
Central Services						
Annual Programmes	-960.0	960.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans to Limited Companies	-3,259.4	3,259.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	-4,219.4	4,219.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health & Social Care						
Extra Care Facilities	813.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-813.8	0.0
	813.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-813.8	0.0
Total Capital Expenditure	-30,005.9	22,599.3	8,220.4	12.0	-825.8	-0.0

4.2.12 Highways grant funding for Safer Roads (£3,688.4k) and NPIF (£551.5k) has been rephased to 2023/24.

- Safer Roads – A684
 - Focus in 2022/23 has been to deliver a number of key elements of the A684 Safer Roads Fund (namely Hawes R&R and drainage works at Akebar). Design and public consultation of schemes along the A6108 is ongoing and it is intended that a number of elements along this corridor be delivered in the 2023/24 financial year.
- NPIF – Otley Road Cycle Scheme.
 - Phase 1 and the upgrade of the Harlow Moor Road junction, along with a number of signal optimisations along Otley Road is now complete. Some outstanding remedial work is ongoing and will be programmed alongside necessary utility work on the network (City Fibre access).
 - Phase 2 stakeholder engagement sessions, held in May, highlighted a number of constraints affecting the design. A further consultation is underway (until Nov 21st) presenting various options as to a holistic approach to the full programme of Harrogate active travel improvement schemes, allowing residents and stakeholder groups in the vicinity of the proposals

to understand the wider active travel links to this scheme. This additional engagement will result in a delay in tendering the works and delivery on the ground will now be scheduled post April 2023.

4.2.13 A review of the Flood Risk Management Programme has resulted in reprofiling of spend between 2022/23 and 2024/25 to reflect (i) procurement timescales and the availability of materials in relation to Ryedale projects, and (ii) the Environment Agency's review of their medium term plan for Scarborough resulting in the associated grant funding now being delayed until 2024/25.

4.2.14 The addition of a new financial year, 2025/26, requires the bringing forward of budget from Later Years where applicable. In the case of the J47 Improvement scheme, this is £12k for ongoing post-construction commitments.

4.2.15 Reprofiling of £12.5m Basic Need schemes from 2022/23 has been undertaken. This relates to four schemes:

- Manse Farm Primary new build: Delays due to land transfer issues relating to the diversion of an overhead power cable have resulted in £6m being reprofiled to 2024/25. Until the cable is diverted, service supplies are unable to be connected to the school site, and NYCC can't accept the land without these services in place. NYCC are working with the developer and Northern Power Grid to resolve the situation.
- Barlby CP expansion: Further delays are associated with obtaining PFI lender consent and in meeting conditions associated with planning permission. A start on site is now expected in early 2023 resulting in an estimated £2.1m of costs now falling into 2023/24.
- Kirkbymoorside CP expansion: £0.9m reprofiled into 2023/24. The scheme is linked to a housing development adjacent to the school and the subsequent yield of pupils from that development. At present, the need for places at the school has not yet reached the level that an expansion is required.
- Greatwood CP expansion: Delays due to planning issues and the revised building regulations relating to carbon emissions have resulted in £1.8m and £1.6m being reprofiled into 2023/24 and 2024/25 respectively.

4.2.16 Following the addition of the annual School Condition programme at Q1, a clearer picture of delivery is now available resulting in the reprofiling of budget from 2022/23 to future years of £9.1m. Of this, £4.3m relates to 2022/23 High Needs Capital funding as decisions as to what to deliver are still to be finalised. The balance relates to various schemes across the programme.

4.2.17 Feasibility studies and surveys relating to the Outdoor Education centre at Bewerley Park will continue beyond 22/23 resulting in reprofiling of £0.2m.

4.2.18 Further to the Fleet update in paragraph 4.2.6, £960k of orders made in 2021/22 are now not expected to be delivered until April 2023 at the earliest. As such, the associated funding has been reprofiled.

4.2.19 The latest cashflow projections in relation to the Brierley Homes loan facility reflect the Board's decision to take a more pro-active approach to cash management in order to reduce interest payments. Loan repayments are now forecast earlier than previously expected with a view to being able to drawdown recycled amounts as required by the business plan in the future. As such, drawdown of £3.3m has been reprofiled to 2023/24.

4.2.20 Previous reporting has highlighted that HAS expenditure on Extra Care arrangements has been delayed due to legal issues. These issues have now been resolved and the funding released. Capital investment in Extra Care facility development in Harrogate is such that previously unallocated funding held in Later Years is to be reprofiled to 2022/23 (£813.8k).

4.2.21 The changes to the Capital Plan outlined in the sections above are summarised in the following table:

SUMMARY OF CHANGES SINCE THE LAST CAPITAL PLAN UPDATE	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Later Years	Total
	Capital Plan as at Q2 2022/23					
	£k	£k	£k	£k	£k	£k
	144,180.2	62,919.2	45,854.8	0.0	25,967.9	278,922.1
Changes this Quarter:						
Total schemes carried forward from 2019/20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total reprofiling between years	-30,005.9	22,599.3	8,220.4	12.0	-825.8	0.0
Total variations in the funding of schemes	1,270.6	9,354.1	500.0	9,931.4	0.0	21,056.1
Updated Gross Capital Spend	115,444.9	94,872.6	54,575.2	9,943.4	25,142.1	299,978.2

Other Capital Updates

4.2.22 Basic Need funding top ups totalling £1.1m were applied to the expansion schemes at Barlby CP and Greatwood CP. Building cost inflation has seen the estimated cost of expanding Barlby CP increase to £3.4m, resulting in a top up from the Basic Need Contingency of £422k. The latest revised stage 3 estimate in relation to Greatwood CP is £3.85m, requiring a top up of £674k

also from the aforementioned contingency, as a result of design amendments required to meet revised Building Regulations relating to carbon reduction measures.

4.3 RISKS

4.3.1 Every effort is made to identify, assess and minimise the level of risk associated with a scheme or programme within the Capital Plan. Larger schemes and programmes are subject to assessment and monitoring under the Council’s Risk Management Strategy.

Current Identified Risks

4.3.2 The following table sets out the types of risk that have been identified against current schemes and programmes within the Capital Plan.

	Programming	Costs	Funding	Time	Receipts	Delivery
Business & Environmental Services						
Structural Maintenance of Roads & Bridges	x	x	x			x
Kex Gill Realignment		x	x			
Transforming Cities Fund		x	x			
Children & Young People’s Service						
School Capital Programme		x	x	x	x	x

Structural Maintenance of Roads and Bridges

4.3.3 As previously reported, in order to maximise spend against plan each year, Business and Environmental Services set a rolling two-year capital works programme for Highways which includes additional schemes that, on paper, would result in an over-programming of works against available funding. In reality, this is unlikely to result in a budget overspend as approved schemes will either (i) be programmed together as a single package of works thereby reducing costs, (ii) be reprofiled into the following year or (iii) be removed from the programme altogether.

4.3.4 At the time of this report, the current value of the over-programming of approved budget in 2022/23 is £6.8m. This exceeds agreed tolerances (10% of annual grant funding) so officers are reviewing the programme to identify

schemes that could be deferred from March to April with minimal impact on cost to bring the figure down to one that is more manageable. In 2020, Executive approved the facility of a recurring annual short term cashflow arrangement of up to £2m that would allow Highways to bridge the funding gap over year end until LTP Grant is available to repay the loan amount in the new financial year.

4.3.5 Of this £6.8m, £0.5m has been categorised as having a 50% chance (amber risk) and £3.1m a 75% chance (red risk) of non-delivery in 2022/23. A total of £3.6m of works at risk compares favourably to the same time last year when the figure stood at £4.5m. This is due, in the main, to the works either being programmed close to year end or not yet being programmed. If all the schemes categorised as at amber/red risk were not delivered this year, the over-programmed amount would reduce to £3.2m. Of this, inflationary pressures continue to be a significant area of risk. At this time of the year, programme delivery is dependent upon weather conditions which can lead to schemes being delayed and/or reactive schemes such as landslips having to be added to the programme. Officers across Highways and Finance continue to monitor programme delivery to the end of the financial year with a view to maximising the use of grant funding in year and managing any overspend within appropriate levels.

4.3.6 The development of the 2023/24 Capital Programme takes into consideration the value of schemes slipped from 2022/23 and any potential financial liability associated with the need to repay any cash-flowed amount at year end. The service continues to prepare a Highways Capital Forward Programme (HCFP) of approved schemes which are 'shovel ready' and can be brought forward into the current annual programme to manage programming, delivery and funding challenges.

4.3.7 DfT have given indicative allocations for the next two financial years. Whilst this provides the service with some certainty as to funding levels for programme-planning purposes, the lack of any inflationary growth within those allocations (£40m pa from 2021/22 to 2024/25) indicates a real terms cut in funding which will result in a reduction in programme delivery. DfT have also stated that they are intending to further incentivise Highways funding from April 2023. Current and indicative incentivised funding stands at £4.1m or 10% of the overall grant and it is not yet known what impact further incentivisation will have on future allocations.

Kex Gill Realignment

4.3.8 The position reported at Q1 remains the same with the outcome of the final business case awaited. Following a recent tender evaluation, officers are now ready to award the contract upon confirmation of the DfT funding of £56.1m once full business case has been appraised.

- 4.3.9 The identification of a funding shortfall of £7.2m and the DfT confirming that their funding offer is capped at £56.1m led to Executive approving an additional funding provision from the Brexit Reserve to fund the shortfall so that the scheme may progress whilst other external funding options are being considered. Should alternative funding sources be secured, whether in part or in full, the Reserve provision will be relinquished.
- 4.3.10 De-scoping the project to suit available budget is not possible due to fixed tie in location upon the existing highway, however value engineering options are currently being explored. Potential for cost overrun will be managed by engagement of a dedicated site contract supervisory team to ensure the risk budget is not exceeded, however, as with any large-scale construction project there is a risk of unforeseen events leading to increased cost that would fall upon the Council.

Basic Need, School Condition and Capital Planned Maintenance Programmes

- 4.3.11 As highlighted in previous reports, the risks to the school's programme remain unchanged and are managed carefully through liaison with Property Services and regular reviews.

4.4 CAPITAL FORWARD PLAN

- 4.4.1 The intention of the Capital Forward Plan is to ensure that there is a methodical approach to developing proposals for new capital schemes to be added to the Capital Plan and, in particular, the process for securing funding.
- 4.4.2 The Technical (Capital) and Strategic teams within Finance, are the key contacts for officers developing funding proposals that require both grant applications and access to central funding reserves.
- 4.4.3 In light of local government reorganisation, the Capital Forward Plan and procedures for (i) proposing new schemes for capital investment and for (ii) seeking approval to apply for and accept external funding are currently under review. Further information will be issued in the near future.
- 4.4.4 New grant funding bids have been submitted since Q1 for the following:
- Public Sector Heat Decarbonisation Scheme Phase 3b – bid submitted for £600k to replace gas/oil fired boilers with air source heat pumps in corporate buildings.

4.4.5 New proposals to highlight this quarter are:

- An expression of interest has been submitted in relation to the establishment of Investment Zone sites in North Yorkshire. At the time of this report, the future of this initiative is under review by Government.
- Home Upgrade Grant Phase 2 (HUG2) – consideration of a county-wide bid in light of LGR to install energy-efficient measures and low-carbon heating in low-income households living in the worst performing, off-gas grid homes to tackle fuel poverty and make progress towards net zero 2050. A task and finish group is being established to pool resources across all eight authorities with a view to making a submission by 18th November 2022.

4.5 CAPITAL FINANCING

4.5.1 The financing of the Capital Plan is realised, primarily, through the receipt of Government grants. In addition, the Council can utilise revenue contributions, reserves, capital receipts from the sale of assets such as surplus land and buildings, and, as a last resort, it can borrow from either the Public Works Loan Board or money markets.

4.5.2 The main grants received and included in the Capital Plan relate to Highways and Schools and, as such, the Council's Capital Plan can be heavily influenced by Government department priorities. Grants, in total, fund 72% of the total 2022/23 Capital programme (an increase 1 percentage points on the last quarter reflecting the growth in additional grant funding this Quarter). Where confirmed, grants have been added to the Capital Plan in the years to which they are due to be received.

4.5.3 Revenue contributions, whilst reflected in capital budgets, are also addressed in the associated revenue budgets.

Financing the Refreshed Capital Plan

4.5.4 The table below indicates that there is potentially £19.9m of unallocated capital funding that might become available over the Capital Plan period (depending upon the realisation of forecast capital receipts).

Source	2022/23 £k	2023/24 £k	2024/25 £k	2025/26 £k	Later Yrs £k
Forecast Sources of Finance					
Borrowing	5,199	10,378	-10,537	2,883	-4,842
Grants and Capital Contributions	90,695	76,752	48,065	1,860	17,179
Schemes financed from Revenue	13,091	4,229	3,057	2,767	251
Capital Receipts	14,373	5,821	13,990	2,433	22,256
= Total Forecast Capital Funding	123,358	97,180	54,575	9,943	34,844
- Updated Capital Plan	-115,445	-94,873	-54,575	-9,943	-25,142
= Potential Unallocated Capital Resources	7,913	2,307	0	0	9,702
Total potentially unallocated available over full capital reserves resources Capital Plan period	19,922				

4.5.5 Some of the forecast receipts making up this 'Corporate Capital pot' are not expected to be realised for some time yet. As a result, the availability of this unallocated funding is speculative in terms of both timing and amount. Against this background, any material spending of the 'pot' combined with significant reductions in the expected value of potential capital receipts in the pipeline could result in its becoming 'overdrawn'. Such a scenario would result in the requirement for additional Prudential Borrowing to finance the existing Capital Plan.

4.5.6 Assuming that the forecasts remain accurate, the options for this unallocated resource are:

- a) To retain, resulting in the earning of short term interest within Corporate Miscellaneous; or
- b) To make available for either new capital investment or for reducing Prudential Borrowing which would, in turn, result in financing cost savings in the Revenue Budget.

4.5.7 The current position, as previously agreed by Members, remains to retain any surplus capital funding for the time being.

4.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.6.1 The Executive is recommended to:

- (a) Approve the refreshed Capital Plan summarised at **paragraph 4.2.3**; and
- (b) Agree that no action be taken at this stage to allocate any additional capital resources (**paragraph 4.5.7**)

APPENDICES TO THE CAPITAL PLAN

- A BUSINESS & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
- B CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE
- C CENTRAL SERVICES
- D HEALTH & ADULT SERVICES
- E FINANCING OF THE CAPITAL PLAN
- F ADDITION OF 2025/26 FINANCIAL YEAR

**2022/23 CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING -
POSITION TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

BUSINESS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

ITEM	Total	Expenditure to 31.3.22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Later Years
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
GROSS EXPENDITURE							
HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION ANNUAL PROGRAMME							
New and Replacement Road Lighting Columns	1,387	-	1,387	-	-	-	-
Structural Maintenance - Roads	28,519	-	27,210	1,309	-	-	-
Structural Maintenance - Bridges	5,645	-	3,260	2,385	-	-	-
Integrated Transport Block Provision	7,598	-	1,506	3,046	3,046	-	-
Central Overheads (inc unprogrammed works in future years)	77,462	-	7,639	32,802	37,021	-	-
Other Grant Funded Highways	11,491	-	4,725	6,266	500	-	-
Other Funded Highways Programme	643	-	643	-	-	-	-
Flood Risk Management	1,831	-	1,147	449	235	-	-
HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION MAJOR PROJECTS							
Kex Gill Realignment	5,500	3,487	2,013	-	-	-	-
Junction 47 Improvements	12,389	11,525	816	12	12	12	12
Bedale-Aiskew-Leeming Bar Major Scheme	25,652	25,362	61	-	-	-	228
Transforming Cities	18,871	3,967	14,904	-	-	-	-
WASTE & COUNTRYSIDE SERVICES							
Waste Management Service	636	32	65	15	15	15	495
Countryside Services	60	48	12	-	-	-	-
Travel - Zero Emission Bus Regional Areas Grant	7,800	-	3,900	3,900	-	-	-
GROWTH, PLANNING & TRADED SERVICES							
Rural Connected Communities (5G)	876	672	204	-	-	-	-
Heritage Services	326	-	326	-	-	-	-
TOTAL GROSS SPEND	228,857	67,263	69,819	50,184	40,829	27	735
Last Update	226,352	67,263	73,754	44,494	40,094	-	747
CAPITAL GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS							
Capital Grants							
- Local Transport Plan Grant	73,637 CR	2,269 CR	24,142 CR	23,613 CR	23,613 CR	-	-
- National Productivity Investment Fund	1,752 CR	1,160 CR	41 CR	552 CR	-	-	-
- Safer Roads Fund	6,147 CR	-	2,459 CR	3,688 CR	-	-	-
- Highways England Grant	3,126 CR	3,126 CR	-	-	-	-	-
- Section 31 DfT Grants	25,856 CR	23,140 CR	1,216 CR	1,200 CR	300 CR	-	-
- Transforming Cities Fund Grant	18,489 CR	3,885 CR	14,604 CR	-	-	-	-
- EA Grant	5,218 CR	4,811 CR	172 CR	-	235 CR	-	-
- Waste Capital Grants	411 CR	-	-	-	-	-	411 CR
- DfT Grant	49,362 CR	-	16,454 CR	16,454 CR	16,454 CR	-	-
- ZEBRA Grant	7,800 CR	-	3,900 CR	3,900 CR	-	-	-
- Local Growth Deal	13,373 CR	13,373 CR	-	-	-	-	-
- DCMS Grant	876 CR	672 CR	204 CR	-	-	-	-
Capital Contributions	4,212 CR	2,919 CR	1,093 CR	200 CR	-	-	-
S106 Contributions	837 CR	-	837 CR	-	-	-	-
Revenue Contributions							
- Road Lighting Columns	102 CR	-	102 CR	-	-	-	-
- Kex Gill	5,500 CR	3,487 CR	2,013 CR	-	-	-	-
- Flood Risk Management	1,239 CR	-	990 CR	249 CR	-	-	-
- Junction 47	1,500 CR	636 CR	816 CR	12 CR	12 CR	12 CR	12 CR
- Transforming Cities	300 CR	-	300 CR	-	-	-	-
- BALB (PIP)	2,402 CR	2,113 CR	61 CR	-	-	-	228 CR
- Other Revenue Contributions	1,102 CR	190 CR	366 CR	315 CR	215 CR	15 CR	-
TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	223,240 CR	61,780 CR	69,770 CR	50,184 CR	40,829 CR	27 CR	652 CR
Last Update	220,736 CR	61,780 CR	73,704 CR	44,494 CR	40,094 CR	-	664 CR
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	5,616	5,483	50	-	-	-	84
Last Update	5,616	5,483	50	-	-	-	84

**2022/23 CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING -
POSITION TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE

ITEM	Total	Expenditure	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Later Years
	£000	to 31.3.22 £000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
GROSS EXPENDITURE							
NYCC MANAGED SCHOOL SCHEMES							
Basic Need Schemes	42,580	-	7,556	11,675	7,603	-	15,747
School Condition Schemes	24,217	-	9,914	13,539	383	-	382
Capital Maintenance Programme	4,250	-	4,250	-	-	-	-
General Compliance & Health and Safety	306	-	306	-	-	-	-
Strategic Management of Capital	334	-	334	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL MANAGED SCHEMES							
Self Help Schemes	12,226	-	3,226	3,000	3,000	3,000	-
Devolved Formula Capital Grant Funding	5,270	-	1,200	1,350	1,360	1,360	-
STRATEGIC PRIORITIES (OTHER)	111	17	94	-	-	-	-
NYCC NON-SCHOOL MANAGED SCHEMES							
Catering Equipment	960	-	240	240	240	240	-
Prevention & Commissioning	109	-	-	-	-	-	109
Outdoor Learning Service	400	57	130	213	-	-	-
TOTAL GROSS SPEND	90,762	75	27,248	30,016	12,585	4,600	16,238
Last Update	86,221	75	49,183	16,125	4,600	-	16,238
CAPITAL GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS							
NYCC MANAGED SCHOOL SCHEMES							
Capital Grants							
- Basic Need Grant	17,201 CR	-	2,178 CR	9,278 CR	2,744 CR	-	3,000 CR
- Devolved Capital Grant	170 CR	-	160 CR	10 CR	-	-	-
- School Condition Grant	18,974 CR	-	14,109 CR	4,483 CR	383 CR	-	-
- Special Provision Capital Fund Grant	9,220 CR	-	317 CR	8,904 CR	-	-	-
- Other Capital Grants	6 CR	-	6 CR	-	-	-	-
Capital Contributions							
- Section 106 Income	23,472 CR	-	5,474 CR	2,538 CR	2,477 CR	-	12,983 CR
SCHOOL MANAGED SCHEMES							
Capital Grants							
- Devolved Capital Grant	5,270 CR	-	1,200 CR	1,350 CR	1,360 CR	1,360 CR	-
- Sport Organisation Grants	15 CR	-	15 CR	-	-	-	-
Capital Contributions							
- Self Help Capital Contributions	2,000 CR	-	500 CR	500 CR	500 CR	500 CR	-
- School Budgets Revenue Contributions	10,000 CR	-	2,500 CR	2,500 CR	2,500 CR	2,500 CR	-
NYCC NON-SCHOOL MANAGED SCHEMES							
Capital Grants							
- Other Capital Grants	109 CR	-	-	-	-	-	109 CR
Revenue Contributions							
- Catering Equipment	960 CR	-	240 CR	240 CR	240 CR	240 CR	-
- Other Revenue Contributions	400 CR	57 CR	130 CR	213 CR	-	-	-
- Strategic Capacity Reserve (OLS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	97,797 CR	57 CR	26,829 CR	30,016 CR	19,204 CR	4,600 CR	16,092 CR
Last Update	83,256 CR	57 CR	46,382 CR	16,125 CR	4,600 CR	-	16,092 CR
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	2,965	17	420	-	2,382	-	146
Last Update	2,965	17	2,802	-	-	-	146

ITEM	2022/23 CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING - POSITION TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2022						
	CENTRAL SERVICES						
	Total £000	Expenditure to 31.3.22 £000	2022/23 £000	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000	Later Years £000
GROSS EXPENDITURE							
County Hall Redevelopment	7,566	6,354	1,213	-	-	-	-
Property Rationalisation	1,378	878	500	-	-	-	-
Library Service Property Schemes	450	-	450	-	-	-	-
Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme 2021/22	2,596	1,891	705	-	-	-	-
Property Schemes funded from Insurance	435	-	435	-	-	-	-
T&C Projects	350	-	350	-	-	-	-
T&C Roadmap 2020/2025	3,220	468	1,492	700	561	-	-
GBF Digital Infrastructure Programme	3,624	3,543	81	-	-	-	-
Super Fast Broadband Scheme	686	-	-	-	-	-	686
Purchase of Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	3,749	-	710	2,839	100	100	-
Material Damage Provision	1,600	-	100	500	500	500	-
Capital Loan Provisions	1,455	1,455	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to Limited Companies	52,828	30,148	8,129	9,635	-	4,716	200
Investments in Limited Companies	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL GROSS SPEND	80,938	45,736	14,165	13,674	1,161	5,316	886
Last Update	66,927	45,736	17,844	1,300	1,161	-	886
CAPITAL GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS							
Capital Grants							
- Getting Building Fund	3,603 CR	3,543 CR	60 CR	-	-	-	-
- Performance Reward Grant	3,360 CR	1,891 CR	793 CR	-	-	-	676 CR
Capital Contributions							
- Insurance Payouts	74 CR	-	74 CR	-	-	-	-
Loan Repayments	54,283 CR	1,683 CR	9,944 CR	4,657 CR	13,990 CR	2,434 CR	21,576 CR
Revenue Contributions							
- Revenue Contributions - Property	7,939 CR	6,354 CR	1,586 CR	-	-	-	-
- Revenue Contribution - Technology & Change	2,780 CR	468 CR	1,512 CR	700 CR	90 CR	-	11 CR
- Revenue Contribution - Other	450 CR	-	450 CR	-	-	-	-
- Revenue Contributions - Limited Companies	1,000 CR	1,000 CR	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	73,490 CR	14,938 CR	14,419 CR	5,357 CR	14,079 CR	2,434 CR	22,282 CR
Last Update	61,458 CR	14,938 CR	4,063 CR	6,251 CR	13,158 CR	-	23,048 CR
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	7,448	30,798	255 CR	8,316	12,918 CR	2,883	21,376 CR
Last Update	5,469	30,798	13,780	4,951 CR	11,997 CR	-	22,162 CR

**2022/23 CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING -
POSITION TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

HEALTH AND ADULT SERVICES

ITEM	Total	Expenditure to 31.3.22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Later Years
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
GROSS EXPENDITURE							
Maintaining Fabric / Facilities of Properties	989	-	489	500	-	-	-
HAS Covid Measures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extra Care Scheme (Invest to Save)	11,506	-	3,724	500	-	-	7,283
TOTAL GROSS SPEND	12,496	-	4,213	1,000	-	-	7,283
Last Update	12,496	-	3,399	1,000	-	-	8,096
CAPITAL GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS							
Capital Grants							
- PSS Capital Grant	572 CR	-	489 CR	82 CR	-	-	-
Revenue Contributions							
- Revenue Contributions - PIP Funding	2,224 CR	-	2,224 CR	-	-	-	-
TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	2,796 CR	-	2,713 CR	82 CR	-	-	-
Last Update	2,796 CR	-	2,713 CR	82 CR	-	-	-
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	9,700	-	1,500	917	-	-	7,283
Last Update	9,700	-	686	917	-	-	8,096

FINANCING OF CAPITAL PLAN					
Q2 2022/23					
A FORECAST FUNDING AVAILABLE	2022/23 £000s	2023/24 £000s	2024/25 £000s	2025/26 £000s	Later Yrs £000s
1 Borrowing					
Prudential (Unsupported) Borrowing	1,731	2,261	600	600	-46,979
Rephased borrowing (capital expenditure & receipts slippage)	3,467	8,117	-11,137	2,283	42,137
	5,199	10,378	-10,537	2,883	-4,842
2 Capital Grants and Contributions					
Health & Adult Services	489	82	0	0	0
Business & Environmental Services	65,120	49,607	40,602	0	411
Children & Young People's Service	23,958	27,063	7,464	1,860	16,092
Central Services	1,127	0	0	0	676
	90,695	76,752	48,066	1,860	17,179
3 Schemes financed from Revenue					
Health & Adult Services	2,224	0	0	0	0
Business & Environmental Services	4,649	576	227	27	240
Children & Young People's Service	2,870	2,953	2,740	2,740	0
Central Services	3,348	700	90	0	11
	13,091	4,229	3,057	2,767	251
4 Capital Receipts available to finance Capital Spending					
Other capital receipts from sale of properties	4,429	1,164	0	0	680
LEP Growing Places Loan Repayment (classed as capital receipts)	0	0	0	0	0
Highways Teckal Advance Purchase Provision	0	0	0	0	0
Company & Other Loan Repayments (treated as capital receipts)	9,944	4,657	13,990	2,434	21,576
	14,373	5,821	13,990	2,434	22,256
= Total Forecast Funding Available	123,358	97,180	54,576	9,944	34,844
B CAPITAL PLAN Updated gross spend	-115,445	-94,873	-54,575	-9,943	-25,142
C FUNDING REMAINING	7,913	2,308	0	0	9,702
D TOTAL FUNDING REMAINING					19,923

ADDITION OF 2025/26 TO CAPITAL PLAN

Schemes	£000	£000	
Forecast Supported Borrowing Approvals		0	
Forecast Prudential Borrowing Requirement			
Provision for the Purchase of Plant, Vehicles and Equipment (CS)	100		
Material Damage Provision (CS)	500	600	
Schemes and Provisions Self-Funded by Capital Grants and Contributions			
Devolved Capital Grant & Contributions (CYP)	1,360		
School Led Schemes (CYP)	500	1,860	
Schemes and Provisions Self-Funded by Directorate Revenue Contributions			
Catering Equipment (CYP)	240		
School Led Schemes (CYP)	2,500		
HWRC Equipment (BES)	15	2,755	4,615
Limited Company Loan Facility Agreements - Recycled Repayments			
Brierley Homes Loan	4,716	4,716	
Rephasing of Expenditure			
(a) Phasing of expenditure moved from earlier years		0	
(b) Phasing of expenditure moved from later years			
Junction 47 Improvements (BES)	12	12	12
= 2025/26 Forecast Capital Spend		9,943	

Notes

- (1) - Phasing of expenditure previously slipped from earlier years
(2) - Phasing of expenditure moved from later years

**2022/23 CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING -
POSITION TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE

ITEM	Total	Expenditure	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Later Years
	£000	to 31.3.22 £000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
GROSS EXPENDITURE							
NYCC MANAGED SCHOOL SCHEMES							
Basic Need Schemes	42,580	-	7,556	11,675	7,603	-	15,747
School Condition Schemes	24,217	-	9,914	13,539	383	-	382
Capital Maintenance Programme	4,250	-	4,250	-	-	-	-
General Compliance & Health and Safety	306	-	306	-	-	-	-
Strategic Management of Capital	334	-	334	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL MANAGED SCHEMES							
Self Help Schemes	12,226	-	3,226	3,000	3,000	3,000	-
Devolved Formula Capital Grant Funding	5,270	-	1,200	1,350	1,360	1,360	-
STRATEGIC PRIORITIES (OTHER)	111	17	94	-	-	-	-
NYCC NON-SCHOOL MANAGED SCHEMES							
Catering Equipment	960	-	240	240	240	240	-
Prevention & Commissioning	109	-	-	-	-	-	109
Outdoor Learning Service	400	57	130	213	-	-	-
TOTAL GROSS SPEND	90,762	75	27,248	30,016	12,585	4,600	16,238
Last Update	86,221	75	49,183	16,125	4,600	-	16,238
CAPITAL GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS							
NYCC MANAGED SCHOOL SCHEMES							
Capital Grants							
- Basic Need Grant	17,201 CR	-	2,178 CR	9,278 CR	2,744 CR	-	3,000 CR
- Devolved Capital Grant	170 CR	-	160 CR	10 CR	-	-	-
- School Condition Grant	18,974 CR	-	14,109 CR	4,483 CR	383 CR	-	-
- Special Provision Capital Fund Grant	9,220 CR	-	317 CR	8,904 CR	-	-	-
- Other Capital Grants	6 CR	-	6 CR	-	-	-	-
Capital Contributions							
- Section 106 Income	23,472 CR	-	5,474 CR	2,538 CR	2,477 CR	-	12,983 CR
SCHOOL MANAGED SCHEMES							
Capital Grants							
- Devolved Capital Grant	5,270 CR	-	1,200 CR	1,350 CR	1,360 CR	1,360 CR	-
- Sport Organisation Grants	15 CR	-	15 CR	-	-	-	-
Capital Contributions							
- Self Help Capital Contributions	2,000 CR	-	500 CR	500 CR	500 CR	500 CR	-
- School Budgets Revenue Contributions	10,000 CR	-	2,500 CR	2,500 CR	2,500 CR	2,500 CR	-
NYCC NON-SCHOOL MANAGED SCHEMES							
Capital Grants							
- Other Capital Grants	109 CR	-	-	-	-	-	109 CR
Revenue Contributions							
- Catering Equipment	960 CR	-	240 CR	240 CR	240 CR	240 CR	-
- Other Revenue Contributions	400 CR	57 CR	130 CR	213 CR	-	-	-
- Strategic Capacity Reserve (OLS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	87,797 CR	57 CR	26,829 CR	30,016 CR	18,204 CR	4,600 CR	16,092 CR
Last Update	83,256 CR	57 CR	46,382 CR	16,125 CR	4,600 CR	-	16,092 CR
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	2,965	17	420	-	2,382	-	146
Last Update	2,965	17	2,802	-	-	-	146

ITEM	2022/23 CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING - POSITION TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2022						
	CENTRAL SERVICES						
	Total £000	Expenditure to 31.3.22 £000	2022/23 £000	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000	Later Years £000
GROSS EXPENDITURE							
County Hall Redevelopment	7,566	6,354	1,213	-	-	-	-
Property Rationalisation	1,378	878	500	-	-	-	-
Library Service Property Schemes	450	-	450	-	-	-	-
Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme 2021/22	2,596	1,891	705	-	-	-	-
Property Schemes funded from Insurance	435	-	435	-	-	-	-
T&C Projects	350	-	350	-	-	-	-
T&C Roadmap 2020/2025	3,220	468	1,492	700	561	-	-
GBF Digital Infrastructure Programme	3,624	3,543	81	-	-	-	-
Super Fast Broadband Scheme	686	-	-	-	-	-	686
Purchase of Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	3,749	-	710	2,839	100	100	-
Material Damage Provision	1,600	-	100	500	500	500	-
Capital Loan Provisions	1,455	1,455	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to Limited Companies	52,828	30,148	8,129	9,635	-	4,716	200
Investments in Limited Companies	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL GROSS SPEND	80,938	45,736	14,165	13,674	1,161	5,316	886
Last Update	66,927	45,736	17,844	1,300	1,161	-	886
CAPITAL GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS							
Capital Grants							
- Getting Building Fund	3,603 CR	3,543 CR	60 CR	-	-	-	-
- Performance Reward Grant	3,360 CR	1,891 CR	793 CR	-	-	-	676 CR
Capital Contributions							
- Insurance Payouts	74 CR	-	74 CR	-	-	-	-
Loan Repayments	54,283 CR	1,683 CR	9,944 CR	4,657 CR	13,990 CR	2,434 CR	21,576 CR
Revenue Contributions							
- Revenue Contributions - Property	7,939 CR	6,354 CR	1,586 CR	-	-	-	-
- Revenue Contribution - Technology & Change	2,780 CR	468 CR	1,512 CR	700 CR	90 CR	-	11 CR
- Revenue Contribution - Other	450 CR	-	450 CR	-	-	-	-
- Revenue Contributions - Limited Companies	1,000 CR	1,000 CR	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	73,490 CR	14,938 CR	14,419 CR	5,357 CR	14,079 CR	2,434 CR	22,282 CR
Last Update	61,458 CR	14,938 CR	4,063 CR	6,251 CR	13,158 CR	-	23,048 CR
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	7,448	30,798	255 CR	8,316	12,918 CR	2,883	21,376 CR
Last Update	5,469	30,798	13,780	4,951 CR	11,997 CR	-	22,162 CR

**2022/23 CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING -
POSITION TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

HEALTH AND ADULT SERVICES

ITEM	Total	Expenditure to 31.3.22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Later Years
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
GROSS EXPENDITURE							
Maintaining Fabric / Facilities of Properties	989	-	489	500	-	-	-
HAS Covid Measures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extra Care Scheme (Invest to Save)	11,506	-	3,724	500	-	-	7,283
TOTAL GROSS SPEND	12,496	-	4,213	1,000	-	-	7,283
Last Update	12,496	-	3,399	1,000	-	-	8,096
CAPITAL GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS							
Capital Grants							
- PSS Capital Grant	572 CR	-	489 CR	82 CR	-	-	-
Revenue Contributions							
- Revenue Contributions - PIP Funding	2,224 CR	-	2,224 CR	-	-	-	-
TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	2,796 CR	-	2,713 CR	82 CR	-	-	-
Last Update	2,796 CR	-	2,713 CR	82 CR	-	-	-
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	9,700	-	1,500	917	-	-	7,283
Last Update	9,700	-	686	917	-	-	8,096

FINANCING OF CAPITAL PLAN					
Q2 2022/23					
A FORECAST FUNDING AVAILABLE	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Later Yrs
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
1 Borrowing					
Prudential (Unsupported) Borrowing	1,731	2,261	600	600	-46,979
Rephased borrowing (capital expenditure & receipts slippage)	3,467	8,117	-11,137	2,283	42,137
	5,199	10,378	-10,537	2,883	-4,842
2 Capital Grants and Contributions					
Health & Adult Services	489	82	0	0	0
Business & Environmental Services	65,120	49,607	40,602	0	411
Children & Young People's Service	23,958	27,063	7,464	1,860	16,092
Central Services	1,127	0	0	0	676
	90,695	76,752	48,066	1,860	17,179
3 Schemes financed from Revenue					
Health & Adult Services	2,224	0	0	0	0
Business & Environmental Services	4,649	576	227	27	240
Children & Young People's Service	2,870	2,953	2,740	2,740	0
Central Services	3,348	700	90	0	11
	13,091	4,229	3,057	2,767	251
4 Capital Receipts available to finance Capital Spending					
Other capital receipts from sale of properties	4,429	1,164	0	0	680
LEP Growing Places Loan Repayment (classed as capital receipts)	0	0	0	0	0
Highways Teckal Advance Purchase Provision	0	0	0	0	0
Company & Other Loan Repayments (treated as capital receipts)	9,944	4,657	13,990	2,434	21,576
	14,373	5,821	13,990	2,434	22,256
= Total Forecast Funding Available	123,358	97,180	54,576	9,944	34,844
B CAPITAL PLAN Updated gross spend	-115,445	-94,873	-54,575	-9,943	-25,142
C FUNDING REMAINING	7,913	2,308	0	0	9,702
D TOTAL FUNDING REMAINING					19,923

ADDITION OF 2025/26 TO CAPITAL PLAN

Schemes	£000	£000	
Forecast Supported Borrowing Approvals		0	
Forecast Prudential Borrowing Requirement			
Provision for the Purchase of Plant, Vehicles and Equipment (CS)	100		
Material Damage Provision (CS)	500	600	
Schemes and Provisions Self-Funded by Capital Grants and Contributions			
Devolved Capital Grant & Contributions (CYP)	1,360		
School Led Schemes (CYP)	500	1,860	
Schemes and Provisions Self-Funded by Directorate Revenue Contributions			
Catering Equipment (CYP)	240		
School Led Schemes (CYP)	2,500		
HWRC Equipment (BES)	15	2,755	4,615
Limited Company Loan Facility Agreements - Recycled Repayments			
Brierley Homes Loan	4,716	4,716	
Rephasing of Expenditure			
(a) Phasing of expenditure moved from earlier years		0	
(b) Phasing of expenditure moved from later years			
Junction 47 Improvements (BES)	12	12	12
= 2025/26 Forecast Capital Spend		9,943	

Notes

- (1) - Phasing of expenditure previously slipped from earlier years
(2) - Phasing of expenditure moved from later years

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 That the Executive

- a. notes the latest position for the County Council's 2022/23 Revenue Budget, as summarised in **paragraph 2.1.2**.
- b. notes the position on the GWB (**paragraphs 2.4.1 to 2.4.3**)
- c. notes the position on the 'Strategic Capacity – Unallocated' reserve (**paragraphs 2.4.4**)
- d. notes the latest position regarding the Local Government Review transition fund (**paragraphs 2.5.1**)
- e. notes the position on the County Council's Treasury Management activities during the second quarter of 2022/23
- f. refers this report to the Audit Committee for their consideration as part of the overall monitoring arrangements for Treasury Management.
- g. Approve the refreshed Capital Plan summarised at **paragraph 4.2.3**; and
- h. Agree that no action be taken at this stage to allocate any additional capital resources (**paragraph 4.5.7**)

Richard Flinton
Chief Executive
23 August 2022

Gary Fielding
Corporate Director, Strategic Resources