

## **SOCIAL MOBILITY**

The Social Mobility Commission is an advisory non-departmental public body established under the Life Chances Act 2010 as modified by the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016. It has a duty to assess progress in improving social mobility in the UK and to promote social mobility in England. It consists of up to ten commissioners, supported by a small secretariat.

In November 2017, the Social Mobility Commission published a report entitled [State of the Nation 2017: Social Mobility in Great Britain](#), which was presented to Parliament pursuant to section 8(B)6 of the Life Chances Act 2010. This is one of a series of highly critical reports over the last five years about the barriers to social mobility.

This report focusses on place-based divide, as the Commission believe that one form of division which has received far less attention than others is that based on geography. The Social Mobility Index (SMI) highlights where people from disadvantaged backgrounds are most likely (hotspots) and least likely (coldspots) to make social progress.

Since the publication of the report, 4 commissioners including the Chief Executive of the foundation charity have stepped down in protest over what they termed the administration's lack of progress towards a "fairer Britain" with the Government unable to commit sufficient support to healing social division and make the necessary progress in narrowing the gap between haves and have-nots, with ministers "utterly preoccupied by Brexit".

### **KEY MESSAGES NATIONALLY**

- A stark social mobility postcode lottery exists in Britain today, where the chances of being successful if you come from a disadvantaged background are linked to where you live.
- There is no simple north/south divide. Instead, a divide exists between London (and its affluent commuter belt) and the rest of the country – London accounts for nearly two-thirds of all social mobility hotspots.
- The best-performing local authority area is Westminster and the worst-performing area is West Somerset.
- The Midlands is the worst region of the country for social mobility for those from disadvantaged backgrounds – half the local authority areas in the East Midlands and more than a third in the West Midlands are social mobility coldspots.
- Some of the worst-performing areas, such as Weymouth and Portland, and Allerdale, are rural, not urban; while some are in relatively affluent parts of England – places like West Berkshire, Cotswold and Crawley.
- Coastal and older industrial towns – places like Scarborough, Hastings, Derby and Nottingham – are becoming entrenched social mobility coldspots.
- Apart from London, English cities are punching below their weight on social mobility outcomes. No other city makes it into the top 20 per cent of hotspots.
- Some of the richest places in England like West Berkshire deliver worse outcomes for their disadvantaged children than places that are much poorer like Sunderland and Tower Hamlets.
- Social mobility gaps open up at an early age with disadvantaged children 14 percentage points less likely to be school-ready at age five in coldspots than in hotspots: in 94 areas fewer than half of disadvantaged children are ready for school aged five.
- Outside London, disadvantaged pupils lose out: 51 per cent of London children on free school meals achieve A\* to C in English and maths GCSE, compared with an average of 36 per cent in all other English regions.
- In some coldspot areas, participation in higher education falls to just 10 per cent.

- Disadvantaged young people are almost twice as likely as better-off peers to be NEET (not in education, employment or training) a year after GCSEs – up to a quarter of young people are NEET in South Ribble.

## METHODOLOGY

The Social Mobility Index (SMI) groups 16 indicators into 4 life stages to assess the education, employability and housing prospects of people living in each of England's 324 local authority areas.

The updated SMI is not wholly comparable with the previous version published in 2016. Some indicators have been updated to reflect the government's decision to adopt new flagship measures at Key Stage 2 (KS2) and Key Stage 4 (KS4). Three-year averages have also been incorporated and other technical changes to improve the robustness of the index. The table below details the indicators and changes made since 2016.

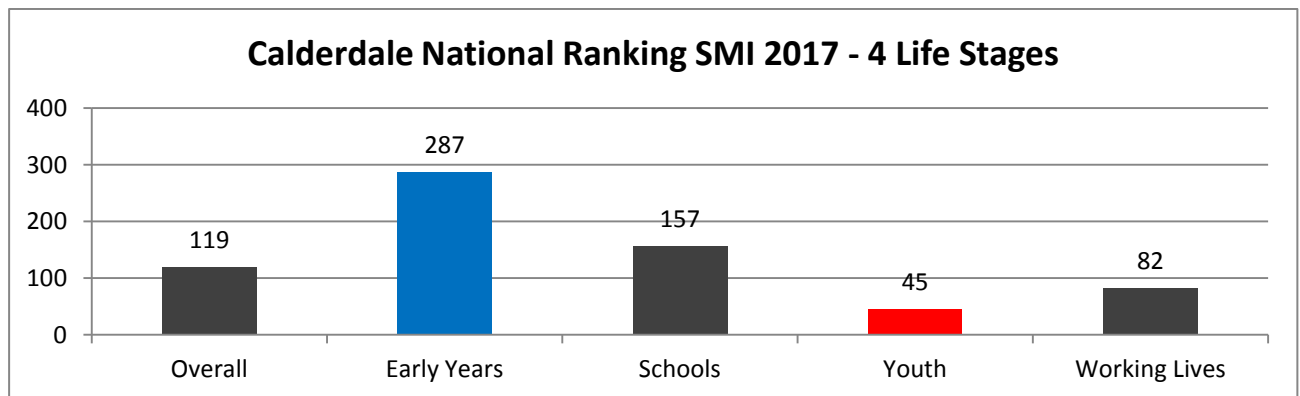
Despite its limitations, free school meals are still regarded as the best available measure of disadvantage.

Life stage	Description	2017 Indicator	2016 indicator	Details of change	Location	Geographical area
Early Years	Nursery quality	% of nursery providers rated "outstanding" or "good" by OFSTED	Same as 2017	Three year average	Nursery location	Upper tier (150 LAs)
	Early years attainment	% of children eligible for FSM achieving a "good level of development" at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS)	Same as 2017	Three year average	Residence	Lower tier (324 LAs)
Schools	Primary school quality	% of children eligible for FSM attending a primary school rated "outstanding" or "good" by OFSTED	Same as 2017	Three year average	School location	Lower tier (324 LAs)
	Secondary school quality	% of children eligible for FSM attending a secondary school rated "outstanding" or "good" by OFSTED	Same as 2017	Three year average	School location	Lower tier (324 LAs)
	Key Stage 2 (KS2) attainment	% of children eligible for FSM achieving at least the expected level in reading, writing and maths at the end of KS2	% of children eligible for FSM achieving at least a level 4 in reading, writing and maths at the end of KS2	New headline measure where pupils are assessed on whether they have met the "expected level". There have also been changes to the curriculum	Residence	Lower tier (324 LAs)
	Key Stage 4 (KS4) (GCSE) attainment	Average attainment 8 score per pupil eligible for FSM	% of children eligible for FSM achieving five good GCSEs including English and Maths	New headline measure where students average grade across eight subjects is calculated	Residence	Lower tier (324 LAs)
Youth	Positive destination after KS4	% of young people eligible for FSM who are in employment, education or training (EET) (positive sustained destination) after completing GCSEs	% of young people eligible for FSM who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) after completing KS4	Lower tier data used in this SMI compared with upper tier LA's used previously. Indicator used last time was % NEET, now using % in EET to avoid excessive disclosure imputation.	School location (at age 15)	Lower tier (324 LAs)
	Key Stage 5 attainment (A level or equivalent)	Average points score per entry for young people eligible for FSM at age 15 taking A level or equivalent qualifications	Same as 2017	The average point score has been calculated differently and there has been some change in the qualifications that count towards the average points score.	Residence	Lower tier (324 LAs)
	Level 3 attainment (A level or equivalent)	% of young people eligible for FSM at age 15 achieving two or more A levels or equivalent qualifications by the age of 19	Same as 2017	Three year average	Residence	Lower tier (324 LAs)
	Higher Education (HE) participation	% of young people eligible for FSM at age 15 entering HE by the age of 19	Same as 2017	Three year average	School location (at age 15)	Upper tier (150 LAs)
	Top selective HE participation	% of young people eligible for FSM at age 15 entering HE at a selective university (most selective third by UCAS tariff scores) by the age of 19	Same as 2017	Three year average	School location (at age 15)	Upper tier (150 LAs)
Working Lives	Wages	Median weekly salary (£) of employees who live in the local area, all employees (full and part time)	Same as 2017	Three year average	Residence	Lower tier (324 LAs)
	House affordability	Average house prices compared with median annual salary of employees who live in the local area (ratio)	Same as 2017	Three year average. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) now produce a specific release for this.	Residence	Lower tier (324 LAs)
	Occupation	% of people that live in the local area who are in managerial and professional occupations (Standard Occupational Classification groups 1 & 2)	Same as 2017	Three year average	Residence	Lower tier (324 LAs)
	Living Wage	% of jobs that are paid less than the applicable Living Wage Foundation living wage	Same as 2017	Three year average	Job location	Lower tier (324 LAs)
	Family Home ownership	% of families with children who own their home	Same as 2017	No change	Residence	Lower tier (324 LAs)

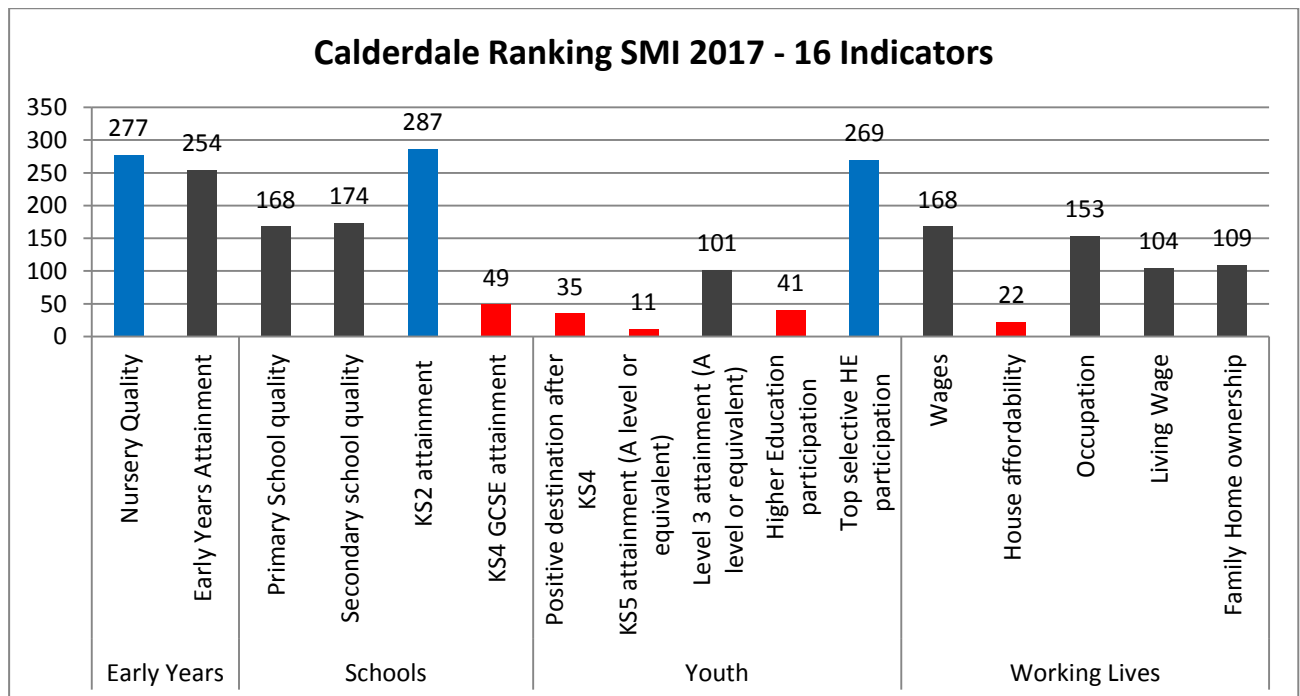
FSM = Free School Meals SMI = Social Mobility Index LA = Local Authority

Please note that Calderdale is both an 'Upper Tier' and 'Lower Tier' Metropolitan District.

Calderdale National Ranking – Overall Score SMI 2017			
English Local Authorities (Total 324)	Yorkshire & Humber Region (Total 21)	Best Borough in the North (Total 20)	Leeds City Region (Total 10)
119	4	3	2



Key: ■ Hotspot ■ Coldspot ■ Ranked between 66 and 259



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## KEY MESSAGES FOR CALDERDALE

Due to the changes in methodology, it is not possible to directly compare with SMI 2016. Calderdale have however dropped in relative rankings from 96<sup>th</sup> to 119<sup>th</sup> place nationally.

Since 2014 there has been a continued reduction in the inequality gap in achievement across the early learning goals, from 38.8% in 2014, to 33.4% by 2017. 2017 results show Calderdale is still higher than the national average, but this too has narrowed from a 4.9% difference to national average in 2014, down to 1.7% by 2017. It has also seen Calderdale move out of the bottom quartile of worst performing authorities over the same period. However, due to Calderdale still being adversely above the national average, this will continue to be an area for improvement.

The improvements which have been achieved since 2014 have been partly due the result of high take up of the 2, 3 and 4 year old early education funding, with Calderdale having one of the highest levels of take up nationally. Critically, there has been a high take up of 2 year old funding (85% of eligible 2 year olds) which specifically applies to our most vulnerable families and is well above the national average (71%).

Calderdale MBC also works very closely with nursery providers and other provision to drive the improvement in quality of provision. In 2014 only 72% of 3 & 4 year old early education providers were judged good/outstanding by Ofsted (national average was 76%). 2017 has seen this increase to 91%, although this is still 2% below the national average. It would appear that using a three year average in the Social Mobility Index is not reflective of our current position.

In the summer term of 2016, children in Year 2 and Year 6 were the first to take the new Key Stage 1 (KS1) and Key Stage 2 (KS2) papers. The new style SATs reflect the revised national curriculum, which are now more rigorous than previous years' tests. This has included a new marking scheme and grading system.

These changes have had a significant impact on both KS1 and KS2 results in Calderdale, with KS1 results in 2016 being particularly weak (results for each subject being in the bottom 10 authorities in the country). However, this has provided an accurate baseline under the new framework. It is also worth noting the impact of these changes is not unique to Calderdale, but has also had the same impact on the majority of authorities in the region.

The 2016 results have been used by the Social Mobility Commission to measure KS2 in the 'Social Mobility' report. Although Calderdale remains in the bottom quartile for KS1 and a number of KS2 subjects, the results for 2017 show Calderdale's rate of improvement is higher than that of the national, regional and statistical neighbour averages.

### **The Social Mobility Commission recommends;**

Every local authority should develop an integrated strategy for improving disadvantaged children's outcomes. This should include:

- quality improvement support for early education settings, including collaborative working groups, tailored advice and comprehensive training for early years teachers
- driving uptake of the early education offer for disadvantaged two-year-olds and ensuring that they do not lose places to children eligible for the 30-hour offer
- ensuring that all parenting support programmes are evidence based and experimenting with ways to offer effective advice to more parents.

And, early education and childcare providers should invest pupil premium funds in evidence-based practice using the Early Education Foundation's toolkit.

With regards to the top selective higher education indicator, Calderdale is doing a great deal to improve sixth form provision and aspirations, and the service are keen to look at this further. Jackie Nellis has offered to take this forward with C&K Careers Service.

The tables below illustrate our relative rankings; regionally, against the other northern boroughs, and in the Leeds City Region. Calderdale has fallen one place against Yorkshire & Humber neighbours. They remain third against all northern boroughs, where Trafford has remained top. In the city region, Calderdale has overtaken Kirklees to achieve second place.

## YORKSHIRE & HUMBER REGION

Yorkshire & Humber Region	Y&H Region Overall Ranking Hot / Cold		Early Years		Schools		Youth		Working Lives		National Ranking Overall score Hot / Cold		Early Years		Schools		Youth		Working Lives	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
<b>Local Authority</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Craven	1	1	11	9	1	1	1	4	4	8	32	88	142	130	31	70	37	99	118	162
Hambleton	2	17	7	18	4	14	6	7	15	20	99	281	74	226	91	251	103	149	268	308
East Riding of Yorkshire	3	5	2	1	8	16	9	9	8	5	106	148	57	34	168	267	150	162	149	136
<b>Calderdale</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>55</b>
Kirklees	5	2	12	7	9	4	3	1	11	11	129	91	193	124	170	142	58	48	183	210
Harrogate	6	8	18	11	5	2	4	13	6	9	135	175	244	175	109	108	84	205	134	192
York	7	6	10	6	11	10	12	8	7	7	163	152	134	94	208	222	164	152	140	147
Kingston upon Hull	8	10	1	10	3	6	16	10	20	16	169	200	31	137	82	179	256	167	305	266
Richmondshire	9	14	4	3	7	17	8	14	21	21	179	259	61	61	161	273	120	220	312	312
North Lincolnshire	10	13	5	17	13	11	13	16	9	6	184	237	67	219	230	232	228	250	168	146
Rotherham	11	7	3	4	10	8	15	11	12	12	188	167	60	71	187	194	253	190	229	214
Selby	12	4	9	8	15	5	17	12	1	2	196	119	122	125	250	160	262	197	71	56
Sheffield	13	11	15	19	16	13	10	5	5	4	212	212	213	236	254	250	156	120	124	126
Ryedale	14	9	21	5	2	7	11	6	17	17	240	190	289	78	57	190	160	136	297	295
Leeds	15	12	13	13	14	9	18	20	3	3	246	224	209	206	234	195	281	291	108	105
Bradford	16	15	16	20	19	21	7	3	10	10	254	277	224	256	304	310	106	91	179	204
Barnsley	17	19	17	16	12	19	20	19	14	14	291	300	233	218	227	289	307	286	234	244
Wakefield	18	16	19	21	17	12	14	17	13	13	292	278	262	264	261	235	250	266	233	236
Scarborough	19	21	14	11	21	20	5	15	18	19	295	312	211	175	315	306	87	239	299	304
Doncaster	20	20	8	14	20	18	19	18	16	15	298	301	86	212	309	286	290	279	280	262
North East Lincolnshire	21	18	6	2	18	15	21	21	19	18	309	288	72	50	287	256	322	323	300	302

Though not directly comparable with the SMI 2016, Calderdale has dropped one place in the Yorkshire and Humber rankings in 2017.

## NORTHERN BOROUGHES

Best Borough in the North	BBiN Overall Ranking Hot / Cold		Early Years		Schools		Youth		Working Lives		National Ranking Overall score Hot / Cold		Early Years		Schools		Youth		Working Lives	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
<b>Local Authority</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Trafford	1	1	5	2	3	1	3	3	1	1	24	20	88	30	45	26	43	58	35	46
Stockport	2	11	11	14	4	17	9	12	2	2	83	183	212	260	75	218	117	157	56	49
<b>Calderdale</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>55</b>
Kirklees	4	2	8	5	13	11	5	2	9	11	129	91	193	124	170	142	58	48	183	210
Gateshead	5	4	3	6	5	6	14	10	12	8	131	107	66	128	88	93	210	133	219	170
South Tyneside	6	10	7	12	1	2	17	13	18	17	140	177	131	230	29	51	248	182	264	245
North Tyneside	7	7	9	8	2	4	16	11	7	7	142	135	198	210	39	63	238	156	148	142
Sefton	8	5	6	4	14	16	13	5	6	6	145	115	97	101	184	216	172	74	145	138
Knowsley	9	9	1	1	19	18	15	20	13	9	171	171	3	10	298	274	222	289	228	188
Bolton	10	16	16	17	8	10	7	9	8	10	173	243	292	307	124	136	73	118	177	206
Rochdale	11	15	17	16	7	7	6	7	17	18	183	222	298	301	93	106	63	100	256	257
Rotherham	12	8	2	3	15	13	18	15	14	12	188	167	60	71	187	194	253	190	229	214
Wirral	13	6	10	7	16	12	11	8	5	5	195	133	206	165	221	147	151	112	137	119
Bury	14	13	20	20	9	3	1	1	4	4	197	213	323	324	131	53	39	47	101	78
Wigan	15	12	14	13	6	8	10	14	10	13	208	202	282	242	90	112	149	183	206	224
St. Helens	16	14	13	15	10	5	12	16	11	15	220	215	260	270	149	74	163	226	207	243
Tameside	17	20	19	18	11	15	8	17	16	14	250	315	315	319	154	207	81	259	238	233
Oldham	18	17	18	19	18	14	2	4	19	20	252	294	309	321	262	202	41	61	274	283
Barnsley	19	18	12	11	17	20	20	19	15	16	291	300	233	218	227	289	307	286	234	244
Doncaster	20	19	4	9	20	19	19	18	20	19	298	301	86	212	309	286	290	279	280	262

Though not directly comparable with SMI 2016, Calderdale remains 3<sup>rd</sup> against the other Boroughs in the North. Trafford remains first, however Kirklees have dropped from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup>, replaced by Stockport.

## LEEDS CITY REGION

Leeds City Region	Leeds City Region Overall Ranking Hot / Cold		Early Years		Schools		Youth		Working Lives		National Ranking Overall score Hot / Cold		Early Years		Schools		Youth		Working Lives		
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	
<b>Local Authority</b>																					
Craven	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	4	4	5	32	88	142	130	31	70	37	99	118	162	
<b>Calderdale</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>55</b>	
Kirklees	3	2	4	2	4	4	3	1	8	8	129	91	193	124	170	142	58	48	183	210	
Harrogate	4	6	8	5	2	2	4	7	5	6	135	175	244	175	109	108	84	205	134	192	
York	5	5	2	1	5	7	6	5	6	4	163	152	134	94	208	222	164	152	140	147	
Selby	6	4	1	3	8	5	8	6	1	2	196	119	122	125	250	160	262	197	71	56	
Leeds	7	7	5	6	7	6	9	10	3	3	246	224	209	206	234	195	281	291	108	105	
Bradford	8	8	6	9	10	10	5	3	7	7	254	277	224	256	304	310	106	91	179	204	
Barnsley	9	10	7	8	6	9	10	9	10	10	291	300	233	218	227	289	307	286	234	244	
Wakefield	10	9	9	10	9	8	7	8	9	9	292	278	262	264	261	235	250	266	233	236	

Though not directly comparable with SMI 2016, Calderdale has slightly improved in rankings in the Leeds City region, switching places with Kirklees.

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