

BE THE BEST BOROUGH IN THE NORTH

Quarter 1 (April-June) 2020/21
Corporate Performance Report

Summary

This report provides a performance update for Quarter 1 of the 2020/21 reporting year. The 16 Super Key Performance Indicators (SKPIs) are reported along with Northern Borough rankings. Calderdale is currently 6th overall against the 20 Northern Boroughs.

During this reporting period, there have been data releases for 3 quarterly SKPIs:

- **Total Crime** - The latest data release for April-June 2020 shows a 16% decrease in total recorded crime as compared with the same time period in the previous year. This change is welcomed and appears at least partially driven by the impact of Covid-19 lockdown; as compared with the same period last year theft from motor vehicle is down 45%, residential burglary down 41% and assault with injury down 22%. A report to TOG is proposed for Quarter 2 (November).
- **Adult Social Care** - The percentage of the population aged 65 or over in receipt of long term adult health and social care support has fallen slightly this quarter 3.8%. An update of our ranking against the Northern Boroughs and further benchmarking against comparators will be available in Autumn 2020.
- **Employment Rate** - The most recent data release for 12 months ending March 2020 shows employment has again fallen in Calderdale and now stands at 70.7%. This compares to 75.7% in the 12 months ending March 2019. Calderdale's performance is currently below the national and regional average and ranks us 17th of the Northern Boroughs. A report to TOG is proposed for Quarter 2 (November) so as to incorporate data to the end of June 2020 and the full period of Covid-19 lockdown.

During this reporting period, there have been data releases for 2 of the annual SKPIs:

- **Adults qualified to Level 4 or above** — The most recent data shows that 34.5% of adults aged 16-64 in Calderdale are qualified to Level 4 or above. This is a very slight drop from the previous year and our performance remains above the regional average but some way behind the national average. Our ranking is unchanged at 5th against the Northern Boroughs.
- **[CO2 emissions per capita](#)** — The latest data shows that estimated CO2 emissions per capita fell from 5.2kt in 2017 to 4.9kt in 2018. While emissions did fall we maintained a static position of 13th against the Northern Boroughs on this measure. We include a baseline report on this new SKPI in relation to the Climate Emergency.

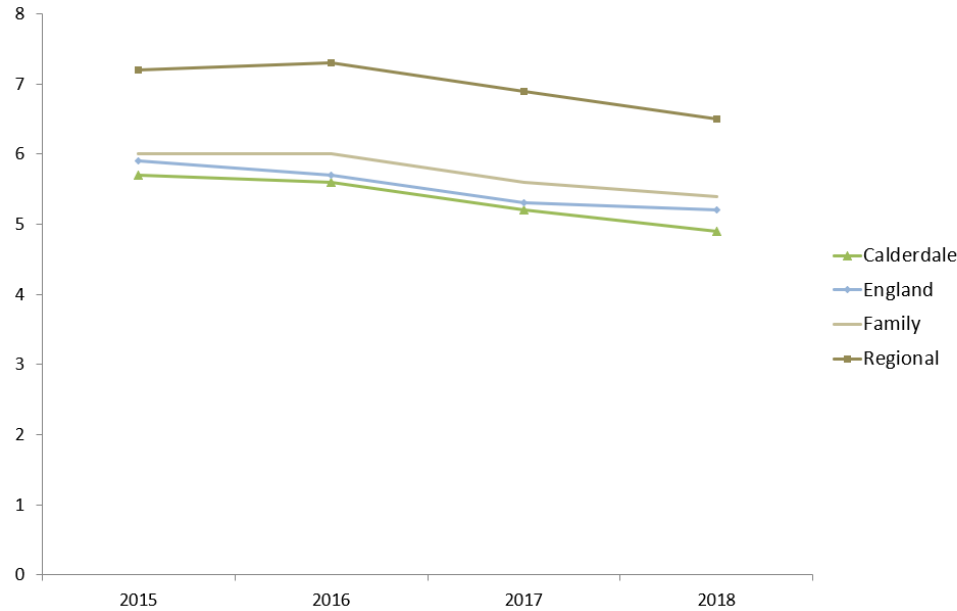
From the wider basket of Key Performance Indicators, please note the following exceptions/baseline reports:

- Page 6 [Take up of funded early education for eligible 2 year olds](#)
- Page 7 [Excess weight \(adults\)](#)
- Page 8 [Inequality gap in Level 2 qualification achievement rate by age 19](#)
- Page 9 [Percentage of Looked After Children "Strengths And Difficulties" questionnaires resulting in cause for concern](#)

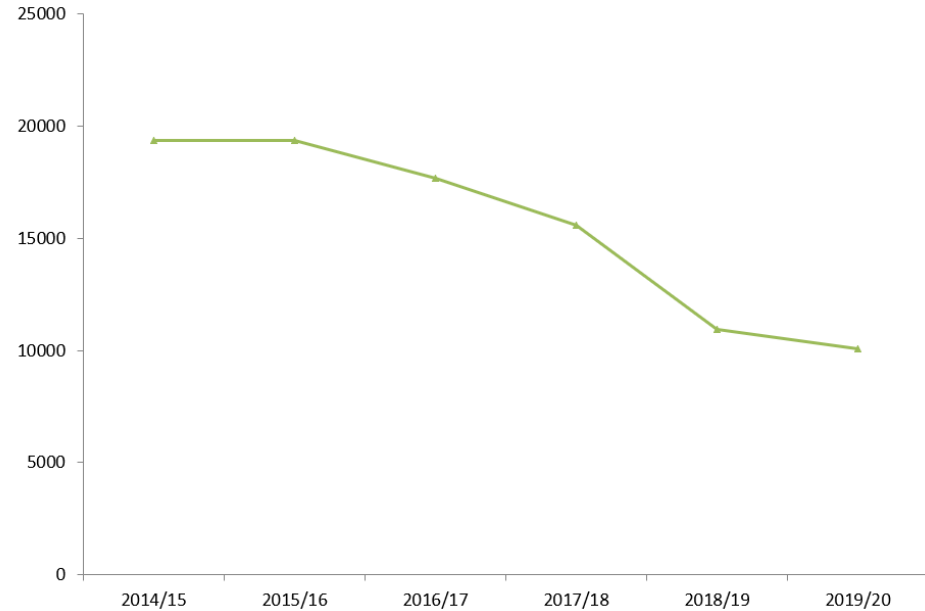
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Priority	SKPI	What Does Good Performance Equal	Latest Score	Average	Previous Boroughs in the North Ranking (20)	Latest Boroughs in the North Ranking (20)	Ranking Trend	Top Performing 3 Boroughs in the North
Reducing Inequalities	Healthy life expectancy at birth (Males) (2016-18)	High	62.2	60.8	8	5	↑	Trafford (66.0) Stockport (65.0) Sefton (64.0)
	Healthy life expectancy at birth (Females) (2016-18)	High	63.4	61.1	3	4	↓	Trafford (66) Stockport (64.7) Wirral (63.7)
	Percentage of physically active and inactive adults - active adults (2018/19)	High	65.7	60.1	1	2	↓	Trafford (66.0) Calderdale (65.7) St Helens (64.5)
	Excess weight - 4/5 year olds (2018/19)	Low	23.1	24.3	16	5	↑	Trafford (19.9) Barnsley (21.3) Bolton (22.0)
	Excess weight - 10/11 year olds (2018/19)	Low	34.4	35.9	8	4	↑	Stockport (31.4) Trafford (31.6) Wirral (34.0)
	Proportion of older people in receipt of long term adult social care (65+) (Q1 2020/21) (Benchmarking 2018/19) **	Low	3.8	4.51	4	5	↓	Kirklees (3.41) Wirral (3.43) Wigan (3.79)
	Percentage achieving a good level of development (Foundation Stage Profile) (2018)	High	70.5	70	10	7	↑	Trafford (74.7) Gateshead (73.4) South Tyneside (73.3)
	Total Crimes (Q1 2020/21) **	Low	5179		16	16	↔	Sefton Wirral Stockport (annual benchmarking per 10000 population 2018/19)
Strong and Resilient Towns	Average Progress 8 score per pupil (2018)	High	0.03	-0.21	2	2	↔	Trafford (0.11) Calderdale (0.03) Wirral (0.01)
	NVQ level 4+, aged 16 to 64 (2019)*	High	34.5	32.2	5	5	↔	Trafford (50.9) Stockport (45.3) Bury (39.0)
	Median gross weekly pay (2019)	High	547.8	541.6	6	8	↓	Trafford (670.4) Stockport (620.1) Bury (582.6)
	Employment Rate (Q4 2019/20)**	High	70.7	73.9	14	17	↓	Trafford (79.6) North Tyneside (79.1) Stockport (78.9)
	Principal roads where maintenance should be considered (2018/19)	Low	4	3	14	14	↔	South Tyneside/Gateshead (1)
	Number of new dwellings completed as a percentage of total dwellings in Calderdale (2018/19)	High	0.3	0.5	18	18	↔	Knowsley (1.2) Barnsley (1.1) North Tyneside (0.8)
Climate Emergency	Local sites (both geological and wildlife) where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented in previous 5 years	High	53%					
	Per capita CO2 emissions in the area (2018)*	Low	4.9	5.2	13	13	↔	South Tyneside (3.4), Oldham (3.4), Tameside (3.7)
Northern Boroughs; Barnsley, Bolton, Bury, Calderdale, Doncaster, Gateshead, Kirklees, Knowsley, North Tyneside, Oldham, Rochdale, Rotherham, Sefton, South Tyneside, St Helens, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford, Wigan, Wirral								
* Indicators which have had an annual data release in this period								
** Indicators which have had a <u>quarterly</u> data release in this period								
					Top quartile			
					Second quartile			
					Third quartile			
					Fourth quartile			

Per capita CO₂ emissions in the area (tCO₂)



Council's CO₂ emissions (tCO₂)



What is the story the data is telling us?

Calderdale Council declared a climate emergency in 2019 and in recognition of this we are introducing a range of new corporate performance measures to our dataset, covering the breadth of the challenge we face in tackling the climate emergency. The top-level indicator requested by our executive team focuses on Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions levels, both across the borough as a whole, and by our organisation specifically. Calderdale Council recognises its role not only in supporting residents and businesses but in leading by example by tackling its own carbon footprint.

There are issues with both measures: the council’s internal measure does not include all CO₂ contributors, and the national measure is based on a model rather than a measurement, excludes the carbon impact of imported goods, aviation, etc., and demonstrates local differences which make comparison between local authorities unhelpful. Nevertheless, these measures do give a useful indication of how we’re progressing against our goal of becoming a “carbon neutral”/“net zero” place by 2038. We track both measures on both a “per capita” and “net” basis.

The key drops in both the Borough measures in recent years are largely due to decarbonisation of the national electricity grid, accounting for 60% of the reduction, alongside other factors such as energy efficiency and changes in industrial and commercial productivity. By contrast the Council’s own emission reductions have been largely due to action implemented by the organisation such as energy efficiency and asset rationalisation accounting for 75% of the reduction with decarbonisation of the national grid accounting for 25% of the reduction which might be described as a “one off” win. Both measures illustrate the scale of the challenge remaining as we continue to seek ways to reduce CO₂ generation.

What are we doing to improve?

The Council has:

- Reduced corporate estate emissions through Re:fit
- Established a cross party Climate Change Cabinet Working Party
- Refurbished on street lighting
- Cut staff car miles through various measures
- Replaced 30 diesel fleet vehicles with EV alternatives
- Assigned a Cabinet member with responsibility for Climate Change
- Prepared and launched a Climate Emergency brand to communicate the Climate Emergency messaging and action
- Established a Climate Friendly Employer Policy

The Council is undertaking to:

- Develop an action plan for both the Borough and the Council which will be supported by the emerging West Yorkshire Combined Authority Emission Reduction Pathway
- Commissioning expert advice on localising the above West Yorkshire work
- Develop a Halifax District Heat Network
- Develop a Green & Healthy Streets policy to ensure the Local Plan supports green and healthy developments across the Borough

What evidence is there that actions are having an impact?

Action undertaken through the Carbon Management Action Plan coordinating the Council’s initial work toward the 2020 target of a 40% reduction including Re:fit, Street Light LED refurbishment and the Town Centre Office Strategy has led to a 53% reduction in Corporate emissions since 2005, exceeding the 2020 target.

Identifying impact on the Borough performance is more challenging due to the delay in government data and the number of actors involved. The reduction on Borough emissions is not entirely from the National Grid decarbonisation therefore local impact by Borough householders and businesses has occurred although it is not possible to claim particular council led actions such as the Affordable Warmth Strategy is accountable.

What more needs to happen?

Alignment of the Capital Programme with the Council’s Climate Emergency aim, identify Low Carbon additionality in existing capital projects alongside the development of a ‘Climate Emergency response’ capital programme.

A Net Zero Carbon strategy for the corporate and school’s estate and transport including staff travel and energy generation.

WYCA (West Yorkshire Combined Authority) processes require change to support the WYCA Climate Emergency declaration such as the project Assurance Process which will need to take a greater account of Carbon and wider environmental project benefits in the LCR (Leeds City Region).

TOG feedback

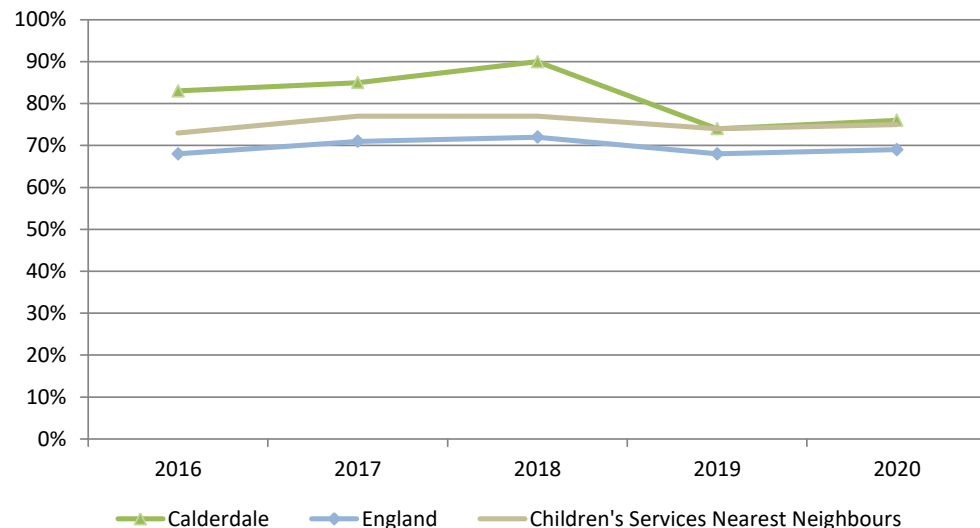
We recognise that in order to meet our challenging climate change targets we must continue to consider new approaches, including to infrastructure and travel.

Early Years — Eligible 2 year olds benefiting from funded early education

2020



Eligible 2 year olds benefiting from funded early education



What is the story the data is telling us?

Using a January snapshot, the Department for Education publishes annual data on the proportion of eligible 2 year olds who are benefiting from some funded early education. (The funded offer is 15 hours of early education for the most disadvantaged children.) Calderdale has historically been successful in achieving high take up rates for local 2 year old children, consistently outperforming England and comparator averages. However in 2019 take up dropped considerably, to 74% from 90% in the previous year. The take up for 2020 shows little recovery at 76%. (Our target for 2020 was 84%.) The actual number benefiting has dropped from 776 in 2019 to 752 in 2020. Calderdale now ranks 13/20 of the Northern Boroughs for this measure though take up does remain better than the England average.

The funded 15 hours of early education take up by 3 and 4 year olds remains high at 99% though the number has also dropped. Use of the extended offer of 30 hours funded childcare for working parents rose 10% in 2019 and has remained stable with 1586 benefiting in 2020.

It is worth noting that this data refers to a January snapshot and Covid-19 has already had a significant impact on both the supply of and demand for funded early education.

What are we doing to improve?

A targeted mail –shot marketing campaign using a ‘Golden Ticket’ approach to notify parents of the entitlement and encourage them to register for a place was undertaken again in the past year.

A social media campaign was also launched in Autumn 2019 with the aim of improving take up.

What evidence is there that actions are having an impact?

It is too early to state with certainty the impact of marketing campaign with data for the Autumn Term not available until December 2020.

However, any efforts will be overshadowed by the impact of Covid-19. Childcare settings were not able to open to most children until 1st June 2020 and since then take up of childcare has been sluggish, estimated at just 34%.

What more needs to happen?

The impact of Covid-19 on the childcare sector has been significant with the confidence of both parents and early years settings remaining low in some areas of Calderdale. A social media marketing campaign is again planned for the Summer to improve take up. This will be key to reaching newly eligible parents as furlough comes to an end and parents are potentially made redundant.

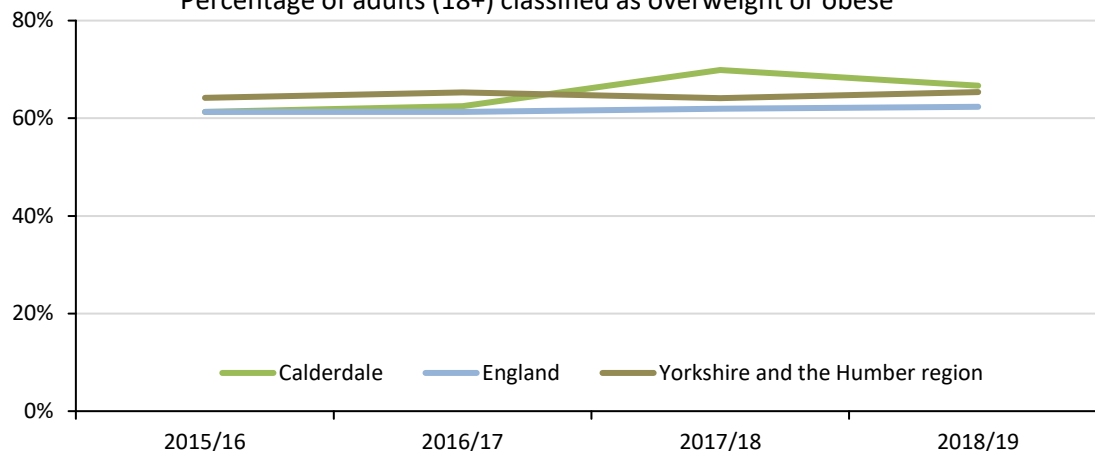
The annual Childcare Sufficiency Assessment will determine if there are any areas of under supply. We will continue to monitor the impact of the 30 hours childcare entitlement. We will continue to issue lists of eligible children to our Children’s Centre partners to further target those families who have yet to take up a place.

TOG feedback

While our performance on this measure is improving there are opportunities for us to learn, via virtual visit, from those local authorities with outstanding performance. Work to counter the impact of Covid-19 is already underway and a focus on understanding the reasons behind parental choices will enhance this.



Percentage of adults (18+) classified as overweight or obese



What is the story the data is telling us?

Public Health England publish annual data on the proportion of adults classified as overweight or obese. This is based on the findings of the Sport England Active Lives survey. Data collected during 2018/19 suggests some improvement locally in the proportion of adults with excess weight, falling to 66.6%, from 69.9% in the previous period. As a result, our position amongst the Northern Borough group has improved to 11th (from 15th), with Bury being the best performing area at 59%.

Our ambition locally is to see adult obesity levels return to levels seen in 2015/16 or better, with a current target of 61.9%. Early indications on the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic suggest that ambition may now be harder to achieve. Locally collected survey data on physical activity levels during lockdown highlighted significant proportions of people undertaking little or no physical activity, with those from BAME communities or with health conditions / disabilities the least likely to be active.

What evidence is there that actions are having an impact?

We know some aspects of our approach improves issues linked to obesity. However, tackling obesity is a complex public health challenge and expected impact will be seen long-term.

What are we doing to improve?

- Reviewing existing actions on adult obesity. Proposed new models to have greater community orientated services by linking with locality structures.
- Using Integrated Care Systems funding to support local projects, such as working with the Women’s Activity Centre on diabetes for South East Asian women in the Park and Warley wards.
- Sustainable food initiative, e.g. Food for Life
- Active Calderdale, with resources targeted where most needed to reduce levels of inactivity.
- Targeted weight loss support through Better Living Services
- The council’s anti-poverty work

What more needs to happen?

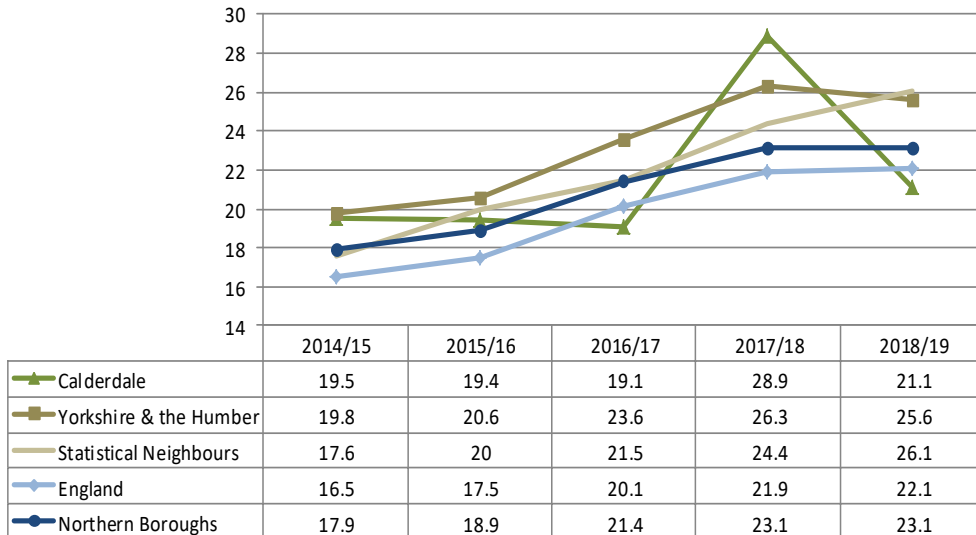
- A proportionate universalist approach delivering a Borough-wide response and targeted action in Park ward.
- A whole system approach across the Borough including commissioners, providers and voluntary sector.
- Activity that complements existing evidenced work but with a new and different approach based upon emerging tools from national work.
- A strategic group chaired by the Director of Public Health to drive this agenda forward linked to Vision 2024 and building upon existing activity foundations.
- Support the new Government strategy to tackle obesity amongst children and adults

TOG feedback

Public Health are in discussion with Active Calderdale to ensure regeneration ambitions support work to address adult obesity. More co-production with communities is needed to tackle the issue from within, promoting engagement, particularly around the food and diet agenda.



Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19



What is the story the data is telling us?

The proportion of young people achieving a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19 in Calderdale increased slightly from 83.5% in 2017/18 to 84.4% for 2018/19. Our performance against this indicator remains above national and comparator averages. The inequality gap indicator above measures the gap in the percentage attainment between individuals who were eligible and claiming free school meals (FSM) at the age of 16 who turned 19 during the year and have passed the Level 2 threshold, against those not eligible for FSM. Following a noticeable rise in the inequality gap in 2017/18 the latest data release shows a narrowing of the gap. The inequality gap in Calderdale is now smaller than national, regional and statistical comparator averages for this measure, as can be seen in the graph above. The percentage of FSM pupils achieving Level 2 by 19 has increased from 58.2% in 2017/18 to 66.1% in 2018/19.

Data from the [Department for Education \(DfE\)](#) also shows an increase in the achievement of Level 2 qualifications for pupils with a statement of SEN or Education Health Care (EHC) plan and static performance of Level 3 qualifications for pupils in that cohort.

What are we doing to improve?

Calderdale Secondary School Improvement Cluster (CSSIC) runs a suite of professional networks and activities to address common secondary school priorities which include pupil premium strategies and narrowing attainment gaps. Calderdale College attends.

C&K Careers advisors work in schools providing Careers, Education, Information, Advice & Guidance (CEIAG) and also directly with young people not in education, employment or training (NEETS) to improve outcomes.

Regular meetings between School Effectiveness and Post-16 Client Advisor from the Employment Hub improved collaboration however recent staffing and funding changes have led to the post no longer being matrixed managed.

There is not one overarching strategic approach to improving outcomes post-16 as responsibility sits across a number of services/providers.

What evidence is there that actions are having an impact?

The inequality gap for young people achieving a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19 has narrowed and is smaller than regional and national averages.

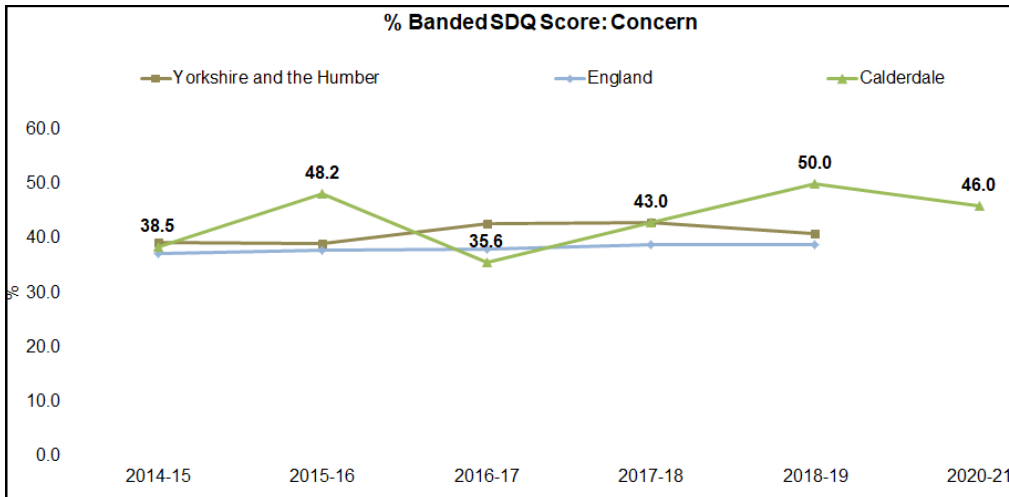
The same is true for performance measures at the end of Key Stage 4 for disadvantaged students suggesting improvements will be at least sustained in future years. Impact of C&K Careers is reported to Commissioning & Partnerships—no update provided following request for this report.

What more needs to happen?

Establish a Post-16 Leadership Group to bring all strategic partners together and enable a more co-ordinated approach to ensure improvements are sustained. Maintain funding of CSSIC.

TOG feedback

We support the recommendation to bring partners together to give this work the strategic direction and drive needed.



What is the story the data is telling us?

The key mechanism for tracking the emotional and behavioural health of Looked After Children is the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), which carers, other professionals, and sometimes children themselves complete on a regular basis. National figures outline the results of those questionnaires completed by each child's main carer. The questionnaire provides several risk "scores" and an overall risk score, banded into "cause for concern", "borderline", and "no cause for concern". Our new supporting measure tracks the proportion of children evidencing "cause for concern" in their main carer questionnaires, as an indicator of the general mental, emotional and behavioural health of our young people in care. We can benchmark this nationally.

While the annual data has shown variance in recent years — partly due to corrections of national reporting methodology — we see that proportionally more children in Calderdale's care are reporting causes for concern than in our comparator groups. Provisional data for 2019-20 indicates that we will again show more concerns than our comparators for this year.

Calderdale has had issues with completion rates of SDQs from main carers specifically, which we are working to address. By gathering more data we hope to better understand our cohort.

What are we doing to improve?

Carers in Calderdale have had access since 2005 to a specialist therapeutic service for children looked after (CTS). At present, approximately 60 children out of our population of children looked after access the service. Our carers have access to a fostering 'clinic', specialist training sessions from a psychologist and latterly the resources of the Open Minds Partnership. We suspect that higher completion rates by carers would impact on scores in the sense that where children are considered to have few additional needs in terms of their emotional wellbeing, there is less of an incentive to complete the screening tool. Therefore, there is a need to improve the rates of SDQ completion by foster carers and this piece of work is being actively followed up by the Fostering team.

What evidence is there that actions are having an impact?

There is no evidence that the drive to increase rates of completion by carers has succeeded yet, though we have more SDQs completed by workers than was previously the case. In terms of our extensive support offer, we think the huge emphasis locally on emotional health and well-being may well form part of the reason for our higher SDQ scores, as carers in Calderdale are more sensitive to these issues than elsewhere, and feel empowered to raise concerns.

There is a link between SDQ scores and placement breakdown; our foster training and recruitment programme is increasing placement capacity to address this.

What more needs to happen?

We must persevere with our attempts to achieve higher completion rates, to gain a clearer sense of the emotional health and wellbeing of our entire cohort of children.

We need to understand what we can learn from other local authorities about improving carer SDQ completion rates, and any measures they have taken to improve the emotional health and wellbeing of their children looked after, this work is currently underway.

TOG feedback

We continue to work to identify any issues that looked after children may be facing and ensure that children get the intervention and emotional wellbeing support to meet their needs. We also have access to our own therapeutic team to provide support to foster carers.