

COMMUNITY PROFILE

1. INTRODUCTION

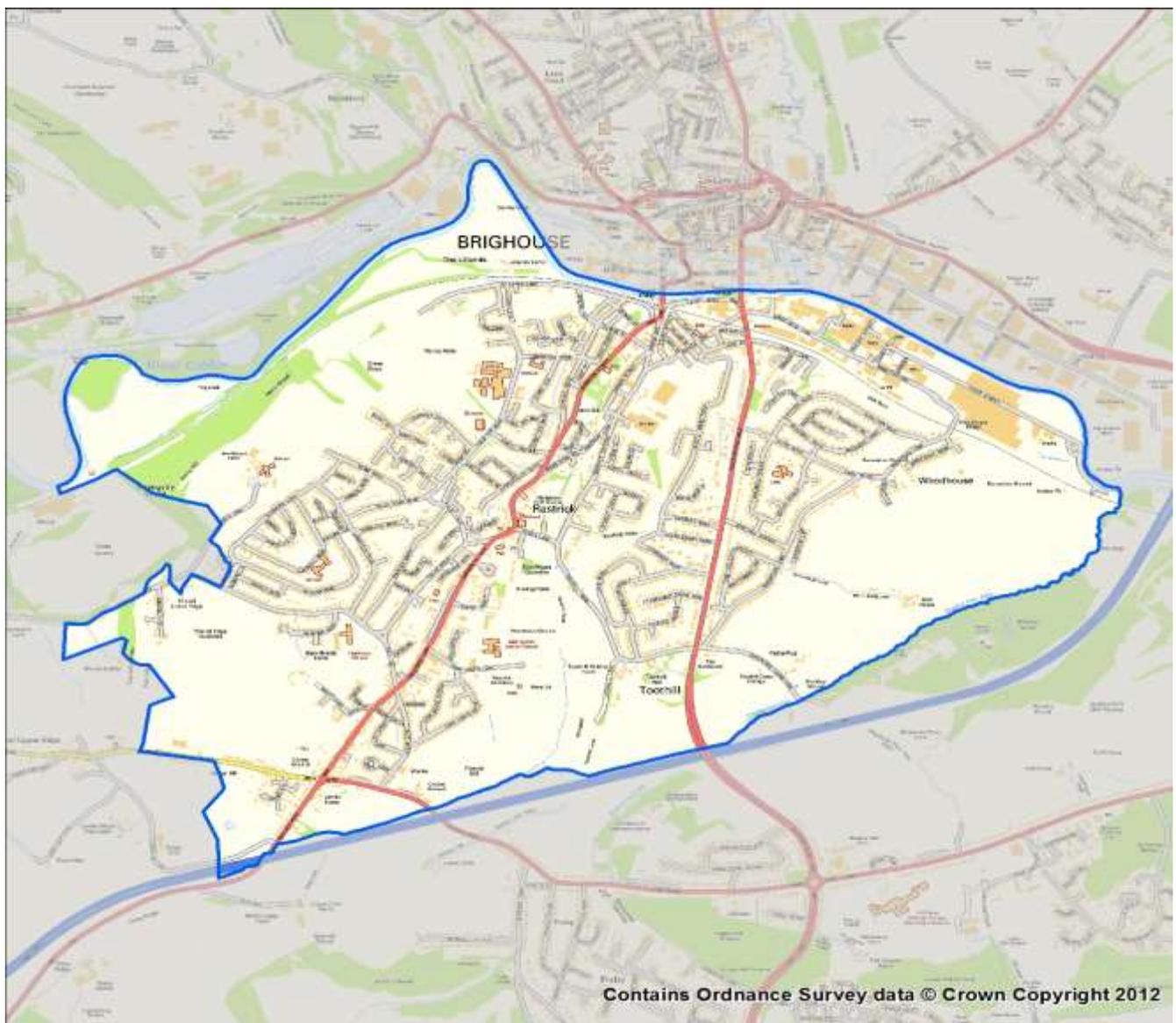
1.1 What area does Rastrick Big Local cover?

The area covered by Rastrick Big Local is shown on the map below.

Broadly speaking, it is the area bounded by the River Calder to the north, the M62 to the east and south, and Upper and Lower Edge to the west.

It is slightly larger than the area covered by the current Rastrick electoral ward and includes several streets at the top end of Rastrick that are included in the Elland electoral ward (adjacent to the A6107/A643/B6114 Sun Inn crossroads).

Virtually all addresses with a both code starting HD6 3... are included in the RBL area.



1.2 So what's this profile about?

The Rastrick Big Local Community Profile is intended to help in the development of our Big Local Plan and aims to:

- ◆ Build up a picture of Rastrick as a place / community
- ◆ Make sense of what we might need and what mutual interests we have
- ◆ Give an idea of what we already have and start the process of identifying whether we can make more use of the capacity within the community
- ◆ Provide a 'starting point' to plan from and a guide to look back and assess change.
- ◆ Act as a resource to help us make decisions about Big Local

Thus, what follows are a number of sections giving details of:

- ◆ The local geography and history
- ◆ The population and its demographic and social characteristics
- ◆ Levels of affluence and deprivation
- ◆ Health and wellbeing
- ◆ Education, qualifications and skills
- ◆ Employment and work / training opportunities
- ◆ Housing and household amenities
- ◆ Crime and community safety
- ◆ Transport
- ◆ Environment
- ◆ The services, facilities and networks that are available locally in both the statutory and non-statutory sector

The profile draws on statistics and information that are publicly available from local, regional and national sources.

For the purposes of this profile, the figures used are largely drawn from the 2011 national census data in relation to the areas covered by the Rastrick Big Local area.

These figures are slightly higher than the figures for the Rastrick ward (which does not include some roads that are in the Elland electoral ward).

Figures for RBL area are based on an aggregation of the following Lower Layer Super Output Area for Calderdale: 19E 23A 23B 23C 23D 24A 24C 24D 24E.

1.3 Headlines from the demographic information:

Population

- ◆ There are a little over 12,000 people in the RBL area, living in 5,400 households
- ◆ Roughly a quarter of the population lives in the area east of the escarpment above the old tile and brick works (ie around Woodhouse, Lyndhurst and Healey Wood). The remainder of the population live in the areas either side of A643.
- ◆ The vast majority of residents (98%+) live in households (rather than communal establishments like care homes – just over 200 people).
- ◆ Working age adults (16-64) make up 63% of the population
- ◆ The age group over 65 makes up a larger proportion of the population than the under 16 (27% and 18% respectively)
- ◆ Rastrick also has an older age profile than Calderdale as a whole and the trend is for the over 60 age group to continue increasing.
- ◆ The population is predominantly white, with less than 4% of residents coming from black and minority ethnic backgrounds
- ◆ 24 out of every 25 local people were born in the UK.
- ◆ In terms of faith, just over 60% of the population give Christianity as their stated religion, whilst no religion is a response given by around 30% of local residents.
- ◆ Almost a third of households consist of people living alone (one in seven of the population).
- ◆ Nearly a third of people aged 65 and over live alone.
- ◆ Just over 25% of households include dependent children and of these, a quarter are lone parent households.

Affluence / Deprivation

- ◆ The distribution of household income closely mirrors the position in the rest of Calderdale – around 52% of households are in the £15K – £40K household income bands.
- ◆ The 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation shows that as a ward, Rastrick does not fall within the most deprived 20% in England in any of the measures used.
- ◆ However, 25% of households in the Rastrick area, (1,386 in number), have 2, 3 or 4 of the indicators of deprivation (which relate to employment, housing, education and health and disability).
- ◆ Low income is a problem for many people – for example, over 1,000 working age adults are receipt of benefits, around 500 pensioners are in receipt of pension credits and 14% of children live in income deprived households.
- ◆ 13.0% of primary and 11% of secondary school children are in receipt of free school meals.
- ◆ Around a 1,000 households are living in fuel poverty.

Health and well being

- ◆ The 2010 census found that 79% of residents reported having good or very good health. However, there were still 750 people who suffered bad or very bad health, limiting their quality of life as well as that of their carers.
- ◆ 1 in 10 residents are providing at least 1 hour a week unpaid care.
- ◆ Loneliness is likely to be an issue for a substantial number of local residents, particularly as we get older. Based upon national research, there may be over 1,500

people experiencing loneliness sometimes or often – and this increases our risk of developing serious mental and physical health problems.

- ◆ It is estimated that over 150 people locally are suffering from dementia. This figure is set to rise significantly over the next decade and beyond.

Education

- ◆ Performance at local schools seems to indicate that our local schools are giving its pupils what they need. Almost all the performance data available shows scores that are above the average for Calderdale and England as a whole.
- ◆ There is a good correlation between the qualifications of Rastrick residents and regional and national percentages.
- ◆ The number of young people Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) are well below regional and national percentages.

Employment

- ◆ The % of the local population that is economically active and in employment is broadly the same as in Calderdale and England.
- ◆ Over 600 people are in receipt of out of work benefits
- ◆ The % of people who are economically inactive through retirement is significantly higher (19%, as against 15% and 14% for Calderdale and England respectively).

Housing

- ◆ In terms of affordable housing, Rastrick has significantly less flats and terraced houses (39%) than the Calderdale (57%) or national (45%) averages and the amount of rented housing available locally (29%) is less than the district (31%) or national (35%) averages.
- ◆ Rastrick has a much lower proportion of dwellings in the bottom two Council Tax bands than the Calderdale average, an indication that there is less affordable housing available in the locality.
- ◆ Rastrick has a lower proportion of households classed as overcrowded or without central heating than the Calderdale average.

Transport

- ◆ A quarter of local households don't have a car and are reliant on public transport.

Environment

- ◆ Over three quarters of Rastrick is classified as domestic gardens or greenspace

Crime

- ◆ Crime levels in Rastrick are consistently lower than those in surrounding areas. Other nationally available statistics indicate that approximately half of the crimes in the area are attributable to anti-social behaviour.

2. ABOUT RASTRICK – History and Geography

Rastrick is a township in the lower Calder Valley on the opposite side of the River Calder from Brighouse.

Although historically, Rastrick developed around the road from Rastrick Bridge up Rastrick Common and on to Crowtrees Lane, a significant part of present day Rastrick includes the area east of the escarpment above the old brick and tile works, around Woodhouse, Lyndhurst and Healey Wood.

2.1 History

See Appendix A for more detailed history

There may have been activity in the area in neolithic times, (artefacts have been discovered from that period in Fixby, just outside the Rastrick boundary).

There are also two possibly defended sites of unknown age at Round Hill and Castle Hill, where a Roman coin has been found.

Both sites are near to the supposed route of a Roman road from Tadcaster to Manchester, and Castle Hill was near to the junction with another supposed road that went over Blackstone Edge.

It is thought that the Danes settled in the area in post Roman times (and probably had a settlement at Fixby) and some think that the name Rastrick is Viking in origin. 'Rast' is an old Scandinavian unit of measurement, and 'ric' is Old English for a stream.

Rastrick appears in the Domesday Book and was an Anglo Saxon vill (the smallest unit in the administrative system) held by Earl Godwine. After the Norman Conquest it was held directly by King William I and later became part of the manor of Wakefield, held by Earl Warren from c.1100.

Records from 1284 show that the village contained only 6 freemen, the rest of the population being "native tenants, villans or bondsmen."

By 1379, the number of houses in Rastrick was recorded as 15 and by 1605 the records showed it had grown to 24 families.

During the medieval period, parts of the manor were sold, and a number of farms established., eg Lillands, Woodhouse, Firth House, Toothill, Lower Cote and Boothroyd.

Rastrick changed from being an agricultural community to an industrial one during the 19C (textiles and quarrying) and until the coming of the turnpikes and the canals, the town was more important than Brighouse which lay in the swampy valley bottom.

During the 19th century, the population grew from 2,053 (1801) to 3,917 (1851) and 9,357 (1901). Although the boundaries have changed a little, the present Rastrick population is around 12,000.

In terms of local government, Rastrick became a civil parish in 1866 and joined the new Brighouse Municipal Borough in 1893. Brighouse became part of Calderdale Metropolitan District in 1974, and the boundary with the Kirklees district was drawn along the motorway so that the part of Rastrick south of the M62 is in Kirklees.

If you interested in our local history, the Rastrick Local History Group meets on the second Tuesday in the month, 6.30 pm at Rastrick library.

Susan Hawkes is the secretary. She can be contacted on 01484 714858 or at

susan.hawkes@calderdale.gov.uk

2.2 Geography

Rastrick occupies the part of the hillside to the south of the River Calder between Bradley and Elland, opposite Brighouse.

Although we are a long way from the sea, we are not very much higher than the sea shore.

At Rastrick's lowest point, on the River Calder, it is only 53m above sea level (that's one metre higher than Nelson's Column (photo on nearest right)).

And the highest point (204m above sea level on Pinfold Lane near Upper Edge) - that's the height of the Mode Gakuen Cocoon Tower in Japan (see photo on left).

The underlying rocks in the area are Carboniferous, which slope down from west to east. Elland flags are near the surface in several areas, and there have been many quarries, one of which is still operating.

The western boundary, with Elland, is at the top of an escarpment. The land then slopes down to a valley in the central part of Rastrick. Moving eastwards there is then another escarpment, with a spectacular quarry face where shale and perhaps clay have been dug for a brick and tile works. The land then slopes down again to the valley of Bradley Park Dike, which is the boundary with Bradley. At this eastern end of Rastrick there was the Anchor Pit coal mine. The northern boundary, with Southowram, Brighouse and Clifton, is the River Calder, and the southern boundary with Fixby is along roads and field boundaries (see History). The main land use is housing, with some industry and farmland, and a small area of woodland.

The part of Rastrick to the south of the M62 is in Kirklees Metropolitan Borough, not Calderdale, because the motorway was adopted as the boundary between the two districts in 1974.



3. DEMOGRAPHIC & SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY

3.1 Who lives in our local community and what are their characteristics?

How many people live locally?	How many households are there?
12,375	5,490
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 49 % male; ▪ 51 % female 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 98.2% of residents live in households (12,147) ▪ 1.8% of residents live in communal establishments (228)

Source: ONS 2013

Roughly a quarter of the population lives in the area east of the escarpment above the old tile and brick works (ie around Woodhouse, Lyndhurst and Healey Wood). The remainder of the population live in the areas either side of A643.

Geographical size: 550 hectares
Density: 22.5 people per hectare (that means we'd each have 444 square metres each if we shared the land out equally!)

Source: ONS 2013

3.2 Population Structure

Children under 16	2,204	18% of our community (England = 19%)
Adults 16 – 64	7,803	63% of our community (England = 65%)
Adults 65 and over	2,368	19% of our community (England = 16%)
Adults 75 and over	1,010	8% of our community (England = 8%)

Source: ONS 2013

The area has an older age profile than Calderdale as a whole. The population aged 60+ (over a quarter of the total population) has increased since the last census, from 22% to 27%.

It's was a bit different 100 years ago. The 1891 census figures for the 0-14 age group (3,293) and 15-64 age group (5,690) were not too dissimilar from today's, but there were only 296 people aged 65 and over (compared with 3,378 today). That's just 3% of the population – and now it's 27%.

3.3 Household Composition

Total number of households	5,490	
Single person households (total)	1,763	32% of households (England = 30%)
Single person households (under 65)	1,054	19% of households (England = 18%)
Single pensioner households (65 and over)	709	13% of households (England = 12%)
Households with dependent children*	1,496	27% of households (England = 29%)
Lone parent households with dependent children*	393	7% of households (England = 7%)

Source: ONS 2013

*A dependent child is a person aged 0 - 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 - 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s).

3.4 Religion

Total population	12,375	%
Christian	7,598	61.4
Buddhist	31	0.3
Hindu	40	0.3
Jewish	3	0
Muslim	120	1.0
Sikh	24	0.2
Other Religion	28	0.2
No Religion	3,598	29.1
Religion Not Stated	933	7.5

Source: ONS 2013

3.5 Ethnicity

Members of the community from Black or Minority Ethnic groups	The predominant ethnic group in the community is white, considerably higher than the national or Calderdale figures.
474	
3.8% of our community Calderdale = 10.3% England = 14.3%	

Source: ONS 2013

Ethnic Group	Rastrick %	England %
White	96	86
Asian	2	8
Black	1	3
Mixed	1	2
Other	0	1

Source: ONS 2013

3.6 Country of Birth

Country of birth	Rastrick (no.s)	Rastrick (%)	Calderdale (%)	England %
UK	11,863	96	93	86
Ireland	132	1	1	1
EU countries	125	1	2	4
Other	253	2	5	9

Source: ONS 2013

4. LEVELS OF AFFLUENCE AND DEPRIVATION

The distribution of household income closely mirrors the position in the rest of Calderdale:

Household Incomes		
Income Band	Rastrick (ward)	Calderdale
£	% of households	
0 – 10,000	8.1	8.1
10 – 15,000	10.6	10.5
15 – 20,000	12.4	12.5
20 – 30,000	23.0	23.3
30 – 40,000	16.8	17.0
40 – 50,000	11.0	11.0
over 50,000	18.0	17.7

Source: CACI Paycheck 2009

How deprived is the local area?

Is Rastrick a deprived area?
No
The 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation uses several domains to measure deprivation – in none of these does Rastrick fall into the worst 20% in England

At first glance, deprivation would not appear to be an issue for Rastrick if we use the standard national measure of deprivation, the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

Looking at several elements, the IMD shows, in comparison with the rest of England, how well or poorly off areas are. As a ward, Rastrick does not fall into the worst 20% in any of the measures used.

Source: 2010 IMD

Other indicators also show a positive picture:

- ◆ *Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index* – no areas in the RBL patch fall within the most deprived 20% of areas nationally
- ◆ *Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index* – no areas in the RBL patch fall within the most deprived 20% of areas nationally

Are there deprived people locally?
Yes

It is worth remembering that just because an area is not classed as 'deprived' does not mean that there are no people within the locality experiencing some form of deprivation. And deprivation comes in various forms – it's not simply low income – it can relate to such things as housing, education, employment, and health and disability.

And looking at the IMD in more detail, it is apparent that there are in fact some areas locally that fall within the most deprived 20% of areas nationally in terms of:

- ◆ Employment
- ◆ Health and Disability
- ◆ Education Skills and Training
- ◆ Living Environment.

Deprivation – Income

There are a significant number of people who are living on a low income, which can mean that they have severe difficulty in paying for even basic household expenses such as food and heating, or taking up employment or training opportunities due to costs such as travel and childcare. Those on low income will often feel excluded from the local community. Although many of those living on very low incomes are out-of-work and receive low income benefits, an increasing number of people below the poverty line (60% of the national average wage) are in low-paid work.

The figures below focus on people living on benefits and indicate that income deprivation is a problem for many people.

People living in 'income deprivation'	Income deprived children*	Pension Credit claimants (Q3 2012)
1243	364	487
11% of people live in means tested benefit households	14% of children aged under 16 live in income deprived households	23% of people aged 60+ live in households in receipt of pension credits

Source: West Yorkshire Observatory 2013 (Rastrick Ward – numbers are lower than RBL area)

* Dependent children (under 20) in families in receipt of IS/JSA or whose income is <60% of median income (2010)

Income Support claimants* (Q3 2012)	Working-age residents claiming DWP benefits** (Q3 2012)	Households with Council Tax Benefit claimants (2012)
245	1090	1,133
3.4% of working age people Calderdale = 3.3% England = 3.2%	15% of working age residents Calderdale = 16% England = 14%	23% of 4,840 households

Source:
WYO 2013 (Rastrick Ward figures)

Source:
WYO 2013 (Rastrick Ward figures)

Source:
Calderdale MBC Finance 2012
(Rastrick Ward figures)

* *Income Support Claimants - people aged over 16 working less than 16 hours a week and having less money coming in than the law says they need to live on*

** *DWP benefits include job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits.*

Children in out of work families	Households estimated to be in Fuel Poverty*	% free school meals claimants
343	1031	Primary Schools 13.0% Secondary Schools 11.3%
	17% of households	Calderdale figures: Primary Schools 17.3% Secondary Schools 13.5%

Source:
WYO 2013 (Rastrick Ward figures)

Source:
Dept. of Energy 2013

Source:
Calderdale MBC 2013

* *A household is said to be fuel poor if it needs to spend more than 10 per cent of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate level of warmth*

Deprivation – Other

Income is not the only measure of deprivation and the last census showed that 25% of Rastrick households (1,386 in number) had 2, 3 or 4 indicators of deprivation (relating to employment, housing, education and health and disability).

Of the 5,490 households in the area, these are the numbers that have:				
0 dimensions indicating deprivation	1 dimension indicating deprivation	2 dimensions indicating deprivation	3 dimensions indicating deprivation	4 dimensions indicating deprivation
2,298 42%	1,806 33%	1,030 19%	325 5%	31 1%
England average: 43%	England average: 33%	England average: 19%	England average: 5%	England average: 1%

Source: ONS 2013

The dimensions of deprivation are indicators based on the four selected household characteristics:

- **Employment** (any member of a household not a full-time student is either unemployed or long-term sick);
- **Education** (no person in the household has at least level 2 education, and no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student);
- **Health and disability** (any person in the household has general health 'bad or very bad' or has a long term health problem.);
- **Housing** (Household's accommodation is either overcrowded, with an occupancy rating -1 or less, or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating).

5. HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Health is a crucial factor in wellbeing and quality of life, having such an impact on a person's ability to live a fulfilling and enjoyable life and also indirectly impacting on their ability to sustain standards of living through income.

Poor health may also have a severe effect on other people, either directly through changing relationships (for example forcing family members into informal unpaid care), or through indirect effects such as change in household income.

The 2010 census found that 79% of residents reported having good or very good health. However, there were still 750 people who suffered bad or very bad health. This impacts on their quality of life, as well as on the wellbeing of their carers.

Very Good Health	Good Health	Fair Health	Bad Health	Very Bad Health
44% (England = 47%)	35% (England = 34%)	15% (England = 13%)	5% (England = 4%)	1% (England = 1%)
5,496 residents	4,294 residents	1,833 residents	603 residents	149 residents

Source: ONS 2013

In addition, 20% of Rastrick residents reported having a long term health problem or disability that limited daily activities to some degree (a little or a lot). This is significantly worse than the figures for England.

People with a health problem or disability whose day to day activities are limited a lot	People with a health problem or disability whose day to day activities are limited a little	People with a health problem or disability whose day to day activities are not limited
1,192	1,283	9,900
10% of the total population (Calderdale and England average: 8%)	10% of the total population (Calderdale and England average: 9%)	80% of the total population (Calderdale and England average: 82%)

Source: ONS 2013

Attendance Allowance claimants (aged 65+)	ESA and incapacity benefit claimants
286	504
13% of people aged 65+ Calderdale = 14% England = 17%	7% of working population Calderdale = 6% England = 6%

Source: WYO 2013 (Rastrick Ward figures)

Health – Dementia

As life expectancy rises, so an increasing number of our community members will develop dementia, which all too often leaves them feeling trapped and cut off from everyday local life.

Dementia has been significantly under-reported, but it is estimated that the numbers affected by dementia are in the region of:

- 1 in 100 people between 65 and 69;
- 1 in 25 people between 70 and 79; and
- 1 in 6 people aged 80 and over.

Estimates of current prevalence of dementia locally		
8	39	104
People aged 65-69 with dementia	People aged 70-79 with dementia	People aged 80 and over with dementia

Source: Alzheimer UK

With the number of older people forecast to grow rapidly over the next 20 years, it is estimated that the number of people over 65 with dementia could increase by 75%. That would be over 250 people, but the number of individuals affected is, of course, significantly higher, when we think of the impact on family and carers.

Loneliness and health

Feeling lonely not only makes us miserable, it increases our risk of developing serious mental and physical health problems – research demonstrates it is as bad for your health as moderate smoking and is worse for us than obesity.

The English Longitudinal Study of Ageing in 2009-10 found that for those aged 52 and above:

- ◆ 9% said they felt lonely often
- ◆ 25% said they felt lonely sometimes

For RBL, this would translate as:

People experiencing loneliness sometimes	People experiencing loneliness sometimes	People over 80 experiencing loneliness sometimes or often
1,147	412	285
25% of people aged 52 and over	9% of people aged 52 and over	46% of people aged 80 and over

Source: English Longitudinal Study of Ageing in 2009-10

Health and Carers

Ill health and disability also impact upon family members and can affect their quality of life. 1 in 10 residents are providing at least 1 hour a week unpaid care.

No. of residents providing unpaid care:	Rastrick (numbers)	Rastrick %	England %
0 hours a week	11,016	89	90
1 to 19 hours a week	904	7	7
20 to 49 hours a week	193	2	1
50 or more hours a week	262	2	2

Source: ONS 2013

Mortality rates

Life Expectancy at birth, 2009-11	Rastrick	Calderdale
Males	77.88	77.28
Females	80.85	81.72

Source: ONS 2013 calculated by CMBC

The local figures are not significantly different from the figures for England. Men's life expectancy has risen significantly in recent years.

Mortality rates (age- standardised) are considerably lower than the Calderdale and national rates.

Lifestyle Indicators

	Rastrick (number)	Rastrick %	Calderdale %	England %
A good level of development at age 5, 2010-11	88	58	56	59
Obese children (reception year), 2009/10-2011/12	21	6	8	10
Obese children (year 6), 2009/10-2011/12	52	15	18	19
Obese adults, 2006-08	2,661	29	27	24
Binge drinking adults, 2006-08	2,292	24	23	20
Healthy eating adults, 2006-08	2,413	26	26	29

Source: Public Health England 2013 and WYO 2013 (Rastrick Ward figures)

6. EDUCATION, QUALIFICATIONS AND SKILLS

Education - schools

In Rastrick there are a variety of public sector schools – one secondary, one special, one infant, one junior and three primary – the figures below relate to these. There is also one private sector independent school.

Performance at local schools seems to indicate that our local schools are giving its pupils what they need. Almost all the performance data available shows scores that are above the average for Calderdale and England as a whole.

	Rastrick %	Calderdale %	England %
Average Point Score at Key Stage 2 for all pupils (Score) (2011)	28.4	27.8	27.5
Pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE passes at A*-C (%) (2011)	91.7	81.8	80.5
Pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE passes at A*-C, including English and Maths (%) (2011)	62.6	58.0	58.2
Pupil unauthorised absences (%) (2010)	0.6	0.8	1.0

Source: WYO 2013 (Rastrick Ward figures)

Data from Summer 2012 showed:

Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) Data

Summary: There is no comparative data for attainment on entry. By the end of EYFS, as pupils leave Reception Class, attainment across Rastrick schools is well above that of the average for all Calderdale schools.

Year 1 Data

Summary: Pupils in Year 1 (aged 5 – 6) take a statutory Phonics check. There were 194 children in Year 1 (8 at the special school) of which 111 (57%) were judged to be working at the required level in phonics. This is below the LA average of 62% but in line with the national average of 58%.

Year 2 Data

Summary: Pupils in Rastrick schools attain broadly in line with national and local averages for the percentage of pupils attaining the expected outcome of National Curriculum Level 2+ in all aspects by the end of key stage 1 (Year 2). The percentage of pupils achieving above the expected level (achieving a Level 3+) is above national and local averages in Reading, Science and Speaking and Listening.

Year 6 Data

Summary: Pupils are measured by the percentage making 2 levels progress in English and Maths and by the percentage attaining Level 4+ in English, Maths and Science. Overall, pupils in Rastrick schools made better than national average progress and pupils attained higher in Maths at Level 4+ and Level 5+, along with above national average for pupils attaining Level 5+ in Science.

Skills and qualifications

Skill levels in the local population can be an important driver of community sustainability. In general, those with low or no skills are more likely to experience exclusion, and be vulnerable to changes in the economy, such as increased demand for higher-skilled workers.

By contrast, those with high-level skills are more likely to be in secure better-paid jobs, and are more likely to run or start their own businesses.

Employers are also more likely to locate in areas with a good supply of skilled workers.

Knowing whether there are 'skills gaps' has helped communities think about whether there are enough learning and training opportunities locally; for example, many communities run IT and other courses.

There is little published data on local 'skills', but one commonly-used proxy is 'qualifications' (although of course many people with low or no qualifications may be highly-skilled). The data shows the number and proportion of people locally by their level of qualification, and compared to local authority and national averages

Highest Level of Qualification (March 2011)					
Total number of residents aged 16 and over is 10,171 – of whom there are:					
2,470	1,392	1,761	1,219	2,445	884
who have no qualifications	whose highest qualification is Level 1	whose highest qualification is Level 2	whose highest qualification is Level 3	whose highest qualification is Level 4	who have other qualifications
24%	14%	17%	12%	24%	
Calderdale 24% England 22%	Calderdale 14% England 13%	Calderdale 16% England 15%	Calderdale 12% England 12%	Calderdale 25% England 27%	

Source: ONS 2013

'Level 1' qualifications are equivalent to a single O-level, GCSE or NVQ.

'Level 2' qualifications are equivalent to five O-levels or GCSEs.

'Level 3' qualifications are equivalent to two A levels.

'Level 4' qualifications are equivalent to degree level or higher.

NEETs

The 2012 figures for 16-18 Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) figures are as follows:

National	10.6%
Yorkshire and Humber	6.3%
Kirklees	6.5%
Calderdale	5.9%
Rastrick High School	1.6%

These figures are not just for those students who stayed on in education at Rastrick 6th form but also for those who went to other 6th forms, colleges and into work. They include all year 11, 12 and 13 students i.e. 873 students.

Of the 14 students who are NEET, seven are available for work. The other seven are unable to work due to pregnancy, and other factors such as illness.

7. EMPLOYMENT AND WORK / TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Being out of work can have a severe impact on an individual's quality of life, and not just economically. People out of work may also feel excluded from the local community, and the impacts can also affect partners and children, not just the person out of work. Knowing the number of people out of work – and how this is changing – may help to identify relevant actions for our community plan eg around availability of suitable training or support for people to start their own businesses.

Economy: People in employment (figures from Mar 2011 census)

Economically active residents (ie employed, self-employed, seeking work) 68% of 9,161 people aged 16 to 74 Calderdale = 71% England = 70%	6,229	Economically inactive residents (ie retired, full time students, looking after home / family, long-term sick or disabled) 32% of 9,161 people aged 16 to 74	2,932
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Economically active residents	6,229
Employed	4,892
Self-employed	716
Seeking work	621
Unemployed*	408
Full-Time Student	213

Full-time Employees	Part-time employees
4,079	1,529
73% of 5,608 people in employment	27% of 5,608 people in employment

Source: ONS 2013

*A person is defined as unemployed if he or she is not in employment, is available to start work in the next 2 weeks and has either looked for work in the last 4 weeks or is waiting to start a new job.

	Rastrick Big Local %	Calderdale %	England %
Economically Active	61.1	62.9	62.1
Full-Time	38.8	38.7	38.6
Part-Time	14.5	14.7	13.7
Self-Employed	7.8	9.5	9.8
Economically Inactive – Retired	18.8	15.1	13.7
Economically Inactive - Long-Term Sick or Disabled	5.0	4.4	4.0

Source: ONS 2013

The % of the local population that is economically active and in employment is broadly the same as in Calderdale and England.

The % of people who are economically inactive through retirement is significantly higher (19%, as against 15% and 14% for Calderdale and England respectively).

Economy: Hours Worked

Working 15 hrs per week or less	Working 16-30 hrs per week	Working 30-48 hrs per week	Working 49+ hours per week
8%	21%	59%	12%
Calderdale = 8% England = 10%	Calderdale = 21% England = 19%	Calderdale = 59% England = 58%	Calderdale = 11% England = 13%

Source: ONS 2013

The profile of hours worked does not differ much locally from district and national averages.

Economy: People out of work

The best available local data on people out of work is generally claimant data from Jobseekers Allowance (those who are unemployed) and Employment Support Allowance (those who are unable to work due to sickness). These datasets identify the number (and proportion) of people receiving out-of-work benefits locally, and are updated regularly so you can see trends over time.

Jobseekers Allowance claimants (September 2013)	Employment Support Allowance / Incapacity Benefit claimants (February 2012)	All people receiving 'out of work' benefits (February 2012)
204	370	630
3.1% of working age people Calderdale = 4.5% England = 3.2%	5.5% of working age people Calderdale = 6.4% England = 6.2%	9.4% of working age people Calderdale = 11.5% England = 10.0%

Source: Nomis 2013 (Rastrick Ward figures)

Note: The percentage figures show the number of JSA claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64. (not 16-74, as per census figures).

The number of Jobseekers Allowance claimants is in line with national figures. However, within those figures, a greater proportion is within the 18-25 age group than nationally.

Economy: JSA claimants by age and duration (June 2013)

	Rastrick (numbers)	Rastrick (%)	Calderdale (%)	Great Britain (%)
by age of claimant				
Aged 18-24	80	36.5	27.9	25.8
Aged 25-49	110	48.6	55.6	56.7
Aged 50 and over	35	14.9	16.5	17.4
by duration of claim				
Up to 6 months	110	48.6	46.1	50.4
Over 6 up to 12 months	65	30.2	22.9	20.0
Over 12 months	45	21.2	31.0	29.6

Source: Nomis 2013 (Rastrick Ward figures)

Economy: What jobs do residents have?

Largest employment sectors:			
Manufacturing	Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	Education	Human Health and Social Work Activities
838	1,022	690	685
14% of workforce	18% of workforce	12% of workforce	12% of workforce
Calderdale = 13%	Calderdale = 15%	Calderdale = 11%	Calderdale = 13%

Source: ONS 2013

Types of Occupations:	RBL %	Calderdale %	England %
1. Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	10.8	10.7	10.9
2. Professional Occupations	16.5	16.9	17.5
3. Associate Professional & Technical Occupations	13.1	12.5	12.8
4. Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	12.2	11.7	11.5
5. Skilled Trades Occupations	12.5	12.1	11.4
6. Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	9.7	9.8	9.3
7. Sales and Customer Service Occupations	8.3	7.4	8.4
8. Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	7.5	8.8	7.2
9. Elementary Occupations	9.4	10.0	11.1

Source: ONS 2013

8. HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

Housing & the built environment: What type of housing is in the local area?

Detached houses	Semi-detached houses	Terraced houses	Flats (purpose built)	Flats (other)	Caravan or other temporary accommodation
982	2,347	1,425	659	70	1
18% of 5,490 households	43% of 5,490 households	26% of 5,490 households	12% of 5,490 households	1% of 5,490 households	
Calderdale 14% England 22%	Calderdale 28% England 31%	Calderdale 42% England 24%	Calderdale 13% England 16%	Calderdale 2% England 5%	

Source: ONS 2013

The above information shows how our area compares against the local authority and national averages on the type of housing – a lot less flats and terraced houses (39%) than the Calderdale (57%) or national (45%) averages.

Housing & the built environment: Do people rent or own their homes?

Housing that is owner occupied	Housing that is social rented	Housing that is private rented
3,795	902	698
69% of occupied dwellings Calderdale = 67% England = 63%	16% of occupied dwellings Calderdale = 15% England = 18%	13% of occupied dwellings Calderdale = 16% England = 17%

Source: ONS 2013

The mixture of owner-occupied, social rented and private rented accommodation in the area is an important component in the sustainability of a local community. With high house-prices, it may be difficult for less affluent people (for example younger people or families who have grown up in the area) to stay in, or move to, areas which have low levels of social or private rented housing.

Knowing this information may be useful in demonstrating evidence that there is a need for certain housing in the area, and has been used by communities to prioritise actions, such as supporting sympathetic development proposals that increase the stock of needed housing.

The figures show that the amount of rented housing available locally (29%) is less than the district (31%) or national (35%) averages.

Housing & the built environment: How affordable is local housing?

The information shown here may help local groups to identify and provide evidence for the need for affordable housing. Some communities have supported specific housing developments, e.g. where such development might meet current (and future) needs for mixed housing, and offer affordable opportunities for people to stay living locally.

Affordable housing ratio * (lowest 25% of house prices as ratio of lowest 25% of earnings)	Dwellings in Council Tax Band A (lowest tax band)	Dwellings in Council Tax Band B	Dwellings in Council Tax Band C	Dwellings in Council Tax Band D
4.81 **	2,375	740	1,434	632
Yorkshire & Humber 5.09 England 6.57	42% of 5,596 dwellings Calderdale = 47% England = 25%	13% of 5,596 dwellings Calderdale = 19% England = 20%	26% of 5,596 dwellings Calderdale = 16% England = 22%	11% of 5,596 dwellings Calderdale = 8% England = 15%

* The AHR is the ratio of the lowest (25th) percentile of house prices in the area to the lowest (25th) percentile of earnings in the area. The lower the ratio, the more affordable the housing relative to earnings.

** This is the figure for Calderdale (figures are only available for local authority level and above)

Rastrick has a much lower proportion of dwellings in the bottom two Council Tax bands than the Calderdale average, an indication that there is less affordable housing available in the locality.

Housing & the built environment: Housing in poor condition

Households living in overcrowded conditions (at least 1 room too few)	Households without central heating
323	236
6% of 5,490 households Calderdale = 8% England = 9%	4% of 5,490 households Calderdale = 6% England = 3%

Source: ONS 2013

Rastrick has a lower proportion of households classed as overcrowded or without central heating than the Calderdale average.

9. CRIME AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

9.1 How strong is the local community?

The 2008 Place Survey indicated that in relation to the percentage of residents satisfied with the area they live in, Rastrick had one of the highest ratings in Calderdale.

9.2 How safe is the local community?

Are there high crime areas locally?
NO
Based on the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation Crime domain, no local areas are in the top 20% of areas with the highest crime levels

Source: 2010 IMD

9.3 Crime levels in the Rastrick area

From data presented by the Neighbourhood Policing Team at regular Police & Community Together (PACT) meetings, crime levels in Rastrick are consistently lower than those in surrounding areas. Other nationally available statistics indicate that approximately half of the crimes are attributable to anti-social behaviour.

10. TRANSPORT

Transport and connectivity: Access to private transport

	Rastrick	Rastrick % of 5,490 households	England %
No. of households with:			
4 cars / vans	63	1	2
3 cars / vans	241	4	6
2 cars / vans	1,491	27	25
1 cars / vans	2,329	42	42
0 cars / vans	1,366	25	26
Total no. of cars / vans in the area	6,305		

Source: ONS 2013

A quarter of local households don't have a car and are reliant on public transport.

Transport and connectivity: How do people travel to work?

Working mainly at / from home	Train	Bus or coach	Car	Passenger	On foot
4%	3%	6%	68%	6%	11%
England = 5%	England = 5%	England = 7%	England = 57%	England = 5%	England = 11%

Source: ONS 2013

11. ENVIRONMENT

Geographical size: 550 hectares
Density: 22.5 people per hectare (that means we'd each have 444 square metres each if we shared the land out equally!)
This compares with around

Source: ONS 2013

Physical Environment – Land Use		
	Area Sq. metres (thousands)	%
Total Area of All Land Types	5,493	
Area of Domestic Buildings	346	6%
Area of Non Domestic Buildings	162	3%
Area of Road	453	8%
Area of Domestic Gardens	1,127	21%
Area of Greenspace	3,072	56%

Source: ONS (last updated: 29 January 2007)

Over three quarters of Rastrick is classified as domestic gardens or green space.

Do local areas have poor quality outdoors environment?
No
No local areas are in the most deprived 20% in England on the 2010 Index of Deprivation Outdoors Living Environment domain

Source: 2010 IMD

12. SERVICES, FACILITIES AND COMMUNITY PROVISION

See the Rastrick Big Local Community Directory for sections on:

- ◆ Advice and Advocacy
- ◆ Children and Families
- ◆ Churches
- ◆ Community Groups and Activities
- ◆ Community Safety
- ◆ Culture
- ◆ Education and Learning
- ◆ Food and Drink
- ◆ Health and Wellbeing
- ◆ Leisure and Recreation
- ◆ Places to Have Meetings
- ◆ Residential Services
- ◆ Shops and Services
- ◆ Social Care and Support
- ◆ Transport
- ◆ Work and Employment
- ◆ Volunteering Opportunities
- ◆ Youth and Young People