

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE

21 FEBRUARY 2023

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 3 Performance report is the council plan ambition for Every child and young person has the best possible start in life.
2. The Quarter 4 report for 2022/23 will focus on the ambition for Innovative and forward thinking council and a review of Public Health.

Revenue Budget 2022/23

There is an overall net underspend of £2,521k 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 most service directorates reporting an overspend as at Q3. (**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 over 70%. (**Paragraph 2.2.3**)
3. A breakdown of each Directorates forecast variance is provided in **Appendices B to F** with the financial position for NYES provided in **Appendix G**.
4. An overview is provided on spending relating to the transition to the new unitary council (**Section 2.5**).

Capital Plan

1. The Council is currently planning to invest £110.3m on capital schemes across the County in 2022/23 and £314.5m, in total, over the next 5 years (**paragraph 4.2.4**).

2. Planned financing of the capital spend in 2022/23 (paragraph 4.5.4 & Appendix E) includes £13.6m capital receipts. After utilising other estimated capital income (grants, contributions and revenue contributions) totalling £98.2m, the balancing figure of £4.5m is planned to be funded from internal borrowing which has the impact of running down investments.
3. £20.3m potential surplus capital resources are available over the Capital Plan period **(paragraph 4.5.4)**. 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 31 December 2022 were £388.8m of which £128.3m belonged to other organisations who are part of NYCC's investment pool arrangements, with a daily average balance of £446.8m up to Q3 of 2022/23 **(paragraphs 3.10 & Appendix A)**.
2. For cash invested the average interest rate achieved in Q3 was 1.65% which was a fraction below the 7 day benchmark rate of 1.68%. **(paragraphs 3.10 and 3.11)**.
3. External debt stood at £221.4m at 31 December 2022. The average interest rate of this debt was 4.47% **(paragraph 3.14)**.
4. The forecast capital borrowing requirement for 2022/23 is £5.3m **(paragraph 3.16)** which will increase the internal borrowing position.

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Chief Executive

GARY FIELDING
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County Hall
Northallerton
10 February 2023

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North Yorkshire
County Council

Executive Performance Report

Quarter 3 • 2022/23



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Executive Summary

Introduction

Welcome to the quarter 3 performance report for the period 1st October 2022 to 30th December 2022. The in depth focus this quarter is the council ambition: **Every child and young person has the best possible start to life.**

Council Ambition: **Leading for North Yorkshire**

Local Government Reorganisation

As of the 31st January 2023, there are 60 days remaining to go before the creation of the new the North Yorkshire Council. Recent developments include the appointment of a range of Directors and Assistant Directors to the new council structure. The remaining posts will be appointed too over the coming weeks.

Parish charter

A draft parish charter, which will define the relationship between North Yorkshire Council and parishes and establish how they work together for the benefit of communities, has been drawn up with the help of a working group including representatives from parishes. A 12-week consultation will start on the proposal with all 731 parishes across the county, to ensure they all have the opportunity to comment on its contents. Ultimately working with parishes to promote and protect social, economic and environmental wellbeing for the benefit of their communities. In some cases, supporting parishes to maintain their own local services and assets if they wish to, and where it is practicable to do so.

Town Councils

On 1 April this year North Yorkshire CC, along with the county's seven other district authorities, will be replaced by the new North Yorkshire Council that will deliver all local services. However, some areas of Harrogate Town and Scarborough Town are unparished and would not fall under the remit of the Parish Charter. In order to give these two areas a residents' voice, a proposal for establishing two new town councils for Harrogate and Scarborough is currently being considered by the executive. Further consultations will then be held with the public, with a final decision been made over the summer.

Devolution deal proposal

Work continues between North Yorkshire and York councils on the next stage in establishing a 30-year Devolution Deal worth in excess of £540m. As part of the lets 'Let's Talk' conversation residents' opinions were requested on the proposed deal, which will inform future actions. Responses are now being analysed before reports are prepared that will be considered by councillors early in 2023.

North Yorkshire County Council's Contribution to the Cost of Living Crisis

The Cost of Living Crisis continues to be a challenge nationally. The Council remains committed to supporting residents through its various financial assistance and support projects. Listed below are some of the schemes already in progress

Household Support Fund: Work commenced to distribute North Yorkshire County Council's third £3.5 million allocation of Household Support Fund in Q3. The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) funded programme aims to support those most in need with significantly rising living costs between October 2022 and March 2023.

North Yorkshire Local Assistance Fund (NYLAF) : Data for April – December 2022, shows that NYLAF has received 9,263 applications, and approved 8,486 (92%) of these. Roughly 60% of spend is going towards standard items awarded and 40% on emergency food / energy vouchers. Total NYLAF grant spend year to date (April – December 22) has been £1,073k, £439k in quarter 3. Comparatively, this quarter, NYLAF has seen almost double the demand and spend that it had 12 months ago. (Quarter 3, 2021/22 spend was £279k)

Local Food Support: Work continues on the collaborative work with City of York Council to better understand the food and fuel insecurity landscape in the wider region. The work will evaluate the range of support services that were established during the pandemic and explore potential opportunities for future service provision. As part of the third round of Household Support Fund (October 2022 – March 2023) saw 16 awards made in-order to bolster the capacity of the free food infrastructure over the winter period.

Homes for Ukraine: The current number of Ukrainian guests residing in North Yorkshire, through the Homes for Ukraine sponsorship programme is approximately 838. In addition, 346 guests, who initially arrived in North Yorkshire, have either moved into private rental accommodation, to another Local Authority area, or returned to Ukraine, making a total of 1184 arrivals since March 2022. Of the guests who have moved on from their sponsor, 78 groups, or 191 individuals are now living in rental properties within North Yorkshire.

In recognition of the rising cost of living NYCC is topping up the thank you payment to sponsors over the winter months (October 2022 – March 2023). This means that sponsors will receive £500 per month, instead of £350

Refugee resettlement (Afghan ARAP/UKRS): North Yorkshire County Council, in partnership with the district councils, has permanently resettled 129 persons (28 families) under the Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy (ARAP) and to date 137 persons (36 families) – mainly Syrian refugees – under the United Kingdom Resettlement Scheme (UKRS)

The bridging hotel in Scarborough district for the Afghan evacuees has had its contract extended until 31 July 2023 by the Home Office. Utilising Home Office funding, the County Council has commissioned a social enterprise organisation, to work with some of the families in the hotel to support them

Libraries: This quarter the library service has been recognised in two national awards:

- Winner of the National Acquisitions Group (NAG) Award for Excellence 2022 for their Tough Topic collections
- Shortlisted for Self-Care Toolkits in the Self-Care Forum innovation awards. Self-Care Toolkits are mental well-being bags for young people (11+) with books, information and activities

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

- Continuing to promote libraries as warm places as part of warm places network
- Pilot 2-week work placement at Scarborough library for jobseekers on Restart scheme
- Continued support to access to banking services with co-locations and regular support and advice sessions. September saw the official launch of the Newcastle Building Society in Knaresborough Library One bank machine installed in December to offer wider banking services

COVID-19 and the Flu Virus continues to challenge services

Whilst lockdown restriction and behaviour change reduced the spread of flu in 2020/21 and 2021/22, this winter we have seen a “twin-demic” of both COVID-19 and flu cases. The county has experienced a number of waves of COVID-19 cases during 2022 and are currently experiencing a further wave. However, we have also seen an increase in hospitalisations with flu, greater than has been seen in several years. The increase in cases of respiratory pathogens is contributing to the overall winter pressure on services and hospitals across the county.

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.

Across children's services in recent months, we have seen rising demand leading to pressure on many of the key services provided by both the County Council and other partner agencies. At least part of this is being driven by the on-going cost of living crisis that is seeing families facing rising financial pressures from a combination of rising gas and electricity prices, food inflation of 13.5% and rising interest rates on mortgages and other debts. Although forecasts suggest inflation may have peaked in November 2022, it is expected that families will continue to experience increased financial pressures over the next 12 to 18 months. This is likely to have an ongoing bearing on demand for Children and Families Services.

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

We are seeing mounting evidence of more and more families coming forward or being identified as being in need of our help and support. Our "front door" has seen just over 17,000 contacts relating to the safeguarding and wellbeing of children and young people so far this year, 15% more (2184 additional contacts) than in the first 9 months of last year. This increased demand at the front door is feeding through to very high demand for help from Children's Social Care, which has seen the number of referrals exceed 1200 for only the 3rd time in the last 5 years, and at 1205 was 13% higher than the quarterly average over the last three years.

Early Help Assessment Timeliness

Our Early Help service continues to support a growing number of families, with 1,338 households receiving support at the end of the quarter. This is the highest number of households being supported at the end of a quarter since the first national lockdown in Q1 2020/21. Statistical modelling suggests the number of households receiving support can be expected to increase by 8% (n=113) by the end of June 2023.

Family Assessment & Support teams are reporting increasing complexity in new cases. This is evidenced by increases in the proportion of assessments in which the child's mental health or parental alcohol abuse is identified as a factor. Social workers can now expect to have to deal with either domestic abuse, mental health issues or alcohol mis-use (either singly or in combination) in almost three-quarters of the families they come into contact with. We have also seen an increase in the proportion of assessments where sexual abuse is identified as an assessment factor. This has risen from 4.6% in 2019/20 to 12.9% in 2021/22 and 10.1% across the first 9 months of 2022/23.

Children in Care

We have seen an increase in the number of children in our care, both in terms of North Yorkshire and unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC). At the end of the quarter there were 451 children in care (including 34 UASC – up from 28 at the end of Q2), 30 more than at the end of December last year (+7%). It is worth noting that, whilst the number of UASCs has increased, this Quarter has seen the number of North Yorkshire Children in Care increase by 19, from 398 in September to 417. This is the highest number of children in care in over 2 years and is placing pressure on our fostering service to find the right placement for children and young people in our care. It's worth noting that our in-house fostering service has been operating at close near-full capacity for the last 5 months and the service has needed to utilise placements provided by Independent Fostering Agencies for a very small number of children, illustrating the pressures currently faced by the Fostering Service.

Above and beyond recognised with Chief Constable's Commendation from North Yorkshire Police

Despite the challenges facing services, workers continue to strive to give children, young people and families the support they need to thrive. This is exemplified by the work of a colleague in our youth Justice Service, who was recently awarded a Chief Constable's Commendation from North Yorkshire Police in recognition of the support provided to a teenager at risk of offending. This contribution to turning the young person's life around is perhaps best described by the teenager's mother, who said, *"I don't know how I would have got through the past months without her around. She would ring us even if she wasn't working to check I was okay and ask how I was feeling. She was the light at the end of the tunnel, dragging me through it all. She has been a massive help to him. I can't thank her enough for it."*

EHC Plan Timeliness

The Inclusion service continues to receive high numbers of requests for assessment for an EHC plan. For the financial year to date, the service has received 717 requests for assessment, 26% more (147 additional requests) than in the first 9 months of financial year 2021/22. A spike in requests seen over late spring and into early summer has been a driver for much of this increase, and over this academic year we have returned to a more expected level.

At the end of December, we were maintaining 4374 Education, Health & care Plans (EHCPs). This 11.6% more than at the end of December last year (454 more EHCP). It's worth noting that the number of EHC plans maintained by the LA has more than doubled in the last six years, and the rate of increase has averaged 12% per annum.

The number of children and young people with an EHC plan with a special need of ASD has risen by 17% compared to December 2021 (+236 children) and now account for 37.6% of all EHC plans maintained by the LA (n=1643). Increasing numbers of children with an EHC plan has driven an increase in the number of children with SEN receiving home to school transport (1,307 at the end of Q3, an increase of 8% (n=99) compared to Q3 2021/22). It's worth noting that since 2015 the service has seen the cost of SEN home to school transport almost treble, from £5.6m in 2014/15 to £14.1m in 2021/22. Further cost increases are anticipated, arising from driver shortages in the industry, market forces and general inflationary pressure.

National Assessments

June and July 2022 saw pupils in primary school undertake national assessments for the first time since the summer of 2019. National results suggest that attainment fell across England in children at the end of Reception, Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2, and this was replicated in North Yorkshire:

- 68% of children achieved a good level of development at Early Years Foundation Stage, above the national average of 65%
- At KS1 we saw the proportion of children achieving the expected standard in Reading (67.1%), Writing (57.6%) or Maths (68.1%) either similar to, or slightly better than, national data (Reading: 66.9%, Writing: 57.6%, 67.7%)
- 55% of children at KS2 achieved the expected standard in reading and writing, 4% fewer than the 59% of children achieved the expected standard nationally.

The DfE has also released data for KS4 and outcomes in North Yorkshire are generally better than the 'average pupil' nationally:

- The average Attainment 8 Score for pupils in North Yorkshire in 2022 was 50.2, 1.4 points higher than the national average of 48.8 and 3.4 points higher than the regional average of 46.8
- The proportion of pupils achieving a 'stronger pass' of grade 5 to 9 in English and Maths has increased, up from 47.4% in 2019 to 53.6% in 2022, and remains higher than that reported nationally (49.8%)

FEAST and Free School Meals

Over the Christmas Break, North Yorkshire Together ran the Food Entertainment Arts Sport Together (FEAST) programme, offering help to families throughout the school holidays by providing food and things to do without adding to the growing pressure on income. Open to all children in North Yorkshire, free places and a free lunch were offered to the 13,000 children eligible for Free School Meals. Turning to the compulsory school age population, preliminary figures that will be firmed up later in the year, show that approximately 18% of Primary school pupils and 15% of secondary school pupils are in receipt of Free School Meals.

Council Ambition: **Forward thinking Council**

The Future looks bright

Three new apprenticeship standards have been adopted for NYCC roles: Accounts or Finance Assistant (Level 2), Professional Accounting or Taxation Professional (Level 4) and Public Health Practitioner (Level 6).

Web Chat a popular choice

Over the last year webchats have increased by 308%, from 824 in Q3 2021/22 to 3,306 chats in Q3 this year. This improves the experience for customers who can access instant support, while creating efficiencies for front line officers, with a 21% reduction in portal requests compared to the previous Q3 figures.

Social Care in the Customer Service Centre

The Social Care customer service line has moved to a 24hr service as of June 2022. The average speed of answers has reduced from 133 seconds to 69 seconds and the abandonment rate has reduced from 16% to 6%.

During the quarter there have also been some challenges

Volunteer numbers reducing

The number of volunteering hours fell from 40,077 in Q2 to 36,997 in Q3. There are 338 fewer volunteers now than in Q2.

Printing Costs remain high

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 Q3 2020/21 there were 3,984,775 printed items costing £19,839, for the same period in 2022/23 there were just over 2 million printed items costing £16,103. This observational data will need to be further examined.

Council Ambition: **Growth**

Improved National Highways and Transportation Public Satisfaction Survey 2022

The National Highways and Transportation Public Satisfaction Survey, results are based on 966 responses (29.6%) from 3300 questionnaires sent out to the residents of North Yorkshire. This is higher than the overall national response rate of 22.8%. Comparative figures are against 34 other county councils and large unitary authorities who face similar challenges in delivering a highways service to a largely rural area. Any changes are against the 2021 results.

The overall score for the NHT survey, which also includes passenger transport, was 47 and is up 2 points placing us in quartile 2 of the 34 comparable authorities.

The highways maintenance score increased by 4 points to 36 placing us in quartile 2.

Waste

During quarter 2 (reported one quarter in arrears), the residual waste per household fell slightly to 135.5kg. In addition, during quarter 2, only 0.4% of waste went to landfill, which is down by 9% on Q1. This is explained by there being a period of planned maintenance in Q1 where landfill sites were used as contingency points during the shutdown.

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 12.8 discharges per day during Q3, a small reduction on the 13.4 per day recorded for Q2. Since the end of December, and the implementation of the government's adult social care discharge fund, the rate has increased significantly to 18.0 per day. The critical factor continues to be localised surges in the number of discharges, which can quickly use up available domiciliary care capacity necessitating use of short-term care beds instead.

The main body of the report highlights the changes in working practice and new initiatives under the discharge fund that are trying to mitigate the impact of this continuing pressure.

Workforce pressures

For the council's care and support teams, staff sickness was at 4.5% at the end of Q3 compared with 4.2% for Q2, and team vacancy levels remain high for two out of the five operating localities. Recruitment activity has continued, and the main body of the report highlights the arrival of the first cohort of international recruits and plans for the development of an occupational therapy apprenticeship scheme.

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 six quarters, making places hard to come by.
- the number of unsourced care packages reduced very slightly from 61 to 59 between quarters but remains approximately three times higher than pre-pandemic levels.

- the proportion of the council's reablement teams' capacity continues being redirected to provide domiciliary care reduced from 51% in Q2 to 36% in Q3, but this continue to be a significant challenge for two out of the five operating localities were 60% of capacity continues to be diverted.
- the use of short-term placements decreased again during the quarter, down from 426 in Q2 to 410 in Q3, the quarter but remain up by 141% or 240 placements compared with the end of 2019/20, (151% or 256 placements up in Q2).

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 Q3, with 1,390 safeguarding concerns received between October and December, which represents a 34% increase in activity compared to Q3 in 2021/22. Information gathering activity, the next step in the process where safeguarding concerns are indicated, was also up, but only by 10%, from 2384 completed exercises to 2612. Following a deep dive exercise, no areas of concern were identified but closer monitoring will continue to track activity for emerging issues.

Assessments up by 15.9% against 2019/20 levels

Assessment activity is up 14% or 603 assessments on Q3 2021/22. Assessment activity was 15.9%, or 656 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 of care home placements

The average cost of a care home placement for someone aged 65+ increased to £942 per week at the end of Q3, up by £104 per week compared with 2021/22 (+13%). Admissions of people aged 65+ to permanent care home placements (617 per 100,000 of population) were lower than for the same period in 2021/22 (686 per 100,000).

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

Public Health

Smoking cessation

In the most recent quarter, 245 clients set a quit date, with 152 recorded as quitting smoking at 4 weeks. These figures represent a reduction of 40% and 43% compared to the equivalent Q3 figures from 2021/22. The reasons for these declines are unclear, part of the reason may be the continued unavailability of Champix, a craving reduction medicine that was withdrawn from the market, and the lack of e-cigarettes as part of the smoking cessation programme. Some current smokers have cited limited success with nicotine replacement therapy in the past and are as such reluctant to attempt to quit again using these products. The availability of Champix is a long-term national issue and there is currently no clear timeline for its reintroduction. However, an e-cigarette programme is currently being procured as part of the LWSF service and is expected to be implemented in Q1 2023/24. In Q3, there have been reductions in client numbers across all arms of the service: Live Well Smokefree, Pharmacy and GP. However, the largest relative reduction in client numbers are in the pharmacy and GP arms, which could be in part caused by sustained pressure on primary care. Quit conversion rates remain good in the Live Well Smokefree service (69%) but are below targets in the GP (35%) and pharmacy (26%) arms of the service.

The number of clients who are recorded as quitting smoking 4 weeks after setting a quit date



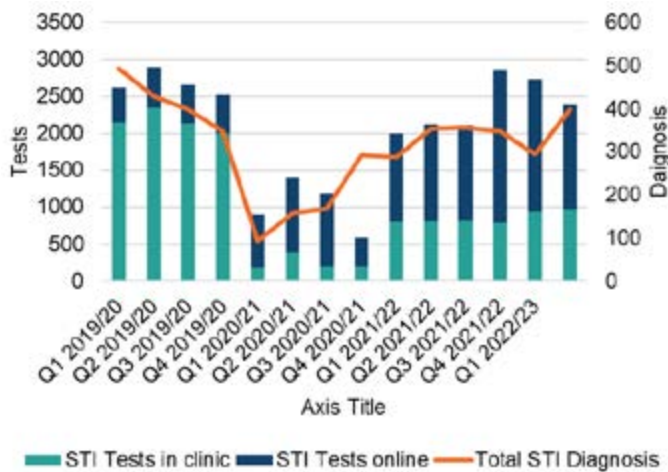
Health Protection

Scarlet Fever: Notifications for scarlet fever (caused by Group A streptococci (GAS) bacteria) are higher than normal at this time of year. As such there are an increased number of people (particularly children and young people) who are experiencing co-infection with winter viruses and GAS, which is known to lead to higher risk of more severe illness from GAS. Whilst UKHSA is the lead agency for managing outbreaks of scarlet fever, we have shared information letters with schools and nurseries on behalf of UKHSA alerting headteachers and parents/carers to the symptoms of GAS infection and when to seek medical care. The latest data is available at Yorkshire & Humber level here - [Group A streptococcal infections: report on seasonal activity in England, 2022 to 2023 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#).

Sexual Health

The latest attendance figures at YorSexualHealth (YSH) services in Q2 2022/23 were 4,101; this includes new, re registered and follow up appointments within YSH. This is an 10% fall on the same time-period last year and small 4% decrease on 2019-20.

STI Tests and Diagnosis



The chart shows the trend in numbers for sexually transmitted infection (STI) 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 2,394 tests carried out in Q2 2022/23 this is a 13% 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; 11% in Q2 2022-23 compared to 13% in Q2 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 398 STI diagnoses in Q2 22/23, a 12% increase compared to Q2 in 2021/22 but a 7% drop since 2019-20. Chlamydia was the highest diagnosed STI in Q2 followed by Gonorrhoea, Genital warts, Genital herpes and Syphilis. There were zero HIV diagnoses in Q2. Gonorrhoea diagnoses are increasing in North Yorkshire, this is also the case across the region and nationally.

GPs across North Yorkshire completed 1,018 long-Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC) fittings in total in Q2 2022/23; this is a decrease (59) compared to Q2 last year and a decrease (60) on Q2 in 2019-20.

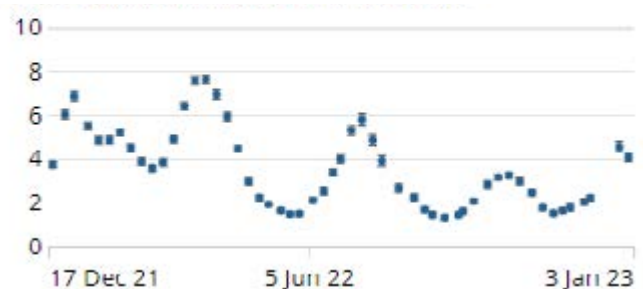
In Q2 22/23 YSH completed 346 LARC fittings, 89 injections, 59 initiation issues of contraceptive pills, 250 repeat contraceptives and 43 issues of emergency contraceptives.

Community Pharmacies across North Yorkshire completed 107 Emergency Hormonal Contraception (EHC) consultations in 2022/23 Q2, compared to 133 in Q2 2021-22 and 115 2019/20 Q2.

COVID-19 and Flu

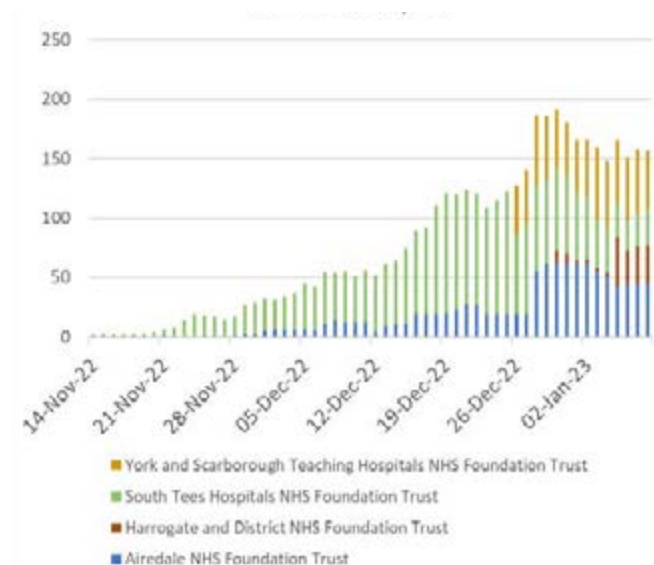
Whilst lockdown restriction and behaviour change reduced the spread of flu in 2020/21 and 2021/22, this winter we have seen a “twin-demic” of both COVID-19 and flu cases. The figure below shows that we have experienced a number of waves of COVID-19 cases over 2022 and are currently experiencing a further winter wave. Across the four main NHS Trusts that serve the North Yorkshire population, we have seen the number of patients in hospital with COVID-19 increase over December. However, the numbers are not yet above those seen for the summer and autumn waves in 2022 and are substantially below the numbers seen for the winter 2020/21 and 2021/22 waves. However, we have seen higher numbers of hospitalisations with flu than has been seen in the past several years. The increase in cases of respiratory pathogens is contributing to the winter pressure on hospitals across the county.

England: percentage testing positive for COVID-19



Source: ONS Infection Survey

General and acute flu beds occupied – winter 2022/23

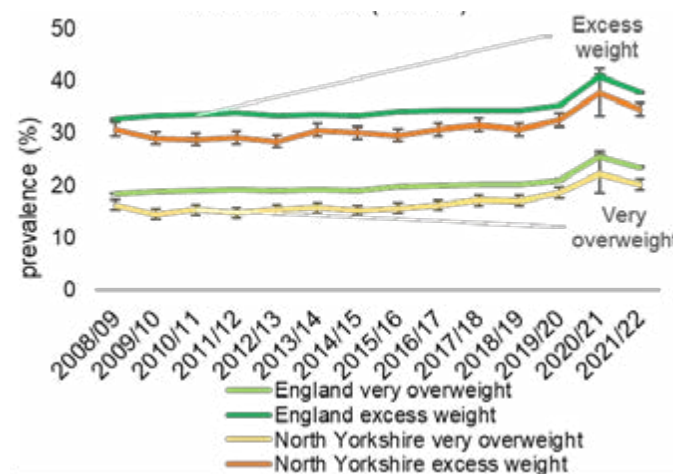


Source: NHS England

National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)

In 2020/21 the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) was paused and only a smaller number of pupils had their heights and weights measured. As a result, there was more uncertainty in the results. The latest data for the 2021/22 school year shows a substantial decline in the prevalence of overweight and obesity in when compared to 2020/21. However, the proportion of children that are either overweight or obese is still higher than pre-pandemic levels with 23.3% of reception aged children and 34.5% of year 6 children classified as overweight or obese. Furthermore, the proportion of children that are overweight or obese is highest in the most deprived areas of the county. To address these substantial health inequalities, work is continuing with schools to promote healthy eating and a Family Weight Management programme is currently being developed.

NCMP 2008-22 (Year 6)



North Yorkshire Adult Weight Management Service

Across the majority of localities weight loss outcomes are projected to achieve or exceed of targets at the end of this contract year (Year 5 Jan – Dec 2022).

Referrals into the service continue to be encouraging, with an average of 237 referrals per month during the period Jan-June 2022 (a total of 1,425). This is a comparable referral rate to the same pre-pandemic period in 2019 (total of 1,442), which was an average of 240 per month.

We are 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 9 months into the calendar year, outcomes in the localities are projected to double those that were achieved at end of the year 4 contract period (Jan-Dec 2021). Out of 7 localities, 4 are already exceeding annual targets for clients sustaining weight loss at 24 weeks. The numbers of client completions and weight loss outcome are not projected to be at pre-pandemic levels (2019 Jan – Dec data) for the full contract year (Jan – Dec 2022), however the percentage of clients who complete a programme and achieve a 5% weight loss continue to exceed previously modelled targets. This is the same case for the percentage of clients sustaining weight loss, where this is higher than pre-pandemic.

Completion rates continue to be lower than modelled (52% against a 60% modelled target) but are indicating recovery to pre-pandemic levels (61%) and are much improved from the end of year 4 contract period (33%). Providers continue to work hard at strengthening the triage to ensure all clients referred are motivated and committed to engaging in the service. Work has been done with primary care, via the ICB, to ensure referrals are considered and appropriate.

North Yorkshire Horizons – Drug and Alcohol Support Service

Overall, the service is performing well, there were 2,335 engaged in service up to Q2 22/23, which is lower than at the same point in 21/22 (2,502).

Wait time targets (less than 2% of clients waiting more than three weeks to start treatment) have been met, with 2/193 clients (1%) waiting more than three weeks in the most recent quarter.

Performance against Public Health Outcomes Framework is mixed. The proportion of clients completing opiate treatment and not re-presenting within 6 months has increased to 7% in the most recent quarter (Q2), up from 5% in the equivalent period last year, but remains slightly below the national target of 7.5%. Successful completion rates for non-opiates is 28% a decrease from 33% last year, and slightly below the target of 29%. For alcohol misuse, the proportion of clients successfully completing treatment is 36.3%, an increase from 32.6% last year and above the target of 34.5%.

The recovery offer continues to be an area of focus for the service. The Community Asset/ Aftercare 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 have appointed their Team Leader vacancy recently, therefore their Service Manager will have a renewed focus on strengthening their community recovery group presence and engagement with this.

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

North Yorkshire Rise engaged 127 young people in structured treatment over the 12-month rolling period ending Quarter 2 22/23, this is above the expected target for the service. The service is performing well overall, in view of being a small team, and staffing challenges that they have experienced over the last 12 months. The Lead Practitioner has been required to prioritise their caseload, which has impacted on capacity for promotion, partnership and service developments. That said, RISE has continued to prioritise pathway work with CAMHS, hospitals and Catterick Garrison. They have successfully recruited a new member of staff, funded by the additional substance misuse supplementary grant funding. This post was created to create additional capacity for the Lead Practitioner to focus on service development.

Healthy Child Service

The Healthy Child Service has reported Quarter 2 updates across each Service Pillar:

0-6 Pillar

0-6 KPIs	Q3 21/22	Q4 21/22	Q1 22/23	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q2
Antenatal	80	80	91	90	94	89	91
New Birth 10-14 days	89	92	93	94	95	94	94
6-8 Week	88	93	95	95	94	90	93
12 Month	98	97	98	98	99	97	98
2 years	88	87	90	94	92	95	94

In quarter 2 the overall performance remains good with all mandated reviews achieving more than 90% completion rates some exceeding 95%. There are ongoing deep dives to understand the reasons for non-completion and assurance that the most vulnerable families continue to receive health reviews.

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 Year 6 were above 85%.

All Infant Feeding Peer Supporters are now in place and are delivering proactive calls; the aim is to prevent the 10% drop off in breastfeeding rates between new birth visit and 6–8-week review.

Warm and Well

Warm and Well have supported 1,028 individuals in Q2 (data quarter in arrears) of this financial year, which marks a significant increase when compared to 287 in the same period last year and 128 in 2020/21. From these interventions, staff have been able to provide £206,218 to people contacting the service for support. 72% of the new referrals in this time-period were female with 55% having a long-term health condition and 8% have a disability. The housing status of new referrals does vary, but the majority are living in some form of rented accommodation, either through a housing association, a private tenancy or social housing.

The age range of the new referrals for this quarter are spread evenly, with the majority of individuals aged from 25-59. Of the new referrals, self-referral was the main means of accessing Warm and Well. However, the service has worked with a range of partners across the Seasonal Health Partnership to be able to meet the needs of those who need the support of the service. North Yorkshire County Council services have continued to signpost people to this service. Over half of all referrals were made via the website. Of all individuals referred into the service in Q2, 44% lived in the Scarborough area.

They have also facilitated community awareness sessions across North Yorkshire, particularly in areas with the fewest referrals to try to ensure individuals are aware of support available via the service. They are

also completing energy efficiency measures roadshow's using the Advice Van to visit rural communities.

The current cost of living crisis that the country is experiencing is well documented. Public Health have recently uplifted their funding in to Warm and Well to provide additional resource within the team for the next two years. Citizens Advice are also actively bidding for further funding in addition to this to improve capacity and resilience within the team.

The Government announced an extension to the Household Support Fund that has been running for the past 12 months. Warm and Well are delivering fuel vouchers as part of this funding and the impact this has had on the service is clearly marked by the increase in referrals across the last few quarters. The flexibility the fund offers us in helping households not on prepayment meters has been well received by advisers and clients alike. The service is deeply grateful that the funding from North Yorkshire County Council enabled them to quickly respond to people hit the hardest by the cost of living and energy price rise crisis.

UK Shared Prosperity Fund: North Yorkshire's Stronger Communities team are taking a lead role in the delivery of the Communities and Place strand of the Government's UK Shared Prosperity Fund programme. An advisory group is in place made up of public and voluntary sector partners and the year one allocations have been signed off with contracts being prepared.

Refugee resettlement (Afghan ARAP/ UKRS)

North Yorkshire County Council, in partnership with the district councils, has permanently resettled 129 persons (28 families) under the Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy (ARAP) and to date 137 persons (36 families) – mainly Syrian refugees – under the United Kingdom Resettlement Scheme (UKRS).

The bridging hotel in Scarborough district for the Afghan evacuees has had its contract extended until 31 July 2023 by the Home Office. Utilising Home Office funding, the County Council has commissioned a social enterprise organisation, to work with some of the families in the hotel to support them to secure private rented accommodation in their preferred locations, typically London and other large cities.

Asylum seeker dispersal and contingency hotel accommodation

The Mears Group continues to consult with Scarborough Borough Council about specific properties that Mears has identified to be used to accommodate asylum seekers in Scarborough.

There are now three contingency hotels in the county accommodating asylum seekers. The hotel in Scarborough is for families; two hotels in the Selby area are for single adult males. Demands are being placed upon children's social services in respect of finding accommodation for unaccompanied asylum seeker children arriving at the contingency hotel accommodation in the county intended for asylum seeker adults only.

Homes for Ukraine

The current number of Ukrainian guests residing in North Yorkshire, through the Homes for Ukraine sponsorship programme is approximately 838. In addition, 346 guests, who initially arrived in North Yorkshire, have either moved into private rental accommodation, to another Local Authority area, or returned to Ukraine, making a total of 1184 arrivals since March 2022. Of the guests who have moved on from their sponsor, 78 groups, or 191 individuals are now living in rental properties within North Yorkshire.

In recognition of the rising cost of living NYCC is topping up the thank you payment to sponsors over the winter months (October 2022 – March 2023). This means that sponsors will receive £500 per month, instead of £350. Other Local Authorities are taking a similar approach.

Two new Employability Advisors are now in post and are successfully supporting both potential employees and employers. Through attendance at drop in events, as well as one to one meetings a broad range of support is provided, which ultimately removes barriers to employment.

The government has recently announced a number of updates to the scheme, including an extension to the maximum sponsorship term from 12 months to 24 months, an increase to the thank you payment once guests have been in the UK for 12 months, additional funding to acquire housing and support for guests to move into their own homes and reduce the risk of homelessness.

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

Community Support Organisations: Stronger Communities will continue to work with the network of 23 Community Support Organisations (CSO's) until March 2023 and will concentrate on 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.

Following a well-attended 'Response to Recovery' event that took place in May 2022, for those organisations that had undertaken the CSO role, followed by the 'Learning Together and Co Creation' day in early November; the development of a Community Anchor Organisation network across North Yorkshire is being progressed building on the successful CSO model, further exploring the role that locally rooted, place based organisations can play in building resilience in communities.

Household Support Fund: Work commenced to distribute North Yorkshire County Council's third £3.5 million allocation of Household Support Fund in Q3. The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) funded programme aims to support those most in need with significantly rising living costs between October 2022 and March 2023. In line with the expenditure guidelines and the agreed eligibility framework developed in partnership with the seven District and Borough Councils, c24,000 households across North Yorkshire will receive a direct award in the form of a shopping voucher in January 2023. This encompasses eligible

families, pensioners and working age adult households, as well as those who missed out on other forms of national Cost of Living support. In addition to this, supplementary funding was awarded to North Yorkshire Local Assistance Fund (NYLAF), Warm and Well, and 16 food providers across the county.

Household Support Fund will continue from 1 April 2023 for a further 12 months; NYCC are currently awaiting guidance from DWP on the fourth phase of the scheme.

North Yorkshire Local Assistance Fund (NYLAF):

Data for April – December 2022, shows that NYLAF has received 9,263 applications, and approved 8,486 (92%) of these.

Roughly 60% of spend is going towards standard items awarded and 40% on emergency food / energy vouchers.

The biggest cost to the scheme is white goods and the biggest spend within this category is on bedding and beds but food and energy awards this year are definitely still the most requested awards.

Total NYLAF grant spend year to date (April – December 22) has been £1,073k, £439k in quarter 3. Comparatively, this quarter, NYLAF has seen almost double the demand and spend that it had 12 months ago. (Quarter 3, 2021/22 spend was £279k).

Every award item except for cash awards, has increased.

Demand is highest in Scarborough, followed by Harrogate and Richmondshire. Figures show that about 40% of awards go to individuals and households in Scarborough.

This financial year we can see that around 44% of awards have gone to those under the three core vulnerability groups: those with mental health issue, those homeless and families under exceptional pressure.

	Q2 2022/23 (Last quarter)	Q3 2021/22 (Quarter 3, 12m ago)	Q3 2022/23 (current)
Food Voucher	1,826	1,521	1,783 ↑
Clothing Voucher	114	76	101 ↑
Energy Voucher	1,245	1,414	2,196 ↑
White goods	286	266	301 ↑
Cash awards	0	3	2
Other household items	207 ↑	191	296 ↑
Furniture	263 ↑	250	357 ↑
Total	3,938	3,721	5,036

↑ arrow highlights that this quarter has seen an increase against both time period comparisons used in this table, last quarter and the same quarter 3, but 12 months previously.

Holiday Activities and Food (HAF) Programme:

The HAF programme continues to develop and improve its reach in all areas of North Yorkshire. The final monitoring for Christmas provision is being carried out at present but indications are good compared to the previous year, with a significant rise in the number of providers delivering activities and consequently the number of free places available. There were 50 providers running 252 sessions with free places for Free School Meals (FSM) and other vulnerable children, but this allocation was increased with multiple providers wishing to extend their delivery offer due to demand. Several new providers joined the FEAST (Food, Entertainment, Arts, Sport, Together.) programme whilst also retaining existing providers.

The new Holiday Activities and Food Co-ordinator is in place and is working with North Yorkshire Together partners, and colleagues in CYPS, Stronger Communities and Public Health to develop the programme further with a particular emphasis on providing a wraparound service for families, its nutrition and healthy food offer, building stronger relationships with schools and increasing the number of teenagers engaging with the programme.

Health and Wellbeing: Stronger Communities team have been working 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, working with four place based multi-agency partnerships to develop and/or pilot new community -based services and projects through grant funding to voluntary organisations and community groups. The over-arching aim of enabling people with a serious mental illness to live well in their communities.

Local Food Support: Work continues on 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 Q4.

The third round of Household Support Fund (October 2022 – March 2023) saw 16 awards made in-order to bolster the capacity of the free food infrastructure over the winter period.

Reboot North Yorkshire: Work on Reboot North Yorkshire continued to progress in Q3 with an increased awareness of the programme. The number of organisations and services referring their clients into the scheme has increased with 68 devices and 3 SIM cards being gifted to socially isolated individuals or those in need of a device to access training or continuing education. Our community partner Craven Reboot have also been very active in gifting devices, supporting people with IT needs, and encouraging donations within their communities.

Libraries: This quarter the library service has been recognised in two national awards:

Winner of the National Acquisitions Group (NAG) Award for Excellence 2022 for their Tough Topic collections. NAG makes an annual award designed to promote excellence, original thinking and innovation by a library team or individual within the field of Acquisitions. Tough Topics collections are packs of books and activities chosen by librarians and professionals to help children

age 3 to 8 years process their emotions and open up conversations about their feelings around big life changing events. They aim to encourage children to talk to their parents, carers, grandparents and other trusted adults in a gentle and supportive way, with related practical activities to complement the stories in each pack.

Shortlisted for Self-Care Toolkits in the Self-Care Forum innovation awards. Self-Care Toolkits are mental well-being bags for young people (11+) with books, information and activities.

Libraries have been handing out free slippers to help prevent older people falling over. One of the most common causes of falls by older people was loose, worn, or backless slippers. The library service has held 7 “slipper socials” where free anti-slip slippers are gifted to older people who attend. In Q3 a total of 358 pairs of slippers have been gifted.

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

- Continuing to promote libraries as warm places as part of warm places network
- Pilot 2-week work placement at Scarborough library for jobseekers on Restart scheme
- Continued support to access to banking services with co-locations and regular support and advice sessions. September saw the official launch of the Newcastle Building Society in Knaresborough Library One bank machine installed in December to offer wider banking services.
- 63 IT devices distributed to vulnerable, elderly and refugees via Reboot

Health inequalities in vaccination: Work is currently ongoing to address health inequalities in vaccination uptake among groups where this is known to be low. Through existing partnership meetings (such as the Scarborough Screening and Immunisations group, Tara Park (Ryedale) multi-agency group), pre-existing data, and research, it is known that there are communities who do not take up vaccination offers for a range of complex reasons. Two such identified groups are those from migrant communities and those from Gypsy, Romany and Traveller communities.

North Yorkshire have secured a small amount of funding to improve vaccination uptake among these groups. We know that often traditional communications miss these groups or are not appropriate for them. The public health team are working with a behavioural scientist to identify and understand more about why uptake is low and identify ways in which this can be addressed.

In order to understand more about the complexities among these groups ongoing consultation work is being carried out with NYCC colleagues and wider partners (e.g., stronger communities' colleagues and early help colleagues working with homes for the Ukraine /migrant hotels, health visitors working on GRT sites) to try and understand more about what they already know about these populations and any viewpoints they may be aware of. Specifically, the public health has also produced a series of questions / prompts that have then been distributed to partners to use as a tool to try and understand more and unpick some of these issues in relation to vaccination uptake in these areas.

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.

Linked to the above strategic aims, an engagement session was held with refugees in Northallerton. 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. 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.

Inclusion Health: Public Health have begun to explore the impact of Inclusion Health and what this means in North Yorkshire. Inclusion health is a catch all term to describe people who are socially excluded and that typically experience multiple overlapping risk factors for poor health such as poverty, violence and complex trauma. People from one of the inclusion health group populations often suffer worse health outcomes than the general population, and this work is aiming to highlight some of the factors that may contribute to this. In the coming months, further work will be done to look at how we translate the theory behind this into actions across the council to make a positive difference to those that need it.

International recruitment in Adult Social Care:

Nationally and regionally, Adult Social Care has been experiencing recruitment challenges for some considerable time, including recruitment of qualified social workers. To address this, the Directorate ran several large recruitment campaigns for the more than 30 social work vacancies, with very limited success. New social workers that were recruited were also often newly qualified social workers and therefore not yet ready to manage more complex work.

We also took the following action:

- Student to practitioner pathway – supporting all social work students in placement with NYCC to continue their career as a qualified social worker with us.
- Enhancing the social work apprenticeship offer – supporting current employees to gain their social work degree as a 'grow your own' model.
- Strengthening our induction offer, to ensure new colleagues recruited are well supported and we retain them within the Directorate.

However, we still had a high number of vacancies and needed more experienced social workers to complete more complex work. Recruitment continued to be very challenging as most local authorities regionally and nationally were in the same position. Regional colleagues have significantly utilised agency social workers, however we recognised that this does not provide stability in teams and also brings significant

budget pressures so is therefore not a longer term solution.

Updated Care Act guidance in relation to charging reforms referenced international recruitment, and with Resourcing Solutions, we started to explore what this could offer NYCC in HAS and CYPs.

To ensure an ethical approach we understood that we would not recruit from any countries on the World Health Organisation's red or amber list, based upon the World Health Organisation Health (WHO) Workforce Support and Safeguard List. The Code of Practice for International Recruitment states that some developing countries should not be targeted when actively recruiting health or care professionals.

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.

To date, the programme has been very successful, and we have 29 social workers appointed, although unfortunately we have not been able to recruit any Occupational Therapists. The first 8 social workers joined HAS at the end of October and beginning of December. Their induction has included a 3-week academy of practice sessions and training to prepare the new starters for practice in the UK. They have all been allocated a community buddy to be a friendly face and have been shadowing colleagues in their locality. The new social workers are starting to be allocated their first cases and they are attending additional dates of HAS training throughout January. They continue to have weekly 1:1 supervision with a senior social worker as part of their induction support. The directorate is keen to learn from these very experienced practitioners.

The second cohort of 12 international social workers are due to arrive at the end of January and in February. They will have a similar induction including the academy and planning is underway to support them and their Team Managers. Dates of when the third cohort of 9 social workers are currently being arranged.

Improve inclusion and diversity of staff working for the County Council

Employee networks and online forums:

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.

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

Updates on corporate equality objectives:

Training and learning:

New EDI training on Allyship and Inclusive Language

As part of our commitment to Equality, Diversity and Inclusion voluntary sessions will be available to all staff.

Allyship in the Workplace and **Inclusive Language in the Workplace** are voluntary lunchtime learning sessions which can be taken as a standalone learning, or as a pair, delivered by our Inclusion and Diversity Officer Nok Vickers and explore both these concepts in relation to the 9 protected characteristics.

Allyship in the workplace [Learning Zone \(northyorks.gov.uk\)](https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/learning-zone)

Inclusive language in the workplace [Learning Zone \(northyorks.gov.uk\)](https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/learning-zone)

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.

Equality impact assessment refreshers in HAS:

Following on from the session on equality impact assessment delivered to the HAS Leadership Forum in September 2022, sessions are now being planned with HAS teams to refresh knowledge and co-design a more dynamic approach to EIA.

HAS Provider Services EDI development

programme: the Adult Social Care In-house Provider Services team is leading a programme of EDI development for managers, aimed at enhancing their knowledge and skills around diversity and inclusion to benefit their teams and the people they support. In Quarter 3, this included a series of sessions on a variety of topics including council policy, anti-racism, Black History Month, neurodiversity, faith/culture, and gender identity

Equality impact assessment refreshers in HAS:

Following on from the session on equality impact assessment delivered to the HAS Leadership Forum in September 2022, sessions are now being planned with HAS teams to refresh knowledge and co-design a more dynamic approach to EIA.

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 is now in liaison with services and individuals within the community.

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

Rainbow Lanyards – The HAS EDI Group and Corporate EDI Group discussed ideas around the implementation of rainbow lanyards at the December CEDIG meeting; consideration is being given to the potential for a council-wide scheme. Further research into other local schemes with health partners is also underway.

‘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

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

Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Refugee families: Children and Families Service continue to offer support to Afghan families and families seeking refugee status in bridging hotels. The Service also continues to undertake welfare and welcome visits to the sponsors and guests under the Homes for Ukraine scheme. The purpose of these visits includes ascertaining the suitability of accommodation, offering advice and information to the sponsor, initiating DBS checks and checking that the guest family are settled and happy. Additional visits at the 5 month point from arrival have now also been scheduled. The purpose of this visit is to ensure that the children are registered and attending an education setting, to discuss any further support required and determine if the sponsor is able to continue to accommodate the family after 6 months.

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

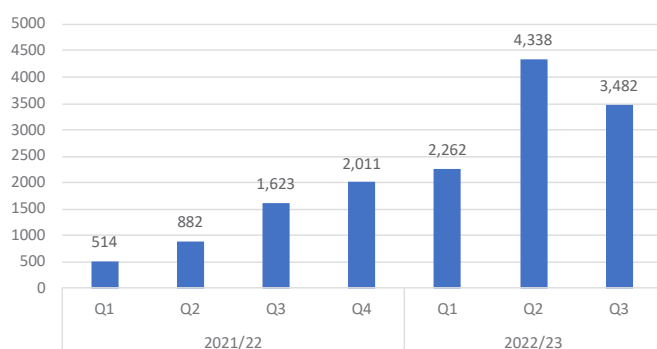
accommodation or been re-matched with a new sponsor.

Unaccompanied minors: The new scheme for unaccompanied minors was launched in July continues. To date only three children (two families) have applied under this scheme.

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

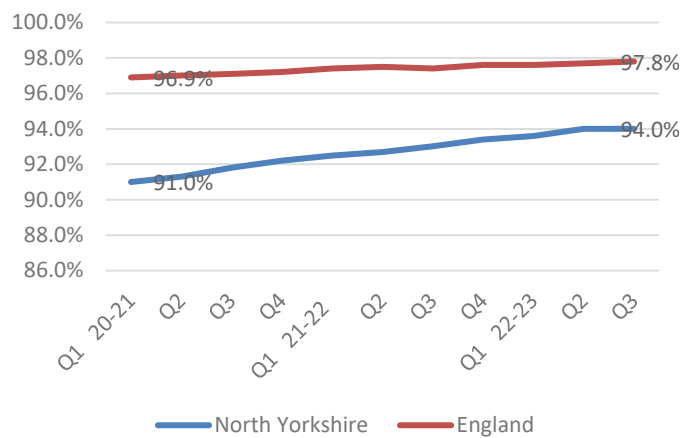
The number of assisted IT sessions held in North Yorkshire libraries fell in Q3 to 3,482, however remains twice as many as Q3 in 2021/22.

Assisted IT sessions in North Yorkshire Libraries

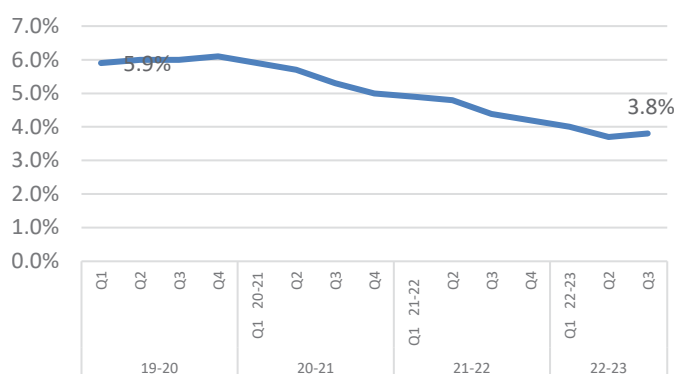


Broadband and Superfast broadband

Broadband Coverage (30Mbs+)



Broadband (30Mbs+) Gap (England/North Yorkshire)



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 three, superfast broadband coverage in North Yorkshire reached 94.0% compared to 97.8 across England.

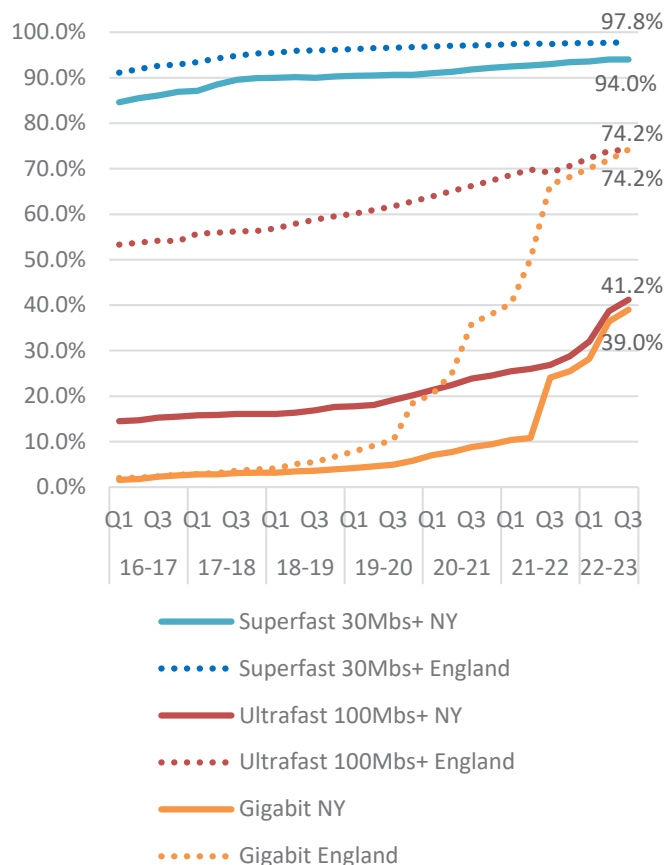
This means the gap between broadband coverage in England and North Yorkshire has reduced from 4.4% to 3.8% since Q3 last year.

For ultrafast broadband (100Mbs+), the gap is more significant but continuing to close. At the end of quarter three, 41.2% of premises in North Yorkshire were able to access ultrafast broadband, compared to 74.2% 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.

Broadband Coverage (Residential and Business Premises)

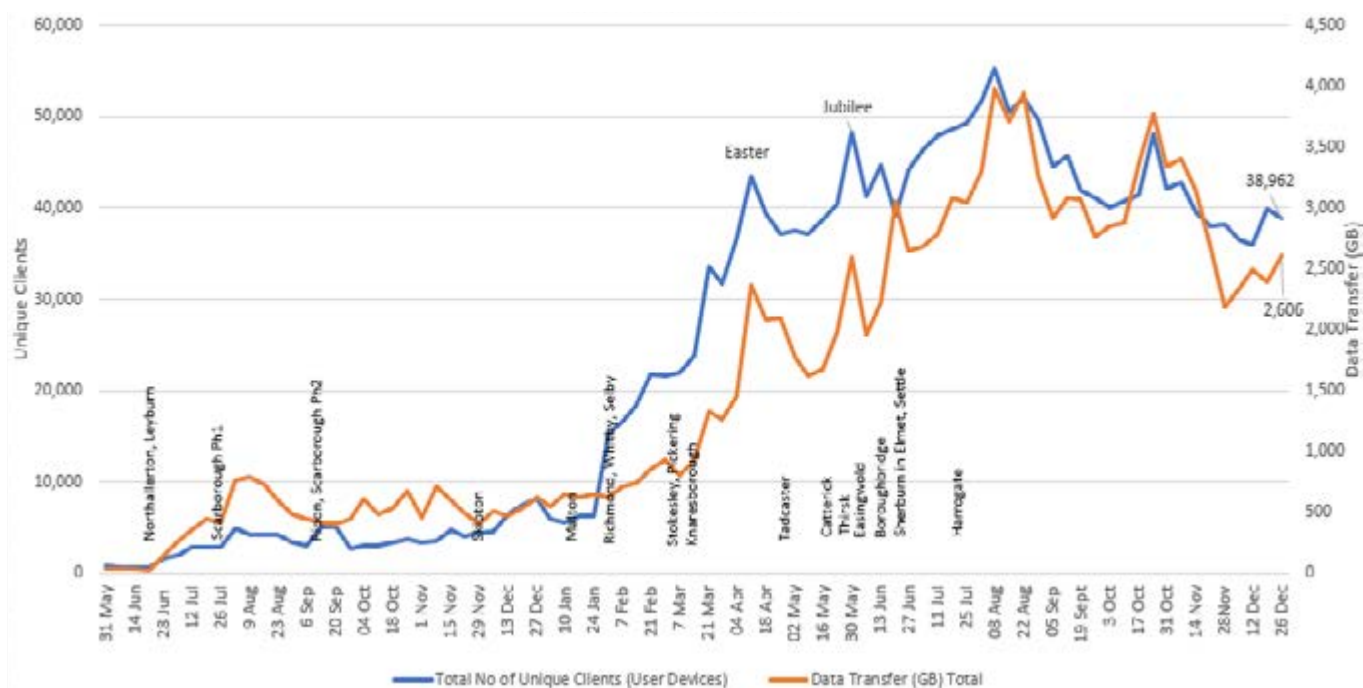


Public Wi-Fi

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 26 December 2022, 39,000, unique users devices downloaded 2,600GB of data, demonstrating the continued popularity of this service to users. These figures reflect the return to school and fewer visitors to the county in the past quarter.

Use of Free Public Wifi



North Yorkshire Disability Forum: North Yorkshire Disability Forum (NYDF) continue to run successful hybrid meetings. A Development Day was held in mid-November and supported by representatives from Stronger Communities.

Topics covered included the future structure of the forum and the support available to enable further independence and growth. Following this, the forum is considering running subgroups focused on specific county wide topics alongside the local forums.

Accessible Transport Group: The group continues to meet and has submitted a response to the draft Taxi Licensing Consultation. A letter and copy of the response will be sent to NYCC Councillors and Local MPs.

The group has invited representatives from bus companies to attend a meeting in the first half of 2023 and Transport for All have been invited to a meeting in the second half of 2023.

Members from NYDF and Harrogate District Disability Forum (HDDF) met with Councillor Chance to discuss their concerns about the Draft Taxi Licensing Policy. Following this meeting, Councillor Chance has invited them along when he addresses the Executives in the New Year.

Joint Forums Q&A with Corporate Director:

The regular Q&A took place in October 2022 with representatives of forums (including representation from Carers Plus) and Richard Webb. These will continue to run during 2023 and dates have been set for April, July and October.

Hate Crime awareness week: The co-chair of the Partnership Board wrote about Safe Places and an easy read misogyny leaflet was produced.

The NY Learning Disability Partnership Board Development Day went ahead at the beginning of November. It was attended by over 60 people, and more than half were self-advocates and carers. The day was a great success and the feedback from the day will be used to inform the next steps for the Partnership Board.

The Health Task Group met in December and a Learning Disability Care Coordinator from Selby talked

to the group about her role and Annual Health Checks. The actions from the task group are to write to GPs in North Yorkshire and ask them about the different roles (LD care coordinator, Social Prescribers & Health & wellbeing coaches) they have in their surgeries and how they let people with learning disabilities know about these roles and what support they can offer. Selby self-advocates are also going to write about how the LD care coordinator has supported them and about the importance of annual health checks.

The Mental Health Lived Experience Voice steering group met for the first time and went through the summary report. The actions are for a P&E officer to meet with Adult Social Care and community groups to discuss how engagement might work for them.

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

Climate Change awareness training – 354 sessions of the Climate Change Awareness Training have been completed.

The Display Energy Certificate officers have completed 95 schools and public buildings DEC's and associated recommendation reports in this quarter of schools and public buildings, the reports included site specific practical measures that sites need to do to reduce their carbon and bills going forward.

The Schools Carbon Reduction officer has worked with 26 schools this quarter, up from 10 for the same quarter last year.

This quarter a total of 2063 children attended workshops on a range of environmental issues with schools staff supported as required to develop sustainability in their curriculum. Schools have responded positively to the visits with a 99.6 % approval rating based on feedback from 15 school response.

Funding applications for Public Sector

Decarbonisation Scheme Phase 3b – An application for £0.4m for the installation of heat pumps and insulation in four council highway depots has been submitted. The final decision on application, is due January 2023.

Electric Vehicle Charging Study was published for consultation in the quarter. This sets out the County vision for a network of EV Charging Points across North Yorkshire.

A funding application for £14 million was made to the Home Upgrade Grant Phase 2. This would support energy efficiency measures and low carbon heating installations in private sector homes which are off the gas network. A decision is expected in January 2023.

The £2million Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Grant was accepted in October. Delivery of the proposed EV Charge Points will help to, achieve the vision for a network of EV charging points. In all cases, the schemes being developed should enhance, people's ability to access travel options and opportunities.

North Yorkshire Council Climate Change Strategy. Work continues on the development of a draft strategy for public consultation. Transport Economy and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee reviewed the proposals and held a Q&A session with Officers. The Beyond Carbon Transformation Board also reviewed progress.

Net Zero Review – Responses were made, in partnership with the York and North Yorkshire Local Enterprise Partnership to the Net Zero Review. An independent review of the Government's approach to delivering net zero particularly with respect to business growth.

A decision was made regarding the Electricity energy tariff for the new council for the period 1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024, to use a bespoke fuel source 60% Zero Carbon for Business with 40% UK Renewable.

Future Focus

Member Training Programme

Members are keen to engage with and learn from people who are living with experiences of EDI. A Member Training Programme is being established with the Corporate EDI group which will run over six sessions in 2023, starting with a Disability Awareness Session on 1st February. More dates and sessions will be planned in due course.

Autism Training Modules

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.

North Yorkshire Disability Forum

will meet with the Leader of the Council and Chief Executive in January 2023, to discuss NYDF's priorities for the new council to ensure that North Yorkshire is as accessible and inclusive as possible.



Council Ambition: 'Best Start to Life'

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

High level outcomes:

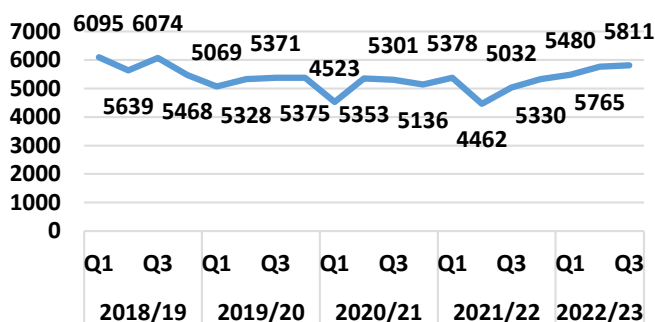
- 1 **Achieving: High aspirations, opportunities and achievements**
- 2 **Safe Life: Protected and free from harm**
- 3 **A happy family life: Strong families and vibrant communities**
- 4 **A healthy life: Safe and healthy lifestyles**

Multi Agency Screening Team (MAST)

Over the last 9 months we have seen a period of high demand in terms of contacts at the "front door". For the year to date, we have received 17,056 contacts, 2,184 more (+14.7%) compared with the first 9 months of 2021/22. We've not seen this level of demand since 2018/19, when we received almost 18,000 contacts over the first 9 months of the year.

This quarter we have received 5,811 contacts, more than in any quarter in the last 4 years, and 15% more (779 more contacts) than in Q3 last year.

MAST Quarterly Contacts

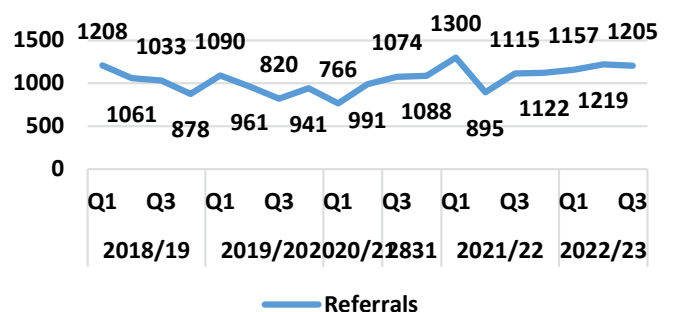


Referrals to Childrens Social Care (CSC)

The high demand at the front door has also led to an increase in the number of referrals to Children's Social Care, which have risen by 8% (271 more referrals) this year.

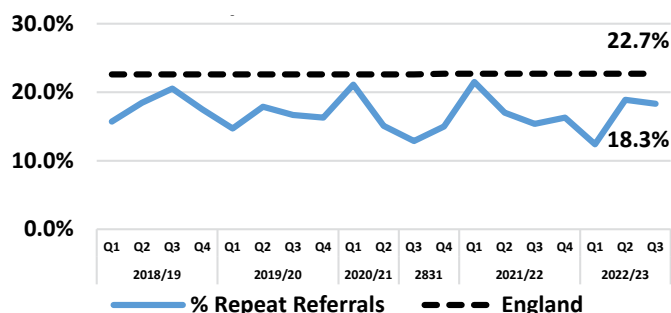
This quarter we have received 1,205 referrals, and this is the first time quarterly referrals have reached this level in two consecutive quarters in at least 5 years. If this trend continues into Q4, we can expect in excess of 4,750 referrals in 2022/23, which would represent an increase of 7% (c. 330 additional referrals) on last year. An increase on this scale would be roughly equivalent to squeezing 13 months of demand into 12 months.

Quarterly Referrals to CSC



In recent months we have seen the re-referral rate begin to slowly climb, from 11.6% in April to 19% in December. The rate across Q3 was 18.3%, which contrasts with a rate of 15.4% in Q3 last year.

Repeat Referrals to CSC

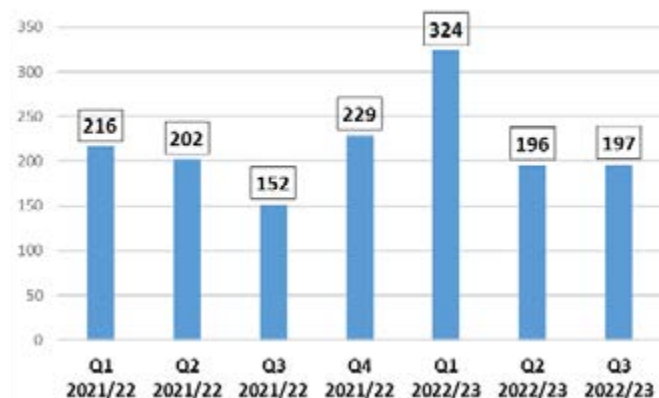


Analysis has been undertaken to understand if there are any underlying factors or themes driving the increase, and this has concluded there is no one factor or issue driving the increase in the rate of re-referrals, and that current economic pressures, particularly high rates of food inflation and high energy prices, are pushing families who were previously known to be vulnerable back into crisis or old patterns of behaviour.

Requests for Assessment (EHC Plans)

The Inclusion service continues to receive high numbers of requests for assessment for an EHC plan, with 197 reported this academic year. For the year to date, the service has received 717 requests for assessment, 26% more (147 additional requests) than in the first 9 months of financial year 2021/22.

Requests for Assessment (EHC Plan)

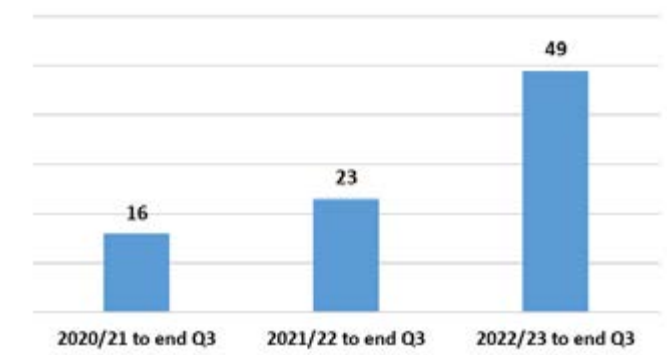


SEND Tribunals

The SEND Tribunal provides a statutory means by which parents can appeal decisions made by the Authority in respect of the EHC process. This can include refusal to assess or reassess a child for an EHC plan, a refusal to issue an EHC plan, the special educational need identified, or the content of the plan (such as the proposed school or level of proposed support).

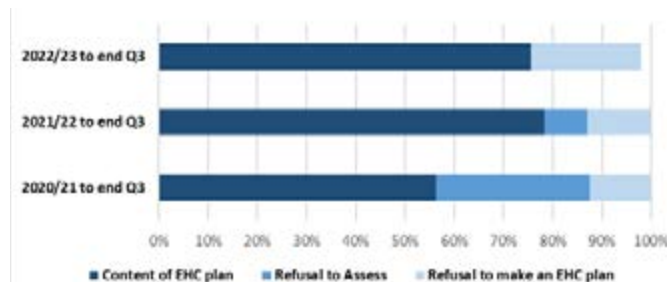
Over the first few months of the 2022/23 academic year, we have seen a marked increase in the number of appeals to the tribunal, with 49 recorded by the end of December. This is more than double the 23 appeals that were made in the same period in the 2021/22 academic year.

SEND Tribunals



In terms of the reasons for appeal, we have seen the proportion relating to the content of the EHC plan remain stable at 76% (n=37), whilst the proportion relating to refusal to assess has fallen to zero (from 31% two years ago). However, we have seen an increase in the proportion of appeals linked to refusal to issue an EHC plan.

Reasons for appeal to SEND Tribunal



Timeliness of EHC Plans

This quarter 43.0% of EHC plans were issued within the 20 week statutory deadline (179 plans). This represents a major improvement in comparison with Q3 last year (10.3%, 117 EHC plans) and statistically similar to performance reported in Q2 this year (50.4%). However, performance is yet to return to that reported pre-pandemic (typically around 85%). It should be noted that local performance is similar to that reported nationally, with average timeliness of 50% reported from 110 of 152 Local Authorities surveyed during the Quarter 2 period of 2022/23.

Timeliness of EHC Plans issued



Current performance needs to be viewed through the lens of the very high demand the service continues to experience. For example, in the 12 months to the end of December 2022, 831 new EHC plans had been issued by North Yorkshire during 2022, 67% (n=333) more than in the 12 months to the end of December 2021, when 498 were EHC plans were issued. To meet the rise in demand, the SEND Casework team has been increased by 5 members of staff.

One factor adversely impacting upon the timeliness of EHC plans has been difficulties faced in the recruitment of Educational Psychologists over recent months. These professionals play a critical role in the assessment of children and young people and the production of EHC plans. To alleviate the bottleneck caused by recruitment difficulties, the service has engaged agency staff on a short-term basis. A Principal Education Psychologist has now been appointed and is currently finalising a further recruitment drive.

Total EHCPs

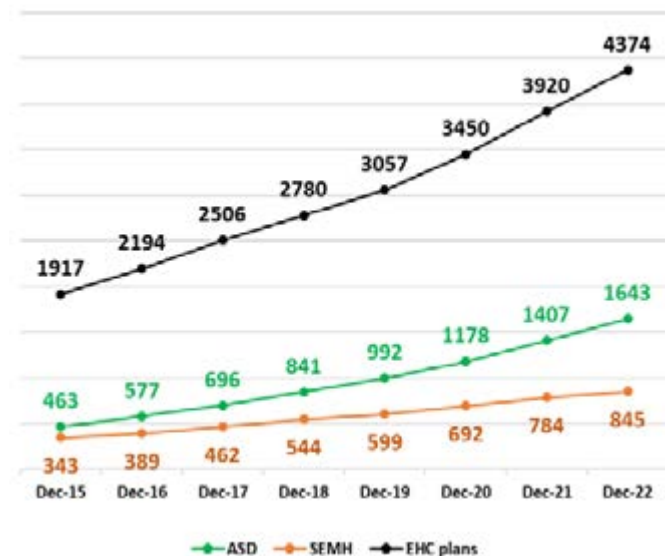
The sustained year on year increase in the number of EHC plans maintained by the Authority has continued into 2022/23. At the end of December there were 4374 children with a North Yorkshire funded EHC plan. This is 11.6% higher (n=454) compared with the end of Q3 last year. Over the last six years we have seen the number of EHC plans maintained by the Authority double, at an average rate of increase of 12% per annum. If this growth continues through 2022/23 and into 2023/24 we can expect to be maintaining over 5,000 EHC plans by the end of 2023/24. It should be noted that similar trends in the growth in the number of EHC plans have been reported nationally.

2.5% of children and young people aged under 25 in North Yorkshire had an EHC plan funded by the Authority at the end of December 2022, statistically similar to the rate of 2.7% reported nationally.

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) remains the most common primary need identified in EHC plans, accounting for 37.6% of open EHC plans at the end of the quarter (n=1643). The number of children with an EHC plan and a primary need of ASD has risen by 16.8% (n=236) in the last 12 months and by 47% (n=465) over the last 3 years. This is a sharper increase than has been seen nationally, with a rise of 24.8% being reported over the past 3 years (as of the latest published statistics - Jan. 22).

We have also seen the number of children with an EHC plan and a primary need of Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) increase over the last 12 months, with 845 recorded at the end of December 2022, 7.8% more (n=61) than 12 months previously and by 22% (n=153) over the last 3 years. This is a slightly lower rise than is being reported nationally over the past 3 years (+26.4%).

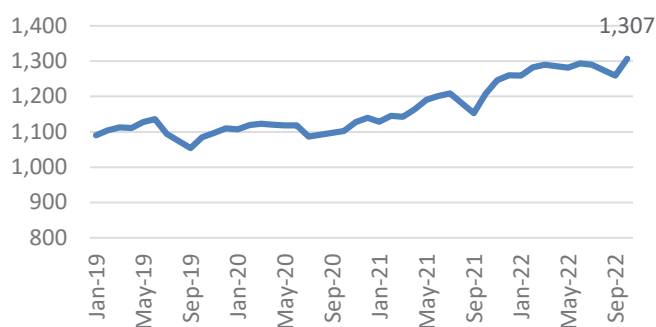
EHS Plans for ASD and SEHM



SEN Transport

The Authority is currently providing SEND home to school transport for 1,307 children and young people, higher than at any previous point in time, and 8% higher (n=99) than at the same point last year. The number of children supported has increased across all 7 district areas, and on average children and young people accessing SEND home to school transport travel 32 miles per day (round trip) to access school provision.

SEN Transport – Pupils



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.

A healthy start to life with safe and healthy lifestyles

- **Promote health and wellbeing through positive choices from pre-birth to adulthood**
- **Enable more children and young people to lead lifelong healthy lifestyles with improved social, emotional and mental health and resilience, and reduced health inequalities**
- **Strengthen our work with partners and communities to improve outcomes through our Childhood Futures programme**
- **Continue to focus on closing the disadvantaged gap, particularly for children eligible for Free School Meals and Service Child**

Disabled Children and Young People's Services (DCS)

As of the end of December, 402 children and young people were supported by the Disabled Children's Service. Whilst this is a reduction from a high of 419 in April 2020, this closely aligns to the 402 seen in December 2021. Over the past 12 months, whilst the number of children and young people supported by DCS has fluctuated between 400 and 419, there has been much more stability in cases than seen in the preceding 12 months, with cases increasing from a low of 356 in November 2020 to 402 in November 2021 (+12.9% (n=46)).

Dingley's Promise

Dingley's Promise is a charitable organisation working with 30 local authorities over the next 5 years to deliver "life changing support to under 5s with special educational needs & disabilities, and their families" through the provision of training and support to increase the number of young children with SEND accessing early years and childcare.

We are working with Dingley's Promise to deliver on-line training to all early years practitioners, Develop a local stakeholder group (which will include parental representation) and develop an Early Years Inclusion Action Plan.

Disadvantaged Gap

We continue to see a gap persist between the 'average' pupil in North Yorkshire and those children who are most vulnerable and disadvantaged (i.e. being in receipt of Free School Meals in the past six years or recorded as a looked after child in the previous six months).

At EYFS, 46.4% of vulnerable children achieved a good level of development (GLD) in 2021/22. This is lower than the 49.5% reported nationally. Locally, the disadvantaged gap at Early Years was 24.8%, compared to nationally 18.6%.

At KS2 we saw attainment among disadvantaged pupils at 33.2% achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing & Maths. This compares with 43% nationally. The gap between disadvantaged children and their peers widened by 5 percentage points in 2022 to 27.9% (compared to 22.2% nationally).

At Key Stage 4 (KS4) we saw 27.1% of disadvantaged pupils achieving grade 5 to 9 in English and Maths. This is lower than reported nationally (29.6%) and the gap between disadvantaged pupils and their peers at KS4 remains wider locally (31.7%) than the picture nationally (27.4%).

SEN Gap

At EYFS, 20.4% of Children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) achieved a Good Level of Development in 2021/22. This is higher than the national average of 18.8%. The gap between SEN and pupils and their non-SEN peers in North Yorkshire (52.9 percentage points (pp)), is similar to than national gap (52.3pp). The national gap has remained broadly similar to pre-pandemic (53.1 pp in 2018/19), whilst the North Yorkshire gap has reduced slightly from 55.9pp.

At Key Stage 2, 15% of SEN achieved the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths, 3 percentage points lower than the national rate of 18%. With a gap of 51pp in North Yorkshire, this aligns with the national picture. Whilst the gap nationally has reduced by just 1pp (from 52pp in 2018/19), the gap in North Yorkshire has reduced by 3.9pp from 54.9pp)

SEN pupils completing Key Stage 4 in North Yorkshire had a lower rate of achievement in terms of the proportion achieving grade 5 to 9 in English and Maths, at 16.9% compared to 18.2% nationally. With a gap of 42.2pp in North Yorkshire between SEN and non-SEN pupils, this is larger than the national gap (37.6pp).

'Closing the gap remains a priority for North Yorkshire, and services are working collaboratively to improve outcomes for children.

Service Pupils

68.2% of EYFS Service Pupils achieved a Good Level of Development, compared to 71.6% nationally. At EYFS, attainment of Service pupils in North Yorkshire aligned with the overall attainment level (68.3% achieving GLD), whilst nationally, it exceed the average (65.2% achieving GLD).

At Key Stage 2, 47.1% of Service pupils achieved the expected standard in reading, writing and maths, compared to 59.5% nationally. Whilst Service Pupils nationally perform above average (59%), there is a gap of 7.9pp between the countywide average (55%) and North Yorkshire's Service pupils.

Educated Other than at School

The Education Other than at School (EOTAS) Service provides education and support to pupils who are currently unable to access education at school. As of the end of December, there were 17 children who are 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.

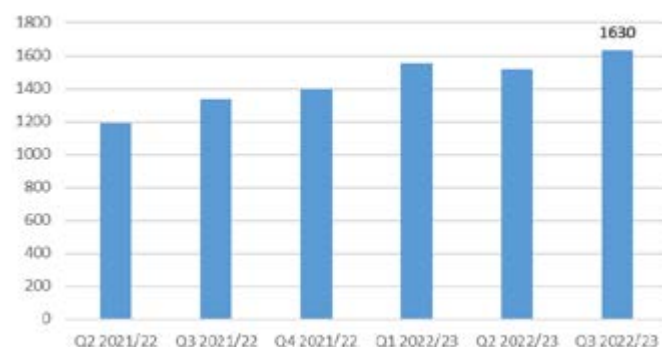
The Medical Education Service (MES) team provides English and Maths teaching to CYP who are unable to attend school for medical reasons, working alongside the school to enhance their offer of education. Whilst the Medical Education Service was meant to be a short term service, a high number of CYP, particularly those with Anxiety, remain in the service for extended periods. Of the 146 CYP currently open to MES, 78 have been open for more than 6 months. Of those, 38 have been open for more than a year.

SEND Hub

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.

Across the 4 hubs a total of 1,630 of children and young people were being supported by the end of Q3 this year. This figure is 22% higher (n=295) than at the same point in 2021/22 (n=1,335).

SEND Hub Cases



Each child being referred to a SEND hub has individual, clearly defined outcomes to be achieved as part of the specialist service caseload. These outcomes 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 Q3 of 2021/22 97% of all outcomes were either fully achieved or partially achieved. In Q3 of 2022/23 this rate of achievement improved further to 99%.

Since the SEND Hubs opened in September 2020, 1,438 cases have closed to the SEND Hubs. 96.7% of these (n=1,391) have either fully or partially achieved their outcomes, reflective of well targeted support effectively meeting identified needs.

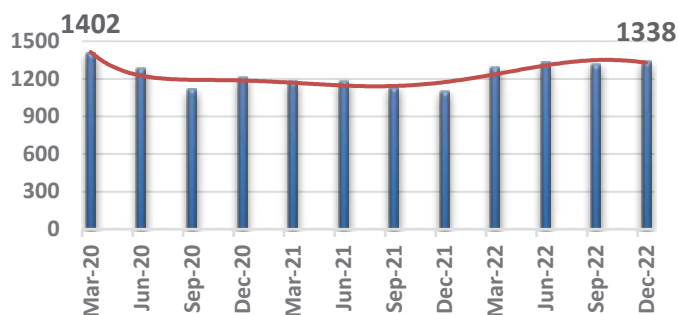
A Safe and Happy life: protected and free from harm

- Address the wider social, economic and environmental determinants which influence health inequalities and compromise the health, well-being and life chances of children and young people such as child poverty, home and road safety.
- Through early intervention our Education providers, Early Help Team and Health partners will work with children and families to overcome their challenges and thrive and be able to sustain this long term.
- Safeguard children and support families in difficulty to ensure they receive help at the earliest opportunity and work with families to set clear outcomes to enable them to stay together.

Early Help

The number of households receiving support from the Early Help Service increased to 1,338 at the end of Quarter 3 – the highest quarter end position since the initial lockdown in March 2020 and a 22% increase (+238) from the position at the end of December 2021. Again, this is reflective of the increased demand presenting at the front door.

Ongoing Early Help Households



Following a downturn in Q1 2020/21 (linked to the first national lockdown), demand for early help services remained low until around 12 months ago, and we have seen the number of households receiving support steadily increase over the last 4 quarters.

Whilst the service is supporting 5% fewer households (n=64) at the end of December 2022 compared to at the end of March 2020, statistical modelling suggests that by the end of June 2023 the service may be supporting in the region of 1450 families, around 3% more (n=50) than at the end of 2019/20.

In addition to providing early help to families, early help workers also support Children's Social Care colleagues dealing with more complex cases by delivering interventions to support families. At the end of December 2022, the Early Help Service was delivering interventions in 283 cases.

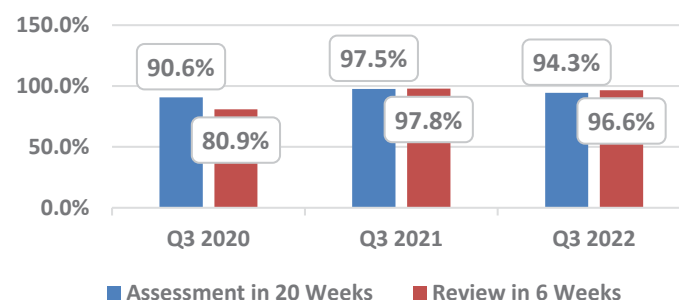
In addition, with effect from May 2021, Early Help Children & Families Workers have been allocated Education, Health and Care Plans where the child is unknown to Children & Families Services to complete the care element of the assessment.

Timeliness – Early Help Assessments

The timeliness of Early Help Initial Assessments continues to be strong with 94.3% of Initial Assessments completed within 20 working days in Quarter 3 2022/23. Whilst this is lower than the corresponding figure of 97.5% in 2021/22, the number of Initial Assessments completed increased to 672 compared to 571 in Quarter 3 2020/21 - an increase of 18% (+101).

In addition, 96.6% of Assessment Reviews were completed within 6 weeks in Quarter 3 2022/23, compared to 80.9% for the same period in 2020/21. Whilst the percentage completed within 6 weeks in Quarter 3 2022/23 was slightly lower than seen in the corresponding period in 2021/22 (97.8%), the number of Assessment Reviews increased by 12% (+229).

Timeliness of Early Help Assessments



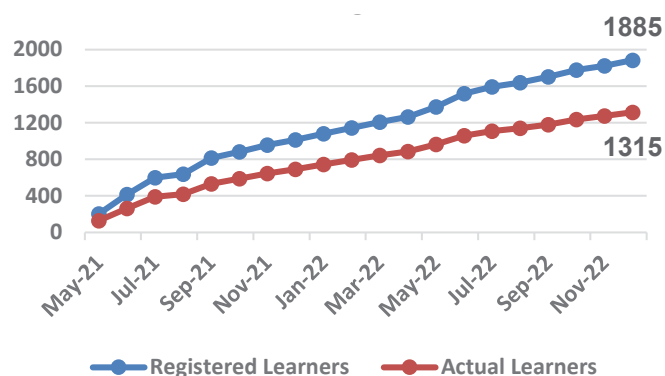
Solihull Approach – Online Parenting Courses

In May 2021, North Yorkshire purchased a multiuser licence for the Solihull Approach that provides evidence based accredited, online courses from pre-birth to adolescence. The Solihull Approach is a team of professionals within the National Health Service who work with practitioners and parents to develop new resources to support emotional health and well-being in children, families, adults, and older adults.

The online courses were developed with practitioners and parents, tested in the field, and have an ongoing research programme. A series of 12 online courses is currently available, with 4 of the courses also available in Urdu.

As at the end of December 2022, 1,885 individuals have registered as learners with 1,315 individual learners having registered and started at least 1 course.

Cumulative no. of Registered and Actual Users



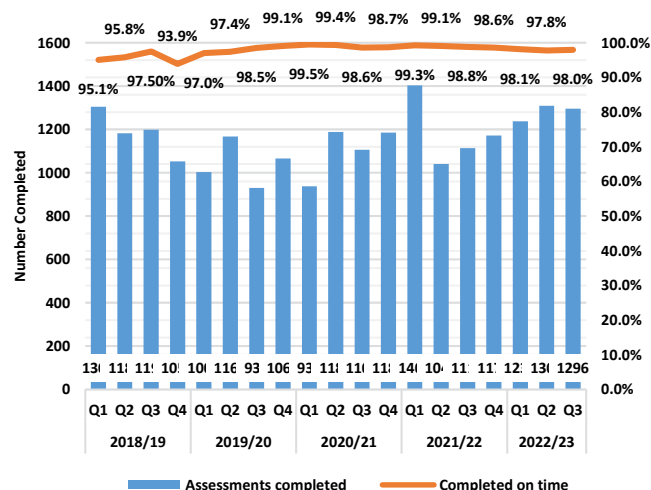
Children & Families Assessments

Despite very high demand the Children & Families Service continues to deliver outstanding performance in terms of timeliness of assessment. Data released by the DfE in November placed North Yorkshire in the top three best performing LAs nationally and as the strongest performer in our Statistical Neighbour Group. The DfE reports that, in 2021/22, North Yorkshire completed 99.1% of assessments completed within 45 days, compared to 84.5% nationally and 86% in our Statistical Neighbour Group.

So far this year the service has completed 3,843 assessments, 8% more (285 additional assessments) than in the same period last year and 22% (680 additional assessments) compared to the 9 months prior to the coronavirus pandemic.

Even in the face of this increasing demand the service has kept a laser-like focus on the timeliness of assessment, and this quarter 98% of assessments were completed within the 45-working day DfE mandated timescale. 71% of assessments were completed within 30 working days, and on average an assessment took 23 working days to complete.

Number and Timeliness of Children & Families Assessments



Social workers have reported working with families with increased complexity of need. Analysis of factors identified at assessment highlights that we continue to find high prevalence of the following factors over the first 9 months of the year:

- Child mental health issues, found in 17% of assessments (up from 9.6% in 2018/19)
- Domestic abuse, found in 39% of assessments (up from 29.6% in 2018/19)
- Parental alcohol misuse, found in 16% of assessments (up from 11.1% in 2018/19)

Social workers can now expect to have to deal with either domestic abuse, mental health issues or alcohol mis-use (either singly or in combination) in almost three-quarters of the families they work with.

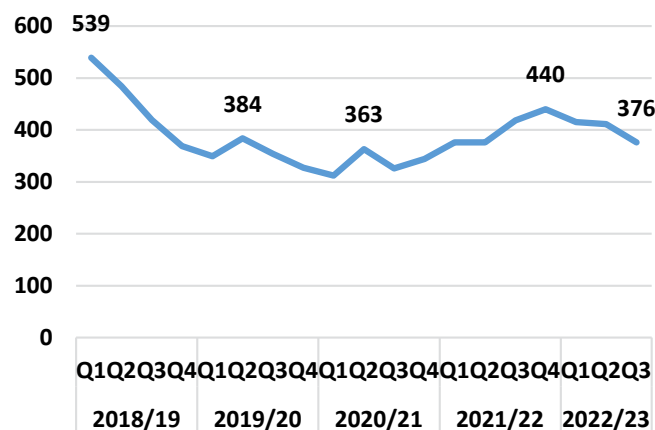
Family Assessment and Support Team Cases

Much of the burden of the additional demand for Children's Social Care has fallen on the Family Assessment and Support Teams. These teams have seen the number of open cases rise from 1,589 open cases at the end of December 2020 to 1,751 at the end of December 2021 (+10%), and have remained in the range of 1,700 open cases +/-50. This sustained pressure on the service over the last 12 months is unprecedented in at least the previous 5 years.

Child Protection Plans

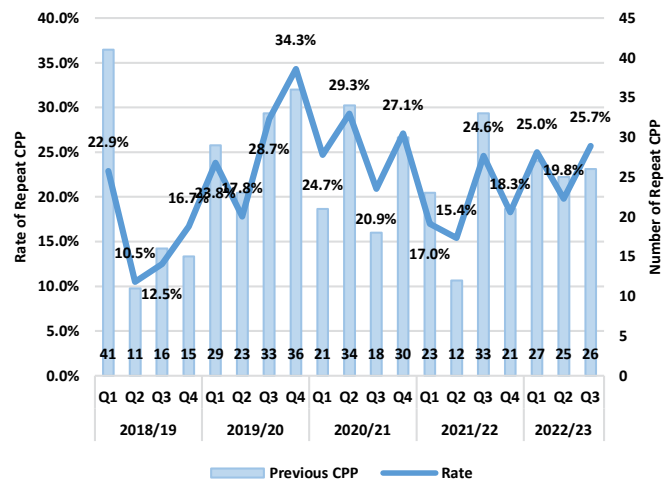
Over the last 12 months we have seen the number of open Children Protection Plans (CPP) decrease from a peak of 440 at the end of Q4 2021/22 to 376 at the end of Q3 2022/23 (-15%). This is the lowest quarterly number of open CPP recorded in 5 quarters.

Number of Open CPP



We continue to see some volatility in the rate of second or subsequent CPP, and over the last 12 months the quarterly rate has ranged from a low of 18.3% in Q4 last year to 26% in Q3 this year.

Rate and Number of Repeat CPP



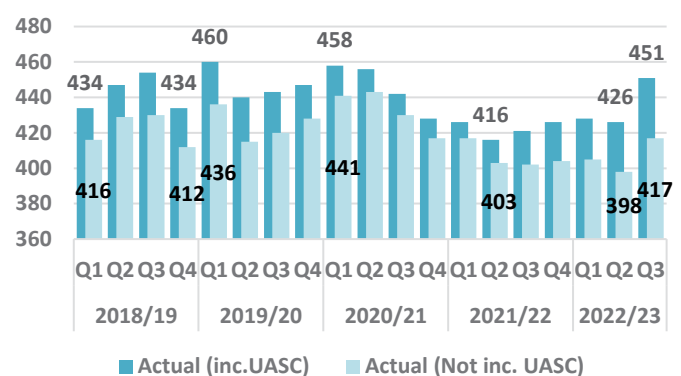
The data has been examined in an attempt to understand any patterns or trends in second or subsequent CPP. This has highlighted that 55% (n=42) of subsequent CPP were at least 2 years after a previous CPP. This may point towards vulnerable families coming under pressure from external factors and reverting to undesirable or harmful patterns of behaviour and parenting.

Children in Care

This quarter we have seen a sharp increase in the number of children and young people in our care, rising by 25 compared to the picture at the end of September to 451 at the end of December.

Just over half of the increase was as a result of the number of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC) in the care of the Authority rising to 34 (from 28 at the end of September). This is the highest number of UASC reported in the last 6 years.

Number of Looked After Children



The increasing numbers of UASC continue to create significant pressures across the service. In addition to the direct impact on the number of children in care, there are also 15 young people awaiting allocation and accommodation from the National Transfer Scheme (a mandatory responsibility for all local authorities). Additionally, the dispersal hotels in the Selby area are referring age-disputed young people to the service at a rate of at least one per week. To meet the increased demand for placements, requests have gone out to all carers for additional placements and we have opened temporary accommodation for 6 young people at an outdoor education centre in addition to the already established provision in Scarborough. The property in Scarborough now accommodates 7 young people rather than 4 as originally envisaged and throughput is a challenge due to the local housing market becoming saturated. The SASH contract has been expanded for supported lodgings, although hosts are yet to be recruited. We are also actively exploring other options for rental and purchase to provide additional capacity as well as strengthening our links with local YMCA. Additional funding has been utilised to recruit Early Help staff to provide on-site support at the various accommodation sites to provide additional support to these vulnerable young people.

At the end of the quarter 74% of children in care were in a foster placement (n=332). Despite the pressure on our in-house fostering service (which was operating at 100% occupancy at the end of the quarter), we have only needed to place 3 children in a placement provided by an Independent Fostering Agency (IFA), equating to less than 1% of our children in care in a fostering placement. In comparison the most recent data suggested that across England 36% of foster placements are provided by IFAs. It's also worth noting that this quarter has also seen improvements in both the short term placement stability (7.7%, -1.6% compared to Q2) and long term placement stability (67.1%, +2.0%)

This quarter saw 62 admissions to care, higher than in any quarter in the last 5 years, and over the year to date, we have admitted 144 children and young people into care, an increase of 20% (n=24) compared to the same period last year.

Given the high demand in terms of referrals to Children's Social Care and the ongoing pressures families are experiencing we can expect the number of children in care remain relatively high in at least the short to medium term. It should be noted that our practice model supports families to stay together where it is safe for this to happen, and this is reflected in our rate of children in care expressed as a rate per 10,000 population. At 38 per 10k at the end of Q3, this is almost half that reported nationally (70 per 10k) and significantly lower than the rate across statistical neighbours (63 per 10k).

Health Assessments

83% of children and young people in care had an up to date health check at the end of this quarter, 2.7% higher than at the same point last year but slightly lower than the 85% reported at the end of the previous quarter. Analysis indicates pressures within the healthcare system, such as availability of paediatricians, is adversely impacting performance. It's worth noting that performance deteriorated between 2020/21 and 2021/22 (most recent data available) both across England (-2%, from 91% to 89%) and statistical neighbours (-3.5% from 90.5% to 86%), suggesting this an issue nationally.

Ensuring children in care have up to date immunisations continues to present a challenge. At the end of the quarter the proportion had fallen by 5% to 65% in comparison with the previous quarter. It is believed that there are a number of different factors at play, including stresses in primary care and the often incomplete or absent immunisation status of UASC. In the case of absent records, it can take a considerable period of time to identify which immunisations are required and setting out a timetable to bring their immunisations up to date.

The service continues to strive to secure timely dental care for children in our care, and at the end of the quarter 69% had an up to date health check. This is statistically similar to performance over the previous 5 quarters and that reported nationally (70%). Senior officers continue to lobby commissioners and dental practices to improve access to this vital service.

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.

Over the past 8 quarters we have seen a gradual increase in the average SDQ of children our care, from 14 (Q4 2020/21) to 18 (Q3 2022/23). However, national data which was published in November 2022 indicated that this increase had not been replicated either nationally or within our statistical neighbour group. This new information triggered an audit by the service of SDQ scoring, which pointed towards a technical issue with the scoring template in use, which may have resulted in higher scores. All SDQ scores are being recalculated using a revised scoring template, and it is anticipated that this will result in a reduction in the average score across the cohort.

Youth Justice Service

The positive impact that our Youth Justice Service can have on the lives of young people and their families often flies under the radar. An example of the outstanding support delivered by the service was recently illustrated when Jordan Conway, Youth Justice Officer, was recently awarded a Chief Constable's commendation for inspiration in recognition of the partnership work she has undertaken in the multi-agency arena. Jordan's work with the young person led to a reduction in offending behaviour and change in a young person's behaviour, diverting them away from the criminal justice system at the right time and age. The investment of the time and hours Jordan has put into the young person and the family as well as key partners is truly inspirational.

The Early Help Service is leading on the delivery of a 2-year Test & Learn Pilot Programme of work as part of the Regional Health & Youth Justice Vanguard. The primary focus is to build on existing work delivering action that brings about a reduction in the number of First Time Entrants (FTEs) into the criminal justice system as well as positively influencing the trajectory of those young people at risk of re-entering the system.

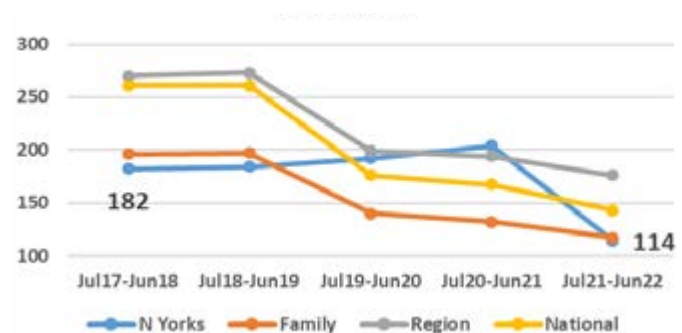
Recent data suggests that this approach is having a positive impact.

The official data for the 12 months ending June 2022 showed a further significant decrease in the rate of FTE's into the criminal justice system in North Yorkshire. The rate decreased by 24%, from 154 per 100,000 of the 10-17 population in the 12 months ending March 2022 to 114 per 100k in the 12 months ending June 2022. The rate of 114 per 100k relates to 64 young people and places North Yorkshire towards the top of the 2nd Quartile nationally.

50 fewer young people have entered the criminal justice system for the first time when compared to the same period 12 months earlier.

The current rate is the lowest recorded in North Yorkshire and for the first time in 4 years is lower than each of the 3 comparators shown in the chart below.

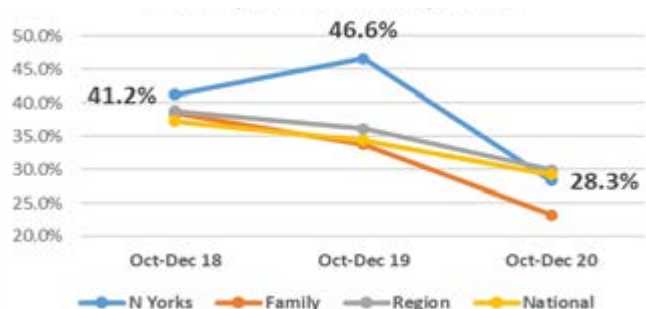
First Time Entrant Rate



The Binary Reoffending rate also decreased significantly in the most recently released data. The rate of 28.3% for the period October-December 2020 cohort is the first time that the rate has dropped below 30% in North Yorkshire since the introduction of 3 monthly cohorts.

The current rate is lower than that seen regionally (29.9%) and nationally (29.2%) but remains higher than the Family Group average (23.2%).

Binary Reoffending Rate



However, the Frequency reoffending rate (average number of reoffences per reoffender) increased to 5.00 and remains above the rate seen regionally (4.43), nationally (3.71) and within the Family Group (3.72). The Frequency rate was heavily influenced by a small number of individuals, with 1 young male responsible for 25% (n=21) of all reoffences.

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 September 2022, compared to 26 custodial sentences received in the 12 months to September 2018. Viewed as a rate per 1,000 of the 10-17 population, in 2018, the rate in North Yorkshire (0.48) was considerably higher than the national rate (0.32). By September 2022 North Yorkshire's rate (0) was notably lower than the national rate (0.11).

The chart below shows the decrease in the actual number of custodial sentences in North Yorkshire in the last 5 years.

The change in the last 5 years has been significant. The 26 custodial sentences received in the 12 months ending September 2018 equated to a rate per 1,000 of the 10-17 population in North Yorkshire of 0.48, compared with the then national rate of 0.32 and the Family Group rate of 0.19.

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

Number of Custodial Sentences



Achieving: High aspirations, opportunities and achievements

Good & Outstanding Schools

At the end of the quarter 85% of primary schools in North Yorkshire were graded good or outstanding, 3 percentage points higher than at the same point last year. The gap between the picture locally and nationally remains similar at 5.1 percentage points.

79% of secondary schools were rated good or outstanding, compared with 74% at the same point last year. The gap between local and national performance has narrowed from 3.1% at the end of Q3 last year to 1.7% at the end of November this year.

	Pupils		Schools	
	National	North Yorkshire	National	North Yorkshire
Nursery	96.8%	100%	97%	100%
Primary	90.9%	80.2%	89.9%	84.8%
Secondary	83.1%	84.8%	80.8%	79.1%
PRU	84.2%	100%	87.6%	100%
Special	91.8%	72.1%	89.3%	63.6%

Attainment

This summer saw pupils at primary school in Reception, Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 undertake national assessments for the first time in 3 years. Due to the disruption these children have faced through the course of the pandemic, and the impact this will have had on their learning, comparisons have not been drawn with 2018/19.

Turning first to the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP), which assesses children's readiness for school at the end of Reception, the data highlights that a higher proportion of children achieved a good level of development (GLD) in North Yorkshire (68.3%) than recorded nationally (65.2%).

Levels of attainment at EYFSP vary across the County, with attainment highest in Hambleton (71.8% achieved GLD) and lowest in Scarborough (64.9% achieved GLD).

At Key Stage 1 (KS1), we see a similar picture, with the proportion of pupils achieving the expected standard in North Yorkshire higher than that recorded nationally.

% of children achieving expected standard in Reading, Writing, Maths at Key Stage 1

	2021/22	
	North Yorkshire	England
Reading	67.1%	66.9%
Writing	57.9%	57.6%
Maths	68.1%	67.7%

Across the seven districts the highest proportion of pupils achieving the expected standard across all three subjects was in Harrogate and lowest in Scarborough and Ryedale

In their final year of primary school education children are again assessed on their abilities in reading, writing and maths at the end of Key Stage 2 (KS2). This year's results show that 55% of children achieving the expected stage in Reading and Writing and Maths (%RWM). The data highlights that 4% fewer pupils in North Yorkshire achieved the expected standard in RWM than reported nationally (59%).

We have seen a mixed picture in attainment across the County at KS2, with only 41% of children in Scarborough district achieving the expected standard in RWM this year, whilst in Harrogate 62% achieved the expected standard.

Pupils at Key Stage 4 (KS4) have perhaps seen the biggest changes in assessment over the last 3 years, including changes to grade boundaries and the use of teacher assessment in the two years prior to the

2021/22 academic year. It's worth remembering that this is the first time children at KS4 had sat written examinations in three years and may have been the first time they had been assessed at this level under examination conditions.

Nevertheless, if attainment for the 2021/22 academic year is firstly viewed in isolation from previous years the picture is very positive and across the four key measures for attainment and progress at Key Stage 4, outcomes in North Yorkshire are better than the 'average pupil' nationally.

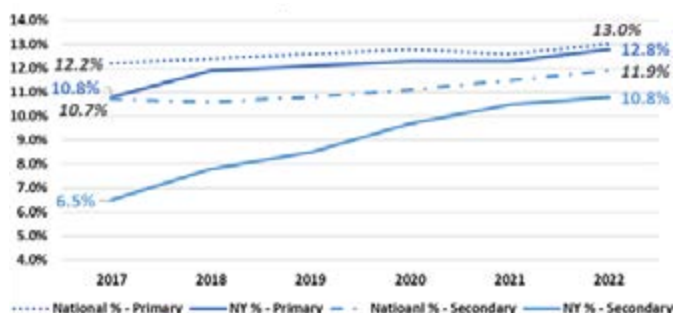
	North Yorkshire	England	Difference
Attainment 8	50.2	48.8	1.4
Progress 8	0.04	-0.03	0.07
Proportion of children achieving grade 5 to 9 in English and Maths	53.6%	49.8%	3.8%
Average English Baccalaureate Point Score per Pupil	4.45	4.28	0.17

As at KS2, pupils from Harrogate tended to achieve more than pupils in other parts of the county. This is evidenced from Attainment 8 scores, which averaged 54.2 in Harrogate and fell to an average of 42 across Scarborough district.

Children Receiving SEN Support in Schools

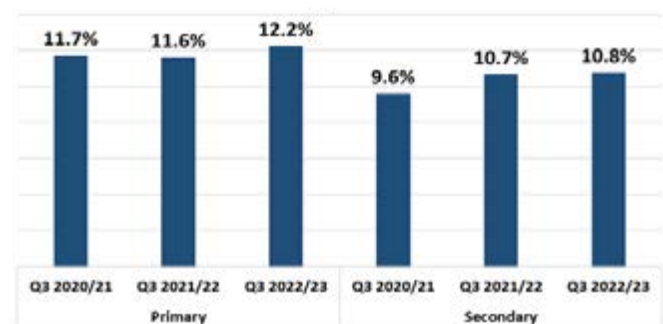
The proportion of children in North Yorkshire receiving SEN Support in schools has consistently been below that reported nationally, although the gap has narrowed in recent years.

Pupils receiving SEN Support in schools January School Census



The most recent locally available data comes from the school census undertaken in October 2022. This highlights that there has been no statistically significant changes compared with the position 12 months ago.

% SEN Support in school



Attendance

Attendance of children and young people in school has been something of an issue locally and nationally throughout the course of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Provisional data for the autumn term (September-December) for the current academic year suggests attendance in North Yorkshire primary and secondary schools has almost returned to that reported pre-pandemic. Provisional data published nationally for the Autumn Term 2022 shows that the national attendance rate at primary schools (94%) aligns with the 94% seen in North Yorkshire, whilst attendance rates at secondary schools (91.2% nationally) and special schools (87.1% nationally) are slightly lower in North Yorkshire (90.8% at secondary schools and 86.7% at special schools)

However, there is some way to go before attendance at secondary schools returns to 2018/19 levels.

In comparison to the latest national picture (2021/22) attendance at North Yorkshire schools was very similar, with not more than a percentage point difference for mainstream schools.

Children who are persistently absent are absent from school for 10% or more of possible sessions (half-days) and severe absence is being absent from 50% or more sessions. In the Autumn and Spring terms of 2021/22, 28.5% of children from secondary schools were persistently absent and 6.7% from primary, very similar to the 26.7% and 18.2% nationally.

	2022/23 – Autumn Term *	
	Persistent	Severe
Primary	18.47%	0.87%
Secondary	24.19%	2.96%

*Provisional data

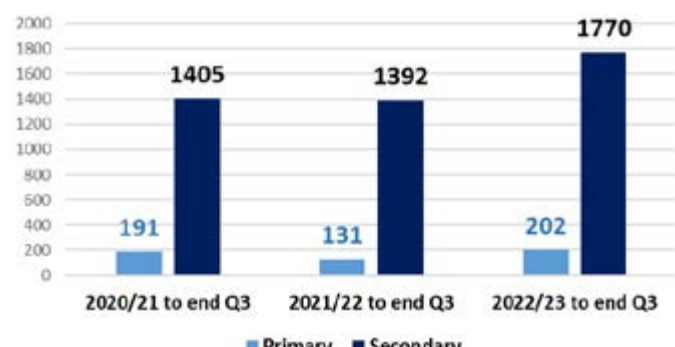
Rates of persistent and severe absence into 2022/23 appear to be in line with rates witnessed in 2021/22, with 18.5% persistent absence and less than 1% severe absence in North Yorkshire primary schools reported in this period and 24.2% persistent absence and 2.96% severe absence from secondary schools.

Exclusions and Suspensions

Over the first 4 months of the 2022/23 academic year there were 27 permanent exclusions (23 of which were from secondary schools). This is 6 more than in the same period last year. Direct comparison with previous academic years is difficult because of the impact of the pandemic on school closures, lockdowns and attendance.

Turning to suspensions, we have seen a total of 1,972 suspensions so far this academic year, a 29% increase in comparison with the same period last year (1,523 suspensions).

Suspensions



Comparisons with the national rate of suspensions show that in the 2021/22 academic year the rate in North Yorkshire was very similar to the national picture. The rate of suspensions in secondary schools did however increase during 2021/22 to 12.4%, similar to rates last seen in 2018/19. Rates of suspensions in primary schools have historically been very similar to national rates at approximately 1%.

Elective Home Education

At the end of the Autumn term (Dec 22) there were 857 children in EHE, an increase of 61 (+8%) compared with the position on 28 September. This is also slightly higher than at the same point last year (+38 children, +5%).

Between 28 September and 17 December 2022 there were 81 children who became EHE. This is much lower than in the same period in 2021, which saw 143 children enter EHE. Testing reveals that the reduction is statistically significant and may provide some early evidence that parental concerns around this risk presented by Covid-19 in schools is rapidly diminishing.

The overall number of children in EHE remains 26% higher (+177 children) than immediately before the pandemic struck. However, should the low number of children entering EHE continue, we should start to see the number of children in EHE decline in the coming months.

Adult Learning

At the end of Q3 2022/23, the Adult Education Skills Funded Learners qualification rate was reported at 77.1%. This is +6.6% higher than the rate of 70.5% reported at the same point last year.

Less positively, we have seen the number of enrolments for the year to date fall markedly to 646 (compared with 1210 at this point last year). This is reflective of national data, which highlights year on year decreases in the number of learners.

The service is taking a focussed approach by offering targeted learning which matches the needs of individual geographical areas and economy sectors, working in a joint partnership with City of York's Adult Learning Service. This will reduce the risk of duplication of effort in areas such as the south of Hambleton and Selby, where both service areas are geographically close to one another. Furthermore, a deep dive data exercise will be carried out in the new year using census data and the indices of multiple deprivation to refine and better target learning offers to the needs of specific communities.

Future Focus

Education White paper and schools

In early December the Secretary of State announced that the Schools Bill would not progress further.

This means that a number of proposals will not now be implemented, including moving all schools to academy status by 2030.

However, the DfE has confirmed a commitment to the implementation of other proposals from the draft Bill that do not require new legislation, and this may include a requirement for all local authorities to maintain a register of all children not attending a school. However, neither the means of how these changes will be implemented, nor a timescale have been proposed.

The service will continue to monitor developments and ensure that schools are fully supported to implement any proposals implemented by the DfE.

SEND green paper

In March the DfE published a green paper, "SEND Review: Right Support, Right Place, Right Time", which set out proposals for a revised SEN system, which would address some of the challenges raised by families and services alike.

Consultation on the proposals closed in July, and in December the Secretary of State announced that the government response to the consultation, together with an Improvement Plan would be published in early 2023, although no anticipated date for publication has been announced.

Delivering Better Value in SEND

North Yorkshire will be involved in tranche three of the Department for Education's 'Delivering Better Value in SEND'. This work will start in earnest from July 2023, with a training period commencing from April 2023.

Ofsted

Ofsted have revised their 'Inspecting Local Authority Children's Services' (ILACs) framework, which will, from January, include a separate judgement for the experiences and progress of care leavers.

Ofsted have also published their new framework for inspecting the Local Area SEND arrangements. The purpose of the new framework, with inspections starting from January, is to:

- Provide an independent, external evaluation of the effectiveness of the local area partnership's arrangements for children and young people with SEND.*
- Where appropriate, recommend what the local area partnership should do to improve the arrangements.*

The Inclusion Service will continue to prepare for inspection by Ofsted and the CQC, under the newly published inspection framework. The new framework has a greater focus on hearing directly from children and young people with SEND, and their families than the previous emphasis on compliance with the SEND Code of Practice.

Youth Justice ‘Turnaround Programme’

Funding for a ‘Turnaround Programme’ was announced by the Ministry of Justice in October 2022. The Programme is a three-year programme which aims to improve outcomes and prevent offending for children who are on the cusp of the youth justice system and who do not meet the threshold for statutory support.

The delivery of the Turnaround Programme must be through a voluntary youth early intervention programme led by the local authority.

The overall aims of the Programme are to:

- Achieve positive outcomes for children with the aim of preventing them going on to offend.
- Build on work already done to ensure all children on the cusp of the youth justice system are consistently offered a needs assessment and the opportunity for support.
- Improve the socio-emotional, mental health and wellbeing of children; and
- Improve the integration and partnership working between YOT and other statutory services to support children.

This YJS-led programme is an integrated Early Help offer of holistic support, which takes place separately to any formal criminal justice proceedings. The programme will assess and address the underlying needs which may have brought children into contact with the justice system, aiming to both promote positive development and prevent further interaction with the justice system.

The programme is based on similar principles to those underlying the Supporting Families programme, including the view that children on the cusp of offending often have complex needs. Turnaround funding is intended to support the Youth Justice Service (YJS), and their local strategic partners, to expand best practice in early intervention. The model is not prescriptive about how local partners should refer children onto the programme. The total Grant to be received over the 3-year period is £534,308.

Due to the timescale for the delivery of the programme immediate discussions have been held with the NYCC Procurement Team to commission the delivery of this programme from North Yorkshire Youth, using a waiver on the current contract for the delivery of youth services and activities.

Discussions have also been held with Nicole Hutchinson, Commissioning and Partnerships Manager, Office of the Police, Fire & Crime Commissioner to explore how we can integrate this programme into the current Change Direction model increasing the capacity and further extend delivery.



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

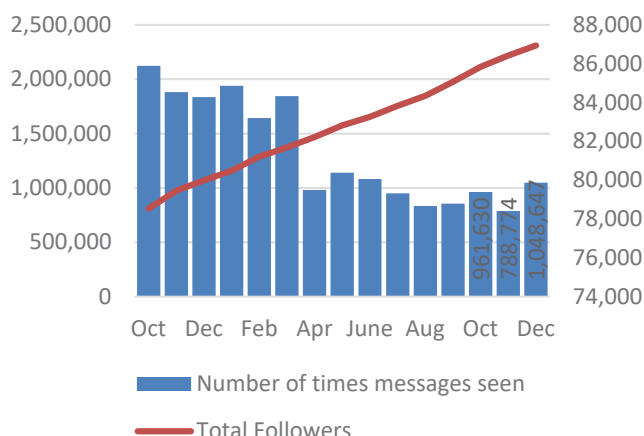
Website and Social Media

The number of times messages are seen across our social media channels has increased this month, mostly due to the Let's Talk North Yorkshire campaign.

The launch of the campaign throughout October saw messages seen just under a million times during that month. During December messages were seen over a million times due to both the last push to encourage people to take part and the start of the winter weather with messages about gritting generating a lot of views and interest.

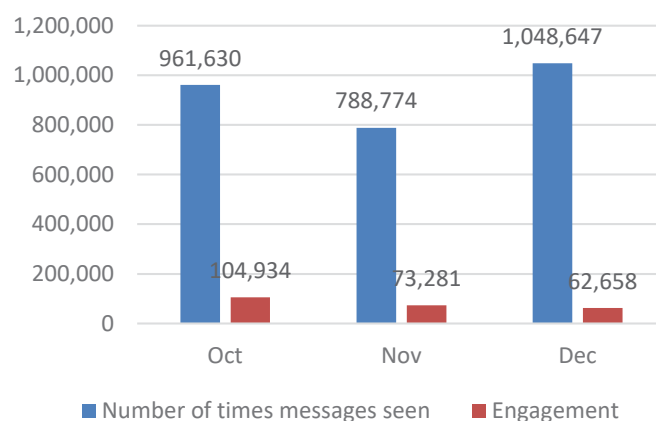
The number of people following our accounts has remained at a consistently higher level since the pandemic, with 1,872 more added during the quarter, suggesting the effectiveness and relevance of our content remains as high.

Social Media – number of people following our accounts



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.

Social Media – Engagement



Engagement started at a much higher rate but then has reduced across this quarter, despite the views of posts increasing substantially from November to December. The main reason for this is the natural progress of the Let's Talk North Yorkshire campaign.

Engagement was much higher than usual in October as the campaign had just launched with our potential audience being the whole of North Yorkshire. As we moved towards it closing in December, while we were still heavily promoting the campaign to encourage as many people as possible to have their say before it ended, we were targeting a much smaller audience. By December most people would have already been aware of the campaign and either taken part or already decided not to, so would be less likely to engage, with engagements coming from the smaller number of people yet to be aware or decide.

On the website, in December we reached the point where we were able to compare statistics like-for-like again. This was after the best-practice change in our cookie policy in November 2021 which now sees an estimated 20% of visitors reject cookies so their views can no longer be seen in the statistics. 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.

Total website page views			
Year	2022	2021	% Change
October	1,004,844	1,330,963	-24% (-21% excluding Covid-19)
November	896,320	1,100,619	-19% (-16% excluding Covid-19)
December	799,040	907,925	-12% (-5% excluding Covid-19 - +6% excluding Household Support Fund)

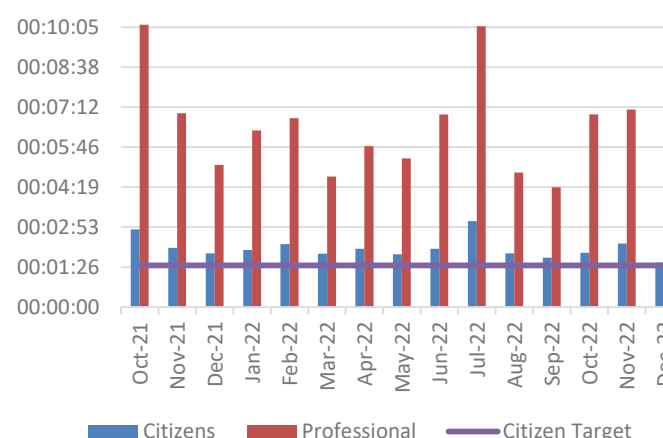
In keeping with the last 12 months, we can see views of the website are down by around the expected 20% of visits we can no longer track in October and November. In December, once we remove the Covid-19 content from the comparison, website views are down by 5% on December 2021.

However, the Household Support Fund generates a significant amount of traffic to our website and, whereas last time this took place in December (2021), this time the fund was launched in January (2023). Removing this from the December (2022) statistics to provide a more accurate like-for-like comparison, website views were actually up 6% on the previous year, likely as a result of the winter weather and increased views of our weather cameras and gritting information.

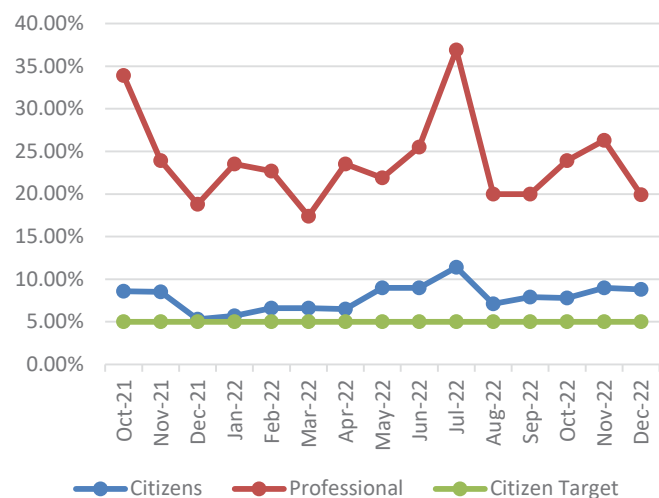
Social Care in the Customer Service Centre

The use of the professional and citizens lines for social care continues to shift professionals to use email in line with the aim of encouraging them to use alternative channels so that citizens can be prioritised on the phone lines. The number of phone calls is 8% (16,438) lower than the same quarter last year (17,860) but emails (12,109) have increased by 13% (10,704 last year) resulting in a similar level of demand within the centre.

Average Speed of Answer



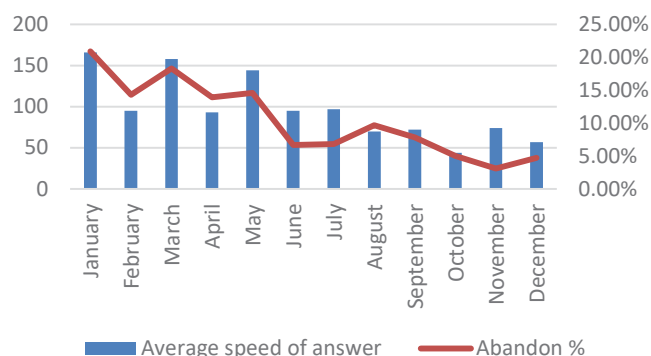
Abandonment Rate



Over this quarter November saw the longest average speed of answer and abandonment rate for both lines. The citizens line had an average speed of answer of 1 minutes and 57 seconds in October increasing to 2 minutes and 17 seconds in November and then again falling to 1 minute and 36 seconds in December just above the citizen target of 1 minutes 30 seconds. The citizen line abandonment rate increased from 1.8% in October to 9.0% in November and fell again to 8.8% in December.

We reported last quarter that the customer service centre moved to a 24-hour service from the 13th of June. Prior to this date calls were answered by EDT. This change has resulted in an improved customer service with calls being answered quicker and a reduction in abandoned calls. Between January and the 12th June, the average speed of answer on nights was 133 seconds, this has dropped to 69 seconds for the period to the end of the year. The abandonment rate dropped from 16% to 6%.

Night Shift Performance



Customer service centre – Frontline Team

In the 2022 calendar year web chat returned to the contact us pages and was added to the portal registrations and blue badge pages which resulted in more than double the number of web chats than in 2021, (12208 chats in 2022 compared to 5091 in 2021). In Q3 there were 3,306 chats, that's three times more than the increase on the 824 chats for the same quarter last year.

The introduction of web chat in the customer portal has improved the services for customers who can access support when they need it rather than having to wait for a portal support request to be responded to. This is also more efficient for the frontline team with portal support requests down 21% in Q3 2022 compared to the same quarter in 2021.

December 2022 was the second busiest month of year for the contact us form. This was driven by complaints about Kittiwakes nests being removed from The Spa Bridge in Scarborough. 288 conservation contacts were received in December, compared to 34 for the rest of the year. 235 of the 288 went to the complaints team. These accounted for 27% of all contact us forms received in December.

Online services

The percentage of customer service requests received online has remained similar across the year. Across 2022/23 around 83% of services in the online customer portal are carried out online. Of all customer transactions in 2022/23, 54% have been online.

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

Legal and Democratic Services

Over Q3, the legal team has achieved several notable successes.

The service has received confirmation of the A59 Kex Gill Diversion Compulsory Purchase and Side Roads Orders, which will enable land acquisition and commencement of works in 2023.

Added to this, four key approved provider lists for HAS social care commenced on 1 November and the service.

The legal team secured an interim care order for two foreign national children who had been living in accommodation in which alleged modern slavery and sexual abuse was ongoing.

The litigation team managed to obtain a charge over a property which was in the process of being sold. By obtaining the charge, the team protected the Authority's ability to recover outstanding social care charges.

The adults team were successful in obtaining an order preventing a cared for individual from playing violent video games. This was a previously untested area of law.

The service also attended the Court of Appeal to defend the Council's position on a Planning Judicial Review.

Within Democratic Services, a core group of democratic services managers and leads from across the eight local authorities has been established and is leading on ensuring that there is a smooth operational transition over March, April, and May. The focus is on the day-to-day work of democratic services and ensuring that we have common approaches, that we co-ordinate across eight teams and that committees and councillors continue to be supported to the highest standards.

Working with colleagues in Planning and Licensing across the seven district and borough councils, training

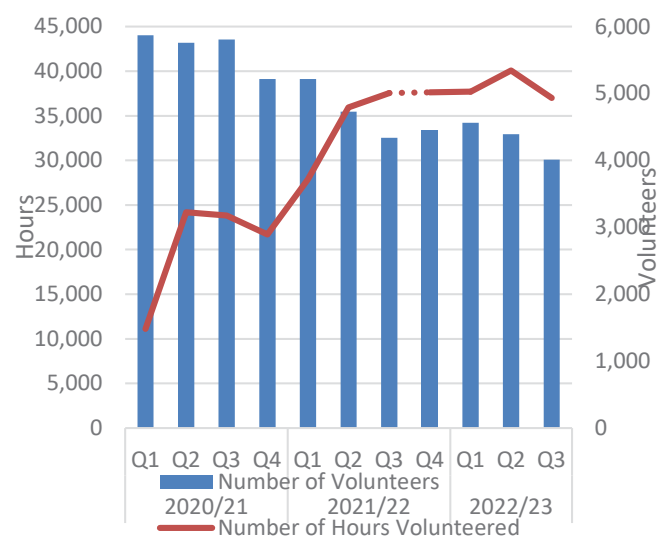
for members is being developed that will be delivered ahead of the new Council.

The school admissions appeals team is seeking volunteers to be trained and sit as independent members on the Council's School Admissions Appeals Panels. These panels hear around 400 school admission appeals per year and must be made up of volunteers from the community, some of whom are former teaching staff and some of whom are lay members. At present, there are over 30 people who volunteer for this role and we are extremely grateful for the expertise and knowledge that they bring to bear and the time that they commit.

Volunteers

The authority continues to welcome the support of volunteers who donate their time to support various council services. During quarter three 4,009 volunteers gave 36,997 hours of their time to support council services.

NYCC Volunteers



The number of volunteers fell from 4,390 in quarter two to 4,009 in quarter two. Although we recruited extra volunteers in libraries, records and archives and adult learning, we lost 229 school governors as schools continue to convert to academies and 153 'Ready for Anything' volunteers, following an audit of the volunteers which resulted in some not replying and others withdrawing their consent.

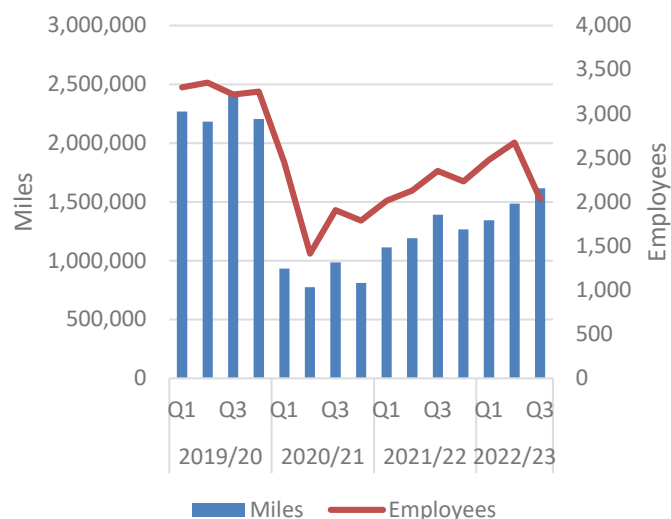
The number of hours donated fell from 40,077 to 36,997 due to the reduction in the number of volunteers.

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 where it is appropriate to do so, but 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

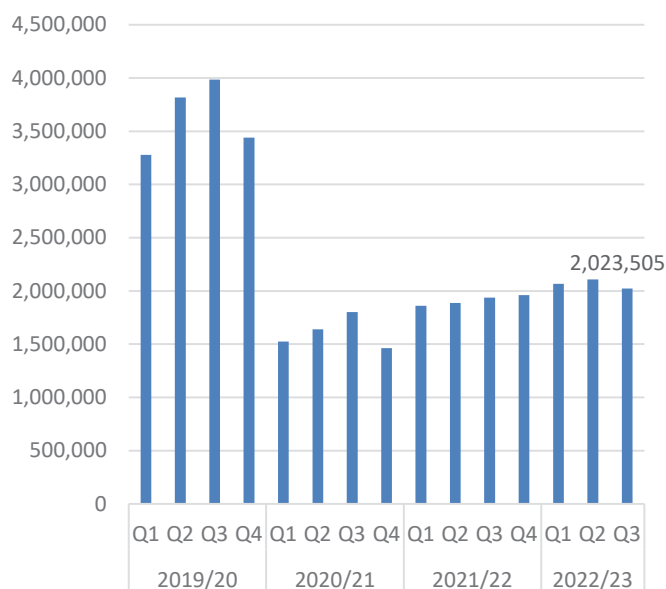


Printing

The Coronavirus pandemic also showed a dramatic decrease 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 still 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 three, staff printed just over two million sheets of paper at a cost of £16,103 this is a little over half the volume of printing for the same period before the pandemic (Q3 2019/20).

Volume of Printing



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. A major area significantly affected as a result of current market price volatility continues to be energy utility costs, with ongoing discussions, including in respect of the post-LGR arrangements, and areas being reviewed regularly. This has included the closure of some office areas within South Block on the County Hall Campus during the course of the winter period.

Within Hard Facilities Management contracts, work is on-going to review contract arrangements for future years. Work is continuing to progress programmes

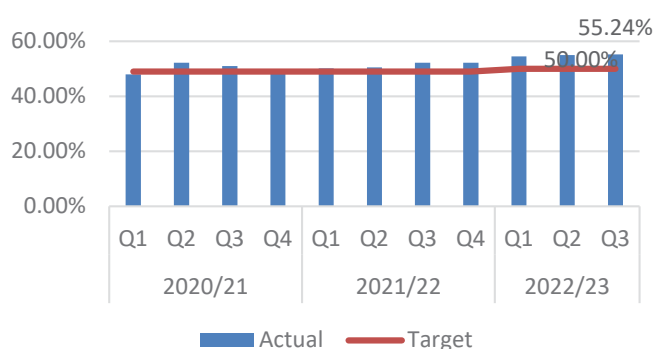
of compliance work, including annual servicing and inspections and also work to address a backlog of remedial works. The 14 projects in the CYPS capital programme of work have been completed at a cost of £5.5M.

The energy decarbonisation grant via Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS) phase 3a is being used to install heat pumps within 3 corporate properties, with the work due to commence in January 2023. A submission for phase 3b of the PSDH funding to install a further 4 heat pumps within corporate properties, has been submitted with a decision due in the new year. A successful bid was submitted to the North East and Yorkshire Net Zero Hub for heat decarbonisation plans to be completed for 9 properties, with 2 of these gaining more in-depth plans with site visits being scheduled to feed into their development.

Procurement

Spend with our local suppliers increased in quarter 2 and this has remained at a consistent spend level for quarter 3. Currently local supplier spend equates to 55.24% (£222m) up from 55.03% Q2 of the council's total spend (£402m).

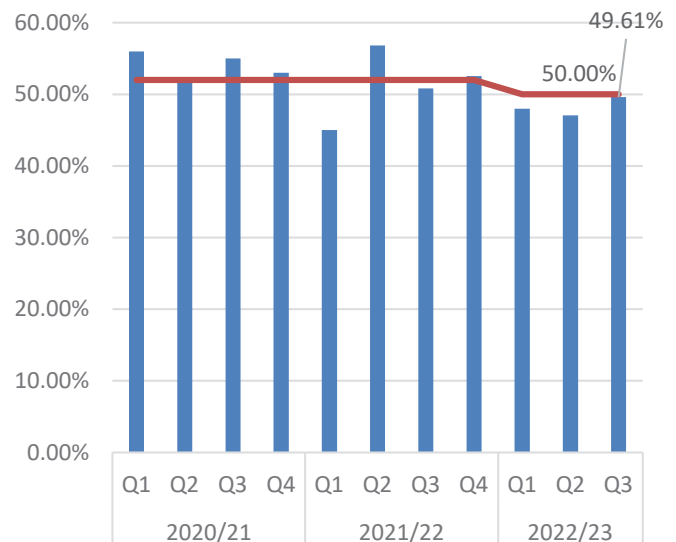
Percentage of Total Council Spend with Local Suppliers



The British Chambers of Commerce (BCC) in partnership with Tussell published an 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 of 50.00%, it is

recognised that 49.61% (£194m) is above the Local Government average.

Percentage of Total Council Spend with SME Suppliers

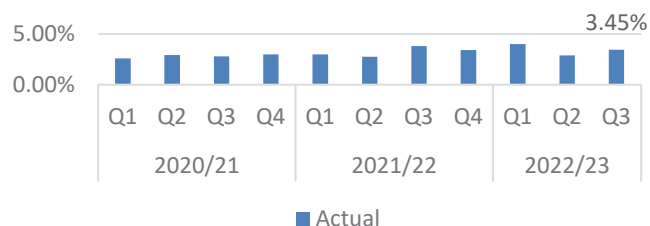


We continue to work with our voluntary and community sector organisations to help deliver services across the authority. Based on data from previous financial years, there is typically a drop in spend with VCSEs in quarter 2. Quarter 3 demonstrates that spend has increased in quarter 3 as anticipated. It is anticipated that this is in relation to work peaks within particular markets (e.g. health care) occurring outside of the summer period.

Year date we have spent £13.9m (3.46%) with the VCSEs and are currently exceeding the 3% target. In Q3 we spent 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. This data is currently under reported.

Percentage of Total Council Spend with the Voluntary and Community Sector



As a service we are committed to ensuring the team have access to the right training. Over recent months there has been a higher staff turnover within the team due to career progression opportunities within other public sector originations. However, as the winner of the Procurement Team of the Year 2021/22 at the UK National Go Awards, we are seen as a desirable employer for those looking for a career in procurement and contracting within the public sector. As a result, many of the roles have been successfully recruited to within this period including individuals from the Districts and Borough Councils in North Yorkshire which is supporting the collaborative working linked to LGR. Due to a number of successful recruitments to the team during this period, a couple of staff have not yet started their training. We have also implemented the GCF contract management training, this is a 6 month training course, and the first cohort has just commenced. This training will help the authority improve our approach to contract management and our commercial capabilities.

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: Accounts or Finance Assistant (Level 2), Professional Accounting or Taxation Professional (Level 4) and Public Health Practitioner (Level 6).

In Q3 £198,476 of unspent funds from the NYCC levy pot returned to the treasury totalling £2.1m, with an est. £1.8m, 86% of this relating specifically to schools.

Spend against apprenticeship levy Q3 2022/23 Levy Spend Core Council – £131,924 Community & VC Schools - £39,933 Total - £172,857 Levy Spend April 17 – Dec 22 Core Council – £2,532,901 Community & VC Schools - £601,014 Total - £3,133,915 Transferred Levy Funds Q3 2022/23 Transferred Levy Funds Total - £59,053 Transferred Levy Funds Dec 19 – Dec 22 Total - £621,691 Age range of Apprenticeship starts since April 2017.

In order to minimise levy loss, work continues on levy transfer with 83 transfer levy agreements in place. It was previously reported that all funds from the 2022/23 NYCC transfer levy pot had been fully allocated in the first half of the year, however due to some employers failing to progress their applications and some apprentices withdrawing early from their programmes it is likely that some already allocated funds will become available to progress further applications.

There are currently 191 confirmed apprentices utilising levy transfer funding of c£1.45m. There is a spread across sectors for transfer levy; 124 in the care sector, 45 in the construction industry, 1 in the digital sector, 1 in Leisure and Tourism and 1 in the voluntary sector. The remaining 31 are with Brierley Group companies, 13 with Align Property Partners, 17 with NY Highways and 1 with Veritau.

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

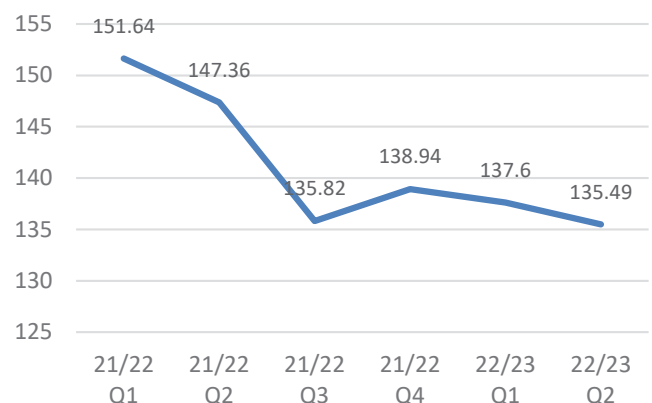
Waste collected from households' falls into three categories:

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 2 (reported one quarter in arrears), the residual waste per household fell slightly from 137.60kg. to 135.49kg. This is slightly below the rolling one-year average and now back to pre-Covid figures.

Residual household waste per household



The percentage of waste that was reused, recycled or composted saw a small decrease from 47.8% in quarter one to 46.0% in quarter two. When comparing Q2 in 22/23 and 21/22 the slight decrease is due to a decrease in green waste tonnage in 22/23, particularly in July when we experienced the very high temperatures and little rainfall.



utility diversions are still on target for Mar 23. The Skipton detail design is continuing at pace, with no headline issues.

Kex Gill

We have still not received the full business case approval from DfT however this is expected to be at the end of January 2023. Preparation work is still continuing with the Compulsory Purchase orders (CPO)

and Side Road Orders (SRO) are now advertised, planning Condition discharge submissions are currently live and initial work with J Sisk (the principal contractor) has been undertaken with an expectation of early Q4 for the start of the site clearance. There is also a large amount of work from a communications perspective for the project which will be one of the largest and most significant delivered by Highways and Transportation.

National Highways and Transportation Public Satisfaction Survey 2022

The 2022 survey saw an improvement in most of the highways public satisfaction scores compared with 2021. Below are some highlights.

All the results are based on 966 responses from 3300 questionnaires sent out (29.6%) which is higher than the overall response rate of 22.8%. All comparative figures are against 34 other county councils and large unitary authorities since they face similar challenges in delivering a highways service to a largely rural area. Any changes are against the 2021 results.

The overall score for the NHT survey, which also includes passenger transport, was 47 and is up 2 points placing us in quartile 2 of the 35 comparable authorities.

The highways maintenance score increased by 4 points to 36 placing us in quartile 2 again.

We continue to score highly for footpaths and pedestrian satisfaction being 2nd out of 35 with a 2022 improvement of 6 points on the 2021 figure.

Our winter maintenance scores saw positive improvement in both the overall service delivery satisfaction and service communications.

Although service delivery is still in quartile 3, we improved from 28th out of 32 in 2021 to 24th of 35 in 2022. Potentially this might be as a result of NY Highways delivering the service for a second year, gaining more experience.

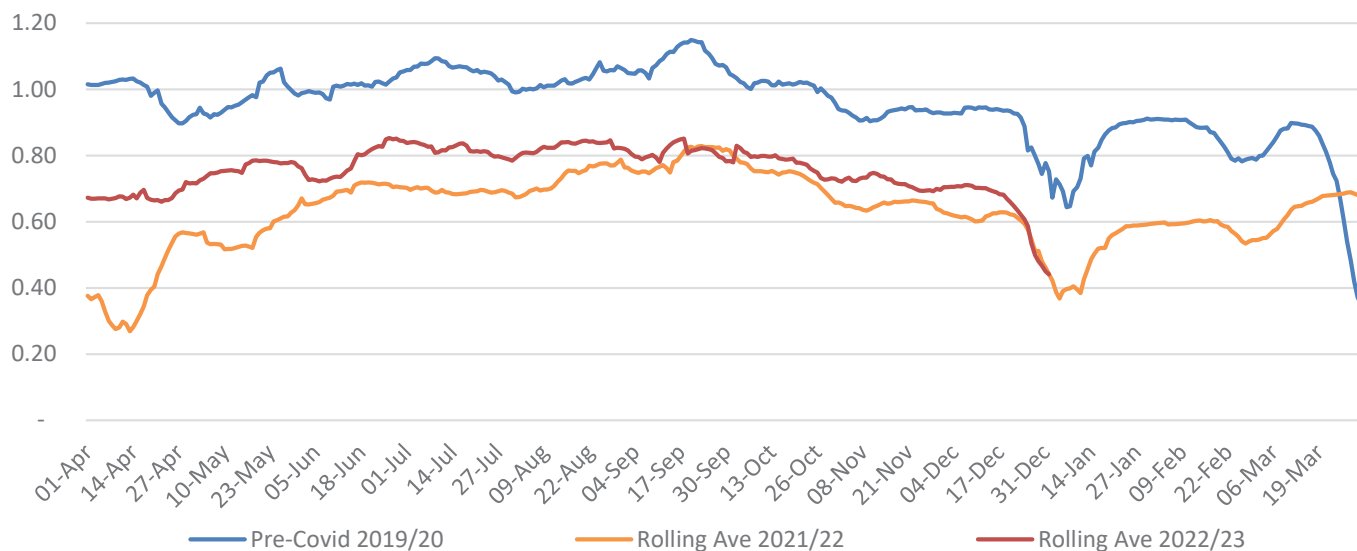
Service communications saw an improvement from quartile 3 in 2021 to match the average score for all 35 authorities. Given the additional work on getting public access to service information such as gritter tracking, this is a very pleasing outcome.

The one area for improvement is around cycle routes and facilities where we are in quartile 4 with a 2 point drop in 2022. This is difficult to track since 2021 saw an improvement which placed NYCC in quartile 3. There are ongoing pieces of work funded by a number of government initiatives to improve cycling and walking infrastructure which will have some impact on the 2023 survey.

Travel Impacts Monitor 2019/20 to 2022/23

The charts show patronage over the past 2 years with reference to pre-Covid 'normal' travel.

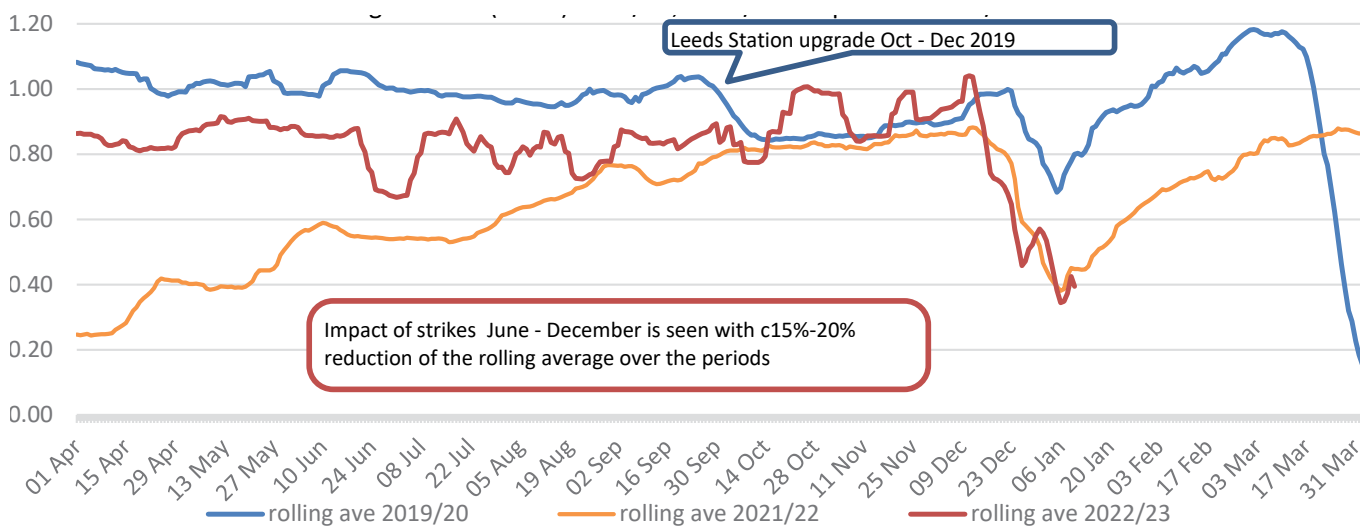
Commercial Bus Patronage 2019/20; 2021/22 and April to December 2022/23



Bus usage throughout 2022/23 has increased from the previous year, with the final quarter recording 5%-10% higher numbers, it remains c20% lower than the baseline 2019/20 year.

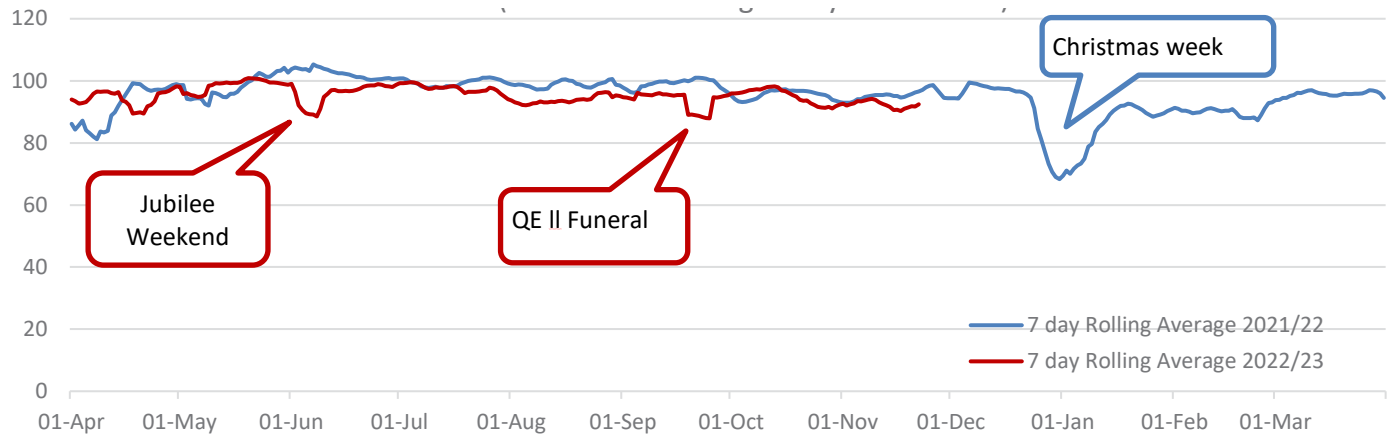
We are expecting to see an accelerated increase in patronage over the final quarter as the impact of the capped £2 fare promotion are seen.

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



For Rail, increase in patronage over last year is erratic as the effects of strike action and poor performance impact customer confidence. In non-strike periods we can see overall patronage is starting to reach near pre-covid levels.

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

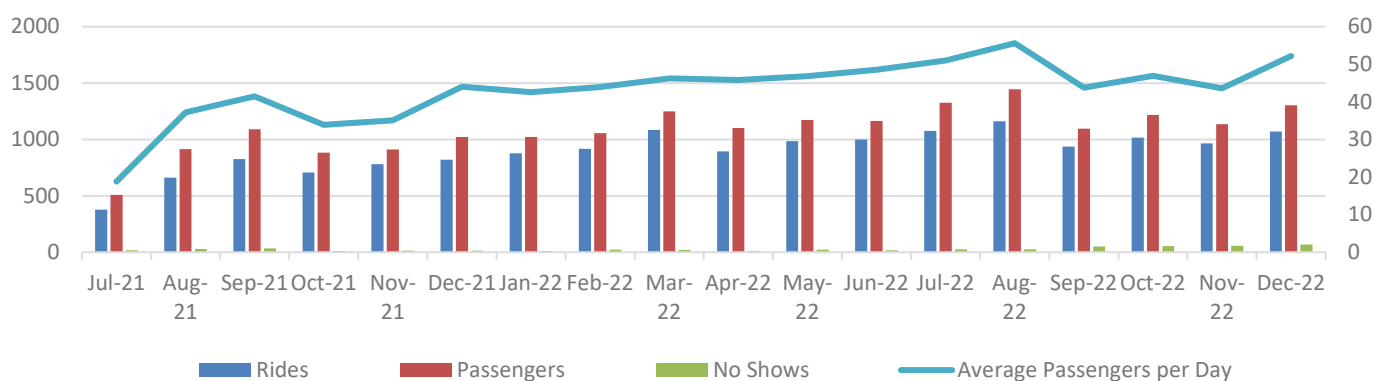


Road traffic volumes are tracking at marginally lower levels than last year. Volumes are seen to respond to bank holidays and the period of the late Queen Elizabeth II funeral. It is encouraging to note that traffic volumes do not appear to have increased with fewer people travelling on public transport.

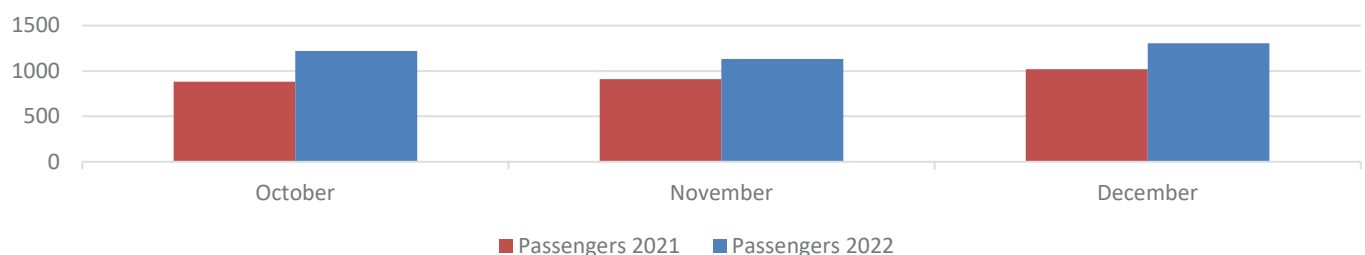
The Yorbus pilot journey continues

YorBus is continuing to develop, with patronage showing growth. It is encouraging to see an increase in December 2022 which is 28% up on December 2021 and the 2nd highest month since the project started. Passenger numbers for Q3 2022/3 are up on the same period in the previous year by 34%, 24% and 28% in October, November and December respectively.

YorBus Patronage – July 2021 to December 2022



YouBus Patronage: Q3 Oct-Dec 2021 & 2022



Highways operational data

	2020-21	2021-22				2022-23		
KPI	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Customer service requests responded to within timescales. % Reports closed down or customer aware that a repair required. 10 days Response KPI = 90.0%	85.9% of 8823	92.6% of 9134	94.7% of 9277	96.2% of 6933	97.7% of 8259	97.5% of 6932	97.8% of 6888	98.2% of 7128
Highway Inspections carried out within timescales KPI = 98.0%	96.7% of 11116	95.9% of 14484	97.7% of 13010	93.6% of 11516	96.9% of 10851	98.3% of 14072	96.5% of 12790	96.1% of 11379
Highway dangerous defects made safe within 2 hours timescale KPI = 99.0%	98.4% of 2363	98.6% of 1821	95.3% of 1371	94.3% of 698	87.7% of 1596	98.2% of 1623	98.2% of 1410	96.1% of 1193
Average length of road works on-site occupancy – lower means less disruption KPI = 7.5 days	8.8 days	8.4 days	7.4 days	6.1 days	6.2 days	6.7 days	7.3 days	6.9 days
Street lighting defects repaired within 7 days target KPI = 92%	82.3% of 1646	78.9% of 698	86.9% of 1058	81.7% of 2168	83.6% of 1521	85.2% of 770	93.5% of 967	91.0% of 1625
Successful insurance repudiation rate on closed cases KPI = 80.0%	81.1% of 74	63.4% of 42	92.0% of 75	82.4% of 106	86.4% of 66	71.2% of 59	74.1% of 82	Available in Q4

Comments on the operational figures

Overall, the figures show a reasonable level of consistency from Q2 to Q3.

The insurance claim repudiation rate was below the KPI for the second quarter in a row – albeit with an improvement in Q2. As mentioned last quarter, the small number of closed cases quarterly tends to sometimes shows wide variations quarter to quarter. Below is an example from Q2.

On the 20th February five different vehicles hit the same defect within quick succession all with similar minor wheel and tyre damage which NYCC conceded. Four of the five incidents were closed in Q2. The small number of claims conceded or lost (20 for Q2) means that this one defect caused a 4% drop in the successful defence rate.

Indications from early Q3 data is that it has seen a significant upturn from Qs 1 and 2 and is now above the 80% KPI.





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 continue to fluctuate significantly. At the end of Q3 they had risen to 219 compared with 158 at the end of September. By late January they were back down to 117. Periods of higher prevalence of covid cases has had an impact on the running of hospital discharge processes and the availability of care provision.
- hospital discharge activity averaged 12.8 discharges per day during Q3, which is 28% above pre-pandemic levels (10 per day), and compared with 13.4 per day. for Q2.
- occupancy levels across care homes on the authority's approved provider lists increased slightly from 95.2% to 95.6% in Q3, and have been above 95% for the last six quarters, increasing the work involved in finding appropriate care home places for people needing residential care;

- unsourced packages of care reduced slightly to 59 in the weekly snapshot report at the end of Q3, down from 61 at the end of Q2. Despite the continued downward trend, this remains approximately three times higher than pre-pandemic levels; and,
- across the council's Care & Support service, staff sickness was at 4.5% at the end of Q3 compared with 4.2% for Q2. The number of days lost due to sickness per FTE for the year to date was at 10.3, which is well above the target (5.7) and higher than for the same period last (9.9).

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 first cohort of social workers appointed through the international recruitment campaign have started working in Harrogate, bringing much-needed extra capacity; and,
- teams continue to work within and 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.

In response to these continuing pressures and to bring cohesive strategic direction to the directorate's improvement work, a set of improvement priorities are being developed.

Whilst the priorities, listed below, are a work in progress, they will also help bring focus to the directorate's preparations for the introduction of the new CQC assurance framework for local authorities and local health and care systems:

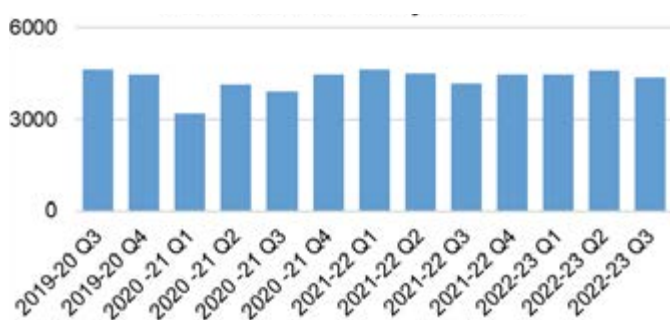
- **Waiting Well** – active management of people's waiting time throughout their care journey.
- **Reviews** – refocusing and re-embedding proportionate care plan review practice and recording.
- **Direct Payments** – consistent consideration of the option and growing the personal assistant market.
- **Carers** – a clear and consistent support offer everywhere, with proportionate involvements, to ensure unpaid care is sustainable.
- **Reablement** – maintaining the recovery of a redeveloped reablement offer post-pandemic.
- **Home First** – reduced reliance on short-term bed use and growing sustainable domiciliary care provision.
- **Complex Care** – a clear and consistent support offer with excellent services available everywhere across the county.

Customer

Referrals

Referrals to adult social care teams for Q3 were 4,368 which is a 3.1% increase (142 referrals) compared with Q3 in 2021/22. This is 6.3% lower than 2019/20 activity levels. Activity during Q3 were 264 referrals lower than in Q3 of 2019/20, the most recent pre-pandemic year.

Count of Referrals by Quarter



The overall level of activity in Q3 are in line with other pre pandemic quarters. As reported previously, the national hospital discharge pathway has changed the composition of referral activity significantly over the pandemic period.

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 Q3 there were 3,203 assessments.

Hospital discharge activity averaged 12.8 discharges per day during Q3, which compared with 13.4 per day recorded for Q2. In addition, there continued to be 3-4 additional cases referred each day that did not progress to an actual hospital discharge. The average daily rate increased each month during the quarter, reaching a high of 14.0 in December, the highest monthly rate since February 2022.

Activity for the financial year up to the end of December has averaged 13.1 discharges per day and remains 31% higher than the pre-pandemic average (10 discharges per day).

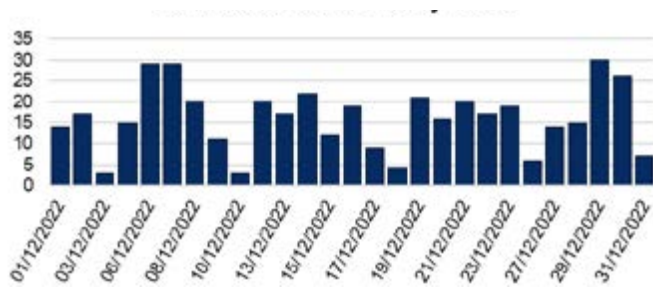
Average Discharges per Day



The overall pattern of discharge activity looks stable from month to month, as depicted by the dark, solid line in the chart above. However, local activity continues to be subject to high levels of volatility day-to-day. Local health and care systems continue to be subject to localised surges in discharge activity, which can affect different localities on different days, with capacity amongst local care providers being quickly used up.

The chart below shows the daily pattern for December 2022, which saw a significant increase in discharge activity (435) compared with the average for the other two months in the quarter (365) ahead of the Christmas period.

D2A Assessments – Daily Trend

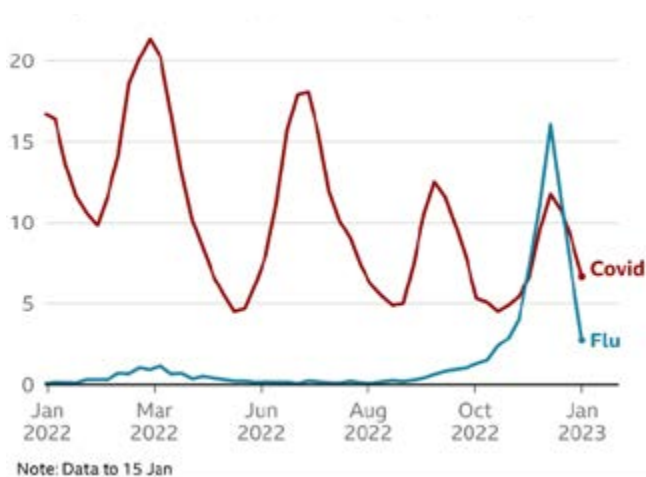


Since the end of December, the number of discharges received has increased to 18.0 per day. This has coincided with the implementation of schemes funded under the governments adult social care discharge fund, and the local response to this is outlined in the Integration section below.

National data shows a rise in both covid and flu cases resulting in admissions to hospitals as we moved into 2023, with the media coining the term “twindemic”. As the chart below shows, the covid wave is less severe than those experienced previously, however the number of flu cases is higher than has been seen in previous winters.

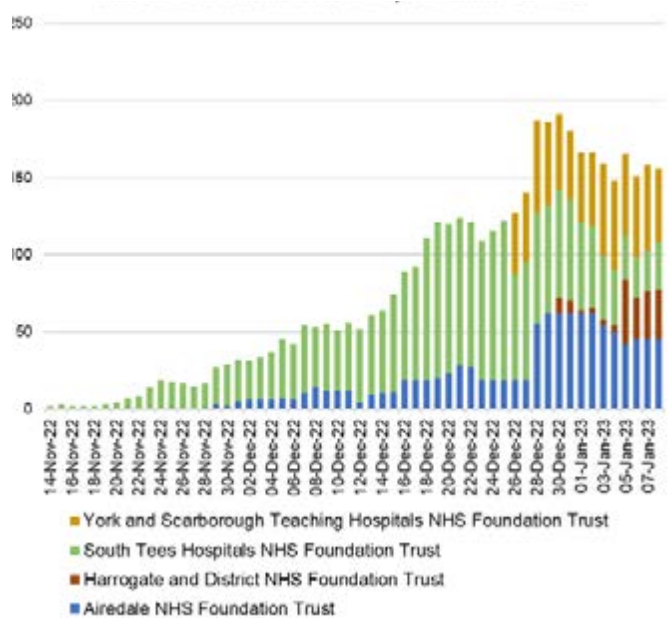
Hospital admissions for flu and Covid falling

Weekly admission rates per 100,000 people in England



Further local analysis indicates the rising number of flu cases across our local acute hospital trusts:

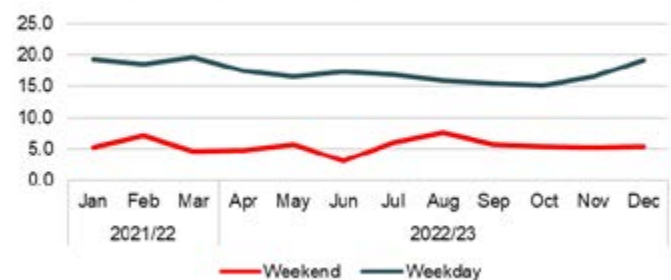
General and acute flu beds occupied – winter 2022/23



The gap between weekend and weekday activity widened over the course of Q3, with weekday discharges averaging 19.2 per day in December, the highest monthly weekday average since March 2022 (19.6/day).

During Q3, local teams had to respond to 80 weekend discharges, which was less than half the number recorded in Q2 (165).

Average Discharges per Day to Social Care



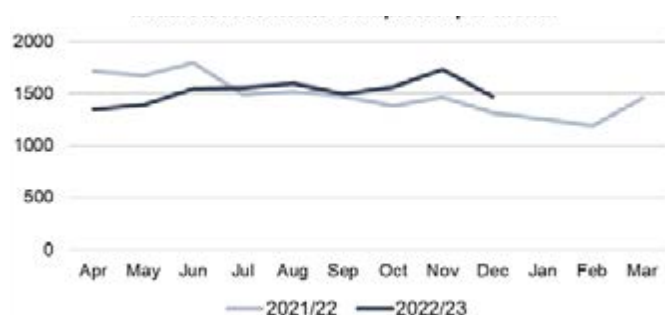
The surge in activity in December and the increased concentration of discharges on weekdays will have added to the pressure in local care markets, making it much harder to secure timely and optimum outcomes for people being discharged from hospital.

Assessments

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

During Q3 2022/23, 4,771 initial assessments were completed for 3,823 people, giving an average of 1.2 assessments per person, compared to 1.3 in Q2. The volume of assessment activity is up 14% or 603 assessments on Q3 2021/22.

Initial Assessments Completed per Month



Activity levels are now higher than before pandemic. In 2019/20 Q3, 4,115 assessments were completed, which means current activity levels are 15.9% or 656 assessments higher.

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:

- A six-month pilot in the Harrogate area to review the impact of a revised staffing model promoting better payment terms to care workers. The model seeks to review the impact to recruitment and retention based on better rates of pay covering contact and non-contact time and better mileage rates, applied to all miles undertaken.
- Effective engagement is taking place within some of the localities, where it is more challenging to source care packages. Options are being developed with the VCSE and independent sector within the North Craven, Nidderdale and Washburn Valley and Whitby areas.

- Through the Adult Social Care Discharge Fund, block contracts have been offered for home-based services to support discharges. Eight schemes across North Yorkshire are set to commence imminently, with three of these schemes trialling new elements of service to support discharges, such as live-in care and night services. There has been a small decrease in financial sustainability applications from social care providers. In Q3, 3 new financial sustainability applications were logged, of which 2 are in progress and 1 was withdrawn by the provider. 2 ongoing applications were approved and 3 were cancelled or withdrawn.

The re-procurement of the APLs is underway, and four new APLs went live on 1 November 2022 for the provision of residential and nursing care, supported living, home based support and community-based support. Interim arrangements to allow contracting with care providers from the old APLs until the new APLs had been fully established are due to end in February. Work has been undertaken to ensure the maximum number of providers have moved onto the new APLs before that time.

Reviews

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.

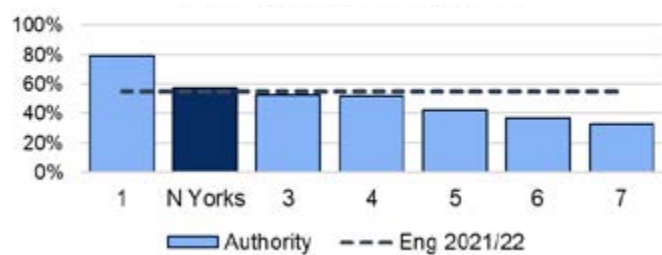
The key performance indicator for reviews relates to people who have been in receipt of long-term support for 12 months or more, and who have had a review in the last 12 months. The measure is part of the national Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, and, pre-Covid-19, North Yorkshire achieved 67% against 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 Q3, local performance was reported at 57.5%, down 2.2% from Q2. Performance had previously been maintained around 60-61% over the preceding 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.

Early benchmarking data for Q3 is limited to data for 7/15 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 Q3 positioned it 2nd amongst the seven authorities submitting data, compared with 7th amongst 12 authorities in Q2.

Annual Reviews completed for people receiving long-term support



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.

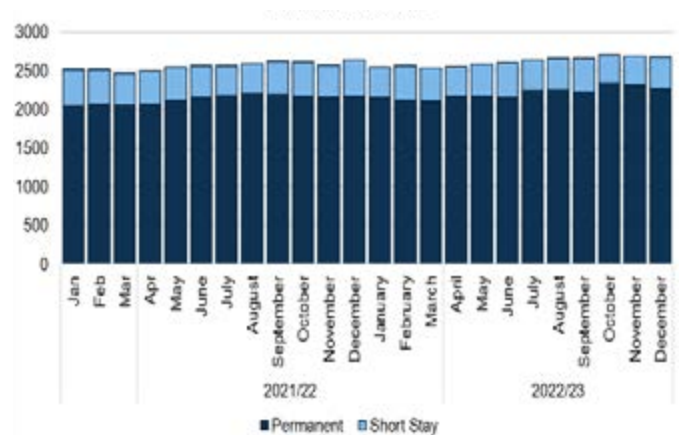
Recruitment activity for the team is well advanced. A team manager has been appointed, as well as 4 FTE social care co-ordinators and 4 FTE social workers. 4 FTE social work posts remain vacant, and recruitment has been paused to consider whether overseas recruits could flow into these posts to bring the team up to its full 12 FTE complement.

Placements

Permanent residential and nursing placements (2,268) increased by 40 between quarters; however, the number remains 2.0% lower (34 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 141% or 240 placements. The number of people receiving short-term, bed-based care decreased between quarters, down from 426 at the end of Q2 to 410 for Q3.

Placement Numbers



Overall placement numbers at the end of Q3 (2,678) show an 8.3% increase (206 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 Q3, with capacity in a small number of 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 29 offers of appointment for social work posts have been made and accepted. The first groups of recruits have arrived and have been placed with

Harrogate teams. The next cohorts will be placed in Scarborough and Vale of York. Comprehensive induction and pastoral support arrangements are in place.

International recruitment to the 5 occupational therapist posts will not be progressed further due to lack of applications. Instead, an occupational therapy apprenticeship will be developed.

Adult social care services are currently recruiting to 2,643 vacant hours (71.4 fte) across in-house care homes, reablement, extra care and day services, which represents a 7% reduction (197 hours) between quarters. 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 by approximately 20%.

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 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 with vacancies remaining in Scarborough and Vale of York.

Waiting Lists

Despite the number of hospital discharges received during December (435) being 10% above the monthly average (396) for April-November, the waiting list position was unchanged by the sustained increased activity.

At the end of Q3, community social care teams recorded 286 people waiting for an initial assessment, which was equivalent to 5.3% of their caseload and the same as in Q2.

Across the wider range of social care teams, including mental health teams, occupational therapists and sensory support, the total number of people waiting for an assessment was 696 (includes the 286 above), which was just 8 more people than in Q2. This continues to represent approximately two weeks' assessment activity, and indicates a steady throughput, albeit at lower than optimal levels.

Arrangements for routinely triaging cases and proactively managing those 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, and this applies to initial assessments as well as safeguarding concerns and other case management work.

At the end of Q3 the wider range of social work tasks awaiting allocation had reduced to 1,969 (includes the 696 above), down slightly from 1,989 reported at the end of Q2. Again, this was against the backdrop of increased pressures from the hospital discharge pathway and significant vacancy levels in two localities.

Discharge pressures have continued into January. By 24th January, the month had already recorded the third highest number of discharges for a single month in the last 12 months.

Despite the continuing increased activity, the wider waiting list had reduced to 1,714 (down 275 cases on Q2 or 14%), and the proportion of cases RAG-rated “red” or most urgent had reduced to 13% or 227 cases compared with 17% or 342 cases in Q2.

The service continues to work within a “mutual aid” approach across the county, with teams working to support each other both within and across locality areas. This helps with the response to the surges in demand described elsewhere in this report and/or local staff shortages and aims to ensure that people with urgent needs living in different parts of the county receive a response in the same timescale.

The induction for the people appointed to the new Advanced Practitioner roles took place in mid-January. The sessions outlined the important part the role will play in quality assurance, performance improvement and data quality work, all of which will contribute to improving the waiting list situation.

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

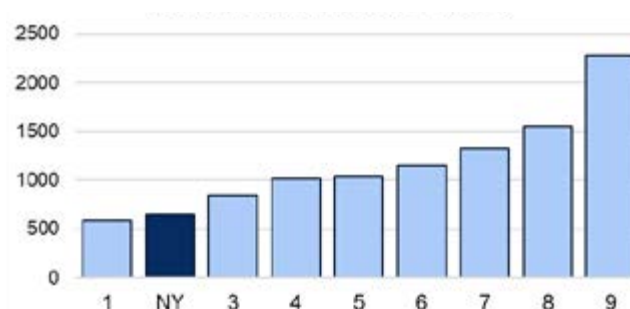
Safeguarding

1,390 safeguarding concerns were received between October and December, increasing the average to 463 concerns per month, compared to 407 reported in Q2. 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 Q3.

Early benchmarking data for local authorities in the Yorkshire & Humber region for Q3 2022/23 is limited to nine local authorities. The chart below presents that anonymised data, which shows that North Yorkshire’s performance (650.2 enquiries per 100k of population) sits at the lower end of the performance range despite increased levels of activity as the year has progressed.

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 Q3, and is detailed in the bottom three rows of the table below:

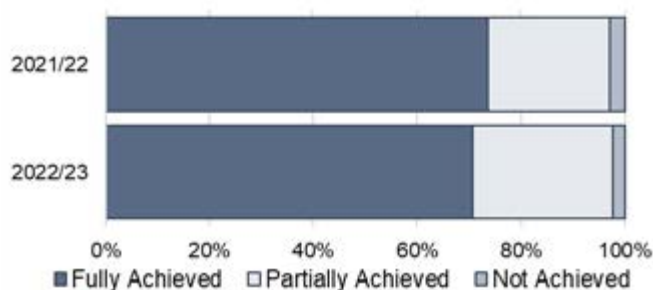
Information Gathering Decision	%
Formal Meetings –42	13.8%
Formal Meetings - Other	0.8%
Informal Discussion – Section 42	4%
Informal Discussion - Other	0.4%
Not an Enquiry - NFA	8.9%
Following Info Gathering - NFA	61.1%
Signposting	11.0%

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.

1,801 people have been involved in a safeguarding enquiry since April 2022. Of these, 75% (1358) expressed a personal outcome that they would like the process to achieve. That compares with 75% for the same period in 2021/22, 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. 70.8% of people stated that their outcomes were fully achieved, compared with 73.6% in 2021/22.

Safeguarding Outcomes



The actual number of people with a fully achieved outcome increased from 858 to 961, and the number of people whose outcomes were not achieved reduced from 34 to 32.

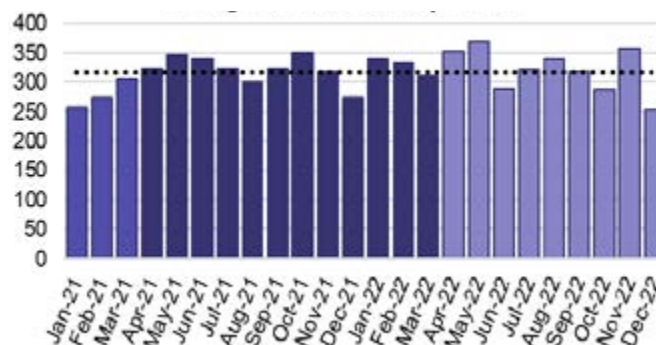
People can access preventative services, technology and supported housing, which helps them to live more independent lives

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.

Living Well

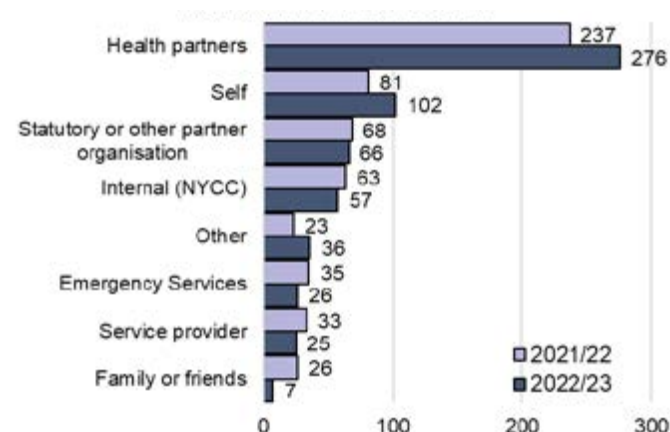
Referrals reached a peak of 358 in November but reduced in December (to 253). Referrals were below the monthly average for the previous 24 months of 317 (dotted line on chart) in both October and December. Monthly referrals for the previous months of 2022/23 had been at or above the monthly average, except in June.

Living Well Referrals by Month



The number of referrals received October -December (898) was lower than in same period in 2021/22 (942), when they had recovered to be similar to their pre-COVID-19 levels in most months.

External Referrals – Source

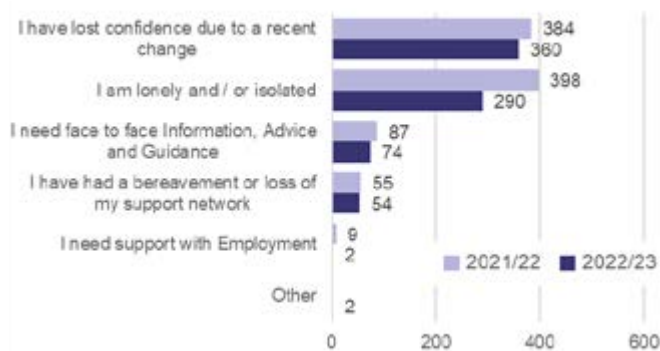


Front door referrals are up year on year (a 5% increase), with the greatest increases coming from self-referrals (26% higher) and 'other' sources (57% higher). Referrals from family and friends have reduced (73% lower) to just 7 individual referrals, down from 24 in Q2 2022/23. Referrals from health partners make up the largest source of activity October-December (276) as they did for the same period in 2021/22.

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.

The most prevalent primary reason for referral is a loss of confidence due to recent changes in the lives of those referred. This accounted for 46% of referrals (360) in October-December 2022/23, overtaking loneliness and isolation (290) since the previous quarter, as the primary referral reason. Loneliness and isolation accounted for 37% of referrals October-December 2022/23, down from 43% July-September 2022/23 (398 referrals).

Living Well Referral Reasons



Since October-December 2020/21 the number of people citing the need for face to face information and advice as the reason for their referral has decreased year on year from 122 referrals, to 87 in 2021/22 and to 74 referrals in October-December 2022/23. It remains the third largest reason for referral.

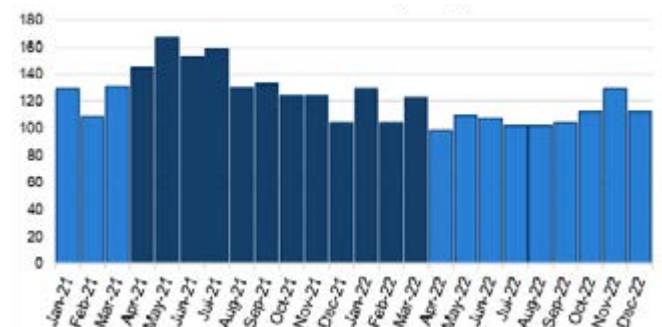
Reablement

Since the start of the financial year, 979 reablement packages have been completed. This compares with 1239 for the same period in 2021/22 and represents a reduction of 21% or 260 packages of support.

Current activity levels remain below the 1,332 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.

Current activity levels remain below the 1,332 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.

Reablement Involvements Completed per Month

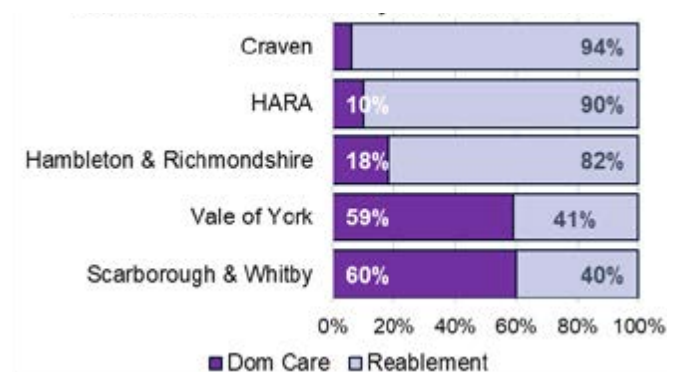


Providing domiciliary care cover continues to be a key pressure, as providers fail or seek to hand packages of care back to the local authority as they cannot recruit or retain sufficient staff numbers to provide the required levels of care.

At a county level, 36% of reablement team capacity is currently engaged in delivering routine domiciliary care because of a lack of provision in the care market. A significant improvement on Q2, when the figure was 49%. However, 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.

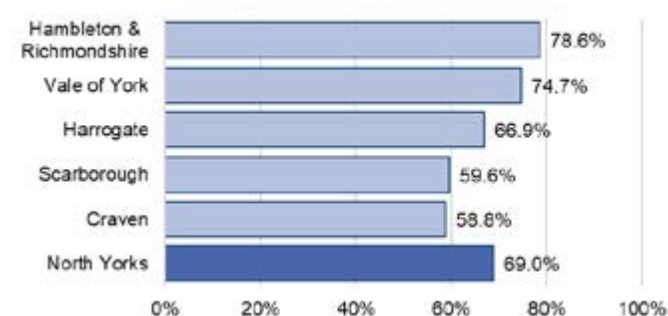
Current Service Provision by Reablement Teams



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.

619 interventions were completed April-September 2022. The proportion of these people who had not subsequently returned for social care support by the end of Q3 was 69% (427) which is slightly lower than the 73.4% 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 Q3 across the key areas of work is provided below:

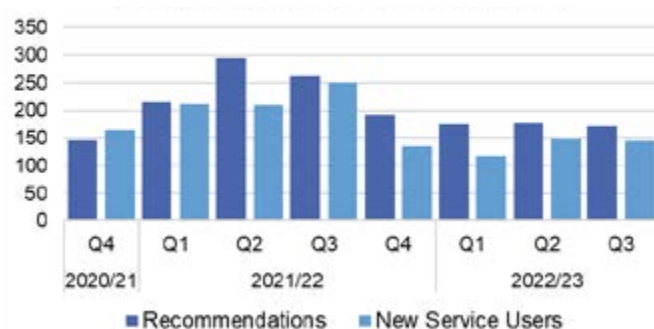
Home Adaptations

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 2022/23, with a step-up in new service users achieved in Q2, which has been maintained into Q3:

Disabled Facilities Grants Recommendations & New Service Users



As part of local government reorganisation (LGR) preparations, a working group has developed a single policy and process for DFGs across the whole county. The policy has been agreed in principle and is awaiting the approval of the LGR board.

To facilitate moving to towards a single system for processing work across the new unitary council's functions (DASH), a programme of training is being developed to be rolled out in one district area at a time.

Extra Care

- The Whitby extra care scheme is awaiting revised a pricing schedule regarding the level of grant funding required from NYCC, the scheme will then be subject to Executive approval.
- A framework event took place on 23rd November for the Gargrave scheme. Procurements documents are now in preparation, and the scheme's timeline is to be determined.
- Procurement documentation is in preparation for the extra care options in Malton, and the timeline is to be developed by NYCC's Provider Services.
- Communication with Harrogate BC is continuing regarding Maltkiln Village, Green Hammerton.
- Preparations for the celebration of 20 years of extra care in North Yorkshire in 2023 are continuing, with an agreed date of 15th May. Initial plans include a

county-wide Extra Care site race.

- Discussions are underway with Harrogate BC, regarding the site at Windmill Farm, Harrogate, and the potential for extra care housing development on site.
- Discussions are underway regarding the opportunity for extra care development on the Leeming Garth care home site.

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

Personal Budgets

The use of personal budgets (PBs) is an important element of the strength-based approach in adult social care. The aim is to engage people in their care planning, so they exercise choice and control over the support they receive, as they draw on their strengths and assets, including what others around them are, or could be, doing to support them.

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).

The average PB for non-LD cases was £19.7K at the end of December, an increase of £0.8K against the average PB for Q2. This represents a 9.5% increase 5.6% increase year on year (1,752), compared with a 5.6% increase (£1,000) reported in Q2.

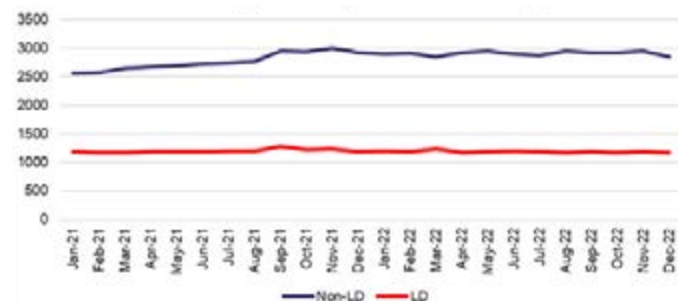
The average PB for a service user with a learning disability was £40.9K at the end of December an increase of £39.7K at the end of September, an increase of £1.1K against the average PB for Q2. This represents an 5.2% increase year on year (£2,045), compared with an 4.2% increase (£1,600) in Q2.

Non-LD service users in receipt of a PB (2,703) span a very wide cost profile. At the end of Q3, 70% (1,887) of these service users had a personal budget that was below the county average (£19,770 p.a.).

At the end of Q3, number of people supported via a personal budget was 4,036, which is 3% down year on year (76 cases) and compares with a 3% rise year on year in Q2. Numbers now exceed pre-pandemic levels, which averaged 3,760 during the second half of

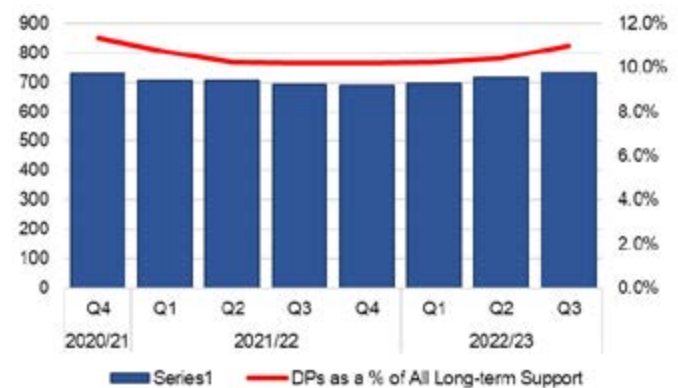
2019/20. Overall LD case numbers have been steady over the last 2 years.

Number of People in Receipt of a Personal Budget



Direct Payments

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 (730) has shown small but steady increases in each of the last three quarters.

Between quarters, the number of people receiving a direct payment increased by 14 or 2%, but the number kept pace with changes in the total number of people receiving long term support, accounting for just over 11% of that cohort. Direct payment numbers remain down on pre-pandemic levels when they accounted for 12.9% of all long-term support (840/6,505).

The directorate's priorities 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. Key points of progress during Q3 have included:

- changes to case recording tools to identify when the option of a direct payment has been discussed;
- the direct payment training package has been redesigned and will be delivered more often;
- focus groups and surveys with direct payment recipients and carers are being planned for February; and,
- communications materials have been updated, including a more user friendly feel to the Direct Payments webpage, videos of service users sharing their positive experiences, and the development of case studies to share with workers across the practice bulletin and the intranet.

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

Care Market

Based on published Care Quality Commission (CQC) inspection ratings, 80.9% of care home provision across the county was rated as "good" or better at the end of Q3. That was up by 2.2% between quarters, and remains higher than the regional average (77.5%, up by 0.4%), and in-line with the England average (80.9%, down by 0.1%).

This continues the upturn in performance reported between Q1 and Q2.

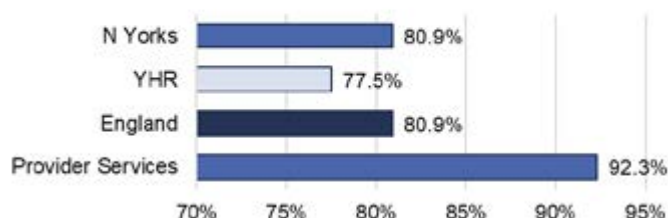
During Q3, the council has provided improvement support to 25 care providers across the county, dealing with issues such as poor leadership, staffing levels, gaps in training and health & safety and care environment concerns:

- Quality Assurance & Contract Officers made 14 visits to providers to complete baseline quality assessments of their care provision – 11 care homes and 3 domiciliary care providers; and,
- The Quality Improvement Team supported 11 care

providers – 9 care homes and 2 domiciliary care providers, providing a total of 119 days of support.

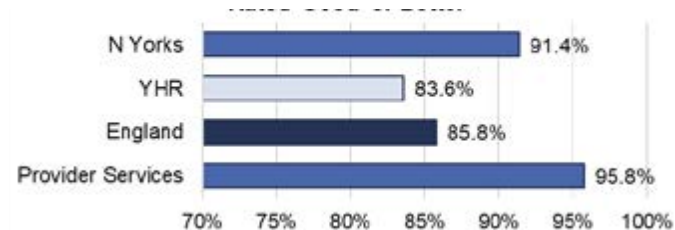
Inspection outcomes for in-house provision (Provider Services) remained at 92.3% between quarters, well above all comparator averages.

% of care Homes Rated 'Good' or Better



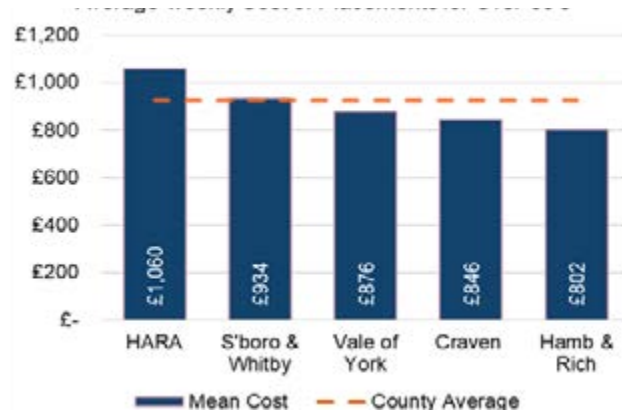
Ratings for domiciliary care provision continue to be better than those for care homes. Provision in North Yorkshire, including outcomes for in-house services, remain better than the relevant comparator averages.

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



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

Average Weekly Cost of Placements for Over 65s



The average cost of a care home placement for someone aged 65+ increased to £924 per week at the end of Q3, up by £22 per week compared with Q2. That represents a 13% (£104 per week) increase compared with the end of Q2 in 2020/21.

Integration

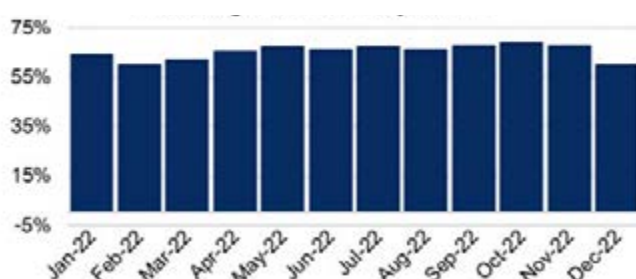
The national discharge pathway includes an underlying premise that 95% of people who leave hospital should be discharged to their home, either with no on-going support needs (Pathway 0) or with a package of support in place to meet their needs at home (Pathway 1).

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 declined in Q3, dropping to 65% for the quarter, down from 67% in Q2. Performance declined in each month to reach a low of 60% in December, reflecting the significant increase in discharge activity reported above.

Percentage of discharges on Pathways 0 and 1



The Council has been working closely with the Humber & North Yorkshire Integrated Care Board to plan and implement a wide range of discharge solutions to be funded by the local allocation from the £500m Adult Social Care Discharge Fund being made available nationally.

Early initiatives aimed to support the local health and care system in managing the very pressurised Christmas and New Year period by absorbing much of the additional demand and acuity that presented through hospital emergency departments over that period.

Work has continued into 2023, and has included:

- establishing additional transport capacity;
- setting up a discharge lounge; and,
- securing additional community and intermediate care beds.

The wider planning activity includes:

- expediting discharge through rapid access to equipment;
- extending home from hospital capacity in the voluntary sector;
- supporting telemedicine solutions in care homes; and,
- commissioning additional discharge to assess placements and packages of care.
- further resource to support discharge hubs to meet rising demand.

As the delivery of these schemes progresses, it is anticipated that there will be a resulting reduction in the number of people in our acute hospitals who do not meet the criteria to reside.

Future Focus

Social Work Week 2023

The third Social Work Week in England will take place from Monday 20 March to Friday 24 March 2023.

The week coincides with World Social Work Day on 21st March, which has the theme this year of 'Respecting diversity through joint social action', which stems from the People's Charter for a New Eco Social World.

The Charter is described as a "living document and reference point that will grow as the world's populations share their solutions to our joint challenges, so no one is left behind and all people can live with confidence, security, and peace in a sustainable world." It identifies the need to promote and support local and global action and is the template to unlock the means to co-design and co-build a new eco social world.

Social Work England has released details of its programme for Social Work Week, which includes 18 headline sessions, featuring a mix of renowned speakers, panel discussions and workshops.

The COMPASS Jobs Fair in Birmingham will be leading into the World Social Work Day celebrations, taking place on Monday 20th March – with a free conference and exhibition sharing good practice in social work and social care.

Local plans for a programme of activity are in development and will include sessions in each locality.



Customer Feedback

Innovative and forward thinking Council - Customer feedback



	20/21 Q3	20/21 Q4	21/22 Q1	21/22 Q2	21/22 Q3	21/22 Q4	22/23 Q1	22/23 Q2	22/23 Q3
Stg1	-	17	11	22	18	35	22	28	16
Stg2	-	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	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 (7 or 44%).

These 7 cases were all in relation to bus passes and blue badges. Four were about the application process for bus passes (one of which also complained that they were refused a companion pass) and one for the process to apply for blue badges. Two were in relation to the decision made in relation to providing a blue badge.

Compliments

The number of compliments decreased this quarter, from 389 to 265. This is an expected trend for Q3 as the majority of compliments for Central Services fall under registrars, with their busiest time being the summer months due to weddings.

Timeliness

In Q3 71% (10 of 14) of complaint responses were sent within prescribed timescales, a decrease from last quarter's 85%, though only four cases were over time – the same as in Q2.

Outcomes

38% of cases (5) were upheld or partly upheld in Q3, an increase in percentage (from 37% in Q2), but fewer cases (10 in Q2).

Root Causes

Service and Care remains the top root cause category of complaints for Central Services (55% or 12 of 22 root causes). These can be broken down into service availability 5, service quality 4, other service 2 and inappropriate service 1.

Examples of service availability issues include application process for bus passes (3) and blue badges (1) and one about the lack of security for an empty NYCC property.

Root cause category	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Service and Care	44%	57%	48%	55%
Communication	29%	22%	26%	18%
Disagrees with decision/action	15%	17%	19%	14%
Pricing and charges	2%	4%	3%	5%
Safety	0	0	0	5%
Environment	0	0	0	5%

Learning

Learning and remedies for the last quarter include:

- Holiday club incorrectly advertised on North Yorkshire Together Scheme website - information corrected and action taken to prevent the same happening again; and
- Action taken to improve wait times at the Call Centre.

Ombudsman

One case was received this quarter, which was in relation to a licence agreement covering the impact of a highway drainage scheme on his property. The Ombudsman closed the case after initial enquiries, without further investigation, with the majority out of jurisdiction as there is a legal remedy at Court and the complaint about handling of a freedom of information request referred to the Information Commissioner.

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



Statutory	20/21 Q3	20/21 Q4	21/22 Q1	21/22 Q2	21/22 Q3	21/22 Q4	22/23 Q1	22/23 Q2	22/23 Q3
Stg1	-	15	7	9	6	15	11	13	10
Stg2	-	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	1
Stg3	-	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Corporate									
Stg1	-	30	37	36	42	50	53	95	54
Stg2	-	3	7	0	5	4	5	11	7

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.

64 Stage 1 complaints were received in Quarter 3 , a decrease of 44 from Q2. Most (84%) fell under the Corporate procedure. 28 of these are in connection with services provided by Inclusion and relate to delays in special needs assessment processes and placements and specialist support. 7 Corporate complaints and 1 statutory complaint were escalated to Stage 2.

At Stage 1, 28 (61%) Corporate complaints were fully or partially upheld and four (36%) Statutory Stage 1 complaints were fully or partially upheld. Three Corporate Stage 2 complaints were fully or partially upheld.

The number of compliments fell slightly in this quarter with 29 compliments recorded.

Timeliness

In relation to Corporate Stage 1 investigations, 31% (n=11/35) were completed within timescale in Quarter 3 and 29% (n=2/7) of Stage 2 investigations completed within time this quarter.

One out of nine Statutory Stage 1 investigations 1(11%) was completed within timescale (10 working days). No Statutory Stage 2 investigations were concluded in this period.

Workload pressures have resulted in delays in both corporate and statutory complaint responses

Root cause

Corporate Complaints	Q4	Q1 22/23	Q2	Q3
Communication (quality or delay)	37%	63%	42%	49%
Service and care	38%	23%	34%	40%
Disagrees with decision or action	23%	14%	23%	11%
Statutory Complaints				
Service and care	50%	46%	53%	77%
Communication	-	20%	12%	15%
Disagrees with decision or action	50%	27%	29%	8%

* note some complaints have more than one root cause

Learning

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

- A Communication Charter to be produced with stakeholders and published on the SEN local offer
- All families to have alternate contact details for the service should a worker be unavailable
- Any Senior Education Advisor standing in for an absent colleague will carry out either a familiarisation visit or phone call (whichever is more convenient to the school) prior to them standing in, in addition to the desktop analysis

Ombudsman

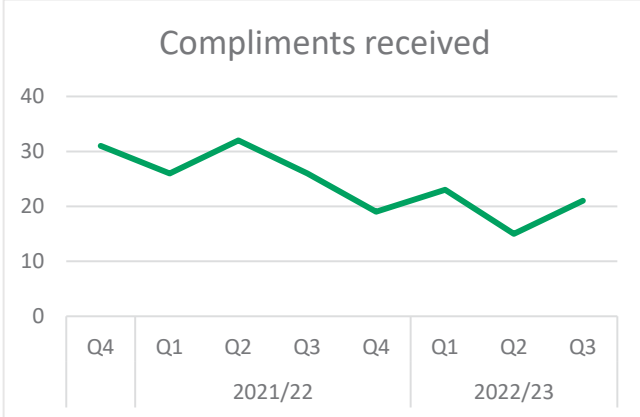
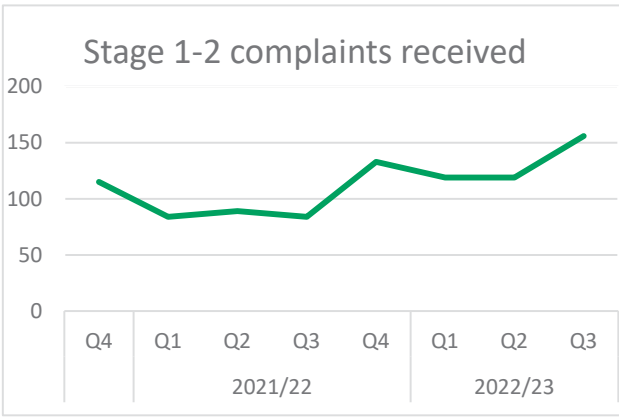
During Q3 two Ombudsman investigations were received.

- One was in relation to a case being closed by NYCC after relocation to another authority area when it was alleged it should have stayed open due to safeguarding issues. This was closed without further investigation as the Ombudsman found ‘There is no evidence of fault on the Council’s part’.
- The second was in relation to financial support for supporting a family friend (young person) in their home. The Council resolved this case before full investigation and the Ombudsman withdrew the case.

There were four other decisions.

- Failure to provide adequate support when child stopped attending school regularly. This was upheld. The Council had already offered a remedy, the Ombudsman increased the amount of this.
- EHCP produced late. This was upheld.
- Failure to ensure child received provision in EHCP and delay in annual review. The Council had already paid a financial remedy. The Ombudsman asked for a further payment.
- Delays in issuing EHCP. Closed without investigation ‘It is unlikely we could achieve a different remedy than already offered’.

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



	20/21 Q3	20/21 Q4	21/22 Q1	21/22 Q2	21/22 Q3	21/22 Q4	22/23 Q1	22/23 Q2	22/23 Q3
Stg1	-	112	84	89	83	133	115	117	154
Stg2	-	3	0	0	1	0	4	2	2

In Quarter 3 there were a total of 154 stage 1 complaints received in relation to Business and Environmental Services, an increase of 37 from the previous quarter. 63 complaints were not upheld, 8 were partly upheld and 13 upheld. For the same period, the Directorate also received 21 compliments which is an increase from 15 in Q2. The majority of these were for our Waste and Countryside service.

82 (53%) of this quarter's complaints are recorded against Highways.17 (21%) of these complaints are to do with faulty street lamps, although it is important to note that there is still a fault in the reporting system which closes the case before the works have been completed which is causing complaints from customers who believe we are saying the request is complete yet it is not. There have also been 14 (17%) complaints regarding gritting and snow clearance. These are customers who unfortunately live in locations where gritting is not undertaken, in line with our policy, however they would like to see gritting undertaken.

There were two Stage 2 complaint requests this quarter. One of these was not pursued; the other is ongoing.

Top Root Causes	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3
Service availability	9	14	40
Service Quality	1	3	12
Customer Care	9	9	10
Condition	2	-	7
Other Environmental problem	7	13	7
Lack of Communication	2	5	6
Potential injury	4	3	6
Service delay	8	1	6

* Note some complaints have more than one root cause

Timeliness

78% of Stage 1 complaints were answered within the set timescale which is a decrease from 84% in Q2. The considerable work pressures all staff are currently facing affects their ability to respond in the set timescales.

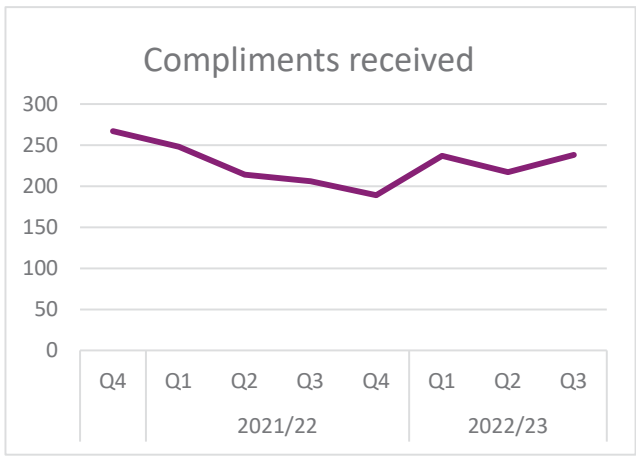
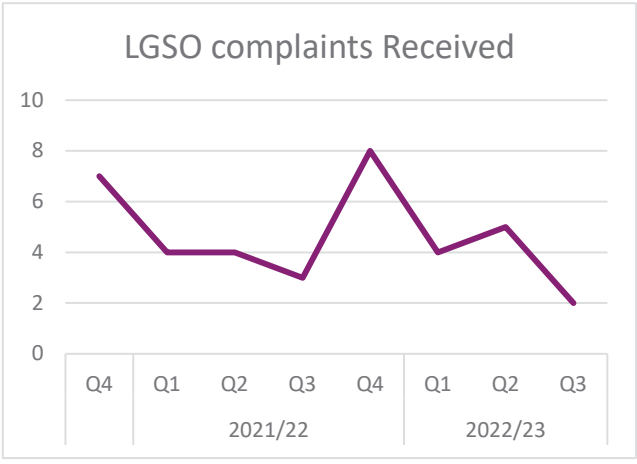
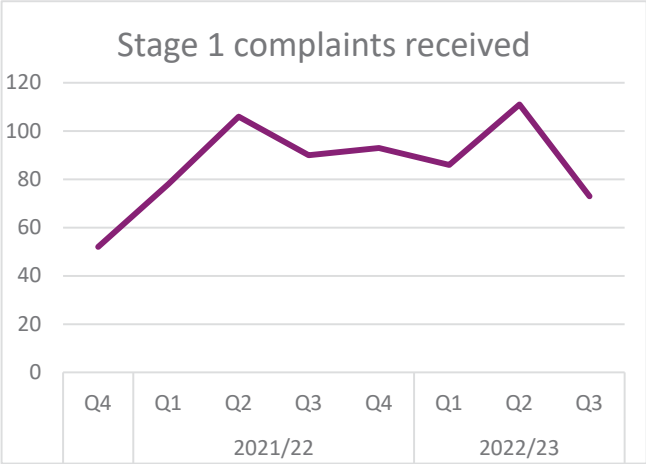
Learning

It has been good to see learning recorded in the last quarter with our Passenger Transport service picking up specific items with their drivers following complaints we have received. Whilst these are issues that are dealt with and finished, we do 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

No LGSCO complaint investigations were received or decided upon this quarter.

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



	20/21 Q3	20/21 Q4	21/22 Q1	21/22 Q2	21/22 Q3	21/22 Q4	22/23 Q1	22/23 Q2	22/23 Q3
Stg1	-	52	78	106	90	93	86	89	73

We received 73 complaints in Q3, of those 68 were acknowledged within time, this means at 92% we continue to exceed our 90% target.

Root Cause	
Disagrees with action/decision	29 (40%)
Pricing and charging	15 (21%)
Communication	14 (19%)
Staffing	5 (7%)
Safety	5 (7%)
Service and care	4 (5%)
Covid-19	1 (1%)

Timeliness

In quarter 3, we closed 78 complaints; out of these 60 (88%) 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 was a complex case.

18 Complaint reviews were responded to; 14 were within time (78%). All the out of time responses were received late from the service area.

VoY have received 41% of the complaints in Q3, the highest amount, with S/W receiving 28%. HARA received 24%, Ham/ Rich 6% 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 31 (40%), Partly Upheld 15 (19%), Upheld 23 (29%), Not Pursued/Investigated 9 (12%).

Learning

We intend to undertake further work to identify trends and lessons learnt that can influence improved working practices as a direct result of the customer feedback that we receive. We need to ensure that we are utilizing customer feedback to its full potential have a clear demonstrable audit trail of “You said – We did”

We will look for new ways to develop the “Shout Out Wall” to promote and celebrate the fantastic work being carried out by Health & Adult Social Care staff across the board. We will link in with Health & Adult Services to help celebrate and promote the great work of staff. Given the current situation, it is more important than ever that we promote examples of positive feedback.

We will continue to explore new ways to support and manage complaints handling by the Directorate, to enable timely responses to be provided and performance targets can be achieved. We need to be mindful of the new working patterns and pressure on colleagues and be open and flexible to ensure we manage both the complainants’ expectations, whilst ensuring we are customer focused and supporting colleagues.

Ombudsman

HAS received 2 new Ombudsman enquiries in Q3. There are currently 9 open cases and 5 are with the LGSCO. Of the remaining 4 cases 2 are final decision and are at remedy stage; 1 is at draft decision 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 national benchmarking level for that indicator. While the RAG rating is linked to the two “Improvement since last” markers, **it is a standalone measure, measured by performance to either the target or benchmarking.**

“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








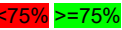

Leading for North Yorkshire							
Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
						Quarter	Year
1.1	Carbon neutral by or close to 2030 Greenhouse gases – direct council emissions (heating, lighting and water in council buildings, street lighting, 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	All people economically active – 314,900 80.4% of working age population (16-64) December 2022 - Claimant Count – all people. 7,490 2.1% of working age resident population Source Nomis			Data As at Sept 22 Not updated till Sept 23 All people economically active, Compared with 77.4% for Yorkshire & Humber and 78.56% for GB Claimant count, Dec 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. •	n/a	






Leading for North Yorkshire																																					
Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:																															
						Quarter	Year																														
1.3	Visitor economic impact for North Yorkshire	Most recent estimate from Visit Britain shows that Tourism supports 41,200 jobs in NY, (14% of employment). Tourism generates £1.7bn of spend (including international visitors)		North Yorkshire has the 5 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																														
1.4	Number of stronger Communities grants paid	75 grants worth £683,182			No Rag rating or Improvement measures available. For information only <table><tr><th rowspan="2"></th><th colspan="2">Total number of Grants</th><th colspan="2">Value £</th></tr><tr><th>21/22</th><th>22/23</th><th>21/22</th><th>22/23</th></tr><tr><td>Q1</td><td>84</td><td>58</td><td>485,247</td><td>445,238</td></tr><tr><td>Q2</td><td>110</td><td>54</td><td>387,270</td><td>342,538</td></tr><tr><td>Q3</td><td>86</td><td>75</td><td>568,533</td><td>683,182</td></tr><tr><td>Q4</td><td>56</td><td></td><td>122,101</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>This includes Community Grants, CSO Support, Grow & Learn, Inspire, and Achieve & OD projects. Q1: Excludes funds administered on behalf of other partners, Household Support Fund and Homes for Ukraine. Q2 & Q3 22/23 incudes funds administered on behalf of others.</p>		Total number of Grants		Value £		21/22	22/23	21/22	22/23	Q1	84	58	485,247	445,238	Q2	110	54	387,270	342,538	Q3	86	75	568,533	683,182	Q4	56		122,101		n/a	n/a	
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1.5	Superfast broadband coverage As at Jan 2023 (Source Think broadband)	Superfast and Fibre Coverage in North Yorkshire North Yorkshire premises >=30Mbps 94.0% All England premises >=30Mbps 97.8%		Benchmarking to other rural counties in the CIPFA comparators In this grouping North Yorkshire is third lowest, with Suffolk being the highest at 97.58% All 7 counties are below the all England average of 97.75% <table><tr><th>County</th><th>Superfast (30Mbps or faster. % premises covered</th></tr><tr><td>Suffolk</td><td>97.58%</td></tr><tr><td>Dorset</td><td>96.90%</td></tr><tr><td>Norfolk</td><td>96.00%</td></tr><tr><td>Cumbria</td><td>94.26%</td></tr><tr><td>North Yorkshire</td><td>93.97%</td></tr><tr><td>Devon</td><td>92.72%</td></tr><tr><td>Somerset</td><td>92.60%</td></tr></table>	County	Superfast (30Mbps or faster. % premises covered	Suffolk	97.58%	Dorset	96.90%	Norfolk	96.00%	Cumbria	94.26%	North Yorkshire	93.97%	Devon	92.72%	Somerset	92.60%	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 89.31% coverage. Five of the six areas are below the All England average of 97.7%. Overall coverage in North Yorkshire is improving. However, North Yorkshires rate is below all England and a number of rural shire counties. The RAG rating remains green as good and consistent progress has been made towards the all England average. <table><tr><th>Constituencies</th><th>Superfast (30Mbps or faster. % of premises covered</th></tr><tr><td>Harrogate & Knaresborough</td><td>98.20%</td></tr><tr><td>Selby & Ainsty</td><td>95.80%</td></tr><tr><td>Scarborough & Whitby</td><td>95.32%</td></tr><tr><td>Skipton & Ripon</td><td>93.68%</td></tr><tr><td>Thirsk & Malton</td><td>91.70%</td></tr><tr><td>Richmond</td><td>89.31%</td></tr></table>	Constituencies	Superfast (30Mbps or faster. % of premises covered	Harrogate & Knaresborough	98.20%	Selby & Ainsty	95.80%	Scarborough & Whitby	95.32%	Skipton & Ripon	93.68%	Thirsk & Malton	91.70%	Richmond	89.31%		
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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)	19.2 Q3 2022/23		Nat: 13.9 YHR: 17.5 (2021/22 full year) 14.2 Q3 2021/22	<p>Ranked as RAG amber in Q3 as the projected year-end figure shows an improvement (decrease) between quarters but remains up 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.</p> <p>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).</p>		
2.1	2A(1) - aged 65+ admissions to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population (year-end projection)	616.9 Q3 2022/23		Nat: 538.5 YHR: 611.4 (2021/22 full year) 652 Q3 2021/22	<p>Ranked as Rag green in Q3 as the projected year-end figure remains below the corresponding quarter figure for 2021/22 and in line with the yearend figure for 2021/22.</p> <p>Admissions to care homes were very low in 2020/21 due to the covid pandemic but recovered significantly during 2021/22. Current activity levels, whilst rising, remain lower than pre-pandemic levels – 2019/20 Q3 = 637.3</p> <p>Care market conditions remain fragile, with continued pressures on providers in terms of recruiting and retaining staff and in dealing with the dual issue of small localised outbreaks of covid and/or winter flu. The increased use of short term beds in response to higher levels of hospital discharge affects this measure as people would not be counted ere until they access a permanent placement.</p>		
2.2	% of adult social care contacts that were diverted from service provision	44.5% Q3 2022/23		Benchmarking n/a 45.0% Q3 2021/22	<p>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.</p> <p>Ranked as RAG green in Q3 as performance continues to be in line with the established pattern, despite a reduction between quarters the front door arrangements for adult social care continue to fulfil their role.</p>		
2.3	% of hospital discharges to adult social care managed on pathways 0 or 1, i.e. home first.	66% Q3 2022/23		Benchmarking n/a 64% Q3 2021/22	<p>New KPI for the local authority's contribution to national discharge pathway targets.</p> <p>Ranked as Rag green in Q3 as local performance across the acute hospital trusts shows improvement year on year and a small reduction of 1% between quarters.</p>		
2.4	People waiting for an initial assessment as a % of current service users	5.3% Q3 2022/23		n/a 5.3% Q2 2022/23	<p>New KPI to track social care delivery team's performance in managing waiting lists for new service users.</p> <p>Ranked as Rag green in Q3 as there was no change between quarters despite increased pressures from discharge pathways in Q3. 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.</p>		n/a
2.5	% of reablement clients not receiving a subsequent package of social care support within 91 days	69.0% Q3 2022/23		Benchmarking n/a n/a Q3 2021/22	<p>Ranked as Rag red in Q3 as performance remains well below the established and stable position pre-pandemic.</p> <p>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. However, 3 out of 5 localities are showing an improved position.</p> <p>A detailed review of reablement and intermediate care provision is underway to look at options to reconfigure the service offer to best meet the needs of people discharged from hospital and those coming t the service through community referral routes.</p>		
2.6	Reablement packages delivered per 10,000 of adult population. [Cumulative over the year]	20 Q3 2022/23		Benchmarking n/a 25 Q3 2021/22	<p>Ranked as RAG red in Q3 as performance continues the downward trend in recorded levels of reablement delivery year on year.</p> <p>Locality teams continue to respond to local care market conditions, with 36% of reablement team capacity being used to provide cover for urgent domiciliary care needs to support hospital discharges. This continues the significant improvement trend compared with 48% in Q2 and 61% in Q1.</p> <p>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.</p>		
2.7	Clients receiving long term support for 12+ months who have received an annual review the last 12 months.	57.4% Q3 2022/23		Nat: 55% YHR: 48% (2021/22 full year) 59.5% Q3 2021/22	<p>Ranked as Rag amber in Q3 as performance remains better than both the most recent national and regional benchmarking figures despite a continuing downward trend.</p> <p>A new review team has been recruited and will target the completion of reviews in care homes which is an area of under-performance.</p> <p>Data quality and case recording sessions with teams are being scheduled and have already started to produce localised improvements.</p>		

Healthy and independent living - Primary indicators							
Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
						Quarter	Year
2.8	% of people receiving long term support who are in a community-based setting	66.2% Q3 2022/23		Benchmarking n/a 68.4% Q3 2021/22	<p>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.</p> <p>Ranked as Rag amber as Q3 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.</p>		
2.9	Average weekly cost for new admissions to residential and nursing beds for older people	£1015 Q3 2022/23		Benchmarking n/a £816 Q3 2021/22	<p>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.</p> <p>Ranked as Rag red in Q2 as the average cost continues to increase between quarters. The main body of the report highlights elements of the strategic response to this issue.</p>		
2.10	Rate of safeguarding concerns per 100,000 population	277.7 Q3 2022/23		Nat: 1,218 (2021/22 full year) 180.3 Q3 2021/22	<p>Ranked as Rag amber in Q3 as activity shows a continuation of the Q2 trend of increased levels of activity year on year. Projected year end activity remains well below the most recently published national average.</p> <p>A deep dive to identify the key drivers for this upsurge in activity identified no specific causes in terms of referral sources, referral reasons or groups of people disproportionately represented in the increase. Increase concerns is not translating into increased safeguarding enquiries and the increase is currently being managed within existing processes and resources.</p> <p>Performance against safeguarding outcome measures continues to be good between quarters.</p>		
2.11	% of safeguarding enquiries progressing to Informal/ formal discussions	19.0% Q3 2022/23		Benchmarking n/a 21.3% Q3 2021/22	<p>Ranked as Rag green in Q3 as performance shows a small improvement between quarters (-0.2%), and a more significant improvement year on year.</p> <p>Performance was consistently around 20% pre-pandemic.</p>		
2.12	% of completed DoLS applications granted	50.0% Q3 2022/23		Nat: 44% (2021/22) 45.3% Q3 2021/22	<p>Ranked as RAG amber in Q3 as the proportion of granted applications increased slightly (+2%) between quarters, and remains higher than the most recently published national average. Current performance is broadly in line with the pre-pandemic national comparator average (2019/20: 49%).</p>		
2.13	Smoking prevalence in adults	9.6% (2020)		England = 12.1% CIPFA: 8.0% to 13.7%	<p>Ranked as Rag amber</p> <p>Smoking prevalence is not significantly different from England. Among 16 similar areas, North Yorkshire has the 4th lowest rate.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</p>	n/a	n/a
2.14	Excess weight in adults	61.4% (2020/21)		England = 63.5% CIPFA: 60.9% to 68.7%	<p>Ranked as Rag green</p> <p>Excess weight in adults is significantly better compared with England. Among 16 similar areas (one area without data), North Yorkshire has the 2nd lowest rate.</p> <p>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</p>	n/a	
2.15	New STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia aged < 25)	247 per 100,000 (2020)		England = 619 CIPFA: 247 to 470 per 100,000	<p>Ranked as Rag green</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</p>	n/a	
2.16	Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health check	73.3% (2017/18 – 2021/22)		England = 63.3% CIPFA: 23.5% to 93.7%	<p>Ranked as Rag green</p> <p>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 4th 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.</p> <p>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</p>	n/a	

Healthy and independent living - Primary indicators							
Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
						Quarter	Year
2.17	Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 who received an NHS Health check	34.7% (2017/18 – 2021/22)		England = 28.4% CIPFA: 9.1% to 36.1%	Ranked as Rag green 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)		England = 4.7% CIPFA: 3.5% to 7.4%	Ranked as Rag green 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)		England = 33.0% CIPFA: 21.3% to 45.0%	Ranked as Rag amber 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	
2.20	Successful completions of alcohol treatment	32.8% (2020)		England = 35.3% CIPFA: 25.2% to 42.4%	Ranked as Rag amber 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	12.8 per 100,000 (2018-2020)		England = 10.4 per 100,000 CIPFA: 8.4 to 14.3	Ranked as Rag Red 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	14.7% (Aug 2019 – Jul 2020)		England = 17.4% CIPFA: 14.0% to 22.3%	Ranked as Rag amber here 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)	1,217 per 100,000 smokers aged 16+ (2019/20)		England = 1,808 per 100,000 CIPFA: 166 to 3,143	Ranked as Rag Red 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	70.0% (2020/21)		England = 65.9% CIPFA: 62.9% to 71.8%	Ranked as Rag Green 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	75.5% (2020/21)		England = 81.9% CIPFA: 75.5% to 87.9%	Ranked as Rag Green 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		Q1 2019/20: 881 Q2 2019/20: 716 Q3 2019/20: 1,189 Q4 2019/20: 995 Quarterly target: 725	Ranked as Rag Green 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	

Healthy and independent living - Primary indicators							
Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
						Quarter	Year
2.27	Life expectancy at birth (male / female)	Male: 80.4 Female: 84.3 (2018-20)		M: England = 79.4 CIPFA: 79.0 to 81.1 F: England = 83.1 CIPFA: 82.6 to 84.6	Ranked as Rag Green 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)	Male: 6.3 Female: 4.9 (2018-20)	1 st (best) quintile	M: England = 9.7 CIPFA: 6.0 to 9.3 F: England = 7.9 CIPFA: 3.9 to 7.9	Ranked as Rag Green 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)	Male: 19.5 Female: 22.0 (2018-20)		M: England = 18.7 CIPFA: 18.5 to 19.6 F: England = 21.1 CIPFA: 20.6 to 22.3	Ranked as Rag Green 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+	85.4% (2020/21)		England = 80.9% CIPFA: 81.6% to 85.4%	Ranked as Rag Green Benchmarked against goal:  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>2021/22</u> 8.3% (equates to 406 women)		England = 9.1% CIPFA: 6.1% to 12.1%	Smoking status at time of delivery continues to fall and is not significantly different compared to England. Among 16 similar areas, North Yorkshire is ranked joint 4 th lowest. 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>2021/22</u> 23.1%		England = 22.3% CIPFA: 18.5% to 26.2%	The proportion of children in Reception classes with excess weight is similar compared to England. North Yorkshire is ranked 3 rd highest out of 16 similar areas *LA Figures for 2020/21 have not been released due to the impact of the pandemic on the measurement programme. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a	 * Compared with 2019/20
3.2	The percentage of children aged 10 or 11 (Year 6) who have excess weight	<u>2021/22</u> 34.4%		England = 37.8% CIPFA: 31.3% to 37.8%	The proportion of children in Year 6 classes with excess weight has increased but remains significantly lower compared to England. North Yorkshire is ranked 7 th lowest out of 16 similar areas. *LA Figures for 2020/21 have not been released due to the impact of the pandemic on the measurement programme. Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips	n/a	 * Compared with 2019/20
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	

Best start to life - Primary indicators table						<div>CBA</div>	
Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
						Quarter	Year
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	Ranked as Rag Red 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	Ranked as Rag Red 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>Jul21-Jun22</u> 114 per 100,000 (64 young people)		England = 144 per 100,000 Family Group average = 117 per 100,000	Ranked as Rag green The rate for first time entrants to the youth justice system in North Yorkshire decreased for the 4th successive period, to 114 per 100,000 of the 10-17 population. This is better than the region (176), national (144) and Family Group average (117). The rate of 114 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>2021/22</u> 68.3%		<u>England 2021/22</u> 65.2%	Ranked as Rag Amber 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. Data Refresh as at October 2022	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%	Ranked as Rag Amber 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. Data Refresh as at October 2022	n/a	
3.9	The percentage of pupils working at the expected standard or more in Reading, Writing and Maths Key Stage 2	<u>2021/22</u> 55.3%		<u>England 2021/22</u> 58.7%	Ranked as Rag Amber 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%. Data Refresh as at October 2022	n/a	
3.10	Progress 8 score at Key Stage 4	<u>2021/22</u> 0.04		<u>2021/22 national</u> -0.03	Ranked as Rag Amber The progress 8 score at Key Stage 4 is above the national average but has reduced by 0.06 since 2019 (last available data) Data Refresh as at January 2023	n/a	
3.11	Average Attainment 8 score at Key Stage 4	<u>2021/22</u> 50.2		<u>2021/22 national</u> 48.8	Ranked as Rag Amber The Attainment 8 average score at Key Stage 4 is above the national average but has reduced by since 2019 (last available data) Data Refresh as at January 2023	n/a	
3.12	Persistent absence as % of school population (primary/secondary)	<u>North Yorkshire Schools:</u> <u>2018/19</u>		<u>National:</u> <u>2018/19</u> Primary: 8.2%	Ranked as Rag Red 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.	^P	

Best start to life - Primary indicators table						<div>C B A</div>	
Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
						Quarter	Year
		Primary: 7.3% Secondary: 14.3% <u>2019/20 (Autumn-Term)</u> Primary: 12.2% Secondary: 16.9%		Secondary: 13.7% <u>2019/20 (Autumn-Term)</u> Primary: 11.2% Secondary: 15.0%	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	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%) Q3 179 (1.52%)		National NEET 2.6% (November 2022) Y&H NEET 3% (November 2022) National Situation Not Known 6.9% (November 2022) Y&H Situation Not Known 9.4% (November 2022) NYCC Situation Not Known 40.2% (November 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%) Q3 179 (1.52%)	Ranked as Rag Green The percentage of young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) in academic year 12 and year 13 in North Yorkshire is still below the national and regional figures. It has increased by 59 in North Yorkshire since the last quarter, this is due to the data from schools identifying more NEET young people in their destination returns. The NEET figure is less than in the same period in 2021 (by 0.18%). The percentage of Unknown young people is high (40.2%) compared to the National figure and the Regional figure. The unknown figure has increased because of the cohort “roll up” in September and the ongoing inputting of information received from schools and follow up being done by Business Support The figure will continue to reduce as the data is entered on to the database.		
3.14	The number of open early help cases (Prevention)	<u>2022/23</u> Q3 2,620		<u>2021/22</u> Q3 2,220 Q4 2,528 <u>2022/23</u> Q1 2,535 Q2 2,592	Ranked as Rag Amber The number of ongoing Early Help cases (0-19) increased by 1.0% (n=28) between Quarter 2 2022/23 and Quarter 3 2022/23 from 2,592 to 2,620. The number of cases is now also 1% higher than 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)	Ranked as Rag Amber 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)		

Best start to life - Primary indicators table						<div>C B A</div>	
Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
						Quarter	Year
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	Ranked as Rag Amber 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 Q3 417 <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 increased significantly to 417 with a further 34 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%	Ranked as Rag Green 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 November 2022</u> Primary 82.0%	Primary Secondary	<u>End November 2022</u> Primary 91.0%	Ranked as Rag Red for primary Ranked as Rag Green for Secondary At the end of Q3 the percentage of pupils attending a good or outstanding schools is below national at primary but is above at secondary schools. The primary figure is 9% lower than national and the secondary figure is now 2.4% higher than national.		
		Secondary 85.8%		Secondary 83.4%			
3.20	The percentage of Education Health and Care Plans (EHCP) issued in 20 weeks	<u>2021/22</u> Q3 10.3% Q4 8.6% <u>2022/23</u> Q1 22.6% Q2 50.4% Q3 43.0%		<u>National</u> 57.9% (2021 Calendar Year)	Ranked as Rag Red Performance for timeliness of issuing EHC plans has improved in recent quarters. As of Q3 2022/23, 43% of all EHC plans issued were issued within a 20 week period of a request. This is slightly down on the 50.4% in the previous Quarter and considerably up from 10.3% seen in the same period of the previous year. Whilst we are seeing an improvement, performance remains lower than the position pre-pandemic.		


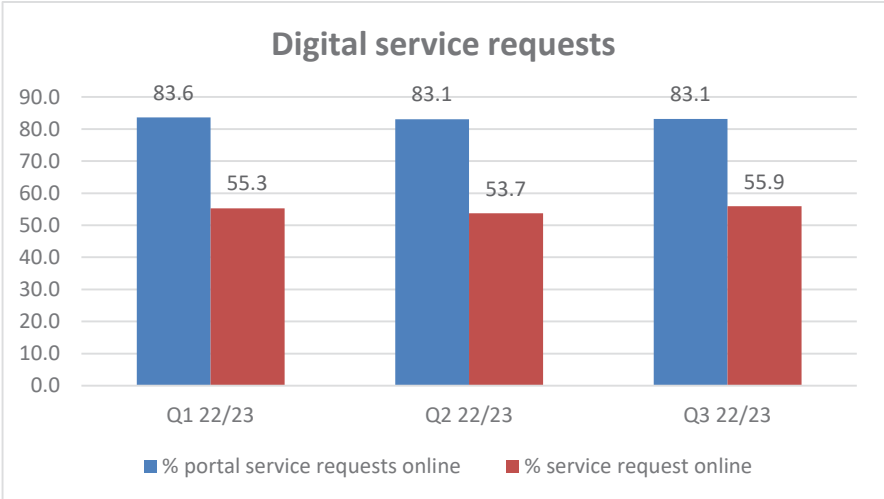

Best start to life - Primary indicators table						<div>C B A</div>	
Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
						Quarter	Year
3.21	The number of children receiving SEN support	<u>Jan 2022</u> Primary: 12.8% of school population Secondary: 10.8% of school population <u>Jan 2021</u> Primary: 12.3% of school population Secondary: 10.4% of school population <u>Jan 2020</u> Primary: 12.4% of school population Secondary: 9.6% of school population		<u>National</u> <u>Jan 2022</u> Primary: 13.0% of school population Secondary: 11.9% of school population <u>Jan 2021</u> Primary: 12.6% of school population Secondary: 11.5% of school population	Ranked as Rag Amber The percentage of the school population receiving SEN support continues to increase and is close to being equal to the national rate (based on 2021 rates). As of January 2022, the % of SEN Support in primary schools was 12.83% up from the 12.43% in January 2021 when there was a gap to the January 2021 national rate of –0.28pp. As of January 2022, the % of SEN Support in secondary schools was 10.8% up from the 10.4% in January 2021 when there was a gap to the January 2021 national rate of –1.1pp. Whilst this remains below the national rate, we are seen an upward trajectory in the rate of Children supported at a SEN Support level.	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	<u>2021/22</u> 46.5%		<u>England 2021/22</u> 49.1%	Ranked as Rag Red 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. Data is as of October 2022	n/a	
3.23	Percentage of young people with a qualification by age 19 (Level 2 / Level 3)	<u>2020/21</u> Level 2: 84.7% Level 3: 62.6%		<u>National</u> Level 2: 81.6% Level 3: 59.8%	Ranked as Rag Green North Yorkshire remains above the national average for Level 2 and has improved at Level 3 to be above the national average. Updated data will be available in the Spring of 2023		
3.24	The percentage of care leavers aged 19, 20 and 21 that are in education, employment or training	<u>2021/22</u> Q1 63.3% Q2 69.7% Q3 63.0% Q4 61.4% <u>2022/23</u> Q1 68.1% Q2 66.4% Q3 66.9%		<u>2018/19</u> Q1 63.9% Q2 66.5% Q3 71.5% Q4 68.3% <u>2019/20</u> Q1 72.0% Q2 71% Q3 66% Q4 63.4% <u>2020/21</u> Q1 55.5% Q2 57.6% Q3 61.6% Q4 65.4%	Ranked as Rag Green 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 is paying dividends, with 66.9% of Care Leavers in EET at the end of Q2		
3.25	Rate of children with an Education Health Care Plan as % of school population	<u>Jan 2022</u> Primary: 1.9% of school population Secondary: 2.0% of school population <u>Jan 2021</u> Primary: 1.75% of school population Secondary: 1.66% of school population <u>Jan 2020</u> Primary: 1.62% of school population Secondary: 1.44% of school population		<u>National</u> Jan 2022 Primary 2.3% of school population Secondary 2.2% of school population Jan 2021 Primary 2.1% of school population Secondary 2.2% of school population	Ranked as Rag Amber As of January 2022, the % of the primary school population with EHC plans was 1.94% up from the 1.75% in January 2021 when there was a gap to the January 2021 national rate of -0.35pp. As of January 2022, the % of the secondary school population with EHC plans was 1.96% up from the 1.66% in January 2021 when there was a gap to the January 2021 national rate of -0.34pp.	n/a	

Best start to life - Primary indicators table						<div>CBA</div>	
Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
						Quarter	Year
3.26	GCSE 9-5 pass in English and Maths (Basics) at KS4	<u>2021/22</u> 53.6%		<u>National</u> 49.8%	Ranked as Rag Amber The percentage achieving Basics at Key Stage 4 is above the national average but has reduced slightly since 2019 (last available data) Data Refresh as at January 2023		
3.27	Persistent absence as % of school population (primary/secondary)	<u>North Yorkshire</u> <u>2021/22 (internal data)</u> Primary: 16.0% Secondary: 35.3%		<u>National</u> <u>2020/21 (DfE)</u> Primary: 8.8% Secondary: 14.8%	Ranked as Rag Red for 2021/22 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. 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. The DfE is expected to publish updated data for 2021/22 in March 2023		
		<u>2020/21 (DfE)</u> Primary: 6.9% Secondary: 14.2% <u>2018/19 (DfE)</u> Primary: 7.3% Secondary: 14.3%		<u>2018/19 (DfE)</u> Primary: 8.2% Secondary: 13.7%			
3.28	Exclusion rate as % of school population (fixed-term/permanent)	Children Fixed-term excluded at least once: 2019/20 1 st Sep to end Q3 1086 pupils excluded for a fixed period 2020/21 1 st Sep to end Q3 876 pupils excluded for a fixed period 2021/22 1 st Sep to end Q3 871 pupils excluded for a fixed period 2022/23 1 st Sep to end Q3 1178 pupils excluded for a fixed period Permanent Exclusions: 2019/20 1 st Sep to end Q3 26 permanent exclusion 2020/21 1 st Sep to end Q3 13 permanent exclusion 2021/22 1 st Sep to end Q3 21 permanent exclusions 2022/23 1 st Sep to end Q3 30 permanent exclusions		<u>201819</u> Suspensions: 5.36% Permanent: 0.1% <u>2019/20</u> Suspensions: 3.76% Permanent: 0.06% <u>2020/21</u> Suspensions: 4.25% Permanent: 0.06% North Yorkshire <u>2018/19</u> Suspensions: 6.28% Permanent: 0.08% <u>2019/20</u> Suspensions: 5.40% Permanent: 0.05% <u>2020/21</u> Suspensions: 4.32% Permanent: 0.03%	Ranked as Rag Green There have been more permanent exclusions and more children fixed-period excluded from North Yorkshire schools, in the 2022/23 academic year in Q3, compared to the same period in 2021/22. Total exclusions are also slightly higher than the period just before the Covid pandemic. Looking at the 2020/21 academic year (most recent comparable 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. A national update is expected in Spring 2023	N/A	

Best start to life - Primary indicators table						<div><div>C</div><div>B</div><div>A</div></div>	
Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
						Quarter	Year
3.29	Adult Learning - 19+ Adult Skills funded learners - Overall Achievement Rates	<u>2022/23</u> Q1 75.8% (Academic Year 21/22) Q2 77.1% (End of Academic Year 2021/22) Q3 77.1% (end of academic year 310722) <u>End Of Academic Year</u> <u>2021/22</u> 75.4% <u>End of Academic Year</u> <u>2020/21</u> 76.9% <u>End Of Academic Year</u> <u>2019/20</u> 83.4%		<u>2019/20</u> End of Academic Year (31/07/20) <u>83.0%</u> <u>2018/19</u> End of Academic Year (31/07/19) <u>84.5%</u>	<p>The Adult Learning and Skills Service current picture at Q3 2022/23 for overall qualification and achievement rate is 77.1%, when doing a year-on-year comparison the rate was reported at Q3 2021/22 as 70.1%, this is a +6.6% increase which is encouraging for the service. However, the number of learner enrolments is lower year on year Q3 2022/23 610 compared to 1210 Q3 2021/22.</p> <p>National figures have not been released since pre-covid, due to qualifications being awarded teacher assessed grades, the national average rates should be released early in 2022/23.</p>		
3.30	Proportion of Education, Health & Care plans placed in independent/non-maintained out of authority specialist settings (i.e. non-maintained special school & independent special school)	<u>2021/22</u> 4.3% <u>2020/21</u> 4.2% <u>2019/20</u> 4.6%		<u>National</u> <u>2021/22</u> 5.2% <u>2020/21</u> 5.1% <u>2019/20</u> 5.0%	<p>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%.</p> <p>The Rag rating for this measure is based on the stable proportion of an increasing EHCP population, equating to a higher population of young people in independent/non-maintained specialist settings.</p>		
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	<p>Ranked as Rag Green</p> <p>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 4th lowest rate amongst 16 similar areas (one area with no data).</p> <p>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips.</p>	n/a	
3.32	Face-to-face new birth visits undertaken within 14 days by a health visitor (%)	<u>2021/22</u> <u>91.1%</u>		England = 82.6% CIPFA: 10.3% to 92.9%	<p>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 2nd highest among 16 similar areas.</p> <p>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</p>	n/a	=
3.33	Eligible infants that receive a 12 month review by 15 months of age (%)	<u>2021/22</u> <u>96.7%</u>		England = 81.9% CIPFA: 22.6% to 99.1%	<p>The percentage of infants that receive a 12-month review by 15 months of age in North Yorkshire is significantly better compared to England. It is the 3rd highest among 16 similar areas (one area with no data).</p> <p>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</p>	n/a	
3.34	Eligible children receiving a 2-2.5 year review by the time they were 2.5 years (%)	<u>2021/22</u> <u>88.4%</u>		England = 74.0% CIPFA: 20.1% to 90.7%	<p>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 2nd highest among 16 similar areas (one area with no data).</p> <p>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips</p>	n/a	

Best start to life - Primary indicators table						<div><div>C</div><div>B</div><div>A</div></div>	
Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
						Quarter	Year
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This is under review as part of re-commissioning.</p> <p>Gaps in the data are due to the pandemic</p>	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	<p>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.</p> <p>2017/18 data showed 30.0% for same quarter last year so broadly similar. Cumulative towards an annual target of 85%, so below track.</p> <p>This is under review as part of re-commissioning.</p> <p>Gaps in the data are due to the pandemic</p>	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>2021/22</u> <u>99.3%</u> <u>(4,580 children aged 2-2.5 years old)</u>		England: 90.3% CIPFA: 82.2% to 100%	<p>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 4th highest among 16 similar areas (three areas with no data published).</p> <p>Data as currently shown on Public Health Profiles – Fingertips.</p>	n/a	
3.38	% of Care Leavers (aged 19, 20 or 21) that the local authority is 'in-touch' with	<u>2022/23</u> Q1 97.3% Q2 95.1% Q3 95.2%		<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% <u>2021/22</u> Q2 97.7% Q3 100% Q4 96.6%	<p>Ranked as Rag Green</p> <p>Performance for Care Leavers in-touch with the local authority is remaining consistently strong, albeit slightly decreasing to 95.2% in Q3 compared to 97.3% in Q1. 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).</p>		
3.39	% of Care Leavers (aged 19, 20 or 21) in suitable accommodation	<u>2022/23</u> Q1 95.6% Q2 93.9% Q3 94.7%		<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% <u>2021/22</u> Q1 96.8% Q2 95.9% Q3 92.3% Q4 92.1%	<p>We continue to perform strongly compared to the latest national average (84%) and the latest statistical neighbour average (83.5%). Q3 has seen performance improve slightly, increasing to 94.7%.</p>		


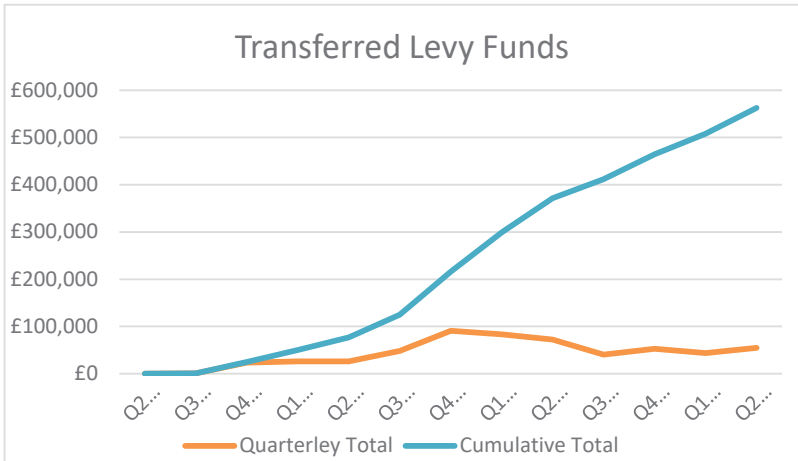
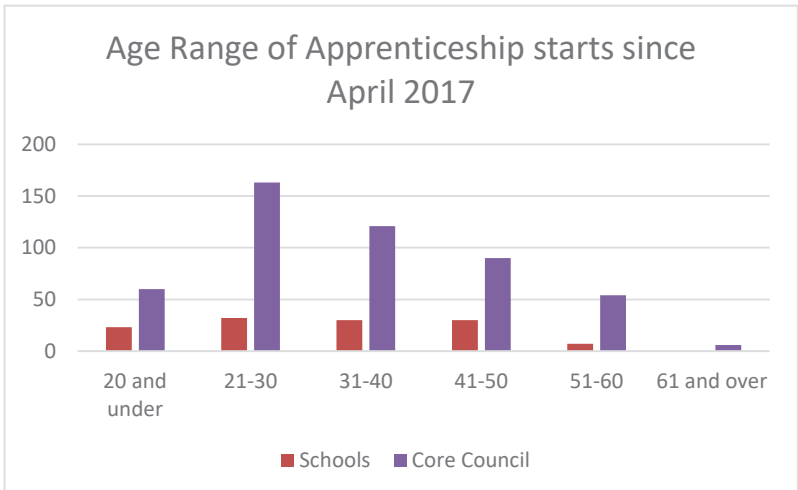


Best start to life - Primary indicators table						<div>C B A</div>	
Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
						Quarter	Year
3.40	The percentage of parents/carers who strongly agree/agree that the Education, Health & Care Plan identifies realistic and positive outcomes for their child.	<u>End Q4 2021/22</u> 83.5% <u>End Q4 2020/21</u> 85%		<u>End Q4 2019/20</u> 85.4%	Ranked as Rag Amber 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. Data refreshed at end of Q4 22/23	<div>=</div> <div>=</div>	<div>=</div> <div>=</div>
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%	Ranked as Rag Amber 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. Data refreshed at end of Q4 22/23	<div>=</div> <div>=</div>	<div>✓</div>
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% Q3: 96%		<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.	<div>=</div> <div>=</div>	<div>=</div> <div>=</div>











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	Q3 2022/23 55.9% of customer transactions (15,9954 out of 28,599 customer requests)		Target of 70% by 2020	<div>Ranked as Rag Amber as the target was originally for all requests, however this has now been revised to focus on services that are available through the portal.</div> <div><table><caption>Digital service requests</caption><thead><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>% portal service requests online</th><th>% service request online</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Q1 22/23</td><td>83.6</td><td>55.3</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 22/23</td><td>83.1</td><td>53.7</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 22/23</td><td>83.1</td><td>55.9</td></tr></tbody></table></div> <div>83.1% of portal services requests are on line. 55.9% of all service requests are on line compared to 32.9% in Q2 20221/22</div>	Quarter	% portal service requests online	% service request online	Q1 22/23	83.6	55.3	Q2 22/23	83.1	53.7	Q3 22/23	83.1	55.9	<div>=</div>	<div></div>
Quarter	% portal service requests online	% service request online																	
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Q3 22/23	83.1	55.9																	







Innovative and Forward Thinking Council - Primary indicators table

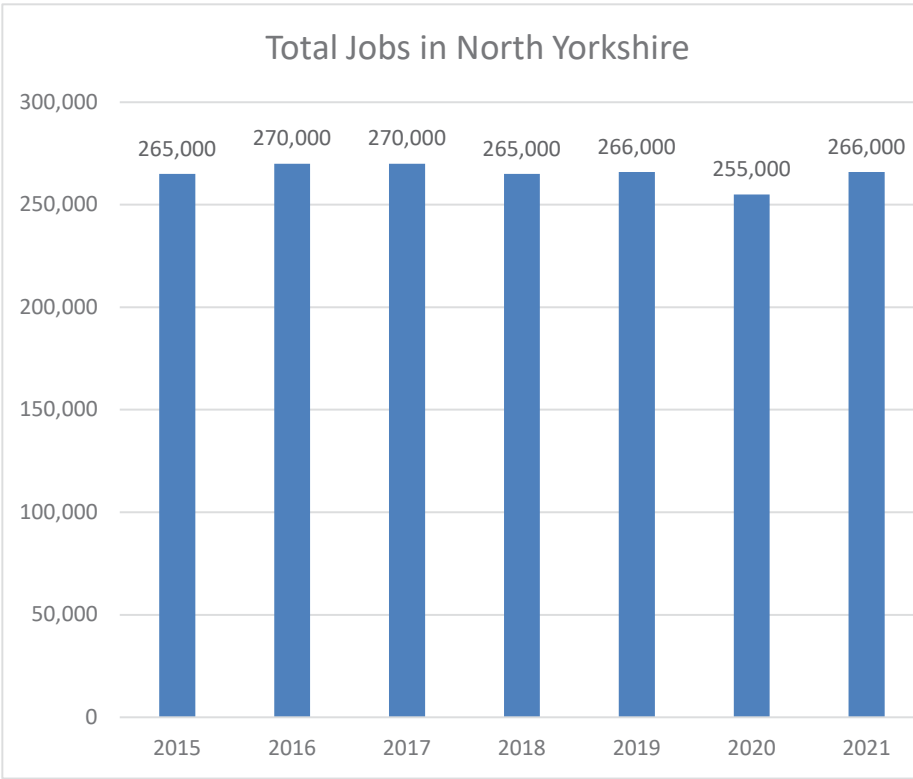



Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:																																																																																													
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4.1	Staff absence (sickness) rate	Q3 2.80 days lost per FTE (NYCC only – excluding schools). Q3 2.31 days lost per FTE (full workforce)		10.4 days lost annually per FTE all English authorities 12.2 days lost annually per FTE county and single tier councils LGA workforce survey equivalent full year based on Q2.	Ranked as Rag Red Excluding schools, the Q3 figure is up from Q2 22/23 (2.07), and Q3 21/22 (2.36). The Q3 full workforce figure is also up on last quarter (1.81), however it is down on Q3 21/22 (2.67). The three main causes of absence are stress/depression, anxiety and related, musculo-skeletal problems and infections. Covid absences have decreased from last quarter and now account for 4.8% of all sickness absence. The increase in absences during Q3 reflects the national position with very high levels of viral infections causing high levels of sickness in the whole population. Q3 is generally the highest of the 4 quarters for sickness absence for this reason. The rolling full year sickness absence is 9.1 days per FTE, which is below the comparison data for other authorities.																																																																																														
4.2	Staff turnover rates	Q2 Leavers – NYCC staff only (excluding schools) 331 (4.61%). Q3 Leavers – NYCC staff only (excluding schools) 198 (2.73%).		14% annually for all English authorities 14.8% annually for county and single tier councils LGA workforce survey equivalent full year based on Q1. 15.5% annually for all English authorities 14.9% annually for county and single tier councils LGA workforce survey equivalent full year based on Q2.	Ranked as Rag Green This figure has decreased from Q 2 22/23 (331, 4.61%), and is also a decrease on Q3 21/22 (261, 3.70%). Involuntary leavers is 15, similar to Q2 22/23 (12). The rolling full year turnover is 14.89% which is down on the 2021/22 full year figure (15.96%). It is also below the annual rolling average for all English authorities.																																																																																														
4.3	Spend on agency staff	Q3 - £1,406,027 (full workforce) Q3 - (excluding IR35) £955,255		Average annual spend estimated for comparable regional authorities is c£12m.	Ranked as Rag Red Q1 figures have been restated as missing data has been identified. Total spend has decreased slightly this quarter, compared to Q3 22/23 (£1,430,348). However, it is almost 2.5 times spend for Q3 21/22 (£578,121). Spend excluding IR35 has decreased this quarter to £955,255 compared to Q2 22/23 (£1,090,310) and has increased significantly on Q3 21/22 (£442,527). The significant increase in spend is mainly due to agency requirements to cover staff shortages across children’s centres, where there are currently children with significant needs who require 24hr care.																																																																																														
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 Q3 2022/23 Levy Spend Core Council – £131,924 Community & VC Schools - £39,933 Total - £172,857	Not Rag rated <div><div>Cumulative Apprenticeship Levy Spend</div><table><caption>Cumulative Apprenticeship Levy Spend Data (Estimated)</caption><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Schools (£)</th><th>Core Council (£)</th><th>All (£)</th></tr><tr><td>Q1 17/18</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 17/18</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 17/18</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 17/18</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 18/19</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 18/19</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 18/19</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 18/19</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 19/20</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 19/20</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 19/20</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 19/20</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 20/21</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 20/21</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 20/21</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 20/21</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 21/22</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 21/22</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 21/22</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 21/22</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 22/23</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 22/23</td><td>500,000</td><td>2,300,000</td><td>2,800,000</td></tr></table></div>	Quarter	Schools (£)	Core Council (£)	All (£)	Q1 17/18	0	0	0	Q2 17/18	0	0	0	Q3 17/18	0	0	0	Q4 17/18	0	0	0	Q1 18/19	0	0	0	Q2 18/19	0	0	0	Q3 18/19	0	0	0	Q4 18/19	0	0	0	Q1 19/20	0	0	0	Q2 19/20	0	0	0	Q3 19/20	0	0	0	Q4 19/20	0	0	0	Q1 20/21	0	0	0	Q2 20/21	0	0	0	Q3 20/21	0	0	0	Q4 20/21	0	0	0	Q1 21/22	0	0	0	Q2 21/22	0	0	0	Q3 21/22	0	0	0	Q4 21/22	0	0	0	Q1 22/23	0	0	0	Q2 22/23	500,000	2,300,000	2,800,000		
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4.5	Transferred Levy Funds	Q2 2022/23 Transferred Levy Funds Total - £54,489 Q1 2022/23 Transferred Levy Funds Total - £43,799		Transferred Levy Funds Dec 19 – Sep 22 Total - £562,638 Q2 2022/23 Transferred Levy Funds Total - £54,489 Q3 2022/23 Transferred Levy Funds Total - £59,053	Not Rag rated 																																																																		
4.6	Age range of Apprenticeship starts since April 2017				Not Rag rated 																																																																		
4.7	Corporate Resources Mileage	22/23 Q2: 1,486,044 miles		No benchmarking other than our own trend data available	<table><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Miles</th><th>Cost</th><th>Employees</th></tr><tr><td>Q1 19/20</td><td>2,269,830</td><td>£920,543</td><td>3,299</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 19/20</td><td>2,184,163</td><td>£895,888</td><td>3,353</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 19/20</td><td>2,419,818</td><td>£991,881</td><td>3,217</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 19/20</td><td>2,204,811</td><td>£905,005</td><td>3,250</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 20/21</td><td>933,057</td><td>£375,505</td><td>2,448</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 20/21</td><td>774,666</td><td>£311,094</td><td>1,414</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 20/21</td><td>986,602</td><td>£401,402</td><td>1,906</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 20/21</td><td>812,412</td><td>£329,913</td><td>1,790</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 21/22</td><td>1,112,460</td><td>£451,237</td><td>2,014</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 21/22</td><td>1,191,904</td><td>£486,326</td><td>2,129</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 21/22</td><td>1,391,936</td><td>£570,395</td><td>2,350</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 21/22</td><td>1,265,260</td><td>£502,988</td><td>2,233</td></tr><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><tr><td>Q3 22/23</td><td>1616,204</td><td>£702,800</td><td>2,032</td></tr></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	Q3 22/23	1616,204	£702,800	2,032		
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4.8	Corporate Resources Printing	Q2 22/23: 2,108,030 sheets		No benchmarking other than our own trend data available	<table><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Cost</th><th>Volume</th></tr><tr><td>Q1 19/20</td><td>£18,496</td><td>3,278,428</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 19/20</td><td>£17,593</td><td>3,817,570</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 19/20</td><td>£19,839</td><td>3,984,775</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 19/20</td><td>£16,699</td><td>3,441,240</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 20/21</td><td>£8,515</td><td>1,525,345</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 20/21</td><td>£9,962</td><td>1,640,373</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 20/21</td><td>£12,304</td><td>1,801,526</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 20/21</td><td>£10,036</td><td>1,462,305</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 21/22</td><td>£13,268</td><td>1,861,548</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 21/22</td><td>£14,292</td><td>1,886,604</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 21/22</td><td>£14,684</td><td>1,936,282</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 21/22</td><td>£15,508</td><td>1,961,994</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 22/23</td><td>£15,491</td><td>2,067,284</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 22/23</td><td>£15,864</td><td>2,108,030</td></tr><tr><td>Q3</td><td>£16,103</td><td>£2,023,505</td></tr></table>		Quarter	Cost	Volume	Q1 19/20	£18,496	3,278,428	Q2 19/20	£17,593	3,817,570	Q3 19/20	£19,839	3,984,775	Q4 19/20	£16,699	3,441,240	Q1 20/21	£8,515	1,525,345	Q2 20/21	£9,962	1,640,373	Q3 20/21	£12,304	1,801,526	Q4 20/21	£10,036	1,462,305	Q1 21/22	£13,268	1,861,548	Q2 21/22	£14,292	1,886,604	Q3 21/22	£14,684	1,936,282	Q4 21/22	£15,508	1,961,994	Q1 22/23	£15,491	2,067,284	Q2 22/23	£15,864	2,108,030	Q3	£16,103	£2,023,505		
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Although the volume of printing is going up, it is still significantly lower than the pre-Covid period, and therefore it is RAG rated green rather than red.																																																								
4.9	Procurement: % of total Council spend with local suppliers	Q2 55.52% Q1 54.54% Q4 52.2%		Against an annual target of 50%	<table><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>% of Spend</th></tr><tr><td>Q1 20/21</td><td>48%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 20/21</td><td>52.15%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 20/21</td><td>51%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 20/21</td><td>49%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 21/22</td><td>50.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 21/22</td><td>50.56%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 21/22</td><td>52.24%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 21/22</td><td>52.20%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 22/23</td><td>54.54%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 22/23</td><td>55.03%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3</td><td>55.24%</td></tr></table>		Quarter	% of Spend	Q1 20/21	48%	Q2 20/21	52.15%	Q3 20/21	51%	Q4 20/21	49%	Q1 21/22	50.1%	Q2 21/22	50.56%	Q3 21/22	52.24%	Q4 21/22	52.20%	Q1 22/23	54.54%	Q2 22/23	55.03%	Q3	55.24%																										
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4.10	Procurement: % of total Council spend with SME suppliers	Q2 47.04% Q1 48% Q4 52.54%		Against an annual target of 50%	<table><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>% of Spend</th></tr><tr><td>Q1 20/21</td><td>56%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 20/21</td><td>51.61%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 20/21</td><td>55%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 20/21</td><td>53%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 21/22</td><td>45%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 21/22</td><td>56.83%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 21/22</td><td>50.82%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 21/22</td><td>52.54%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 22/23</td><td>48%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 22/23</td><td>47.04%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3</td><td>49.61%</td></tr></table>		Quarter	% of Spend	Q1 20/21	56%	Q2 20/21	51.61%	Q3 20/21	55%	Q4 20/21	53%	Q1 21/22	45%	Q2 21/22	56.83%	Q3 21/22	50.82%	Q4 21/22	52.54%	Q1 22/23	48%	Q2 22/23	47.04%	Q3	49.61%																										
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Innovative and Forward Thinking Council - Primary indicators table																															
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							Quarter	Year																							
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 3%	<table><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>% of Spend</th></tr><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><tr><td>Q3 22/23</td><td>3.45%</td></tr></table>	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%	Q3 22/23	3.45%		
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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><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>% of Customers</th></tr><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><tr><td>Q3 22/23</td><td>100%</td></tr></table>	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%	Q3 22/23	100%		=
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Performance at 100% so RAG rated green .																															

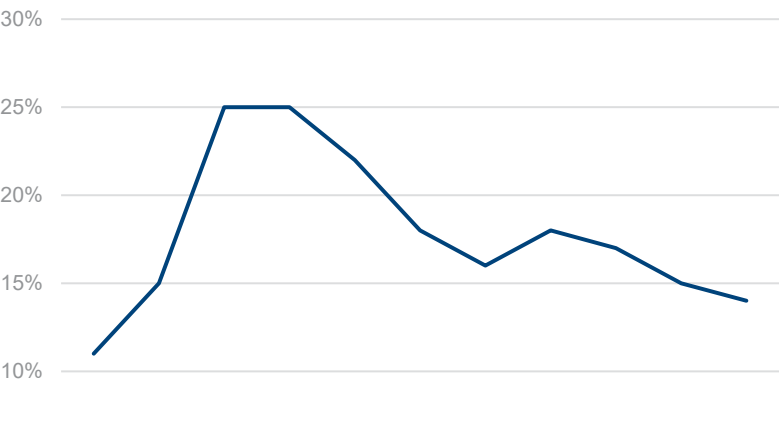
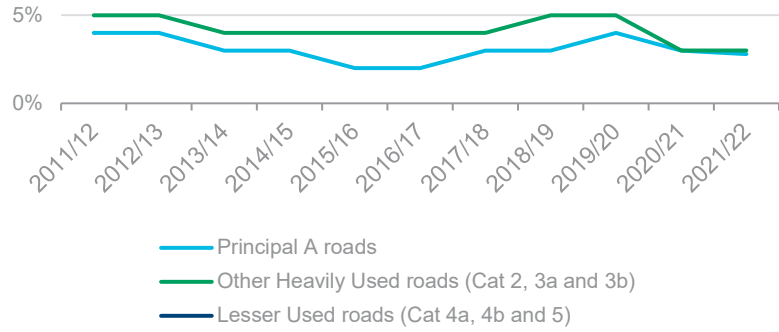


Growth - Primary indicators table																																				
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5.0	<div>Total employee jobs in North Yorkshire</div> <div>Source: NOMIS Area Profile: total jobs – FT+PT.</div> <div>(Excludes self-employed, HM Forces and farm based agriculture.)</div>	265,000 (2015) 270,000 (2016) 270,000 (2017) 265,000 (2018) 266,000 (2019) 255,000 (2020) 266,000 (2021)	County wide economic indicators	<div>Using job density (the ratio of total jobs to resident population aged 16-64) as a comparator.</div> <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>NY</th><th>Y&H</th><th>GB</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2016</td><td>0.96</td><td>0.80</td><td>0.85</td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>0.95</td><td>0.81</td><td>0.86</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>0.96</td><td>0.81</td><td>0.86</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>0.94</td><td>0.81</td><td>0.87</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>0.89</td><td>0.79</td><td>0.84</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>0.93</td><td>0.81</td><td>0.86</td></tr></tbody></table>		NY	Y&H	GB	2016	0.96	0.80	0.85	2017	0.95	0.81	0.86	2018	0.96	0.81	0.86	2019	0.94	0.81	0.87	2020	0.89	0.79	0.84	2021	0.93	0.81	0.86	<div>Not Rag rated</div> <div>Data for 2020 shows a decrease in the total number of employees in North Yorkshire, decreasing from 266,000 full and part time jobs in 2019 to 255,000 in 2020. (-11,000). This will be due to the Coronavirus Pandemic and its impact on employment.</div> <div><div>Total Jobs in North Yorkshire</div></div>			
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Growth - Primary indicators table

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5.1	<p>Housing affordability: Ratio of median house price to median gross annual (where available) residence-based earnings</p> <p>Source: ONS ratio of median house price median gross residents-based earnings. Table 1c, 3c, 5c</p>	8.30	County wide economic indicators	<p>In 2021 the median house price in North Yorkshire was £249,000, compared to £285,000 for England.</p> <p>The range for house prices in NY is £182,500 in Scarborough to £315,000 in Harrogate.</p> <p>The median wages in 2021 were £29,991 in NY compared to £31,490 for England.</p> <p>The range for earning in NY varies from £26,069 in Ryedale to £33,062 in Selby.</p> <p>Based on the above figures, Scarborough remains the most affordably area in North Yorkshire to buy a house, whilst Harrogate remains the least affordable.</p>	<p>Not Rag rated</p> <p>Data for 2021 released in Q4.</p> <p>Affordability ratios are calculated by dividing house prices by gross annual earnings, based on the median quartiles of both house prices and earnings. A higher figure means the housing is less affordable in that area. For example, a figure of 9 means a resident would 9 x their annual salary to buy a house in that area, (based on median salary and median house prices).</p> <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="6">Resident in area</td><td rowspan="12">The authority continues to work together with District and Borough Councils to encourage affordable housing.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2016</td><td>2017</td><td>2018</td><td>2019</td><td>2020</td><td>2021</td></tr><tr><td>Craven</td><td>8.16</td><td>8.20</td><td>7.81</td><td>8.45</td><td>8.78</td><td>8.85</td></tr><tr><td>Hambleton</td><td>7.92</td><td>8.64</td><td>8.10</td><td>8.15</td><td>7.85</td><td>9.49</td></tr><tr><td>Harrogate</td><td>8.86</td><td>8.83</td><td>8.84</td><td>8.19</td><td>9.18</td><td>9.61</td></tr><tr><td>Richmondshire</td><td>6.64</td><td>7.74</td><td>7.30</td><td>6.76</td><td>7.99</td><td>9.42</td></tr><tr><td>Ryedale</td><td>8.93</td><td>9.48</td><td>9.13</td><td>8.40</td><td>8.92</td><td>9.51</td></tr><tr><td>Scarborough</td><td>5.85</td><td>6.07</td><td>6.30</td><td>6.19</td><td>6.16</td><td>6.42</td></tr><tr><td>Selby</td><td>6.23</td><td>6.42</td><td>6.47</td><td>6.37</td><td>6.16</td><td>6.74</td></tr><tr><td>North Yorkshire</td><td>7.32</td><td>7.71</td><td>7.64</td><td>7.22</td><td>7.57</td><td>8.30</td></tr><tr><td>Yorks & Humber</td><td>5.78</td><td>5.90</td><td>5.95</td><td>5.91</td><td>5.90</td><td>6.37</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>7.72</td><td>7.91</td><td>8.04</td><td>7.88</td><td>7.87</td><td>9.05</td></tr></table>		Resident in area						The authority continues to work together with District and Borough Councils to encourage affordable housing.		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Craven	8.16	8.20	7.81	8.45	8.78	8.85	Hambleton	7.92	8.64	8.10	8.15	7.85	9.49	Harrogate	8.86	8.83	8.84	8.19	9.18	9.61	Richmondshire	6.64	7.74	7.30	6.76	7.99	9.42	Ryedale	8.93	9.48	9.13	8.40	8.92	9.51	Scarborough	5.85	6.07	6.30	6.19	6.16	6.42	Selby	6.23	6.42	6.47	6.37	6.16	6.74	North Yorkshire	7.32	7.71	7.64	7.22	7.57	8.30	Yorks & Humber	5.78	5.90	5.95	5.91	5.90	6.37	England	7.72	7.91	8.04	7.88	7.87	9.05	NA	
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5.2	<p>Number of housing completions.</p> <p>Source: DCLG Table 253, ONS Table 406</p>	2,890 (21/22) 2,580 (20/21) 2,740 (19/20)	County wide economic indicators	<p>Completions per 1000 households.</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>NY</td><td>Eng.</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>3.49</td><td>4.99</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>5.09</td><td>5.48</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>5.83</td><td>6.08</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>6.94</td><td>6.39</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>7.85</td><td>6.85</td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>9.54</td><td>6.97</td></tr></table> <p>This dataset was discontinued in 2018</p>		NY	Eng.	2013/14	3.49	4.99	2014/15	5.09	5.48	2015/16	5.83	6.08	2016/17	6.94	6.39	2017/18	7.85	6.85	2018/19	9.54	6.97	<p>Data released in Q1</p> <p>Dwellings Completed</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>2016/17</td><td>2017/18</td><td>2018/19</td><td>2019/20</td><td>2020/21</td><td>2021/22</td></tr><tr><td>North Yorkshire</td><td>2,040</td><td>2,370</td><td>2,240</td><td>2,740</td><td>2,580</td><td>2,890</td></tr><tr><td>Craven</td><td>90</td><td>30</td><td>140</td><td>230</td><td>240</td><td>290</td></tr><tr><td>Hambleton</td><td>410</td><td>330</td><td>380</td><td>500</td><td>470</td><td>440</td></tr><tr><td>Harrogate</td><td>180</td><td>370</td><td>480</td><td>770</td><td>830</td><td>1,050</td></tr><tr><td>Richmondshire</td><td>150</td><td>250</td><td>140</td><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>Ryedale</td><td>160</td><td>160</td><td>190</td><td>280</td><td>270</td><td>260</td></tr><tr><td>Scarborough</td><td>330</td><td>450</td><td>270</td><td>290</td><td>300</td><td>370</td></tr><tr><td>Selby</td><td>720</td><td>780</td><td>640</td><td>650</td><td>460</td><td>440</td></tr></table>		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	North Yorkshire	2,040	2,370	2,240	2,740	2,580	2,890	Craven	90	30	140	230	240	290	Hambleton	410	330	380	500	470	440	Harrogate	180	370	480	770	830	1,050	Richmondshire	150	250	140	20	20	40	Ryedale	160	160	190	280	270	260	Scarborough	330	450	270	290	300	370	Selby	720	780	640	650	460	440	NA		
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North Yorkshire	2,040	2,370	2,240	2,740	2,580	2,890																																																																																						
Craven	90	30	140	230	240	290																																																																																						
Hambleton	410	330	380	500	470	440																																																																																						
Harrogate	180	370	480	770	830	1,050																																																																																						
Richmondshire	150	250	140	20	20	40																																																																																						
Ryedale	160	160	190	280	270	260																																																																																						
Scarborough	330	450	270	290	300	370																																																																																						
Selby	720	780	640	650	460	440																																																																																						
5.3	<p>The number of North Yorkshire Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that are within the 20% most deprived nationally.</p>	2010 - 18 LSOAs 2015 - 23 LSOAs 2019 - 24 LSOAs	County wide economic indicators	<p>NY ranked 127th least deprived out of 151 upper tier LAs. Ranked 125th least deprived in 2015.</p> <p>Craven ranked 28th and Ryedale 30th out of 317 lower tier LAs for the 'Living Environment' domain. 143 NY LSOAs in worst 20% in England for the 'Indoor' part of this indicator: housing in poor condition and without central heating. This is the third consecutive increase - from 86 LSOAs in 2010 and 134 in 2015.</p> <p>153 out of 373 NY LSOAs in worst 20% in England for the 'Geographical Barriers to Services': road distance to shops, GPs, etc.</p>	<p>Deprivation data has not been updated since 2019</p> <p>Pockets of deprivation across NY. One LSOA (covering part of Eastfield ward in Scarborough) is within the most deprived 1% in England, but this is an improvement from three LSOAs in 2015.</p> <p>24 NY LSOAs now fall within the most deprived 20% in England, an increase from 23 in 2015. 20 of them are in Scarborough town. The two most deprived in the county are in Skipton South ward.</p> <p>The number in the second most deprived quintile (worst 20% - 40%) has remained stable at 34 in both 2015 and 2019.</p> <p>For 'Geographical Barriers to Services' the LSOA which covers the Dales ward to the north of Kirkbymoorside is the 2nd most deprived LSOA in England.</p> <p>Changes in rank indicate changes in deprivation relative to other parts of England but not necessarily absolute changes in deprivation.</p>	NA	NA																																																																																					

Growth - Primary indicators table							
Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
						Quarter	Year
5.4	Highways Maintenance Efficiency Programme – annual rating.	Level 3 achieved in Feb 2022 The council has been the highest banding (level 3) now since 2017		DfT no longer publish data on the performance of other authorities	22 out of 22 questions attained level 3 in the 2022/23 funding self-assessment ensuring 100% of the incentive funding available which is close to £5m. This has remained at the same maximum level as last year and is therefore RAG rated green .	NA	=
5.5	National Highways and Transportati on survey: KBI23 - Satisfaction with the condition of highways	33.4 (2016 – 3rd quartile) 36.7 (2017 – 2nd quartile) 30 (2018 – 2 nd quartile) 34 (2019 – 2 nd quartile) 36 (2020 – 2 nd quartile) 32 (2021 – 2 nd Quartile) 34 (2022 – 2nd Quartile)		The score of 34 places us 9 th out of the 32 similar county council and large unitary authorities. Rag rated Amber as Second Quarter	Please see the main documentation for a focus on the 2022 NHT public satisfaction survey results.	N/A	
5.6	% Principal A roads where maintenanc e should be considered (NI 130-1)	3% (2016/18 survey) 3% (2017/19 survey) 4% (2018/20 survey) 3% (2020/21 survey) 2.8% (2021/22 survey)		This is a national indicator (NI130-1). The comparable data below is based on the results from 30 other county councils and large unitary authorities The 2021/22 average is 4% however of the 151 expected data returns only 111 have been received at present. Rag rated green as less than notional average	Updated in Q4	N/A	

Growth - Primary indicators table

Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:																																																	
						Quarter	Year																																																
5.7	% Non-principal B and C roads where maintenance should be considered (NI 130-2)	5% (2016/18 survey) 5% (2017/19 survey) 5% (2018/20 survey) 3% (2020/21 survey) 3% (2021/22 survey)		<p>This is a national indicator (NI130-1). The comparable data below is based on the results from 30 other county councils and large unitary authorities</p> <p>The 2021/22 average is 6% however of the 151 expected data returns only 110 have been received at present.</p> <p>Rag rated green as less than notional average</p>	<p>Carriageway condition - percentage of roads where maintenance should be considered</p>  <table><caption>Carriageway condition - percentage of roads where maintenance should be considered</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Principal A roads</th><th>Other Heavily Used roads (Cat 2, 3a and 3b)</th><th>Lesser Used roads (Cat 4a, 4b and 5)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>4%</td><td>5%</td><td>11%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>4%</td><td>5%</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>3%</td><td>4%</td><td>25%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>3%</td><td>4%</td><td>25%</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>2%</td><td>4%</td><td>22%</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>2%</td><td>4%</td><td>18%</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>3%</td><td>4%</td><td>16%</td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>3%</td><td>5%</td><td>18%</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>4%</td><td>5%</td><td>17%</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>3%</td><td>3%</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>3%</td><td>3%</td><td>14%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Principal A roads	Other Heavily Used roads (Cat 2, 3a and 3b)	Lesser Used roads (Cat 4a, 4b and 5)	2011/12	4%	5%	11%	2012/13	4%	5%	15%	2013/14	3%	4%	25%	2014/15	3%	4%	25%	2015/16	2%	4%	22%	2016/17	2%	4%	18%	2017/18	3%	4%	16%	2018/19	3%	5%	18%	2019/20	4%	5%	17%	2020/21	3%	3%	15%	2021/22	3%	3%	14%	N/A	=
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5.8	Road condition – % of lesser used roads where maintenance should be considered.	16% (20116/18/ survey) 18% (2017/19 survey) 17% (2018/20 survey) 15% (2020/21 survey) 14% (2021/22 survey)		<p>Local indicator and not directly comparable.</p> <p>For unclassified roads in 2021/21 (RDC0130), the overall figure for England is 15% however of the 151 expected data returns only 89 have been received at present..</p> <p>Rag rated green as less than Previous years</p>	 <table><caption>Road condition – % of lesser used roads where maintenance should be considered</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Principal A roads</th><th>Other Heavily Used roads (Cat 2, 3a and 3b)</th><th>Lesser Used roads (Cat 4a, 4b and 5)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>4%</td><td>5%</td><td>4%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>4%</td><td>5%</td><td>4%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>3%</td><td>4%</td><td>4%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>3%</td><td>4%</td><td>4%</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>2%</td><td>4%</td><td>4%</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>2%</td><td>4%</td><td>4%</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>3%</td><td>4%</td><td>4%</td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>3%</td><td>5%</td><td>4%</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>4%</td><td>5%</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>3%</td><td>3%</td><td>3%</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>3%</td><td>3%</td><td>3%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Principal A roads	Other Heavily Used roads (Cat 2, 3a and 3b)	Lesser Used roads (Cat 4a, 4b and 5)	2011/12	4%	5%	4%	2012/13	4%	5%	4%	2013/14	3%	4%	4%	2014/15	3%	4%	4%	2015/16	2%	4%	4%	2016/17	2%	4%	4%	2017/18	3%	4%	4%	2018/19	3%	5%	4%	2019/20	4%	5%	5%	2020/21	3%	3%	3%	2021/22	3%	3%	3%	N/A	
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2020/21	3%	3%	3%																																																				
2021/22	3%	3%	3%																																																				
5.9	KSI – number of people killed and seriously injured on roads (NY only, calendar years)	448 (2012-2016 ave) 431 (2014) 429 (2015) 431 (2016) 412 (2017) 361 (2018) 335 (2019) 247 (2020) 266 (2021)		<p>Data from Public Health England for KSI during the period 2016-2018 places NY at 65.9 KSI per 100,000 population, against a Y&H figure of 49.1, and an England figure of 42.6</p> <p>Further data from the government's Reported Road Casualties in Great Britain report has North Yorkshire going from the 6th highest in 2012 to 22nd in 2020.</p> <p>All road safety data is measured using a calendar year.</p>	<p>Updated in Q4</p> <p>Nationally there are no targets for Road Safety; therefore the York and North Yorkshire Road Safety Partnership monitors against a 5 year baseline average.</p> <p>The 2021 figures for KSI are slightly up on the previous year however as lockdown eased there were higher levels of traffic across the county compared with 2020. The indicator is RAG rated green as the figure is still well below the average for the previous decade.</p>	N/A																																																	

Growth - Primary indicators table																					
Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:															
						Quarter	Year														
5.10	Trading Standards: % of high risk inspections undertaken	22/23 Q3 45% 22/23 Q2 26% 22/23 Q1 7% 21/22 Q4 79% 21/22 Q3 45% 21/22 Q2 25% 21/22 Q1 6.4% 20/21 Q4 17% 20/21 Q3 12% 20/21 Q2 9% 20/21 Q1 0%		Local measure – no comparative data available 21/22 79% 20/21 17% 19/20 78% 18/19 99% 17/18 96% 16/17 84%	<p>The high risk inspection profile is as follows:</p> <p>Q1 - 15%</p> <p>Q2 - 35%</p> <p>Q3 - 70%</p> <p>Q4 - 100%</p> <p>This figure is down in comparison to the inspection programme profile. This is due to the seasonal nature of Trading Standards activity and the majority of inspections not being due until Q3/Q4. In Q3 we have also been impacted by several Avian Influenza outbreaks, however a plan is in place to address the deficit over the remainder of 2022/23.</p> <p>.</p> <p>The Q3 performance figure is the same at its counterpart in 21/22 Q3.</p> <p>RAG rated amber.</p> <div><p>Trading Standards: % of high risk inspections undertaken</p><table><tr><th>Year</th><th>% of high risk inspections undertaken</th></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>85%</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>95%</td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>80%</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>80%</td></tr></table></div>	Year	% of high risk inspections undertaken	2016/17	85%	2017/18	95%	2018/19	100%	2019/20	80%	2020/21	20%	2021/22	80%	N/A Cumulative Figure	
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2017/18	95%																				
2018/19	100%																				
2019/20	80%																				
2020/21	20%																				
2021/22	80%																				
5.11	County matter' planning applications determined within 13/16 week timescales or within agreed extension of time (EoT). 2-year rolling measure	Q3 80.5% Q2 84% Q1 87% Q4 90.6% Q3 90.5% Q2 89.7% Q1 90% Q4 89.5% Q3 100% Q2 93% Q1 89.7%		<p>The North Yorkshire average figure for the 2 year rolling measure up to March 2022 is 90.7%, exactly the same as the England rate.</p> <p>(Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Table P151b.</p> <p>NB: 3 month time lag on national data*</p>	<p>Although the trend is down performance is well above the statutory target of 60% so RAG rated amber. This is the statutory measure which includes allowance of an extension of time.</p> <p>Equates to 33 out of 41 applications between 1/1/21 to 31/12/22 (80.5%)</p> <p>This indicator relates to a requirement under section 62A of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 that LPAs making 60% or fewer of decisions on time, are at risk of being designated by Central Government as being subject to “Special Measures” in order to improve their performance. Our figure means that we are currently not at risk</p> <p>The Q3 national figure is not yet available for comparison purposes.</p>																
5.12	Public Rights of Way (PRoW) Network condition: % of network passable. Overall the length of the managed PROW network is slightly short of 6300km	2022/23 Q3 90.02% 2022/23 Q2 89.91% 2022/23 Q1 90.18% 2021/22		Local measure – no comparable data available.	<p>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.</p> <p>There has been a minor increase in the percentage of PROW network available in Q3 compared to the previous quarter and the trend remains positive compared to the same period last year. Rag rated Green</p>																

Growth - Primary indicators table							
Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:	
						Quarter	Year
5.13	Number of employers signed up to healthy workplace initiatives.	18		Internal dataset, no comparators available.	<div>For information only Not Rag rated</div> <div>18 organisations (8 businesses, 8 schools plus 2 Academies) are currently being supported to achieve the Award.</div> <div>Three workplaces have submitted their documentation and this evidence is currently being appraised, with formal assessments and presentations being planned for quarter 3</div>	=	
5.14	% waste arising to landfill (former NI193)	<div>Q2 22/23 0.4%</div> <div>Q1 22/23 9.4%</div> <div>Q4 21/22 1.8%</div> <div>Q3 21/22 2.4%</div> <div>0.2% Q2 21/22</div> <div>11.6% Q1 21/22</div> <div>0.3% Q4 20/21</div> <div>16.3% Q3 20/21</div> <div>10.9% Q2 20/21</div> <div>9.4% Q1 20/21</div>		<div>Internal dataset, no comparators available.</div> <div>2015/16 40%</div> <div>2016/17 39.7%</div> <div>2017/18 24.0%</div> <div>2018/19 8.8%</div> <div>2019/20 8.7%</div> <div>2020/21 9.4%</div> <div>2021/22 4.2%</div>	<div>RAG rated Green</div> <div>Reported one quarter in arrears:</div> <div>During quarter 2, only 0.4% of waste went to landfill, which is down by 9% on Q1. This is explained by there being planned maintenance in Q1 where landfill sites were used as contingency points during the shutdown.</div> <div>Overall, the quarter 1 figure was consistent with other non-planned shutdown quarters.</div> <div>The end of year figure continues to show improved performance. In 2021/22 the landfill rate was 4.2%, down from 9.4% the previous year. The improved availability performance of Allerton Waste Recovery Park, along with recovery of metals from bottom ash (produced from the Energy from Waste) has decreased tonnage to landfill.</div>		
5.15	Residual Household Waste per Household (kg/household)	<div>22/23 Q2 135.49</div> <div>22/23 Q1 137.60</div> <div>21/22 Q4 138.94</div> <div>21/22 Q3 135.82</div> <div>21/22 Q2 147.36</div> <div>21/22 Q1 151.64</div>		<div>21/22 140.56</div> <div>20/21 148.97</div> <div>19/20 131.36</div> <div>18/19 143.07</div> <div>17/18 138.59</div> <div>16/17 142.00</div>	<div>RAG rated Green</div> <div>Reported one quarter in arrears:</div> <div>During quarter 2 (reported one quarter in arrears), the residual waste per household fell slightly from 137.60kg. to 135.49kg. This is slightly below the rolling one-year average and now back to pre-covid figures.</div> <div>The end of year figure shows that residual waste per household fell from an average 148.97kg per quarter to 140.56kg. Tonnages are now decreasing in 21/22 following increase in household waste in 20/21 due to Covid restrictions.</div>		

Growth - Primary indicators table																											
Primary Indicators:		Latest data / figure	RAG status	Benchmarking data	Comments	Improvement since last:																					
						Quarter	Year																				
5.16	Percentage of Household waste sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting	22/23 Q2 46.0% 22/23 Q1 47.8% 21/22 Q4 35.7% 21/22 Q3 41.8% 21/22 Q2 48.7% 21/22 Q1 47.0		21/22 44.9% 20/21 43.4% 19/20 47.4% 18/19 43.6% 17/18 44.8% 16/17 46.7%	<p>RAG rated Green</p> <p>Reported one quarter in arrears:</p> <p>The long-term trend changes from year to year with changes to district recycling schemes, including the decrease in garden waste following the implementation of charging.</p> <p>The % of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting is largely determined by the Waste Collection Authority (WCA) recycling schemes and as such NYCC have little impact on the increase/decrease in recycling performance. However, the higher the recycling performance, the smaller the proportion which NYCC are required to dispose of, so higher recycling rates is a positive.</p> <p>The quarterly figure will be higher in Q1 and Q2 and decrease for Q3 and Q4 due to the decline in green waste produced.</p> <p>The percentage of waste that was reused, recycled or composted saw a small decrease from 47.8% in quarter one to 46.0% in quarter two. When comparing Q2 in 22/23 and 21/22, which is due to decrease in green waste tonnage in 22/23, particularly in July when we experienced the very high temperatures and little rainfall.</p> <p>The end of year figure for 2021/22 showed an increase (improvement) in the percentage of household waste that is sent for reuse, recycling or composting. In 2020/21 43.4% of waste was reused, recycled or composted, by 2021/22 this had increased to 44.9%. The increase in residual household waste collected during Covid impacted on the reuse, recycling and composting rate. The decrease in residual waste tonnage in 21/22 has had a positive impact on recycling performance.</p>																						
5.17	Earnings (Gross weekly pay FT workers) by place of residence (NOMIS LA Profile)	2021 £584.6	County wide economic indicators	<table><tr><th>£</th><th>NY</th><th>Y&H</th><th>GB</th></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>529.7</td><td>520.4</td><td>570.5</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>568.2</td><td>540.8</td><td>587.5</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>548.4</td><td>539.7</td><td>587.4</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>584.6</td><td>568.5</td><td>613.1</td></tr></table>	£	NY	Y&H	GB	2018	529.7	520.4	570.5	2019	568.2	540.8	587.5	2020	548.4	539.7	587.4	2021	584.6	568.5	613.1	<p>Updated in Q4</p> <p>The long-term trend shows gross full time weekly wages continuing to rise in North Yorkshire.</p>	NA	
£	NY	Y&H	GB																								
2018	529.7	520.4	570.5																								
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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 Q3, there is a projected net underspend of £2,521k (0.6%) 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 £2,521k. 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£20m overspend.
- 2.2.3 Issues of note on the Q3 position include:
- A significant degree of volatility within service directorates, with Children and Young People's Services reported a significant overspend,
 - Continued pressure within HAS through a combination of increased demand, inflation pressure, market sustainability issues etc. which continues to be contained by using all available HAS contingencies (£7.9m)
 - As outlined at Q2, the higher than budgeted pay award was reflected in the forecasts for the individual directorates, although the budget was held centrally. During Q3, the additional budget required to meet the higher than budgeted pay award has been distributed to the services as required (£5.5m),
 - Significant inflationary pressures included within forecasts, with CPI still high, therefore could still see pressures increase during the last quarter of the year.
 - Collectively, these pressures are offset by higher than anticipated interest received as well as 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>Q2 Forecast Outturn (£k)</i>
HAS Gross	200,165	204,587	4,422	+10,351
iBCF funding	-	(2,045)	(2,045)	(2,047)
Other Contingencies	-	(1,750)	(1,750)	(5,692)
HAS Net	200,165	200,433	+268	+2,613
BES	78,412	77,906	(506)	+744
CYPS	88,267	92,359	4,093	+5,188
LA Provision for High Needs	2,500	2,500	0	0
CYPS Net	90,767	94,859	+4,093	+5,188
Central Services	73,224	73,679	+455	+1,335
Corporate Misc.	(13,343)	(20,173)	(6,830)	(11,962)
TOTAL	429,225	426,704	(2,521)	(2,082)

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	£6.1m (previously £10m)	£3.9m reallocated to support higher than anticipated pay award. Remaining budget is forecast as fully committed in 2022/23	£6.1m remaining
HAS Corporate Contingency	£7.9m	All contingencies being used to support underlying overspend within Health and Adult Services.	£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	Contingency budget has been reallocated to service budgets given the higher than anticipated pay award. Forecasting as fully spent.	£0 (budget moved to relevant staffing budgets)
Brexit Contingency	£1.5m	Forecasting as fully committed in 2022/23	£0 (planned reduction as per MTFS)
Total	£22.6m		£6.1m

- 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 £0.3m for the 2022/23 financial year. The directorate has received additional budget for pay award during the quarter of £2.4m, which is reflected in this position.
- 2.2.5 Overall, other than the additional funding for the pay award, the position has changed very little since Q2. However, the bottom line is assisted by one-off funding which will not be available in future years – and this has been reflected in the Council's proposed budget for 2023/24.
- 2.2.6 It is important to note that to arrive at this position, the directorate will need to utilise all of the additional contingencies set aside as part of the budget setting process:

- the full £1.3m of remaining unallocated growth allocated by Council. £4.3m of growth funding has now been allocated to individual budget lines over the quarter to help ease increasing pressures within adult social care. This has no impact on the bottom line since Q2 but is reflected at individual budget level
- an additional £3.9m inflation contingency. This has also been allocated to budgets in Q3 following an assessment of the impact of the Cost of Care exercise for residential and nursing packages of care across the Care and Support localities. Again, this has had no impact on the bottom line since Q2 as the overall amount was included but not yet allocated to individual lines
- hospital discharge contingency of £1.75m agreed for a one year period.
- remaining market pressures funding of £2.2m.

The position is also dependent on the full use of the £2.4m available temporary iBCF (improved Better Care Fund) funding, an increase of £0.4m since Q2.

2.2.7 The Q3 position demonstrates that pressures in ASC are continuing to impact the directorate. This can be seen within Care and Support, in particular, which is showing cost pressures of £10.2m, an increase of £0.9m over the quarter. This is as a result of the following:

- 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 44 sustainability requests from care providers, of these 19 have been approved, 17 declined and 8 are in progress. Pre-pandemic we would 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.
- Increased discharge Costs and Temporary Placements following the end of the hospital discharge funding from central government at the end of 2021/22. The directorate received £2m in additional discharge funding during the quarter, however the impact of this has not yet been reflected in the forecast. Additional funding has also been given to the ICB and we are working with them to develop up to 30 schemes to a value of over £6m. The Fund can be used flexibly on the interventions that best enable the discharge of patients from hospital to the most appropriate location for their ongoing care. Funding should prioritise those approaches that are most effective in freeing up the maximum number of hospital beds and reducing bed days lost within the funding available, including from mental health inpatient settings.
- We have now implemented a further range of additional initiatives over the past weeks. This includes additional transport capacity, a discharge lounge, and a further 17 additional community / intermediate care beds, which have had a major impact on our ability to manage the current pressurised situation. The remaining additional schemes have all been actioned and will start to incur spend imminently for the last three months of the year, including 8 further intermediate care beds, enhanced mental health provision, and further capacity in the care market. Full commencement depends on a combination of recruitment, agreement of SOPs or contracts, and appropriate service mobilisation.

- As agreed with the ICB, some of this funding is also being used to offset additional costs incurred by providers to support a sustainable workforce, including costs we expect to incur in Q4.
- Increasing demand and average costs

In addition to these, we have not yet seen the impact of the reprourement of the Approved Provider List and the implementation of Fair Cost of Care for domiciliary packages (implementation dates yet to be confirmed).

- 2.2.8 **Provider services** has seen a reduction in forecast of £0.3m in the quarter and is now showing an overspend of £0.1m following allocation of growth funding. This change in quarter is as a result of a reduction in planned spend on minor works and additional one-off income.
- 2.2.9 **Assistant Director/ Cross area budgets-** additional one off funding has been provided to cover the additional agency costs on assessments, reducing the overspend by £0.4m to £43k.
- 2.2.10 Schemes funded through the **Winter/ASC Plan** are currently showing an underspend of £1.0m. 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 forecast has reduced in the quarter by £0.6m due to funding being allocated to service areas.
- 2.2.11 **Public Health** is currently forecasting planned use of the earmarked reserve of £0.4m, 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.
- 2.2.12 Whilst **Prevention and Service Development** is only showing a small change in quarter, the service is continuing to show a forecast underspend to budget of £0.9m, mainly due to contract efficiencies, staffing underspends and other short-term funding.
- 2.2.13 **Appendix C** includes details of the projected variance within **Business and Environmental Services** and includes a net forecast underspend of £506k for 2022/23, a decrease of £1,250k from the Q2 forecast. Areas of significant variance are;
- **Concessionary Fares** – At Q2 it was reported that passenger numbers remained lower than pre-pandemic levels, the increase in passenger numbers continues to be slower than expected resulting in an increase in the forecast underspend by £266k to £1,058k overall underspend for the year.
 - **Waste Management** – Further opportunities to increase the tonnages of commercial waste disposed under the current waste contract at Allerton Waste Recovery Plant has increased the forecast income by £178k.
- Additionally contractual benefits from commercial contracts in relation to Allerton Waste Recovery Park are expected to generate an additional underspend of £277k.
- The overall **Highways & Transportation** services overspend is £1,430k, a decrease of £426k from Q2. Areas of significant change are;

- **Winter Maintenance** – A mild winter has resulted in an underspend in budget to date due to reduced gritting requirements. The forecast assumes that there will be no significant weather events and forecast has been adjusted from Q2 decreasing expected spend by £1,800k to an underspend position of £1,450k underspend.
- **Highways Maintenance** – Additional costs associated with the delivery of the highways maintenance contract to deliver routine and reactive maintenance works, patching, gully cleansing and lining works are all factors contributing to the overspend of £3,189k, an increase of £1,038k from Q2.
- **Highways Fees and Charges** – The expectation at Q2 was to generate an additional income of £520k, however a review of income received to date and a significant decrease in the volume of notices issued has resulted in a reduction of forecast income back to budgeted position at Q3.
- **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. There are pressures across the service in terms of staffing and in particular across the Operational teams we have shortages across the board with only Areas 1 and 2 at full complement and there are shortages in all of the strategy teams. Stringent efforts are being made to recruit with close working with the recruitment team. Currently it is difficult to recruit engineers although there have been recent successes and in-house staff development activities continue such as the Degree Apprenticeship programme.

2.2.14 The following areas which were highlighted at Q2 continue to contribute to the variance

- Street Lighting Energy - £303k overspend
- Waste Recyclates – £196k underspend
- Staffing - £705k underspend

2.2.15 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 £4.1m for the 2022/23 financial year. The main variances on projections between Q2 and Q3 are as follows:

- **Home to School Transport** – a projected overspend of £2.5m on transporting children to/from school, the increase in expected outturn from Q2 is £460k (1.5%). Since September the daily rate has increased by £24k per day, with the primary driver of this is new contracts for SEN children.
- **Children and Families Service**
 - **Operational Delivery** – the service is currently showing an overall projected underspend of £91k. Staffing vacancies have continued in parts of the service, but this has been offset by the costs of international recruitment to vacant social worker posts. The cost of transporting looked after children has risen above budgeted amounts.
 - **Child Placement** – the overall spend has remained static between Q2 and Q3 although a reduction in general placements costs due to continued lower numbers of children in care has been offset by the continued cost of some bespoke placements.

- **Pooled External Placement Budget** – there has been a reduction in anticipated spend of £455k, due to no new unanticipated placements commencing during the last quarter.
- **Inclusion** – the financial pressure within the service has increased over the last quarter by £250k, taking the service to an overall 12% projected overspend for the year. The main driver continues to be the demand for occupational therapy equipment which is now standing at £260k over budget. The other principal reason relates to the cost of directed remediation payments to parents of children following complaints around assessments (£90k).

2.2.16 Significant financial pressures remain in the following areas:

- **Disabled Children's Service** – a significant financial pressure remains within the service. Following the adjustment of the pay budget, the projected overspend is £874k, driven by the reduced Health income and staffing cost pressures.

2.2.17 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 under £0.5m for the financial year 2022/23. An in-year deficit of £3-4m is projected for 2023-24.
- 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.

2.2.18 **Central Services** variance details are included within **Appendix E** and includes a net forecast overspend of £455k for 2022/23, a decrease of £880k from Q2. Areas of significant variance are;

- **Property Service** – County Hall building refurbishment costs - £697k partially offset using underspends on general maintenance and buildings budgets of (£190k) and additional income from rental agreements (£220k). Energy costs continue to contribute to the overspend in the budget with a forecast overspend of £904k.
- **Business Support** – The forecast at Q2 included increased costs for the 2022/23 pay award which have been adjusted for through budget re-alignments at Q3 and therefore the pressure in the service budget has reduced, this, along with continued temporary vacancies has resulted in the expected spend on staffing to be £324k underspent, a movement of £885k from Q2.

The following areas, which were highlighted at Q2, continue to contribute to the variance

- **Coroners Service** - £340k overspend
- **Business Support (Venues, and Public Transport)** - £492k underspend

- **Registrars Certificate income** - £185k underspend

2.2.19 **Appendix F** provides further details on the variances for **Corporate Miscellaneous** that is projecting a net underspend of £6,829k 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 £4,186k underspend, an increase of £1,497k since Q2, reflecting continued improved rates of return as interest rate rises continue to rise.

2.2.20 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 Q3, NYES are projecting an overall overspend of £0.5m.

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	490
TOTAL	335

2.3.3 In addition part of the savings from schemes in earlier years totalling £535k 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
Strategic Support	48
Developer's One Stop Shop	10
TOTAL	535

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 Q3	£2,521k
Forecast Balance as at 31.03.23	£78,035k

The balance of the reserve will be used to support the budget shortfall as we move into 2023/24 and future years.

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	2,460	983	-
HR	33	1,033	823	-
ICT & Digital	-	2,293	1,577	41
Communication, Brand & Engagement	7	329	65	-
Customer (incl. revs and bens)	-	272	761	151
Economic Development	-	150	-	-
LGR Programme Office	93	3,249	1,649	-
Other	59	78	0	0
	223	10,486	6,055	192
Total				16,955

- 2.5.2 Based on the figures above, there have been approvals of circa £2.9m since the last update at Q2. 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 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 01/01/2023

	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	2,192	90,766
Business & Environmental Services	79,460	(1,048)	78,412
Health & Adult Services	194,354	5,811	200,165
Central Services Directorate	71,610	1,614	73,224
Corporate Miscellaneous	(4,774)	(8,569)	(13,343)
NYES	-	-	-
Total Directorate Spending	429,224	-	429,224
Contribution From (-) General Working Balances	(7,687)	-	(7,687)
Net Revenue Budget	421,537	-	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				The forecast outturn position for Care and Support shows continued pressures impacting the service, particularly in the Harrogate and Vale of York areas, as a result of 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 some funds have been reallocated here during Q3.
Care & Support - Hambleton & Richmond	24,317	24,584	267	
Care & Support - Harrogate	46,538	52,940	6,402	
Care & Support - Craven	15,737	16,637	900	
Care & Support - Vale of York	38,196	42,526	4,330	
Care & Support - Scarborough & Whitby	41,473	43,879	2,405	
CHC Income and Other Budgets	-	(4,070)	(4,070)	
Area Budgets	166,261	176,496	10,234	
Provider Services & Extra Care/Personal Care At Home	18,742	18,801	60	Overspend due to staffing pressures (agency staff covering vacancies), increased energy costs and delays in the achievement of planned savings.
Mental Health Services	8,675	8,610	(65)	Staffing overspends in the Emergency Duty and Transforming Care Programme Teams, offset by underspends within the Mental Health Service, largely as a result of vacancies within the team and reduced care costs.
Assistant Director/Cross-area budgets	(11,216)	(11,173)	43	Overspend as a result of additional staffing costs
Prevention & Service Development	9,852	8,936	(915)	Underspends due to contract efficiencies, staffing underspends and additional one-off funding into the service
Quality	1,358	1,097	(261)	Staffing underspends largely as a result of delays in recruitment and additional one-off funding
Winter Plan	1,150	104	(1,046)	Underspend due to delays in spending on specific projects within the winter plan, largely as a result of delays in recruitment
Growth Funding	1,286	-	(1,286)	Unallocated growth funding, agreed by the Council to fund pressures within the area budgets
Market Pressures	2,209	-	(2,209)	Unallocated market pressures funding, agreed by Council to fund pressures within the area budgets
Area Budgets Total	198,317	202,870	4,554	
Public Health - Spend	23,334	23,727	393	Variance shown is the planned use of public health reserve.
- Income	(23,334)	(23,727)	(393)	
Integration & Engagement	952	852	(101)	
Resources Unit	691	647	(44)	
Director & Cross-Directorate	205	218	13	
TOTAL	200,165	204,587	4,422	
Supplementary Adult Social Care Grant Funding (IBCF)	-	(2,405)	(2,405)	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.
REVISED TOTAL	200,165	200,433	268	

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	26,255	27,685	1,430	<p>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 £740k, additional costs associated with the delivery of the highways contract £2,449k (including increased cost to clean gullies, additional weed killing, lining works, routine and reactive works and jet patching works) and contractual costs associated with the disposal of winter gritters £350k.</p> <p>The overspend is partially offset by temporary vacancies (£705k) and reduced costs of gritting as a result of a mild winter (£1,800k).</p>
Integrated Passenger Transport	10,105	9,252	(853)	<p>Underspend is due to reduced concessionary ticket costs and passenger numbers remaining low following the pandemic (£1,058k).</p> <p>This is partially offset by increased costs of fleet management including fuel and maintenance costs £200k.</p>
Trading Standards & Planning Services	2,730	2,792	62	<p>Overspend is due to an income shortfall from the Digital Evidence Recovery and Internet Crime Lab.</p>
Waste & Countryside Services	38,586	37,440	(1,146)	<p>The underspend is due to a combination of factors but largely results from additional income. This includes additional income as the result of an insurance cost review (£112k), contractual performance related income (£277k), additional income due to increased commercial waste tonnages (£535k) as well as market prices for the sale of recyclates and income from Household Waste Recycling Centres remaining positive (£196k). In addition to this, there has been a decrease in the ongoing Section 106 (agreement between the devloper and local planning authority in relation to measures to be taken to reduce the impact on the community) development costs assocaited with Allerton Waste Recovery Park (£226k) as well as some staff vacancies (£72k).</p> <p>This is partially offset by additional payments to District Councils for increased tonnages relating to Recyclate and green waste collections (£136k).</p>
Economic Partnership Unit	205	205	(0)	
Resources, Performance & Improvement	5	5	-	
Corporate Director of BES	528	528	0	
TOTAL	78,412	77,906	(506)	

CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES				
Appendix D				
2022-23 REVENUE BUDGET OUTTURN REPORT				
BUDGET HEAD	REVISED BUDGET 2022-23 £000	FORECAST OUTTURN 2022-23 £000	VARIANCE (-) = saving £000	COMMENTS
<u>Local Authority</u>				
Inclusion				
Inclusion	2,780	3,120	340	Higher than anticipated spending including: occupational therapy equipment (£260k); the cost of directed remediation following complaints (£90k) and, reduced traded income partly offset by staffing vacancies.
Alternative Provision	88	91	3	
CYPS Commissioning	948	876	(72)	Savings on commissioned services (£60k) and lower than anticipated costs associated with the Attendance team.
SEND - Special Education Needs & Disabilities				
High Needs Commissioning	2,500	2,500	-	LA provision to mirror the anticipated in-year high needs deficit. The DfE have indicated that the DSG statutory override will continue from April 2023.
Disabled Children's Services	5,642	6,516	874	Financial pressure associated with a projected reduction in financial contributions from Health partners for Continuing Care (£290k). The service have faced higher costs arising from direct payments coupled with the impact of limited capacity in Children's Resource Centres for overnight short breaks and day facilities. Staffing vacancy rates have resulted in the use of temporary agency workers and additional hours by other staff (£340k). There has been a further estimated £220k cost pressure following the job evaluation outcome for Resoure Centre workers.
Home to School Transport	32,482	34,950	2,468	Significant additional contract pressures from September 2022 increased the daily rate by £24k/day (£38k/day overall from budgeted values at April 2022). Additional staff costs of £195k due to increased number of SEN pupils on transport (e.g. cost of passenger assistants). The projected overspend is offset, in part, by £293k additional grant income for Extended Rights to Free Travel.
Children & Families	31,130	31,039	(91)	Projected non-recurring saving due to vacancies within the service offset, in part, by international recruitment costs. There has been additional financial pressure arising from transport costs for looked after children.
Child Placement	10,080	9,334	(746)	Projected underspend driven by a lower than anticipated number of children currently being cared for.
CYPS Pooled Budgets	1,606	3,599	1,993	The projected overspend reflects a number of high cost external residential placements. A number of alternative care solutions have been necessary as local authority demand in the market is much higher than supply.
Director's Unit	70	57	(13)	
Education & Skills				
Education & Skills Other	103	(6)	(108)	The Adult Learning and Skills Service is expected to deliver a £120k in-year underspend for the financial year 2022-23, as a result of management actions and financial control. There was also a lower than anticipated clawback from the Education and Skills Funding Agency for the 2021/22 academic year. The in-year underspend will assist in repaying the accumulated deficit which amounted to £577k at the start of the financial year.
School Improvement	945	695	(250)	A non-recurring saving of £158k in the core School Improvement team and lower than anticipated spending within Locality Boards (£92k).
Strategic Planning Team	14	14	0	
Music Service	-	82	82	Projected overspend reflects higher than anticipated staffing costs and reduced income.
Outdoor Learning Service	-	(132)	(132)	The Educational Visits service has been embedded with the Outdoor Learning Service from September 2022. The Education Visits service is forecasting to underspend by £78k during the 7 months of the year to the end of 2022-23; the core Outdoor Learning Service is expected to make a non-recurring saving due to a delay in implementing the new management structure.
Finance & Management Support				
Finance & Management Support	891	794	(97)	
Early Years Review	18	18	-	
School Redundancies & Employment Related Costs	1,001	825	(176)	Higher than anticipated costs for historic pension enhancements (£55k). Redundancy costs for the years are expected to be £38k.
Safeguarding Unit	469	488	19	
LA TOTAL	90,767	94,859	4,093	
<u>DSG</u>				
Inclusion				
Inclusion	4,634	4,544	(90)	
Alternative Provision	1,678	1,668	(10)	
CYPS Commissioning	70	70	-	
SEND - Special Education Needs & Disabilities				
High Needs Commissioning	56,398	56,154	(244)	
Children & Families	1,132	1,132	-	
CYPS Pooled Budgets	2,041	2,882	841	Low availability of places for children with more complex needs have led to higher costs of cared for children
Director's Unit	207	167	(40)	
Education & Skills				
Education & Skills Other	12	(41)	(53)	
School Improvement	878	631	(247)	
Strategic Planning Team	712	764	52	
Music Service	65	65	-	
Outdoor Learning Service	44	44	-	
Finance & Management Support				
Finance & Management Support	(68,103)	(68,062)	41	
School Redundancies & Employment Related Costs	233	127	(106)	£38k of school redundancy costs anticipated for 2022-23.
DSG TOTAL	-	144	144	
DSG Net overspend funded by DSG reserve		(144)	(144)	
TOTAL	90,767	94,859	4,093	

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	4,392	4,297	(94)	Underspend due to temporary vacancies
Insurances	4,240	4,240	-	
Property Services	10,742	12,446	1,704	Overspend is due to increased energy costs (£904k), County Hall building costs (£697k), additional site security(£250k), additional site management costs of £320k and office furniture to support reconfigured workspaces linked to hybrid working (£125k).
				This is partially offset by in year vacancies of £138k, additional income £220k and a forecast underspend of £190k on maintenance costs.
Technology & Change	18,924	18,712	(212)	Underspend across various corporate systems budgets
Safety Risk	444	473	29	
Business Support & HR				
Business Support Services	15,853	14,975	(877)	Underspend due to reduced spend on Venues (£253k), Transport Costs (£240k), Stationary (£61k) and staffing vacancies (£324k)
HR Services	3,647	3,621	(26)	
Chief Executives Office				
CEO Support Services, Grants & Subscriptions	450	445	(4)	
Communications Unit	899	908	9	
Policy & Partnerships	3,900	3,825	(75)	Underspend due to temporary vacancies.
Centralised COVID19	-	0	0	
Legal & Democratic Services				
Democratic Services	511	282	(228)	Underspend due to reduced in year expenditure for Local Healthwatch & Signposting
Legal Services	2,580	2,687	107	Overspend due to additional corporate legal expenses offset by temporary staffing vacancies.
Members Services	1,195	1,195	-	
Library, Customer & Community Services				
Archives & Records Management	445	445	(0)	
Coroners	786	1,125	340	Overspend due to increased Coroners salaries (£184k), increased spend on Post mortems and forensic testing (£90k) and £66k pressure in the cost of inquests and use of mortuaries.
Public Library Service	4,606	4,572	(33)	
Registrars	(387)	(572)	(185)	Underspend due to additional service demand, along with increase income for registration certificates.
TOTAL	73,224	73,679	455	

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	3,829	1,000	(2,829)	Based on latest forecast information available.
HAS Corporate Contingency	1,750	1,750	-	
Brexit Contingency	1,500	1,500	-	
2020 North Yorkshire	2,000	2,000	-	
Corporate Contingency	6,132	6,132	(0)	
	15,212	12,382	(2,830)	
Treasury Management				
Capital Financing Costs	19,044	18,991	(53)	Average rate of return is higher than budgeted.
Dividends & Interest Earned	(3,085)	(7,271)	(4,186)	
Commercial Investments	(600)	(260)	340	
MTFS - Treasury Management Savings	-	-	-	
	15,359	11,460	(3,899)	
Corporate Budgets				
Corporate Funds	400	400	-	
Other Corporate Budgets	746	1,431	685	
	1,146	1,831	685	
Corporate Funding				
Corporate Grant Funding	(49,800)	(49,620)	180	
Other Corporate Funding	(1,355)	(1,500)	(145)	
	(51,155)	(51,120)	35	
Business Rates & Council Tax				
Business Rates Deficit	566	566	-	
Council Tax Surplus	4,709	4,709	-	
	5,275	5,275	-	
TOTAL - Excluding PIP	(14,164)	(20,172)	(6,008)	
Waste Budget Strategy Provision	821	-	(821)	No draw expected upon this in the current year.
TOTAL - Including PIP	(13,343)	(20,172)	(6,829)	
GRAND TOTAL	(13,343)	(20,172)	(6,829)	

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)	(54)	357	Catering and Cleaning are largely impacted by the pay award which is more favourable towards the lower spinal points where the majority of the workforce sit. Inflation continues to increase the cost of service delivery throughout most traded services. Food price increases are approx. 17% over the year. School meal prices have increased from January to cover forecast losses.
County Caterers Service	(255)	(3)	251	
Grounds Maintenance Service	(6)	(17)	(11)	
Health and Safety Service (HandS)	(77)	(110)	(34)	
Health and Safety Commercial	(43)	(55)	(11)	
Energy Traded Service	(24)	(24)	(0)	
Property Service - Traded	(67)	(215)	(147)	
Maintenance and Servicing Scheme	(130)	(100)	30	
Property & Facilities	(1,014)	(579)	435	
School Improvement Service	-	4	4	
LA Clerking Service	-	2	2	Continue to track significantly ahead, with income targets £330k ahead.
Education Psychology & STS	(14)	(5)	9	
Education & Skills	(14)	1	15	
Employment Support Service - Traded	(43)	(17)	27	
Financial Management Services	(220)	(161)	59	
Health and Wellbeing Service	(110)	(435)	(325)	
HR Advisory Service	(53)	(25)	27	
Legal Services Traded	(26)	(26)	-	
North Yorkshire Procurement Service	(54)	(36)	18	
Schools ICT Service	(76)	85	161	
Training and Learning	(11)	(49)	(38)	Pay award increasing costs by £84k, with some vacant roles not been backfilled to aid the short term position. Price increases applied to bespoke and enhanced work to mitigate losses which has improved the position from Q1. Hardware supply and demand continues to be an issue to so significant lead times, this is impacting the associated installation and support contracts that attract a higher gross margin.
Professional Support Services	(592)	(664)	(72)	
	(1,620)	(1,242)	378	
Central Traded Establishment	624	881	257	
North Yorkshire Education Solutions (NYES)	997	873	(124)	
TOTAL	-	511	511	

3.0 TREASURY MANAGEMENT

Overview

- 3.1 This section of the report presents details of the County Council's Treasury Management Activity during Q3 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 Q3 2022/23 up to 31 December 2022:
- A 0.5% m/m rise in GDP in October, mostly driven by the reversal of bank holiday effects;
 - Signs of economic activity losing momentum as households increased their savings;
 - CPI inflation fall to 10.7% in November after peaking at 11.1% in October;
 - A small loosening in the labour market which pushed the unemployment rate up to 3.7% in October;
 - Interest rates rise by 125bps, taking Bank Rate to 3.50%;
 - Reduced volatility in UK financial markets but a waning in global risk appetite.

A more detailed economic commentary on developments during Q3 2022/23 is included in **Appendix E**.

Interest Rate Forecasts

3.5 The current interest rate forecasts (19 December 2022) of Link Group are as follows

Link Group Interest Rate View 19.12.22													
	Dec-22	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25
BANK RATE	3.50	4.25	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.50
3 month ave earnings	3.60	4.30	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	3.80	3.30	3.00	3.00	2.80	2.50	2.50
6 month ave earnings	4.20	4.50	4.60	4.50	4.20	4.10	3.90	3.40	3.10	3.00	2.90	2.60	2.60
12 month ave earnings	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.50	4.30	4.20	4.00	3.50	3.20	3.10	3.00	2.70	2.70
5 yr PWLB	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.60	3.50	3.40	3.30	3.20	3.10
10 yr PWLB	4.30	4.40	4.40	4.30	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.60	3.50	3.40	3.30	3.30
25 yr PWLB	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.50	4.40	4.20	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.70	3.60	3.50	3.50
50 yr PWLB	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.20	4.10	3.90	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.50	3.30	3.20	3.20

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

This reflects the view that both short and long-dated interest rates will be high for some time, as the Bank of England seeks to reduce inflation, whilst the government is also providing a limited package of fiscal loosening to try and protect households and businesses from ultra-high wholesale gas and electricity prices. In addition, the MPC has tightened short-term interest rates with a view to trying to slow the economy sufficiently to keep the secondary effects of inflation – as measured by wage rises – under control.

In the longer term, it is anticipated that the Bank of England will be keen to loosen monetary policy when the worst of the inflationary pressures are over.

The CPI measure of inflation looks to have peaked at 11.1% in Q4 2022 (currently 10.7%). 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.

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 31 December 2022.
- 3.10 The investment activity up to Q3 2022/23 was as follows:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| • Balance invested at 31 December 2022: | £388.8m |
| • Average Daily Balance 2022/23 up to 31 December 2022: | £446.8m |
| • Average Interest Rate Achieved up to 31 December 2022: | 1.65% |

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 Q3 2022/23 of 1.65% compares with the backward looking SONIA rates as follows:
- 1.68% 7 day
 - 1.57% 1 month
 - 1.31% 3 months
 - 0.99% 6 months
 - 0.59% 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 continues to be 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 31 December 2022 is attached as **Appendix B** with changes made during Q3 2022/23 being reported in **Appendix C**.

Debt and borrowing

- 3.14 The County Council's external debt outstanding at 31 December 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 31 December 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 Q3 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	
Q3 2022/23 Borrowing Requirement	2.1
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	5.3

- 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 Q3 2022/23 were as follows:-

FINANCIAL YEAR TO QUARTER ENDED 31/12/2022

	Bank Rate	SONIA	1 mth	3 mth	6 mth	12 mth
High	3.50	3.43	3.46	3.75	4.49	5.41
High Date	15/12/2022	28/12/2022	15/12/2022	30/12/2022	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	1.79	1.73	1.92	2.28	2.73	3.23
Spread	2.75	2.74	2.77	2.83	3.29	3.79

- 3.20 No debt repayment or rescheduling exercises have been affected 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 Q3 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 £7.3m compared to a budget of £3.1m.

Returns will reviewed in advance of Q4 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 31/12/2022 £m	Rate of Return %
Alternative Treasury Instruments			
Money Market Funds	20.0	15.0	3.17
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	3.40
Total Alternative Treasury Instruments	80.0	20.9	3.24
Alternative Investments			
Loans to Council Companies			
- Yorwaste	25.0	5.6	7.50
- Brierley		11.6	9.50
- First North Law		0.1	7.50
- NY Highways		11.0	10.00
Total Loans to Council Companies	25.0	28.3	9.29

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	1.86
Total Other Alternative Investments	45.0	11.9	1.86
Total Alternative Investments*	60.0	40.1	7.09

* Total Alternative Investments capped at £60m

3.28 The position on Property Funds at 31 December 2022 is as follows:-

In Year Performance

			In Year Performance Q3 2022/23			
Fund	Bwd Investment Valuation	Valuation as at 31/12/22	Capital Gain / (Loss)		Revenue Return	
	£000	£000	£000	%	£000	%
Blackrock	3,448.9	2,802.7	-646.2	-18.7	63.6	2.9
Threadneedle	3,163.6	2,651.4	-512.2	-16.2	88.3	3.9
Total	6,612.5	5,454.1	-1,158.4	-17.5	151.9	3.4

Total Fund Performance

			Total Performance			
Fund	Investment £k	Valuation as at 31/12/22	Capital Gain / (Loss)		Forecasted Revenue Return	
	£000	£000	£000	%	£000	%
Blackrock	3,003.0	2,802.7	-200.3	-6.7	385.9	12.9
Threadneedle	2,927.1	2,651.4	-275.7	-9.4	515.2	17.6
Total	5,930.1	5,454.1	-476.0	-8.0	901.1	15.2

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). Following volatility in the markets, at Q3 the Funds are currently forecasted to lose £168k.

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 and Q3 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 31 December 2022 is as follows:-

Property	Investment £k	Valuation as at 31/03/22	Performance			
			Total Capital Gain / (Loss)		Revenue Return as at 31/12/22	
	£000	£000	£000	%	£000	%
Harrogate Royal Baths	9,504.0	7,000.0	(2,504.0)	(26.3)	94.8	1.00
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	5.06
Total	11,877.3	9,080.0	(2,797.3)	(23.6)	220.9	1.86

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 31/12/22	Revenue Return (as at 31/12/22)	
		£000	%	%	£000	%
Ryedale Learning Trust	Feb-21	1,455.0	6.60	1,326.8	41.6	3.14

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 third 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 31 December 2022

Appendix B Approved Lending List with counterparty limits

Appendix C Changes to the Approved Lending List during Q3 2022/23

Appendix D Treasury Management Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements 2022/23

Appendix E Detailed Economic Commentary on Developments during Q3 2022/23

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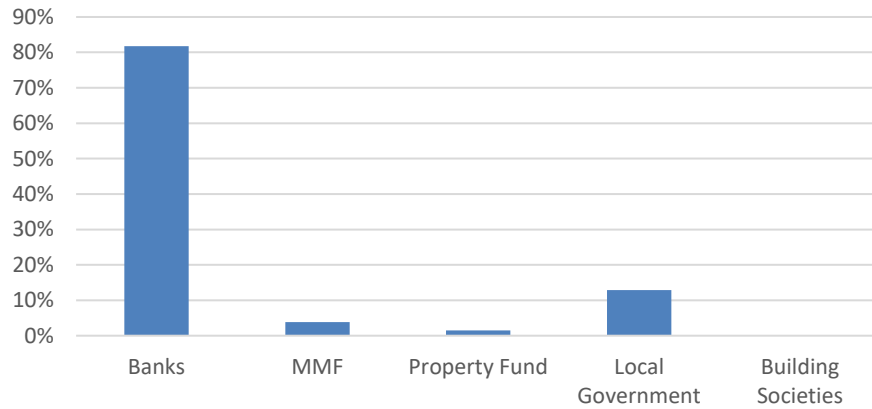
Analysis of loans outstanding as at 31 December 2022

Actual Loans Outstanding – Summarised by Organisation	
	£m
Local Authority	50.0
Santander	50.0
Standard Chartered	60.0
Goldman Sachs	50.0
National Westminster	70.0
Helaba	20.0
DBS	30.0
Sumitomo Mitsui BCE	20.0
Handelsbanken	10.0
Barclays	7.9
State Street Global LVNAV MMF	15.0
Property Funds	5.9
	388.8

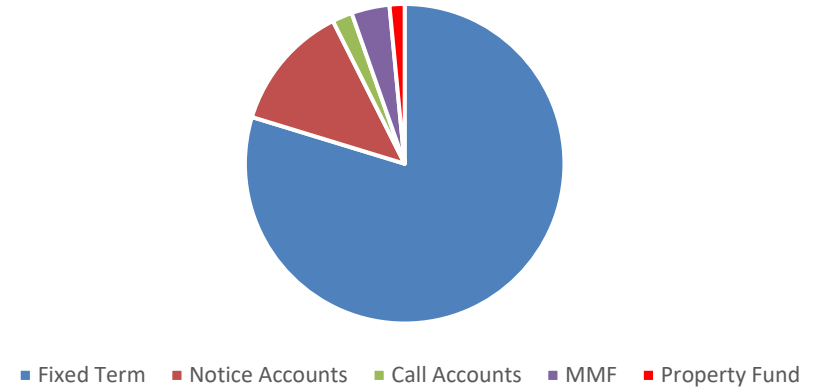
Other Bodies				
	31-Mar-22		31-Dec-22	
	£m	%	£m	%
NY Pension Fund	21.7	5	4.2	1
NY Fire and Rescue Authority	5.9	1	3.1	1
Yorkshire Dales National Park	4.0	1	4.9	1
North York Moors National Park	4.5	1	6.1	1
Peak District National Park	6.6	2	7.0	2
Selby District Council	80.5	19	88.3	23
National Parks England	0.2	0	0.3	0
Align Property Partners	1.4	0	2.3	1
NYnet Limited	6.0	1	12.1	3
Total Other Bodies	130.9	31	128.3	33
NYCC Cash	286.9	69	260.5	67
Total Investment	417.8	100	388.8	100

Rates as at 31 December 2022	
	%
Bank Rate	3.50
Investment Rates	
- NYCC overnight (on call)	3.40
- 1 month	3.08
- 6 months	4.11
- 1 year	4.50
- Government Debt Management Office Account	3.28

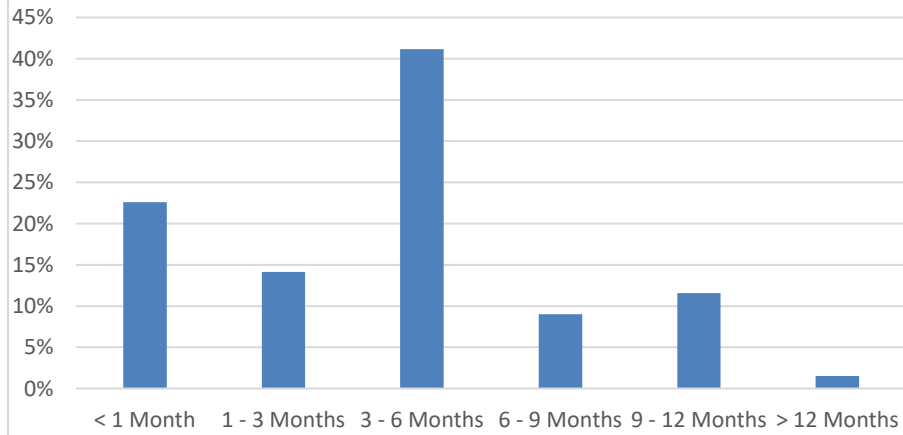
Institution Type



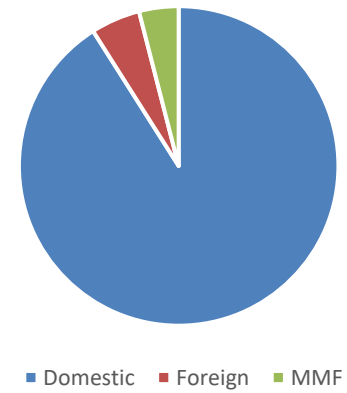
Portfolio Breakdown



Maturity Profile



Country



Appendix B

APPROVED LENDING LIST Q3

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-Thueringen 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 31 December 2022

CHANGES TO THE APPROVED LENDING LIST DURING Q3

There has been no changes to the Lending List from the 30 September 2022.

Organisation	Original Investment Limit / Term	Date Amended	Revised Investment Limit / Term	Reason

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 September 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 Q3 2022/23**1. Economic Background - UK**

- The third quarter of 2022/23 saw:
 - A 0.5% m/m rise in GDP in October, mostly driven by the reversal of bank holiday effects;
 - Signs of economic activity losing momentum as households increased their savings;
 - CPI inflation fall to 10.7% in November after peaking at 11.1% in October;
 - A small loosening in the labour market which pushed the unemployment rate up to 3.7% in October;
 - Interest rates rise by 125bps over Q4 2022, taking Bank Rate to 3.50%;
 - Reduced volatility in UK financial markets but a waning in global risk appetite.
- GDP fell by 0.3% q/q in Q3 2022 (ending 30th September), which probably marked the start of the UK recession. About half of that decline was the effects of the extra bank holiday in September for the Queen's funeral.
- A rise in the household saving rate from 6.7% in Q2 to 9.0% in Q3 implied that higher interest rates are encouraging households to save more. And a larger-than-usual £6.2bn rise in cash in household bank accounts in October may imply households have started to increase their precautionary savings.
- There were signs that the labour market was loosening gradually going into the final quarter of 2022. Although employment in the three months to October rose by 27,000, the fall in the composite PMI employment balance in December took it into contractionary territory and suggests that labour demand will cool. Meanwhile, labour supply improved as inactivity fell by 76,000 in the three months to October. That helped drive a rise in the unemployment rate from 3.6% in September to 3.7% in October. The number of job vacancies in November fell for the sixth consecutive month and were 18% below their peak in May.
- Wage growth is likely to slow gradually in the coming months as the labour market loosens further but if extensive strike action is successful in achieving large pay increases, then wage growth could be a bit stronger for longer.
- CPI inflation peaked in October at a 41-year high of 11.1% and fell to 10.7% in November. Goods price inflation, which is driven largely by global factors, has peaked. The sharp rises in energy prices in 2022 mean that energy price inflation will fall sharply in 2023. Meanwhile, the large fall in agricultural prices since May means that food price inflation should start to decline soon. What's more, upward pressure on goods price inflation from global supply shortages is fading quickly.
- Domestic inflation pressures also eased in Q4. The 0.2% m/m rise in core CPI inflation in November was the smallest monthly gain since August 2020 and drove a fall in core CPI inflation from 6.5% in October to 6.3% in November.
- It is forecast that Bank Rate will now peak at 4.50%. Despite the 75-basis point (bps) rate increase in November, taking Bank Rate from 2.25% to 3.00%, the MPC's communication was dovish. The MPC pushed back heavily against market rate

expectations, which at the time were for Bank Rate to peak at 5.25%. The Bank's new forecasts predicted a deeper and longer recession than the analyst consensus, of eight quarters and with a peak-to-trough fall in real GDP of 2.9%.

- The Bank sounded dovish again in December when it slowed the pace of tightening with a 50bps rate rise, from 3.00% to 3.50%. Two members, voted to leave rates unchanged, judging that the current level of Bank Rate was sufficient to bring inflation back to target. It is expected that the MPC will deliver three further rate increases in February, March and May, taking Bank Rate to a peak of 4.50% but with the pace of increase reducing to 25bps in March and May.
- The restoration of fiscal credibility boosted the pound and the FTSE 100 early in Q4. While much of the benefit passed in the first half of Q4, sterling continued to rally against a softer dollar. Our colleagues at Capital Economics do not think that the global recession is fully priced into markets, and so expect a further fall in risk appetite to boost safe haven demand for the dollar and weigh on the pound. They are expecting the pound to fall from \$1.19 now to \$1.10 in mid-2023, before climbing to \$1.15 by the end of 2023 as the prospect of lower interest rates and a recovery in global economic growth buoys equity prices.
- Through December, the rally in the FTSE 100 petered out as investors have become increasingly concerned by the prospect of a global recession. However, the relatively dovish tone of the Bank of England, compared to the Federal Reserve and the ECB meant that UK equities held up better than other developed market indices. Nevertheless, there is a great deal of uncertainty as to which direction markets will move in 2023 and at what pace. Continued volatility is anticipated.

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. The Council's Capital Strategy 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.

4.2 REFRESHING THE CAPITAL PLAN

- 4.2.1 In December 2022, the Q2 2022/23 Capital Plan was approved by both Executive and County Council.
- 4.2.2 The schemes and programmes within the Capital Plan are reviewed regularly to track whether they are being delivered to both schedule and budget. Refreshed on a quarterly basis, this report details the Capital Plan for Quarter 3 2022/23, 1 October to 31 December, and reflects the additions and adjustments, including the reprofiling of budgets, since the last version was approved.
- 4.2.3 The Council is currently planning to invest £110.3m on capital schemes across the County in 2022/23 and £314.5m, in total, over the capital plan period. 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 unitary Council's Capital Plan for 2023/24 and beyond.
- 4.2.4 The latest Capital Plan is set out, by directorate, at Appendices A-D with the gross expenditure, by directorate, summarised in the following table:

	Quarter 3					
	1 October to 31 December 2022					
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Later Years	Total
	£k	£k	£k	£k	£k	£k
Business & Environmental Services	65,419.1	54,228.1	50,437.6	1,254.4	805.8	172,145.0
Children & Young People's Service	26,021.4	33,273.1	12,675.4	4,290.0	16,225.7	92,485.6
Central Services	14,506.7	15,473.5	1,160.8	5,316.4	886.4	37,343.8
Health & Social Care	4,345.6	1,297.2	0.0	0.0	6,855.5	12,498.3
	110,292.8	104,271.9	64,273.8	10,860.8	24,773.4	314,472.7

Additions to and Removals from the Capital Plan this Quarter

4.2.5 Only individual additions to / removals from the Capital Plan that are of a value in excess of +/- £250k are detailed in this report.

4.2.6 The following table highlights both new schemes that have been added to the Capital Plan this quarter as well as significant increases or decreases in the funding of existing schemes and programmes:

Directorate	Scheme Heading	Scheme Detail	Budget £k
BES	Kex Gill	The funding shortfall approved at Q1 has been added this quarter to 2024/25. Further updates are to be found in paragraph 4.4.	7,000.0
BES	UK Shared Prosperity Fund 2022-25	DLUHC funding to support the Council's countywide investment plan to address rurality and tackle inequality, boost productivity, decarbonise communities and businesses and enable an active labour market. A revenue allocation has also been awarded.	2,938.0
CYPS	Devolved Formula Capital Grant (schools)	DfE recently announced an additional £447m devolved funding allocation for schools in 2022/23 to improve energy efficiency. Normal DFC rules apply, and schools have up until March 2025 to spend this allocation. Guidance on energy efficiency measures has been issued by DfE and the Council's Energy Team are offering advice and support to schools.	2,829.6

CS	Purchase of Vehicles	Invest to Save programme to replace the refuse and recycling fleet used by Richmondshire District Council. The procurement is being managed by NYCC and lead times are such that delivery is not anticipated until after 1 April 2023 when the new unitary North Yorkshire Council comes into being.	1,800.0
Additions - All Directorates Total			14,567.6
CYPS	Devolved Formula Capital Grant (schools)	The future years' provisions for the capital grant funding devolved to schools has been reduced to 2022/23 levels to reflect school closures and academisation. Annual provisions now stand at £1.05m.	-920.0
Removals - All Directorates Total			-920.0

4.2.7 As outlined in paragraph 2.2, this does not preclude further subsequent refinements.

Reprofiling of Approved Schemes within the Capital Plan

4.2.8 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) with details of significant changes:

	REPROFILED EXPENDITURE AS AT Q3 2022/23					
	Quarter 3					Total
	1 October to 31 December 2022					
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Later Years	
	£k	£k	£k	£k	£k	£k
Business & Environmental Services						
Highways & Transportation Annual Programme	-510.8	-556.6	0.0	1,067.4	0.0	0.0
Waste & Countryside Services	-3,900.2	3,900.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Growth & Planning Services	-500.8	110.0	160.0	160.0	70.8	0.0
	-4,911.8	3,453.6	160.0	1,227.4	70.8	0.0
Children & Young People's Service						
Schools						
Basic Need programme	-787.5	400.0	400.0	0.0	-12.5	0.0
School Condition Programme	-3,157.3	3,157.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	-3,944.8	3,557.3	400.0	0.0	-12.5	0.0
Central Services						
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health & Social Care						
Maintaining Fabric / Facilities of Properties	-297.4	297.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Extra Care Facilities	427.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-427.0	0.0
	129.6	297.4	0.0	0.0	-427.0	0.0
Total Capital Expenditure	-8,727.0	7,308.3	560.0	1,227.4	-368.7	0.0

4.2.9 Structural Maintenance of Roads and Bridges:

- 4.2.9.1 Active Travel Fund works remain unprogrammed at this stage whilst scheme development continues. As a result, £716.1k of grant funding has been reprofiled to 2023/24.
- 4.2.9.2 Of the large and complex Safer Roads package of schemes, £1.1m of work on improvements to the A684, A167 and A682 has now been programmed for delivery in 2025/26 whilst £213.7k has been brought forward from 2023/24 to 2022/23.
- 4.2.9.3 The balance of £8.5k reprofiled from 2022/23 to 2023/24 relates to the NPIF funded Otley Road Cycle Scheme about which an update was given at Q2.

4.2.10 Waste & Countryside Services

- 4.2.10.1 The procurement of buses and infrastructure by the Council's partner, Transdev, as part of the Zero Emission Bus Regional Areas Grant Scheme is in the final stages. At this stage, it is expected that no expenditure will be incurred this financial year resulting in the reprofiling of the funding to 2023/24.

4.2.11 Growth & Planning Services

- 4.2.11.1 Progress in relation to the delivery of the S106 funded heritage works at Kellingley Colliery has slowed resulting in funding being reprofiled over the rest of the programme (£320.8k).
- 4.2.11.2 Delivery of the Environment Agency River Foss catchment enhancement scheme has been reprofiled from 2022/23 across the remainder of the programme (£180k) in line with programmed delivery.

4.2.12 Basic Need Schemes

- 4.2.12.1 The budget for the planned expansion of Greatwood Primary School has been topped up from the 2022/23 Basic Need Contingency to ensure that, once the tender exercise is complete, contracts can be signed without delay before the end of this financial year. The additional funding has been reprofiled to 2023/24 and 2024/25 to reflect expected delivery timescales.
- 4.2.12.2 The balance of £12.5k from Later Years to 2022/23 reflects the application of S106 funding held to a school-led scheme at St Mary's Catholic Primary School at Brayton, Selby.

4.2.13 School Condition Programme

- 4.2.13.1 Unallocated funding of £3391.1k has been reprofiled from 2022/23 to 2023/24 and will form the basis of contingency pots for topping up 2023/24 schemes post design/tender. An unallocated balance of £369.7k has been retained in 2022/23 to address any late top up funding/overspends in the final quarter of the year.
- 4.2.13.2 Of the balance of £233.8k:
 - a) £117.0k is delayed S106 developer contribution receipt reprofiled to 2023/24;
 - b) £192.6k reprofiled from 2023/24 to 2022/23 to meet accelerated scheme delivery at Holy Trinity Infant and Junior schools; and
 - c) Unallocated Specialist Provision Targeted Capital Programme funds were reprofiled at Q2, of which, £158.2k has been reversed to reflect recent funding decisions on 3 schemes.

4.2.14 Maintaining Fabric / Facilities of Properties and Extra Care Facilities:

- 4.2.14.1 Uncommitted Maintaining Fabric budget of £297.4k has been reprofiled to 2023/24 to form the basis of a provision for the delivery of improvement works currently being identified across the Council's care home establishments. It should be noted that the current funding provision is likely to be exhausted by March 2025 and a requirement

will be needed beyond that to maintain the facilities across the county for social care provision.

- 4.2.14.2 £427k of unallocated Extra Care budget has been brought forward to address increased costs in 2022/23 in relation to the acquisition of property at Harrogate intended for much needed Extra Care provision in that area.

- 4.2.15 The changes to the Capital Plan outlined 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 Q3 2022/23					
	£k	£k	£k	£k	£k	£k
	115,444.9	94,872.6	54,575.2	9,943.4	25,142.1	299,978.2
Changes this Quarter:						
Total reprofiling between years	-8,727.0	7,308.3	560.0	1,227.4	-368.7	0.0
Total variations in the funding of schemes	3,574.9	2,091.0	9,138.6	-310.0	0.0	14,494.5
Updated Gross Capital Spend	110,292.8	104,271.9	64,273.8	10,860.8	24,770.0	314,472.7

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, most of which have been highlighted in previous reports to Executive.

	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	x		x
Children & Young People's Service						
School Capital Programme		x	x	x	x	x

Updates on existing risks are provided below.

4.3.3 Structural Maintenance of Roads Update:

- 4.3.3.1 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 scheme thereby reducing costs, (ii) be reprofiled into the following year or (iii) be removed from the programme altogether.
- 4.3.3.2 At the time of this report, the current value of the over-programming of approved budget in 2022/23 is £3.9m (last quarter £6.8m). This is now back within the agreed tolerances (10% of annual grant funding), officers having reviewed the programme to identify schemes that can 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.
- 4.3.3.3 Of this £3.9m, £0.9m has been categorised as having a 50% chance (amber risk) and £1.1m a 75% chance (red risk) of non-delivery in 2022/23. A total of £2.0m 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 £1.9m. Of this, inflationary pressures continue to be a significant area of risk and so an average inflationary increase of 20% has been added to all unprogrammed schemes (total value of unprogrammed schemes is £2.1m). 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.
- 4.3.3.4 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.

- 4.3.3.5 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 term 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.

4.3.4 Kex Gill Realignment Update:

- 4.3.4.1 Further to previous updates, the outcome of the evaluation of the full business case (FBC) submitted to DfT on 8 September 2022 is still awaited. It sought confirmation of access to the full grant funding of £56.1m which would then enable the County Council to proceed with the contract award to the successful tenderer and enter into the construction contract for the project.
- 4.3.4.2 A decision was expected in early December but due to recent changes in the government ministerial team and a focus on Autumn Statements that affect DfT funding, this has been delayed. A decision is now expected sometime in the new year.
- 4.3.4.3 To maintain the planned works programme in the short-term, pending FBC approval, Executive approval has been sought to bring forward the ecology site clearance works to avoid any further delays resulting from the bird nesting season as an addendum to the live advance works contract with the contractor prior to full contract award being issued upon receipt of FBC approval. In turn, the site clearance would then be descoped from the main contract award. This does, however, mean that the scheme would continue at risk until the FBC funding is confirmed.

4.3.5 Transforming Cities Fund

- 4.3.5.1 The Skipton, Harrogate and Selby projects are following a similar programme trajectory, with each working towards Full Business Case submission milestones in June and July 2023. Successful FBC outcome will enable construction appointment in the Autumn period with a view to site mobilisation October/November 2023.

- 4.3.5.2 Quarterly works budget estimates are being provided as design progression enables more accurate outturn forecasting to be made. The works costs remain in budget, currently at £7.8m/£9.4m/£16.3m against the baseline allowance of £44.0m after development costs are accounted for. However, the Quantified Risk Assessment contingency is being eroded as inflation has, to date, captured over 60% of this risk budget resulting in a balance remaining of c.£2.7m.
- 4.3.5.3 If this inflation pattern continues, an Executive decision may be needed in the new year as to de-scoping ambition in order to remain affordable. Conversely, there is risk of failing to complete works by the DfT funding deadline of March 2024. On this latter note, the wider WYCA TCF Portfolio has DfT sanction to extend to March 2025. As the NYCC projects also need to benefit from this, pursuance towards gaining this parity is ongoing.

4.3.6 **Basic Need, School Condition and Capital Planned Maintenance Programmes**

- 4.3.6.1 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 Acknowledging the requirements for the transition to the new unitary council but ensuring continuity of services, 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/expressions of interest have been submitted since Q2 for the following with outcomes awaited:

Directorate	Scheme	Detail
BES	Rural England Prosperity Fund	Bid for £5.4m as an addendum to the UK Shared Prosperity Fund Investment Plan.

4.4.5 Levelling Up Fund Bid Update: Despite the high number of quality applications this round delaying the DLUHC's announcement to January 19 2023 and an increase in the original funding window of £1.7bn to £2.1bn, the Council's transport bid to improve access at 3 railway stations was unsuccessful. The only successful North Yorkshire bid relates to the regeneration of Catterick Garrison town centre (£19m).

4.4.6 Other Funding Opportunities Under Consideration: Officers are currently preparing expressions of interest and funding bids following the announcement of new funding opportunities.

Funding Body	Funding Stream
Department for Transport (DfT)	Active Travel Fund (4)
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)	Home Upgrade Grant (2)
Department of Environment Farming and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	Local Investment in Natural Capital

4.4.7 High Needs Provision Capital Allocation (HNPCA):

4.4.7.1 As previously reported, the Council has been allocated a total of £9,184k between 2021/22 and 2023/24 to develop additional capacity in Specialist Provisions. Whilst it is appreciated that the DfE has prioritised resources to address limited capacity in Special schools nationally, it is disappointing that the level of funding allocated to NYCC is the lowest in the country (expressed in terms of £ per pupil aged 2 to 18).

4.4.7.2 It is noted that the £2.6 billion announced in the Autumn 2021 Spending Review has yet to be fully allocated and it is understood that a further round of funding is planned to allocate resources for the 2024/25 financial year.

4.4.7.3 Officers are currently developing a programme to address the Council's significant shortfall in specialist provision. This includes retaining a resource should the Free School application to the DfE to develop a new provision meeting Social Emotional Mental Health (SEMH) needs in the Hambleton/Richmondshire area be unsuccessful and enabling the continued roll-out of Targeted Mainstream provisions. Further updates will be provided in future reports.

4.4.7.4 It is proposed to commit some of the HNPCA resource to the creation of an additional 45 places at Springwater Special School, Harrogate, which will assist in ensuring that there are more local, quality in-house special school places and thus avoid expensive, external and out-of-county school places. This will be facilitated by some rationalisation of other local authority properties in the neighbouring area and require an investment of £3.1m. It is anticipated that the additional capacity would come onstream during the 2024/25 academic year and reduce our

reliance on independent specialist provisions that typically cost in the region of £70k per annum for each day provision place.

- 4.4.8 **Allerton Waste Recovery Park:** The issuing of a Notice under Regulation 61(1) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended), requests the operator of the Allerton Waste Recovery Park, Thalia Waste Management Ltd, to provide the Environment Agency with a plan as to how it will meet new emissions targets and undertake the necessary compliance works by the end of 2023. As this is expected to be a qualifying change in law, the Council is liable to meet the cost of those works. Current estimates are in the region of £2m.

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 70% of the total 2022/23 Capital programme (a decrease of 2 percentage points on the last quarter reflecting the addition of and reprofiling of a number of grant funded schemes from 2022/23 to 2023/24). 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 following table indicates that there is potentially £20.3m 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	4,529	13,216	-10,477	2,883	-5,269
Grants and Contributions	84,771	84,294	50,565	2,777	17,238
Schemes financed from Revenue	13,436	4,287	10,257	2,767	251
Capital Receipts	13,607	6,859	14,050	2,434	22,256
= Total Forecast Capital Funding	116,343	108,656	64,395	10,861	34,476
- Updated Capital Plan	-110,293	-104,272	-64,274	-10,861	-24,773
= Potential Unallocated Capital Resources	6,050	4,384	121	0	9,703
Total potentially unallocated available over full capital reserves resources Capital Plan period	20,258				

4.5.5 The 'Corporate Capital pot' is a combination of previously unspent funding approvals and future forecast surplus capital funding, including Capital Receipts. The Capital Receipts included in the table above 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 being 'overdrawn'. Such a scenario would result in the requirement for additional Prudential Borrowing to finance the existing Capital Plan. Again any impacts beyond 2022/23 will be subject to the transitional arrangements for the new unitary council.

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

- To retain, resulting in the earning of short term interest within Corporate Miscellaneous; or
- 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

The Executive is recommended to:

- Approve the refreshed Capital Plan summarised at **paragraph 4.2.3**;
- Approve the proposal to expand capacity at Springwater School including the associated rationalisation of neighbouring office accommodation (**paragraph 4.4.7.4**); and

- c) 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

2022/23 CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING - POSITION TO 31 DECEMBER 2022							
BUSINESS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES							
ITEM	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							
HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION ANNUAL PROGRAMME							
New and Replacement Road Lighting Columns	2,187	-	1,387	800	-	-	-
Structural Maintenance - Roads	50,007	-	26,725	23,282	-	-	-
Structural Maintenance - Bridges	7,604	-	4,024	3,365	215	-	-
Integrated Transport Block Provision	6,045	-	1,493	1,506	3,046	-	-
Central Overheads (inc unprogrammed works in future years)	54,469	-	7,429	10,233	36,806	-	-
Other Grant Funded Highways	11,491	-	4,214	5,709	500	1,067	-
Other Funded Highways Programme	1,060	-	647	413	-	-	-
Flood Risk Management	1,831	-	1,147	449	235	-	-
HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION MAJOR PROJECTS							
Kex Gill Realignment	12,700	3,487	2,013	-	7,200	-	-
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	-	-	7,800	-	-	-
GROWTH, PLANNING & TRADED SERVICES							
Rural Connected Communities (5G)	876	672	204	-	-	-	-
UK Shared Prosperity Fund	2,938	-	205	533	2,200	-	-
Heritage Services	526	-	25	110	160	160	71
Howardian Hills AONB Capital	96	-	48	-	49	-	-
TOTAL GROSS SPEND	239,408	67,263	65,419	54,228	50,438	1,254	806
Last Update	228,857	67,263	69,819	50,184	40,829	27	735
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	32 CR	560 CR	-	-	-
- Safer Roads Fund	6,147 CR	-	2,673 CR	2,407 CR	-	1,067 CR	-
- Highways England Grant	3,126 CR	3,126 CR	-	-	-	-	-
- Section 31 DfT Grants	25,856 CR	23,140 CR	500 CR	1,916 CR	300 CR	-	-
- Transforming Cities Fund Grant	18,489 CR	3,885 CR	14,604 CR	-	-	-	-
- EA Grant	5,515 CR	4,811 CR	240 CR	60 CR	344 CR	60 CR	-
- Waste Capital Grants	411 CR	-	-	-	-	-	411 CR
- DfT Grant	49,362 CR	-	16,454 CR	16,454 CR	16,454 CR	-	-
- DLUHC Grant	2,938 CR	-	205 CR	533 CR	2,200 CR	-	-
- ZEBRA Grant	7,800 CR	-	-	7,800 CR	-	-	-
- Local Growth Deal	13,373 CR	13,373 CR	-	-	-	-	-
- DCMS Grant	876 CR	672 CR	204 CR	-	-	-	-
Capital Contributions	4,247 CR	2,919 CR	1,128 CR	200 CR	-	-	-
S106 Contributions	861 CR	-	540 CR	50 CR	100 CR	100 CR	71 CR
LEP Growing Places Fund/Teckal Loan Repayments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Contributions							
- Road Lighting Columns	102 CR	-	102 CR	-	-	-	-
- Kex Gill	12,700 CR	3,487 CR	2,013 CR	-	7,200 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	1,160 CR	190 CR	366 CR	373 CR	215 CR	15 CR	-
TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	233,793 CR	61,790 CR	65,370 CR	54,228 CR	50,438 CR	1,254 CR	723 CR
Last Update	223,240 CR	61,780 CR	69,770 CR	50,184 CR	40,829 CR	27 CR	652 CR
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	5,616	5,483	50	-	-	-	83
Last Update	5,616	5,483	50	-	-	-	84

2022/23 CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING - POSITION TO 31 DECEMBER 2022							
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE							
ITEM	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							
NYCC MANAGED SCHOOL SCHEMES							
Basic Need Schemes	42,580	-	6,768	12,075	8,003	-	15,734
School Condition Schemes	24,217	-	6,756	16,696	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	12,232	-	3,232	3,000	3,000	3,000	-
Devolved Formula Capital Grant Funding	7,062	-	3,912	1,050	1,050	1,050	-
STRATEGIC PRIORITIES (OTHER)	94	-	94	-	-	-	-
NYCC NON-SCHOOL MANAGED SCHEMES							
Catering Equipment	960	-	240	240	240	240	-
Prevention & Commissioning	109	-	-	-	-	-	109
Outdoor Learning Service	343	-	130	213	-	-	-
TOTAL GROSS SPEND	92,486	-	26,021	33,273	12,675	4,290	16,226
Last Update	90,762	75	27,248	30,016	12,585	4,600	16,238
CAPITAL GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS							
NYCC MANAGED SCHOOL SCHEMES							
Capital Grants							
- Basic Need Grant	17,201 CR	-	1,378 CR	9,678 CR	3,144 CR	-	3,000 CR
- Devolved Capital Grant	170 CR	-	160 CR	10 CR	-	-	-
- School Condition Grant	18,974 CR	-	10,957 CR	7,635 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	-	5,481 CR	2,543 CR	2,477 CR	-	12,970 CR
SCHOOL MANAGED SCHEMES							
Capital Grants							
- Devolved Capital Grant	7,062 CR	-	3,912 CR	1,050 CR	1,050 CR	1,050 CR	-
- Sport Organisation Grants	21 CR	-	21 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	343 CR	-	130 CR	213 CR	-	-	-
TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	88,938 CR	-	26,829 CR	30,016 CR	10,204 CR	4,600 CR	16,092 CR
Last Update	87,740 CR	-	26,829 CR	30,016 CR	10,204 CR	4,600 CR	16,092 CR
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	2,947	-	420	-	2,382	-	146
Last Update	3,022	75	420	-	2,382	-	146

ITEM	2022/23 CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING - POSITION TO 31 DECEMBER 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	7,600	6,354	1,246	-	-	-	-
Property Rationalisation	1,378	878	500	-	-	-	-
Library Service Property Schemes	450	-	450	-	-	-	-
Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme 2021/22	2,845	1,891	954	-	-	-	-
Property Schemes funded from Insurance	435	-	435	-	-	-	-
T&C Projects	410	-	410	-	-	-	-
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	5,549	-	710	4,639	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	83,080	45,736	14,507	15,474	1,161	5,316	886
Last Update	80,938	45,736	14,165	13,674	1,161	5,316	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	8,221 CR	6,354 CR	1,868 CR	-	-	-	-
- Revenue Contribution - Technology & Change	2,840 CR	468 CR	1,573 CR	700 CR	90 CR	-	11 CR
- Revenue Contributions - Limited Companies	1,000 CR	1,000 CR	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	73,832 CR	14,538 CR	14,782 CR	5,357 CR	14,079 CR	2,434 CR	22,262 CR
Last Update	73,490 CR	14,938 CR	14,419 CR	5,357 CR	14,079 CR	2,434 CR	22,262 CR
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	9,248	30,798	255 CR	10,116	12,918 CR	2,883	21,376 CR
Last Update	7,448	30,798	255	8,316	12,918 CR	2,883	21,376

**2022/23 CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING -
POSITION TO 31 DECEMBER 2022**

HEALTH AND ADULT SERVICES

ITEM	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							
Maintaining Fabric / Facilities of Properties	989	-	192	797	-	-	-
HAS Covid Measures	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Extra Care Scheme (Invest to Save)	11,506	-	4,151	500	-	-	6,856
TOTAL GROSS SPEND	12,498	-	4,346	1,297	-	-	6,856
Last Update	12,496	-	4,213	1,000	-	-	7,283
CAPITAL GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS							
Capital Grants							
- PSS Capital Grant	572 CR	-	192 CR	380 CR	-	-	-
Revenue Contributions							
- Revenue Contributions - IPC	3 CR	-	3 CR	-	-	-	-
- Revenue Contributions - PIP Funding	2,224 CR	-	2,224 CR	-	-	-	-
TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	2,799 CR	-	2,419 CR	380 CR	-	-	-
Last Update	2,796 CR	-	2,713 CR	82 CR	-	-	-
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	9,700	-	1,927	917	-	-	6,856
Last Update	9,700	-	1,500	917	-	-	7,283

FINANCING OF CAPITAL PLAN

Q3 2022/23

A FORECAST FUNDING AVAILABLE

1 Borrowing

Prudential (Unsupported) Borrowing
 Rephased borrowing (capital expenditure & receipts slippage)

2022/23 £000s	2023/24 £000s	2024/25 £000s	2025/26 £000s	Later Yrs £000s
1,732	4,061	600	600	-46,979
2,797	9,155	-11,077	2,283	41,710
4,529	13,216	-10,477	2,883	-5,269

2 Capital Grants and Contributions

Health & Adult Services
 Business & Environmental Services
 Children & Young People's Service
 Central Services

192	380	0	0	0
60,720	53,594	43,011	1,227	482
22,732	30,320	7,554	1,550	16,080
1,127	0	0	0	676
84,771	84,294	50,565	2,777	17,238

3 Schemes financed from Revenue

Health & Adult Services
 Business & Environmental Services
 Children & Young People's Service
 Central Services

2,227	0	0	0	0
4,649	634	7,427	27	240
2,870	2,953	2,740	2,740	0
3,690	700	90	0	11
13,436	4,287	10,257	2,767	251

4 Capital Receipts available to finance Capital Spending

Other capital receipts from sale of properties
 LEP Growing Places Loan Repayment (classed as capital receipts)
 Highways Teckal Advance Purchase Provision
 Company & Other Loan Repayments (treated as capital receipts)

3,663	2,202	60	0	680
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
9,944	4,657	13,990	2,434	21,576
13,607	6,859	14,050	2,434	22,256

= Total Forecast Funding Available

116,343 108,656 64,395 10,861 34,476

B CAPITAL PLAN Updated gross spend

-110,293 -104,272 -64,274 -10,861 -24,773

C FUNDING REMAINING

6,050 4,384 121 0 9,703

D TOTAL FUNDING REMAINING

20,258

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**
- h. Approve the proposal to expand capacity at Springwater School including the associated rationalisation of neighbouring office accommodation (**paragraph 4.4.7.4**)
- i. Agree that no action be taken at this stage to allocate any additional capital resources (**paragraph 4.5.7**)

Richard Flinton
Chief Executive
21 February 2022

Gary Fielding
Corporate Director, Strategic Resources