<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographics</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>- 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young People</td>
<td>- 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older People</td>
<td>- 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>- 5</td>
</tr>
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<td>- 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lancashire's Health**

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Lancashire's Demographics

Table 1 District Profiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Population 2001</th>
<th>% Change 1991 – 2001</th>
<th>% ethnic minority groups</th>
<th>No. of households</th>
<th>% headed by lone parents¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burnley</td>
<td>89,542</td>
<td>-1.7</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>36,796</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chorley</td>
<td>100,449</td>
<td>+ 4.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>41,027</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fylde</td>
<td>73,217</td>
<td>+ 3.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>32,369</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyndburn</td>
<td>81,496</td>
<td>+ 4.0</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>32,976</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>133,914</td>
<td>+ 8.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>55,839</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendle</td>
<td>89,248</td>
<td>+ 4.9</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>35,958</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td>129,633</td>
<td>+ 2.8</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>52,970</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribble Valley</td>
<td>53,960</td>
<td>+ 4.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>22,209</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossendale</td>
<td>65,652</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>27,113</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Ribble</td>
<td>103,867</td>
<td>+ 1.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>42,728</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Lancs.</td>
<td>108,378</td>
<td>+ 0.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>43,586</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyre</td>
<td>105,618</td>
<td>+ 3.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>45,295</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lancashire</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,134,974</strong></td>
<td><strong>+ 3.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>468,868</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.7</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>England</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,138,831</strong></td>
<td><strong>+ 4.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,451,427</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.4</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of Population, 2001

Population

There are 409 Councils in England and Wales. Lancashire County Council is the fourth largest local authority by population having 1.14 million people in an area of 3,070 sq km. Although the County population grew between 1991 and 2001, at 3.0% the rate was below the average growth rate across England of 4.4%.

In Burnley District the population fell by 1.7% between 1991 and 2001. In Rossendale it stayed the same and in West Lancashire it grew only marginally (+ 0.2%).

Population growth in Lancaster District, at 8.1% was over two and a half times the county rate. However this figure may be skewed due to the different methods used in 1991 and 2001 to record where students live.

Pendle, Preston, Hyndburn and Burnley had the highest rates of their populations in ethnic minority groups.

6.7% of households in Lancashire were lone parent households with dependant children. Burnley had by far the highest rate at 8.7%. Other Districts with high rates on lone parent households were Preston, Rossendale, West Lancashire, Lancaster and Hyndburn.

¹ Lone Parent Households with dependant children
Young People

In Lancashire there are 276,452 young people aged 0-18 yrs. This is 24.4% of the County population. This proportion of young people in the population is very similar to the England & Wales average of 23.9%.

Between 1981 and 2001 the proportion of the population made up of young people decreased across Lancashire from 28% to 24.4%.

Figure 1 % of population aged 0 - 18 yrs in each District

![Figure 1](image)

Source: Census of Population, 2001

The proportion of the population made up of young people in each District varied from around 27% in Pendle and Burnley to just under 21% in Fylde. The actual numbers of youths in each District moreoless follows the patters of population distribution across the County - hence the Districts of Preston and Lancaster have the highest number of youths (each having over 30,000)

Table 2 Number of 0 - 18 year olds by District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Number of 0 - 18 yr olds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burnley</td>
<td>24,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chorley</td>
<td>23,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fylde</td>
<td>15,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyndburn</td>
<td>21,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>30,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendle</td>
<td>24,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td>32,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribble Valley</td>
<td>12,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossendale</td>
<td>17,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Ribble</td>
<td>24,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Lancashire</td>
<td>26,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyre</td>
<td>23,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lancashire</strong></td>
<td><strong>276,452</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Older People

In Lancashire there are 188,513 people aged 65 yrs or older. This is 16.6% of the County population. This proportion of older people in the population is very similar to the England & Wales average of 16%.

Between 1981 and 2001 the proportion of the population made up of older people increased very slightly across Lancashire from 16.2% to 16.6%.

Figure 2 % of population aged 65 yrs or older in each District

![Figure 2: % of population aged 65 yrs or older in each District](image)

Source: Census of Population, 2001

The proportion of the population made up of people aged 65 yrs or more in each District varied from around 23% in Fylde to 14% in Chorley and Rossendale. The actual numbers of older people in each District does not follow the same pattern of population distribution across the County. Lancaster is the district with the highest total population and it also has the most older people (almost 24,000). However Wyre is only the 4th largest District in terms of total population but it has the 2nd highest number of older people (almost 23,500).

Table 3 Number People 65 yrs or older by District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Number 65yrs +</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burnley</td>
<td>13,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chorley</td>
<td>14,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fylde</td>
<td>16,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyndburn</td>
<td>12,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>23,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendle</td>
<td>13,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td>18,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribble Valley</td>
<td>9,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossendale</td>
<td>9,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Ribble</td>
<td>16,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Lancashire</td>
<td>16,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyre</td>
<td>23,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lancashire</strong></td>
<td><strong>188,513</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ethnicity

In Lancashire there are 60,700 people of Black or Minority Ethnic origin. This is 5% of the County population. This compares to 9% in England. The Districts of Pendle and Preston had the highest proportions of their population who were BME at around 15% each. Hyndburn and Burnley also had relatively high proportions at around 8% each. Over 3/4 of the BME people in the County lived in these 4 Districts. These are the same Districts with the highest levels of deprivation in the County and each has NR funding.

Figure 3 District Populations by Ethnic Groups

Source: Census of Population, 2001

46,300 people in the County are Asian. They make up over three-quarters of the BME community in the County.

Table 4 Number of BME People by District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Number BME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burnley</td>
<td>7,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chorley</td>
<td>2,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fylde</td>
<td>1,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyndburn</td>
<td>6,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>2,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendle</td>
<td>13,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td>18,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribble Valley</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossendale</td>
<td>2,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Ribble</td>
<td>2,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Lancashire</td>
<td>1,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyre</td>
<td>1,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lancashire</strong></td>
<td><strong>60,694</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The Asian population in Burnley, Hyndburn and Pendle is predominantly Pakistani.
- The Asian population in Preston is predominantly Indian.
- There are sizeable Bangladeshi populations in Burnley and Rossendale.
- There is a Jewish population of 400 people in Fylde.
- There are 1,700 Buddhists across Lancashire.
Economic Activity by Demographic Group

Figure 4 Economic Activity Rates by Group (2001)

Source: Census of Population, 2001

Date from the Census of Population 2001 showed that economic activity rates by ethnic groups varied from 66% for white people and to 50% for Asian people.

They also varied by gender (Men 72% for men and 59% for women).

However the greatest difference was seen between People with a LLTI/Disability & people without. Rates for these groups of people were 25% & 75% respectively.
Life Expectancy

Why is the Indicator Important?

Life expectancy data tells us at what age, on average, people in different locations and of different sexes die. This shows up differences in people’s health status in different locations and between the sexes. It is also useful because it is in the months and few years before death that people are most likely to be in need of local authority and health services.

What Does the Indicator Tell Us?

Figure 5 District Life Expectancy of Babies Born Between 2000 - 2002

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2003

Female Life Expectancy

- Average life expectancy for females born in England & Wales between 2000 and 2001 was 80.6 years.
- In 3 districts across Lancashire female life expectancy was higher than this (Ribble Valley, Wyre and Fylde).
- In 9 Districts female life expectancy was lower than the national average.
- Female life expectancy was one year or more below the national average in 5 Districts (Chorley, Rossendale, Hyndburn, Preston and Burnley).
- Within the Districts the gap in female life expectancy was almost 3 years. It was 81.4 years in Ribble Valley and 78.6 years in Burnley.
Male Life Expectancy

- Average life expectancy for males born in England & Wales between 2000 and 2001 was 75.9 years.
- In 3 districts across Lancashire male life expectancy was higher than this (Ribble Valley, Fylde and South Ribble).
- In 9 Districts male life expectancy was lower than the national average.
- Male life expectancy was one year or more below the national average in 6 Districts (Lancaster, Pendle, Rossendale, Hyndburn, Preston and Burnley).
- Within the Districts the gap in male life expectancy was 2.3 years. It was highest in Ribble Valley at 76.6 years and lowest in Hyndburn at 74.3 years.

Gender Gap Analysis

- The gap between female and male life expectancy in England and Wales was 4.7 years.
- In Lancashire Districts the gap was greatest in Wyre and Lancaster (at 5.5 and 5.4 years respectively) and lowest in Chorley (3.9 years).

Ethnic Groups Gap Analysis

- 3 of the 5 Districts with female life expectancy one year or more below the national average have relatively high proportions of their population who are Black or Minority Ethnic (BME). There are Preston (14.5% BME), Hyndburn (8.3% BME) and Burnley (8.2% BME).
- 4 of the 6 Districts with male life expectancy one year or more below the national average have relatively high proportions of their population who are Black or Minority Ethnic (BME). There are Preston (14.5% BME), Pendle (15.1% BME), Hyndburn (8.3% BME) and Burnley (8.2% BME).
- 93% of Lancashire’s Pakistani population live in these 4 Districts as do 83% of the Indian population and 62% of Bangladeshis, compared to only 32% of the County’s white population.

How Has the Indicator Changed Over Time?

Between 1991 and 1993 average life expectancy for females in Lancashire was 78.3 years compared to 79.8 between 2000 and 2002, an increase of 1.5 years.

Between 1991 and 1993 average life expectancy for males in Lancashire was 73 years compared to 75.2 between 2000 and 2002, an increase of 2.2 years.
Standard Mortality Ratios

Standard Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for under 75 year olds measure early death. They express the number of actual deaths of residents aged under 75 in an area against the number of deaths that were expected given the age and sex structure of the local population and the national death rate of under 75 year olds for the period. If an area was expected to have 20 deaths and there were 30 the SMR would be 150 i.e. people in the area were one and a half times more likely to die than the national average. Data is for lower layer SOAs for 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2002 combined.

What Does the Indicator Tell Us?

Female Standard Mortality Ratios

- 154 SOAs had rates of female SMRs of 150 or more i.e. residents in those areas were more than one and a half times more likely to die than the average person across England and Wales. These areas were in each District of the County. In Burnley there were 20, Chorley 11, Fylde 5, Hyndburn 19, Lancaster 15, Pendle 12, Preston 29, Ribble Valley 2, Rossendale 12, South Ribble 7, West Lancashire 15 and Wyre 7.

- One area in each of St George's ward in Preston and Coal Clough with Deerplay ward in Burnley had female SMRs over 300 meaning residents are three times more likely to die than the national average. These areas were ranked 8th and 13th worst in the North West.

Male Standard Mortality Ratios

- 142 SOAs across the County had male SMRs more than 150. The SOAs were spread across all 12 Districts. In each District there were Burnley 16, Chorley 11, Fylde 4, Hyndburn 16, Lancaster 18, Pendle 12, Preston 29, Ribble Valley 2, Rossendale 7, South Ribble 6, West Lancashire 10, and Wyre 11.

- One area in each of St George's ward in Preston and Coal Clough with Deerplay ward in Burnley had male SMRs over 300 meaning residents are three times more likely to die than the national average. These areas were ranked 16th and 21st worst in the North West.

Gender Gap Analysis

- The two areas with female SMRs over 300 were ranked 8th and 13th worst in the North West. The same two areas that had male SMRs over 300 were ranked 16th and 21st worst in the North West.

- Across the County many SOAs with high for SMRs one sex did not have a high rate for the other sex.
• Areas with noticeably higher SMRs for women than men included Chorley North West, Church in Hyndburn, Bourne in Wyre, Longholme in Rossendale, Harbour in Lancaster and Sharoe Green in Preston.

• Areas with noticeably higher SMRs for men than women included Immanuel in Hyndburn, Brierfield in Pendle and Bulk in Lancaster.

Ethnic Groups Gap Analysis

• 53,484 people lived in the 36 areas with female SMRs over 200. This is 4.7% of the total County population.

• 9,326 Asian people live in these areas. This is 20% of the County Asian population compared to just 4% of the white population. Of the Asian community, 12% of Indians live in these areas compared to 23% of Pakistanis and 40% of Bangladeshis.

• 52,426 people lived in the 34 areas with male SMRs over 200. This is 4.6% of the total County population.

• 6,662 Asian people live in these areas. This is 14% of the County Asian population. Of the Asian community, 11% of Indians live in these areas compared to 17% of Pakistanis and 7% of Bangladeshis.

• The area of St George's in Preston which had SMRs over 300 for both sexes had a 76% white and 24% BME population.

• The area of CoalClough and Deerplay in Burnley which had SMRs over 300 for both sexes had a 98% white and 2% BME population.

• There are areas that have high SMRs for one or both sexes that are predominantly BME areas. These include areas of Daneshouse and Stoneyholme in Burnley, Whitefield in Pendle and Church and Central in Hyndburn.

• There are other areas across the County which had high SMRs for one or both sexes that were predominantly white. These include parts of Digmoor and Moorside in West Lancashire, Warren in Wyre, Skerton East and West in Lancaster, Trinity in Burnley and Clayton le Woods North in Chorley.

How Has the Indicator Changed Over Time?

In 1991 the death rate per 1,000 population in Lancashire was 12.3. By 2000 it had fallen slightly 11.1\(^2\). These rates were above the England averages of 11.1 and 10.1 respectively.

\(^2\) This data is not comparable to SMR data.

Source: Small Area Database: North West Public Health Observatory
**Months of Life Lost by Cause**

**Why are the Indicators Important?**

Knowing the causes of early deaths allows policy interventions to be developed to prevent them. These indicators tell us the causes of death and measure months of life lost (based on average life expectancy) due to cause. If a person dies due to a drugs overdose at age 25 this will contribute to a higher figure for months of life lost than a person who dies at age 50 due to alcohol or another cause. This data is available for many causes of death including breast, bowel and lung cancer, chest disease, digestive diseases, coronary heart disease, strokes and injuries and poisonings.

**What Does the Indicator Tell Us?**

**Figure 6 Months of Life Lost Due to Drugs (1996 - 2000)**

- In 3 Districts both sexes losing time off their lives due to drugs. These were Lancaster, Pendle and Preston.
- In 4 Districts (Burnley, Fylde, Hyndburn and Wyre) one sex was losing time off their lives due to drugs.
- Months of life lost were highest for men in Burnley. They lose 3 months off their lives due to drugs.
- Women in Lancaster and Hyndburn had the highest rates at just under 1.5 months.

**Gender Gap Analysis**

- In Burnley, Fylde and Wyre men were losing time off their lives but women were not. Men were losing 3 months in Burnley, 1.5 months in Fylde and 1.5 months in Wyre compared to women having lower than expected deaths due to drugs.

*Source: North West Public Health Observatory*
• In Hyndburn women were losing time off their lives due to drugs (an average of just under 1.5 months) but men were not.

What Does the Indicator Tell Us?

Figure 7 Months of Life Lost due to Alcohol (1996 - 2000)

- In 7 Districts both sexes losing time off their lives due to alcohol. These were Hyndburn, Lancaster, Pendle, Preston, South Ribble, West Lancashire and Wyre.
- In 5 Districts (Burnley, Chorley, Fylde, Ribble Valley and Rossendale) one sex was losing time off their lives due to alcohol.
- Months of life lost were highest for men in Preston. They lose 2.5 months off their lives due to alcohol.
- Women in Preston had a joint highest rate with women in Hyndburn. Women in these Districts lost an average 1.5 months off their lives due to alcohol.
- Men in Ribble Valley had a very much lower death rate due to alcohol than any other group.

Gender Gap Analysis

• In Burnley and Rossendale, on average, women did not lose time off their lives due to alcohol.
• In Chorley, Fylde and Ribble Valley women, on average, were losing time off their lives due to alcohol but men were not.

How Have the Indicators Changed Over Time?

The source of this data does not publish data for previous years.

3 This data is not recorded by ethnicity but it is possible that lower than expected deaths for women due to alcohol in Burnley and Rossendale are related to the ethnicity of the population. However this pattern is not followed in Pendle.
Health Status

Why is the Indicator Important?

The 2001 Census of Population included a question asking people to describe their health as either "Good", "Fairly Good" or "Not Good". Poor health may affect a person's ability to work or live their lives as they would wish to in the same way as a disability or Limiting Long Term Illness.

The question on health status tries to reflect people's overall health rather than a specific disability. For example somebody who is physically disabled might still describe themselves as in "good" health.

This indicator measures the proportion of people in the Lancashire population who described their health as "not good". It relies on people's self-classification of health and therefore is very subjective.

What Does the Indicator Tell Us?

In Lancashire just over 118,000 people, or 10% of the population, described their health as "not good". This is close to half the number who described themselves as having a Limiting Long Term Illness/Disability. The Lancashire percentage was slightly higher than the England and Wales average of 9%.

Within the Districts the rate of people describing their health as "not good" varied from 12% in Hyndburn to 9% in Ribble Valley. In wards the rates varied from 16% in Pharos ward (Wyre) to 4% in Ellel (Lancaster).

There were 30 wards where the rate of people describing their health as "not good" was 13% or above. A total of 22,711 people in these wards described their health as "not good". These wards were in Wyre (6), Hyndburn (6), Preston (5), Pendle (4), Burnley (3), Lancaster (2), West Lancashire (1), South Ribble (1), Rossendale (1) and Fylde (1).
Figure 8 Gender and Age Group Gap Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of each sex &amp; age group</th>
<th>Not Good Health Males</th>
<th>Not Good Health Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 15 yrs</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - 49 yrs</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 64 yrs</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of Population 2001

- It would be expected that age groups report increasingly higher levels of poor health than younger age groups. This is true of the 0 - 15 yrs, 16 - 49 yrs and 50 - 64 yrs age groups.
- In both sexes the 65+ age group report slightly lower levels of poor health than do 50 - 64 year olds.
- In the 0 - 15 yrs age group boys report slightly higher levels of poor health than girls.
- In the 16 - 49 yrs age group males report slightly lower levels of poor health than women.
- In the 50 - 64 yrs age group levels of poor health are equal between the sexes.
- In the 65+yrs age groups women report slightly higher levels of poor health than men.

Table 5 Ethnic Group and Gender Gap Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Surprisingly, data shows little variation in patterns of self-reporting of poor health between ethnic groups.
- Indian men appear to have the lowest levels of poor health.
- White, Indian and Pakistani women report slightly higher levels of poor health than men. The gap is greatest between Indian men and women.
- Bangladeshi men and women report almost identical levels of poor health.

How Has the Indicator Changed Over Time?
2001 was the first time the question on health status was included in the Census of Population.
Health "Not Good"

% of the population with health status "Not Good"

- 4 - 8%
- 9 - 11%
- 11 - 13%
- 13 - 16%

**Limiting Long Term Illness**

**Why is the Indicator Important?**

Having a long term illness or disability impacts upon a person's quality of life. It is likely to limit their ability to work or participate fully in other activities, such as visiting friends or taking part in sport or leisure activities.

This indicator measures the distribution of ill health and disability in the Lancashire population. It takes data from a question in the 2001 Census which relies on people's self-classification of ill health and disability, hence it is very subjective.

**What Does the Indicator Tell Us?**

Across Lancashire almost 229,000 people, 20% of the population, had a limiting long-term illness (LLTI). This is slightly higher then the rate across England and Wales of 18%.

In 17 wards across the County a quarter or more of the population has a LLTI. These were in Wyre (7 wards), Burnley (3 wards), Lancaster, Hyndburn and Fylde (2 wards in each) and Pendle (1 ward).

![Figure 9 Limiting Long Term Illness (1991 & 2001)](image)

**Source:** Census of Population 2001

**Gender and Age Group Gap Analysis**

- As might be expected older age groups report higher levels of LLTI/Disability than younger age groups.
- However it should be borne in mind that there were almost 10,000 people aged 0 - 15 yrs with a LLTI or Disability - which is a significant number in terms of service provision.
- In the age groups 0 - 15 yrs, 16 - 49 yrs and 50 - 64 yrs men report slightly higher levels of LLTI/Disability than women.
- In the 65+yrs age groups women report higher levels than men.
Figure 10 % of population with LLTI or Disability and "Not Good" Health

![Bar chart showing % of population with LLTI or Disability and "Not Good" Health by sex and age group.](chart.png)

Source: Census of Population 2001

Ethnic Group and Gender Gap Analysis

Table 6 LLTI by Ethnic Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Data appears to show a varying and perhaps unexpected pattern of self-reporting of LLTI
- White people appear to have higher levels of LLTI than other Asian groups
- White and Indian women report higher levels of LLTI than men
- Pakistani men and women report almost identical levels of LLTI
- Bangladeshi women report lower levels of LLTI than men

How Has the Indicator Changed Over Time?

A question on LLTI was asked in the 1991 Census for the first time. At that time 15.3% of the Lancashire population had a LLTI. However this figure included Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen (both of which had relatively high rates of LLTI - 19% and 15.5% respectively) so it does not compare directly to the 2001 figure. Figure 9 shows that between 1991 and 2001 the rate of people classifying themselves as having a LLTI has risen in each of the 12 Districts. The rise was greatest in South Ribble, West Lancashire, Chorley and Rossendale.
Limiting Long Term Illness

% of the Population with a Limiting Long Term Illness

- 25 - 32%
- 20 - 25%
- 17 - 20%
- Less than 17%

Health Deprivation

Why is the Indicator Important?

This indicator, part of the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004), identifies people whose quality of life is impaired by either poor health or disability. Specifically it is a composite measure of Years of Potential Life Lost, Comparative Illness & Disability Ratio, Emergency Admissions to Hospital and Adults under 60 Suffering from Mood or Anxiety Disorders.

What Does the Indicator Tell Us?

- Out of 755 SOAs in Lancashire, 119 were ranked in the 10% worst nationally on health deprivation. 182,140 people live in these areas.

- These 119 areas were spread across 10 Districts. Fylde and Ribble Valley Districts had no SOAs in the 10% worst nationally.

- 13 SOAs across Lancashire were in the 2% most deprived on health deprivation. Just over 19,000 people live in these 13 areas.

- Of the 254 SOAs in East Lancashire 54 (21%) were in the 10% worst in England. This is twice as many as expected against average distribution.

Table 7 Lancashire SOAs in the 2% Worst Nationally

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>SOAs</th>
<th>In Ward:</th>
<th>% ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burnley</td>
<td>1 Bank Hall</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Coal Clough with Deerplay</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Daneshouse with Stoneyholme</td>
<td>1.37 &amp; 1.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Rosehill with Burnley Wood</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Trinity</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyndburn</td>
<td>1 Central</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td>1 Fishwick</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Ribbleton</td>
<td>1.03 &amp; 1.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 St George’s</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 St Matthew’s</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Town Centre</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ethnic Group Gap Analysis

- Compared to white population all parts of the Asian population are over-represented in the most health-deprived areas.

- The 119 areas in the 10% most deprived for health deprivation contain 16% of the total population of the County (182,140 people).
• 14% (150,974 people) of the white population lived in these areas compared to 66% of the Pakistani population (17,692 people), 63% of the Bangladeshi population (1,945 people) and 48% of the Indian population (7,200 people).

• The 13 areas in the 2% most deprived for health deprivation contain 1.7% of the total population (just over 19,000 people).

• 1.5% (15,640 people) of the white population lived in these areas compared to 26% of the Bangladeshi population (797 people), 8% of the Pakistani population (2,221 people) and 6% of the Indian population (875 people).

**How Has the Indicator Changed Over Time?**

No direct comparison is available as, although a health deprivation domain was included in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation in 2000 the indicators were different so they were not measuring like for like. However between 1991 and 2001 the % of the population with a Limiting Long Term has risen in each of the 12 Districts (see previous indicator).
Areas in 10% Most Deprived Nationally on Health Domain of Indices of Deprivation 2004

Lower Layer SOA’s
In 10% Most Deprived in England on Health
Not in 10% Most Deprived in England on Health
District Boundaries

Source: ONS, Indices of Deprivation 2004
Low Birth Weight

Why is the Indicator Important?

“There is increasing evidence that the disadvantage of being born low in weight may extend well beyond infancy into adult life. Research suggests “that nutrition in pregnancy may help determine vulnerability of infants to heart attacks, strokes and schizophrenia in later life4”. “Low birth weight is an indicator of poor infant health, poor maternal health and poor maternal nutrition5”. The indicator measures the percentage of live births that are below 5.5 pounds (2,500 grammes).

What Does the Indicator Tell Us?

In 2000 across Lancashire 7.9% of all births were of babies below 5.5 pounds. This was very slightly higher than the rate across England of 7.6%.

25 wards across Lancashire had rates of low birth weights of 12% or above. The wards were in Preston (7 wards), Pendle and Lancaster (4 wards in each), Fylde (3 wards), Ribble Valley and South Ribble (2 wards in each) and Chorley and Burnley (1 ward in each). In some of the wards that are rural rates may be based on low numbers and should therefore be treated with caution.

How Has the Indicator Changed Over Time?

The rate of low birth weight in Lancashire has changed very little in the last 15 years. It has remained between 7 and 8%.

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5 Green Audit 2, Lancashire County Council, 1997.
Infant Mortality Rate

Why is the Indicator Important?

Poor maternal health, often linked to poverty, and babies living in poverty increase the likelihood of infant mortality, that is the death of an infant aged between 1 week and 1 year. The indicator measures the number of deaths of babies between these ages per 1,000 babies born.

What Does the Indicator Tell Us?

The rate of infant mortality in Lancashire between 1999 and 2001 was 6.9 per 1,000 babies born. This is above the England average of 5.6 and the North West rate of 6.2.

Figure 11 District Infant Mortality Rates (1999)

Source: North West Public Health Observatory (www.nwpho.org.uk)

Eight Lancashire Districts had infant mortality rates either the same or above the England and Wales rate in 1999. Of the Lancashire Districts Chorley had the highest infant mortality rate in 1999 at 11.2 per 1,000 babies born.

How Has the Indicator Changed Over Time?

Between 1997 and 1999 the Lancashire infant mortality rate was identical to the rate in 1999 - 2001 (6.9 per 1,000 births). Over these two periods the England rate fell marginally from 5.7 to 5.6.
Conceptions to Girls Under 18 years old

Why is the Indicator Important?

Higher rates of teenage pregnancy are more likely to occur where teenagers have low educational and work aspirations. Early motherhood increases the likelihood of a child being brought up by a single parent and/or in poverty and it is also more likely that the responsibility of child-rearing will prevent a mother from participating in society in other ways e.g. through work, education/ learning and social/leisure pursuits.

The indicator examines the rate of conceptions per 1,000 girls to under 16 and under 18 years old. The rate for all under 18 year olds is expressed per 1,000 girls aged 15 - 17 as the majority of conceptions to under 18's are to this age group.

What Does the Indicator Tell Us?

- The rate of conceptions to under 18 year olds was 40.6 per 1,000 girls aged 15 - 17 in 2003, slightly below the national rate of 42.1.
- In 2001 there were 922 conceptions to under 18 year olds in Lancashire. There were 375 abortions had by under 18 year old girls in 2001.
- In Lancashire the rate of conceptions to girls under 16 year olds (in 2000) was 9.6. The number of conceptions to under 16 year olds was 214.
- Within the Districts the 2002 rates varied from 66/1000 in Burnley to 18/1000 in Ribble Valley.
- Cumulatively, in 2000 there were 156 conceptions in the 10 wards with the highest numbers (15% of the total).6

A PSA target has been set to reduce the rate of conceptions to girls under 18. The rate was 46.2 in 2000. Without the PSA it was anticipated that between 2004, 2005 and 2006 the annual average would be 38.5. The PSA target is to reduce this to 35.5.

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6 Ward based annual conceptions data shows large fluctuations. More work is required to analyse ward data over a few years for robustness. This will be undertaken when ward data for subsequent years is released.
How Has the Indicator Changed Over Time?

Between 1998 and 2001 the rate of conceptions to under 18 year olds in Lancashire fell by 7.8%, from 48.5 to 42.5 per 1,000 girls. The County rate in 1998 was just above the national average. In 2002 it was just below.

**Figure 12** Lancashire Rate of Conceptions to under 18 year olds

![Bar chart showing the rate of conceptions per 1,000 girls aged 15 - 17 from 1998 to 2002.]

Source: Teenage Pregnancy Unit
Rate of Teenage Pregnancy (2000)

Rate Per 1,000 Girls Aged 15 - 17 yrs

- 100.1 - 164
- 67.1 - 100
- 44.1 - 67
- 0.1 - 44
- 0.0

Source: Office for National Statistics (Numbers), LDC (Rates)
Child Income Deprivation

Why is the Indicator Important?

This indicator, part of the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004), identifies children living in families that are income deprived. Specifically it is a composite measure of the percentage of children under 16 who were living in families in receipt of Income Support and Job Seekers Allowance (Incapacity Benefit) or in families in receipt of Working Families Tax Credit or Disabled Person’s Tax Credit whose equivalised income is below 60% of median before housing costs.

What Does the Indicator Tell Us?

- Out of 755 SOAs in Lancashire 60 were ranked in the 10% worst nationally on child income deprivation. 24,412 children (10.5% of all children) live in these areas.

- These 60 were spread across 10 Districts. They were in Burnley (9 areas), Chorley (2), Hyndburn (4), Lancaster (10), Pendle (10), Preston (14), Rossendale (2), South Ribble (2), West Lancashire (11) and Wyre (4).

- Across Lancashire around 18% of children were income deprived. However in the 6 areas in Table 9 the percentages were between 64% and 73%.

Table 9 Lancashire SOAs in the 2% Worst Nationally

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>SOAs</th>
<th>In Ward:</th>
<th>National % ranking</th>
<th>No of 0 - 15’s</th>
<th>% income deprived</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Lancashire</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tanhouse</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Digmoor</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ribbleton</td>
<td>1.16 &amp; 1.63</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>68% &amp; 65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Town Centre</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fishwick</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 6 SOAs in Lancashire are in the 2% most deprived in the country for child poverty. 2,542 children lived in these.

- The 2 SOAs West Lancashire and the 2 in Ribbleton were predominantly Christian. The 2 areas in Preston Town Centre and Fishwick were almost 10% and 7% Muslim respectively.

Ethnic Group Gap Analysis

- Compared to the white population the Asian population is over-represented in the most child income deprived areas.
The 60 areas in the 10% most deprived for child income deprivation contain 8% of the total population of the County. They contain 7% of the white population but 17% and 18% of the Indian and Pakistani populations respectively and 43% of the Bangladeshi population.

How Has the Indicator Changed Over Time?

The percentage of children dependant upon adults claiming benefits related to low income was calculated for the first time as part of the Indices of Deprivation 2000. This showed that around 30% of children in Lancashire were in poverty - very much higher than the 2004 measure. However the benefits included in the 2000 and 2004 calculations differ and this may account for some of the change.

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7 It would be better to do this analysis for children only but data on ethnic group by age is not yet available from the Census for SOAs.
Areas in 10% Most Deprived Nationally on the Child Income Deprivation Domain of the Indices of Deprivation 2004

Source: ODPM, Indices of Deprivation 2004
Elderly Income Deprivation

Why is the Indicator Important?

This indicator, part of the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004), identifies elderly people that are income deprived. Specifically it is a composite measure of the percentage of people aged 60 yrs or more who were in receipt of Income Support and Job Seekers Allowance or Incapacity Benefit and their partners if they are aged 60 or over.

What Does the Indicator Tell us?

- Out of 755 SOAs in Lancashire 54 were ranked in the 10% worst nationally on elderly income deprivation. 13,569 people aged 60 or over (5.5% of all over 60’s) live in these areas.

- These 54 were spread across 10 Districts. They were in Burnley (7), Chorley (1), Hyndburn (5), Lancaster (6), Pendle (4), Preston (20), Rossendale (2), South Ribble (1), West Lancashire (7) and Wyre (1).

- Across Lancashire around 16% of people over 60 were income deprived. However in the 7 areas in Table 10 the percentages were between 64% and 73%.

Table 10 Lancashire SOAs in the 2% Worst Nationally

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>SOAs</th>
<th>In Ward:</th>
<th>National % ranking</th>
<th>People aged 60+</th>
<th>% income deprived</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Deepdale</td>
<td>0.29 &amp; 1.29</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>61% &amp; 48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnley</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Daneshouse with Stoneyholme</td>
<td>0.43 &amp; 0.65</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>58% &amp; 54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Lancashire</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Birch Green</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chorley</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tanhouse</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 7 SOAs in Lancashire are in the 2% most deprived in the country for elderly poverty. 1,264 people aged over 60 lived in these.

- These 7 are located in 4 different districts - showing a pattern of dispersed small areas of acute elderly deprivation.

- The 2 SOAs in West Lancashire and the 1 in Chorley were predominantly Christian. The 2 areas in Deepdale, Preston and the 2 in Daneshouse with Stoneyholme, Burnley were all at least 60% Muslim.
Ethnic Group Gap Analysis

- Compared to the white population the Asian population is over-represented in the 54 most elderly income deprived areas.

- The 54 areas in the 10% most deprived for elderly income deprivation contain 7% of the total population of the County. They contain 6% of the white population but 39% of the Pakistani population, 45% of the Indian population and 51% of the Bangladeshi population.

How Has the Indicator Changed Over Time?

This is the first time elderly poverty has been calculated as part of the Indices of Deprivation.

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8 It would be better to do this analysis for over 60's only but data on ethnic group by age is not yet available from the Census for SOAs.
Areas in 10% Most Deprived Nationally on the Elderly Income Deprivation Domain of the Indices of Deprivation 2004

Source: ODPM, Indices of Deprivation 2004