

Lancashire Insight Newsletter

January 2018 articles

Introduction

The January 2018 newsletter contains an initial look at the new 'balanced' gross value added (GVA) figures developed by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). These are a measure of economic activity and wealth creation across the Lancashire-14 area. The edition also includes other important indicators that analyse job density figures and key stage 2 achievement. Summaries are provided for State Pension and Pension Credit figures, youth justice statistics and armed forces personnel stationed in the area.

The health and care theme contains updates on infant mortality, cardiovascular disease and excess winter deaths, as well as other topic areas including cancer survival figures, dementia and excess weight in children.

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 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

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New 'balanced' gross value added (GVA) for the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area and the Lancashire NUTS-3 areas, 2016 (provisional)

The ONS has produced a [new 'balanced' measure of regional \(GVA\), GVA \(B\)](#). This new approach combines the strengths from the existing GVA (income) and GVA (production) approaches to provide a new single measure of economic activity. The new ['balanced' GVA figures](#) also include estimates of [nominal and 'real' growth \(adjusted for inflation\)](#) for [NUTS-1 and NUTS-2](#) areas, and by industry. GVA 'balanced' statistics are now available for [individual local authorities](#). The new GVA 'balanced' figures are classed as an [Experimental Statistics](#) publication and caution should be employed when interpreting the figures.

In 2016, the [Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area](#) had an overall provisional ['balanced' GVA](#) total of £30.821 billion, which was the third largest in the region, behind Greater Manchester (£63.673 billion) and Merseyside (£30.858 billion). However, in terms of 'balanced' GVA per head, the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 provisional figure of £20,754 was only 78.8% of the UK average (£26,339), more than a fifth lower. This was the second lowest per head figure in the region and the 13th lowest nationally (out of 39 NUTS-2 areas in the UK, excluding Northern Ireland).

The 2016 new provisional 'balanced' GVA total for the Lancashire-14 NUT-2 area at £30.821 billion was £0.675 billion lower than the provisional 2016 GVA (income approach) figure of £31.496 billion.

Between 2015 and 2016, the 'balanced' GVA total for the UK showed provisional 'real' growth (adjusted for inflation) of 1.6%, compared to a fall of -0.6% for the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area.

Of the [six NUTS-3 areas](#) within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area, Mid Lancashire had the largest provisional 'balanced' GVA total of £11.502 billion in 2016 (ranked 47th out of 173 UK NUTS-3 areas). Blackpool's estimate (£2.146 billion) was the eighth lowest in the UK.

The provisional 'balanced' GVA per head for Mid Lancashire (£28,886) was the only Lancashire NUTS-3 area to have a figure above the UK average. In contrast, the 'balanced' GVA per head figure for the Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area (£16,083) was almost two-fifths lower than the UK figure and was the ninth lowest in the UK.

The Blackburn with Darwen NUTS-3 area (4.0%) and the Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area (3.0%) had provisional nominal growth rates (unadjusted for inflation) in 'balanced' GVA per head between 2015 and 2016 that were greater than the UK increase (2.8%), whilst the figures for the Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area (-2.3%) and the Blackpool NUTS-3 area (-0.3%) fell provisionally in nominal terms.

Job densities

[Job density](#) is defined as the number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population aged 16-64 in that area. In 2016, the Lancashire-14 job density ratio of 0.79 was below the UK average (0.84). However, Fylde (1.05) and Preston (1.03) had job densities in the top 50 of the 391 UK local authority areas. Rossendale (0.57), Wyre and Pendle (both 0.62) had the lowest job density rates in the area.

An [interactive map](#) of the Lancashire-14 area, with tables showing density, the number of jobs and the district ranks, is available in an Instant Atlas dashboard. The article is supplemented by an [interactive PDF map](#) of Britain which should be downloaded and opened in Adobe Reader in order to access the data it contains.

Armed forces personnel and Ministry of Defence (MOD) civilian staff

According to Ministry of Defence data for the 1 July 2017, Fylde (570), Preston (350) and Chorley (10) are the only three authorities in the Lancashire-14 area where [military forces are stationed](#). The Preston Hive covers Weeton Barracks in Fylde, Fulwood Barracks in Preston and Warton in Fylde. The Lancashire-14 figure has decreased, by 100, over the previous year, a fall matched by the whole North West region.

There are Ministry of Defence (MOD) civilian personnel in Wyre (330) and Preston (120). The number in Wyre has declined over the past year (-20) and the Lancashire-14 area total has fallen (-30) to 500. MOD civilian personnel for the North West has increased slightly, by 10, to 1,680.

State Pension and Pension Credit figures

In May 2017, there were 299,330 recipients of the [State Pension](#) in the Lancashire-14 area. Wyre (30,030), Blackpool (29,720) and Lancaster (28,710) had the largest totals in the area.

Pension Credit is for pensioners at the lower end of the income scale, and in May 2017, there were 49,670 claimants in the Lancashire-14 area, who were claiming for a total of 59,590 beneficiaries. Pension Credit beneficiaries as a percentage of the State Pension total caseload in the Lancashire-14 area (19.9%) was higher than the GB average (16.8%). Blackburn with Darwen (30.3%), Blackpool (28.5%), Preston (24.1%), Pendle (24.0%) and Burnley (23.8%) had the highest proportions in the Lancashire-14 area.

Education: key stage 2 (KS2) achievement

Pupils sit formal tests in reading, writing and maths at the end of [key stage two \(KS2\)](#), aged 11 years. These results are a key performance indicator for primary schools.

In 2016/17, 61% of KS2 pupils in the Lancashire-12 area reached the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics. This was similar to the performance for England (61%), the North West (61%) and the neighbouring unitary authorities of Blackpool (62%) and Blackburn with Darwen (60%). Ribble Valley (69%), Chorley (66%) and Fylde (66%) attained the highest proportions in the Lancashire-12 area, whilst Preston (58%), Pendle (55%) and Burnley (53%) recorded the lowest.

The proportion of free school meal (FSM) pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics at the end of KS2 in Lancashire-12 (40%) was lower than that of non-FSM pupils (65%) in 2016/17. Girls (65%) generally perform better than boys (57%). The proportion of pupils with special educational needs (SEN) statements, or education, health and care (EHC) plans, reaching the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics at KS2 in the Lancashire-12 area (9%) was significantly lower than pupils with no SEN statement/EHC plan (69%).

Youth justice statistics

The Ministry of Justice publishes a range of annual statistics which concentrate on the flow of young people (aged 10-17) through the Youth Justice System in England and Wales. A report on Lancashire-14 data for the year ending March 2017 is available to download at the bottom of the [Lancashire Insight justice web page](#). Violence against the person was the most common offence for a young offender (24%), followed by criminal damage (13%) and motoring offences (13%).

Youth offending teams (YOTs) work with 10 to 17 year olds. Over 83% of young offenders are male. The largest group of those managed by YOTs in the Lancashire-14 area were in the oldest bracket, aged 15-17 years (75.9%), compared with 76.4% in England and Wales as a whole.

Infant mortality

[Infant mortality](#) is an indicator of the general health of an entire population. It reflects the relationship between causes of infant mortality and upstream determinants of population health such as economic, social and environmental conditions.

Between 2014 and 2016, in the Lancashire-14 area, there were 237 deaths of infants aged under one year. According to the most recent published figures (2014-16), the infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) is significantly worse in Burnley (6.8) than the England average (3.9). Between the period 2009-11 and 2013-15, Lancashire-12's infant mortality rate remained significantly worse than the England rate. However, the most recent published figures show that the Lancashire-12 (4.5) infant mortality rate is now similar to the England rate.

Healthy weight: excess weight in children

The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP 2016/17) indicates that 23.5% of reception aged children (over 3,000 children aged 4-5) were found to be either overweight or obese ([excess weight](#)) in the Lancashire-12 area, significantly worse than the England average (22.6%).

In year 6, 33% of children aged 10-11 in the Lancashire-12 area were found to be living with excess weight in 2016/17. Although this is considered to be significantly better than the national estimate (34.2%), it suggests there were over 4,000 year 6 children living with excess weight in the area.

At a district level, Hyndburn had significantly higher levels of both reception (27.2%) and year 6 (39.3%) excess weight prevalence. West Lancashire (26.8%), Lancaster (26.7%) and Burnley (25.6%) had significantly high levels of reception age excess weight. Trend line analysis indicates that excess weight prevalence increases as children move from reception age to year 6.

Cancer: survival figures

The latest CCG one-year [cancer survival figures](#) refer to adults (aged 15-99) diagnosed from 2000 to 2015, and followed up to 2016. They show that in 2015, the Lancashire and South Cumbria STP area (71.7%) had a significantly lower one-year survival rate than the England average (72.3%).

Survival rates vary between the different CCGs ranging from 69.4% for Blackburn with Darwen to 73.2% for West Lancashire. Benchmarking the CCG rates against the England national average shows that three CCGs have rates significantly below the national average. These are Blackburn

with Darwen (69.4%), Blackpool (69.8%) and East Lancashire (70.3%), whilst Morecambe Bay (73.0%) has a survival rate which is significantly above the England rate (72.3%).

Cardiovascular disease

[Cardiovascular diseases](#) (CVDs) are diseases of the heart and blood vessels, including coronary heart disease (CHD), heart attack and stroke. Updated CVD prevalence figures from the 2016/17 Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) show that the Lancashire and South Cumbria STP area as a whole, and the majority of the CCGs that operate across the area, have significantly higher levels of recorded prevalence of atrial fibrillation (AF), coronary heart disease (CHD), heart failure, hypertension, peripheral arterial disease (PAD) and stroke compared to the England national averages.

Whilst CVD mortality is declining, it still accounted for around 27% of all deaths over the past five years (2012-16), making it the second biggest killer across the Lancashire-12 area. Males and persons aged 75+ account for the majority of such deaths. Blackpool (339.1), Blackburn with Darwen (331.6), Hyndburn (302.4), Preston (297.8), Rossendale (294.6), Pendle (286.6), Burnley (284.8) and Lancaster (271.1) all have significantly high levels of all-age, three-year (2014-16), mortality rates per 100,000 compared to England (252.7).

Dementia: prevalence figures and local intelligence update

[Dementia](#) prevalence figures from the 2016/17 QOF indicate that there are 15,649 known cases of dementia accounting for 0.9% of the registered population across the Lancashire and South Cumbria STP area. Four of the eight CCGs record a prevalence significantly above the England average (0.76%), these being NHS Fylde and Wyre CCG (1.31%), NHS Blackpool CCG (1.04%), NHS Morecambe Bay CCG (1.04%) and NHS West Lancashire CCG (0.95%). Further key facts and figures around dementia are available in the [dementia local intelligence data tables](#).

Delayed transfers of care (DToC)

[Delayed transfers of care \(DToC\)](#) occur when a patient is ready to leave hospital but is still occupying a hospital bed. According to NHS England, a patient is ready to leave when

- a clinical decision has been made that patient is ready for transfer, and
- a multi-disciplinary team decision has been made that patient is ready for transfer, and
- the patient is safe to discharge/transfer.

Delayed transfers of care are reported as a number of days where a patient delayed is occupying a bed. Patients may be delayed for a variety of reasons. Delayed transfers of care are costly for hospital trusts. In addition to having to pay to provide places for patients who are ready to leave, there are then insufficient beds for people who need hospital care. Delayed transfers can also be costly for local authorities. The longer an older person stays in hospital, the more dependent on longer-term social care services they are likely to be when they are discharged. [Analysis of DToC statistics](#) is published each month.

Premature mortality and preventable mortality data

Premature mortality is the number of deaths in people under the age of 75 years. The rates of premature mortality in 2014-2016 from all causes in Blackpool (546 deaths per 100,000 population), Blackburn with Darwen (463) and the Lancashire-12 area (365) are significantly higher than the England rate (334) and identifies the inequalities in health across these areas.

Many deaths in the Lancashire-14 area are from causes considered preventable, meaning they could potentially be avoided through public health interventions as well as treatment. Blackpool (316 per 100,000), Blackburn with Darwen (265) and Lancashire-12 (199) all have rates of preventable mortality (all ages) significantly higher than England (183). Looking at the causes of

death across the Lancashire-12 area shows cancers and circulatory diseases account for just over a half of all-age deaths and nearly 60% of all premature deaths (2014-16). Further details can be found on our [mortality overview](#) page.

Excess winter deaths

[Excess winter deaths](#) (EWD) are linked to many factors, such as temperature and the level of disease in the population. Most excess winter deaths are due to circulatory and respiratory diseases, and the majority will occur in the elderly. Research indicates that mortality during winter increases more in England and Wales compared to other European countries with colder climates, suggesting that many of these deaths are preventable. During the winter period August 2015 to July 2016 an estimated 717 EWD occurred in the Lancashire-14 area (607 in Lancashire-12).

The EWD index is the excess winter deaths measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of non-winter deaths. The three-year aggregated EWD index for the period August 2013 to July 2016 shows small decreases for Lancashire-12 (18.8 to 18.1) and Blackpool (17.7 to 17.5) compared to the previous three-year period (August 2012-July 2015), while Blackburn with Darwen shows a larger decrease (21.6 to 16.3). Further data and analysis, which includes single-year trends and individual district figures, can be found on our EWD web page.

Mortality: place of death rolling 12-month report

The place of death analytical tool, available via a download at the bottom of the [mortality web page](#), has undergone development. It is now easier to pick out practices with either high levels of hospital deaths or low palliative care registers. Over the past 11 years Lancashire-12 GPs and their partners from across the care spectrum have been successful in significantly reducing the number of deaths recorded in a hospital setting, from 55% to 47%. The main driving factor behind this is a large increase in the proportion of deaths recorded either in a home or a care home setting.

The rolling 12-month place of death report has been updated and now covers October 2016 to September 2017. During this period, patients registered to the six CCGs in the Lancashire-12 area were more likely to die either in a home (23%) or care home (24%) setting, than a hospital setting (45%). At a CCG level, the proportion of deaths recorded as occurring in either a home or care home setting ranges from 42% for Greater Preston CCG, to 53% for Morecambe Bay CCG.

Official UK and North West unemployment figures

[Official unemployment](#) was 1,439,000 in the UK and 143,000 in the North West for the three months ending November 2017. The North West unemployment rate of 4.0% was lower than the UK rate (4.3%). The UK rate is the lowest since the summer of 1974, whilst the North West rate is the lowest since the regional time series began in the spring of 1992, and back to the level recorded in summer 2017. The male unemployment rate in the region (4.4%) was notably higher than that for women (3.6%), with the regional male unemployment rate similar to the UK male rate (4.3%) and the North West female rate lower than the UK female rate (4.3%).

Unemployment fell by 3,000 persons in the UK but decreased by 15,000 persons in the North West over the previous quarter. Over the previous year, the North West unemployment rate for all persons fell by 1.2 percentage points, compared to the UK decrease of 0.5. The unemployment rate for males in the North West fell by a greater extent (-1.5 percentage points) than the female rate (-0.7 percentage points) over the year.

Yearly 16+ unemployment estimates for the Lancashire-12 and Lancashire-14 areas

[Official yearly estimates of unemployment](#) are derived from the Annual Population Survey. For the year from October 2016 to September 2017, unemployment in the UK was estimated at 1,493,300

persons with an unemployment rate of 4.5%. This yearly rate is the lowest in this series (since the year ending December 2004). Unemployment at the UK level has fallen by an estimated 151,700 persons (9.2%) over the year, and the yearly rate has fallen by 0.5 percentage points.

For the year ending September 2017, the estimated Lancashire-12 unemployment total was 26,100 persons with an unemployment rate of 4.3%. For the Lancashire-14 area, the estimated unemployment total was 33,900 people with a rate of 4.6%. Neither of these rates are statistically different to the UK rate.

Contrary to the UK, the Lancashire-12 unemployment total has risen by an estimated 4,600 persons over the year, and increased by an estimated 4,500 person in the Lancashire-14 area.

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. 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 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 November 2017, the revised number of persons on Universal Credit in the Lancashire-14 area was 27,289. A total of 16,372 (60.0%) were not in employment. Lancaster (6,013), Blackpool (4,007), Burnley (3,431) and Blackburn with Darwen (2,419) 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 (3.0%) was above the GB rate (1.7%) in November 2017. For 10 of the Lancashire-14 authorities, rates were also above the GB average, and highest in Lancaster (6.6%) and Burnley (6.4%). 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. Generally, a high Claimant Count in an area is a strong indicator of high unemployment. Official unemployment data is not available below the district/unitary authority level, whereas Claimant Count data is available for small geographic areas such as wards and smaller LSOAs. This allows local analysis of the Claimant Count data.

In December 2017, the Lancashire-14 Claimant Count totalled 21,980 persons and the proportion of the resident working age population aged 16-64 was 2.4% (UK = 798,350 persons, 1.9%). Blackpool (4.4%), Burnley (4.3%) and Blackburn with Darwen (3.0%) had the greatest proportions in the Lancashire-14 area.

The UK Claimant Count rose by 46,960 persons (6.6%) over the year, and its proportion rose by 0.1 percentage point. The Lancashire-14 area recorded a notably greater percentage increase to its Claimant Count over the year (13.2%, 2,555 persons) with its proportion rising by 0.3 percentage points. Eleven of the Lancashire-14 areas saw yearly percentage point increases to their total Claimant Count proportions, with Burnley (+1.3), Lancaster (+0.7), and Blackburn with Darwen (+0.4) recording the largest.

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