

Lancashire Insight Newsletter

March 2018 articles

Introduction

The March 2018 newsletter includes an overview of the employment structure in the Lancashire-14 area. The edition also has an initial look at the revised mid-year population estimates for 2016, and a summary of key stage 4 attainment in the Lancashire-12 area.

The recently published Pan-Lancashire Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2018 is reported under the health and care theme.

If you have any comments on the content of this newsletter, or the new Lancashire Insight website in general, please email businessintelligence.insight@lancashire.gov.uk. You can also use this email address to subscribe/unsubscribe to this newsletter.

Geographic areas used in Lancashire Insight reports

The Lancashire-12 area is comprised of the 12 local authorities that fall within the Lancashire County Council administrative boundary. The Lancashire-14 area (pan-Lancashire) incorporates the two additional unitary authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool, and has the same geographic footprint as the Lancashire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) area and the Lancashire Constabulary area.

The boundary of the Lancashire and South Cumbria Sustainability and Transformation Partnership (STP) area, and the geographic areas of the eight NHS clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) which make up that area, are also mapped on the [geographies](#) web page of Lancashire Insight.

For statistical purposes, the 28-member European Union is divided into different geographic levels - the so-called nomenclature of units for territorial statistics (NUTS) areas. The North West is a NUTS-1 level region. The Lancashire-14 area is [a NUTS-2 level sub-region](#). There are six smaller [NUTS-3 level areas](#) in the Lancashire-14 area, which include both the Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool NUTS-3 areas.

Lower-layer super output areas (LSOAs) and middle-layer super output areas (MSOAs) are designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics. Each LSOA contains between 1,000-3,000 people (400 to 1,200 households). There are typically between one and six LSOAs per ward in the Lancashire-14 area. Each MSOA contains between 5,000-15,000 people (2,000 to 6,000 households). The number of MSOAs per local authority in the Lancashire-14 area ranges from eight MSOAs in Ribble Valley to 20 MSOAs in Lancaster.

Recent updates to the [Lancashire Insight](#) website

- [Business Register and Employment Survey \(BRES\) employment estimates](#)
- [Revised mid-year population estimates, 2012 to 2016](#)
- [Education: key stage 4 \(GCSE\) attainment, 2016/17 academic year](#)

- [Walking and cycling rates](#)
- [Pan-Lancashire Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment, 2018](#)
- [Mortality: place of death rolling 12-month report, January 2017-December 2017](#)
- [Official UK and North West unemployment figures](#)
- [Persons on Universal Credit \(revised\)](#)
- [Claimant Count figures](#)

Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) employment estimates

The [Business Register and Employment Survey \(BRES\)](#), which is administered by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), is the official source of employee and employment estimates by detailed geography and industry in Great Britain.

In 2016, the provisional estimate of [employment](#) (employees and working owners) was 645,000 in the Lancashire-14 area and 515,000 in the Lancashire-12 area. Preston (83,000), Blackburn with Darwen (68,000), Blackpool (63,000), Lancaster (60,000) and South Ribble (57,000) had the greatest provisional employment estimates in the Lancashire-14 area and Rossendale (22,000) had the lowest (GB employment = 30,305,000).

Manufacturing employment remains greater in percentage terms in the Lancashire-14 (13.2%, 85,000) and Lancashire-12 (13.6% 70,000) areas than for GB (7.9%). Ten of the Lancashire-14 authorities had manufacturing employment percentages that were greater than the GB average. Pendle (28.1%, 9,000) and Ribble Valley (27.6% 8,000) had the second and third highest manufacturing percentages in GB (out of 380 authorities). The three industry sectors of J (information and communication), K (financial and insurance activities) and M (professional, scientific and technical activities), which contain many high value jobs, are under-represented in the Lancashire-14 (10.3%) and Lancashire-12 areas (10.4%), compared to the GB average (16.3%).

The provisional estimates show employment increased by 486,000 (1.6%) in GB between 2015 and 2016. The Lancashire-14 total also rose by 1.6% (10,000) over the year, but by a slightly lower percentage (1.2%) in the Lancashire-12 area (6,000). Rossendale (-2,000, -8.3%), Fylde (-1,000, -2.3%) and Preston (-1,000, -1.2%) have seen falls in their employment totals. In the Lancashire-14 and Lancashire-12 areas, nine of 19 industry sectors recorded increases in their employment numbers between 2015 and 2016.

Revised mid-year population estimates, 2012 to 2016

The ONS [revised the mid-year population estimates for 2012 to 2016](#) on the 22 March 2018. The revisions cover subnational population estimates for England and Wales only. One of the main changes to the methodology relates to the way student population estimates are modelled, particularly around international student emigration. Figures above the regional level have been held constant and are unchanged. Small area mid-year estimates have not been revised.

The [revised 2016 mid-year population estimate](#) for the Lancashire-14 area was 1,483,900 persons (1,100 persons lower than the original estimate for 2016). The Lancashire-12 area was revised to 1,195,400 (3,400 lower).

Lancaster (-1,800 people, -1.25%) has seen the largest reduction in the Lancashire-14 area, followed by Preston (-800 persons, -0.56%), Wyre (-300 people, -0.27%) and West Lancashire (-300 people, -0.26%). Blackburn with Darwen (+1,500 persons, +1.02%), Blackpool (+800 people, +0.57%) and Fylde (+200 people, +0.26%) have seen the greatest increases.

Education: key stage 4 (GCSE) attainment, 2016/17 academic year

[Key stage 4](#) is the legal term for the two years of school education that incorporate GCSEs, in maintained schools, when pupils are aged between 14 and 16 years. A new secondary school GCSE accountability system was implemented in 2016.

The new GCSE headline indicator (the average attainment 8 score per pupil) for the 2016/17 academic year show that the average attainment 8 score per pupil for Lancashire-12 was 45.7, which compared with a rate of 44.6 for the total state-funded sector in England, 45.6 in the North West, 46.4 in Blackburn with Darwen and a rate of 38.8 in Blackpool. In the Lancashire-12 area girls (48.6) performed better than boys (42.9).

Analysis of the results by Lancashire districts shows the attainment of pupils at the end of key stage 4 was mainly higher in areas with low levels of deprivation. Free school meal (FSM) pupils (33.6) attainment was significantly lower than that of non-FSM pupils (47.3). Special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) pupils' attainment (12.6) was significantly lower than that of non-SEND pupils (48.1).

Walking and cycling rates

The Department for Transport has published [walking and cycling statistics](#) sourced from Sport England's Active Lives Survey (ALS), 2016. The estimates in the survey cover the period from mid-November 2015 to mid-November 2016.

The ALS (2016) estimated that 76.3% of resident adults (aged 16 and over) in the Lancashire-12 area undertook one or more continuous [walks](#) of at least 10 minutes per month in 2015/16. This was similar to the England estimate of 77.3%. Blackburn with Darwen (67.2%), Pendle (70.4%), Blackpool (70.9%) and Hyndburn (71.1%) had statistically lower percentages than the England average. The remaining Lancashire-14 authorities were not significantly different to England.

For [cycling](#), the ALS (2016) estimated that 16.8% of resident adults in the Lancashire-12 area did some cycling per month in 2015/16. Again, this figure is similar to the England estimate of 17.1%. In the Lancashire-14 area, only Lancaster 26.6% had an estimated percentage which was significantly above the England figure. Burnley (8.1%), Hyndburn (8.5%), Rossendale (8.8%), Blackburn with Darwen (10.1%) and Pendle (11.4%) had estimates which were significantly below the England estimate. The estimate for Burnley was the joint third lowest in England.

Lancaster and Morecambe was one of the original 'Cycling Demonstration Towns' - an initiative that began in 2005 and developed into the [Cycling City and Towns Programme](#), which continued until 2011. The legacy of these programmes can be seen in the [continued good performance](#) for active cycling in the area.

Pan-Lancashire Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment, 2018

The Lancashire Health and Wellbeing Board has a statutory duty to complete a [pharmaceutical needs assessment \(PNA\)](#). The recently published pan-Lancashire (Lancashire-14) PNA report has been added to the web page. An [executive summary \(including recommendations\)](#) accompanies the main document, which is comprised of six chapters (found on the right hand side of the web page).

The PNA presents information about the demographics and health priorities of the local population alongside a detailed picture of current pharmaceutical provision. It is a key document which will be used by NHS England to inform decisions regarding applications for new pharmaceutical services or changes to existing provision. The PNA 2018 identified that there is no need for any further additional pharmacies as the current pharmaceutical service provision is deemed adequate across the pan-Lancashire area.

Mortality: place of death rolling 12-month report, January 2017-December 2017

The rolling 12-month place of death report has been updated and now covers January 2017 to December 2017. It is available via a download at the bottom of the [mortality web page](#). During this 12-month period, patients registered to the six CCGs of the Lancashire-12 area were more likely to die in either a home (23%) or care home (25%) setting than a hospital setting (45%). Looking at individual CCGs, a statistically significantly larger proportion of patients died in a hospital setting from the Chorley & South Ribble (47%), East Lancashire (47%), and Greater Preston (49%) CCGs than the local average (45%). Morecambe Bay CCG (39%) recorded a significantly smaller proportion of deaths in a hospital setting.

Official UK and North West unemployment figures

[Official unemployment](#) was 1,453,000 in the UK and 147,000 in the North West for the three months ending January 2018. The North West unemployment rate of 4.1% was lower than the UK rate (4.3%). The UK rate is back to the level recorded for most of the time since the three months ending July 2017 and is the joint lowest since the Spring of 1975. The North West rate is back to the level seen for the three months ending June 2017, and is the joint second lowest since the regional time series began in the Spring of 1992. The male unemployment rate in the region (4.3%) is the lowest in the series but higher than that for women (4.0%), with the regional male unemployment rate similar to the UK male rate (4.2%) and the North West female rate lower than the UK female rate (4.4%).

Unemployment in the UK rose over the previous quarter, increasing by 24,000 persons, but decreased by 2,000 persons in the North West region. Over the previous year, the North West unemployment rate for all persons fell by 0.6 percentage points, compared to the UK decrease of 0.4. The unemployment rate for males in the North West fell by 1.1 percentage points over the year whilst the female rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points.

Persons on Universal Credit (revised)

[Universal Credit](#) figures are designated as [experimental](#) statistics owing to the varying speed of the roll out across Great Britain. Caution should be applied when interpreting and analysing the data. The bulk of the transition to Universal Credit is estimated to be completed in 2022.

Lancaster became a [Universal Credit full service area](#) in July 2016. This means that persons can process claims online, rather than via the phone. More complex claims are also processed. The result has been an acceleration in the number of persons claiming Universal Credit in Lancaster, which has increased almost fivefold since July 2016. This is also likely to explain the considerable reduction in claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) within Lancaster. Burnley became a Universal Credit full service area in May 2017 and Universal Credit numbers have more than doubled since this date. West Lancashire became a Universal Credit full service area in December 2017, and a similar impact is anticipated over the coming months.

In January 2018, the revised number of persons on [Universal Credit](#) in the Lancashire-14 area was 28,216. A total of 17,617 (62.4%) were not in employment. Lancaster (6,236), Blackpool (4,075), Burnley (3,907) and Blackburn with Darwen (2,411) had the largest totals in the area.

The number of persons on Universal Credit, as a percentage of the 16-64 population, for the Lancashire-14 area (3.1%) was above the GB rate (1.8%) in January 2018. For nine of the Lancashire-14 authorities, rates were also above the GB average, and highest in Burnley (7.3%) and Lancaster (6.9%). Ribble Valley (0.8%) had the lowest rate in the Lancashire-14 area.

Claimant Count figures

As from April 2015, the Claimant Count has included all claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), plus those [Universal Credit](#) claimants who are required to seek work and be available for work.

Owing to inconsistencies in the coverage of Universal Credit across the UK, the Claimant Count figures have been re-classified as [experimental](#) statistics by the ONS. Universal Credit also requires a broader span of claimants to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. The Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise in those areas where Universal Credit [full service](#) has been [implemented](#). Caution is therefore required when analysing and interpreting the data.

The Claimant Count does not measure official unemployment, which has a broader definition, although it does provide a good proxy for unemployment.

In February 2018, the Lancashire-14 [Claimant Count](#) totalled 23,730 persons and the proportion of the resident working age population aged 16-64 was 2.6% (UK = 2.1%). Blackpool (4.9%), Burnley (4.8%) and Blackburn with Darwen (3.1%) had the greatest proportions in the Lancashire-14 area.

The UK Claimant Count rose by 8.8% over the year, and its proportion rose by 0.2 percentage points. The Lancashire-14 area recorded a greater percentage increase to its Claimant Count over the year (14.3%, 2,970 persons) with its proportion rising by 0.3 percentage points. Twelve of the Lancashire-14 areas saw yearly percentage point increases to their total Claimant Count proportions, with Burnley (+1.6), Lancaster (+0.8), Blackpool (+0.4) and Hyndburn (+0.4) recording the largest.

The newsletter is produced by Business Intelligence, Lancashire County Council.

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