



Train Operating Company

Key Statistics 2020-21

29 July 2021 (revised on 30 Nov 2021 – see page 2)

CrossCountry

This publication is an annual summary of key statistics for CrossCountry covering passenger usage, performance, and passenger experience alongside reference data on number of employees and number of stations managed. Most of the data in this publication is also available on the various [ORR data portal](#) theme pages. [TOC key statistics](#) brings all the information together from the range of topics as a summary for each operator.

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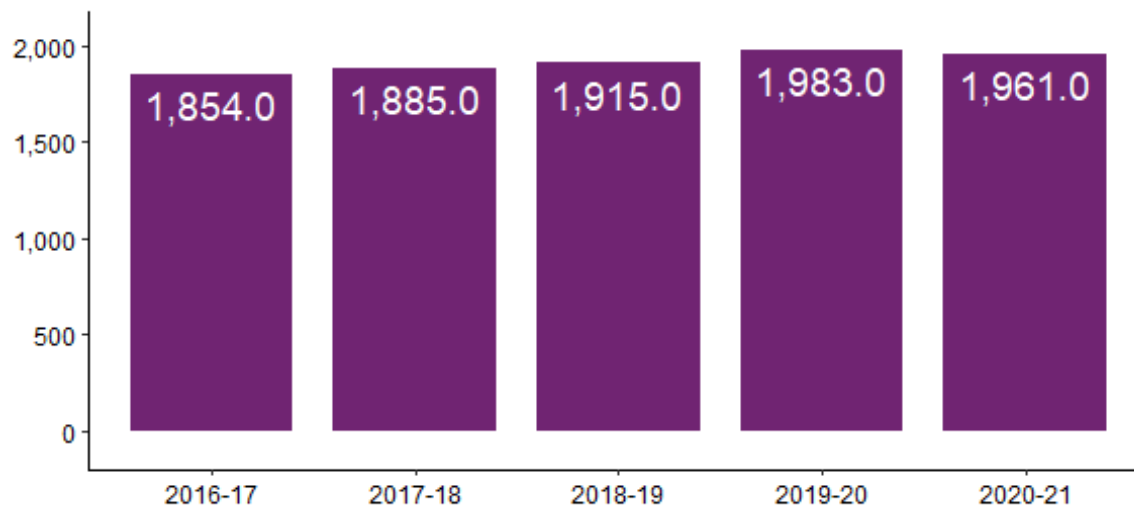
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Next Publication: July 2022

Key statistics 2020-21

Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees is calculated by comparing an employee's average number of hours worked to the average hours of a full-time worker.

Number of FTE employees, 2016-17 to 2020-21

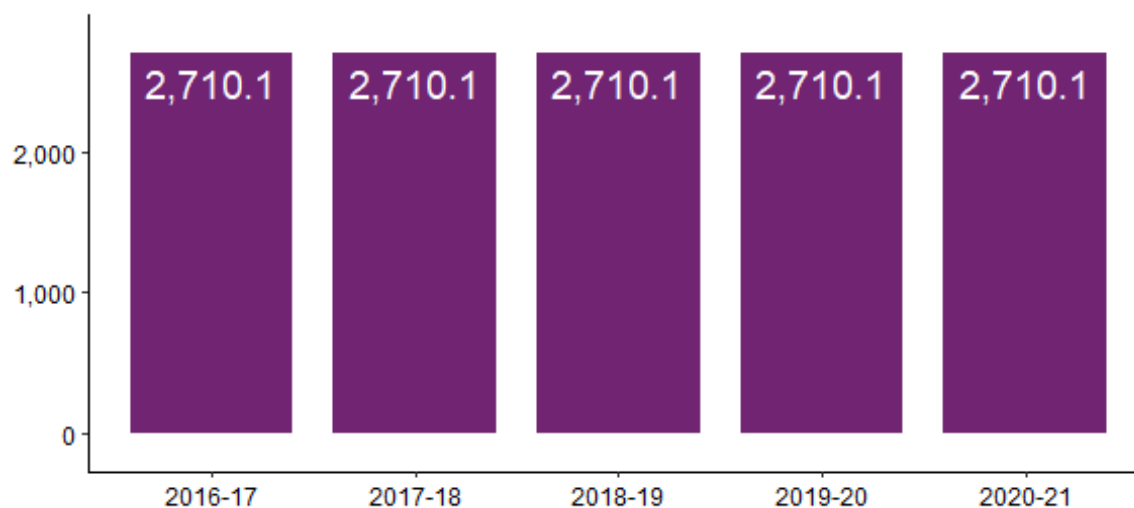


CrossCountry's number of FTE employees was 1961 as of 31 March 2021.

Number of FTE employees was revised on 30 Nov 2021 for 2019-20 from 1,978.0 to 1,983.0.

Route kilometres operated includes the total extent of route available to operate on as of 31 March. It does not take into account multiple track routes (i.e. double tracks are only counted as one route kilometre but would be two track kilometres).

Route kilometres operated, 2016-17 to 2020-21

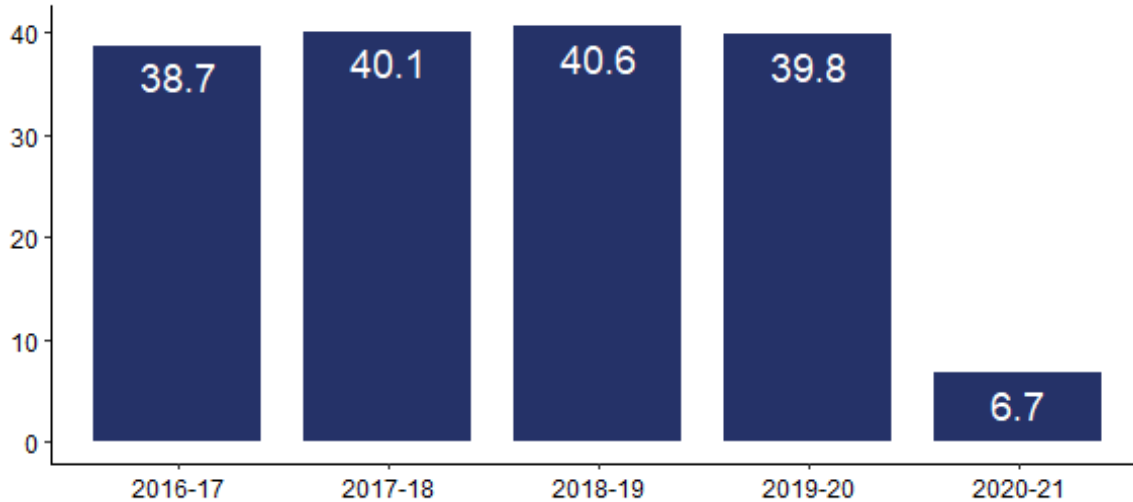


CrossCountry operated on 2710.1 kilometres of route in 2020-21

Passenger rail usage 2020-21

Passenger journeys are estimated based on travel from an origin station to a destination station. Where travel includes one or more changes of train, each train used is counted as one journey.

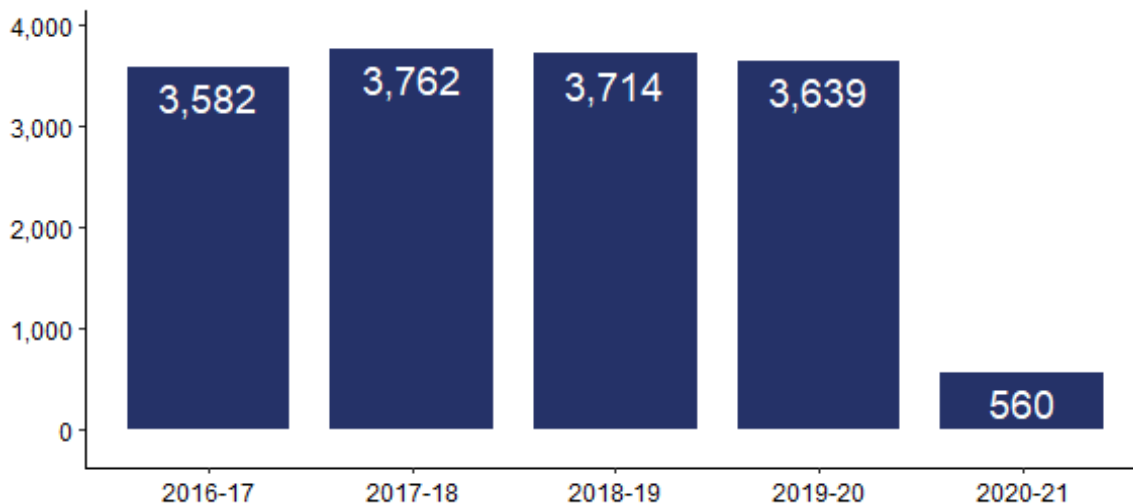
Passenger journeys (millions), 2016-17 to 2020-21



In 2020-21, there were 6.7 million passenger journeys. This equates to 16.8% of the journeys made in 2019-20.

Passenger kilometres are calculated by multiplying the number of passenger journeys on a particular flow by the number of corresponding track kilometres between stations.

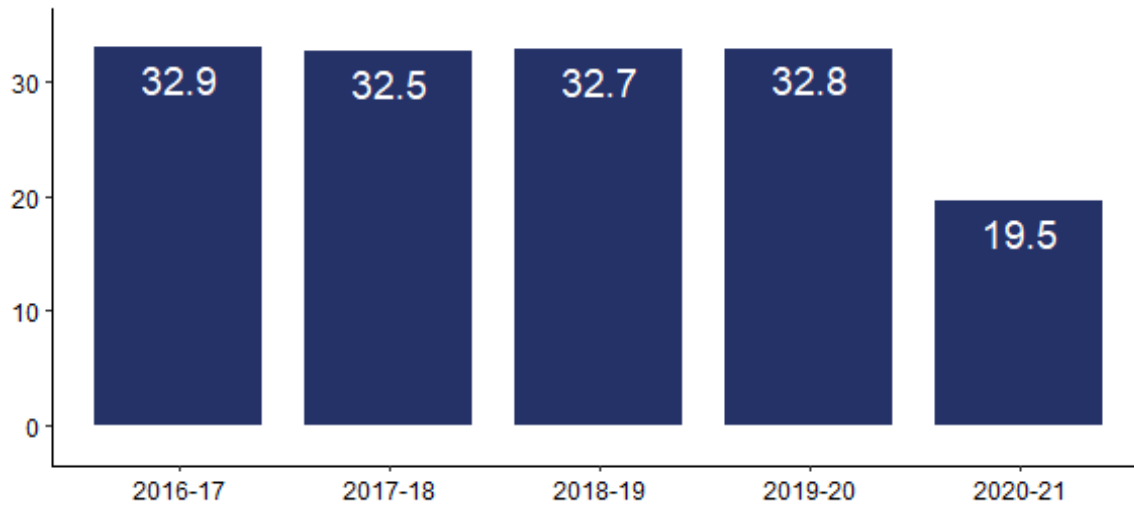
Passenger kilometres (millions), 2016-17 to 2020-21



In 2020-21, there were 560 million passenger kilometres travelled. This is 15.4% of the kilometres travelled in 2019-20.

Passenger train kilometres refers to the number of train kilometres travelled by revenue earning passenger trains. Only kilometres on Network Rail infrastructure are included.

Passenger train kilometres (millions), 2016-17 to 2020-21



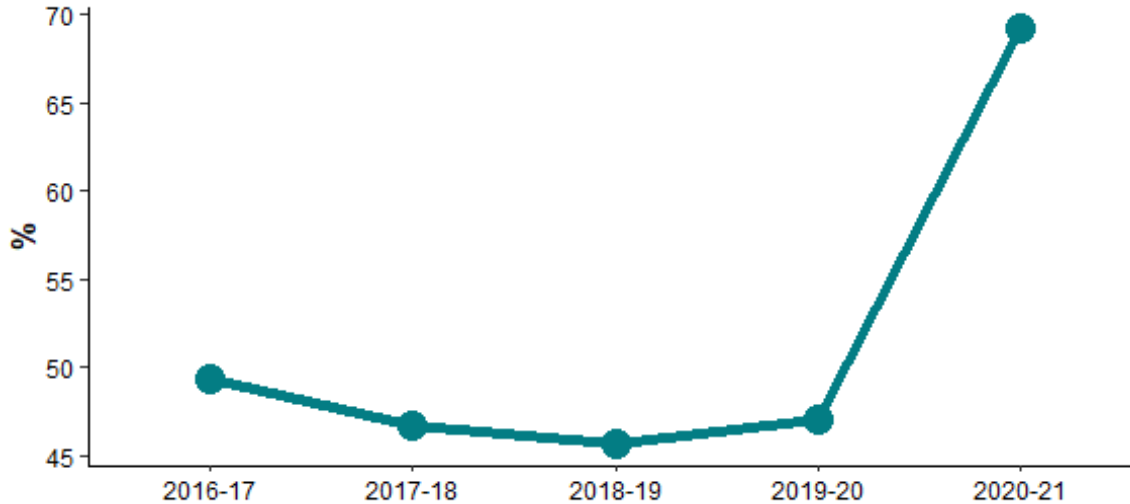
In 2020-21, there were 19.5 million passenger train kilometres. This equates to 59.5% of the train kilometres in 2019-20.

More information on passenger journeys, kilometres and revenue can be found on the [Passenger rail usage](#) page on the data portal.

Passenger rail performance 2020-21

Trains on time (within 59 seconds) measures the percentage of recorded station stops arrived at early or less than one minute after the scheduled time.

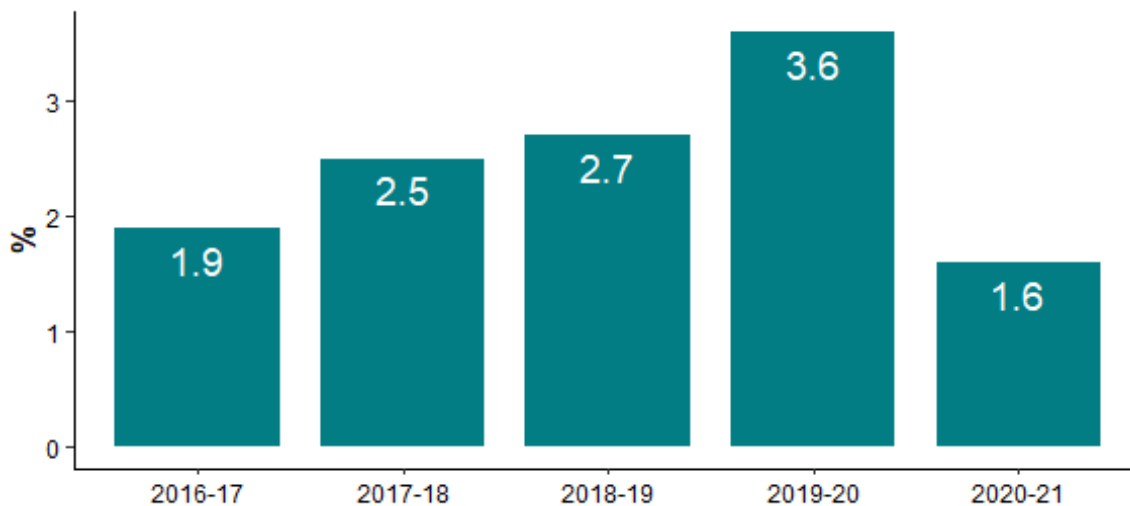
Percentage of trains on time (within 59 seconds), 2016-17 to 2020-21



The percentage of trains on time in 2020-21 was 69.2% compared with 47% in 2019-20.

Cancellations is a weighted score, which counts full cancellations as one and part cancellations as half and is presented as a percentage of all trains planned. A train is classed as a full cancellation if it ran less than half of its planned journey length. A train is classed as a part cancellation if it ran at least half its planned journey length but failed to stop at one or more of its planned stations.

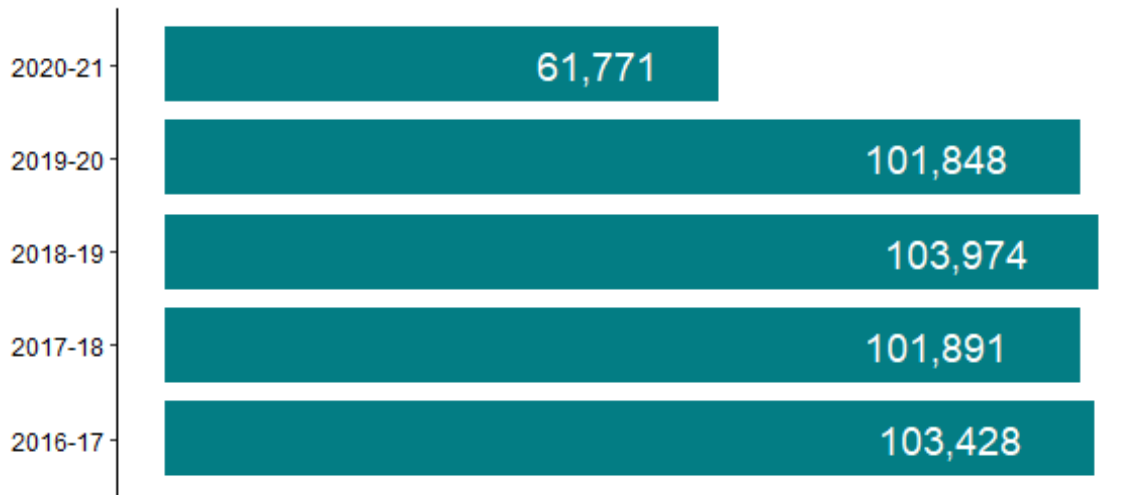
Cancellation score, 2016-17 to 2020-21



The cancellation score in 2020-21 was 1.6% compared with 3.6% in 2019-20.

The **number of trains planned** is based on the daily schedule as agreed between the train operator and Network Rail at 22:00 on the previous evening.

Number of trains planned, 2016-17 to 2020-21



There were 61,771 trains planned in 2020-21. This was 60.7% of the trains planned in 2019-20.

Delay minutes are a performance measure for the punctuality of trains. A delay is defined as a loss of time against a schedule between two consecutive locations on the train’s journey. Only delays on Network Rail owned infrastructure are included.

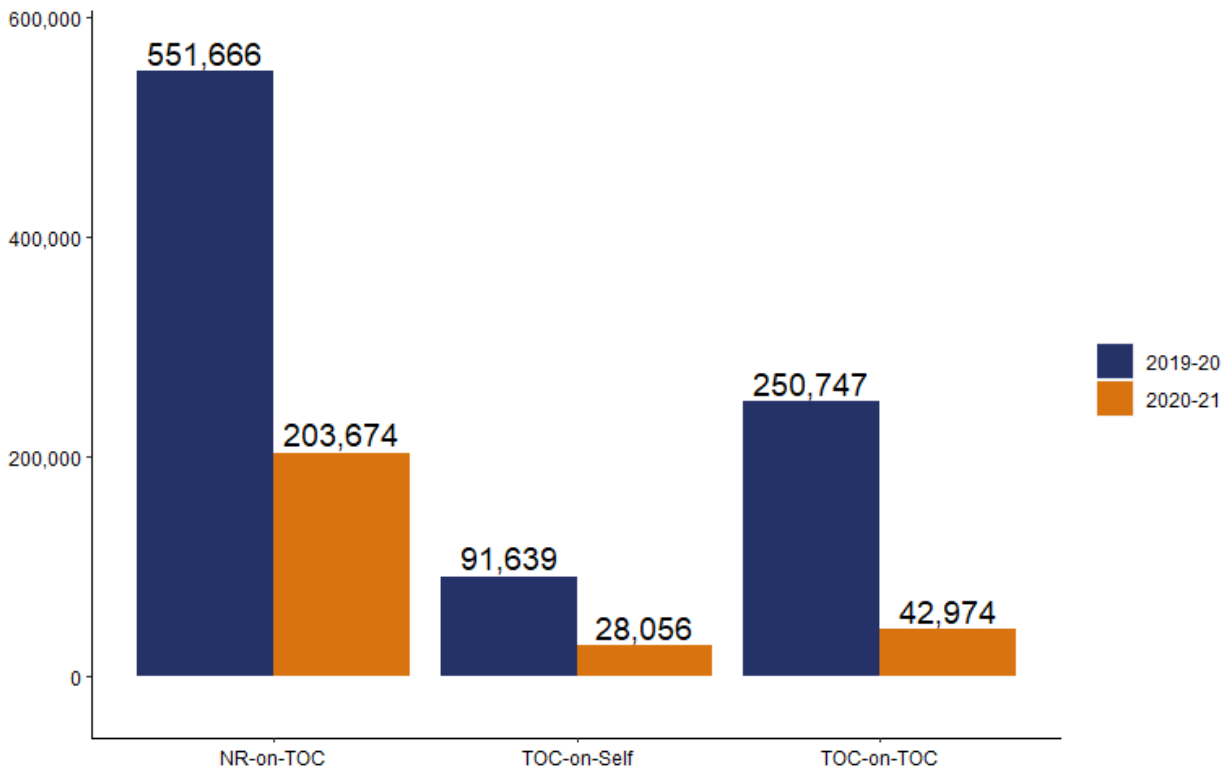
There are three types of responsibility category:

NR-on-TOC are delays attributed to Network Rail affecting train operating companies (e.g. Track, Network management, etc.).

TOC-on-Self are delays attributed to train operating companies affecting their own train operating company (e.g. their own fleet, train crew, etc.).

TOC-on-TOC are delays attributed to train operating companies affecting other train operating companies (e.g. another operator’s fleet, train crew, etc.).

Delay minutes on the rail network by responsibility, 2019-20 to 2020-21



Delay minutes by responsibility between 2016-17 and 2020-21

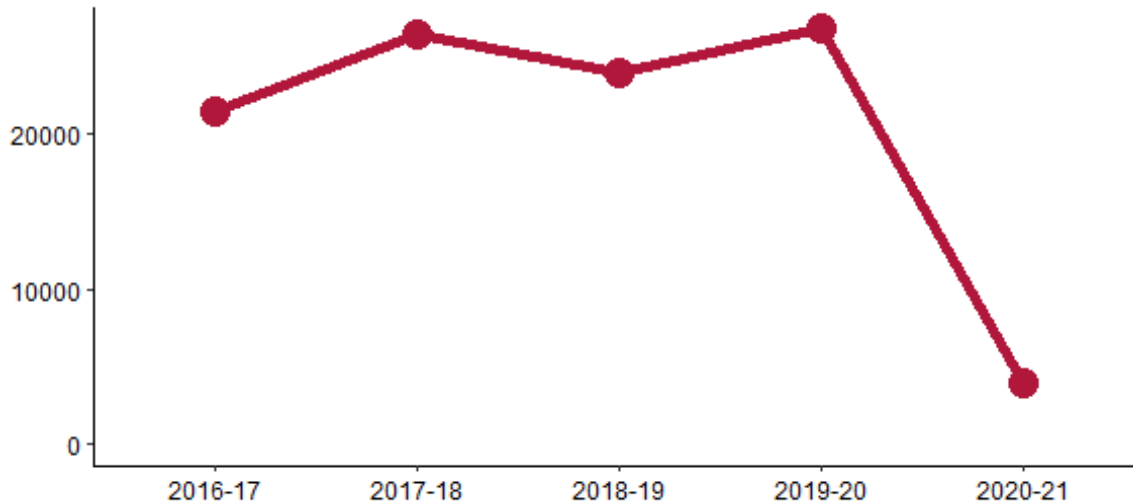
Delay type	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
NR-on-TOC	437,149	445,244	561,757	551,666	203,674
TOC-on-Self	69,844	79,533	85,107	91,639	28,056
TOC-on-TOC	181,131	196,433	225,570	250,747	42,974

More information on punctuality, reliability and causes of delay for passenger trains can be found on the [Passenger rail performance](#) page on the data portal.

Passenger experience 2020-21

Complaints are defined as 'any expression of dissatisfaction by a customer or potential customer about service delivery or about company or industry policy'.

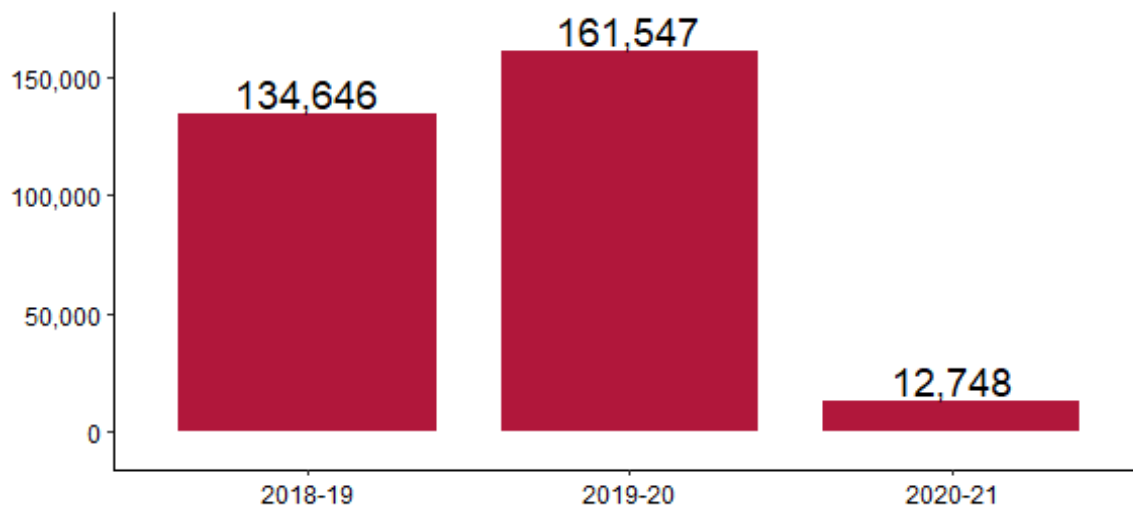
Complaints closed, 2016-17 to 2020-21



The number of complaints closed in 2020-21 was 3,994. This is 85% lower than in 2019-20.

Delay compensation claims approved is the volume of claims which were successfully approved for payment to the claimant.

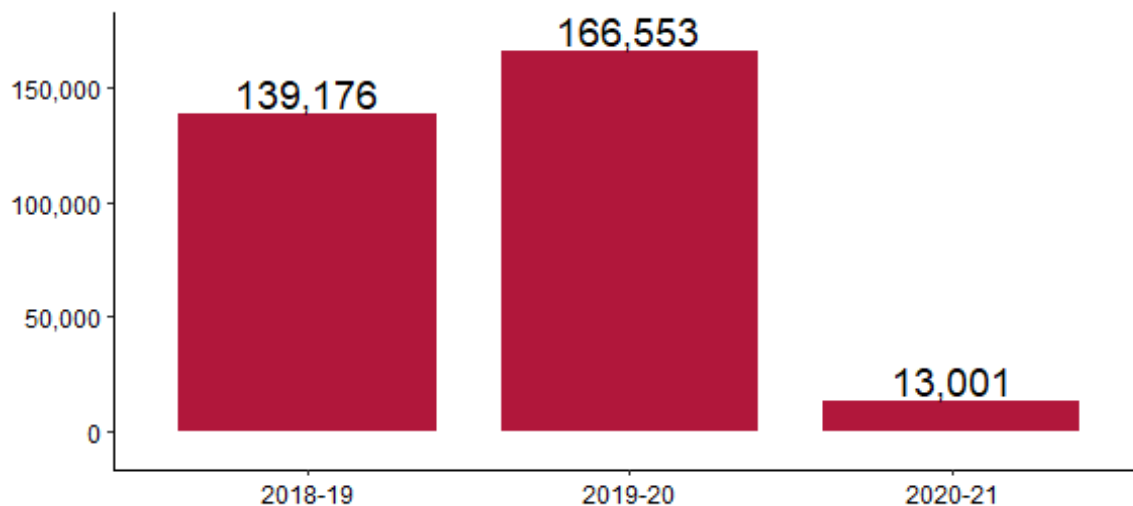
Delay compensation claims approved, 2018-19 to 2020-21



12,748 compensation claims were approved in 2020-21, compared with 161,547 in 2019-20.

Delay compensation claims closed refers to the volume of closed claims by CrossCountry which were filed by passengers within Great Britain.

Delay compensation claims closed, 2018-19 to 2020-21



13,001 compensation claims were closed in 2020-21, compared with 166,553 in 2019-20.

More information on [complaints](#) and [delay compensation claims](#) can be found on their respective pages on the data portal.



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