



Corporate Performance Report Q1 2023/24

Summary

This report provides a performance update for Quarter 1 2023/24 reporting year.

During this reporting period, there have been data releases for the following Super Key Performance Indicators (SKPIs):

- **Claimant Count** — The latest data release (June 2023) shows 5,375 people claiming unemployment related benefits which equates to 4.2% of residents (16-64) which is line with the regional average of 4.1%. This shows a slight increase in claimants from the previous quarter (additional 50 claimants). Regional and national averages have also seen an increase over the past 2 quarters.
- **Youth Unemployment** — As at June 2023 , 7.6% (1,090) of 18-24 year olds are claiming unemployment benefits. Following a continued reduction from the peak of 12.9% in March 2021, there has been an increase over the last 3 quarters seen. Calderdale remains higher than England and Regional comparators (4.8% and 5.6% respectively) with the percentage gap wider than it was pre-pandemic.
- **Per Capita CO2 emissions in the area** — The latest data shows that estimated CO2 emissions per capita increased from 3.9 to 4.2 (tCO2e) between 2020 and 2021. Current performance is above regional and national averages, 6.0 and 4.6 respectively, with comparators also seeing an increase from the previous year. The latest data release ranks us 8th against statistical neighbours.

From the wider basket of Key Performance Indicators, please note the following exception reports:

- **Crime**

Domestic Abuse—The number of recorded Domestic abuse incidents for the end of March 2023 is 5699, an increase of 6.4% from the previous year, which is the highest increase across our West Yorkshire neighbours. *Domestic Abuse comparator is a National Policing Measure and will be published in November 2023 and be reported to February 2024 OPF (Q3 2023/24).*

Serious Crime - The number of recorded most serious /violent crimes for the end of March 2023 is 211 , this representing no change from the previous year. Most Serious Violent Crime has plateaued in Calderdale, although there has been a slight increase for victims under 25 by 15.3% (this has mostly been in the area of Assault with intent to cause serious harm). *Serious violent crime comparator is a National Policing Measure and will be published in November 2023 and be reported to February 2024 OPF (Q3 2023/24).*

Neighbourhood Crime -Neighbourhood Crime as at the end of March 2023 is 14.9% above last year but as a National Policing Measure this total is also compared with 2019/20 (pre pandemic) and is still 24.5% below baseline. National data is up to December, and this shows that Calderdale has 11.76 crimes per 1000 population. *Neighbourhood Crime comparator is a National Policing Measure and will be published in late August 2023 and be reported to November 2023 OPF (Q2 2023/24).*

- **Planning**

Statistical Neighbour Ranking - Data as of 5 July 2023										
Priority	SKPI	What Does Good Performance Equal	Latest Score	Period	Previous Score	Period	Performance Trend	Latest Rank In Comparator Group	Comparator Group	Top 3 Performing Statistical Neighbours
Reducing Inequalities	Healthy life expectancy at birth (Males)	High	59	2018-20	61.4	2017-19	Worsening	11/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Stockport (65.1) Bury (63.4) Dudley (62.9)
	Healthy life expectancy at birth (Females)	High	63.4	2018-20	64	2017-19	Worsening	2/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Medway (63.6) Calderdale (63.4) Dudley (62.7)
	Percentage of physically active adults	High	64.0%	November 2021/22	61.4%	November 2020/21	Improving	4/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Kirklees (64.7%) Stockport (64.7%) Bury (64.5%)
	Prevalence of Healthy Weight in Reception children	High	82.1%	2021/22	76.3%	2019/20	Improving	1/16	DfE Statistical Neighbours	Calderdale (82.1%) Stockport (79.9%) Wigan (76.2%)
	Prevalence of Healthy Weight in Year 6 children	High	63.0%	2021/22	63.2%	2019/20	Worsening	1/16	DfE Statistical Neighbours	Calderdale (63%) North Lincolnshire (63%) Stockport (63%)
	Proportion of older people in receipt of long term adult social care (65+)	Low	3.60%	2021/22	3.56%	2020/21	Worsening	7/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Medway (3.1%) Doncaster (3.2%) Kirklees (3.2%)
	Percentage achieving a good level of development in the Foundation Stage Profile	High	65.4%	2022	70.5%	2019	Worsening (though improved comparative position)	4/11	DfE Statistical Neighbours	Stockton on Tees (68.1%) Nottinghamshire (66.8%) Darlington (66.0%)
	Domestic Abuse	Low	5699	Apr 2022 - Mar 2023	5356	Apr 2021 - Mar 2022	Worsening			Comparator published in November 2023, will be report in February OPF Q3 2023/24.
	Serious Crime	Low	211	Apr 2022 - Mar 2023	211	Apr 2021 - Mar 2022	Plateaued			Comparator published in November 2023, will be report in February OPF Q3 2023/24.
	Neighbourhood Crime	Low	2490	Apr 2022 - Mar 2023	2168	Apr 2021 - Mar 2022	Improving			Comparator published in late August 2023, will be report in November OPF Q2 2023/24
Voluntary organisations as a rate of population (per 100,000)	No Polarity	187.6	2019/20	191.5	2018/19	Improving	1/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Calderdale (187.6) Bury (179.6) Kirklees (175.2)	

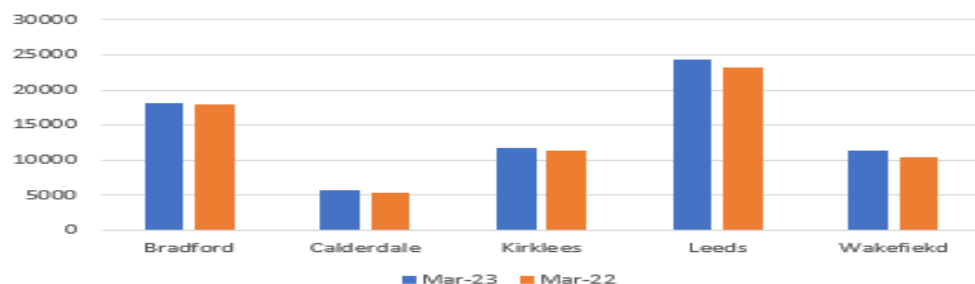
Statistical Neighbour Ranking - Data as of 5 July 2023										
Priority	SKPI	What Does Good Performance Equal	Latest Score	Period	Previous Score	Period	Performance Trend	Latest Rank In Comparator Group	Comparator Group	Top 3 Performing Statistical Neighbours
Strong Thriving Towns and Places	NVQ level 4+, aged 16 to 64	High	39.2	2021	36.8	2020	Improving	3/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Bury (42.8%) Derby (42.0%) Calderdale (39.2%)
	Median gross weekly pay	High	576.9	2022	535	2021	Improving	13/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Stockport (665.4) Dudley (615.4) Kirklees (613.4)
	Claimant Count (*benchmarking uses the proportion rather than number)	Low	5375	Jun-23	5325	Mar-23	Worsening	8/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Stockport (3.2%) North Lincolnshire (3.4%) Barnsley (3.5%)
	Youth unemployment	Low	7.6%	Jun-23	7.5%	Mar-23	Worsening	13/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Medway (5.5%) Stockport (5.6%) Barnsley (5.9%)
	Business Survival Rates (3 years)	High	56.4	2021	59.4	2020	Worsening	12/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Halton (65.2) Stockport (63) Medway (61.8)
	Principal roads where maintenance should be considered	Low	3	2021/22	4	2020/21	Improving	8/14	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Halton (1) Kirklees/Rotherham/Medway/ Doncaster/Wakefield/North Lincolnshire (2)
	Housing delivery test % of deliverable assessed housing requirement delivery over a rolling 3 year period – over 75% (New)	High	55%	2021	50%	2020	Improving	15/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Telford & Wrekin (233%) Doncaster (229%) Wakefield (200%)
	Average Progress 8 score per pupil	High	-0.19	2022	0.03	2019	Worsening	7/11	DfE Statistical Neighbours	Leeds (0.11) Kirklees (0.01) Nottinghamshire (-0.01)
Climate Action	Local sites (both geological and wildlife) where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented in previous 5 years	High	65	2021	67	2020	Worsening			
	Per capita CO2 emissions in the area	Low	4.2	2021	3.9	2020	Worsening (though improved comparative position)	8/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Medway (2.9) Dudley (3.3) Wigan/Stockport (3.7)

Domestic Abuse

2023/24



Domestic abuse incidents



Domestic Abuse	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Total Incidents Apr 22 - Mar 23	18172	5699	11726	24254	11320	71171
Total Incidents Apr 21 - Mar 22	17896	5356	11436	23268	10457	68413
% Difference	1.5%	6.4%	2.5%	4.2%	8.3%	4.00%
% Repeat Victims Apr 22 to Mar	47.6%	46.5%	49.5%	48.2%	52.5%	48.80%
% Repeat Victims Apr 21 to Mar	46.5%	47.6%	47.9%	47.8%	49.4%	47.70%
% Difference	1.1%	-1.1%	1.6%	0.4%	3.1%	1.1%

What is the story the data is telling us?

The total number of recorded Domestic Abuse incidents for the end of March 2023 is 5699 which is an increase of 6.4% from the previous year and the highest increase across our West Yorkshire neighbours. As with the rest of West Yorkshire, Domestic Abuse incidents have increased, although Calderdale is the only area that has seen a decrease in repeat victims in comparison with the same time last year.

Definition of DA is any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality. Domestic Abuse repeat victims are defined as those that have had two or more domestic incidents or crimes where they have been a victim in the previous 12 months.

What are we doing to improve?

Since the new MARAC model went live, there have been more agencies involved in the process and this has resulted in an improvement in the sharing of information and forming safety plans to ensure the safeguarding of vulnerable victims and children in Calderdale.

The DRAMM meeting is now more streamlined, with clear focus and purpose on its aims for the core agencies that attend the daily meeting.

Most referrals to MARAC are still from the Police, but we are starting to see an increase in referrals from other agencies who are now attending MARAC and sharing their knowledge with their colleagues.

The Out of Hours IDVA Service continues to operate. This service is extremely valuable and positive feedback is regularly received from both victims and the Officers who work alongside the IDVA to safeguard vulnerable victims.

What evidence is there that actions are having an impact?

Noticeably, the victim repeat rate in Calderdale has decreased by 1.1% despite there been an increase of 1.1% across West Yorkshire. In addition to this Calderdale have the best performing data across the force for Conviction rates and Attrition rates. We are also the only district within West Yorkshire to have met the targets for conviction and attrition rates that are nationally set.

This is evidence of the work being done in the district and the extensive partnership work ensuring that victims are supported and safeguarded to achieve successful prosecutions.

What more needs to happen?

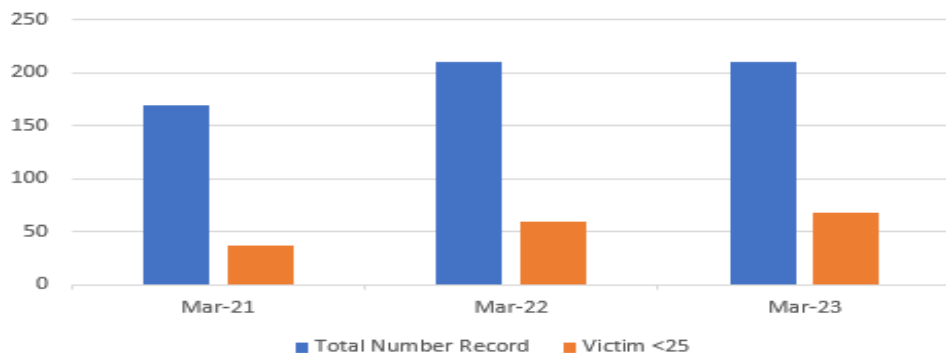
Additional investment around perpetrator provision could be considered in addition to continued investment of the remainder of the £457,000 for 22/23 into strengthening the offer of safe accommodation.

Development of a structured action plan that will align to our five year DA strategy.

OPF feedback

This is a complex performance indicator and with partners we have been increasing our awareness and campaigns of this issue and the need to report across our communities. From 1st September 2023 working as whole organisation/partnership approach, this work will be formally led by Cabinet Member - Public Services and Communities/ Director Public Services.

Most Serious Crime - Calderdale



Crime Type	12 Months to	West Yorkshire			Calderdale Only		
		Mar-22	Mar-23	Change (vs last year)	Mar-22	Mar-23	Change
Homicide - Non Domestic	Total Recorded	20	18	-10.0%	3	0	-100.0%
	Victim under 25	7	4	-42.9%	1	0	-100.0%
Most Serious Violent Crime	Total Recorded	2172	2113	-2.7%	211	211	0.0%
	Victim under 25	647	607	-6.2%	59	68	15.3%
Crime involving sharp implement	Total Recorded	2395	2292	-4.3%	169	162	-4.1%
	Victim under 25	875	803	-8.2%	64	57	-10.9%
	Robbery	677	750	10.8%	32	29	-9.4%
	Victim under 25	313	353	12.8%	16	10	-37.5%
Personal Robbery	Total Recorded	2272	2699	18.8%	123	126	2.4%
	Victim under 25	948	1176	24.1%	56	64	14.3%
Firearms - VAP - exc Air Weapon	Total Recorded	155	167	7.7%	12	19	58.3%
	Victim under 25	75	75	0.0%	8	8	0.0%

What is the story the data is telling us? The number of recorded Most Serious Violent Crimes for the end of March 2023 is 211 which is a 0% change from the previous year. Most Serious Violent Crime has plateaued in Calderdale although there has been a slight increase for victims under 25, showing an increase by 15.3% (this has mostly been in the area of Assault with intent to cause serious harm). This contrasts with the West Yorkshire figure which shows a 6.2% decrease. Most Serious Crime comprises of the following crime types— murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, infanticide child destruction, causing death by dangerous driving, driving under influence of drink or drugs, causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving, assault with intent to cause serious harm and causing death by aggravated vehicle taking.

What are we doing to improve? The Violent Crime and Safer Streets steering group, funds projects and programmes that aim to reduce violent crime within Calderdale. Within the last financial year (22/23) we have funded three programmes; enriching activities, outreach provision and the focussed deterrence car. The enriching activities programme worked with young people and children at risk of being permanently excluded from mainstream school. This was a 4 week course with educational elements throughout about violent crime, healthy relationships and substance misuse. The outreach provision operated every Friday and Saturday night, trying to engage young people in youth services and signpost them to open access support. The focussed deterrence car is a youth worker working alongside non uniformed police responding to reports of youths engaged in ASB or violent crime.

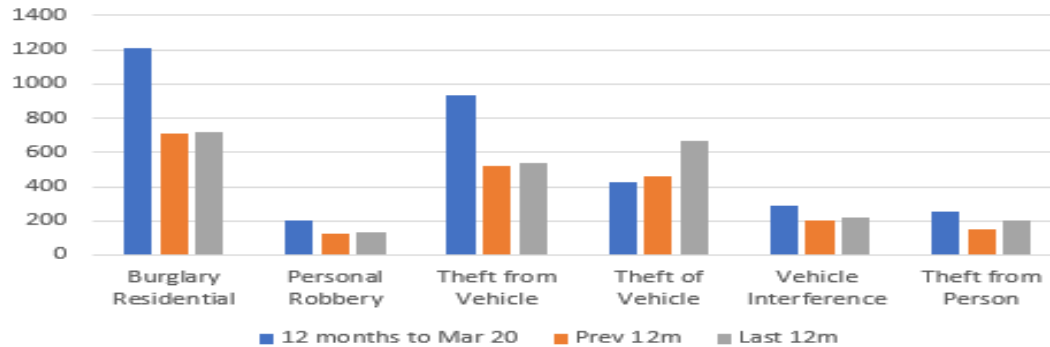
What evidence is there that actions are having an impact? This financial year (23/24) we are using learnt experience to better inform our programmes. We will be funding an exclusion programme, a targeted outreach provision and a seasonal focussed deterrence model. The exclusions programme will have a clear referral route into the programme and the aim will be that young people/children who are at risk of being excluded due to violence will be referred to this programme to bring about positive behaviour change. Our targeted outreach provision will directly prioritise areas within the borough in line with the findings from the Local Profile completed by the VRP. Furthermore, the seasonal focussed deterrence car will be flexible and proactive within it's approach having fire, YJS, police and community safety wardens involved and responding to any reported incidents.

What more needs to happen? Continued and improved intelligence to better direct resources, so that we are having the biggest impact on the young people and children who need it the most. We are developing a programme to target those most at risk.

OPF feedback
While the total numbers of incidents are encouragingly low (but conversely shifts in trend/mis reporting can be impacted by small volume changes) we are committed to working with partners across all agencies (including health and youth services) to ensure we better connect and lever our existing resources and programmes in this area.



Neighbourhood Crime - Calderdale



	12 months to April 2019 Mar 2020	April 2021 - March 2022	April 2022 - March 2023	Diff to last year (21-22) - (22-23)	Diff to baseline (19 20) - (22-23)
Burglary Residential	1206	710	721	11	-485
Personal Robbery	202	122	135	13	-67
Theft from Vehicle	931	523	539	16	-392
Theft of Vehicle	422	459	668	209	246
Vehicle Interference	286	203	221	18	-65
Theft from Person	251	151	206	55	-45
Total Neighbourhood Crime	3298	2168	2490	322	-808

What is the story the data is telling us?

Neighbourhood Crime up to the end of March 2023 is 14.9% above last year but as a National Policing Measure this total is also compared with 2019/20 (pre pandemic) and is still 24.5% below baseline. National data shows that Calderdale has 11.76 crimes per 1000 population. This compares to 14.03 for West Yorkshire as a whole and 12.84 for England and Wales. The one area that is higher than the baseline is Theft Of Motor Vehicle. The increased value of car parts/external economic factors is seen as a cause of this increase and is reflected nationwide.

What are we doing to improve?

Regular partnership hub meetings, ward based Safer Cleaner Greener, and Council service tasking meetings are all in place to highlight Neighbourhood Crime issues across all communities in Calderdale.

The regular sharing of intelligence at operational and tactical levels means that trends and geographical hotspots in criminal activity can be quickly be highlighted and action taken using a 3Es approach of Engagement, Education and Enforcement.

Specific regional and national funding is allocated for targeted projects to reduce Serious and Violent Crime, the outcomes of which have a knock-on effect on general crime levels.

What evidence is there that actions are having an impact?

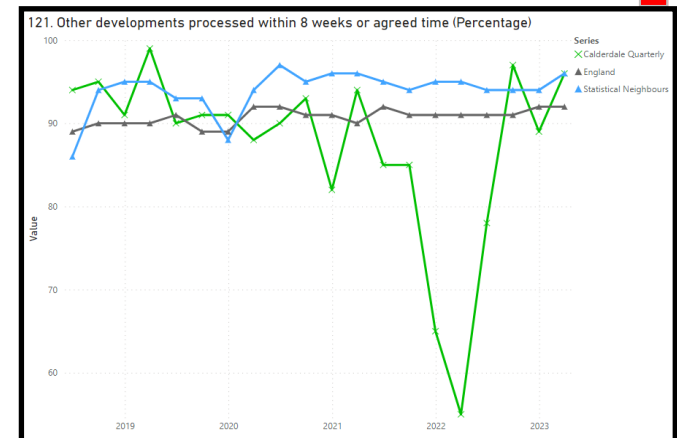
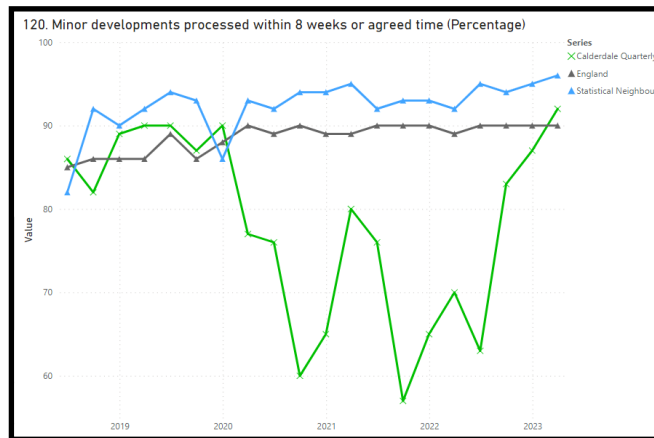
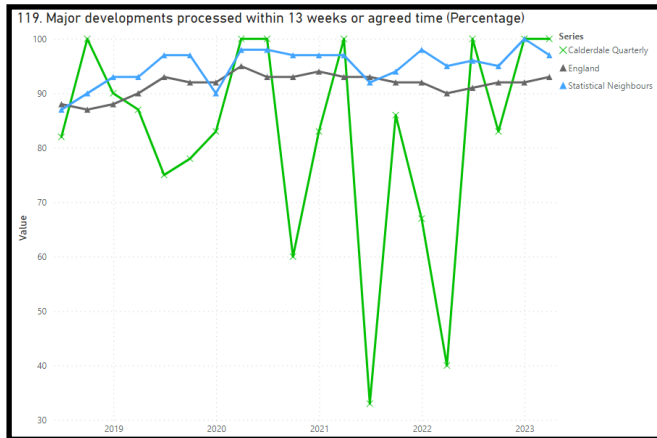
Although general crime levels are increasing marginally, the overall levels of crime are significantly lower than that seen pre-pandemic.

What more needs to happen?

Theft of vehicles for parts is a nationwide issue and the Council Licensing Authority has responsibility for the regulation of Scrap Metal Dealers and Collectors licensed within their locality. A programme of regular enforcement checks and “Days of Action” will be scheduled to ensure compliance with legislation and policy.

OPF feedback

The Corporate Leadership Team note this report and its positive context with regards to overall neighbourhood crime pre and post pandemic levels.



What is the story the data is telling us?

The indicators above focus on measuring the speed of decision making in respect of planning applications. An authority's performance in determining planning applications remains an important focus for measuring the 'success' of the service. As well as being one of the principal criteria used in external judgement and recorded in government statistics, making decisions in a timely manner is also a key element in providing an efficient service for the customer, whether that is the householder, developers or interested third parties. The graphs above show quarterly performance since 2019 against CIPFA Statistical Neighbour and England comparators. Annual performance for determining major development applications (with Planning Performance Agreements, Extension of Time or Environmental Impact Assessments) within timescales for 2022/23 was 96% for major development applications, 83% for minor development applications and 90% for other developments. In 2022/23 the total number of planning decisions was 1,176 planning decisions — 33 for major, 361 for minor and 782 for other developments. The latest annual results place Calderdale in the bottom quartile against national and CIPFA statistical neighbour comparators for decisions in timescales for minor and other developments and 2nd quartile for major developments.

What are we doing to improve?

The Council was self-aware it was performing poorly in respect of decision times particularly on non-major planning applications at an early stage (Summer 2021). The overall strategy has been to address the systemic issues that were identified within the Planning Officer Society Peer Review Final Report (November 2021) rather than to just achieve a short-term boost. The main areas we have sought to address to improve our performance have been in; resourcing the service appropriately, including an increased staffing establishment; recruitment, training and developing staff; modernising and improving development management processes, including the use of new technology to assist in validation, caseload management and customer interface and continued successful progression of an up-to-date Adopted Local Plan.

What evidence is there that actions are having an impact?

The Council has remained committed to not only improving but also maintaining performance. The long-term measures that have been put in place have now showed fruition. From Oct – Dec 2022 77% of non-major applications were determined within the statutory determination period, from Jan – March 2023 90% of non – major applications were determined within the statutory determination period and from April – Jun 2023 97% of non – major applications were determined within the statutory determination period. This equates to an average of 88% of non-major applications determined within the statutory timescales. From Jan – Jun 2023 93% of major applications have been determined within time.

What more needs to happen?

Now that we are maintaining our performance, we will start to look at how we can improve the quality of application submissions submitted by developers/planning agents and seek to push up the design quality of new proposals. This will be supported by the Placemaking SPD that the Council is currently preparing.

OPF feedback We are pleased with the positive performance that has been made in response to the determination periods for major and no major applications. We are focussed on ensuring that quality and consistency of services is maintained across our planning teams when expected volumes increase with implementation of local plan activity.