

Annex 2 – Performance – Council Plan Outcomes

- 1 This report concentrates on the indicators that make up the Council Plan performance framework and does not cover COVID-related activity.
- 2 It is likely that due to impacts of COVID, a number of the indicators will see a significant change both in terms of their numbers and their direction of travel in future reporting periods. The majority of the performance measures within the Council Plan have a lag between the data being available, and the current reporting period and therefore impacts will not be immediately seen, and may occur over several years as new data becomes available.
- 3 Within the updates on the Council Plan indicators, are a number of indicators which show the status of economic, community or corporate recovery since the start of the pandemic.

Well paid jobs and an inclusive economy

Well paid jobs and an inclusive economy						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
Business Rates - Rateable Value	£255,734,051 (2021/22)	£252,801,976 (2022/23)	→	Monthly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023
Median earnings of residents - Gross Weekly Pay (£)	£597.90 (2021/22)	£609.20 (2022/23)	→	Annual	National Data 2022/23: £642.20 Regional Data 2022/23: £594.10	2023/24 data available in November 2023
% of working age population qualified - to at least L2 and above	83.6% (2020/21)	87.9% (2021/22)	↑ Good	Annual	National Data 2021/22: 78.20%	2022/23 data available in June 2023
% of working age population qualified - to at least L4 and above	46.4% (2020/21)	59.3% (2021/22)	↑ Good	Annual	National Data 2021/22: 43.50% Regional Data 2021/22: 38.0%	2022/23 data available in June 2023
% of vacant city centre shops	8.49% (2021/22)	8.50% (2022/23)	→	Monthly	National Data 2021/22: 14.40%	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023
GVA per head (£)	27,572 (2020/21)	30,684 (2021/22)	→	Annual	Regional Rank 2021/22: 2	2022/23 data available in May 2024
% of working age population in employment (16-64)	82.10% (Q2 2022/23)	85.50% (Q3 2022/23)	↑ Good	Quarterly	National Data Q3 2022/23: 75.60%	Q4 2022/23 data available in July 2023

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Business Rates

- 4 The year to date collection rate for Business Rates in 2022-23 was 98.02% (0.48% below the target collection rate but 1.64% above the collection rate in 2021-22). The year to date collection rate for Council Tax in 2022-23 was 96.84% (0.96% below the target collection rate but broadly the same as the collection rate in 2021-22).

Median earnings of residents – Gross weekly pay

- 5 In April 2022, the (provisional) median gross weekly earnings for full-time resident employees in York were £609.20, which is an increase of 4.4% from £597.90 in 2021. Over the coronavirus pandemic period, earnings estimates were affected by changes in composition of the workforce and the impact of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (furlough) making interpretation difficult; also data collection disruption and lower response rates mean that, for 2020 and 2021, data was subject to more uncertainty and should be treated with caution. Nationally in 2022, median weekly earnings for full-time employees saw strong growth across all major occupational groups, particularly for lower-paying occupations (with process, plant and machine operatives up 8.6% and elementary occupations up 6.9%); pay for professional occupations saw the smallest increase at 2.4%. Data for 2023-24 will be available in November 2023.

% of working age population qualified – to at least L2 and above

- 6 In 2021-22, 87.9% of the working age population in York were qualified to at least L2 and above (GCSE grades 9-4), which is higher than the national and regional figures (78.2% and 76.4% respectively). This result ranks the city of York first regionally. The 2021-22 figure has increased from 2020-21 (83.4%). Achieving level 2 is valuable in itself: full level 2 qualification on average results in a 9% increase in earnings. Data for 2022-23 will be available in June 2023.

% of working age population qualified – to at least L4 and above

- 7 In 2021-22, 59.3% of the working age population in York were qualified to at least L4 and above (certificate of higher education or equivalent), which is higher than the national and regional figures (43.5% and 38.0% respectively). This result ranks the city of York first regionally. The 2021-22 figure is a big increase from 2020-21 (46.4%). Data for 2022-23 will be available in June 2023.

% of vacant city centre shops compared to other cities

- 8 Whilst acknowledging that a number of city centre streets and prime commercial locations seem to be experiencing higher vacancy levels than York's average, overall at the end of 2022-23, there were 54 vacant shops in the city centre (the same number as at the end of 2021-22), which equates to 8.5% of all city centre shops, and is much lower than the national benchmark in 2021-22 of 14.4%.

- 9 The York figure has not fluctuated a great deal in the past 10 years, with a high of 10.3% in 2017-18. The national benchmark figure has remained stable in the last ten years, between 9 and 12%, but the latest figure of 14.4% in 2021-22 is the highest seen. Properties in York are owned by different commercial parties and CYC commercial properties have very low levels of vacancies.

10 This measure will continue to be monitored alongside looking at vacancy rates within secondary shopping centres, which are areas that the organisation has a long-term commitment towards investing in, in order to broaden the economic picture of the city. At the end of Q4 2022-23, the vacancy rates within secondary shopping centres were relatively low (5% at Clifton Moor, 2% in Haxby Village and 5% in Acomb High Street). At Monks Cross, the vacancy rate has decreased from 23% at the start of 2022-23 to 9% at the end of Q4 showing a good direction of travel.

11 In 2022-23, there were 870 new business start-ups in the City of York Council area, which is higher than in the previous year (746 in 2021-22). The latest figure is at only a slightly lower level to that seen before the pandemic (932 in 2019-20).

GVA (Gross Value Added) per head (£)

12 In 2021-22, the GVA per head in York was £30,684 which was the second highest figure regionally. This latest figure is an increase from last year (£27,572). Annually since 2009-10, the GVA per head has generally been increasing (from £25,976 per head).

% of working age population in employment (16-64)

13 In Q3 2022-23, 85.5% of the working age population were in employment, which is higher than the national and regional figures (75.6% and 74.6% respectively) and the York performance gives the city a ranking of first regionally. The figure for Q3 2022-23 in York is higher than seen in previous years.

14 At the end of March 2023 there were 11,667 people, in York, on Universal Credit which is an increase of 82% compared with February 2020 (pre-pandemic figures). Following a high of 13,236 in February 2021, the figures dropped to a low of 11,054 in May 2022 but they have steadily increased since then.

Getting around sustainably

Getting around sustainably						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
P&R Passenger Journeys	2m (YTD Dec 21)	2.4m (Prov) (YTD Dec 22)	↑ Good	Quarterly	Not available	Q4 2022/23 data available in June 2023
Local bus passenger journeys originating in the authority area (excluding P&R)	5.54m (YTD Dec 22)	7.26m (Prov) (YTD Dec 22)	↑ Good	Quarterly	Not available	Q4 2022/23 data available in June 2023
% of road and pathway network that are grade 4 (poor) or grade 5 (very poor) - roadways	22% (2020/21)	22% (2021/22)	→	Annual	Not available	2022/23 data available in mid 2023
% of road and pathway network that are grade 4 (poor) or grade 5 (very poor) - pathways	3% (2020/21)	4% (2021/22)	→	Annual	Not available	2022/23 data available in mid 2023
Area Wide Traffic Levels (07:00 -19:00) (Excluding A64) from 2009/10 baseline (2.07m)	1.77m (2019/20)	1.34m (2020/21)	→	Annual	Not available	2021/22 data available in Spring 2023
Index of cycling activity (12 hour) from 2009 Baseline (31,587)	114.00% (2020)	101.00% (2021)	↓ Bad	Annual	Not available	2022 data available in June 2023
Index of pedestrians walking to and from the City Centre (12 hour in and out combined) from 2009/10 Baseline (37,278)	103.00% (2020/21)	103.00% (2021/22)	→	Annual	Not available	2022/23 data available in Spring 2023
% of customers arriving at York Station by sustainable modes of transport (cycling, walking, taxi or bus - excluding cars, Lift, Motorcycle, Train)	71.90% (2019)	79.40% (2021)	→	Annual	Not available	2022 data available in Spring 2023

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P&R Passenger Journeys

- 15 Passenger journeys for park and ride customers totalled 0.95m (provisional) for Q3 2022-23. This is higher than the journeys made during Q3 2021-22 (0.83m) showing that the recovery post-covid is continuing. Pre-pandemic figures were around 1.1m in Q3 2019-20. Data for Q4 2022-23 will be available in June 2023.

Local bus passenger journeys

- 16 Passenger journeys on local buses totalled 2.66m (provisional) for Q3 2022-23. This is an increase on the 2.35m journeys made during Q3 2021-22, showing that the recovery post-covid is continuing. Pre-pandemic figures were around 3.3m in Q3 2019-20. Data for Q4 2022-23 will be available in June 2023.

% of ROAD and PATHWAY network that are grade 4 (poor condition) or grade 5 (very poor condition) - Roadways / Pathways

- 17 In 2021-22, 22% of the road network was classed as in poor or very poor condition, which is the same as in 2020-21. In 2021-22, 4% of the pathway network was classed as in poor or very poor condition. This remains relatively low compared with previous years, with the highest being 6% in 2015-16.

Area Wide Traffic Levels (07:00 -19:00) (Excluding A64)

- 18 Between 2011-12 and 2016-17, the number of vehicles on the city's roads increased year on year to a high of 2.2 million. Since then the numbers have decreased to a provisional figure of 1.34 million in 2020-21. This

decrease in numbers is set against a backdrop of a city with an increasing population. However, the covid pandemic has brought with it numerous national lockdowns and local restrictions so the decrease in traffic levels is to be expected. Figures for 2021-22 will be available in mid-2023 and are also expected to be lower than historic figures, due to further restrictions and working from home orders.

Index of cycling activity (12 hour)

- 19 The data suggests that cycling levels in the 2020s are lower than in the 2010s. There are a number of reasons for this; technical issues with the hardware and software counting system, the impact of the Tour de France and the major effect of the Pandemic on all types of behaviour, including the introduction of furlough and the establishment of working from home as the new normal.
- 20 Cycling counter data from across the city has been cleaned and anomalies removed, to cleanly calculate results for the last ten years. This recalculation leaves an initial level in 2021 of 101% of the 2009 baseline compared to 114% the previous year. The cleaned data supports the view that there is significantly less commuting, evidenced by AM/PM data having lower peaks at rush hour times.
- 21 Approximately 10% of the cycle counter network has technical issues. To resolve this the Council is in the process of procuring a robust maintenance process alongside re-engineering processes for the production, quality assurance, analysis and publication of cycling information. All raw data for the last ten years relating to cycle counters has been republished to the Council's Open Data platform during November 2022 to reflect these issues and give a common platform to report on.

Index of pedestrians walking to and from the City Centre (12 hour in and out combined)

- 22 From a baseline in 2009-10 (37,278), there has been a 3% increase in the number of pedestrians walking to and from the city centre in 2021-22. This is the same as in 2020-21 but 8% lower than in 2019-20. Data is gathered on an annual basis over the course of one day; it is a count of pedestrians crossing an inner cordon set just beyond the inner ring road and includes off-road routes such as riverside paths. Data for 2022-23 will be available in June 2023.

% of customers arriving at York Station by sustainable modes of transport (cycling, walking, taxi or bus – excluding cars, lift, motorcycle or train)

- 23 In 2021, 79% of customers arrived at York station by sustainable modes of transport which is an increase from 72% in 2019 (Due to COVID restrictions on movement, the survey did not take place during 2020, therefore data is not available for this year). The data is gathered by an annual survey which takes place for a five-hour period in seven locations

around the station. Members of the public are asked how they arrive at the station and the results are flow weighted to take into account the split of people arriving at each entrance. Data for 2022 will be available in June 2023.

Good Health and Wellbeing

Good Health and Wellbeing						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, with or without support (New definition from 2021/22)	36% (Q3 2022/23)	32% (January 2023)	➔	Quarterly	National Data 2021/22 26%	Q4 2022/23 data available in June 2023
Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support	72.30% (2020/21)	65.10% (2021/22)	➔	Annual	National Data 2021/22 63.90%	2022/23 data available in October 2023
% of reception year children recorded as being obese (single year)	7.60% (2019/20)	8.90% (2021/22)	➔	Annual	National Data 2021/22 10.11%	2022/23 data available in November 2023
Slope index of inequality in life expectancy at birth - Female - (Three year period)	6.2 (2019/20)	5.7 (2020/21)	➔	Annual	Regional Rank 2020/21: 3	2021/22 data available in June 2023
Slope index of inequality in life expectancy at birth - Male - (Three year period)	8.3 (2019/20)	8.4 (2020/21)	➔	Annual	Regional Rank 2020/21: 3	2021/22 data available in June 2023
% of adults (aged 16+) that are physically active (150+ moderate intensity equivalent minutes per week, excl. gardening)	66.5% (2021/22)	70.4% (2022/23)	➔	Bi-annual	National Data 2022/23 63.1%	2023/24 data available in April 2024
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24 Demand for adult social care remains high, following the COVID-19 pandemic; CYC conducts around 6,000 assessments each year following a formal request for support. Monitoring initial contacts helps give ASC a view of possible future demand and our Customer Contact Workers (CCWs) record the number of contacts received to ASC, whether made by email, telephone or other methods.

- During the final quarter of 2022-23, the CCWs recorded 4,465 contacts, a 3% increase from the number recorded during the final quarter of 2021-22 (4,352). During the whole of 2022-23 the CCWs recorded 16,081 contacts, a 7% reduction on the 2021-22 figure (17,275).
- Around 20% of the contacts during the final quarter of 2022-23 were resolved using Information, Advice and Guidance (IAG), which is a substantially lower percentage than were resolved using IAG during the final quarter of 2021-22 (26%). This is likely to have been as a result of our CCWs dealing with increasingly complex issues from those with ASC-related queries. In 2022-23 as a whole, 17% of contacts were resolved with IAG, compared with 23% in 2021-22.

- 25 The number of individuals in residential/nursing care placements, overall, fell slightly during the 2022-23 financial year. At the end of March 2023, there were 542 people in these placements compared with 552 at the end of March 2022. The figure increased rapidly in the first half of the year and fell sharply again from September onwards.
- 26 During the final quarter of 2022-23, the number of new admissions of people to residential/nursing care was 20, a decrease of 44% compared with the same period in 2021-22 (36), which is due to the introduction of a “high cost” panel specifically to deal with potentially high-cost packages of care. It is likely that the number of new additions for Q4 will increase slightly as new packages of care for this period are recorded. The total number of admissions to residential/nursing care in 2022-23 was 196, a notable decrease on the 2021-22 figure (248).
- 27 The number of people receiving home care services as their main provision has been steadily rising since last summer. At the end of March 2023, there were 732 people who had, as their main provision, a home care service; this is substantially higher than the corresponding figure at the end of March 2022 (658). However, some of the recipients of home care services may otherwise have been placed in much more costly residential/nursing care.
- 28 In the final quarter of 2022-23, 193 clients were recorded as receiving a paid ASC service for the first time (“new starters”). This is a significant increase compared with the number in the corresponding quarter during 2021-22 (129). The number during the final quarter of 2022-23 (85) that have returned to ASC for a paid service is slightly lower than reported during the final quarter of 2021-22 (88). This suggests that although we are still experiencing high demand for care, which prevents us keeping the number of first-time entrants lower than we would wish, we are doing well by ensuring that fewer people need to re-enter ASC for additional spells of care; it is an ongoing challenge to maintain this position.

Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently

- 29 The 2021-22 ASCOF results were released in October 2022 and showed that York is in the upper quartile for performance with 46% of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, compared with the England average of 26% and 32% regionally. The definition used for this indicator has changed from prior years, and therefore the current figures cannot be compared with previous ones. The Care Programme Approach has been decommissioned and this indicator now includes all people in contact with secondary mental health services, rather than just those on the Care Programme Approach. Subsequent data shows that this figure for York has lowered to 32% at the end of the January 2023. As in previous years, once data quality checks are

undertaken by Mental Health providers, it is likely that the York figure will be revised upwards.

- 30 The 2021-22 ASCOF results showed that 17% of all those in contact with secondary mental health services in employment, compared with the England average of 6% and 8% regionally. York is the 6th best performing LA in the country on this indicator. As above, the definition used for this indicator has changed from prior years, due to the decommissioning of the Care Programme Approach, and therefore the current figures cannot be compared with previous ones. Subsequent data shows that this figure for York at the end of January 2023 is 13%. As in previous years, once data quality checks are undertaken by Mental Health providers, it is likely that the York figure will be revised upwards.

Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support

- 31 Data at LA and national level for 2021-22 was published in October 2022, and the data shows that there has been a decrease in satisfaction levels experienced by York's ASC users compared with 2020-21 (down from 72% to 65%). This has been mirrored at a national level (a decrease from 68% to 64%) as ASC users have found life increasingly difficult. We have just completed the 2022-23 Adult Social Care User Survey and expect to have provisional results for York in early summer.
- 32 Outcomes from the 2021-22 Survey of Adult Carers in England (SACE) were published in June 2022, and although there was a decrease in the percentage saying that they were "extremely or very" satisfied with their care and support (40% compared with 43% in 2018-19, the last time the Survey was carried out), York remained in the upper quartile for performance on this indicator amongst the 149 LAs that carried it out; the average for England as a whole was 36%. The next SACE will be conducted during 2023-24.

% of reception year children recorded as being obese (single year)

- 33 The participation rates for the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) in York for 2021-22 were 97.5% for reception aged children and 94.9% for year 6 pupils.
- The 2021-22 NCMP found that 8.9% of reception aged children in York were obese, compared with 10.1% in England and 11% in the Yorkshire and Humber region. York has the second lowest obesity rate for reception aged children in the Yorkshire and Humber region.
 - Of year 6 children in York, 18.9% were found to be obese in 2021-22 compared with 23.5% in England and 24.9% in the Yorkshire and Humber region. York has the lowest obesity rate for Year 6 children in the Yorkshire and Humber region.

Healthy Life expectancy at birth – Female/Male (slope index of inequality)

- 34 Average Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy for men in York (79.9 years and 65.3 years) is above the England average (79.4 years and 63.1 years). Average Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy for women in York (83.6 years and 64.6 years) is also above the England average (83.1 years and 63.9 years).
- 35 The slope index of inequality shows how much life expectancy at birth varies with deprivation. A higher figure shows a greater disparity between the more deprived and the less deprived areas. Alternative measures are the difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived deciles in an area and the difference in life expectancy between the deprivation deciles with the highest and lowest values.
- 36 Deprivation deciles are drawn up using data from the 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in York are ranked from 1 to 120 on the overall IMD measure and then divided into local deprivation deciles with 12 LSOAs in each.
- 37 The slope index of inequality in life expectancy for women in York for 2018-20 is 5.7 years. The England average is 7.9 years with a range of 1.2 to 13.9 years. In York there is a 7 year difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived deciles and a 7.9 year difference between the deprivation deciles with the highest and lowest life expectancy.
- 38 The slope index of inequality in life expectancy for men in York for 2018-20 is 8.4 years. The England average is 9.7 years with a range of 2.6 to 17.0 years. In York there is a 10.3 year difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived deciles and a 10.3 year difference between the deprivation deciles with the highest and lowest life expectancy.
- 39 The slope index of inequality in life expectancy for women in York for 2018-20 (5.7 years) has fallen (improved) compared with the figure of 6.2 years in the previous period 2017-19 and is similar to the first published value of 5.8 years for 2008-10.
- 40 The slope index of inequality in life expectancy for men in York for 2018-20 (8.4 years) has been fairly stable in recent periods e.g. it was 8.4 years in 2016-18, however it has increased (worsened) compared with the first published value of 6.4 years for 2008-10.

% of adults (aged 16+) that are physically active (150+ moderate intensity equivalent minutes per week, excluding gardening)

41 The latest data from the Adult Active Lives Survey for the period from mid-November 2021 to mid-November 2022 was published in April 2023. In York, 497 people aged 16 and over took part in the survey, and they reported higher levels of physical activity, and lower levels of physical inactivity, compared with the national and regional averages. Positively:

- 70% of people in York did more than 150 minutes of physical activity per week compared with 63% nationally and 65% regionally. There has been no significant change in the York value from that 12 months earlier.
- 20% of people in York did fewer than 30 minutes per week compared with 26% nationally and 23% regionally. There has been no significant change in the York value from that 12 months earlier.

A Better Start for Children and Young People

A Better Start for Children and Young People						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
Secondary school persistent absence rate (10% absence) (recorded over 6 terms)	12.10% (2020/21)	26.22% (2021/22)	↑ Bad	Annual	Not available	Data for 2022/23 will be available in March 2024
Voice of the Child - Service Usage and Life Opportunities	Narrative	Narrative	N/A	Quarterly	Not available	Q4 2022/23 narrative available in June 2023
% of children who have achieved a Good Level of Development (GLD) at Foundation Stage - (Snapshot)	75.60% (2018/19)	70.90% (2021/22)	→	Annual	National Data 2021/22 65.20%	Data for 2022/23 will be available in November 2023
Average Progress 8 score from KS2 to KS4	0.22 (2018/19)	0.26 (2021/22)	→	Annual	National Data 2021/22 -0.02	Data for 2022/23 will be available in November 2023
% of pupils achieving 9-4 or above in English & Maths at KS4 (C or above before 2016/17)	73.60% (2018/19)	75.30% (2021/22)	→	Annual	National Data 2021/22 56.10%	Data for 2022/23 will be available in November 2023
%pt gap between disadvantaged pupils (eligible for FSM in the last 6 years, looked after and adopted from care) and their peers achieving 9-4 in English & Maths at KS4	29.00% (2018/19)	32.00% (2021/22)	→	Annual	National Data 2021/22 28.20%	Data for 2022/23 will be available in November 2023
% of Year 12-13 (academic age 16-17) NEET who possess less than a L2 qualification - (Snapshot)	85.40% (2021/22)	87.10% (2022/23)	→	Monthly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023

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42 The number of children in York’s care was 262 at the end of March 2023, showing steady signs of reduction. York’s rate per 10k remains above the comparator averages at 70.8, compared to the 2021-22 statistical family (63.6) and national (70) averages.

43 The number of children who were the subject of a child protection plan reduced to 106 at the end of March 2023, following a reduction from 191 at the end of August 2022. At 28.7 plans per 10k population, performance at the end of March is just under York’s expected range and out-performs comparator averages (Family 39.3 per 10k, National 42.1 per 10k).

- 44 The number of referrals to children’s social care in 2022-23 was consistent with the previous two years. At the end of March 2023, around 1,680 referrals had been received which is within York’s expected range. Due to tight reporting timescales, it is likely that a small number of referrals will be missing from Q4, but not enough to noticeably impact on performance.
- 45 The number of contacts to Early Help in Q4 was 324, in-line with Q3 performance. Q1 and Q2 this year saw over 600 contacts. There was a marked decline in incoming contacts to Early Help in December 2022, when only 62 contacts were received, compared to a monthly average of ~200 contacts during the year to that point.

Voice of the Child

- 46 Advocacy casework for children and young people who are in care or leaving care, going through the child protection process or wanting to make a complaint has continued to be provided throughout this period. Between January and March 2023, Speak Up received a total of 25 referrals for advocacy; these consisted of 15 referrals for children and young people in care, 4 referrals for care leavers, 5 referrals for a young person subject to a Child Protection Plan and 1 referral for a young person aged 16 or 17 and homeless.

Secondary school persistent absence rate

- 47 The Department for Education did not report persistent absence during COVID-19 due to school closures.
- 48 In the academic year 2021-22, 26% of secondary age pupils were persistently absent, up from 12% the previous year. York’s performance is not atypical, with a similar change in National averages – from 15% in 2020-21 to 28% in 2021-22. The primary sector mirrored this trend in both York and National performance.
- 49 In 2021-22, a change was made in absence reporting so that pupil covid absence had to be marked as “illness”. Prior to 2021-22, covid absence was not counted in the possible attendance, so was excluded from performance.

% of children who have achieved a Good level of Development (GLD) at Foundation Stage

- 50 After two years of cancelled tests due to the pandemic, performance in this area deteriorated across England. In York, 70.9% of our 5-year-olds achieved a Good Level of Development compared to 65.2% Nationally, and 64.4% in Yorkshire and Humber. Performance in York, England and the Y&H Region all dropped by about 5% points on 2018-19.

51 Studies are emerging which are analysing the impact of the pandemic on Early Years Development. Broadly, the studies are suggesting that we could see similar performance for several cohorts whilst the children “catch up” on the past two years.

Education Progression (Average Progress 8 score from KS2 to KS4) and GCSE Results (% of pupils achieving 9-4 in English and Maths at KS4)

52 Progress 8 is a measure of the progress made by pupils between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4. A positive score represents progress above the average for all pupils and a negative score progress below the average for all pupils.

53 In 2020 and 2021, all GCSE, AS and A level exams were cancelled and replaced by a combination of teacher assessment, mock exam results, course work and a standardised calculation. Summer 2022 saw a return to the familiar testing methods.

54 Despite an incredibly turbulent two years, York’s Year 11s, and their teachers, went against National trend in 2022 by improving on 2018-19 performance. York’s Progress 8 score was 0.26, against a National average of -0.02.

55 75.3% of Key Stage 4 pupils achieved grades 9-4 in English and Maths (considered a standard pass), compared to 56.1% Nationally.

% point gap between disadvantaged pupils (eligible for FSM in the last 6 years, looked after and adopted from care) and their peers achieving 9-4 in English and Maths at KS4

56 In 2020 and 2021, all GCSE, AS and A Level exams were cancelled and replaced by a combination of teacher assessment, mock exam results, course work and a standardised calculation. Summer 2022 saw a return to the familiar testing methods.

57 As with National averages, York saw a slight widening of the gap at age 16. York’s gap between disadvantaged pupils and their peers in 2022 was 32% compared to 28.2% for English and Maths at grades 9-4.

58 Reducing the attainment gap between disadvantaged pupils and their peers is a key priority in all phases of education across 0-19 years. Our long-term strategy re closing the gap is linked to the early identification of speech, language and communication needs in the early years through Early Talk For York (ETFY). Early communication and language development is particularly important in helping to tackle inequalities between disadvantaged children and their peers. Data shows that the ‘gap’ between non disadvantaged children nationally and disadvantaged children in the ETFY area reduced by 32%, from 34.5% (2018) to 2.5%, during the pilot. The scale up of the programme is designed to reduce the

long-standing attainment gap and will focus on supporting the transition of children from the early years in to school.

% of 16-17 year olds who are NEET who do not have a L2 qualification

- 59 The number of all 16-17 year olds in York who are NEET remains low at 31 young people at the end of March 2023.
- 60 Historically, NEET trends follow the academic year, with increases over the summer months when a small number of 16 year olds finish school without a plan for September.
- 61 At the end of March 2023, 87% of the young people who were NEET did not have a Level 2 qualification. The number of young people who are NEET is very low in York, so high levels are not unexpected. Performance is largely in line with historical performance.

A Greener and Cleaner City

A Greener and Cleaner City						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting	43.32% (Prov) (Q2 2022/23)	39.59% (Prov) (Q3 2022/23)	➡	Quarterly	National Data 2021/22 42.50%	Q4 2022/23 data available in July 2023
Residual household waste per household (kg/household)	127.38kg (Prov) (Q2 2022/23)	122.41kg (Prov) (Q3 2022/23)	➡	Quarterly	National Data 2021/22 546.8kg	Q4 2022/23 data available in July 2023
Incidents - Flytipping /Cleansing(includes dog fouling,litter)/Graffiti - On Public/Private Land	2,069 (2021/22) (Flytipping)	2,368 (2022/23) (Flytipping)	➡	Monthly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023
	2,150 (2021/22) Cleansing	2,307 (2022/23) Cleansing	➡	Monthly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023
	452 (2021/22) Graffiti	856 (2022/23) Graffiti	➡	Monthly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023
Carbon emissions across the city (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) - (Calendar Year)	936 (2018)	912 (2019)	➡	Annual	Not available	2020 data available in August 2023
Level of CO2 emissions from council buildings and operations (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent)	3,657.56 (2020/21)	3,633.3 (2021/22)	➡	Annual	Not available	2022/23 data available in September 2023
Number of Trees Planted (CYC)	73 (2021/22)	1,099 (2022/23)	⬆ Good	Annual	Not available	2023/24 data available in May 2024
% of Talkabout panel who think that the council are doing well at improving green spaces	42.26% (Q1 2022/23)	38.30% (Q3 2022/23)	⬇ Bad	Bi-annual	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in June 2023
The DoT (Direction of Travel) is calculated on the latest three data points whether they are annual or quarterly. All historic data is available via the Open Data Platform						

Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting

- 62 The latest provisional data for the amount of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting was 39.6% within Q3 2022-23 which is a small decrease from 40.7% during Q3 2021-22. Whilst there has been a reduction of 400 tonnes of overall household waste to 18,700 tonnes (19,100 in 2021-22), there has also been the same decrease in household waste being sent for reuse, recycling or composting, where we have expected a reduction of 160 tonnes.

Residual household waste per household (kg/household)

- 63 The latest provisional residual waste (i.e. non-recyclable) per household data shows that figures have decreased slightly during Q3 2022-23 to 122.4kg (from 123.2kg in Q3 2021-22). This small decrease is due to the reduction in overall household waste and specifically the decrease in household waste not sent for reuse, recycling or composting.

Incidents - Fly tipping / Rubbish / Cleansing (includes dog fouling, litter and all other cleansing cases) / Graffiti – On Public/Private Land

- 64 The number of service calls received during 2022-23 due to fly-tipping , 2,368, is an increase from the 2,069 calls received during 2021-22 (but only a slight increase on the 2,277 calls received during 2020-21).
- 65 The number of service calls received during 2022-23 due to street cleansing (including dog fouling and litter) (2,307) is higher than in previous years (2,150 in 2021-22 and 1,990 in 2020-21).
- 66 The number of service calls received during 2022-23 due to graffiti (856) is nearly double the number of calls received in previous years (452 in 2021-22 and 479 in 2020-21). The increase in calls may be due to the increased CYC pro-active activity in the last year.

Air Quality

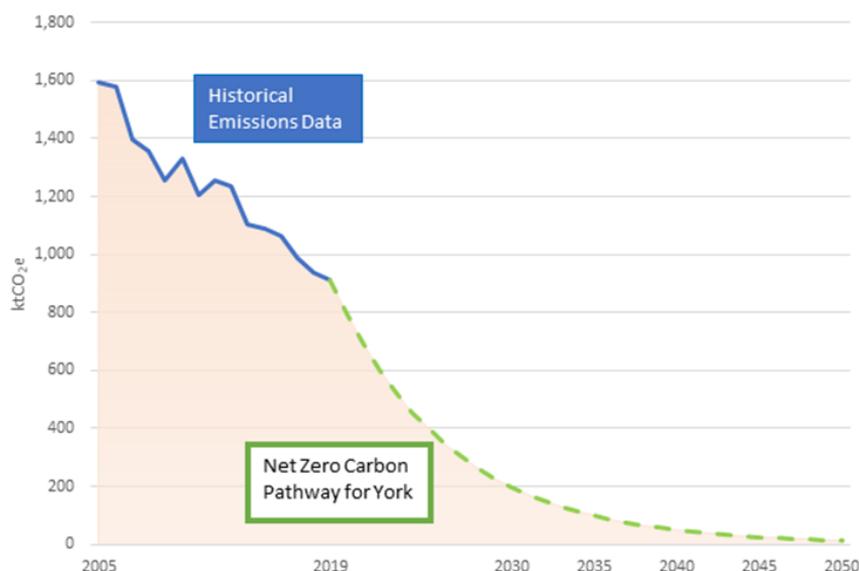
- 67 CYC's 2023 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR) will be submitted to DEFRA by the end of June 2023. The report will summarise the latest air quality monitoring results for York (2022 calendar year) and ongoing progress on delivering measures in York's current Air Quality Action Plan to deliver further improvements in air quality. This report will be taken to the next scheduled Executive member Decision Session for information.
- 68 Public Protection continue the rollout of the DEFRA funded Low Emission Taxi Grant scheme. DEFRA have now agreed to extend the grant application window into 2023-24 until remaining funding has been fully allocated. Over a third of York taxis are now electric or petrol hybrid vehicles. CYC continues to promote the scheme via CYC's social media channels and correspondence with taxi associations.
- 69 Public Protection has been awarded further DEFRA Air Quality Grant funding to improve public awareness of domestic solid fuel burning practices, particulate emissions and associated health impacts. Grant funding was also awarded to develop an air pollution forecasting and notification platform to ensure residents have access to information that allows them to minimise exposure when pollution levels are elevated. This work will be progressed in 2023.
- 70 CYC progressed significant infrastructure upgrades at CYC's Hazel Court ECO Depot site during 2022-23 to facilitate the introduction of EV

charging facilities for fleet vehicles. At the end of 2022, 18.4% of CYC's operational fleet were electric or hybrid vehicles. This paves the way for CYC's transition to an all-electric fleet for all council vehicles under 3.5 tonnes.

Carbon Emissions

- 71 Recent figures of 912 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent in 2019, compared to 936 tonnes in 2018 should be seen in context of the overall direction of travel as reported within the Climate Change Strategy, in that since 2005 city-wide emissions have fallen by 39% due to a combination of increasingly decarbonised electricity supply, structural change in the economy, and the gradual adoption of more efficient buildings, vehicles and businesses.

Net Zero Carbon Pathway for York from Climate Change Strategy



Number of Trees Planted (CYC)

- 72 During 2022-23, CYC planted 1,099 trees, which is a large increase on previous years (73 in 2021-22 and 271 in 2020-21). The trees planted were a mixture of 29 standard large 'street trees' in various locations, and 1,070 whips (720 on the A166 at Grimston Bar and 350 at Rufforth allotments).
- 73 During 2022-23, there have been 84,620 trees planted so far in the York Community Woodland, with planting for the season now finished. A series of community planting days took place in February. This delivers, ahead of target, the Council Plan 2019-23 commitment to plant a minimum of 50k trees by 31 March 2023. This was achieved through the council's partnership with Forestry England, who will nurture the new trees through to successful establishment and lead the woodlands long-term management for the next 120 years. Tree planting will continue over

subsequent tree planting seasons to reach a total of 210,000 trees, one for each resident of York.

% of Talkabout panel who think that the council and partners are doing well at improving green spaces

74 Talkabout panel surveys are run twice a year in Q1 and Q3 and therefore there is no update in this monitor. Previous data is shown within the table.

Creating Homes and World-class infrastructure

Creating homes and World-class infrastructure						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
Net Additional Homes Provided - (YTD)	402 (2021/22)	337 (at Q2 2022/23)	➡	Bi-annual	Not available	2022/23 data available in June 2023
Net Housing Consents - (YTD)	327 (2021/22)	467 (at Q2 2022/23)	➡	Bi-annual	Not available	2022/23 data available in June 2023
Number of homeless households with dependent children in temporary accommodation - (Snapshot)	22 (Q1 2022/23)	33 (Q2 2022/23)	⬆ Bad	Quarterly	Not available	Q3 2022/23 data available in June 2023
Average number of days to re-let empty properties (excluding temporary accommodation) - (YTD)	74.55 (2021/22)	78.73 (2022/23)	⬆ Bad	Monthly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023
Energy efficiency - Average SAP rating for all Council Homes	70.60 (2020/21)	70.60 (2021/22)	➡	Annual	Not available	2022/23 data available in September 2023
Number of new affordable homes delivered in York	224 (2021/22)	109 (2022/23)	➡	Quarterly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023
Average broadband download speed (Mb/s)	159.3 (2021/22)	177.5 (2022/23)	➡	Annual	National Data 2022/23 106.09	2023/24 data available in September 2023
Superfast broadband availability	95.53% (2021/22)	96.17% (2022/23)	➡	Annual	National Data 2022/23 96.58%	2023/24 data available in September 2023

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New Additional Homes Provided

75 Between 1st April 2022 and 30th September 2022 there were a total of 337 net housing completions. This represents a near return to pre-pandemic levels of housing completions and the figures are similar to those achieved in both 2018 and 2019 for the same 6-month monitoring period. However, this year’s figures are heavily influenced by the completion of 232 student flats at Frederick House, and with labour and materials shortages still being experienced by housebuilders, these factors continue to affect housing delivery rates throughout the authority area. Data for the full 2022-23 reporting year will be available in June 2023.

76 Some of the main features of the housing completions have been;

- 232 student cluster flats were completed at Frederick House in time for the new academic year;
- 107 homes were completed on housing sites;
- A total of 319 new build homes were completed whilst 3 homes were demolished;

- Individual sites that saw the construction of five or less dwellings contributed an additional 42 homes;
- Development sites at the Germany Beck site in Fulford (40) and the Former Lowfield School site (16) were the most significant individual sites that provided housing completions, whilst the first completions at the Former Civil Service Club, Boroughbridge Road (4) also took place.

Net Housing Consents

- 77 Planning applications determined between 1st April 2022 and 30th September 2022 resulted in the approval of 467 net additional homes. Compared to last year's update covering the same equivalent monitoring period this represents a return to a level of consents needed to meet our housing requirement. Data for the full 2022-23 reporting year will be available in June 2023.
- 78 The main features of the consents approved were;
- 261 of all net homes consented (55.9%) were granted on traditional (Use Class C3) housing sites;
 - Sites granted approval for traditional (Use Class C3) housing included Development Site Hospital Fields Road and Ordnance Lane (85), Os Field 2800 Eastfield Lane Dunnington (83), and Cherry Tree House 218 Fifth Avenue (48);
 - Approval was granted for two privately managed student accommodation developments that totalled 208 'cluster' flats at Mecca Bingo 68 Fishergate (104) and Alton Cars York Ltd 3 James Street (104) and represents 44.5% of all approvals over the monitoring period;
 - A further 158 homes in Copmanthorpe were approved through a resolution to grant consent by councillors with the application being referred to the Secretary of State for determination;
 - An application on Land North of Monks Cross that is allocated within the draft Local Plan (ST8) for 970 homes went to appeal in January 2022 due to non-determination and a decision from the Secretary of State is imminent.
 - A further application for circa 300 homes at Huntington South Moor, New Lane also went to appeal in January and has been sent to the Secretary of State for consideration.

Number of homeless households with dependent children in temporary accommodation

- 79 The latest available data shows that the number of households with dependent children in temporary accommodation has increased from 22 at Q1 2022-23 to 33 at Q2 2022-23. Generally, the households with children rise and fall in line with the total households and increases can be

seen in both over recent years. There was a peak at the end of 2021-22 where 57% were households with children.

- 80 When looking at the total number of households in temporary accommodation per households in area (000s), York continues to perform positively compared to national benchmarks (0.74 in York compared to 4.16 Nationally, 0.96 Regionally and 15.98 in London). It should be noted that these figures are snapshot figures and therefore may fluctuate between the snapshot dates.

Average number of days to re-let empty Council properties (excluding temporary accommodation)

- 81 The average number of days to re-let empty Council properties (excluding temporary accommodation) was 79 days at the end of March 2023. This figure had been reducing slowly from 108 days at the end of May 2022 but still remains higher than in previous years (75 at the end of March 2022 and 67 at the end of March 2021).

- 82 The Building Services department continues to experience significant challenges associated with the national issues of significant competition for skilled tradespeople and the shortage of building materials. This is in addition to the service continuing to work through the pent up demand for the service following the full release of lockdown restrictions.

- 83 Positively, the total number of void properties at the end of March 2023 was 67. This has reduced from 88 at the start of the financial year and is the lowest number seen since the start of 2019-20.

Energy efficiency – Average SAP rating for all Council Homes

- 84 The provisional average SAP rating for all Council homes in 2021-22 is 70.6. This is primarily based on our stock condition survey of 2019. A large scale stock appraisal exercise is underway as part of development of an energy efficiency and retrofit strategy for council homes, a process which includes work with carbon reduction analysts, Parity Projects Portfolio, to model energy performance, and identify the most cost-effective route to net-zero. One key output of this work will be a detailed analysis of multiple sources of energy performance data, however further property surveys are needed in order to update the current estimate. Data for 2022-23 will be available in September 2023.

Number of new affordable homes delivered in York

- 85 During 2022-23 there have been 109 new affordable homes delivered which is comparable with the broad trend over the past decade. This is significantly below the identified level of need, however, national scale challenges facing many areas with buoyant housing markets such as a shortage of sites for affordable housing and labour and supply chain constraints have affected delivery in York this year.

86 There is a significant future pipeline of affordable homes with planning permission in place across the council's own newbuild development programme and section 106 planning gain negotiated affordable housing. Inclusive of applications with a resolution to approve from Planning Committee, there are around 950 affordable homes identified in approved planning applications. The progress ranges from sites that are being built out currently to others with substantial infrastructure or remediation challenges to resolve prior to development. Over 350 of these have progressed through detailed planning, either as a Full application or Reserved Matters. The remainder are at Outline stage, with more uncertainty on timescales and final delivery levels, including the York Central affordable housing contribution.

Superfast broadband availability/Average broadband download speed (Mbs)

87 In 2022-23, 96.3% of properties in York had access to superfast broadband (download speeds of at least 30 Mbit/s), which compares to 95.5% in 2021-22. Nationally 96.9% of UK homes can access superfast broadband although more than a quarter (27%) who have access to it have not taken it up.

88 With households now using 482 GB of data a month on average, full fibre can better support families who need to stream, work, game, video-call and study online all at the same time. Full-fibre connections – along with upgraded cable networks – can deliver download speeds of one gigabit per second (Gbit/s) or higher. In total, gigabit-capable broadband through a range of technologies is now available to 74% of York households (70% of the UK), up from 61.3% last year (47% Nationally). This increase can be attributed to the Council's continuing work with service providers around improving infrastructure.

89 The average broadband download speed in York in 2022-23 was 177.5 Mb/s, which compares to 159.3 Mb/s in 2021-22 and 147.1 Mb/s in 2020-21. The national benchmark download speed is 106.1 Mb/s in 2022-23. This data is provided by an Ofcom panel of consumers so should be treated as an indication rather than actual figures. Data for 2023-24 will be available in September 2023.

Safe Communities and culture for all

Safe Communities and culture for all						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
% of Talkabout panel satisfied with their local area as a place to live	84.73% (Q1 2022/23)	82.18% (Q3 2022/23)	➡	Bi-annual	Community Life Survey 2020/21 79%	Q1 2023/24 data available in June 2023
All Crime per 1000 population	61.7 (YTD Feb 22)	64.9 (YTD Feb 23)	⬆️ Bad	Monthly	National Data YTD Nov 2022 61.7	Q4 2022/23 data available in June 2023
Number of Incidents of ASB within the city centre ARZ	1,276 (2021/22)	994 (2022/23)	⬇️ Good	Monthly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023
Visits - All Libraries	617,771 (2021/22)	864,963 (2022/23)	⬆️ Good	Quarterly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023
% of Talkabout panel who agree that they can influence decisions in their local area	25.67% (Q1 2022/23)	20.94% (Q3 2022/23)	⬇️ Bad	Bi-annual	Community Life Survey 2020/21 27%	Q1 2023/24 data available in June 2023
% of Talkabout panel who give unpaid help to any group, club or organisation	65.38% (Q1 2022/23)	60.64% (Q3 2022/23)	➡	Bi-annual	Community Life Survey 2020/21 62%	Q1 2023/24 data available in June 2023
Parliament Street Footfall	6,955,548 (2021/22)	6,869,593 (2022/23)	➡	Monthly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023

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All historic data is available via the Open Data Platform

% of Talkabout panel satisfied with their local area as a place to live

% of Talkabout panel who agree that they can influence decisions in their local area

% of Talkabout panel who give unpaid help to any group, club or organisation

- 90 Talkabout panel surveys are run twice a year in Q1 and Q3 and therefore there is no update in this monitor. Previous data is shown within the table.

All Crime per 1000 population

- 91 Overall crime levels in York for 2021-22 showed that levels had risen slightly since 2020-21 and were back to pre-pandemic levels (67.4 in 2021-22 and 66 in 2019-20).
- 92 Figures for the first eleven months of 2022-23 (64.9 crimes per 1000 population up to the end of February) suggest that overall crime levels have continued to slowly rise, a pattern also seen at a national level. The York figure of 64.9 in the year up to the end of February is still lower than the national figure of 82.9 at the same point. Figures for the full 2022-23 year will be available in June 2023.

Number of Incidents of ASB within the city centre (Alcohol Restriction Zone)

- 93 There were 994 incidents of anti-social behaviour within the city centre alcohol restriction zone during 2022-23 which is a large reduction compared to 1,276 in 2021-22, and continues the year-on-year reduction seen since 2018-19.
- 94 Across the city as a whole, there were 4,741 calls for service recorded by North Yorkshire Police linked to anti-social behaviour during 2022-23

which is considerably lower than in previous years (6,394 in 2021-22 and 9,298 in 2020-21).

Visits - All Libraries

- 95 Library visits (to all libraries, including reading cafes) during 2022-23 totalled 864,963, which is a large increase on the visits in the previous two years (617,771 in 2021-22 and 183,706 in 2020-21). This shows a very positive direction of travel, although the latest figure is still a little way below the pre-pandemic figures (1,023,034 visits in 2019-20).

Parliament Street Footfall

- 96 Footfall in Parliament Street during 2022-23 totalled around 6.87 million data captures. This is only very slightly lower than the 6.96 million data captures during 2021-22. Footfall has recovered well since the pandemic although the yearly figures remain below the pre-pandemic average of around 8-8.4 million.

An open and effective Council

An open and effective Council						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
Forecast Budget Outturn (£000s Overspent / -Underspent) - CYC	£2,638 (excluding contingency) (2021/22)	£4,887 (excluding contingency) (2022/23)	➔	Quarterly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023
Average Sickness Days per FTE - CYC (Excluding Schools) - (Rolling 12 Month)	10.96 (February 2022)	12.45 (February 2023)	➔	Monthly	Public Sector (Y&H) 2020/21 8	Q4 2022/23 data available in June 2023
Customer Services Waiting Times - Phone / Footfall / Webchat	00:01:28 (Phone) (2021/22)	00:01:42 (Phone) (2022/23)	➔	Monthly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023
	72.80% (Footfall) (2021/22)	82.80% (Footfall) (2022/23)	➔	Monthly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023
	75.90% (Webchat) (2021/22)	NC (Webchat) (2022/23)	➔	Monthly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023
Number of days taken to process Housing Benefit new claims and change events (DWP measure)	3.19 (2021/22)	3.72 (2022/23)	➔	Monthly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023
% of 4Cs complaints (grade 1 and 2) responded to 'In Time'	84.15% (2021/22)	94.56% (2022/23)	➔	Monthly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023
% of 4Cs complaints (grade 1 only) responded to 'In Time'	80.71% (2021/22)	86.15% (2022/23)	➔	Monthly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023
FOI & EIR - % In time - YTD	81.20% (2021/22)	85.50% (2022/23)	➔	Quarterly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023
CYC Apprenticeships	24 (2021/22)	24 (2022/23)	➔	Quarterly	Not available	Q1 2023/24 data available in July 2023

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Average Sickness Days per FTE - CYC (Excluding Schools)

- 97 At the end of February 2023, the average number of sickness days per FTE (rolling 12 months) had increased to 12.5 days from 11.0 in February 2022 although this figure has now levelled out. In 2020-21, sickness had reduced in the authority by approximately 2 days per FTE, to 8.8 days per FTE, which is close to the LGA public sector for Yorkshire and Humber authorities average of 8 days. Since the start of Covid, although exact comparative figures are not yet available, all authorities in Yorkshire and

Humber are reporting a significant increase in sickness levels within the whole workforce due to both Covid cases and increased pressures in frontline services.

- 98 On top of day-to-day managerial practices for sickness cases, additional work is underway to assist and remind managers of the support and services that employees can access as well as the managerial role in ensuring the wellbeing and absence management of those employees absent, or those who remain at work but showing signs of reduced resilience. Managers are being reminded of the importance of timely absence support for individuals and teams, and employees are reminded of the self care that they need to exercise to ensure that they are able to perform their roles effectively.

Customer Services Waiting Times (Phone / Footfall / Webchat etc)

- 99 Customer Service is the main point of contact for residents and business visitors. As expected, the number of calls received increased to 43,182 (from 38,713 in Q3 2022-23), with 93% answered (40,178). 58% of calls were answered within 20 seconds.

- 100 Customer Service signposted 6,809 customers (5,793 in the previous quarter), facilitated 528 customer appointments (449 in the previous quarter) with 87% seen within the target wait time (88% in the previous quarter) and welcomed 2,987 business visitors (2,843 in the previous quarter). In addition to speaking to customers over the phone, the customer service team also responded to 14,649 e-mails (12,635 in the previous quarter). Customer satisfaction is 80%.

- 101 Customers are continuing to opt to access services using alternative means:

- 8,305 customers made payments using the auto payments facility
- 13,326 people used the auto operator
- 56% of issues available to report online were reported by customers on-line

Number of days to process Benefit claims (currently Housing Benefit)

- 102 The average number of days taken to process a new Housing Benefit claim, or a change in circumstance, has increased slightly from 3.2 days during 2021-22 to 3.7 days in 2022-23. York performance is, however, better than the most recent national average of 9.9 days (Q2 2022-23).

- 103 The fourth quarter of 2022-23 saw the closure of the third Household Support Fund (HSF) and the start of the fourth Household Support Fund. The YFAS fund aimed at keeping residents in the community, and providing emergency payments, continues to operate as normal but with

high demand. The Food and Fuel voucher scheme continues into 2023-24 along with Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP), the Energy Bill support scheme (EBSS) and the Alternative Fuel Payments (AFP) support scheme.

104 Welfare support provided at the end of the fourth quarter of 2022-23 includes:

- Third Household Support Fund – 2,756 direct payments to residents totalling £675k
- Foster Carers - £25k has been transferred to the fostering team to be distributed amongst approx. 100 foster carers
- Care Leavers - £25k has been transferred to the fostering team to be distributed amongst approx. 130 care leavers
- York Energy Action - £5k has been sent to provide practical proactive help
- IT Re-use - £1,200 extension of funding to provide wi-fi hot spots and IT devices
- DHP - £10k has been earmarked for additional DHP support
- YFAS - £65k provided to accommodate YFAS claims related to household support
- YFAS 22-23 – 586 payments totalling £344k (now closed)
- DHP 22-23 – 258 awards totalling £175k (now closed)
- EBSS – 369 payments totalling £148k
- AFP – 18 payments totalling £3,600
- Food vouchers – 2,025 claims with a value of £122k
- Fuel vouchers – 2,186 claims with a value of £101k

% of 4C's Complaints responded to 'In Time'

105 In Q4 2022-23, there has been a small decrease in the number of grade 1 and grade 2 corporate complaints received compared to the same reporting period in 2021-22 (290 in Q4 2022-23 compared to 323 in Q4 2021-22). There has been a small reduction in performance for the percentage of corporate complaints responded to in time (95.2% in Q4 2022-23 compared to 97.5% in Q4 2021-22).

FOI/EIR and SAR - % In time

106 In Q4 2022-23, there has been a decrease in the number of FOIs (Freedom of Information Act requests) and EIRs (Environmental Information Regulation requests) received compared to the same reporting period in 2021-22 (362 in Q4 2022-23 compared to 483 in Q4 2021-22). We have made a small improvement in the percentage of FOIs and EIRs responded to in time (86.3% in Q4 2022-23 compared to 85.8% in Q4 2021-22).

107 There has also been a decrease in the number of SARs (subject access to records request) received compared to the same reporting period in 2021-22 (29 in Q4 2022-23 compared to 34 in Q4 2021-22), and in the percentage of SARs responded to in time (70.8% in Q4 2022-23 compared to 73.3% in Q4 2021-22). The Corporate Governance team continues to work with managers and teams across the council to ensure there are improvements.

CYC Apprenticeships

108 The number of CYC stand-alone apprenticeships only, which excludes those within schools or being completed alongside existing roles, was 24 at the end of Q4 2022-23. During the height of the pandemic, the number remained consistent but was slightly lower than previously seen. Levels recovered during 2022-23 and exceeded figures seen in recent years demonstrating the value placed on these roles within the CYC workforce and work undertaken to increase participation throughout the financial year.