

ITEM 6

ECONOMIC UPDATE – DECEMBER 2011

Key Developments

- The headline claimant count total in November 2011 was 30 above the October figure at 6,305. This figure is 12.5% above the November 2010 figure.
- Calderdale's claimant count unemployment rate in September was 4.8%, the same as October and a slight fall since the September peak. It remains slightly above the regional rate of 4.5% and significantly above the UK rate of 3.9%.
- The most recent measure of unemployment figures based on the Labour Force Survey (using the ILO definition) covers the twelve months from April 2010 to March 2011. This showed total unemployment of 8,600 and an unemployment rate of 8.6%, a little below the figures for the corresponding period the previous year.
- The unemployment rate on this measure, 8.6%, was slightly higher than the regional one of 8.7% and 1% above the national rate.
- The latest national unemployment rates based on the Labour Force Survey showed a rise in the latest quarter, compared to the previous quarter.
- In the early part of the recession, male unemployment rose disproportionately. In contrast, since mid 2009, male unemployment in Calderdale has fallen, while female unemployment has risen, with the result that women now make up a larger proportion of the total claimant count than they did prior to the recession.
- From early 2008 until spring 2010, unemployment among young adults rose somewhat less rapidly than among the rest of the working age population. However, this pattern has since been reversed, with unemployment among under 25s showing a very large rise of 18% since April 2010, while for the 25 – 49 age group it rose by just 0.4%, and in the 50+ age group it fell by over 7%.
- The number in long-term unemployment (>12 months) has been rising steadily since June 2011, and at 960 is now over 15% of the total unemployed, although still below the regional and national rates of around 18%.
- The number unemployed longer than six months is now 2,370. The figure has been rising throughout 2011, and is slightly higher than the peak reached in September 2009. The November 2011 figure was 43% above the November 2010 total. Those unemployed longer than six months account for 37.6% of total unemployment in Calderdale, below both the regional rate of 40.7% and the national rate of 40.1%.
- Over the last twelve months, ward unemployment has risen in all but three wards. The exceptions were Calder (down 4.7%), Northowram & Shelf (down 4.7%) and Hipperholme & Lightcliffe (down 0.5%).
- Compared with November 2010, the largest percentage rises in unemployment have occurred in Warley, with 96 more unemployed (rate now 5.4%), Park (187 more, rate 9.2%), Todmorden (63 more, rate 4.4%), and Town (85 more, rate 7.1%).
- The wards with the highest unemployment rates remain Park (9.2%), Ovenden (8.7%), Town (7.1%), and Illingworth & Mixenden (6.6%). The lowest rates are in Northowram & Shelf (2.2%), Hipperholme & Lightcliffe (2.8%), and Luddendenfoot (2.9%)

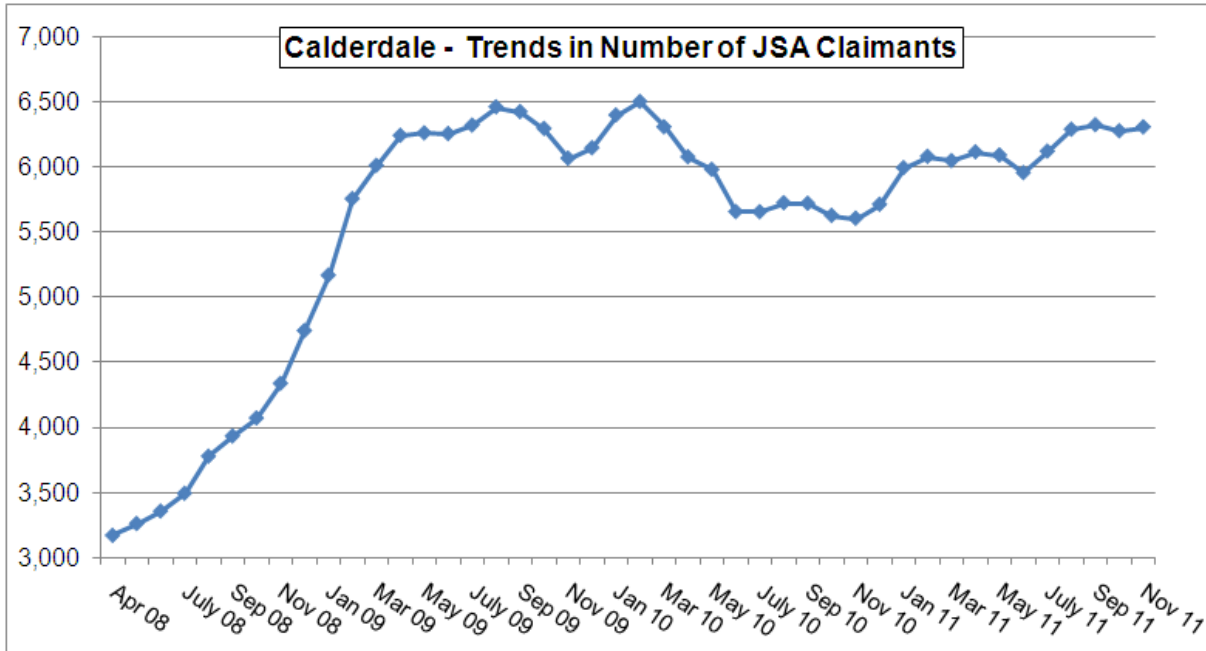
Key Developments /continued

- Overall numbers of vacancies notified to job centres are higher than a year ago. There have been a rises in vacancies for Personal Service; Process, Plant and Machine Operators; Associated Professional and Technical Occupations, Sales and Customer Service and Skilled Trades, and a fall in Administrative and Secretarial vacancies. In the last quarter, the Banking & Finance sector accounted for 69% of notified vacancies.
- CMBC Benefits Service total caseload has shown an upward trend from 2008 until June 2011. It fell in July and August, and has remained fairly steady since, rising slightly in November to 22,070. New claims in November 2011 were slightly higher than in November 2010, at 1,031.
- Land registry data shows that, after falling between August 2010 and January 2011, house prices in Calderdale have been fluctuating around an average £100,000 through 2011. The latest (September 2011) average price, of £99,919, is 8% below the figure twelve months earlier and 16% below figures at the beginning of 2008.
- The volume of house sales dropped sharply in January 2011, then rose slowly up to June 2011, since when it has remained steady. While the pattern of house sales over the last two years is very similar to the national one, sales in Calderdale remain lower than the national average, and the gap is increasing. Calderdale sales are significantly lower than in January 2008, while nationally they are now higher.
- Enquiries to the Citizens' Advice Bureau showed a small rise compared with the previous year. The latest quarter's figures (September - November 2011) were unchanged from the previous quarter, but slightly higher than the corresponding quarter last year.
- Housing advice contacts have been rising since September, and are now at their highest since March this year. The total is around the same as November last year.
- Crime figures have not been updated since the previous report. Latest crime figures for notifiable offences for 2010/11 showed a year-on-year fall in total offences of 8.3%, with largest falls in Criminal Damage and Violent Offences.
- Data on numbers of working-age clients has a lag of six months. The latest data shows that in May 2011, 20,430 people in Calderdale received one or more benefits payable to people of working age. This represents almost 16% of the working-age population, and was little changed from the previous figure.
- Sector of employment figures have not been updated since the previous report. Figures from 2010 for Sector of Employment show that manufacturing in Calderdale continues to decline and yet remains substantially higher than the national proportion. Services now account for almost 80% of employment in Calderdale, and nearly 85% nationally, while Construction and Primary sectors contribute about 5%, somewhat below the national figure.
- Latest (2010) Business Demography figures, show that while "births" i.e. start-ups, continue to fall, "deaths" i.e. closures continue to rise. Since 2009, "deaths" have exceeded "births", both locally, regionally, and nationally, and the gap is increasing.
- Household income data has not been updated. Latest household income data shows a rise in median household incomes in Calderdale (and for Great Britain as a whole). Almost one quarter of households in the District have combined incomes (including benefits) of less than £15,000

Unemployment

Trend Data

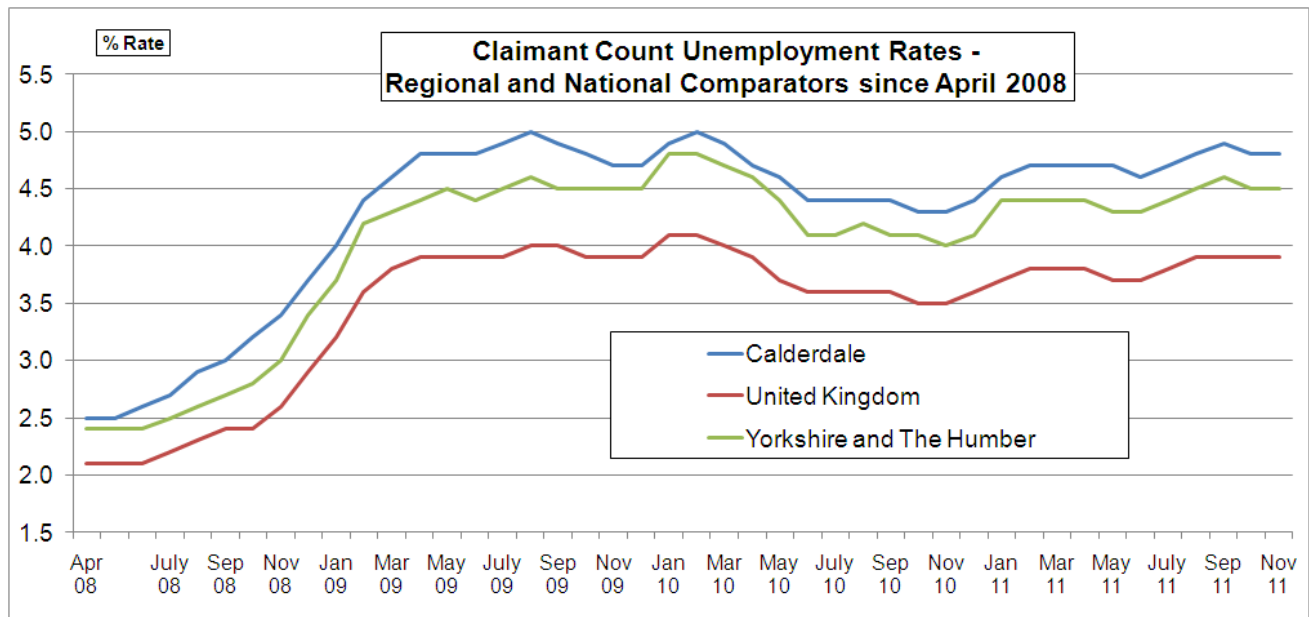
The number of people unemployed and claiming Job Seekers Allowance in Calderdale fell from April to June 2011, but has since shown an upward trend. The November total of 6,305 showed a small rise from October. It is far above that in early 2008, and only slightly below the peaks in late summer 2009 and early 2010.



Source: NOMIS, Claimant Count Data-set

Comparative

The claimant-count based rate of unemployment shows a similar picture locally, regionally and nationally, rising in late 2010 and early 2011, and then levelling out before rising again from July to September 2011, then levelling out again. The rate in Calderdale in September was 4.8%, slightly above the regional rate of 4.5%, and significantly above the national (UK) rate of 3.9%.



Source: NOMIS, Claimant Count Data-set

Sample-based Unemployment Estimates

The traditional unemployment rate based on claimant counts suffers a number of flaws, including changes in rules and eligibility, and different rates of registration.

More reliable is the ILO rate¹, which is based on a sample survey to determine numbers out of work and seeking work, and also uses the economically active population as the denominator (instead of the total population of “working age”). Although the survey is very large nationally, at District level it is only robust when applied to a full year, so it is a “modelled” figure not an unemployment count at a particular date.

Although national up-to-date figures are widely quoted in the media, the figures available for Calderdale have a substantial time-lag.

Latest available figures for Calderdale refer to a yearly “average”, and show a fall in the number unemployed and the rate between April 2009 – March 2010 and April 2010 – March 2011. The figure of 8,600 for April 2010 – March 2011 compared to an *average* claimant count of 5,822 for that period. This gives a clear indication of how much higher the model-based ILO figures are than the claimant count figures (or the extent to which Claimant Count is an under-count).

| Unemployment – latest figures and year-on-year change (ILO definition) | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----|----------------|----------------------|
| Date | Calderdale | | Y&H | Great Britain |
| | No. | % | % | % |
| April 2009 – March 2010 | 9,100 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 7.9 |
| April 2010 – March 2011 | 8,600 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 7.6 |

Source: NOMIS, Modelled from ONS Annual Population Survey (APS)

Most recent **national** (UK) quarterly figures based on the same data and definitions cover the period August – October 2011. They give a seasonally-adjusted unemployment total (all aged 16+) of 2,638,000 (8.3% of the economically active population). This is up by 128,000 on the previous quarter (May – July 2011), and also up by 158,000 over the same quarter 12 months ago.

The APS data therefore continues to show substantially higher unemployment numbers and rates (due to different definition and coverage).

¹ ILO: The International Labour Organisation is an agency of the United Nations, the global body responsible for drawing up and overseeing international labour standards.

Unemployment by Gender

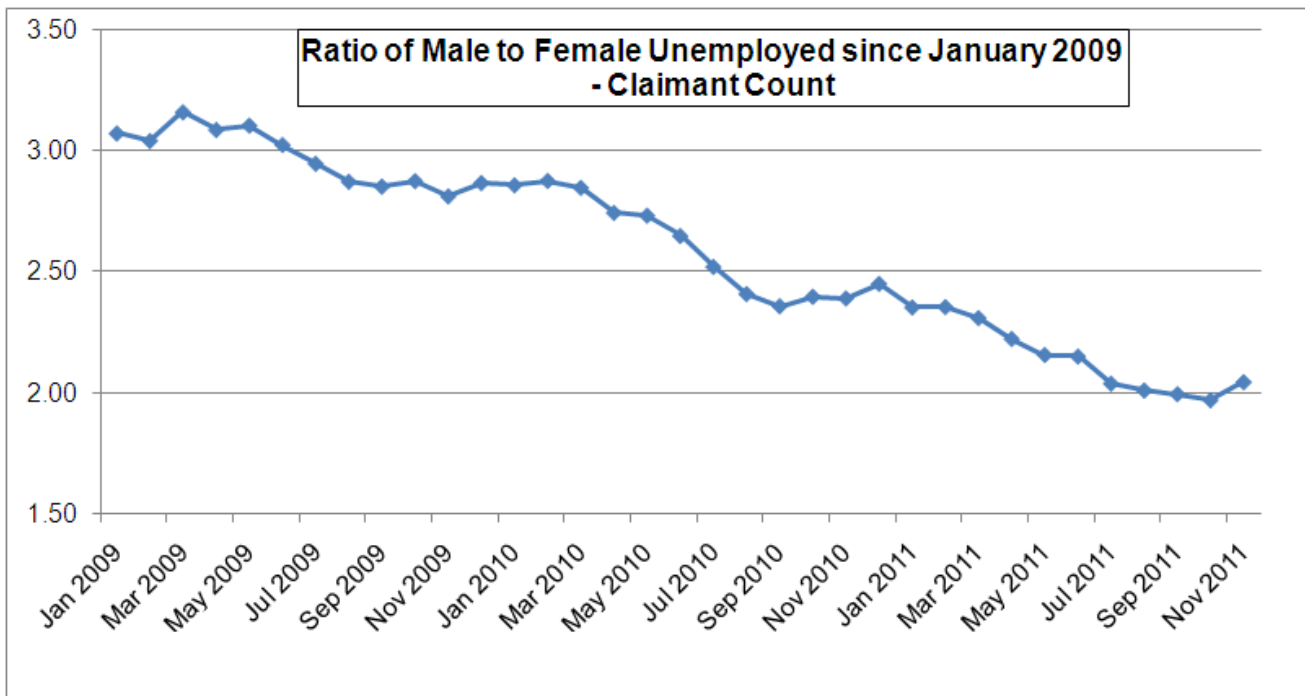
The table below shows the 6-monthly claimant count totals for male and female in Calderdale, and their proportion of the total. It shows that by spring 2009, unemployment among men had risen significantly faster than among women, and accounted for over 75% of the total. Since then, however, the male claimant count has fallen by over 7%, while the female count has risen by 43%. As a result, women now comprise nearly 33% of total claimants in Calderdale. In Calderdale, the percentage of total unemployed who are female is slightly higher than the regional figure and slightly lower than the national figure.

Unemployment by Gender in Calderdale, May 2008 – May 2011

| Date | Male | | Female | |
|---------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|
| | Number | % of Total | Number | % of Total |
| May 2008 | 2,407 | 73.8 | 854 | 26.2 |
| November 2008 | 3,253 | 75.0 | 1,084 | 25.0 |
| May 2009 | 4,734 | 75.6 | 1,525 | 24.4 |
| November 2009 | 4,474 | 73.8 | 1,591 | 26.2 |
| May 2010 | 4,377 | 73.2 | 1,602 | 26.8 |
| November 2010 | 3,951 | 70.5 | 1,653 | 29.5 |
| May 2011 | 4,160 | 68.3 | 1,929 | 31.7 |
| November 2011 | 4,234 | 67.2 | 2,071 | 32.8 |

Source: NOMIS, Claimant Count Data-set

The chart below shows the ratio of male to female unemployment since January 2009, showing the change from more than 3 men unemployed for every unemployed woman in January 2009, down to 2 men unemployed for every unemployed woman in November 2011.



Source: NOMIS, Claimant Count Data-set

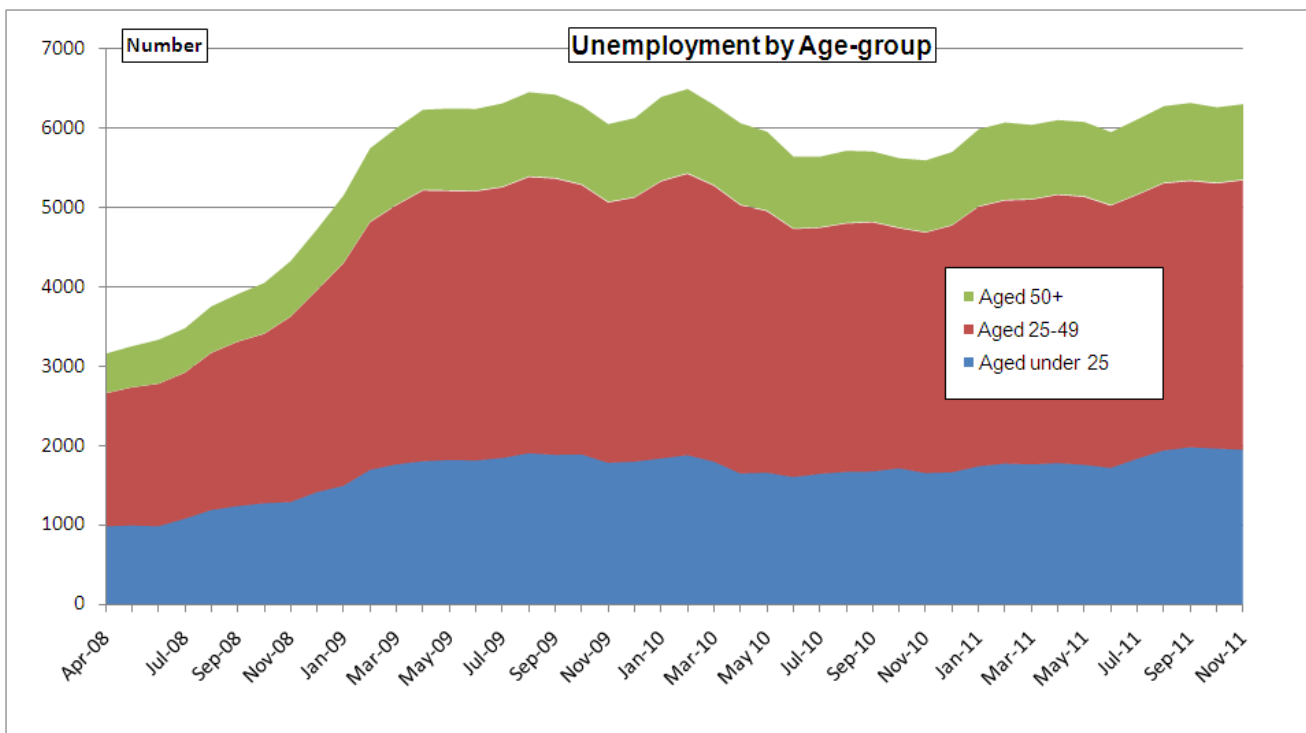
Unemployment data from the APS/LFS also suggests that in Calderdale, the growth in female unemployment over the whole period has exceeded that in male unemployment, although this data is not up-to-date.

Age-groups

The chart below shows how different age-groups have been affected by the rise in unemployment. The total unemployed and claiming benefits in all age groups (under 25, 25-49, and 50+) has been rising since June 2011.

In November 2011, there were 1,955 claimants aged under 25, 31.1% of total claimants. The unemployment rate for under 25s in Calderdale in November was 8.9, a slight fall from the last two months. For the 25-49 age group, there were 3,395 claimants, a rate of 4.9, and for the 50+ group the total was 945, a rate of 2.4.

Overall, since April 2008, unemployment in the under 25 age group has risen by 97.5%, in the 25 – 49 age groups by 103%, and in the 50+ age group by 91%. However, since April 2010 a different picture has developed, with under 25s unemployment rising by 18% while that of the 25-49 age group rose by just 0.4%, and in the 50+ age-groups has fallen by over 7%.



Source: NOMIS, Claimant Count Data-set

Duration of Unemployment

The crucial importance of long-term unemployment relates to the cumulative impact on individuals and households of long periods with much lower income and lack of work. Households may be able to cope with a short period of unemployment, while a longer period results in debt, loss of housing, and additional obstacles to securing new employment.

The table below shows that long-term (>12 months) unemployment peaked in early 2010, and then fell for the rest of the year. It was fairly steady during the first quarter of 2011, but has been rising steadily since then. The current figure of 960 is the highest since July 1999.

Long-term unemployment now accounts for over 15% of total unemployment. This is below the regional and national rates, which are both 18%.

In November, the number unemployed 6 months or longer rose to 2,370. The figure is higher than the peak in September 2009, and is at its highest since June 1997.

In Calderdale the number unemployed longer than six months accounted for 38% of total unemployment in November, lower than the regional and national figures which were 41% and 40% respectively.

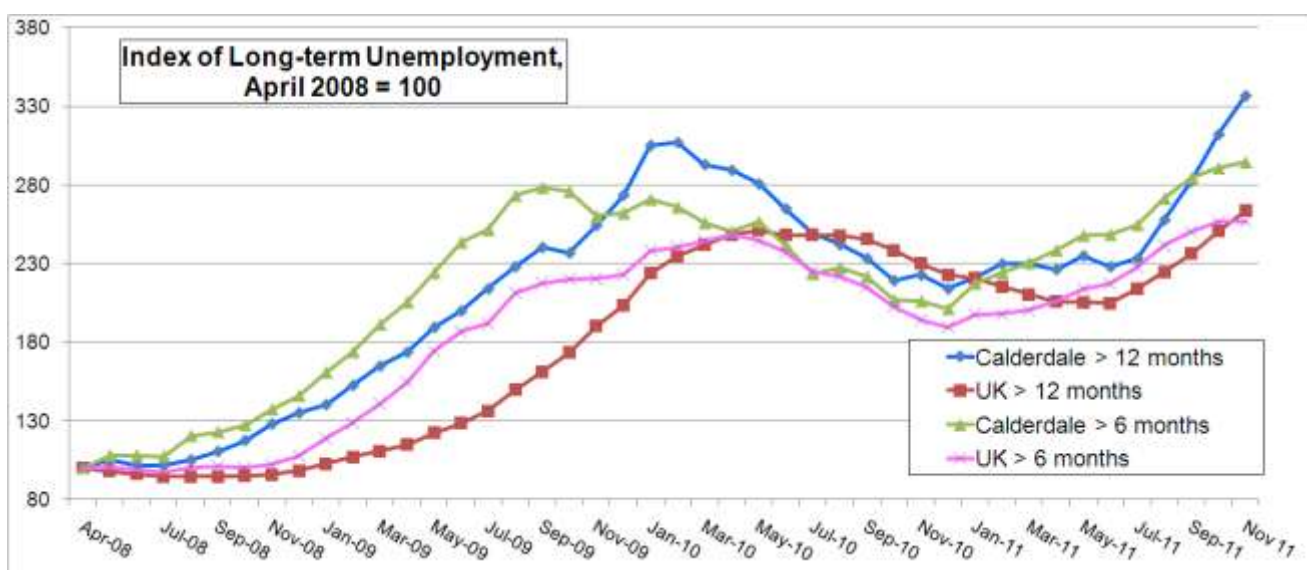
Calderdale – Duration of Unemployment

| | Unemployed longer than 12 months | | Unemployed longer than 6 months | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| | No. | % of total | No. | % of total |
| May 2008 | 300 | 9.2 | 870 | 26.7 |
| November 2008 | 365 | 8.4 | 1,105 | 25.5 |
| May 2009 | 540 | 8.6 | 1,805 | 28.8 |
| November 2009 | 725 | 12.0 | 2,095 | 34.5 |
| May 2010 | 800 | 13.4 | 2,065 | 34.5 |
| November 2010 | 635 | 11.3 | 1,660 | 29.6 |
| May 2011 | 670 | 11.0 | 1,995 | 32.8 |
| June 2011 | 650 | 10.9 | 2,000 | 33.6 |
| July 2011 | 665 | 10.9 | 2,050 | 33.5 |
| August 2011 | 735 | 11.7 | 2,185 | 34.8 |
| September 2011 | 805 | 12.7 | 2,290 | 36.2 |
| October 2011 | 890 | 14.2 | 2,340 | 37.3 |
| November 2011 | 960 | 15.2 | 2,370 | 37.6 |

Source: NOMIS, Claimant Count Data-set

The chart below shows comparative data for the growth in numbers unemployed for longer than 6 months and longer than 12 months. All figures are indexed to April 2008.

In the early part of the recession, long-term unemployment (12 months +) in Calderdale grew much faster than nationally, but during 2010, it also fell more rapidly so that by December 2010, Calderdale’s overall increase since April 2008 was below the UK’s. The rise in long-term unemployment in 2011 has again been faster in Calderdale than nationally, especially so in the latter part of the year, when the number unemployed more than 12 months showed a 48% increase between June and November in Calderdale, compared with 29% nationally. For unemployment longer than six months, the change in Calderdale has consistently been greater than the UK average.



Source: NOMIS, Claimant Count Data-set

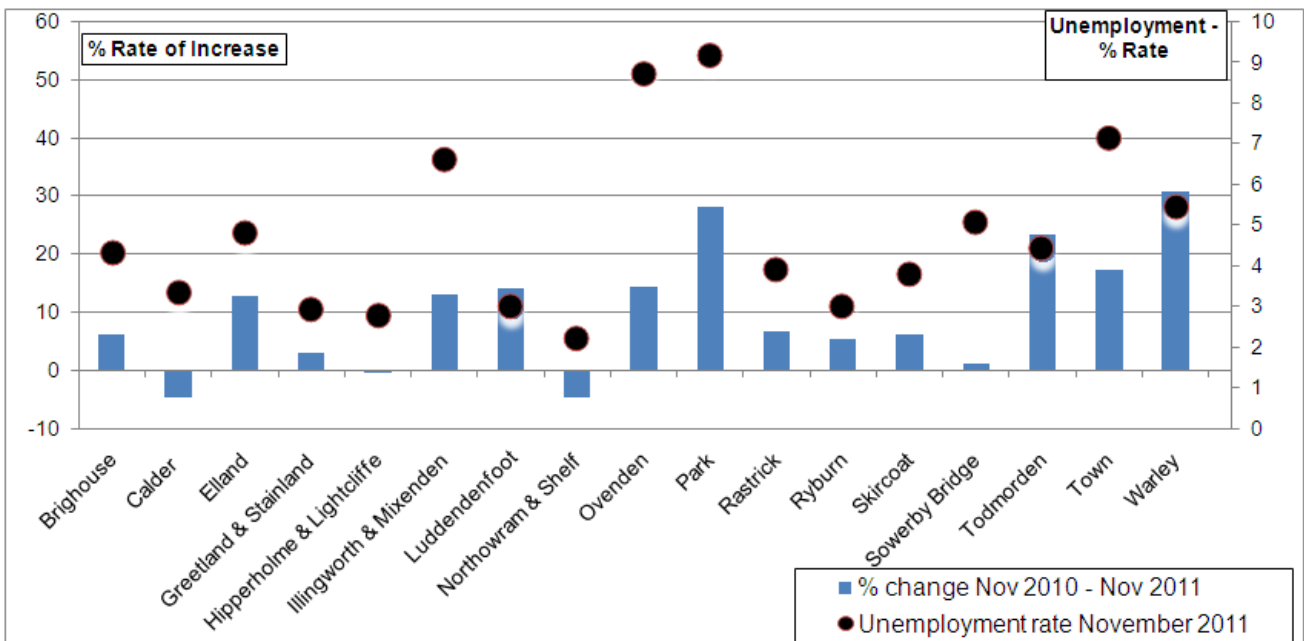
Unemployment by Area

The growth in unemployment has not been consistent across Calderdale. The chart below shows both the rate of increase in the number unemployed and claiming benefit, and the unemployment rate in November 2011 (as % of the working age population).

The chart shows that the pattern of **ward unemployment rates** broadly reflects those that have endured for a number of years. The wards worst hit in terms of the **rate of growth** in numbers unemployed in the last year, are generally also the wards that have the highest unemployment rates. The exceptions are Luddendenfoot, where the unemployment rate was relatively low at 3%, but the rate of growth was relatively high at 14%, Todmorden, similarly with an unemployment rate of 4.4% and a growth of 23%, and Warley, with a rate of 5.4% but the highest increase at 31%.

The wards with the greatest increase in unemployment were Warley (31%), Park (28%), and Todmorden (23%), and the Wards with the highest unemployment rates were Park (9.2%), Ovenden (8.7%), Town (7.1%) and Illingworth and Mixenden (6.6%).

There were small falls in the unemployment rate in Calder and Northowram and Shelf, which both showed falls of 4.7%, and Hipperholme and Lightcliffe, which showed a fall of 0.5%. The lowest rates were in Northowram and Shelf (2.2%), Hipperholme and Lightcliffe (2.8%), and Greetland and Stainland (2.9%).

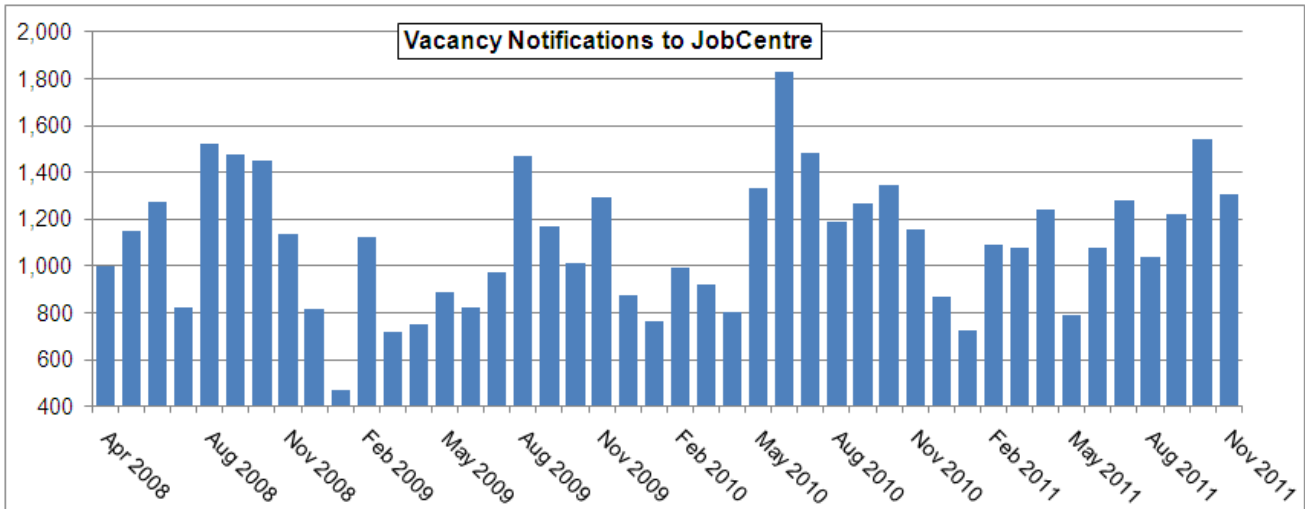


Source: NOMIS, Claimant Count Data-set

Vacancies

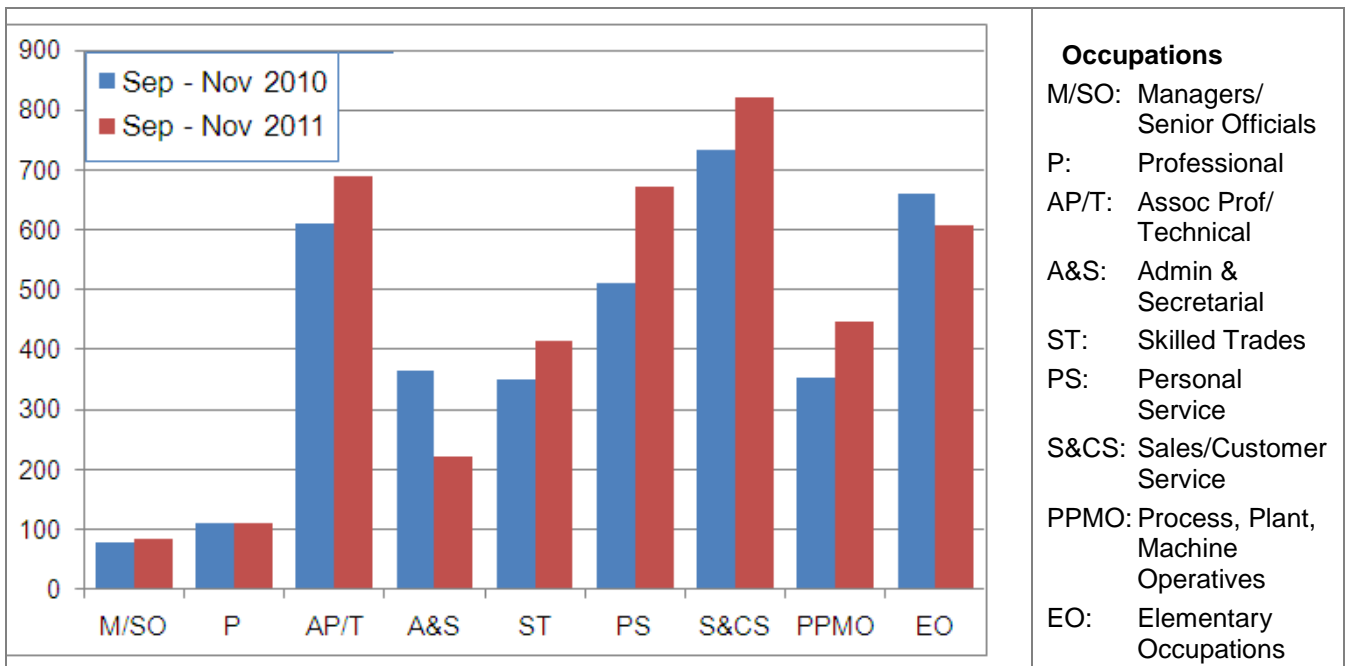
The chart below shows figures for the numbers of vacancies notified to JobCentre Plus since April 2008. These do not represent comprehensive figures on vacancies, and JobCentrePlus advises caution on interpretation due to changes in handling and processing of vacancy notifications.

Following a large rise in vacancies in October 2011, there was a fall in November, though total vacancies are still higher than a year ago.



Source: NOMIS, Vacancies Data-set

The chart below shows the vacancies by category of occupation, comparing three-monthly figures for September to November with those for one year previously. It shows rises in vacancies for Personal Service; Process, Plant and Machine Operators; Associated Professional and Technical Occupations, Sales and Customer Service and Skilled Trades, and a fall in Administrative and Secretarial vacancies.

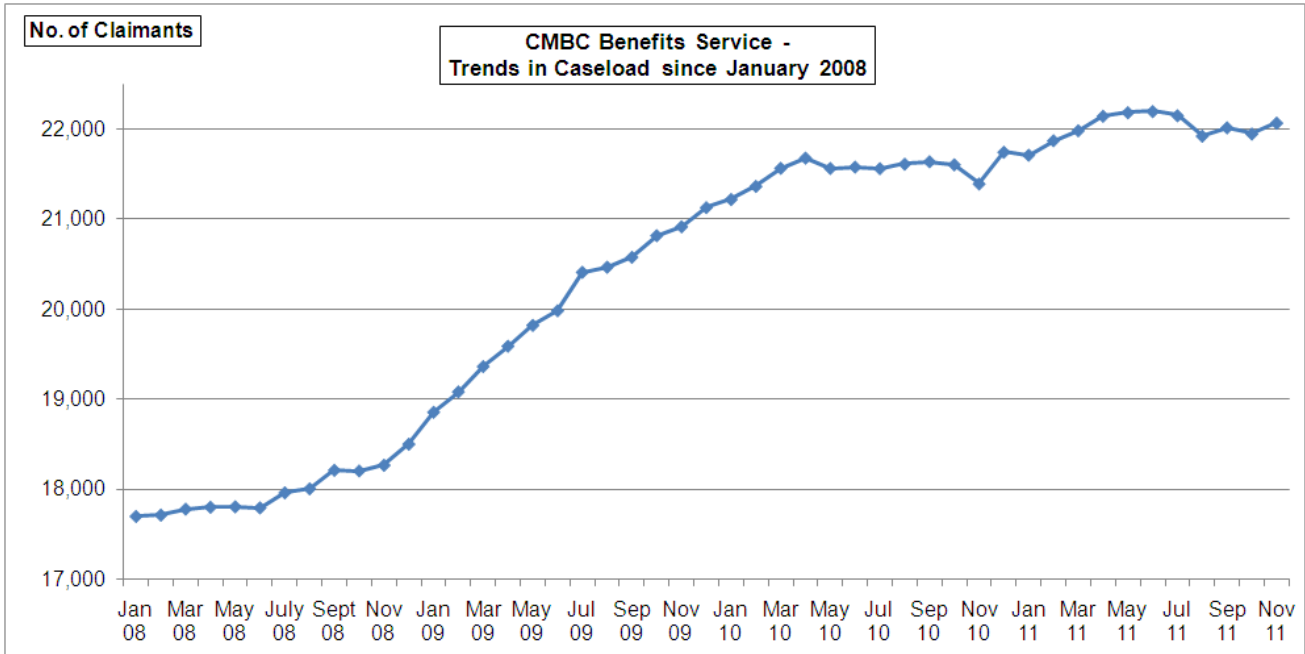


Source: NOMIS, Vacancies Data-set

Banking & Finance continued to account for the largest number of vacancies (69% in September - November 2011), Manufacturing accounted for 7% and Distribution, hotels and restaurants accounted for 11%.

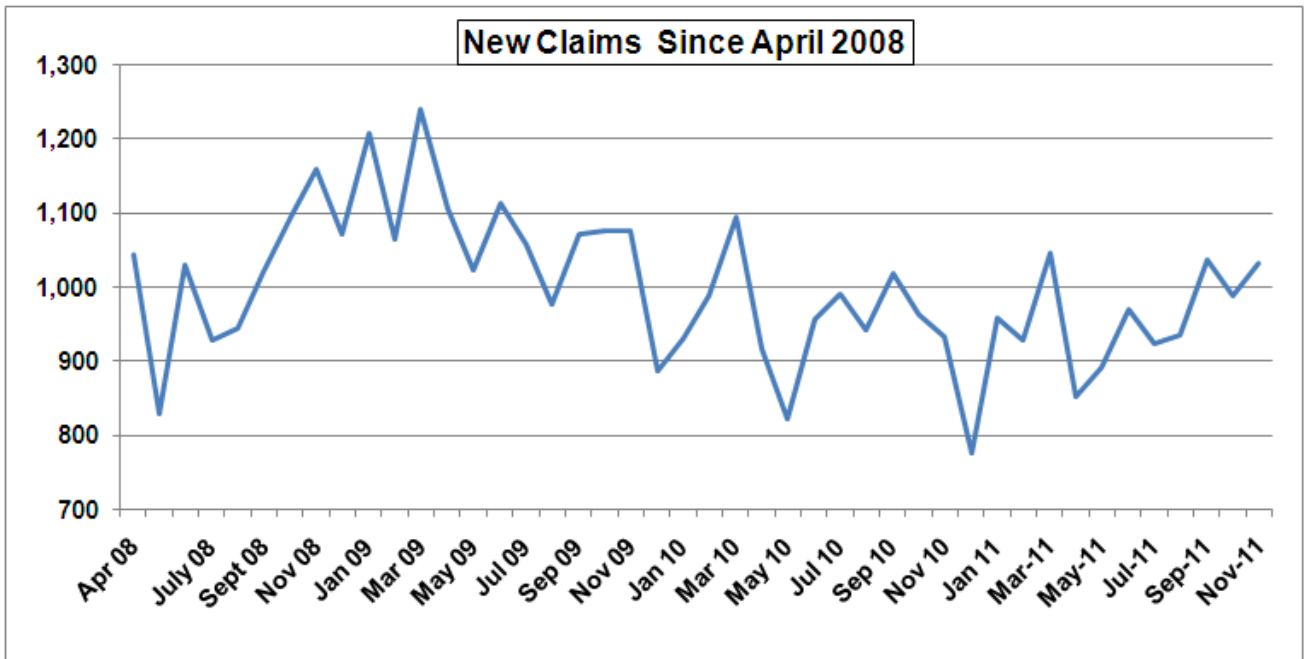
Benefits

The total caseload for Council-administered Benefits showed an overall upward trend from 2008 to June 2011. It fell in July and August 2011, and has remained fairly steady since, rising slightly in November to 22,070.



Source: CMBC, Communities Directorate, Benefits Service

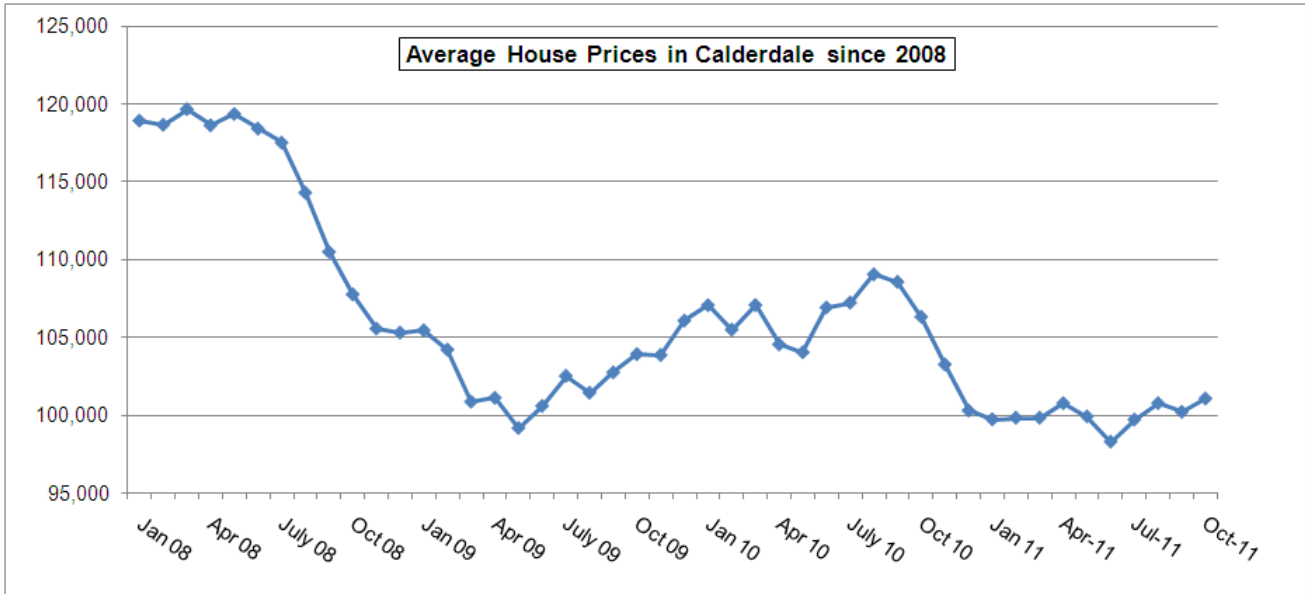
The pattern of new claims shown below continues to be highly volatile. The volume of new claims in November 2011 was slightly higher than that in November 2010.



Source: CMBC, Communities Directorate, Benefits Service

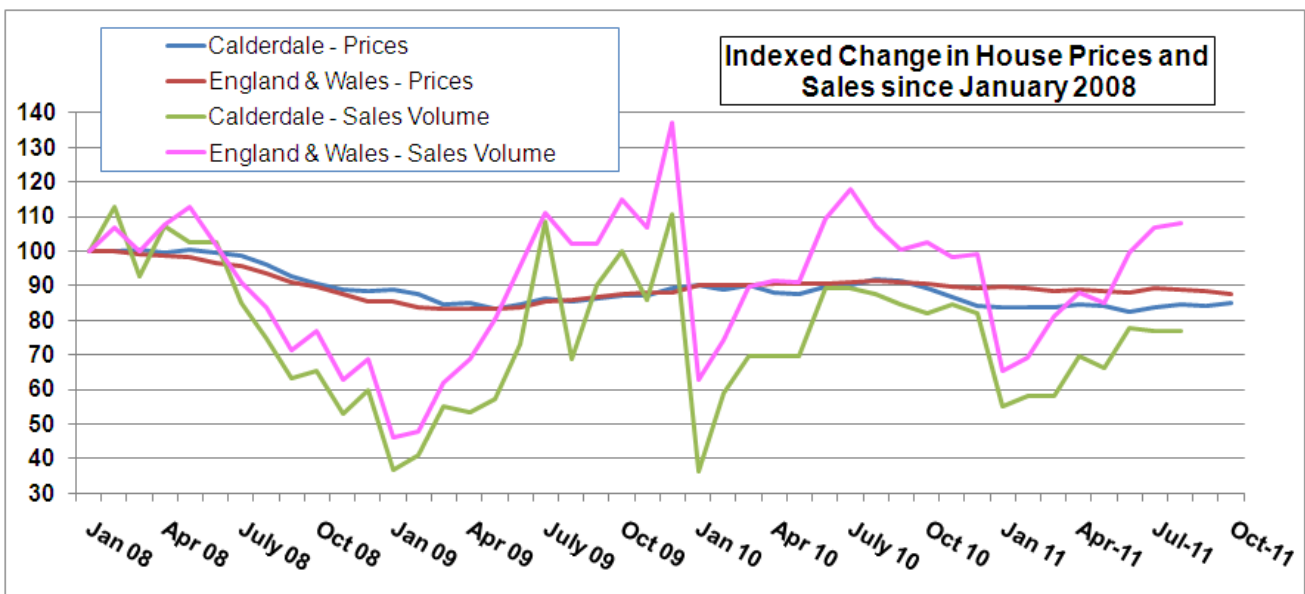
House Prices and Volume of Sales

The chart below shows the large decline in average house prices that occurred up to mid 2009, amounting to about 16% since early 2008 (according to figures from the Land Registry). After falling from August 2010 to January 2011, average prices in Calderdale have been fairly stable in the year so far up to October 2011, varying between £98,300 at the lowest in June to £101,100 at the highest in October. This average price for October is 5% below the price a year ago and 15% below the price in early 2008.



Source: Land Registry

The chart below shows how house prices followed national trends very closely from January 2008, with an almost identical rate of decline, and recovery. Between November 2010 and March 2011 Calderdale prices fell at a greater rate than nationally and the gap has remained through 2011. In Calderdale, prices have fallen by 5% since October 2010, while the national drop has been 3%. It also demonstrates the extremely volatile levels of house sales since January 2008 (although there is a lag of three months in this data). The volume of house sales in Calderdale rose during early and mid-2011, mirroring the national picture, but while nationally the rise continued in July and August (the last two months for which data is available), in Calderdale the volume was unchanged.



Source: Land Registry

Advice

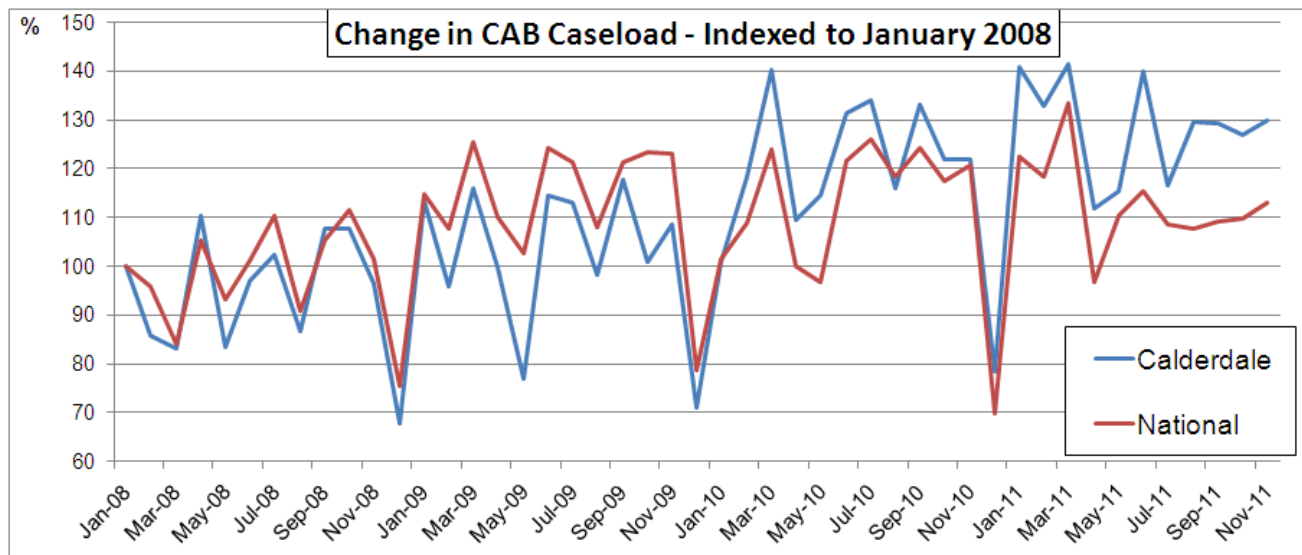
The case-load of the Citizens’ Advice Bureau shown in the table below, is a useful indicator of the impact that the recession is having on local residents, whether through housing, debt or other problems. Quarterly figures over the three and a half years show seasonal patterns with an overall upward trend, which has been more marked in Calderdale than nationally. The September – November 2011 figure was a little higher than the corresponding quarter in the previous year, and substantially higher than the corresponding quarter the year before that. There is no change from the previous quarter.

Calderdale CAB Caseload since March 2008 – Quarterly Figures

| | Monthly Average (by Quarter) | % Growth since March – May 2008 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| March – May 2008 | 891 | na |
| June - August 2008 | 920 | 3 |
| September - November 2008 | 1002 | 12 |
| December 2008 - February 2009 | 891 | 0 |
| March - May 2009 | 941 | 6 |
| June – August 2009 | 1048 | 18 |
| September - November 2009 | 1053 | 18 |
| December 2009 - February 2010 | 933 | 5 |
| March – May 2010 | 1171 | 31 |
| June – August 2010 | 1226 | 38 |
| September – November 2010 | 1213 | 36 |
| December 2010 – February 2011 | 1132 | 27 |
| March – May 2011 | 1186 | 33 |
| June – August 2011 | 1242 | 39 |
| September – November 2011 | 1242 | 39 |

Source: Calderdale Citizens’ Advice Bureau

The chart below shows how the growth in this caseload compares with CAB’s experience nationally (both sets of figures have been indexed to 100 for January 2008). The pattern is very volatile, but the local and national figures show very similar patterns, and from the beginning of 2008 to the beginning of 2010 the overall rise was almost identical, with the national figure being slightly above Calderdale’s. This has been reversed since early 2010, with the Calderdale figure being consistently above the national figure, and since July 2011, the gap has widened.



Source: Calderdale Citizens’ Advice Bureau

Housing Advice

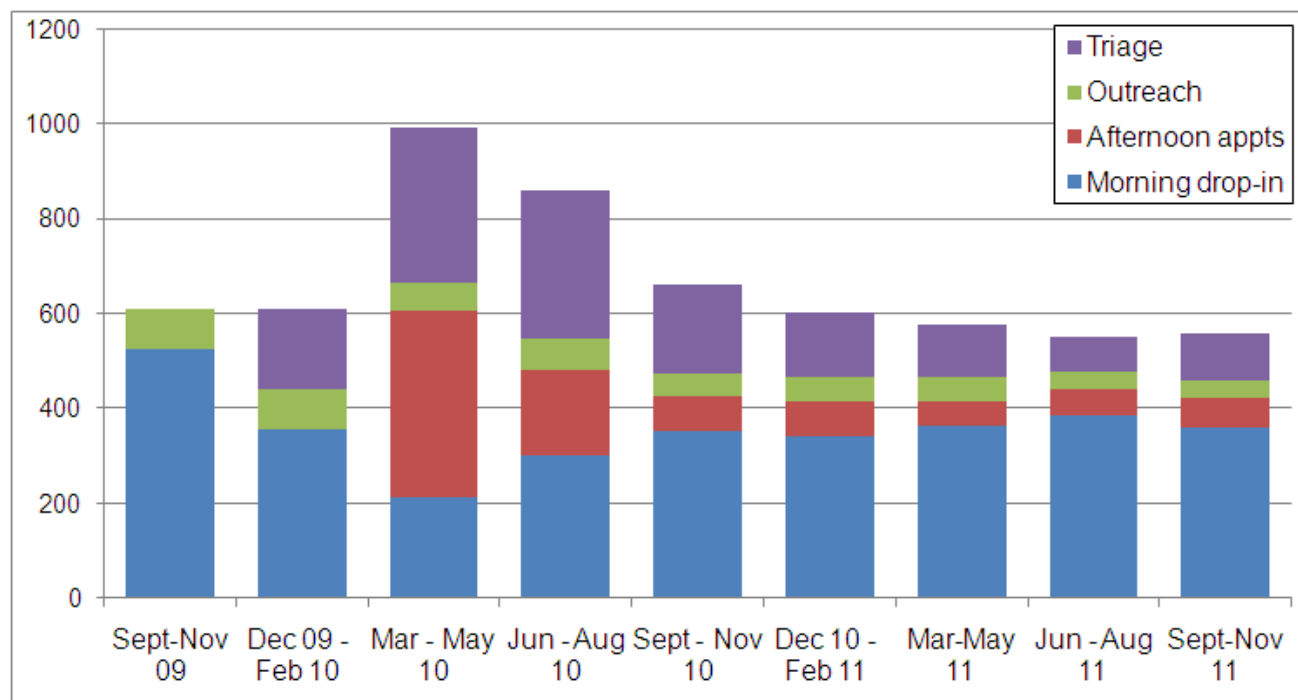
The following table shows the number of people using the Council’s Housing Options service and being interviewed by an adviser, either drop-in interview, by appointment (introduced early in 2010), or through ‘Triage’ telephone advice (introduced at the start of 2010), as well as the number of queries “resolved at reception”. The total number of people talking to an advisor fell sharply in April 2011, but has since risen, and is now slightly higher than a year ago.

| | Total | Face-to-face Drop-in | Face-to-face Appointment | Triage (telephone) | Outreach | Queries Resolved at Reception |
|--------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| Dec 08 | 146 | 133 | na | na | 13 | na |
| Mar 09 | 258 | 213 | na | na | 45 | 278 |
| Jun 09 | 204 | 185 | na | na | 19 | 247 |
| Sep 09 | 214 | 179 | na | na | 35 | 204 |
| Dec 09 | 143 | 112 | na | na | 31 | 145 |
| Mar 10 | 351 | 83 | 142 | 110 | 16 | 219 |
| Jun 10 | 342 | 98 | 112 | 110 | 22 | 227 |
| Sep 10 | 246 | 126 | 28 | 83 | 9 | 273 |
| Nov 10 | 193 | 103 | 16 | 52 | 22 | 116 |
| Mar 11 | 231 | 135 | 24 | 47 | 25 | 119 |
| Apr 11 | 158 | 98 | 14 | 31 | 15 | 80 |
| Jul 11 | 183 | 122 | 17 | 33 | 11 | 96 |
| Aug 11 | 185 | 123 | 21 | 24 | 17 | 82 |
| Sep 11 | 178 | 122 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 92 |
| Oct 11 | 184 | 132 | 14 | 35 | 3 | 92 |
| Nov 11 | 196 | 105 | 33 | 41 | 17 | 127 |

Calderdale Council, Housing Options Service

The chart below shows quarterly totals for advice given (i.e. excluding queries resolved at reception). The most recent quarter’s figures showed a slight increase on the previous quarter.

Housing Advice – Three Monthly Figures



Calderdale Council, Housing Options Service

Trends in Crime

This data has not been changed.

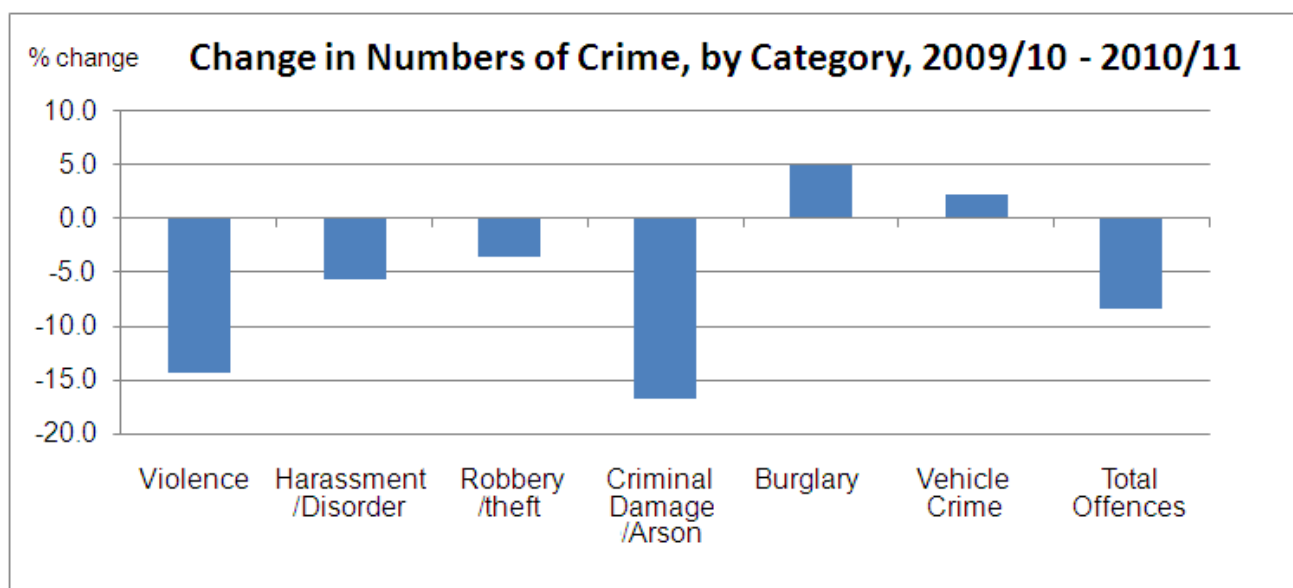
The table below shows the number of notifiable offences recorded by the police in Calderdale in 2009/10 and 2010/11. This does not mean all criminal offences, as almost all of the more minor summary offences are excluded. The crime types shown have been agreed between the Home Office, the Office for National Statistics, and the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit as those most relevant in determining deprivation and those where identification of individuals is less likely (meaning the damage introduced through disclosure control methods is kept to a minimum).

The total notifiable offences fell by over 8% between the two years.

| Offence | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | % Change in Number of Offences over Previous Year |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|---|
| | No of Offences | | |
| Violence | 5,106 | 4,371 | -14.4 |
| Harassment | 441 | 416 | -5.7 |
| Robbery /theft | 345 | 333 | -3.5 |
| Criminal damage | 3,737 | 3,108 | -16.8 |
| Burglary | 2,800 | 2,938 | 4.9 |
| Vehicle Crime | 2,166 | 2,216 | 2.3 |
| Total Offences | 14,595 | 13,382 | -8.3 |

Source: Home Office, Notifiable Offences Recorded by the Police

The chart below shows the % change for each crime category. The main falls were in the number of offences of Criminal Damage including Arson, and in Violent Offences, which includes: Violence Against the Person; Wounding or Other Act Endangering Life; Other Wounding; and Common Assault. There were small rises in Burglary and Vehicle Crime



Source: Home Office, Notifiable Offences Recorded by the Police

OTHER INFORMATION

Working Age Benefits

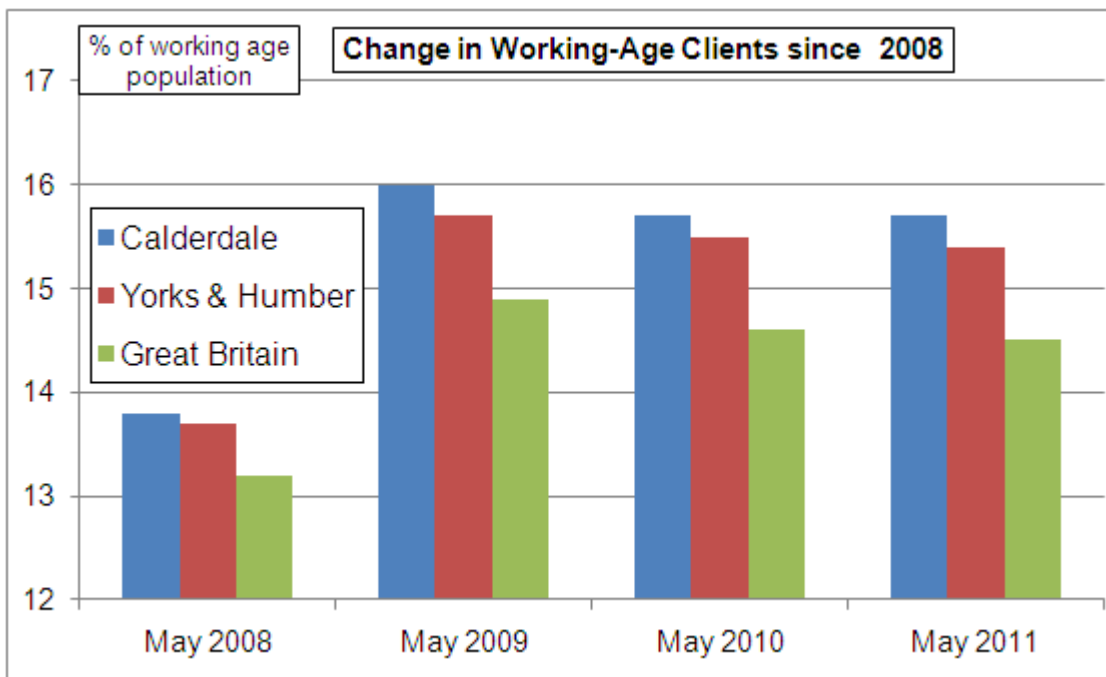
The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) produces a range of data on benefits. One series relates to benefits paid to working-age clients. This includes not only Job Seekers Allowance (which is the basis of the Claimant Count) but a number of other benefits, such as Incapacity Benefit.

The disadvantage of this measure is that there is a substantial time-lag; it provides a basis for analysing long-term changes and how we compare regionally or nationally but does not show recent changes.

The latest figures are for May 2011. These show 20,430 people of working age in Calderdale receiving one of these benefits, a small fall of 200 compared to February, and 20 lower than May 2010.

The chart below illustrates that the rate of working-age benefit claimants (as a % of the working age population) rose substantially between May 2008 and May 2009, but has now fallen slightly. This pattern reflects the national and regional developments.

Calderdale’s rate of working-age benefits (15.7%) is above the national rate (14.5%) but about the same as the regional one (15.4%).



Source: NOMIS, DWP Data-sets

Economic Activity and Self-employment

This data has not been changed.

Figures provided in the monthly Labour Market Profile (based on the Annual Population Survey) provide data on economic activity, employment and self-employment rates. These figures are sample-based, are based on an average over a twelve-month period and therefore have a substantial lag.

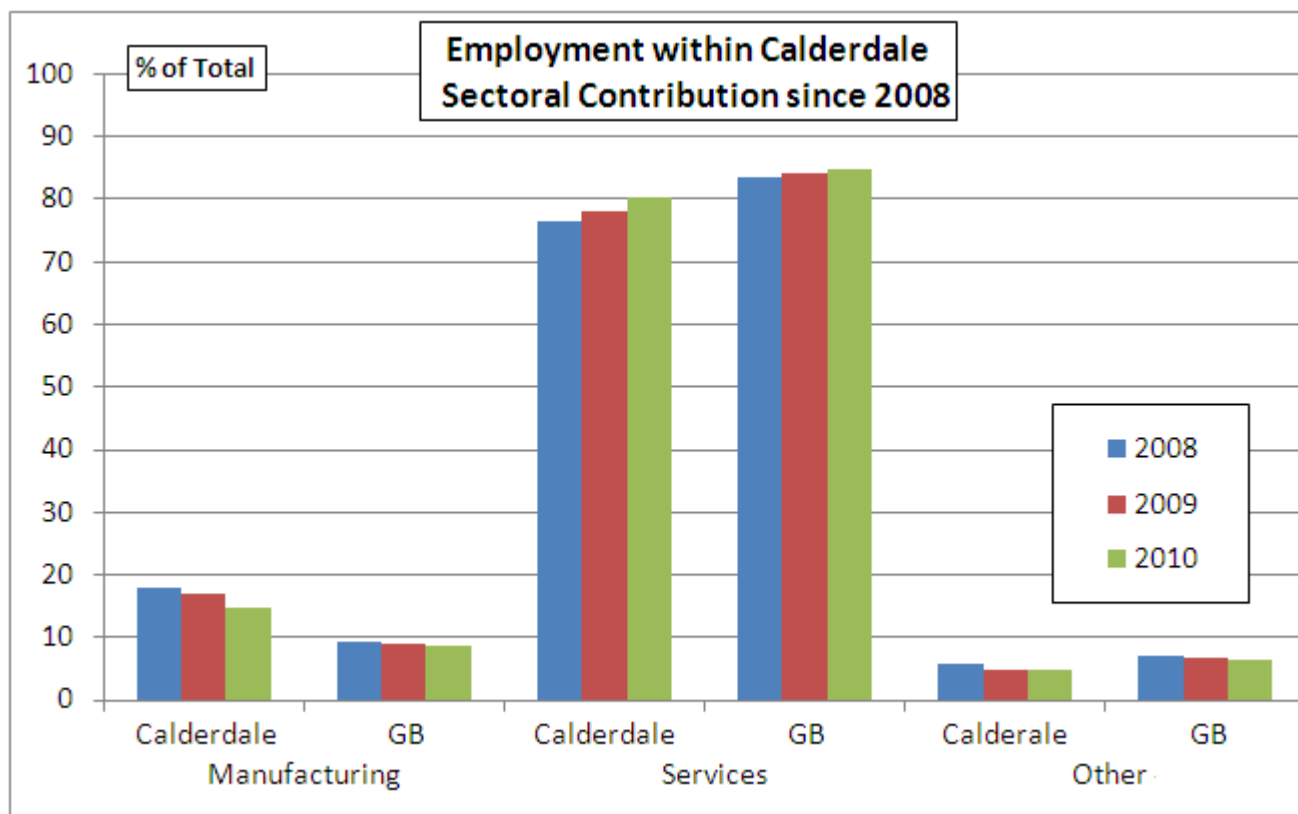
The latest figures indicate that Calderdale economic activity rates are the same as regional ones and below national rates. For employment rates, Calderdale is around the same as the Yorkshire and Humberside rate but below the GB rate. Self-employment is significantly higher than the regional average and slightly higher than the national average.

| Summary Economic and Employment Rates, April 2010 – March 2011 | | | |
|--|------------|------|------|
| | Calderdale | Y&H | GB |
| | % | % | % |
| Economic Activity Rate | 75.0 | 75.0 | 76.2 |
| Male Economic Activity Rate | 80.6 | 80.9 | 82.5 |
| Female Economic Activity Rate | 69.6 | 69.1 | 69.9 |
| Employment Rate | 68.1 | 68.4 | 70.3 |
| Self-employment Rate | 9.6 | 8.2 | 9.0 |

Source: NOMIS, Annual Population Survey

Employment by Sector

The chart below shows the changing importance of manufacturing and services in Calderdale and Great Britain, in terms of *employment*, between 2008 and 2010. The Business Register and Employment Survey replaced the Annual Business Inquiry in 2008.



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey

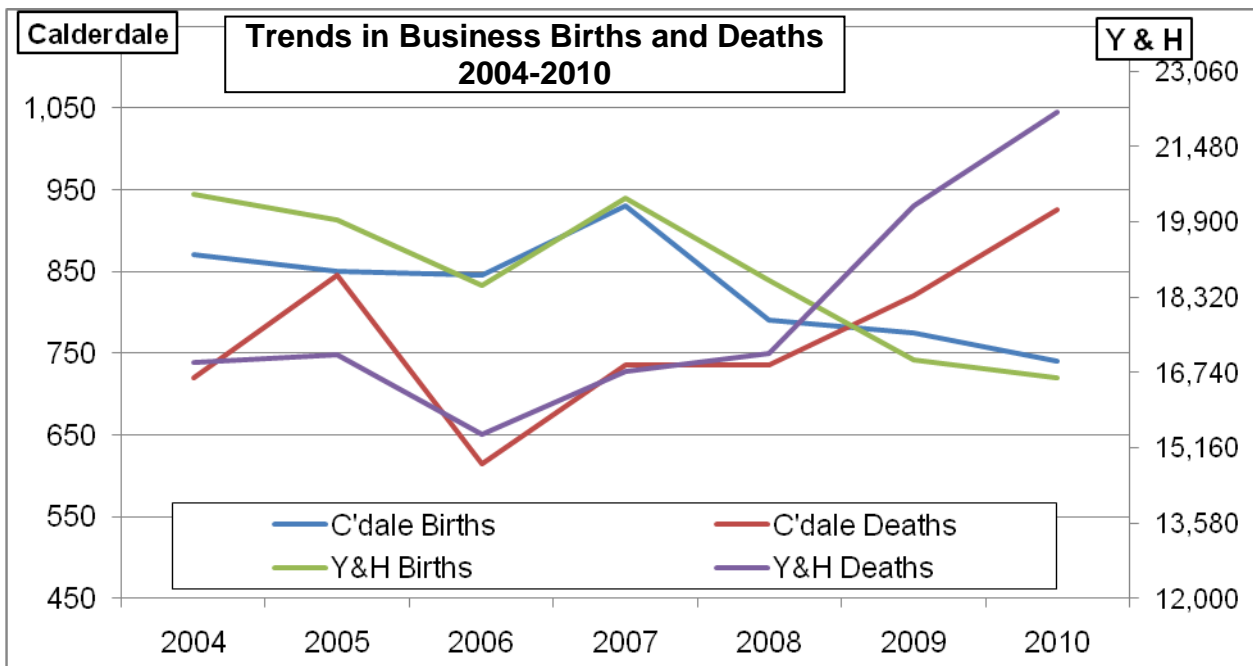
Manufacturing’s share of employment in Calderdale has continued to decline, and yet remains substantially higher than the national figure.

Services now account for over 80% of employment in Calderdale, and almost 85% nationally, and this has continued to rise as manufacturing declines.

Construction and primary sectors (agriculture, forestry, energy and water) contribute about 5%, below the national figure of nearly 6.5%.

Business “Births and Deaths”

A further indicator of the health of the economy is the number of Business Births and Deaths. This indicator replaces the previous VAT registrations and de-registrations, and is not directly comparable as it includes non-VAT registered companies. The chart following shows trends in these from 2004 to 2010 and illustrates the fact that since 2006 there has been a steady increase in business deaths in both Calderdale and the region, and a corresponding drop in business births. In 2010, the latest year for which data is available, there continued to be more business deaths than births, for both Calderdale and the region. This follows the national trend.



Source: ONS Business Demography Statistics

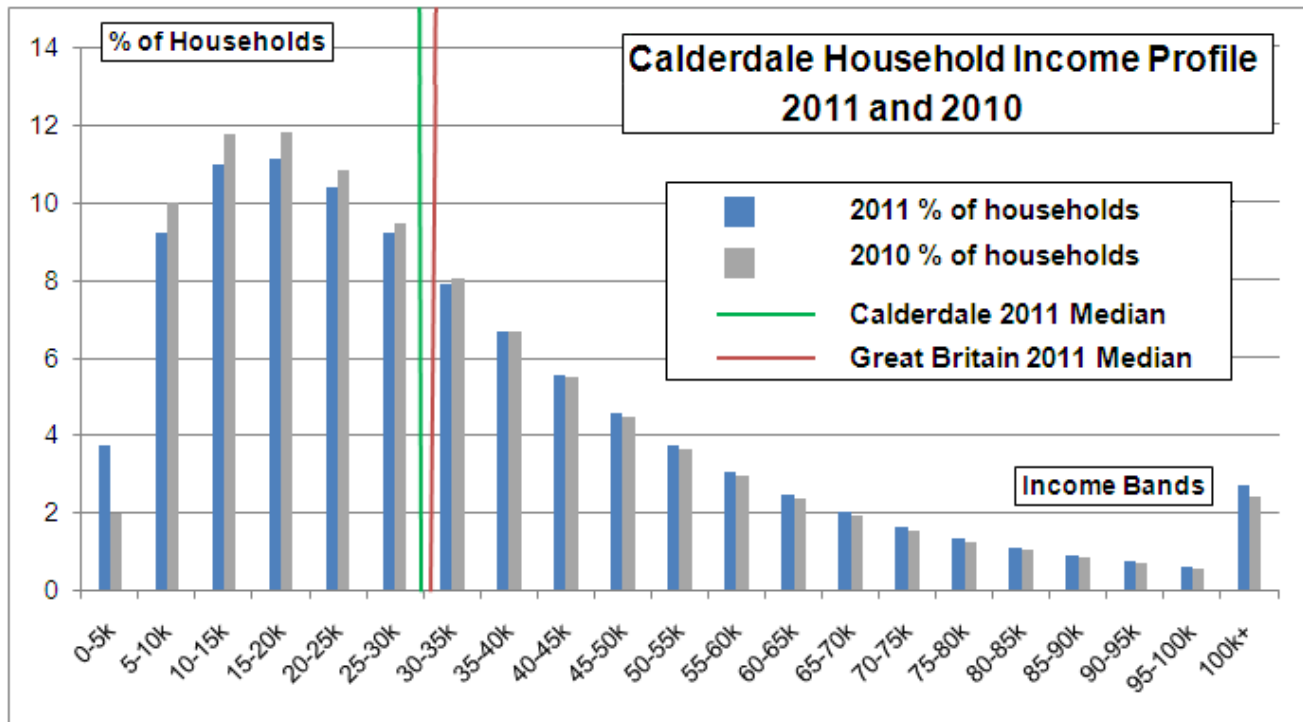
Household Income

This data has not been changed

The chart below illustrates the pattern of distribution of household income in Calderdale, by showing the percentage falling into income bands of £5,000, updated with 2011 data.

The chart demonstrates that, as in 2010 almost one-quarter of households have an income below £15,000 (including benefit and credit payments), and more than 1 in 3 have an income below £20,000. However, the percentage of households with very low income, below £5,000, although still a small proportion of the total, has almost doubled

The median household income in Calderdale is approximately £27,400, £1,500 below the Great Britain figure. **The CACI data indicates that both median figures have risen by about £500 over the last twelve months.**



Source: CACI Paycheck data, 2011

Produced by

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