



Reduce Inequalities: Briefing note

Key messages March 2018

This note highlights data linked to inequalities across Calderdale in terms of poverty, social mobility, wellbeing, education and skills, and equality and social cohesion.

- **Poverty – Unemployment**

The number of people claiming benefits who are looking for work has been steady in recent years, but has started to rise in the last quarter of 2017. In the last two years it has moved from 1.9% in December 2015 and 2.0% in December 2016 up to 2.8% in December 2017. Calderdale's rate for these benefits is higher than sub-regional and national averages, which have stayed at a steady level, as illustrated in the Appendix: [table 1 and figure 1](#).

This recent increase is reflected in most wards. The three wards with the highest number and proportion of claimants has remained the same during this period. See the Appendix for results by ward: [table 2 and figure 2](#).

- **Poverty – Income and Housing**

Much of the data on income and housing is provided at MSOA (Medium super output area) level. A MSOA covers 2,000-6,000 households, or 5,000-15,000 people.

The net equivalised* income for households after housing costs for Calderdale is £464 per week (Office for National Statistics, 2014), compared to £492 for England. However, Calderdale MSOAs range from £250 to £610, indicating a large gap between the MSOAs.

Within England, Calderdale has the biggest gap between two MSOAs for households in poverty after housing costs (Office for National Statistics: [Small area model-based households in poverty estimates, England and Wales, financial year ending 2014](#)). See the Appendix for results by MSOA: [table 3 and figure 3](#).

More data on income, including the net equivalised income at ward level, can be found on the interactive [Income MSOA profile](#).

(* Equivalised income is income that has been recalculated to take into account the differences in household size and composition.)

- **Social mobility and school readiness**

The percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception for 2016/17 is 68.3% in Calderdale ([Department for Education: Early years foundation stage profile results](#)). This is a lower figure than for Yorkshire and Humber (68.8%) and England (70.7%), though all three figures have risen slightly, year on year, for the last three years. The percentage inequality gap in achievement across all Early learning goals for Calderdale is 33.4% for 2017, the same as for 2016. Although this is the same as the Yorkshire and Humber, it is higher than our statistical neighbours and England: [table 4](#).

Calderdale Council include the inequality gap at both early years and at 19 years old in the performance supporting measures, see [Educational achievement inequality gaps](#).

A report was published in December 2017 on social mobility at both national and Calderdale levels, and focuses on the Social mobility index (SMI) – this index is based on areas that people from disadvantaged backgrounds are more or less likely to be. There are 16 indicators, covering early years, schools, youth and working lives. The report gives information on how we compare to our neighbours in Yorkshire and Humber, Leeds City Region, and Best Borough in the North: [Social mobility in Calderdale](#).

- **Wellbeing – Life expectancy**

Calderdale is ranked 92 out of 150 for premature deaths (deaths occurring before 75 years old), with 2,037 premature deaths in 2014-16 ([Public Health England \(PHE\): Premature mortality](#)). However, the life expectancy in

Calderdale is 78.6 years for males and 82.1 years for females (for 2013-15). These are 0.9 years and 1.0 years less, respectively, than the average for England, see: [table 5a and 5b, and figures 5a and 5b](#).

The 2014-16 figures for Calderdale have recently been released, and show a slight improvement, in both age and the difference between Calderdale and England, see [table 5c](#).

There is also a difference in life expectancy across the borough, based on the local deprivation deciles. The life expectancy gap for males is 8.7 years and for females is 9.8 years (for 2013-15). This has reduced from 9.0 years for males and 10.2 years for females for 2012-14, see [Slope index of inequality](#).

See the Appendix for a selection of [health outcomes references](#).

- **Wellbeing – Physically active**

Calderdale Council have seven transformation change programmes, of which one is Active Calderdale, see [Active Calderdale change programme](#). We aim to be the most active borough in the north by 2021.

In 2015/16, 62.4% of adults, aged 19 years and over, did at least 150 moderate intensity equivalent minutes physical activity per week. This is slightly less than the Yorkshire and Humber at 63.2%, and England at 64.9%.

However, there are 26.8% of adults who do not achieve 30 moderate intensity equivalent minutes of physical activity per week (this indicator is 24.7% for Yorkshire and Humber and 22.3% for England). These figures are some of the indicators that can be found on the [PHE Physical activity indicators](#).

The figures originate from the [Active Lives survey](#) carried out by Sport England (this replaces the Active Peoples survey). These figures are also used to inform the exception report from the [2017/18 Half year performance report](#), on the Percentage of physically active and inactive adults in Calderdale. This report is available later in this briefing note, see [Percentage of physically active and inactive adults](#).

Calderdale has been successful in being one of twelve authorities chosen by Sport England to be awarded a share of £100 million National Lottery funding, see [Calderdale successfully secures big Sport England funding boost](#). The money will be used to reduce the percentage of people who are rarely active through a mix of support and promotion for more healthy living – more active, more often. This should also reduce the demand on health and social care services. Calderdale Council will achieve this through working with local partners and with Sport England. More information can be found on the initiative at [Sport England: Local delivery](#).

- **Wellbeing – Loneliness**

Loneliness is a condition that can affect people of all ages, with younger adults and older adults being the most likely to be affected. It is also subjective – factors that make one person lonely may not make another person lonely. These factors include pensioners living alone, living with a limiting long term illness or disability, deprivation, or being aged 65 or over. National data suggests that of the population aged 52 years and over, 25% feel lonely occasionally, and 9% feel lonely often.

Staying Well service supports adults of all ages to engage in social activities and health services. Initially a one year pilot, the service has proved successful and has been continued on a permanent basis. One of the main aims is to reduce loneliness and social isolation, which can help to improve people's health and wellbeing, whilst reducing demand for health and social care services. Full details of the service, including news and events, can be found at [Staying Well](#).

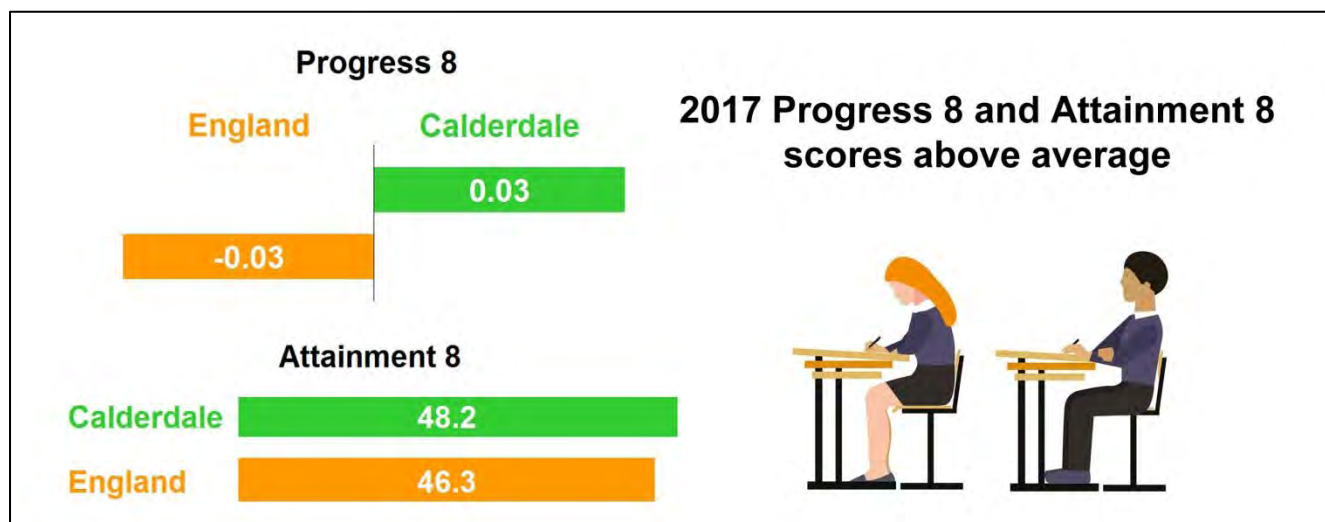
For more information on loneliness, see the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) chapter on [loneliness and social isolation](#).

- **Education and skills - Attainment Levels**

Calderdale has been slightly above the England average for Progress 8 for 2017 (0.03 for Calderdale, -0.03 for England). This has marginally increased from 2016 (Calderdale 0.01, England -0.03), and nine of the thirteen mainstream schools are classed as average or better. The Attainment 8 score for Calderdale is 48.2. This is 1.9 better than the England average.

School performance indicators have changed, and 5 GCSEs grades A* - C is no longer included. Calderdale is above the England average for Grade 5 or above in English and Maths GCSEs and for achieving the English Baccalaureate at grade 5/C or above, but has a smaller percentage of pupils considered to be entered for the English Baccalaureate than the England average. For more information, including an explanation of the new indicators, see the Appendix: [tables 7a and 7b, and figure 7](#).

The Department for Education have published some documents and a video that explain the new Progress 8 and Attainment 8 accountability measures, see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/progress-8-school-performance-measure>.



More data can be found on Calderdale schools at <https://dataworks.calderdale.gov.uk/schools-data/>.

- **Education and skills – Digital inclusion**

Digital inclusion is becoming more and more an essential part of daily life. Calderdale Council have recently published their Digital and ICT strategy, which provides details of how the Council plans to improve digital inclusion within the borough, see [Digital Calderdale](#).

In 2016/17, 77% of Calderdale adults were considered to have basic digital skills or higher (Tech partnership heat map and Lloyds bank Consumer digital index). This is the same level as the West Yorkshire average. The Council's strategy includes information on how it will support digital training, both internally through Barclays Digital Wings, and externally through local initiatives such as Stoodley training. In addition, there are various training courses run in council libraries, such as the Code club.

Superfast broadband is a Government initiative to provide broadband at 24Mbps or above to 95% of UK premises by 2017/18. Calderdale has achieved broadband coverage of 92.6% part way through 2017/18, with a take up of 44.32% - higher than the target of 40.0% which enables an increase in the funding to provide further coverage. In the FDI (Foreign direct investment) European cities and regions of the future 2018/19, Halifax is ranked 5 in the top 10 micro European cities of the future 2018/19 for connectivity, and the criteria for this includes the quality of internet download and upload speeds, and the percentage of people using the internet, alongside the quality and accessibility of different transportation connections, see [FDI European cities and regions of the future 2018/19](#).

- **Equality and Social cohesion – Recorded crime**

The Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has representatives from all key partners across the borough, including those who have a statutory responsibility to tackle crime and disorder. The CSP produces an annual strategic assessment which is then used to inform the Community Safety plan, see [Community Safety Partnership \(CSP\)](#).

Crime is one of the items included in the [2017/18 Half year corporate performance report](#). The relevant exception report is replicated in this briefing note: [Total crime](#)

Recorded crime is split into offence groups, offence subgroups and offences. In the main, the top ten offence subgroups are consistent year on year, with the top four being Criminal damage (eg. criminal damage to buildings and vehicles), Violence without injury (eg. child abduction, cruelty to children and young people, conspiracy to murder), Violence with injury (eg. attempted murder, assault with injury, causing death by driving) and Other theft offences (eg. blackmail, dishonest use of electricity, theft by an employee), see [table 8](#).

For information on the monthly breakdown of police crime data, access to the Home office recorded crime and outcomes data, and annual extracts for record crime in Calderdale, see [Calderdale Data Works: Crime](#).

- **Equality and Social cohesion – Domestic abuse**

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) states that recent national increases in the number of domestic abuse-related crimes recorded by the police could be due, in part, to police forces improving their recording of domestic abuse incidents as crimes, and to forces actively encouraging victims to come forward to report these crimes. In

Calderdale, 4,359 domestic abuse incidents were recorded by the police in the year ending March 2017. This was an increase of 4.7% on the previous year, but lower than the average increase across West Yorkshire of 12.7%.

Repeat victimisation in Calderdale was 44.9% in January 2018, below the West Yorkshire average of 45.6%. Domestic abuse attrition has decreased from 24.4% in March 2016 to 17.2% in January 2018. This is a result of better support for victims through the criminal justice process.

- **Equality and Social cohesion – Purple flag**

Halifax has recently been awarded the Purple flag for the seventh consecutive year, and was the first town in Yorkshire to achieve the Purple flag status. The purple flag status recognises that the town centre is a safe and welcoming place for a night out. Halifax is considered above the national standard for leadership, food and drink offering, design, identity, late night venues, external partnerships and perceptions. There is a good relationship between the authorities and the bars, pubs and premises in town, alongside groups such as Street Angels, Bus Oasis and the White Ribbon campaign. For more information on the Purple flag award, see [Halifax retains purple flag status for seventh year](#).

- **Equality and Social cohesion – Community cohesion**

In November 2015, the Calderdale Council Cabinet approved the establishment of town development boards in Brighouse, Elland, Halifax, Hebden Bridge, Sowerby Bridge and Todmorden. These are developing 'community anchor' organisations, and work with the voluntary and community sector to improve outcomes, ultimately working towards a community hub model with tangible community input and benefits.

The Community Foundation for Calderdale conducts research every year to identify priority local needs. The three main needs identified in the latest Vital signs reports are a hidden homelessness issue, a need for stronger communities, and a high level of deprivation and inequality. The statistics are published on their website, see [Vital signs](#).

Further Information

A selection of metrics on aspects of inequality is included in this report. Data sets that underpin these metrics published on [Calderdale Data Works open data website](#) alongside this report.

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Appendix

Poverty

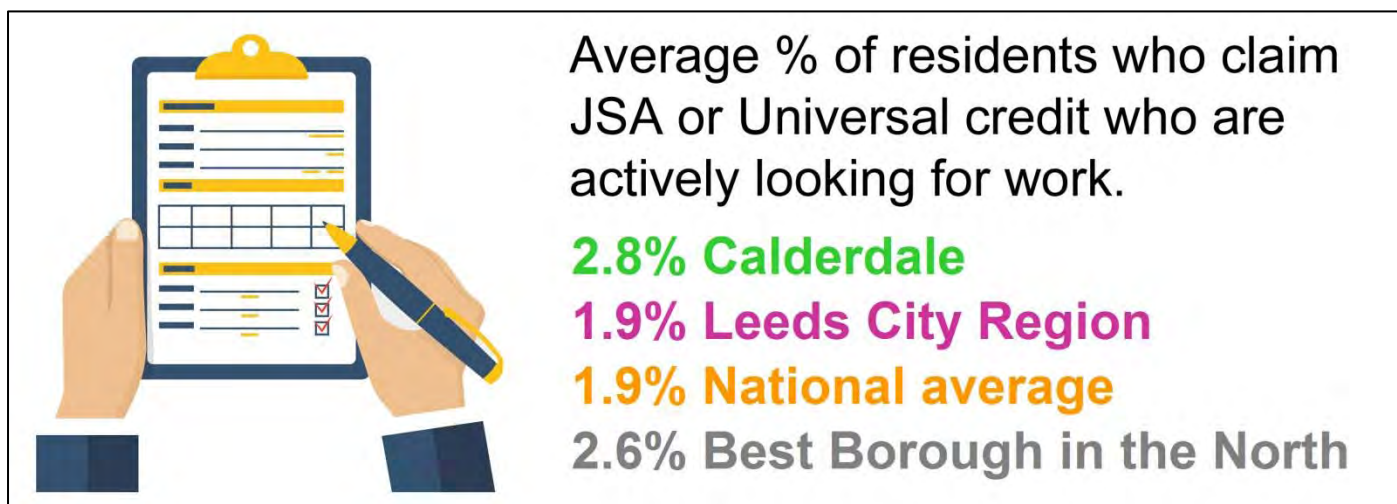
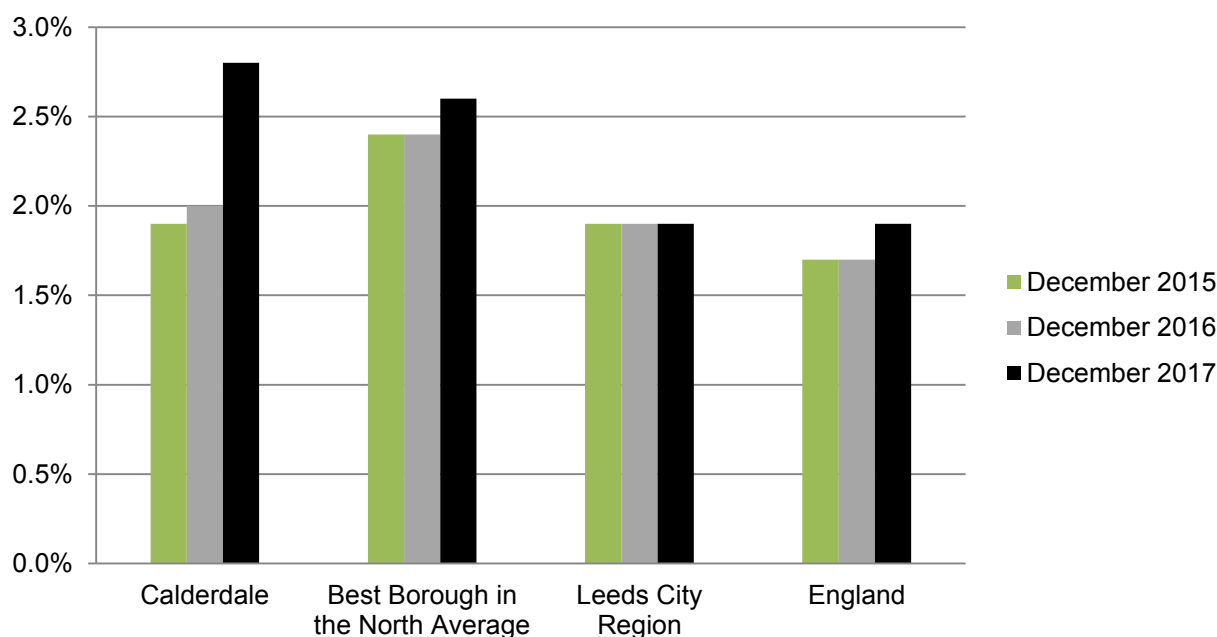


Table 1: Percentage of residents aged 16-64 years who are JSA (Job seekers allowance) claimants or Universal credit claimants who are required to seek work and be available for work – Calderdale and benchmarking groups

Area	December 2015	December 2016	December 2017
Calderdale	1.9%	2.0%	2.8%
Best Borough in the North average	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%
Leeds City Region	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
England	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%

Figure 1: Percentage of residents aged 16-64 years who are JSA claimants or Universal credit claimants who are required to seek work and be available for work December 2015 - December 2017

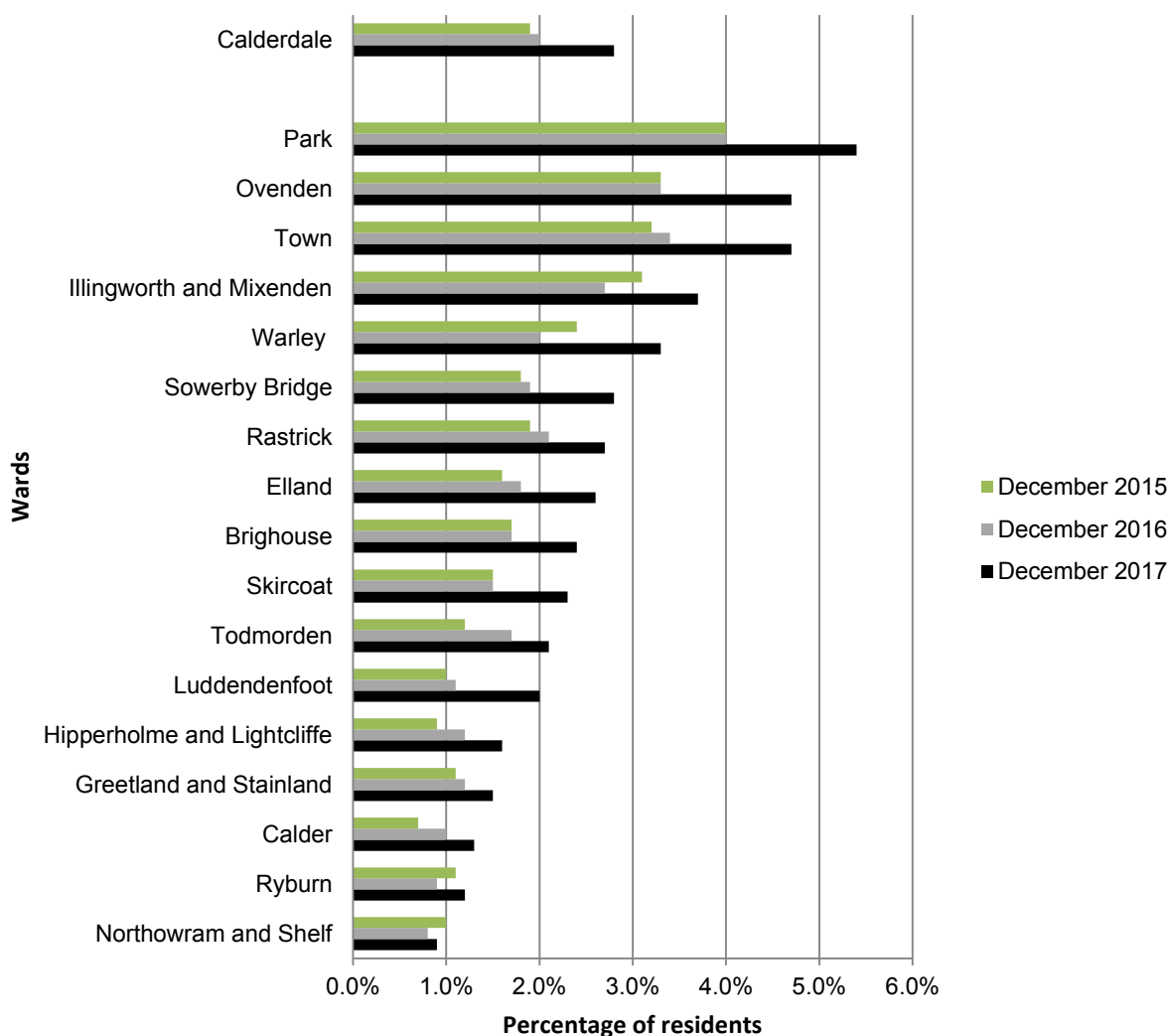


Data source: Office for national statistics (ONS): Claimant count by sex and age, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=162>, accessed 30 January 2018

Table 2: Percentage of residents aged 16-64 years who are JSA claimants or Universal credit claimants who are required to seek work and be available for work – Calderdale wards

Area	December 2015	December 2016	December 2017
Park	4.0%	4.0%	5.4%
Ovenden	3.3%	3.3%	4.7%
Town	3.2%	3.4%	4.7%
Illingworth and Mixenden	3.1%	2.7%	3.7%
Warley	2.4%	2.0%	3.3%
Sowerby Bridge	1.8%	1.9%	2.8%
Rastrick	1.9%	2.1%	2.7%
Elland	1.6%	1.8%	2.6%
Brighouse	1.7%	1.7%	2.4%
Skircoat	1.5%	1.5%	2.3%
Todmorden	1.2%	1.7%	2.1%
Luddendenfoot	1.0%	1.1%	2.0%
Hipperholme and Lightcliffe	0.9%	1.2%	1.6%
Greetland and Stainland	1.1%	1.2%	1.5%
Calder	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%
Ryburn	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%
Northowram and Shelf	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%
Calderdale	1.9%	2.0%	2.8%

Figure 2: Percentage of residents aged 16-64 years who are JSA claimants or Universal claimants who are required to seek work and be available for work

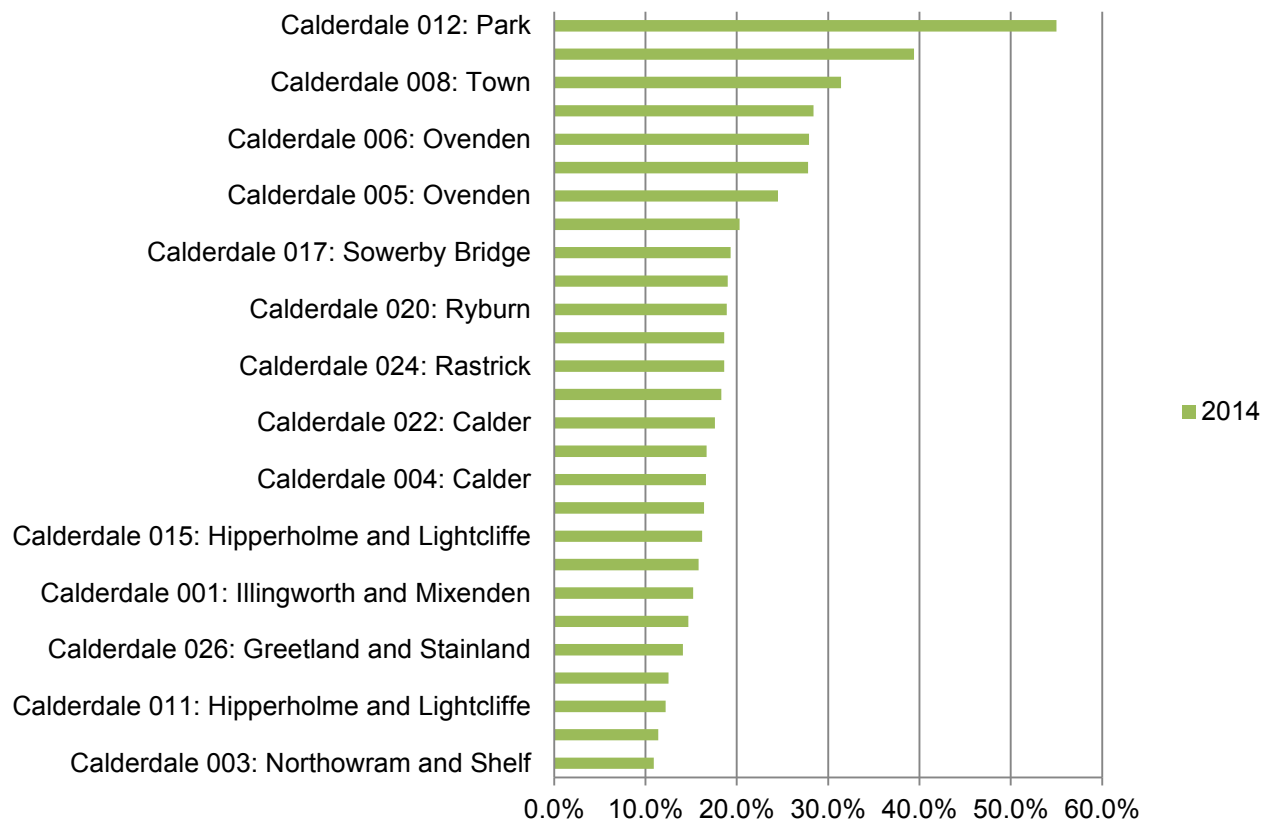


Data source: ONS: Claimant count by sex and age, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=162>, accessed 30 January 2018

Table 3: Percentage of households in poverty after housing costs

MSOA (Medium super output area)	2014
Calderdale 012: Park	55.0%
Calderdale 014: Park	39.4%
Calderdale 008: Town	31.4%
Calderdale 002: Illingworth and Mixenden	28.4%
Calderdale 006: Ovenden	27.9%
Calderdale 010: Warley	27.8%
Calderdale 005: Ovenden	24.5%
Calderdale 013: Todmorden	20.3%
Calderdale 017: Sowerby Bridge	19.3%
Calderdale 019: Brighouse	19.0%
Calderdale 020: Ryburn	18.9%
Calderdale 024: Rastrick	18.6%
Calderdale 025: Elland	18.6%
Calderdale 018: Town	18.3%
Calderdale 022: Calder	17.6%
Calderdale 016: Skircoat	16.7%
Calderdale 004: Calder	16.6%
Calderdale 023: Rastrick	16.4%
Calderdale 015: Hipperholme and Lightcliffe	16.2%
Calderdale 007: Luddendenfoot	15.8%
Calderdale 001: Illingworth and Mixenden	15.2%
Calderdale 009: Warley	14.7%
Calderdale 026: Greetland and Stainland	14.1%
Calderdale 021: Skircoat	12.5%
Calderdale 011: Hipperholme and Lightcliffe	12.2%
Calderdale 027: Ryburn	11.4%
Calderdale 003: Northowram and Shelf	10.9%

Figure 3: Percentage of households in poverty after housing costs



Data source: ONS: Percentage of households in poverty after housing costs, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinances/incomeandwealth/datasets/householdsinpovertyestimatesformiddlelayerssuperoutputareasinenglandandwales/current/householdsinpovertyahcfye14.csv>, accessed 20 March 2018.

Social mobility

Table 4: The percentage inequality gap in achievement across all Early learning goals

Regional authorities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change from previous year
North Yorkshire	33.3	29.4	28.0	28.1	28.0	-0.1
York	31.3	26.3	27.4	27.4	28.0	0.6
East Riding of Yorkshire	29.8	26.8	30.3	28.9	28.7	-0.2
Sheffield	41.3	37.5	35.6	31.6	29.8	-1.8
North East Lincolnshire	34.9	38.5	35.2	31.6	31.4	-0.2
North Lincolnshire	35.5	30.4	28.9	29.5	31.4	1.9
Kirklees	35.0	33.0	32.2	31.9	32.6	0.7
Rotherham	35.7	32.5	32.6	33.3	33.2	-0.1
Leeds	44.6	38.4	35.7	34.8	33.3	-1.5
Calderdale	36.8	38.8	33.9	33.4	33.4	0.0
Barnsley	37.8	37.9	37.7	36.7	34.6	-2.1
Doncaster	37.4	40.5	35.5	34.8	35.8	1.0
Bradford	42.6	45.1	39.3	37.1	36.8	-0.3
Wakefield	38.3	36.5	37.3	38.0	39.3	1.3
Kingston upon Hull	40.8	43.2	43.3	40.0	40.4	0.4
Yorkshire and Humber	40.1	37.5	35.0	33.7	33.4	-0.3
England	36.6	33.9	32.1	31.4	31.7	0.3

Data source: Department for Education, Early years foundation stage profile results 2016 to 2017
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/early-years-foundation-stage-profile-results-2016-to-2017>, accessed 26 February 2018

Wellbeing

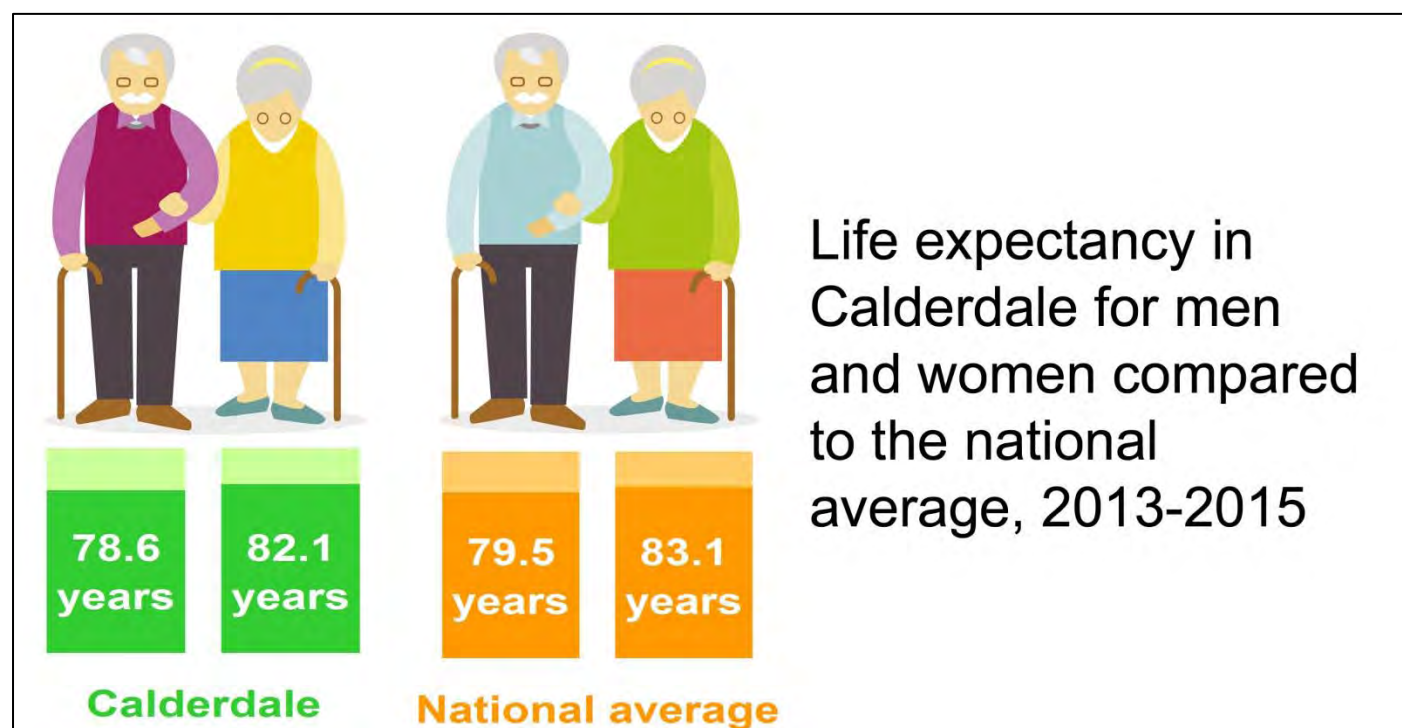
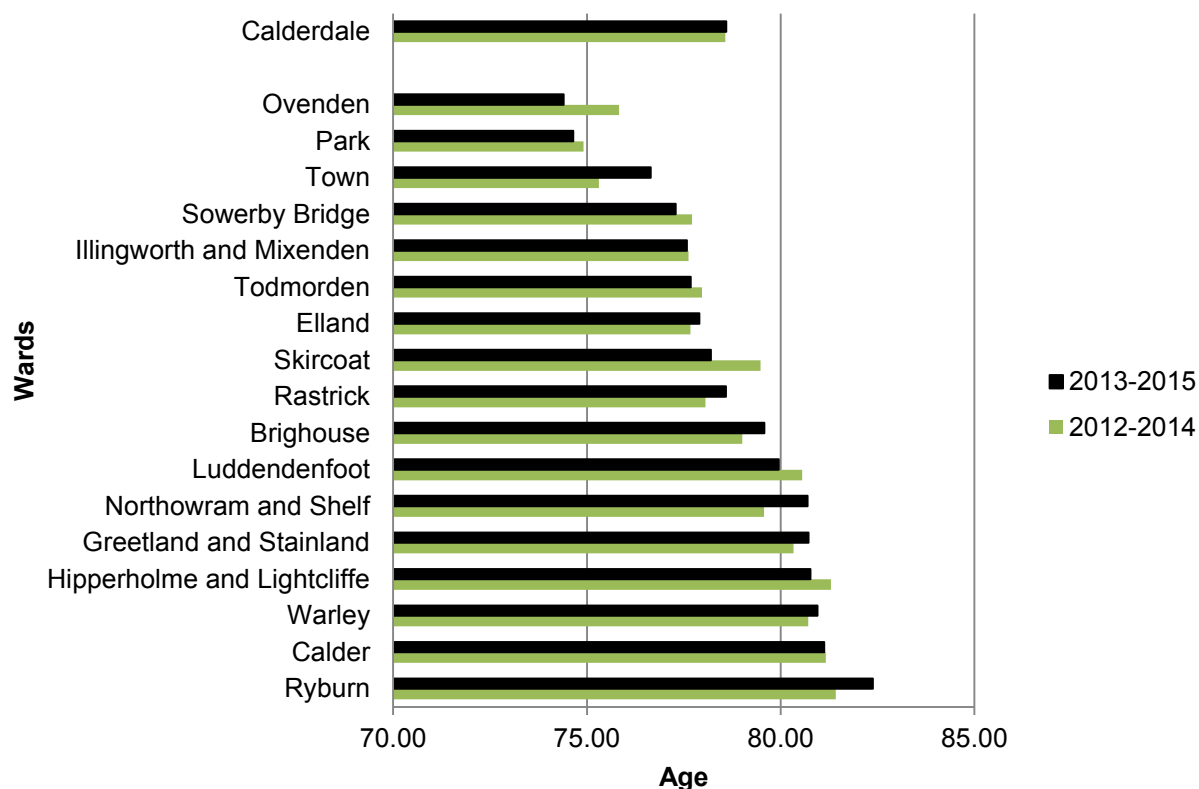


Table 5a: Life expectancy for males at birth in Calderdale by ward – 2012-2014 and 2013-2015

Area (ward)	2012-2014		2013-2015	
	Average age	Rank	Average age	Rank
Ovenden	75.83	3	74.40	1
Park	74.91	1	74.65	2
Town	75.31	2	76.65	3
Sowerby Bridge	77.71	6	77.29	4
Illingworth and Mixenden	77.62	4	77.58	5
Todmorden	77.97	7	77.68	6
Elland	77.67	5	77.90	7
Skircoat	79.48	10	78.20	8
Rastrick	78.06	8	78.59	9
Brighouse	79.01	9	79.58	10
Luddendenfoot	80.56	13	79.95	11
Northowram and Shelf	79.57	11	80.70	12
Greetland and Stainland	80.33	12	80.72	13
Hipperholme and Lightcliffe	81.30	16	80.77	14
Warley	80.71	14	80.95	15
Calder	81.17	15	81.13	16
Ryburn	81.42	17	82.38	17

Figure 5a: Life expectancy for males at birth in Calderdale by ward – 2012-2014 and 2013-2015

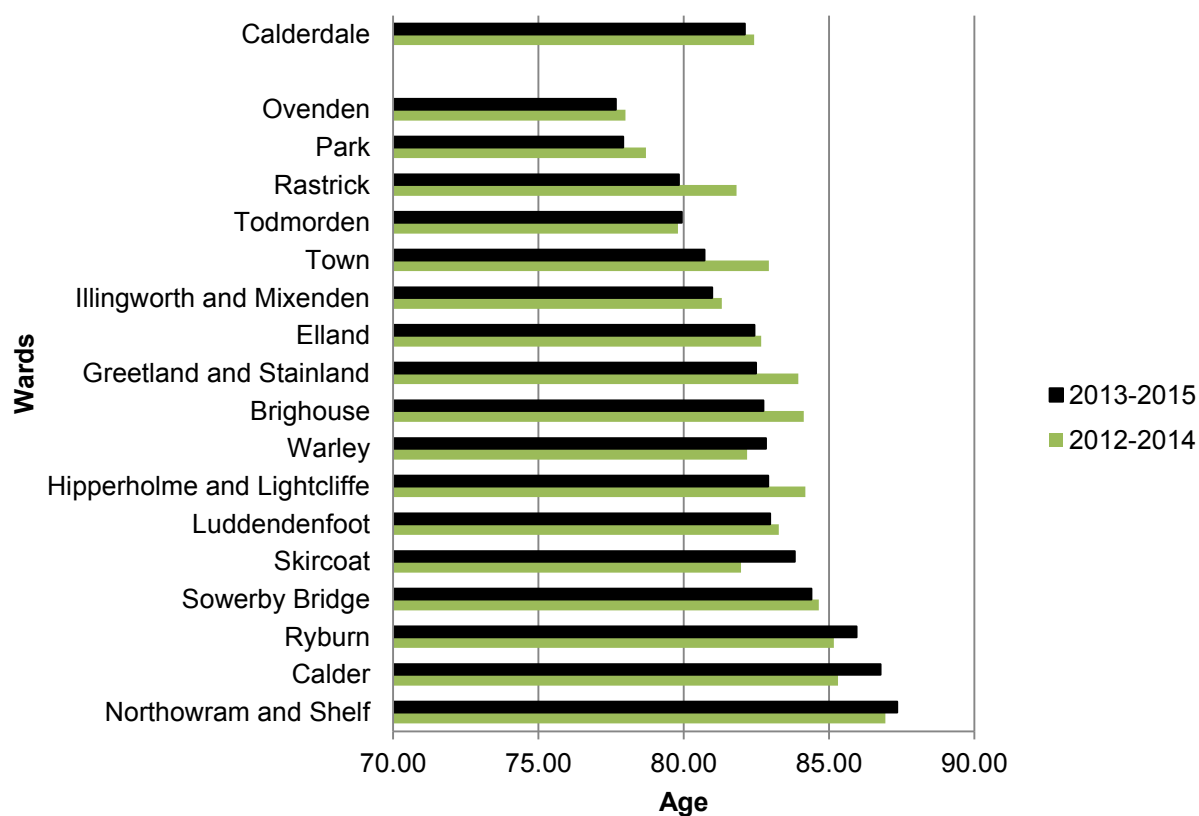


Data source: ONS, calculated by Calderdale Public health intelligence team, <https://dataworks.calderdale.gov.uk/dataset/public-health-data-by-ward>, accessed 30 January 2018.

Table 5b: Life expectancy for females at birth in Calderdale by ward – 2012-2014 and 2013-2015

Area (ward)	2012-2014		2013-2015	
	Average age	Rank	Average age	Rank
Ovenden	77.99	1	77.66	1
Park	78.70	2	77.92	2
Rastrick	81.82	5	79.83	3
Todmorden	79.80	3	79.93	4
Town	82.93	9	80.72	5
Illingworth and Mixenden	81.31	4	80.98	6
Elland	82.66	8	82.43	7
Greetland and Stainland	83.94	11	82.49	8
Brighouse	84.13	12	82.74	9
Warley	82.18	7	82.83	10
Hipperholme and Lightcliffe	84.19	13	82.91	11
Luddendenfoot	83.27	10	82.97	12
Skircoat	81.97	6	83.82	13
Sowerby Bridge	84.65	14	84.39	14
Ryburn	85.17	15	85.95	15
Calder	85.31	16	86.77	16
Northowram and Shelf	86.94	17	87.35	17

Figure 5b: Life expectancy for females at birth in Calderdale by ward – 2012-2014 and 2013-2015



Data source: ONS, calculated by Calderdale Public health intelligence team,
<https://dataworks.calderdale.gov.uk/dataset/public-health-data-by-ward>, accessed 30 January 2018.

Table 5c: Life expectancy for Calderdale and England – 2012-2014 to 2014-2016

Area	Male			Female		
	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Calderdale	78.3	78.6	78.7	82.1	82.1	82.3
England	79.4	79.5	79.5	83.1	83.1	83.1
Difference	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8

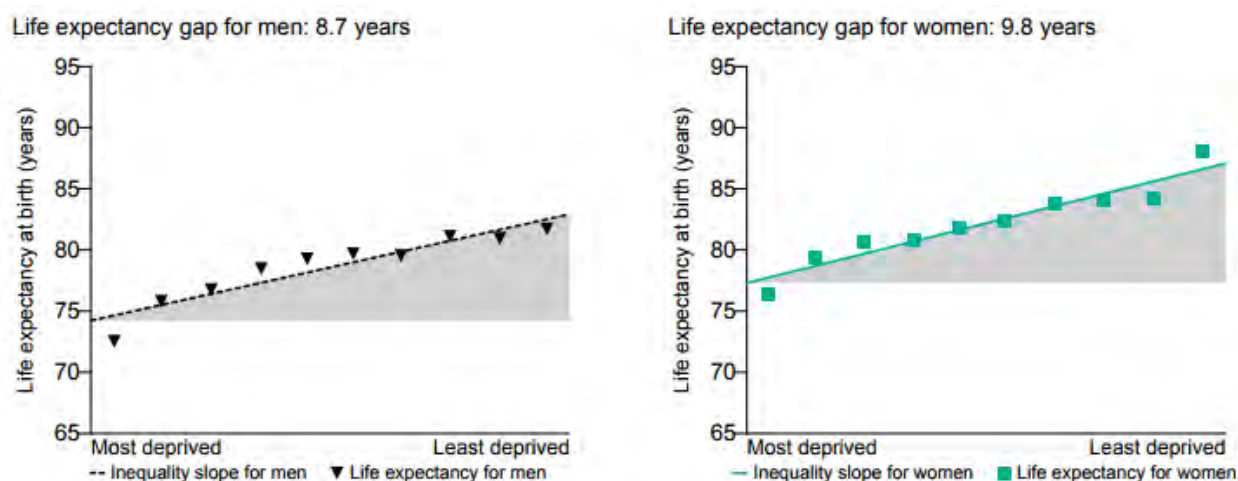
Data source: Public Health outcome framework <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework/data#page/0/gid/1000049/pat/6/par/E1200003/at/102/are/E08000033/iid/90366/age/1/sex/2>, accessed 6 March 2018.

More information on life expectancy and other health data at ward level in Calderdale can be found at [Calderdale Data Works: Public health data by ward](#).

Public Health England (PHE)

The Slope index of Inequality is an indicator showing the inequality in life expectancy, based on local deprivation deciles. It is calculated by PHE using mortality data, mid year population estimates (ONS), and the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010. The data can be found at [Public Health Outcomes Framework: Slope index of inequality \(0.2iii\)](#).

Figure 6: The life expectancy for men and women in Calderdale for the period 2013-2015



This chart is taken from the [PHE Health profile 2017 for Calderdale](#), accessed 30 January 2018.

Other PHE datasets:

- **Segment tool:**
[PHE Segment tool: Calderdale profile](#)
- **Health profile:**
Life expectancy and causes of death compared to Yorkshire and Humber
[PHE Health profiles: Life expectancy and causes of death](#)
- **Premature mortality:**
Map of English authorities, providing summary data on premature deaths (<75 years old) for each authority and option to compare
[PHE: Healthier lives: Premature mortality - longer lives interactive map](#)
- **PHE profiles (general):**
Front page for all PHE data tools
[PHE: Public Health profiles index](#)

Joint strategic needs assessment (JSNA)

- **JSNA Health chapters:**

This section (or theme) of the JSNA includes chapters on

- Adult drugs and alcohol;
- Cancer;
- Cardiovascular disease;
- Diabetes;
- Infection diseases;
- Life expectancy;
- Mental health;
- Physical activity;
- Respiratory conditions;
- Sexual health.

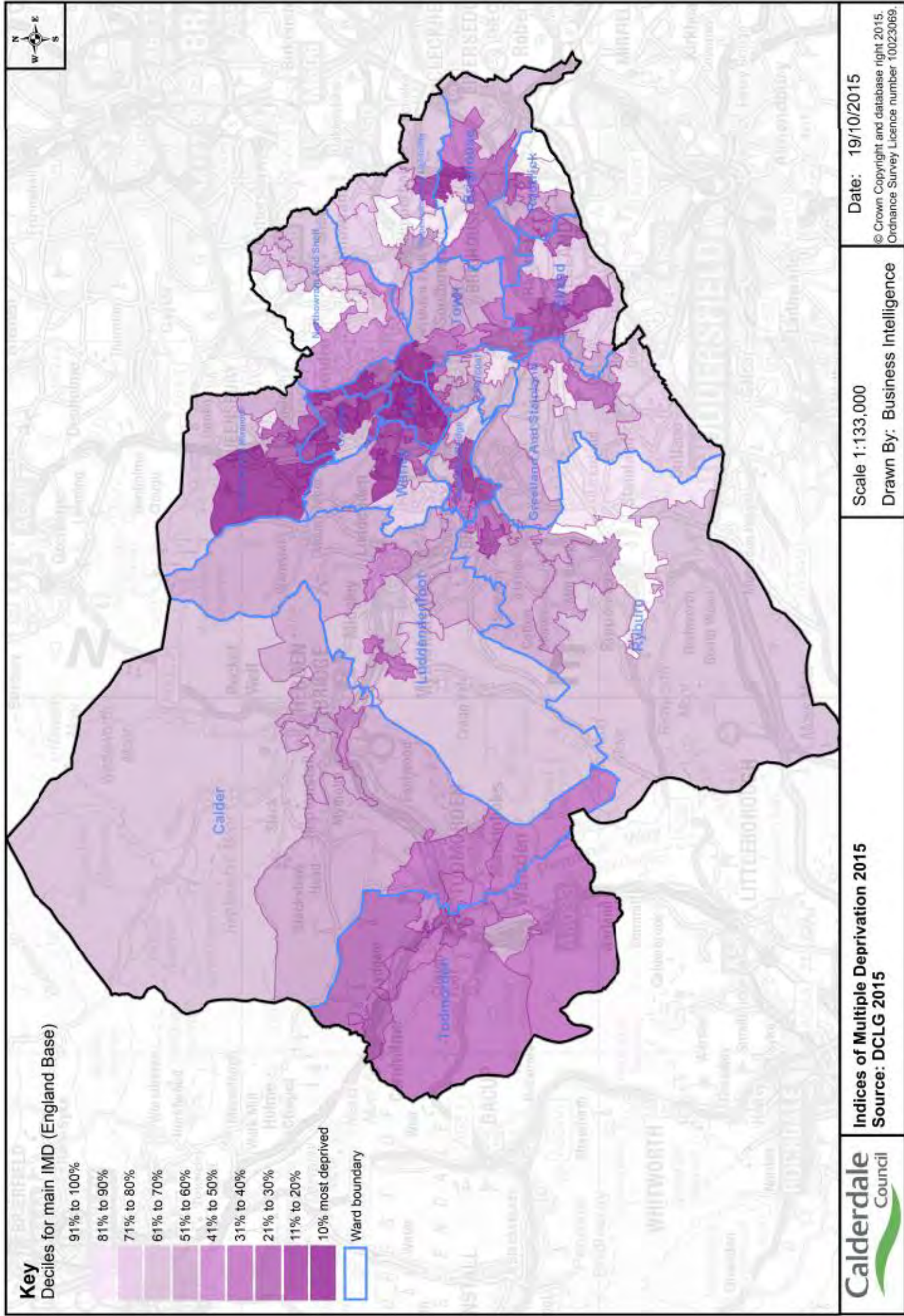
[Calderdale JSNA: Health theme](#)

Infographics have been produced for the JSNA themes, and some of these are replicated on pages X to X.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 datasets

IMD 2015 is the Government's official source of evidence of deprivation at neighbourhood level. Calderdale DataWorks open data website includes a range of [IMD 2015 factsheets and maps](#) for Calderdale, including summaries for each ward.

The map showing the overall results of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 is shown on the next page.



Children & Young People

Calderdale JSNA

www.calderdale.gov.uk/jsna

Calderdale is home to

50,700

0-19 year olds



Making up 24% of residents

Around **1,500**

Around **2,000**

children have a long-term condition or disability that affects their day-to-day activities
are known to have a learning disability

Across Calderdale



1 in 6 children live in poverty
In Park Ward this rises to **1 in 3**



78% of babies are breastfed at birth
Just half of these are still breastfed by 6-8 weeks

3 in 5



children are "school ready" by the end of Reception

In Reception

1 in 5

children are overweight or obese



By Year 6, this rises to

1 in 3



Teenage conception

rates are highest in Ovenden, Illingworth & Mixenden and Elland Wards

68%

Children Looked After (CLA) have special educational needs

45%

CLA have mental health needs



7 in 10

care leavers are in education, employment or training



1 in 5

pupils have 5 or more unhealthy snacks a day



In primary school

61%

boys and

50%

girls

exercise every day

In secondary school

20%

pupils do strenuous physical activity every day

1 in 2

secondary school pupils have tried alcohol



1 in 4

have tried e-cigs



1 in 7

have used tobacco

1 in 11

have tried drugs



References and Notes:

ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2016; ONS Census 2011; End Child Poverty, 2015, PHE PHOF indicators 2.02i, 2.02ii, 2.04, 2.06i, 2.06ii (various years), CMBC Electronic Health Needs Assessment 2017, CMBC 2016

All the information used in this graphic can be found within the chapters that make up the Children and Young People's section of the JSNA

Calderdale
Council

Key Messages

Transport



Transport is a reoccurring theme in the 2016 older people's JSNA. In particular, it is suggested poor access to transport increases loneliness and isolation in Calderdale, and prevents people accessing falls prevention classes.

Mental Health and Wellbeing



Mental health and wellbeing related issues are frequently raised in the JSNA chapters - including: no psychological support in the hospital for patients following a stroke and high levels of depression and anxiety among Staying Well service users.

Access to Information & Advice



Accessing information and advice is highlighted as an issue in every chapter in the older people's section of the JSNA. In particular the need for a single database of local services/ single point of access is highlighted.

Population



Current estimates suggest 18% of the population in Calderdale is aged 65 or over.

By 2037 this is expected to grow to 25%.

Rate of injuries due to falls



The rate of injuries due to falls in people aged 65-79 is 202 per 100,000 - this is significantly higher than in similar local authorities*

References and Notes:

All the information used in this graphic can be found with in the chapters that make up the Health section of the JSNA.

*PHE, 2016. Ageing Well Pack

Key Messages



There is a significant gap in life expectancy between those living in the most vs the least deprived areas of Calderdale



The biggest contributors to the life expectancy gap are:



Cancer



Respiratory conditions



Circulatory conditions

The cancers with the highest incidence in Calderdale are:

for males:



Prostate



Lung



Colorectal



Bladder

For both Males and Females Lung Cancer has the highest death rates

for females:



Breast



Lung



Colorectal



Melanoma

Cardiovascular Disease



The premature mortality rate from CVD in males is more than double that in females.

Alcohol



Hospital admissions for alcohol related harm and binge drinking is significantly higher than the England average.

Physical Activity



Around 60% of adults in Calderdale do the recommended levels of physical activity

References and Notes:

All the information used in this graphic can be found with in the chapters that make up the Health section of the JSNA.

Attainment levels

Table 7a: Progress 8, Attainment 8 and English Baccalaureate for Calderdale secondary schools

School name	Type	Number of pupils at end of Key stage 4	Progress 8 score		Attainment 8 score	Grade 5 or above in English and Maths GCSEs	Entering English Baccalaureate (EBacc)	Achieving EBacc at grade 5/C or above
			2016	2017				
Brighouse High School	Academy	217	Average -0.05	Average -0.06	47.5	42%	29%	23%
Calder High School, a specialist technology college	Maintained	221	Above average 0.19	Above average 0.19	49.7	42%	24%	12%
Hipperholme Grammar School	Independent	20	Not applicable	Not published	50.5	30%	5%	5%
Lightcliffe Academy	Academy	249	Below average -0.24	Below average -0.23	42.5	28%	14%	8%
Park Lane Learning Trust	Maintained	65	Well below average -1.23	Well below average -1.25	26.3	6%	20%	3%
Rastrick High School	Academy	232	Above average 0.26	Above average 0.29	50.0	56%	33%	26%
Rastrick Independent School	Independent	7	Not applicable	Not published	37.5	29%	29%	14%
Rishworth School	Independent	50	Not applicable	Not published	49.6	50%	52%	40%
Ryburn Valley High School	Academy	235	Average -0.11	Average -0.09	46.6	35%	24%	14%
Sowerby Bridge High School	Maintained	130	Below average -0.54	Below average -0.47	35.7	25%	65%	20%
The Brooksbank School	Academy	278	Below average -0.17	Below average -0.18	46.0	40%	16%	8%
The Crossley Heath School	Academy	154	Average 0.19	Average 0.20	69.5	95%	84%	72%
The Halifax Academy	Academy	163	Above average 0.37	Above average 0.41	46.0	34%	20%	11%
The North Halifax Grammar School	Academy	155	Average -0.09	Average -0.09	64.4	92%	70%	62%
Todmorden High School	Maintained	87	Average -0.12	Average -0.15	44.2	36%	16%	9%
Trinity Academy, Halifax	Academy	272	Well above average 0.65	Well above average 0.67	50.6	47%	33%	25%
Calderdale		2,475	Average 0.01	Average 0.03	48.2	45%	33%	22%
England (state funded schools)		527,879	Average -0.03	Average -0.03	46.3	42%	38%	21%

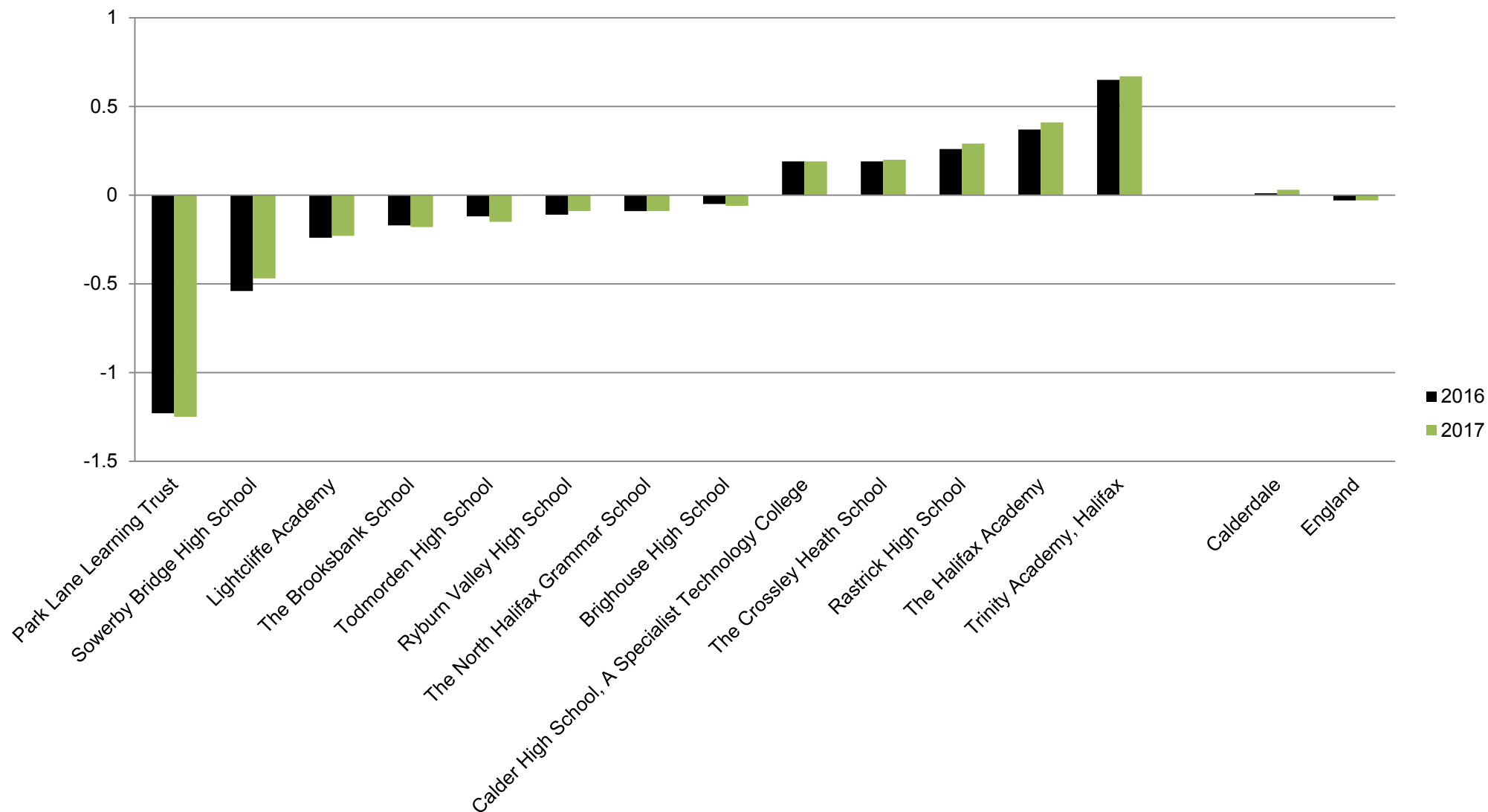
Table 7b: Ofsted inspection results for Calderdale secondary schools

School name	Type	Number of pupils on roll (all ages) (January 2017)	Ofsted rating	Last inspection
Brighouse High School	Academy	1,401	2: Good	22 March 2017
Calder High School, a specialist technology college	Maintained	1,119	2: Good	16 March 2017
Hipperholme Grammar School	Independent	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lightcliffe Academy	Academy	1,425	3: Requires improvement	02 March 2016
Park Lane Learning Trust	Maintained	447	4: Inadequate	03 March 2016
Rastrick High School	Academy	1,464	2: Good	29 January 2015
Rastrick Independent School	Independent	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rishworth School	Independent	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ryburn Valley High School	Academy	1,425	2: Good	09 May 2017
Sowerby Bridge High School	Maintained	787	4: Inadequate	19 October 2016
The Brooksbank School	Academy	1,704	2: Good	30 November 2016
The Crossley Heath School	Academy	1,140	1: Outstanding	17 February 2011
The Halifax Academy	Academy	933	2: Good	15 September 2017
The North Halifax Grammar School	Academy	1,105	1: Outstanding	20 January 2011
Todmorden High School	Maintained	733	2: Good	11 March 2015
Trinity Academy, Halifax	Academy	1,736	1: Outstanding	10 July 2013

Notes

Progress 8	A score that shows how much progress pupils at a school have made from the end of key stage 2 to the end of key stage 4, compared to all pupils in England that have got a similar result at the end of key stage 2. This is based on up to eight qualifications: English, Maths, three English Baccalaureate qualifications (sciences, computer science, history, geography, languages) and three other approved qualifications. A positive score means that pupils have made more progress on average, a negative score means that pupils have made less progress on average;
Attainment 8	A score that shows how well pupils have performed in up to eight qualifications: English Maths, three English Baccalaureate qualifications (sciences, computer science, history, geography, languages) and three other approved qualifications;
English and Maths – grade 5 or above	The percentage of pupils who achieved grade 5 or above in the 2017 reformed English and Maths GCSEs. Grades are 1 (low) to 9 (high), and grade 5 relates to a high C or low B in the older grading;
English Baccalaureate (EBacc)	The EBacc is a measure, not a qualification, used to provide information on a particular range of qualifications. A pupil is considered to have entered for an EBacc if they enter for qualifications in English, Maths, sciences, a language and history or geography. Percentages are given on how many pupils are considered to have entered EBacc, and how many have achieved grade 5/C (only English and Maths use the reformed grading).

Figure 7: Progress 8 scores for Calderdale schools, 2016 and 2017



Data source: GOV.UK: Compare school and college performance, <https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/> accessed 30 January 2018.

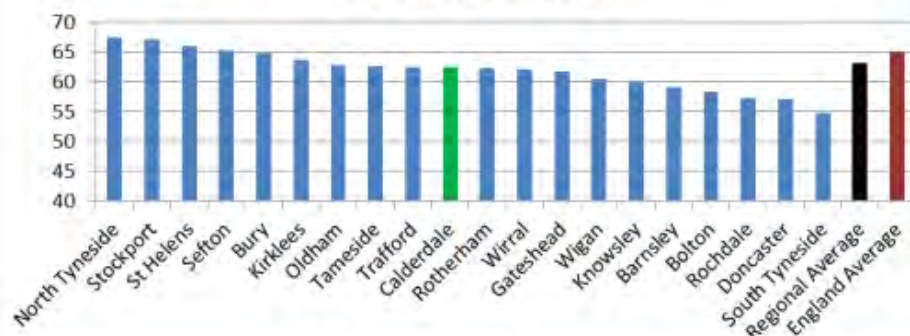
Recorded Crime

Table 8: Top ten crime subgroups in Calderdale, September – December 2015 to September – December 2017

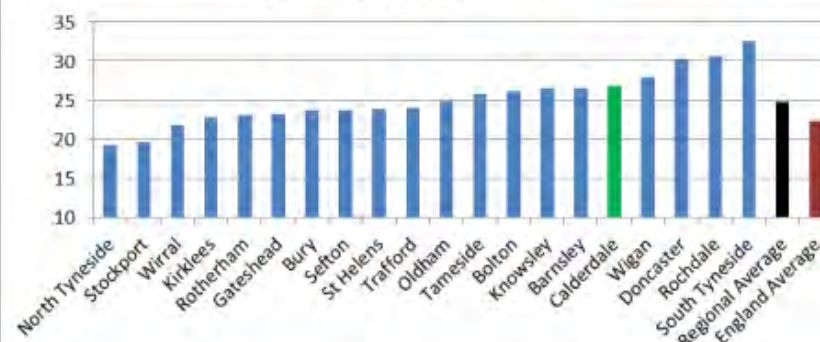
Rank	September-December 2015		September-December 2016		September-December 2017	
	Crime subgroup	Percentage of total crime	Crime subgroup	Percentage of total crime	Crime subgroup	Percentage of total crime
1	Other theft offences	14.01%	Criminal damage	14.62%	Criminal damage	12.68%
2	Criminal damage	13.67%	Violence without injury	12.25%	Violence without injury	12.54%
3	Violence without injury	13.41%	Other theft offences	12.17%	Violence with injury	10.85%
4	Violence with injury	8.97%	Violence with injury	8.92%	Other theft offences	10.58%
5	Non-domestic burglary	7.90%	Non-domestic burglary	7.29%	Public order offences	9.06%
6	Public order offences	6.25%	Public order offences	7.29%	Domestic burglary	8.29%
7	Theft from a vehicle	5.70%	Harassment	6.47%	Shoplifting	6.90%
8	Shoplifting	5.65%	Theft from a vehicle	6.35%	Harassment	6.67%
9	Harassment	4.97%	Domestic burglary	5.70%	Theft from a vehicle	5.06%
10	Domestic burglary	3.81%	Shoplifting	5.02%	Non-domestic burglary	3.12%

Source: Home office: Police recorded crime Community Safety Partnership open data tables from year ended March 2016 to year ending September 2017, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-recorded-crime-open-data-tables>, accessed 6 March 2018

Percentage of physically active and inactive adults - active adults (PHOF) (2015/16) - current method



Percentage of physically active and inactive adults - inactive adults (PHOF) (2015/16) - current method



1 What is the story the data is telling us?

The physical activity indicators have recently changed due to Sport England replacing the Active People Survey with Active Lives. The new survey, which uses a small sample of self-reported data, provides the same indicators as previously but the methodology and [definition](#) has changed (the questions, method of completion from telephone to online/postal and change in the definition of adults from 16+ to 19+). For 2015/16, against the new indicator, 62.4% of adults reported doing 150+ minutes of physical activity a week. This has resulted in a change in the northern borough rankings placing Calderdale 10th (previously ranked 4th under the historic method with a result of 56.5%). Under the new methodology, 26.8% of adults reported that they undertook less than 30 minutes physical activity a week which places Calderdale 16th in the northern borough rankings (previously ranked 6th with a result of 29.3%). The latest revised results put Calderdale as performing under regional and national averages. Trend data will be available when the next data release is reported.

3 What evidence is there that actions are having an impact?

Realising the many benefits of a more active local population, partners are keen to be represented on the Board and commit to making transformational change. Colleagues at all levels are joining the Active Calderdale movement and support use of the logo in any way they are able. Sports organisations are supportive of the digital hub prototype. New indicators have been agreed that will demonstrate change locally.

2 What are we doing to improve?

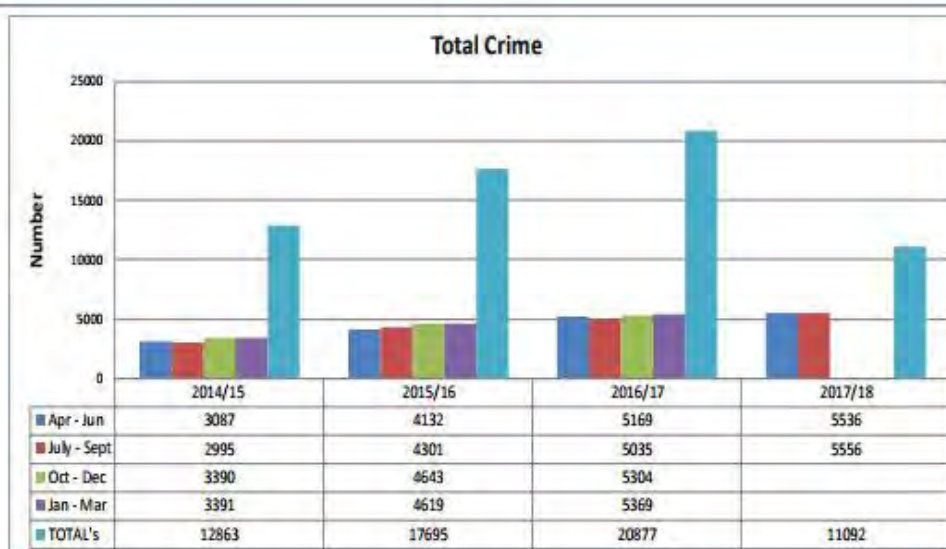
To achieve our vision for Calderdale to be the most active Borough in the North of England by 2021, the *Active Calderdale* programme is being delivered under four work streams:

- Active Communities (including schools)
- Active Places and Environments
- Active Workplaces
- Active Sport

These work streams are underpinned by Digital Development, Innovation and Social Marketing. Progress against these work streams is included in the latest Active Calderdale Change Programme report which is available on [Calderdale Dataworks](#). The inaugural Active Calderdale Board meeting will be held in November supported by Yorkshire Sport Foundation. We have been shortlisted and are through to Stage 2 in our bid to become one of [Sport England's Local Delivery Pilots](#), the outcome of which is expected to be known during November.

4 What more needs to happen?

As a Local Delivery pilot or not, seeking local insight collaboratively will be our next priority. Development of the Board and delivery of a whole system approach will be a key next step. The aforementioned report provides more detail.



2 Data Development agenda?

Monthly data is normally available from West Yorkshire Police around 20th of each month but there have been delays for the last 2 months. Discussions continue with colleagues to address this.

3 Key Partners

Calderdale's Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has representatives from all key partners and in particular those that have a statutory responsibility to tackle crime and disorder. Reducing Crime and Re-offending remains one of the 5 strategic priorities of the CSP and activity is driven through the partnership to deliver this outcome. The Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC) Police and Crime Plan identifies a number of crimes as priorities for example Burglary, Hate Crime and Cyber Crime but stops short of identifying "Total Crime" and as such vehicle crime and assault with injury are not specific targets for the Police notwithstanding that Tackle Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) is a key outcome for the PCC. As a consequence the Police focus will not always be directed to all crime types that make up Total Crime

1 Story behind the baseline

This quarter has seen a 10.3% increase on the same point last year, compared with 7.1% at Q1. Encouragingly Calderdale compares favourably elsewhere across West Yorkshire; however it is obviously still well above 3% target.

The following information is based on data held up to September 2017:

- Burglary levels have fallen slightly and are better than the West Yorkshire average.
- Assault with injury has seen the highest increase of 23% (197), crimes are predominantly domestic related rather than the traditional town centre style disorder – although assaults in Halifax Town Centre have risen.
- Vehicle crime continues to decrease compared to the same period last year with the exception of one or two areas, particularly Todmorden where there has been an increase of 10 offences.
- Todmorden is the only area that has not experienced an improvement in any of the crime types albeit actual recorded numbers are low.
- Recorded Hate Crime has increased by 6% (13 crimes) compared to last year and this is positive when compared with the West Yorkshire average of 14.6%.

4 What will it take to turn the curve?

The following work is underway to improve outcomes and performance:

The CSP has invested in an evidence based research to identify the critical risks to Community Safety and the findings are now emerging – one of the key work streams is Crime, ASB and Police Response. The purpose of the research is to identify risks and ensure that the partnership is intervening early and using resources smartly. An update on activity will be presented to the CSP in Jan 2018. The Council's investment in Community Safety, the new warden service goes operationally live on 13th November and arrangements are in place to ensure that the tasking and deployment of these wardens compliment police activity. This is a welcomed Calderdale wide resource that is available 24/7 and will no doubt lead to an increase in visibility across the borough. Darker nights and the approach of the festive period always present a threat to crime levels and the CSP is currently developing a crime prevention programme for Halifax Town Centre for this period given the significant increase in footfall that the location is expected to see this year with the added attraction of the Piece Hall and Central Library.