



Lancashire and  
South Cumbria  
Integrated Care Board

# Demographic Insight Report:

## Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care System



Produced by:



Midlands and Lancashire  
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# 1.0 Introduction

Under the Equality Act 2010 and associated Public Sector Equality Duty 2011, NHS organisations are required to consider the needs of protected characteristic groups in the decisions that they make.

The consideration of the legal requirements relating to protected characteristic groups and an understanding of the communities that exist across Lancashire and South Cumbria will help assist the Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board (ICB) and wider integrated Care System (ICS) with identifying any potential negative or positive impacts that may arise as part of decision-making processes.

Integrated Care Systems (ICS) and Integrated Care Boards (ICB) are also better equipped to meet the needs of their communities if they understand the demographic profiling of their area.

## 1.1 What is a Demographic Insight Report?

This Demographic Insight Report provides an overview of population and health related data for Lancashire and South Cumbria and the Local Authority District areas within it. The report presents data and intelligence relating to the nine protected characteristic groups, health inclusion groups, health inequalities and wider determinants of health. It also includes specific equality considerations relating to these groups to support the Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board and wider Integrated Care System, to better understand the needs of communities living across the area.

## 1.2 Aims of the Demographic Insight Report

This Demographic Insight Report aims to help the Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board and system partners to identify and understand the needs of diverse groups that live, work and access NHS and other services across the area. It should also help to identify any potential barriers that those groups may experience in relation to accessing healthcare. This should help the system as a whole to tackle health inequalities that exist within these groups.

Specifically, the Demographic Insight Report aims to:

1. Provide an overview of the demographic profile of Lancashire and South Cumbria as a whole, highlighting key statistics relating to protected characteristics and other health inclusion groups.
2. Provide an overview of the demographics of specific areas within Lancashire and South Cumbria including Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Lancashire, and South Cumbria.
3. Provide an overview of the demographic within each of the 16 Local Authority District areas in Lancashire and South Cumbria.
4. Highlight key equality considerations relating to protected characteristic groups, health inclusion groups and groups who may be more likely to experience health inequalities.



5. Be a useful and insightful tool that the ICB and wider system partners can refer to for data and intelligence, and that encourages the ICB to consciously consider equality related groups and their needs when decisions are made moving forward.

### 1.3 The Legal Requirements

The Equality Act 2010 protects people from discrimination, harassment, and victimisation. One of the aims of the Act is to integrate the advancement of equality into the day-to-day business of all bodies subject to the duty. This means understanding the unique needs of diverse groups and appropriately tailoring services to meet the needs of people from these groups.

All public sector bodies have a duty to meet the requirements of the **Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty (section 149)** within it. **The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED)** requires decision makers to show 'due regard' to the three general aims of the duty listed below:

1. Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act
2. Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not
3. Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

The PSED aims to accelerate progress towards equality for all by placing a responsibility on public bodies to consider how they can work to tackle systemic discrimination and disadvantage affecting people with protected characteristics.

The Equality Act 2010 and PSED specifically cover the following groups, known as the nine protected characteristics:

1. Age
2. Disability
3. Sex
4. Race
5. Religion or belief
6. Pregnancy and maternity
7. Sexual orientation
8. Gender reassignment
9. Marriage and civil partnership

In addition to the protected characteristic groups listed above, there are additional groups that experience health inequalities and face disadvantage in society that we consider in decision making – these groups are known as **health inclusion groups**.

Health inclusion groups are those that are most likely to be affected by health inequalities and experience inequalities of access. They include (but are not limited to):

- Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller communities
- Sex workers
- People experiencing homelessness
- Armed forces veterans
- Asylum seekers / refugees
- People experiencing deprivation
- Carers

- People living in rural communities.

It is important to note that the above protected characteristics and health inclusion groups are not exclusive. Many of us may move through protected characteristics within our lifetime.

Most health inequalities lay in the intersections between protected characteristics and health inclusion groups. **Intersectionality** is the understanding that people are often disadvantaged by multiple sources of oppression such as their race, class, gender identity, disability, sexual orientation, religion, and other identity markers. Intersectionality recognises that identity markers (for example, 'woman' and 'black' and 'homeless') do not exist independently of each other. Therefore, to take a holistic approach to equality, inclusion and diversity in healthcare, an understanding of the protected characteristics and health inclusion groups, and how they can intersect with wider determinants of health each other is vital.

**Health inequalities** are defined as '**unfair and avoidable differences in health across the population, and between different groups within society.**'<sup>1</sup> Health inequalities such as lower life expectancy, the prevalence of long-term conditions and / or barriers when accessing healthcare services are intricately linked to wider determinants of health such as quality of housing, education, and unemployment.

## 1.4 Methodology

The methodology applied aligns with the intended outcome of this document, which is to provide an overview of the demographics of Lancashire and South Cumbria in order to inform the ICB and assist with showing due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED). Further information about the requirements of the PSED can be found in section 1.4 of this report.

This report was commissioned by the Lancashire and South Cumbria New Hospitals Programme in November of 2022. Therefore, the area boundaries including Local Authority District areas, reflect those that existed at this time.

The latest available 'best fit' data has been used in order to highlight any key equality related considerations relevant for informing key decision-makers. Best fit data is data which has been analysed by our equality, diversity and inclusion data analysts and deemed to be the most relevant or accurate to the subject matter in question. It is often used where specific data relating to an area or subject is not available.

**More specifically, the methodology of this report has consisted of the following:**

- Gathering data and intelligence relating to the demographics of the Lancashire and South Cumbria area.
- A pragmatic process of interpreting and analysing the data to identify key trends and statistics.
- Applying equality and inclusion intelligence to the findings to produce specific equality-related considerations for different groups.

A variety of data, intelligence and evidence has been collated and analysed as part of this report. Intelligence provided in this report has been gathered from several sources including:

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<sup>1</sup> Source: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/about/equality/equality-hub/national-healthcare-inequalities-improvement-programme/what-are-healthcare-inequalities/> Link accessed: September 2022

- Office for National Statistics – NOMIS
- Strategic Health Asset Planning and Evaluation application (SHAPE)
- The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities – Fingertips
- Census 2021
- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA).

It is important to note that the latest available ‘best fit’ data has been used throughout the report. This has been provided at Lancashire and South Cumbria level and Local Authority District level when possible. There has been a challenge in collating data at various levels (national, ICB level and Local Authority District level) all from the same data source – so for this reason, there may not be exactly the same data sources used across each protected group or health inclusion group.

Please note that on several occasions best fit data has been provided at the previously recognised Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) area level – this is due to the most recent data coming from the period where CCGs were still operating (up until 30 June 2022). CCG level data is still useful however, as it provides insight related to specific areas within Lancashire and South Cumbria. This should be taken into consideration therefore when applying the findings. Where possible, ICB level data has been provided alongside CCG level data.

The latest available data has been used throughout the report with data sources ranging from 2011 to 2022. Caution should be taken with older data sets, where statistics may not fully reflect current trends. Additional Census 2021 data is expected to be released during 2023 – further information about when this data will be available can be found on the following website [Release calendar - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/release-calendar).

Census 2021 data provides overall population figures as part of this report – please note that this figure may differ from the ICB estimated population figure, which is based on GP registered population data. Census data relating to overall population figures and protected characteristic groups has been used throughout this report for consistency, and because Census data provides qualified data across most groups, and this is the industry standard recommended for conducting equality related assessment work. Qualified data is that which has been analysed and deemed to be valid, accurate and relevant by our EDI data analysts.

The data accessed as part of this report is not exhaustive; additional data may be required in order to gain a full and complete picture of the demographics of Lancashire and South Cumbria, and the potential issues faced by the communities that live across the area.

Throughout the report, data has been provided at tiered levels to allow for both a ‘macro’ and ‘micro’-level analysis. The analysed data has been broken down in this way in order to provide area-specific insights and considerations for the ICS. Data relating to the following areas have been provided as part of this report:

1. United Kingdom or England level (to provide a national comparator)
2. Lancashire and South Cumbria level (including ICB level data, where district level data is not available)
3. Place-based partnership area level.

As of July 2022, the Lancashire and South Cumbria place-based partnerships are as follows:

- Blackburn with Darwen

- Blackpool
- Lancashire
- South Cumbria.

As of November 2022, there were 16 Local Authority Districts, which were as follows:

- Barrow-in-Furness
- Blackburn with Darwen
- Blackpool
- Burnley
- Chorley
- Fylde
- Hyndburn
- Lancaster
- Pendle
- Preston
- Ribble Valley
- Rossendale
- South Lakeland
- South Ribble
- West Lancashire
- Wyre.

*Please note that changes to local authorities in Cumbria changed as of 1 April 2023. These changes may impact upon the Local Authority district areas in South Cumbria that are included within this report. Further information about these changes is provided in the following section of this report.*

4. Previous Lancashire and South Cumbria Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) level (where Local Authority District data is not available).

There were previously eight recognised CCGs operating across Lancashire and South Cumbria until the closedown of CCGs on 30 June 2022 and the establishment of NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board (ICB) on 1 July 2022. These were as follows:

- NHS Blackburn with Darwen Clinical Commissioning Group
- NHS Blackpool Clinical Commissioning Group
- NHS Fylde and Wyre Clinical Commissioning Group
- NHS Chorley & South Ribble Clinical Commissioning Group
- NHS East Lancashire Clinical Commissioning Group
- NHS Greater Preston Clinical Commissioning Group
- NHS Morecambe Bay Clinical Commissioning Group
- NHS West Lancashire Clinical Commissioning Group

Throughout the report, equality considerations are embedded that highlight the importance of considering the needs of the local population, those from protected characteristic groups and also health inclusion groups when making decisions that could potentially impact on patients, staff and the general public. Information relating to protected characteristic groups and also health inclusion groups is contained within section 3 of this report.

### **Analysis conducted**

The comparative analysis provided after each data set within the report is based on a comparison with the both the national England rate and Lancashire and South Cumbria rate (wherever possible).

Analysis provided throughout the report aims to state whether the data for Lancashire and South Cumbria and Local Authority districts, are higher, lower or similar when compared to the national rate(s).

Please note that some analyses may vary in the use of terminology in comparison to that used in the original data source – this has been done to provide a consistent approach to analysis throughout the report. For example:

- Better rates (within original data sources such as Fingertips) are analysed within this report as **lower rates** e.g., better rates of Heart Failure prevalence equate to lower rates of Heart Failure prevalence.

Caution should be taken when interpreting data where the terminology does differ between the original data source and the analysis provided.

Please note that where analysis states that a district has higher and / or lower rates of a particular indicator as this can indicate both positive and negative trends depending on the data set. For example:

- Higher rates of employment may indicate a positive trend.
- Higher rates of crime may indicate a negative trend.
- Lower rates of cancer screening may indicate a negative trend.
- Lower rates of cancers may indicate a positive trend.

## 2.0 The Lancashire and South Cumbria area

Lancashire and South Cumbria is an area in the Northwest of England, covering the southern parts of the Lake District in the north, rural areas of the Ribble Valley in the east, coastal towns such as Barrow-in-Furness, Morecambe and Blackpool in the west and market towns such as Ormskirk and Chorley in the south.

Within the Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care System (ICS) there are currently four place-based partnership areas. The current place-based partnership areas are as follows:

- Blackburn with Darwen
- Blackpool
- Lancashire
- South Cumbria.

Prior to July 2022, there were five recognised place-based partnership areas. These were:

- Morecambe Bay
- Fylde Coast
- Central Lancashire
- Pennine Lancashire
- West Lancashire.

As of November 2022, there were 16 Local Authority Districts in Lancashire and South Cumbria, these were:

- Barrow-in-Furness
- Blackburn with Darwen
- Blackpool
- Burnley
- Chorley
- Fylde
- Hyndburn
- Lancaster
- Pendle
- Preston
- Ribble Valley
- Rossendale
- South Lakeland
- South Ribble
- West Lancashire
- Wyre.





*Please note that changes to local authorities in Cumbria were made as of 1 April 2023. These changes may impact upon the Local Authority district areas in South Cumbria that are within this report.*

As of 1 April 2023, Cumbria Council has been superseded by two new unitary councils – Cumberland council, covering the west of Cumbria (Allerdale, Carlisle and Copeland), and Westmorland and Furness Council, covering the east of Cumbria (South Lakeland, Barrow and Eden). The previously recognised LA districts of Barrow-in-Furness and South Lakeland are now mainly covered by Westmorland and Furness Council, but some LSOA areas are covered by Cumberland Council, that is those previously within Copeland and some are covered by North Yorkshire Council, that is those previously within Craven. Data provided in this report will be based upon that collected as part of the Census 2021, and therefore will be based on the previously recognised Local Authority districts within South Cumbria (Barrow-in-Furness and South Lakeland).

Future updates to this report should seek to include data on the new recognised council areas for South Cumbria where possible and as and when data becomes available.

As of November 2022, there were nine additional Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that fall within the boundaries of Lancashire and South Cumbria. These are located in the Local Authority Districts of Cumberland (previously Copeland) and North Yorkshire (previously Craven) and are as follows:

- Part of Cumberland (previously Copeland) (LSOAs: E01019283, E01019289, E01019290, E01019293, E01019298, E01019299)
- Part of North Yorkshire (previously Craven) (LSOAs: E01027558, E01027559, E01027570).

Due to the scope of this report and availability of data, the data used in this report is provided at national, ICB, place-based partnership and Local Authority District level. Data at LSOA level has not been provided (with the exception of the deprivation section, which specifically looked at the most deprived LSOAs in each of the 16 Local Authority Districts recognised within Lancashire and South Cumbria). Please note that specific data relating to the LSOAs listed above has not been included within this report as a result.

This report will be a living document and more detailed data at a more granular level may need to be collated and analysed as part of future versions moving forward. The level this data is needed at will be determined by the decision being made and who and what may potentially be impacted by that decision. This may include specific consideration of the LSOAs listed above as they are located on the borders of the Lancashire and South Cumbria area and fall within Local Authority districts that are mostly located outside of the Lancashire and South Cumbria remit.

## **2.1 Population estimates for Lancashire and South Cumbria**

NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board currently estimates that the population of Lancashire and South Cumbria is nearly 1.8 million people<sup>2</sup>. This figure is based on the number of people registered with a GP within the Lancashire and South Cumbria area.

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<sup>2</sup> Source: <https://www.lancashireandsouthcumbria.icb.nhs.uk/about-us/welcome-lancashire-and-south-cumbria> Link accessed: September 2022

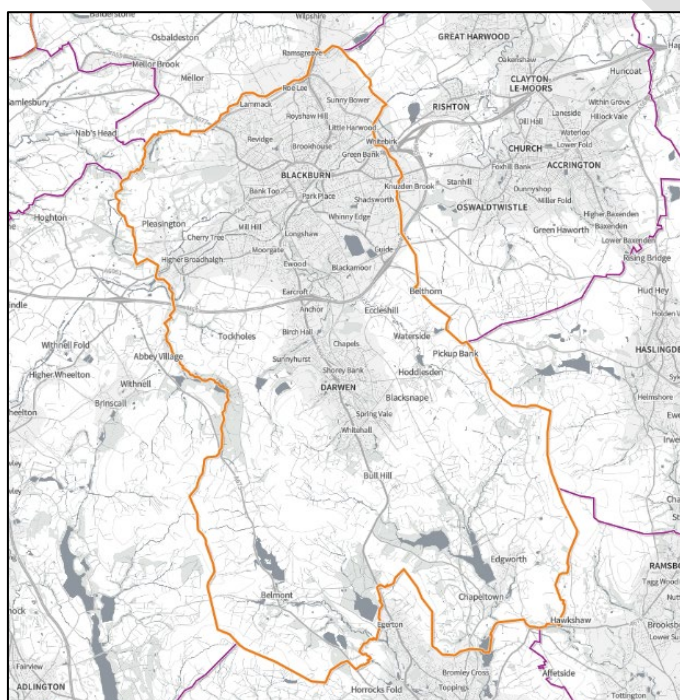
Please note that the current estimated population of Lancashire and South Cumbria based on GP registered data differs from population figures from Census 2021 data that are used within this report. Although the GP registered population statistic from the Lancashire and South Cumbria ICB has been provided in this section of the report for context, throughout the report Census 2021 population figures will be used when referring to the overall population – this is to provide consistency throughout the report and is also due to the robustness and accuracy of Census data.

For the purposes of this report, analysis undertaken has been grouped by place-based partnership area and contains a breakdown of analysis for each Local Authority District within each area where available.

## 2.2 Lancashire and South Cumbria place-based partnership areas

The following section provides an overview of the place-based partnership areas that are currently within Lancashire and South Cumbria. As of July 2022, the place-based partnership areas within Lancashire and South Cumbria align with the Local Authority Council areas. The place-based partnership areas are as follows:

### 1. Blackburn with Darwen



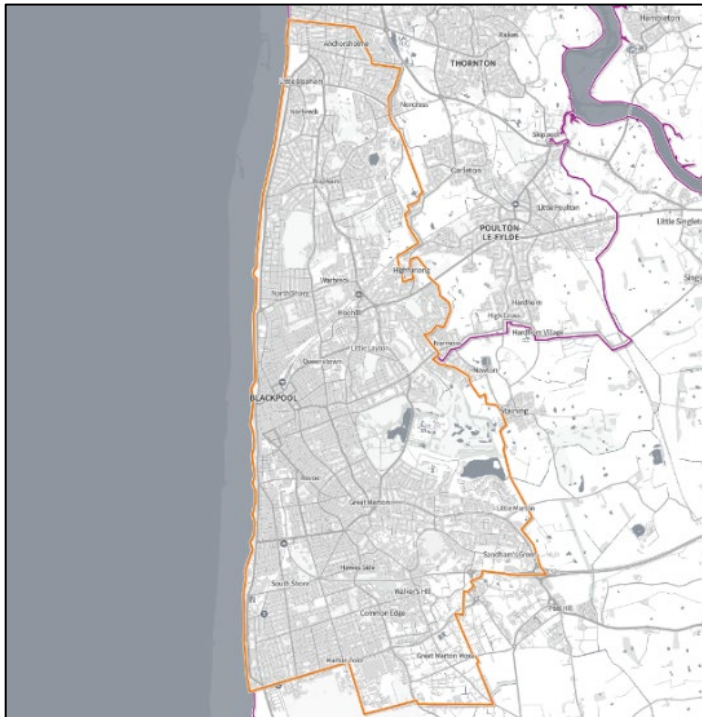
Located in the east of Lancashire, Blackburn with Darwen has a population of approximately 154,739 people and includes the town of Blackburn in the north and Darwen towards the south, along with other rural villages.

As of November 2022, the Local Authority Districts in the Blackburn with Darwen area included:

- Blackburn with Darwen.



## 2. Blackpool

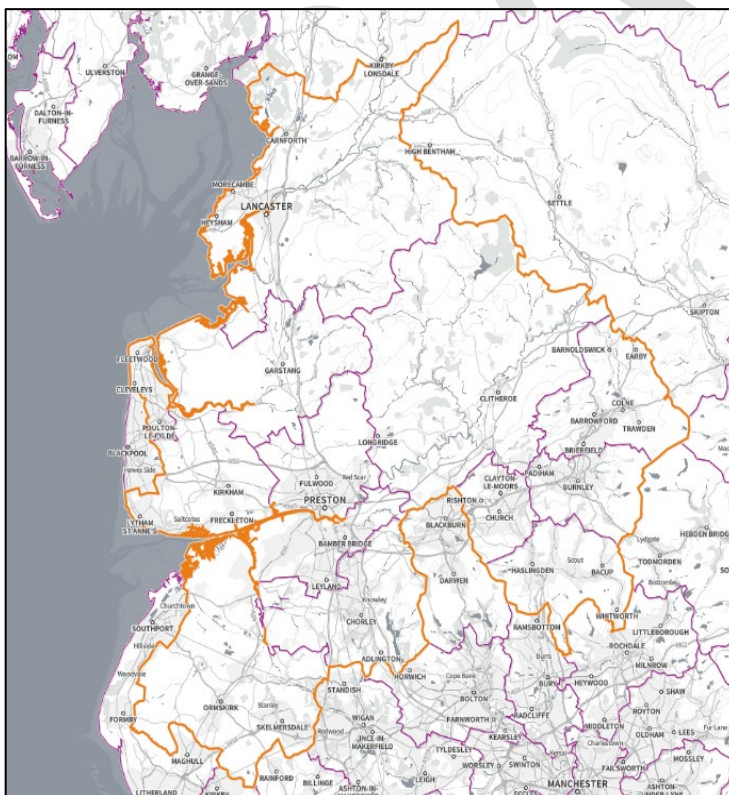


Blackpool is located on the Northwest coastline of Lancashire. Part of the Fylde Coast, Blackpool has a population of approximately 141,036 people.

As of November 2022, The Local Authority Districts in the Blackpool area included:

- Blackpool.

## 3. Lancashire



Lancashire is a large county located in the Northwest of England with a population of approximately 1,235,352 people.

Northern Lancashire covers the area of Morecambe Bay and the city of Lancaster, along with rural areas such as the Ribble Valley in the northeast and Fylde in the northwest.

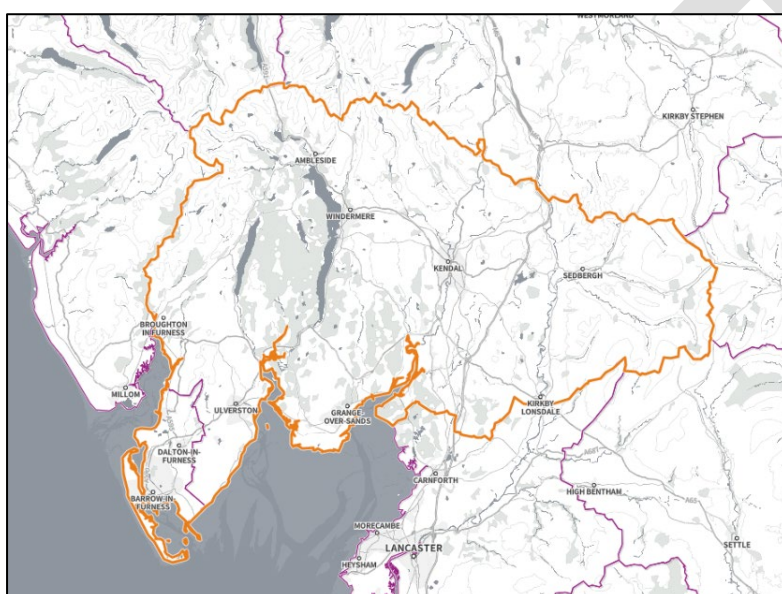
Central Lancashire covers the city of Preston and market towns such as Chorley and Leyland to the south.

East Lancashire covers towns such as Clitheroe, Burnley, Colne and Bacup, while West Lancashire includes is made up of the 1960s new town of Skelmersdale, the market town of Ormskirk and the rurality of the Northern Parishes.

As of November 2022, the Local Authority Districts in the Lancashire area included:

- Burnley
- Chorley
- Fylde
- Hyndburn
- Lancaster
- Pendle
- Preston
- Ribble Valley
- Rossendale
- South Ribble
- West Lancashire
- Wyre.

#### 4. South Cumbria



Located to the north of Lancashire is the area of South Cumbria, covering the most southerly parts of the county of Cumbria. South Cumbria has a population of approximately 186,433 people and covers Ambleside and Windermere in the Lake District to the north, Barrow-in-Furness in the west and Kirkby Lonsdale in the southeast.

As of November 2022, the Local Authority Districts in the South Cumbria area included:

- Barrow-in-Furness
- South Lakeland.

As of November 2022, the South Cumbria area also includes additional LSOAs that fell outside of the recognised Local Authority District areas within Lancashire and South Cumbria at the time. These include:

- Part of Cumberland (previously Copeland): LSOAs: E01019283, E01019289, E01019290, E01019293, E01019298, E01019299
- Part of North Yorkshire (previously Craven): LSOAs: E01027558, E01027559, E01027570).

The total population of the LSOA areas above is approximately 14,576 people – these figures have been included within the overall population estimates for the South Cumbria area for this report

## 3.0 Lancashire and South Cumbria by protected characteristic groups

This section of this report provides an overview of the breakdown of Lancashire and South Cumbria by protected characteristic groups as listed under the Equality Act 2010:

- Age
- Sex
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Race
- Religion and belief
- Sexual orientation
- Pregnancy and maternity

Data provided in this section is 'best fit' and is provided at England level, Lancashire and South Cumbria level and Local Authority District level where possible.

### 3.1 Protected characteristics of age and sex

The section below provides an overview of data relating to age and sex. The protected characteristic of age includes a person belonging to a particular age (for example 32-year-olds) or range of ages (for example 18- to 30-year-olds)<sup>3</sup>. The protected characteristic of sex relates to being male or female, or a group of people like men or boys, or women or girls.<sup>4</sup>

The analysis in this section is provided at Lancashire and South Cumbria level, place-based partnerships area level and previously recognised Local Authority District levels (as of November 2022). Please note that Census 2021 population figures do not include the additional nine LSOAs that were part of Lancashire and South Cumbria as of November 2022 as noted in the section above. The population figures from Census 2021 also differ from the ICB figure, which is GP registered population data.

This section includes data on the following:

- Census 2021: Age structure by percentage of the population, Local Authorities in England
- Census 2021: Resident population by age, Local Authorities in England
- Census 2021: Sex structure by percentage of the population, Local Authorities in England
- Census 2021: Resident population by sex, Local Authorities in England.

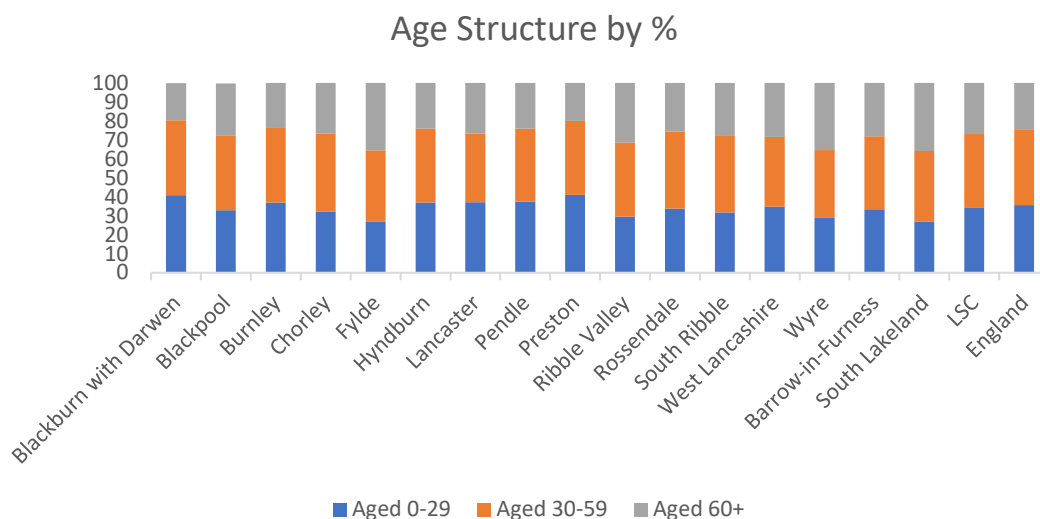
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<sup>3</sup> Source: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/equality-act/protected-characteristics#age> Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>4</sup> Source: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/sex-discrimination> Link accessed: September 2022

## Lancashire and South Cumbria age profile

Census 2021: Age structure by percentage of the population, Local Authorities in England<sup>5</sup>



Census 2021: Resident population by age, Local Authorities in England<sup>6</sup>

Key	
Highest percentage within age category across all districts	
Lowest percentage within age category across all districts	

Area/District	Age Groups by Percentage of Total Population									
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+
England	11.3	11.7	12.6	13.7	12.7	13.6	10.7	8.6	4.0	0.8
Lancashire and South Cumbria	11.0	11.9	11.5	12.4	11.8	14.4	11.8	9.8	4.5	0.9
<b>Blackburn with Darwen</b>										
Blackburn with Darwen	13.7	14.6	12.6	13.9	12.9	12.7	9.5	6.6	2.9	0.5
<b>Blackpool</b>										
Blackpool	10.8	10.8	11.4	12.7	11.6	15.3	12.1	9.7	4.6	0.9
<b>Lancashire</b>										
Burnley	12.6	12.4	12.0	13.8	12.1	13.4	10.9	8.6	3.5	0.7
Chorley	11.0	10.9	10.1	13.1	13.0	15.0	11.6	10.1	4.1	0.7
Fylde	8.9	9.6	8.6	10.7	11.0	15.6	14.7	13.1	6.3	1.4
Hyndburn	12.4	12.5	12.0	13.2	12.0	13.9	10.7	8.8	3.8	0.7
Lancaster	9.9	12.8	14.5	11.7	10.9	13.4	11.6	9.6	4.6	0.8
Pendle	13.0	13.1	11.3	13.5	12.2	12.9	10.8	8.6	3.6	0.7
Preston	12.3	12.8	15.9	14.0	12.3	12.7	9.4	6.6	3.2	0.6

<sup>5</sup> Source: [nomisweb.co.uk](https://nomisweb.co.uk) Link accessed: April 2023

<sup>6</sup> Source: [nomisweb.co.uk](https://nomisweb.co.uk) Link accessed: April 2023



Ribble Valley	9.2	11.3	9.1	10.6	11.9	16.4	13.6	11.5	5.5	1.1
Rossendale	11.5	11.9	10.4	12.7	12.8	15.2	11.8	9.3	3.6	0.7
South Ribble	10.7	10.9	10.2	12.4	12.7	15.1	12.1	10.4	4.8	0.8
West Lancashire	9.6	13.2	11.9	10.8	11.2	14.8	12.2	10.5	4.7	0.9
Wyre	9.4	10.3	9.1	10.4	10.6	14.9	14.3	13.1	6.5	1.1
<b>South Cumbria</b>										
Barrow-in-Furness	10.7	10.7	12.0	12.4	11.2	14.9	12.2	10.4	4.7	0.8
South Lakeland	8.1	10.0	8.7	10.2	11.2	15.9	14.7	13.4	6.5	1.4

## Analysis:

### Lancashire and South Cumbria:

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria, there are higher percentages of older people (age 50 and above) compared to the England rates.
- There are lower percentages of children aged 9 and under and people aged 20 to 49 across Lancashire and South Cumbria compared to the England rates.

### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has notably higher rates of children aged 0 to 9 and young people aged 10 to 19, when compared with Lancashire and South Cumbria and England respectively – with the highest proportion of children and young people across Lancashire and South Cumbria as a whole. There are also lower rates of people aged 50+ in this district compared to England with notably lower percentages of people aged 70 to 90+.

### Blackpool:

- Blackpool has similar rates of residents aged 70 to 79, 80 to 89 and 90+ compared to the Lancashire and South Cumbria figures, yet it has lower levels of people aged 29 and under when compared to Lancashire and South Cumbria and England as a whole. Blackpool also has one of the highest percentages of residents aged 50 to 59 across the Lancashire and South Cumbria area, at 15.3%.

### Lancashire:

- Burnley has similar rates of people from different age groups, with higher rates of people aged 0 to 19 compared to England, similar rates of people aged 50 to 79 when compared to England, and lower rates of residents aged 80+.
- In Chorley, there are higher percentages of people who are aged 40 to 79 when compared to the England rates, with the highest percentage of people aged 40 to 49 across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts at 13%. There are also lower levels of people aged 20 to 29 and 10 to 19 in Chorley, at 10.1% and 10.9% respectively, compared to the England rates.
- Fylde has a significantly larger population of people who aged 50+ compared to Lancashire and South Cumbria and England rates and has the joint highest percentage of residents aged 60 to 69 across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts, at 14.7%. There are also significantly lower levels of people aged 49 and under, compared to Lancashire and South Cumbria and England rates, with Fylde having the lowest percentages of people aged 10 to 19 (9.6%) and 20 to 29 (8.6%) across Lancashire and South Cumbria as a whole.
- Hyndburn has similar rates of people from different age groups, with higher rates of people aged 0 to 19 compared to England, similar rates of people aged 50 to 79 when compared to England, and lower rates of residents aged 80+.
- Lancaster has the highest rate of residents aged 20 to 29 across Lancashire and South Cumbria, at 14.5%. This may be due to the number of students living in the area who attend the city's university. There are also lower rates of people aged 30 to

59 living in Lancaster, when compared to Lancashire and South Cumbria and England figures.

- Pendle has higher rates of children aged 0 to 9 and 10 to 19 when compared with England at 13% and 13.1% respectively. Pendle has similar and / or identical proportions of residents aged 30 to 39, 40 to 49, 60 to 69 and 70 to 79 when compared to England, and a lower rate of residents aged 80 to 89.
- Preston has higher percentages of residents aged 0 to 29 when compared to Lancashire and South Cumbria and England rates, particularly in the 20 to 29 age group as their percentage in this category is 15.9%. Preston's proportion in this age group is also the highest across Lancashire and South Cumbria as a whole. Preston also has lower rates of people aged 50+, when compared to the Lancashire and South Cumbria and England rates.
- Ribble Valley has the highest proportion of residents aged 50 to 59 across Lancashire and South Cumbria as a whole, with a percentage of 16.4%. This rate is also considerably higher than the England rate. Ribble Valley also has a higher proportion of residents aged 60+ compared to the England rate and has the second highest percentage of people aged 90+ across all of Lancashire and South Cumbria at 1.1%. As one might expect with higher proportions of older residents, there are lower percentages of children and young people living in Ribble Valley when compared to England and Lancashire and South Cumbria figures.
- Rossendale has similar rates of children and young people aged 0 to 19 compared to England figures, but a lower proportion of young people aged 20 to 29 at 10.4%. This district has higher rates of people aged 50 to 79 when compared to England but has a lower rate of residents aged 80 to 89, when compared to Lancashire and South Cumbria and England rates.
- South Ribble has lower rates of younger residents aged 0 to 29, and higher rates of older people aged 50 to 89, when compared to Lancashire and South Cumbria and England rates – this may be due to the area's more rural location.
- West Lancashire has a lower proportion of children aged 0 to 9 compared to Lancashire and South Cumbria and England figures, but higher rates of young people aged 10 to 19. This district also has higher rates of people aged 50 to 59, 60 to 69, 70 to 79 and 80 to 89, when compared to Lancashire and South Cumbria and England rates.
- Wyre has the highest rate of residents aged 80 to 89 across Lancashire and South Cumbria as a whole, at 6.5%, and the second highest rates of people aged 60 to 69 and 70 to 79 across all districts, at 14.3% and 13.1% respectively. Wyre also has smaller populations of people aged 49 and under, when compared to Lancashire and South Cumbria and England rates.

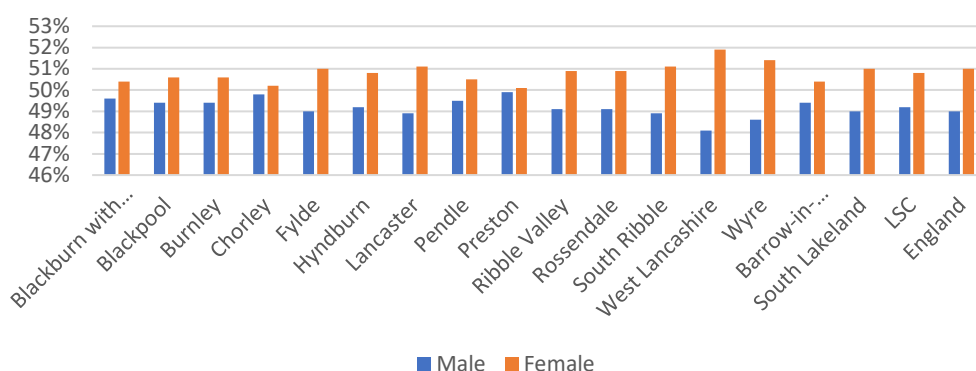
#### **South Cumbria:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has higher rates of older people aged 50 to 89, and lower rates of children and young people aged 19 and under, and residents aged 40 to 49 when compared to Lancashire and South Cumbria and England figures.
- There are significantly higher percentages of residents aged 50+ in South Lakeland, as this district has the highest rates of people in the 60 to 69, 70 to 79, 80 to 89 and 90+ age groups across Lancashire and South Cumbria, and the second highest proportion of people aged 50 to 59 across all districts also. There are also notably lower rates of children and younger people living in South Lakeland, with significantly lower figures of residents aged 20 to 29 and 30 to 39 compared to Lancashire and South Cumbria and England figures.

## Lancashire and South Cumbria sex profile

### Census 2021: Sex structure by percentage of the population, Local Authorities in England<sup>7</sup>

#### Usual resident population by sex



Key
Highest percentage within sex category across all districts
Lowest percentage within sex category across all districts

### Census 2021: Resident population by sex, Local Authorities in England<sup>8</sup>

Area / District	Percentage of Total Population By Sex		
	All persons	Female	Male
<b>England</b>	56,490,048	28,833,712 (51%)	27,656,336 (49%)
Lancashire and South Cumbria	1,702,984	865,109 (50.8%)	837,875 (49.2%)
<b>Blackburn with Darwen</b>			
Blackburn with Darwen	154,739	78,043 (50.4%)	76,696 (49.6%)
<b>Blackpool</b>			
Blackpool	141,036	71,410 (50.6%)	69,626 (49.4%)
<b>Lancashire</b>			
Burnley	94,646	47,849 (50.6%)	46,797 (49.4%)
Chorley	117,732	59,045 (50.2%)	58,687 (49.8%)
Fylde	81,375	41,517 (51.0%)	39,858 (49.0%)
Hyndburn	82,234	41,756 (50.8%)	40,478 (49.2%)
Lancaster	142,931	73,002 (51.1%)	69,929 (48.9%)
Pendle	95,757	48,396 (50.5%)	47,361 (49.5%)
Preston	147,835	74,101 (50.1%)	73,734 (49.9%)
Ribble Valley	61,561	31,357 (50.9%)	30,204 (49.1%)
Rossendale	70,871	36,106 (50.9%)	34,765 (49.1%)
South Ribble	111,035	56,734 (51.1%)	54,301 (48.9%)

<sup>7</sup> Source: [nomisweb.co.uk](https://nomisweb.co.uk) Link accessed: April 2023

<sup>8</sup> Source: [nomisweb.co.uk](https://nomisweb.co.uk) Link accessed: April 2023

West Lancashire	117,429	61,002 (51.9%)	56,427 (48.1%)
Wyre	111,946	57,516 (51.4%)	54,430 (48.6%)
<b>South Cumbria</b>			
Barrow-in-Furness	67,407	33,976 (50.4%)	33,431 (49.6%)
South Lakeland	104,450	53,299 (51.0%)	51,151 (49.0%)

## Analysis:

### Lancashire and South Cumbria:

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria, percentages of the population who are male and female are similar to the England rate at 50.8% for females and 49.2% for males.
- There is slight variation across Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authority Districts in terms of male and female population, however all areas are within 1% of the national rate for both male and females.

### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has slightly lower rates of females (50.4%) and slightly higher rates of males (49.6%), when compared to the Lancashire and South Cumbria and England rate.

### Blackpool:

- Blackpool has a slightly lower percentage of females (50.6%) and higher percentage of males (49.4%), when compared to the Lancashire and South Cumbria and England rate.

### Lancashire:

- Burnley has a slightly lower percentage of females (50.6%) and higher percentage of males (49.4%), when compared to the Lancashire and South Cumbria and England rate.
- Chorley has lower percentages of females (50.1%) and higher rates of males (49.9%), when compared to the Lancashire and South Cumbria and the England rate.
- Fylde has the same rates of males and females, when compared to Lancashire and South Cumbria and England.
- Hyndburn has similar rates of females at 50.8% and similar rates of males at 49.2%, when compared to Lancashire South Cumbria and England.
- In Lancaster, there are very slightly higher percentages of females (51.1%), when compared to the Lancashire and South Cumbria and the England rate, and slightly lower percentages of men (48.9%).
- Pendle has slightly lower rates of females (50.5%) and slightly higher rates of males (49.5%), when compared to the Lancashire and South Cumbria and England rate.
- Preston has the lowest rates of females (50.1%) and the higher rates of males (49.9%), when compared to the Lancashire and South Cumbria and England rate. Preston has the lowest rate of females and highest rate of males across the Lancashire and South Cumbria area.
- Ribble Valley and Rossendale have the same rates of males and females – the rates are similar when compared to Lancashire and South Cumbria and England, at 50.9% and 49.1% respectively.
- In South Ribble, there are very slightly higher percentages of females (51.1%) and males (48.9%), when compared to the Lancashire and South Cumbria and the England rate.
- West Lancashire has higher rates of females (51.9%) and lower rates of males (48.1%), when compared with Lancashire and South Cumbria and England rates.



West Lancashire has the highest rate of females and lowest rate of males across the Lancashire and South Cumbria area.

- Wyre has higher rates of women (51.4%) and lower rates of men (48.6%), when compared with Lancashire and South Cumbria and England rates.

**South Cumbria:**

- In Barrow-in-Furness, there are slightly lower rates of females (50.4%) and slightly higher rates of males (49.6%), when compared to the Lancashire and South Cumbria and the England rate.
- South Lakeland has the same rates of males and females when compared to Lancashire and South Cumbria and England.

## Equality considerations relating to age and sex

### Equality considerations relating to age

- An ageing population may require more frequent access to hospital services.
- Health needs in older age groups may be multiple and complex, requiring support from a combination of clinical, hospital-based services and wider community-based and social services.
- Certain health conditions are more prevalent in certain age groups, for example, dementia rates are higher in over 65s and younger males are more likely to die by suicide. Hospital services should consider age and health condition-friendly environments, and staff training, in order to fully support service users.
- Older people and younger people are less likely to have access to a car and therefore may rely on public transport to access GP or hospital services.
- Social isolation can occur at any age, however older people may be more likely to experience social isolation and loneliness compared to other age groups. Isolation may impact upon existing health conditions, and feelings of loneliness may influence how, when, and indeed if, people access health services.
- Working age groups may experience barriers to accessing face-to-face and digital services during working hours.
- Parents, guardians and / or carers of children and young people that are of working age may need to balance travel to hospital or GP appointments with their employment commitments and / or with family or caring responsibilities.

### Equality considerations relating to sex

- Health conditions may present in different ways in males and females, and health conditions may also be more or less common depending on sex.
- Nationally, females have a longer life expectancy compared to males.
- The average number of years that a person can expect to live in good health (healthy life expectancy) may vary as a result of the intersectionality of sex and other determinants of health such as disability, socio-economic status, type of employment etc. This may impact upon local hospital service need.
- How and when people travel to attend hospital or GP appointments or to work at healthcare settings may relate to sex; females may be less likely to drive compared to males and may be more likely to access hospital as a passenger in a vehicle or use public transport, walk, or cycle.
- Personal safety when travelling to hospital or GP sites / while accessing appointments is fundamental; safe clinical and hospital environments, with inclusive, reliable and secure transport links will support patients and staff to fully engage and use local healthcare services.
- Patient and staff facilities should be inclusive and safe spaces for all service users and staff e.g. via the provision of chaperone services, secure changing rooms, wash-facilities, clinical examination areas etc.
- NHS organisations should consider workplace arrangements and policies to support staff, such as inclusive human resource policies relating to menopause, andropause, caring responsibilities, and flexible working arrangements.

## 3.2 Protected characteristic of disability

The section below provides an overview of data relating to disability. A person is considered to have a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities<sup>9</sup>.

The analysis in this section is provided at several different levels depending on the latest available data. The provision of data across different levels varies across the types of disability and long-term conditions. This section includes data at UK or England level, Northwest regional level, Lancashire and South Cumbria level, and previously recognised Local Authority District level (as of November 2022). Where Local Authority District level data is not available, 'best fit' data has been used at previous CCG level. Where CCG level data has been provided, ICB level data has also been provided.

This section includes data on the following:

- Disability prevalence
- Sensory impairments
- Mental health
- Learning disabilities
- Cancer
- Long-term health conditions.

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<sup>9</sup> Source: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/equality-act/protected-characteristics> Link accessed: September 2022

Several data sets provided within this section are related to the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF). This is a voluntary annual reward and incentive programme for all GP practices in England relating to practice achievement results.

Please note that for 2020/21 QOF related data, NHS Digital have stated that changes in QOF during the pandemic mean that indicator data may be inaccurate and comparisons with data from previous years could be misleading<sup>10</sup>.

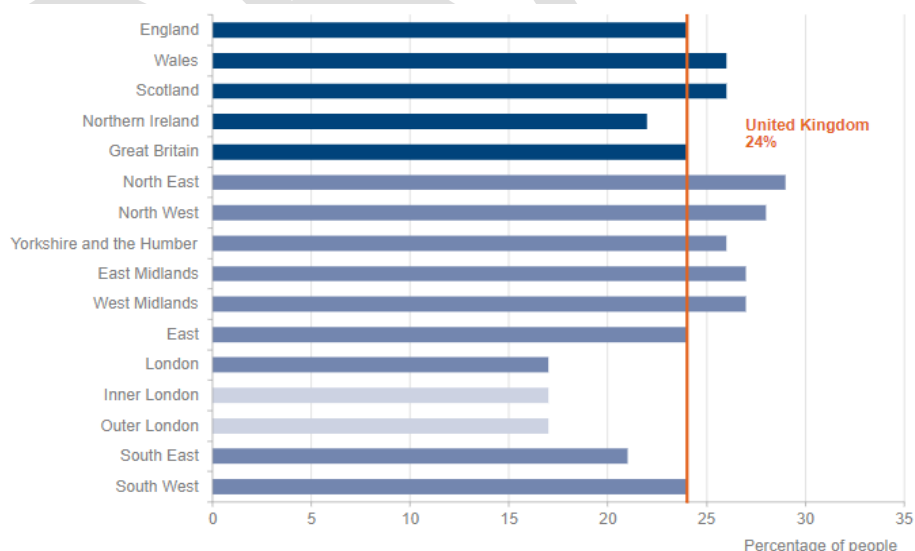
## Disability prevalence

The latest estimates from the Family Resources Survey indicate that 14.6 million people in the UK had a disability in the 2020/21 financial year. This represents 22% of the total population.<sup>11</sup>

### Disability prevalence by region / country, 2021/2022, United Kingdom<sup>12</sup>

Region / Country	Millions of People	Percentage of Population
United Kingdom	16.0	24
England	13.3	24
East Midlands	1.3	27
London	1.6	17
Northeast	0.8	29
<b>Northwest</b>	2.0	<b>28</b>
Southeast	1.9	21
Southwest	1.3	24
West Midlands	1.6	27
Yorkshire and the Humber	1.4	26

### Disability prevalence by region 2021/22, United Kingdom<sup>13</sup>



<sup>10</sup> Source: <https://qof.digital.nhs.uk/> Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>11</sup> Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/family-resources-survey-financial-year-2020-to-2021> Link accessed: September 2022

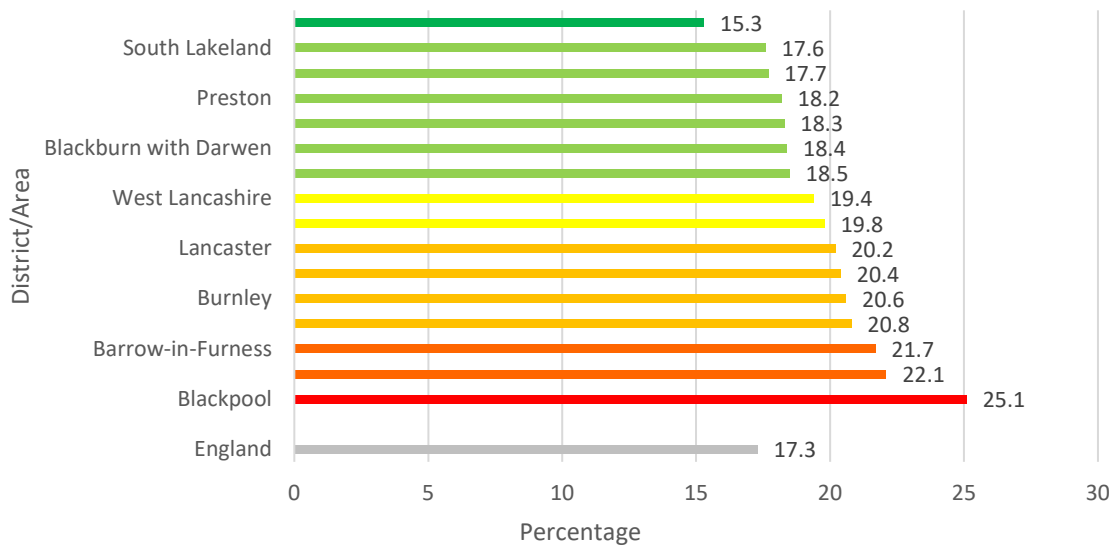
<sup>12</sup> Source: [Family Resources Survey: financial year 2021 to 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/family-resources-survey-financial-year-2021-to-2022) Link accessed: April 2023

<sup>13</sup> Source: [Family Resources Survey: financial year 2021 to 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/family-resources-survey-financial-year-2021-to-2022) Link accessed: April 2023

### Analysis:

- The above table and graph show that 28% of the population in the Northwest have a disability – this equates to approximately 2 million people.
- Disability prevalence is higher in the Northwest (28%) when compared to England at 24% – the region has the joint second highest disability prevalence rate across all of England behind the Northeast at 29%.

### Census 2021: Percentage of people who reported having a limiting long-term illness or disability, 2021<sup>14</sup>



### Analysis:

#### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria, there are generally higher levels of people reporting a long-term illness or disability when compared to England, with the exception of Ribble Valley, where rates are lower than the rest of the country.

#### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has a slightly higher rate of people reporting a long-term illness or disability when compared to England at 18.4%, compared to the England rate of 17.3%.

#### Blackpool:

- Blackpool has a significantly high rate of people reporting a long-term illness or disability at 25.1% – an 8% increase, when compared to the England rate of 17.3%. This is the highest percentage across Lancashire and South Cumbria.

#### Lancashire:

- Burnley has a higher rate of people reporting a long-term illness or disability when compared to England, with a rate of 20.6%.
- Chorley has a slightly higher rate of people reporting a long-term illness or disability when compared to England at 18.5%, compared to the England rate of 17.3%.
- Fylde has higher rates of people reporting a long-term illness or disability when compared to England, with a rate of 20.4%.

<sup>14</sup> Source: [nomisweb.co.uk](https://nomisweb.co.uk) Link accessed: April 2023

- Like Burnley, Hyndburn has a high percentage of people reporting a long-term illness or disability, with 20.6%.
- Lancaster also has higher rates of reporting a long-term illness or disability when compared to England, at 20.2%.
- Pendle has the second lowest percentage of people reporting a long-term illness or disability when compared to the rest of Lancashire and South Cumbria, with a rate of 17.7% – this is slightly higher than the England rate of 17.3%.
- Preston has 18.2% of people reporting a long-term illness or disability, with a slightly higher rate when compared to England at 17.3%.
- Ribble Valley is the only district in Lancashire and South Cumbria with a lower percentage of people reporting a long-term illness or disability when compared to England, with a rate of 15.3% compared to the national rate of 17.3%.
- Rossendale has a higher rate of people reporting a long-term illness or disability when compared to England, with a rate 19.8%.
- South Ribble has slightly higher rates of people reporting a long-term illness or disability when compared to England, at 18.3%.
- West Lancashire has a higher rate of people reporting a long-term illness or disability when compared to England, with a rate of 19.4%.
- Wyre also has high levels of people reporting a long-term illness or disability when compared to England, coming second highest across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 22.1%.

#### **South Cumbria:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has the third highest rate of reporting a long-term illness or disability in Lancashire and South Cumbria with a rate of 21.7%, compared to England at 17.3%.
- South Lakeland has slightly higher rates of people reporting a long-term illness or disability at 17.6% – this is the second lowest percentage across Lancashire and South Cumbria, yet still higher than the England rate.

## **Sensory impairments**

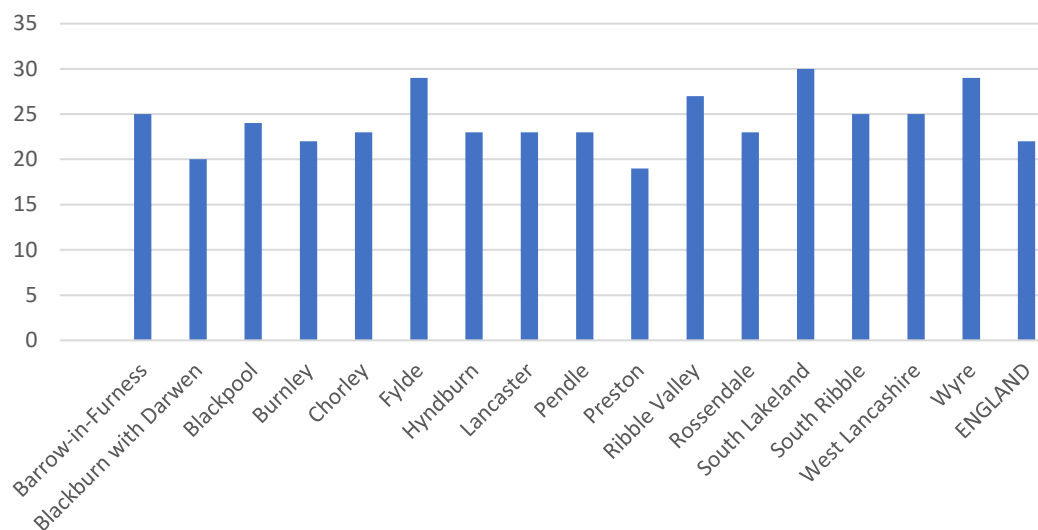
A sensory impairment relates to a disability of the senses, such as sight, hearing, smell, touch, and / or taste. Sensory impairment is a term often used to describe deafness, blindness, visual impairment, hearing impairment and deaf blindness. Someone is considered to be deafblind if they have both a hearing and sight impairment, yet being deafblind doesn't necessarily mean you are totally deaf and / or totally blind as most people who are deafblind have some sight and some hearing. Some people are born deafblind (congenital), or it can happen later in life (acquired). In 2022, it is estimated that there are over 450,000 people in the UK who are deafblind. This is expected to increase to over 610,000 by 2035.<sup>15</sup>

Data in this section is provided at England level and Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authority District level (as of November 2022) This section includes data on hearing loss and sight loss.

<sup>15</sup> Source: <https://www.sense.org.uk/about-us/statistics/deafblindness-statistics-in-the-uk/> Link accessed: September 2022

## Hearing loss

Estimated prevalence (number of people and %) of hearing loss of 25 dBHL or more in the adult population aged 18 and over (2020)<sup>16</sup>



Estimated prevalence (number of people and %) of hearing loss of 25 dBHL or more in the adult population aged 18 and over (2020)<sup>17</sup>

Area/district	Number of People	%
<b>England</b>	<b>9,792,913</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Blackburn with Darwen</b>		
Blackburn with Darwen	21,475	20
<b>Blackpool</b>		
Blackpool	110,245	24
<b>Lancashire</b>		
Burnley	15,160	22
Chorley	21,801	23
Fylde	18,928	29
Hyndburn	13,846	23
Lancaster	26,414	23
Pendle	15,737	23
Preston	21,033	19
Ribble Valley	12,825	27
Rossendale	12,458	23
South Ribble	21,520	25
West Lancashire	22,547	25

<sup>16</sup> Source: NHS England: JSNA Data Tool. Hearing Loss Prevalence. <https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/joint-strategic-needs-assessment-toolkit/> Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>17</sup> Source: NHS England: JSNA Data Tool. Hearing Loss Prevalence. <https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/joint-strategic-needs-assessment-toolkit/> Link accessed: September 2022

Wyre	26,090	29
<b>South Cumbria</b>		
Barrow-in-Furness	13,098	25
South Lakeland	25,551	30

Key
Highest percentage across all districts
Lowest percentage across all districts

## Analysis:

### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there is variation in the estimated percentage of the adult population with hearing loss – ranging from 19% to 30% of the population across different districts. Generally, rates are higher when compared to England at 22%, except for three districts: Blackburn with Darwen, Burnley and Preston.

### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has a lower estimated percentage of adults with hearing loss when compared to England with a rate of 20% – this is the second lowest rate across all of Lancashire and South Cumbria.

### Blackpool:

- Blackpool has a slightly higher estimated percentage of adults with hearing loss at 24%, compared to England at 22%.

### Lancashire:

- Burnley has the same estimated percentage of adults with hearing loss as England, with a rate of 22%.
- Chorley has similar estimated rates of adults with hearing loss when compared to England, with a rate of 23%.
- Fylde has a significantly high estimated percentage of adults with hearing loss at rates of 29% – a 7% increase when compared to England at 22% – this may also be due to the prevalence of older people living across the area.
- Hyndburn has a similar estimated rate of adults with hearing loss when compared to England, with a rate of 23%.
- Lancaster has similar estimated rates of adults with hearing loss when compared to England, with a rate of 23%.
- Pendle has a similar estimated rate of adults with hearing loss when compared to England, with a rate of 23%.
- Preston has the lowest estimated percentage of adults with hearing loss when compared to other Lancashire and South Cumbria districts at 19% – this is also lower than the England rate of 22%.
- Ribble Valley has a notably high estimated percentage of adults with hearing loss at 27% when compared to England. This may be due to the prevalence of older people living across the district.
- Rossendale has similar estimated rates of adults with hearing loss when compared to England, with a rate of 23%.
- An estimated 25% of adults in South Ribble have hearing loss – a 3% increase in comparison to England rates at 22%.

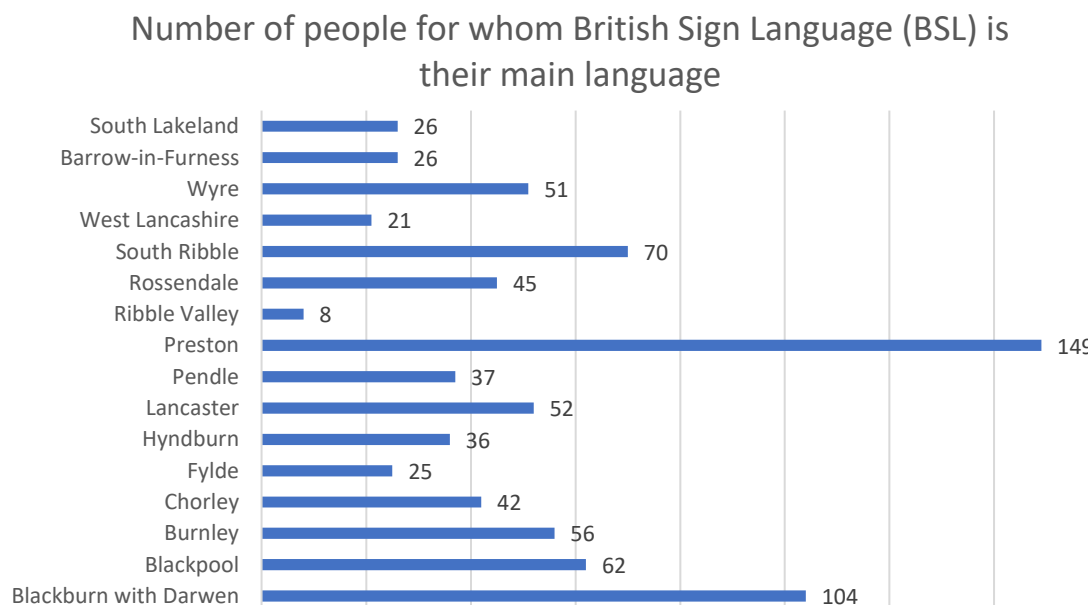
- West Lancashire has a relatively high estimated percentage of adults with hearing loss at 25% – a 3% increase in comparison to England rates at 22%.
- Wyre has a significantly high estimated percentage of adults with hearing loss at rates of 29% – a 7% increase when compared to England at 22% – this may also be due to the prevalence of older people living across the area.

#### South Cumbria:

- An estimated 25% of adults in Barrow-in-Furness have hearing loss – a 3% increase in comparison to England rates at 22%.
- South Lakeland has the estimated highest percentage of adults with hearing loss across all of Lancashire and South Cumbria at 30% – this is significantly higher than the England rate of 22% and may be due to the prevalence of older people living in the district.

### British Sign Language

#### Census 2021: Number of people for whom British Sign Language (BSL) is their main language<sup>18</sup>



#### Analysis:

##### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria, there is variation in the number of people for whom British Sign Language is their main language, with notably higher figures in two districts – Preston and Blackburn with Darwen.

##### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has the second highest number of people for whom British Sign Language is their main language at 104.

<sup>18</sup> Source: [nomisweb.co.uk](https://nomisweb.co.uk) Link accessed: June 2023



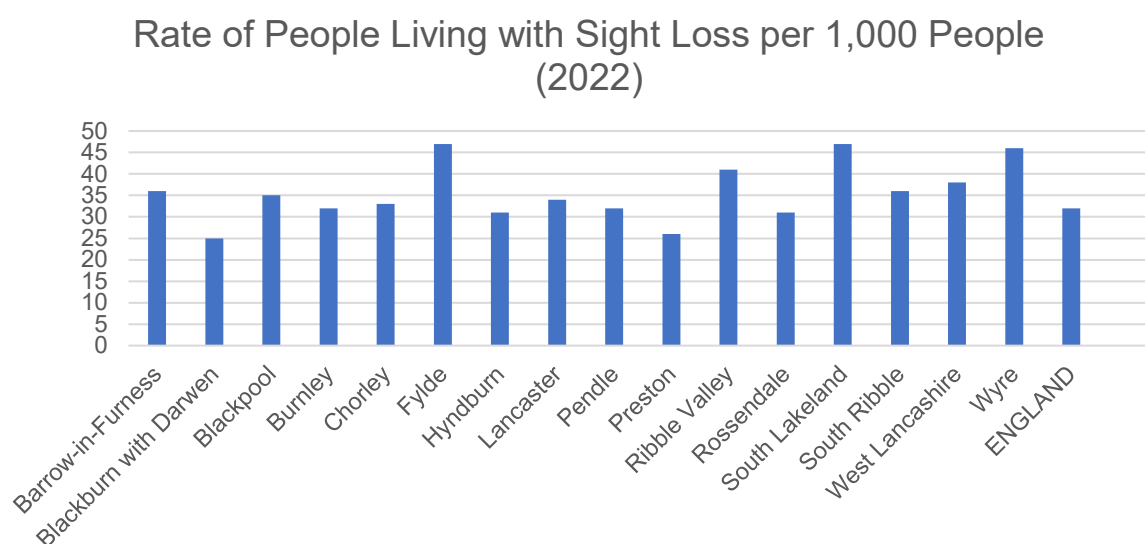


## Sight loss

### Estimated rate of people living with Sight Loss per 1000 people 2022<sup>19</sup>

Area/district	Number of People
<b>England</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Blackburn with Darwen</b>	
Barrow-in-Furness	36
Blackburn with Darwen	25
<b>Blackpool</b>	
Blackpool	35
<b>Lancashire</b>	
Burnley	32
Chorley	33
Fylde	48
Hyndburn	31
Lancaster	35
Pendle	32
Preston	26
Ribble Valley	42
Rossendale	32
South Ribble	37
West Lancashire	39
Wyre	47
<b>South Cumbria</b>	
Barrow-in-Furness	36
South Lakeland	48

### Estimated rate of people living with Sight Loss per 1000 people 2022<sup>20</sup>



<sup>19</sup> Source: <https://www.nib.org.uk/professionals/knowledge-and-research-hub/key-information-and-statistics/sight-loss-data-tool>  
Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>20</sup> Source: <https://www.nib.org.uk/professionals/knowledge-and-research-hub/key-information-and-statistics/sight-loss-data-tool>  
Link accessed: September 2022

## **Analysis:**

### **Lancashire and South Cumbria**

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there is variation in the rates of people living with sight loss. There are notably higher rates of people living with sight loss in the districts of Fylde, Ribble Valley, South Lakeland and Wyre when compared to England – this may be due to the higher-than-average proportions of older people living in those districts.

### **Blackburn with Darwen:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has the lowest estimated rate of sight loss across Lancashire and South Cumbria as a whole, at 25 people per 1,000. This may be due to the district's higher than average proportion of younger residents / lower than average proportion of older residents, as it is understood that the prevalence of many eye conditions such as cataracts, glaucoma and macular degeneration increases with age.

### **Blackpool:**

- Blackpool has an estimated rate of 35 people with sight loss per 1,000, which is slightly higher than the England rate and is the seventh highest rate across all districts in the area.

### **Lancashire:**

- Burnley's rate of sight loss is slightly lower than the England rate at 32 per 1,000 people.
- Chorley's sight loss rate is the same as the England rate, and it is the eighth highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria as a whole.
- Fylde has the joint highest estimated rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with 48 people estimated to be living with sight loss per 1,000 people. This high rate could be potentially due to the higher-than-average proportion of older residents in the district, as it is well understood that the prevalence of many eye conditions such as cataracts, glaucoma and macular degeneration increases with age.
- Hyndburn has an estimated sight loss rate of 31 people per 1,000, which is slightly lower than the England rate and the third lowest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria as a whole.
- Pendle's rate of sight loss is slightly lower than the England rate at 32 per 1,000 people.
- Lancaster has a slightly higher rate of sight loss at 35 people per 1,000 when compared to the England rate.
- Preston has the low rate of sight loss when compared to England at 26 per 1,000 people. It has the second lowest estimated rate of sight loss across all of the Lancashire and South Cumbria districts. This may be due to Preston's higher than average proportion of younger residents (partly due to the University campus) as it is understood that younger people are not diagnosed with ophthalmological conditions as frequently as older people.
- Ribble Valley has a higher rate of sight loss when compared to England at 42 people per 1,000. This is also the third highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria as a whole, possibly related to Ribble Valley's higher than average proportion of older residents.

- Rossendale's rate of sight loss is slightly lower than the England rate at 32 per 1,000 people.
- South Ribble's rate of sight loss is higher than the England rate of 32 people per 1,000 and it is the fifth highest estimated rate overall across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- West Lancashire has the fourth highest estimated sight loss rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria, at 39 people per 1,000.
- Wyre has the second highest estimated rate of sight loss in Lancashire and South Cumbria, at 47 people per 1,000. Wyre also has a higher proportion of older residents than other districts in the area, therefore this high rate could be a reflection of that population, as noted above, particularly as certain ophthalmological conditions are more prevalent in older patients.

#### **South Cumbria:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has an estimated sight loss rate of 36 people per 1,000, which is a little higher than the England rate, and is the sixth highest rate overall across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- South Lakeland has the joint highest estimated rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with 48 people estimated to be living with sight loss per 1,000 people. This high rate could be potentially due to the higher-than-average proportion of older residents in the district, as it is understood that the prevalence of many eye conditions such as cataracts, glaucoma and macular degeneration increases with age.

## **Mental health conditions**

Mental health conditions are common and range in severity. Although certain symptoms of mental health conditions are common, no two people behave in exactly the same way when they are unwell. Types of mental health conditions include depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, eating disorders and personality disorders.

Mental health conditions affect around one in four people in any given year<sup>21</sup>. A mental health condition is considered as disability if it has a long-term effect on a person's normal day-to-day activity<sup>22</sup>.

Data in this section is provided at England level and Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authority District level (as of November 2022). This section includes data on the following:

- Depression
- Common mental health disorders
- Self-harm
- People in contact with mental health services.

<sup>21</sup> Source: <https://www.mind.org.uk/information-support/types-of-mental-health-problems/mental-health-problems-introduction/about-mental-health-problems/> Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>22</sup> Source: <https://www.gov.uk/when-mental-health-condition-becomes-disability> Link accessed: September 2022

## Depression recorded prevalence (aged 18+) 2020/21<sup>23</sup>

Quintiles: Low Medium High Not applicable

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated ↔ No significant change ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing

Depression: Recorded prevalence (aged 18+) 2020/21

Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↑	5,955,865	12.3	12.3	12.3
Lancashire and South Cumbria - Districts	↑	217,335	15.3*	15.2	15.3
Blackpool	↑	28,009	19.8	19.6	20.0
Chorley	—	16,000	17.0	16.8	17.2
Lancaster	—	21,187	16.1	15.9	16.3
Preston	—	17,797	16.1	15.9	16.3
Blackburn with Darwen	↑	21,420	15.7	15.6	15.9
Wyre	—	13,570	15.4	15.1	15.6
West Lancashire	—	14,075	15.2	15.0	15.4
South Ribble	—	15,209	15.1	14.9	15.3
Burnley	—	11,524	14.6	14.4	14.9
Fylde	—	8,896	14.5	14.3	14.8
Hyndburn	—	8,685	14.2	13.9	14.5
Pendle	—	9,904	13.4	13.2	13.7
Barrow-in-Furness	—	7,408	13.2	12.9	13.5
Rosendale	—	7,608	13.1	12.9	13.4
South Lakeland	—	10,887	12.0	11.8	12.2
Ribble Valley	—	5,156	10.6	10.3	10.8

### Analysis:

#### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are generally higher rates of recorded depression prevalence with a mean value rate of 15.3%, compared to England at 12.3%, with the exception of the districts of South Lakeland and Ribble Valley.

#### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has the fifth highest recorded depression prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 15.7% – this is higher than the Lancashire and South Cumbria and England rates. Blackburn with Darwen has the 12<sup>th</sup> highest recorded depression prevalence across the Northwest.

#### Blackpool:

- Blackpool has a significantly high recorded depression prevalence at 19.8% – this is the highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria and is 7.5% higher than the England prevalence. Blackpool has the second highest recorded depression prevalence across the Northwest.

#### Lancashire:

- Burnley has a higher recorded depression prevalence rate when compared to the England rate, at 14.6%. However, this rate is lower when compared to the Lancashire and South Cumbria mean value rate.
- Chorley has the second highest recorded depression prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 17% – 6.75% higher than the England prevalence at 12.3%. Chorley has the ninth highest recorded depression prevalence across the Northwest.
- Fylde's recorded depression prevalence is higher than the England prevalence at 12.3% but lower than the Lancashire and South Cumbria mean prevalence at 15.3%.

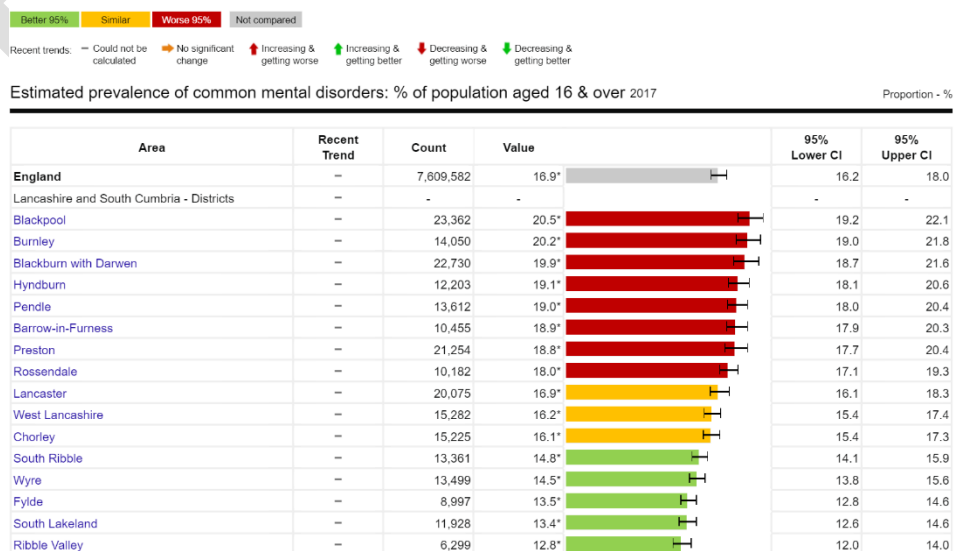
<sup>23</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

- Hyndburn has a higher recorded depression prevalence rate at 14.2% – this is higher than the England rate but lower when compared to the Lancashire and South Cumbria mean value rate.
- Lancaster has a high recorded depression prevalence at 16.1% compared to both Lancashire and South Cumbria and the England. Lancaster has the joint 11<sup>th</sup> highest recorded depression prevalence across the Northwest.
- Pendle has a similar rate of recorded depression at 13.4% – this is higher than the England rate but lower when compared to the Lancashire and South Cumbria mean value rate.
- Preston has a recorded depression prevalence of 15.7%, which is higher than England but lower than the Lancashire and South Cumbria rate.
- Ribble Valley has the lowest recorded depression prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 10.6% – this is also notably lower than the England rate at 12.3%.
- Rossendale has a similar rate of recorded depression at 13.1% – this is higher than the England rate but lower when compared to the Lancashire and South Cumbria mean value rate.
- South Ribble’s recorded depression prevalence of 15.1% is higher than the England prevalence but lower than the Lancashire and South Cumbria mean prevalence.
- West Lancashire has a high recorded depression prevalence of 15.2%, which is higher than the England prevalence at 12.3%.
- Wyre’s recorded depression prevalence is both higher than the England prevalence at 12.3% and the Lancashire and South Cumbria mean prevalence at 15.3%.

**South Cumbria:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has a recorded depression prevalence of 13.2%, which is higher than the England prevalence at 12.3%.
- South Lakeland has a lower recorded depression prevalence than the Lancashire and South Cumbria mean prevalence and the England prevalence at 12.3%.

**Estimated prevalence of common mental disorders: % of population aged 16 and over 2017<sup>24</sup>**



<sup>24</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

## **Analysis:**

### **Lancashire and South Cumbria:**

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are generally higher rates of estimated prevalence of common mental health disorders for people aged 16 and over. With eight out of 16 districts having higher rates when compared to England.

### **Blackburn with Darwen:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has the third highest prevalence rate of common mental health disorders across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 19.9%.

### **Blackpool:**

- Blackpool has a significantly higher estimated prevalence of common mental health disorders at 20.5% compared to England at 16.9% – this is the highest estimated prevalence rate across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts.

### **Lancashire:**

- Burnley has the third highest prevalence of common mental health disorders across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 20.2% – notably higher when compared to England.
- Chorley has a similar estimated prevalence rate of common mental health disorders to England at 16.1%.
- Fylde has a lower estimated prevalence rate of common mental health disorders at 13.5% – this is lower than the England rate of 16.9%.
- Hyndburn has similarly high rates of common mental health disorder prevalence at 19.1% when compared to all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts and England.
- Lancaster has the same estimated mental health prevalence as England at 16.9%.
- Pendle has similarly high rates of common mental health disorder prevalence at 19% when compared to all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts and England.
- Preston has a higher estimated prevalence of common mental health disorders at 18.8%, compared to England at 16.9%.
- Ribble Valley has the lowest estimated prevalence rate of common mental health disorders across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts at 12.8% – this is also notably lower than the England rate of 16.9%.
- Rossendale also has a higher estimated prevalence of common mental health disorders at 18%, when compared to England at 16.9%.
- South Ribble has a lower estimated prevalence rate of common mental health disorders at 14.8%, which is just over 2% lower than the England rate.
- West Lancashire has a slightly lower estimated prevalence of common mental health disorders at 16.1%.
- Wyre has a lower estimated prevalence rate of common mental health disorders at 14.5% – this is lower than the England rate of 16.9%.

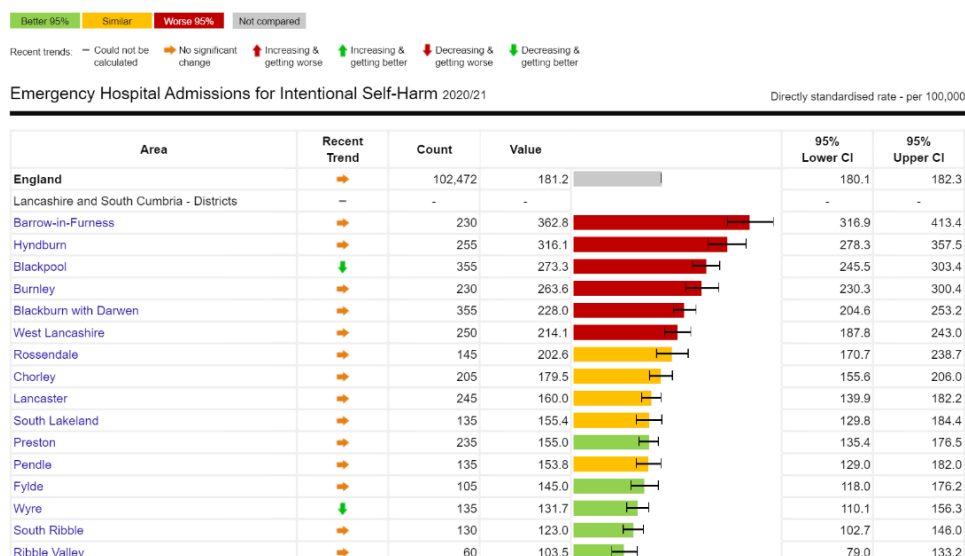
### **South Cumbria:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has a higher estimated prevalence of common mental health disorders at 18.9%, compared to England at 16.9%.
- South Lakeland has a significantly lower estimated prevalence of common mental health disorders at 12.8% – just over 4% lower the England at 16.9% and the lowest prevalence across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts.



## Estimated hospital admissions for intentional Self-Harm 2020/21<sup>25</sup>

Intentional self-harm was the leading cause of death amongst both males and females aged between 5 to 19 and 20 to 34 in 2021.<sup>26</sup>



### Analysis:

#### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria, there is variation in emergency hospital admissions for self-harm, with six Local Authority districts having higher rates when compared to England.

#### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has a higher rates of emergency admissions for self-harm at 228 when compared to England.

#### Blackpool:

- Blackpool has the third highest rate for emergency admissions for self-harm across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 273.3, which is notably higher than the England rate. Blackpool has the ninth highest rate for this indicator across the Northwest.

#### Lancashire:

- Burnley has a higher rate of estimated emergency admissions for self-harm at 263.6 when compared to England.
- Chorley has a similar rate of emergency admissions for self-harm compared to England, with a rate of 179.5.
- Fylde has lower rates for emergency admissions for self-harm with rates of 145.0, which is lower than the England rate.
- Hyndburn has the second highest rate of emergency admissions for self-harm across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 316.1, which is significantly higher than the England rate. Hyndburn has the fifth highest rate for this indicator across the Northwest.

<sup>25</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/) Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>26</sup> Source: ONS – Deaths Registered in England and Wales 2021

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/deathsregistrationsummarytables/2021> Link accessed: September 2022



- Lancaster has slightly lower rates for emergency admissions for self-harm at 160.
- Pendle has a slightly lower rate of emergency admissions for self-harm at 153.8, compared to England and other Lancashire and South Cumbria districts.
- Preston has a slightly lower rate of emergency admissions for self-harm at 155.
- Ribble Valley has the lowest rate of emergency admissions for self-harm across Lancashire and South Cumbria districts with a rate of 103.5 – this is significantly lower than the England rate of 181.2.
- Rossendale has a slightly higher rate of emergency admissions for self-harm when compared to England, with a rate 202.6.
- South Ribble has the second lowest rate of emergency admissions for self-harm across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with a rate of 123. This is significantly lower than the England rate of 181.2.
- West Lancashire has higher rates of emergency admissions for self-harm when compared to England, at 214.1.
- Wyre has lower rates for emergency admissions for self-harm with a rate of 131.7, which is lower than the England rate.

#### South Cumbria:

- Barrow-in-Furness has the highest rate of emergency admissions for self-harm across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 362.8, which is extremely high and double the England rate of 181.2. Barrow-in-Furness has the fourth highest rate for this indicator across the Northwest.
- South Lakeland has slightly lower rates for emergency admissions for self-harm at 155.4.

#### Adult population in contact with mental health, learning disability and autism services 2022<sup>27</sup>

##### Adults in contact with mental health, learning disability and autism services, 2021/22

Highest percentage of population		Lowest percentage of population	
Local area	%	Local area	%
Hull	10.4%	Mid Essex	3.6%
Blackpool	9.0%	Ipswich & East Suffolk	3.7%
Manchester	7.7%	Bath & NES, Swindon & Wiltshire	3.8%
Stoke On Trent	7.6%	Buckinghamshire	3.8%
Liverpool	7.4%	Cheshire	3.8%
Birmingham & Solihull	7.3%	East Riding Of Yorkshire	3.8%
Southport & Formby	7.0%	Oxfordshire	3.8%
County Durham	7.0%	Fylde & Wyre	3.9%
Barnsley	6.9%	Gloucestershire	3.9%
Leicester City	6.8%	West Essex	4.0%

Source: [NHS Digital, Mental Health Bulletin 2021/22 Annual Report](#), Machine Readable Data File; ONS, 2021 census population data

#### Analysis:

- 9% of the adult population in Blackpool are in contact with mental health, learning disability and autism services – this is the second highest rate across the country, second only to Hull.

<sup>27</sup> Source: <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/sn06988/> Link accessed: September 2022

- In contrast, the neighbouring districts of Fylde and Wyre have the eighth lowest percentage of the population in contact with mental health, learning disability and autism services across the country, with 3.9%.

## Learning disabilities

A learning disability is a reduced intellectual ability and difficulty with everyday activities. People with a learning disability tend to take longer to learn and may need support to develop new skills, understand complicated information and interact with other people.<sup>28</sup>

There are currently approximately 1.3 million people with a learning disability in England, of which, 732,000 of those are adults of working age and 136,000 are children (aged 0 to 7 years old).

Data in this section is provided at England level, Northwest regional level, Lancashire and South Cumbria ICB level and Local Authority District level (as of November 2022) This section includes data on the following:

- Adults with learning disability receiving support
- Learning disability prevalence.

### Learning disability QOF prevalence 2020/2021<sup>29</sup>

Lower Similar Higher Not compared

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated    → No significant change    ↑ Increasing    ↓ Decreasing

Learning disability: QOF prevalence (all ages) 2021/22

Proportion - %

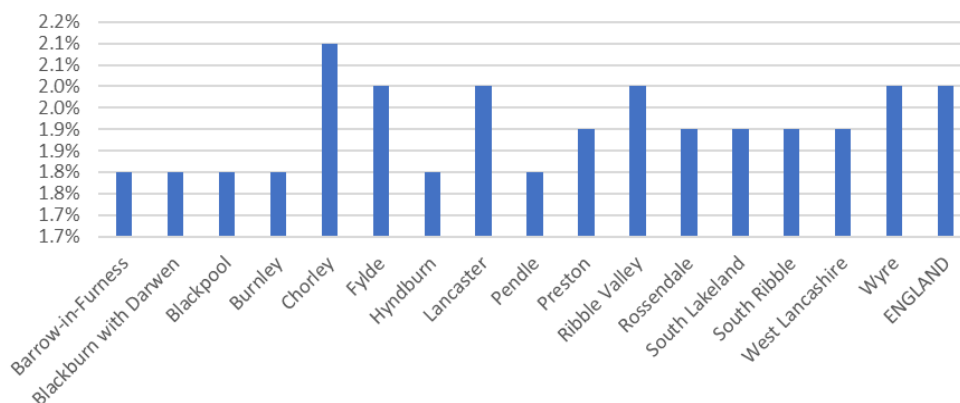
Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↑	338,195	0.5	0.5	0.6
North West NHS Region	↑	44,893	0.6	0.6	0.6
NHS Greater Manchester Integrated Care Board	↑	19,283	0.6	0.6	0.6
NHS Cheshire and Merseyside Integrated Care Board	↑	15,631	0.6	0.6	0.6
NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board	↑	9,979	0.5	0.5	0.6

<sup>28</sup> Source: <https://www.mencap.org.uk/learning-disability-explained/what-learning-disability> Link accessed: May 2023

<sup>29</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/) Link accessed: September 2022

## Estimated Learning Disability Prevalence 2020<sup>30</sup>

### Estimated Learning Disability Prevalence (2020)



#### Analysis:

##### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are similar rates of learning disability prevalence when compared to England. Statistics for Lancashire and South Cumbria ICB show QOF prevalence for learning disabilities in the area is 0.5 – this is the same as the England rate and slightly lower than other ICBs in the Northwest.

##### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen, Burnley, and have slightly lower estimates for learning disability prevalence at 1.8%, compared to England at 2%.

##### Blackpool:

- Blackpool has a slightly lower estimates for learning disability prevalence at 1.8%, compared to England at 2%.

##### Lancashire:

- Burnley has a slightly lower estimate for learning disability prevalence at 1.8%, compared to England at 2%.
- Chorley has a higher estimated learning disability prevalence at 2.1%, when compared to England at 2% – this is the highest estimated prevalence rate across all the Lancashire and South Cumbria districts.
- Fylde has a similar rate of estimated learning disability prevalence when compared to England, at 2%.
- Hyndburn has a slightly lower estimate for learning disability prevalence at 1.8%, compared to England at 2%.
- Lancaster has a similar rate of estimated learning disability prevalence when compared to England, at 2%.
- Pendle has a slightly lower estimate for learning disability prevalence at 1.8%, compared to England at 2%.
- Preston has slightly lower estimated learning disability prevalence when compared to England, at 1.9%.

<sup>30</sup> Source: [www.pansi.org.uk](http://www.pansi.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

- Ribble Valley has a similar rate of estimated learning disability prevalence when compared to England, at 2%.
- Rossendale has a slightly lower estimated learning disability prevalence when compared to England, at 1.9%.
- South Ribble has a slightly lower estimated learning disability prevalence when compared to England, at 1.9%.
- West Lancashire has a slightly lower estimated learning disability prevalence when compared to England, at 1.9%.
- Wyre has a similar rate of estimated learning disability prevalence when compared to England, at 2%.

#### **South Cumbria:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has a slightly lower estimates for learning disability prevalence at 1.8%, compared to England at 2%.
- South Lakeland has a slightly lower estimated learning disability prevalence when compared to England, at 1.9%.

## **Cancer**

The Equality Act 2010 considers a diagnosis of cancer as a disability. This means a person cannot be treated less favourably than other people (who do not have cancer) because they have cancer, or for reasons connected to their cancer condition.<sup>31</sup>

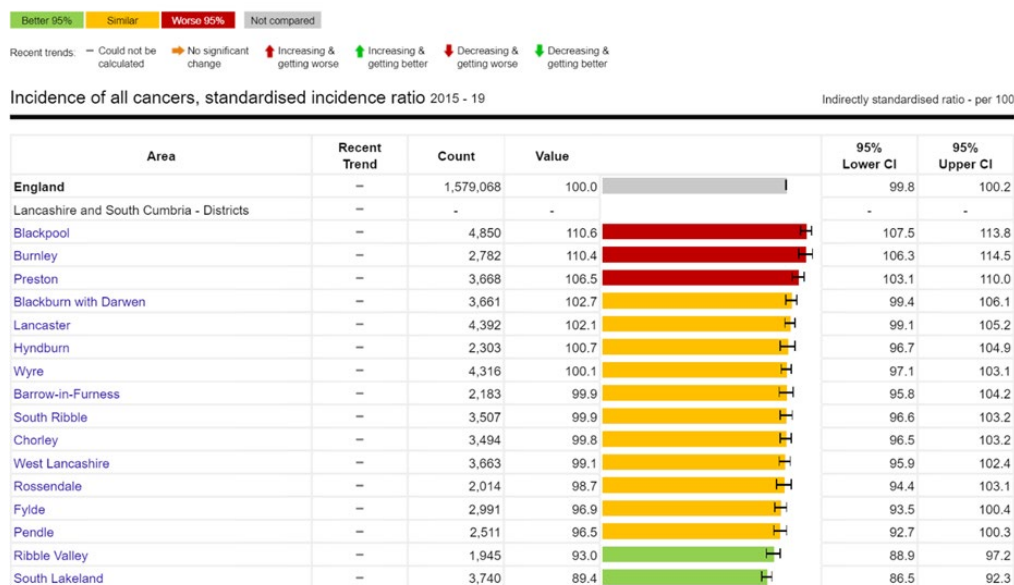
Around one person in two in the UK will develop cancer at some time in their life. The most common cancers are of the breast, lung, bowel, colorectal and prostate, together accounting for over half of all new cancers each year.

Data in this section is provided at England level and Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authority District level. This section includes data on the following:

- Incidence of all cancers
- Incidence of different types of cancers
- Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2.

<sup>31</sup> Source: <https://www.macmillan.org.uk/cancer-information-and-support/impacts-of-cancer/work-and-cancer/cancer-and-employment-rights> Link accessed: September 2022

## Incidence of all cancers 2015 to 2019<sup>32</sup>



## Incidence rates by cancer type 2017 to 2019<sup>33</sup>

■ Better 95%    ■ Similar    ■ Worse 95%    ■ Not compared

Indicator	Period	England	Lancashire and South Cumbria - Dist	Barrow-in-Furness	Blackburn with Darwen	Blackpool	Burnley	Chorley	Fylde	Hyndburn	Lancaster	Pendle	Preston	Ribble Valley	Rossendale	South Lakeland	South Ribble	West Lancashire	Wyre
Incidence rate of alcohol-related cancer (Persons)	2017 - 19	38.00	-	40.13	40.83	48.11	45.12	38.80	40.65	42.61	40.29	34.79	41.94	37.86	41.93	36.94	38.43	40.62	38.67
Incidence rate of alcohol-related cancer (Male)	2017 - 19	39.36	-	45.84	41.21	57.89	47.06	42.27	41.60	49.01	45.34	34.10	46.34	42.11	42.36	39.35	41.16	41.86	41.24
Incidence rate of alcohol-related cancer (Female)	2017 - 19	37.09	-	34.73	40.75	39.32	43.49	36.06	39.91	36.70	35.99	35.82	38.22	35.05	41.44	35.08	35.67	39.97	36.55
Incidence of all cancers, standardised incidence ratio	2015 - 19	100.0	-	99.9	102.7	110.6	110.4	99.8	96.9	100.7	102.1	96.5	106.5	93.0	96.7	89.4	99.9	99.1	100.1
Incidence of breast cancer, standardised incidence ratio	2015 - 19	100.0	-	93.7	100.2	90.2	106.4	102.4	102.2	95.7	97.9	92.1	98.8	97.7	84.0	95.0	90.3	103.9	97.4
Incidence of colorectal cancer, standardised incidence ratio	2015 - 19	100.0	-	98.1	96.8	103.0	113.3	105.9	103.4	92.6	99.6	75.5	100.7	89.8	104.1	96.5	103.7	100.9	101.1
Incidence of lung cancer, standardised incidence ratio	2015 - 19	100.0	-	103.2	135.9	142.1	141.3	100.1	95.7	128.4	109.4	115.9	127.1	76.7	112.4	64.4	96.8	98.5	105.2
Incidence of prostate cancer, standardised incidence ratio	2015 - 19	100.0	-	84.7	77.0	84.9	92.9	89.8	84.3	85.4	83.4	81.1	99.0	96.7	86.7	88.3	94.9	80.8	84.6

### Analysis:

#### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are generally similar incidence rates for all cancers, with three districts having higher rates and two districts having lower rates when compared to England. There are generally similar rates of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer and colorectal cancers across the area when compared to England, with generally higher rates for lung cancer and lower rates of prostate cancer.

<sup>32</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>33</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

**Blackburn with Darwen:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has similar incidence rates for all cancers when compared to England, with a rate of 102.7. Across Blackburn with Darwen and Hyndburn there are similar incidence rates for alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer and colorectal cancer when compared to England but there are higher rates for incidences of lung cancer and lower incidence rates of prostate cancer.

**Blackpool:**

- Blackpool has the highest incidence rate for all cancers across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts with a rate of 110.6, compared to England at 100. Blackpool has the fourth highest incidence rate for all cancers in the Northwest. Across Blackpool, there are higher rates of alcohol-related cancers and lung cancers when compared to England, with lower incidence rates of breast cancer and prostate cancer.

**Lancashire:**

- Burnley has the second highest incidence rate for all cancers across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts with a rate of 110.4, compared to England at 100. Burnley has the fifth highest incidence rate for all cancers in the Northwest. Across Burnley there are similar incidences of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer, and prostate cancer when compared to England, with higher incidence rates of lung cancer and colorectal cancer.
- Chorley has a slightly lower incidence rate for all cancers when compared to England, with rate of 99.8. Across Chorley there are similar incidences of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and lung cancer when compared to England, with lower incidence rates of prostate cancer.
- Fylde has slightly lower incidence rates for all cancers when compared to England, with a rate of 96.9. There are similar incidences of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and lung cancer across Fylde when compared to England, with lower incidence rates of prostate cancer.
- Hyndburn has similar incidence rates for all cancers when compared to England, with a rate of 100.7. Across Hyndburn there are similar incidence rates for alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer and colorectal cancer when compared to England but there are higher rates for incidences of lung cancer and lower incidence rates of prostate cancer.
- Across Lancaster there are also similar incidence rates for alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer and colorectal cancer when compared to England but there are higher rates for incidences of lung cancer and lower incidence rates of prostate cancer.
- Pendle has similar incidence rates for all cancers when compared to England, with a rate of 96.5. Across Pendle there are similar incidence rates for alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer and prostate cancer when compared to England, with higher rates for incidences of colorectal cancer and lung cancer.
- Preston has the third highest incidence rate for all cancers across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts with a rate of 106.5, compared to England at 100. Preston has the tenth highest incidence rate for all cancers in the Northwest. Across Preston there are similar incidences of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and prostate cancer when compared to England, with higher incidence rates of lung cancer.
- Ribble Valley has the second lowest incidence rate for all cancers across Lancashire and South Cumbria districts, with a rate of 93 – this is also lower when compared to England at 100. Across Ribble Valley there are similar incidences of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and prostate cancer when compared to England, with lower incidence rates of lung cancer.

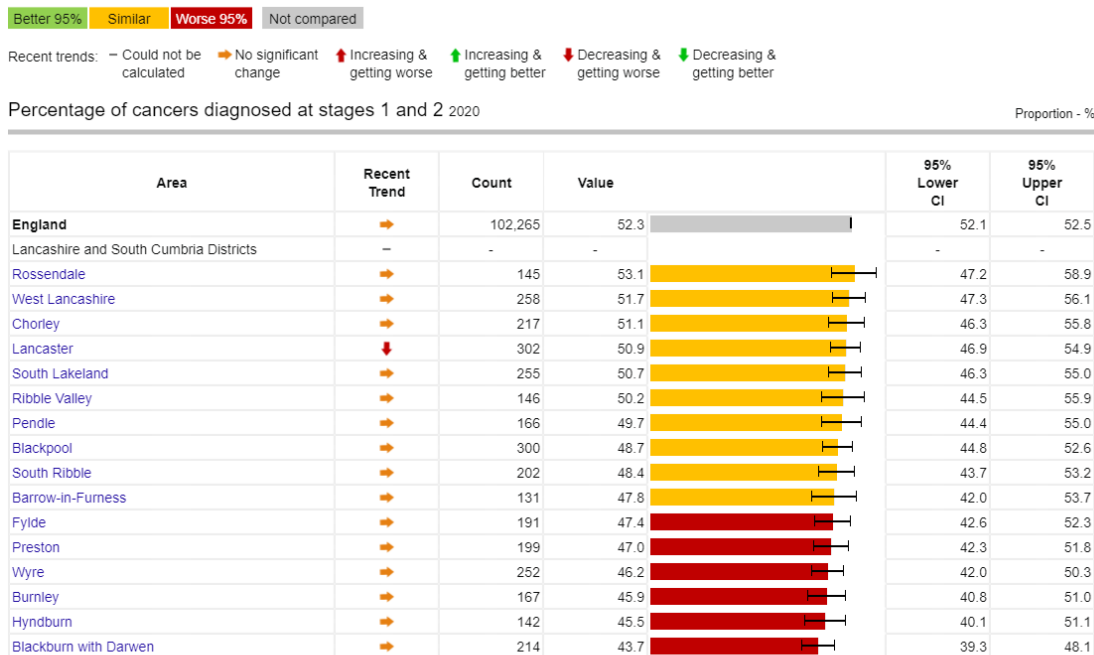


- Rossendale has a similar incidence rate for all cancers compared to England, with a rate of 98.7. Rossendale has similar incidences of alcohol-related cancers, colorectal cancer and lung cancer when compared to England, with lower incidence rates of breast cancer and prostate cancer.
- South Ribble has a slightly lower incidence rate for all cancers compared to England with a rate of 99.9. South Ribble has similar incidences of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, lung cancer and prostate cancer when compared to England, with lower incidence rates of breast cancer.
- West Lancashire has similar incidence rates for all cancers when compared to England, with a rate of 99.1. There are similar incidences of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and lung cancer in West Lancashire when compared to England, with lower incidence rates of prostate cancer.
- Wyre has similar incidence rates for all cancers when compared to England, with a rate of 100.1. There are similar incidences of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and lung cancer across Wyre when compared to England, with lower incidence rates of prostate cancer.

### South Cumbria:

- Barrow-in-Furness and Lancaster have similar incidence rates for all cancers when compared to England, with rates of 99.9 and 102.1 respectively. There are similar incidences of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and lung cancer across Barrow-in-Furness when compared to England, with lower incidence rates of prostate cancer.
- South Lakeland has the lowest rate incidence rate for all cancers all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts, with a rate of 89.4 – this is also lower when compared to England at 100. Across South Lakeland there are similar incidence rates for alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer and colorectal cancer when compared to England but there are lower incidence rates for lung cancer and prostate cancer.

### Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2 2020<sup>34</sup>



<sup>34</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/) Link accessed: September 2022

## **Analysis:**

### **Lancashire and South Cumbria**

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria, there are generally lower rates of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2, with the exception of Rossendale, which has a higher rate for early diagnosis when compared to England.

### **Blackburn with Darwen:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has the lowest rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 43.7% – this is 9% lower than the England rate.

### **Blackpool:**

- Blackpool has a lower rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 at 48.7%, compared to England at 52.3%.

### **Lancashire:**

- Burnley has a lower rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 when compared to England, at 45.9%.
- Chorley has a slightly lower rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 when compared to the England rate, at 51.1%.
- Fylde also has a lower rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 compared to England, at 47.4%.
- Hyndburn has the second lowest rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 across Lancashire and South Cumbria, at 45.5%.
- Lancaster has a slightly lower rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 when compared to England, at 50.9%.
- Pendle has a slightly lower rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 when compared to England, at 49.7%.
- Preston has a lower rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 at 47% compared to England, at 52.3%.
- Ribble Valley has a slightly lower rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2, at 50.2%.
- Rossendale has the highest rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 across Lancashire and South Cumbria, at 53.1% – this is slightly higher than the England rate of 52.3%.
- South Ribble also has lower rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 when compared to England, at 48.4%.
- West Lancashire has the second highest rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with a rate of 51.7% – this is slightly lower than the England rate of 52.3%.
- Wyre also has a higher rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 at 46.2% compared to England, at 52.3%.

### **South Cumbria:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has a lower rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 compared to England, with a rate of 47.8%.
- South Lakeland has a slightly lower rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 when compared to England, with a rate of 50.7%.

## Long-term health conditions

Long-term conditions or chronic diseases are conditions for which there is currently no cure, and which are managed with drugs and other treatment. There are approximately 15 million people in England that have a long-term condition.<sup>35</sup>

Long-term conditions are more prevalent in older people (58 per cent of people over 60 compared to 14 per cent under 40) and in more deprived groups (people in the poorest social class have a 60 per cent higher prevalence than those in the richest social class and 30 per cent more severity of disease).

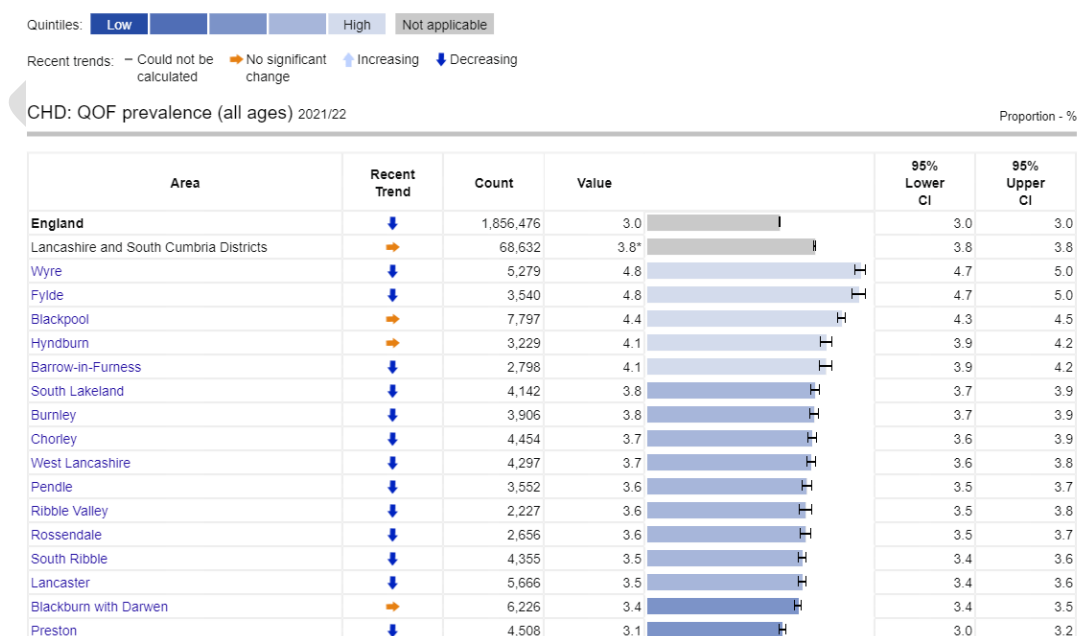
Most individual long-term conditions are more common in people from lower socio-economic groups and are usually more severe even in conditions where prevalence is lower.<sup>36</sup>

Data in this section is provided at England level and Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authority District level (as of November 2022) Where Local Authority District level data is not available, previous CCG area or current ICB level data has been used. ICB level data has been provided alongside CCG level data wherever possible. This section includes data on the following:

- Prevalence of heart related conditions
- Prevalence of respiratory conditions
- Prevalence of other long-term conditions.

## Prevalence of heart related conditions

### Chronic heart disease QOF prevalence 2021/22<sup>37</sup>



<sup>35</sup> Source: <https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/projects/time-think-differently/trends-disease-and-disability-long-term-conditions-multi-morbidity> Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>36</sup> Source: <https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/projects/time-think-differently/trends-disease-and-disability-long-term-conditions-multi-morbidity> Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>37</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/) Link accessed: September 2022

## Heart Failure QOF prevalence 2021/22<sup>38</sup>

Lower Similar Higher Not compared

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated → No significant change ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing

Heart Failure: QOF prevalence (all ages) 2021/22

Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↑	586,237	1.0	0.9	1.0
North West NHS Region	→	82,739	1.1	1.1	1.1
NHS Cheshire and Merseyside Integrated Care Board	↑	32,783	1.2	1.2	1.2
NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board	→	21,634	1.2	1.2	1.2
NHS Greater Manchester Integrated Care Board	↓	28,322	0.9	0.9	0.9

## Stroke QOF prevalence (all ages) 2021/22<sup>39</sup>

Quintiles: Low High Not applicable

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated → No significant change ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing

Stroke: QOF prevalence (all ages) 2021/22

Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↑	1,117,509	1.8	1.8	1.8
Lancashire and South Cumbria Districts	↑	39,024	2.2*	2.1	2.2
Fylde	↑	2,056	2.8	2.7	2.9
Wyre	↑	3,039	2.8	2.7	2.9
South Lakeland	↑	2,969	2.7	2.6	2.8
Blackpool	↑	4,274	2.4	2.4	2.5
Barrow-in-Furness	→	1,532	2.2	2.1	2.3
Ribble Valley	→	1,354	2.2	2.1	2.3
Lancaster	↑	3,501	2.2	2.1	2.3
Hyndburn	→	1,681	2.1	2.0	2.2
West Lancashire	↑	2,432	2.1	2.0	2.2
Rossendale	→	1,543	2.1	2.0	2.2
Burnley	↑	2,063	2.0	1.9	2.1
South Ribble	↑	2,475	2.0	1.9	2.1
Chorley	↑	2,384	2.0	1.9	2.1
Pendle	→	1,917	2.0	1.9	2.0
Preston	→	2,626	1.8	1.7	1.9
Blackburn with Darwen	→	3,178	1.8	1.7	1.8

<sup>38</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>39</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

## Hypertension QOF prevalence (all ages) 2021/22<sup>40</sup>

Quintiles: Low Medium High Not applicable

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated ➔ No significant change ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing

Hypertension: QOF prevalence (all ages) 2021/22

Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	➔	8,604,825	14.0	14.0	14.0
Lancashire and South Cumbria Districts	↑	281,257	15.6*	15.6	15.7
Fylde	—	14,211	19.3	19.0	19.6
Wyre	—	20,940	19.2	19.0	19.5
Blackpool	➔	31,492	17.9	17.7	18.0
Ribble Valley	—	10,726	17.3	17.0	17.6
West Lancashire	—	19,100	16.6	16.3	16.8
South Lakeland	—	17,743	16.3	16.1	16.6
Barrow-in-Furness	—	10,916	15.8	15.6	16.1
Hyndburn	—	12,505	15.7	15.5	16.0
Chorley	—	18,678	15.7	15.5	15.9
South Ribble	—	19,273	15.6	15.4	15.8
Rossendale	—	10,954	14.9	14.6	15.1
Burnley	—	15,184	14.7	14.5	15.0
Pendle	—	13,836	14.1	13.9	14.3
Blackburn with Darwen	↑	25,178	13.9	13.7	14.0
Lancaster	—	22,063	13.7	13.6	13.9
Preston	—	18,458	12.6	12.4	12.7

### Analysis:

#### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts there are higher rates of Chronic Heart Disease (CHD) and generally higher rates of estimated heart failure compared to England.
- There are generally higher rates of stroke prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with no district having lower rates when compared to England. Generally, there are also higher rate of hypertension prevalence across the area, with only three districts having lower rates.

#### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has slightly higher rates of CHD prevalence when compared to England, although it has the second lowest rate when compared to all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts. There are similar prevalence rates for strokes and hypertension when compared to England.

#### Blackpool:

- Blackpool has a higher rate of CHD prevalence when compared to England. Blackpool also has higher rates of stroke prevalence and the third highest rate for hypertension prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 17.9%, compared to England at 14%.

#### Lancashire:

- Burnley has higher rates of CHD prevalence when compared to England. There are slightly higher prevalence rates for strokes and hypertension in Burnley too.

<sup>40</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/) Link accessed: September 2022

- Chorley has slightly higher rates of CHD prevalence, similar rates of stroke prevalence but higher rates of hypertension prevalence, when compared to England.
- Fylde has the joint highest rate of CHD prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 4.8%, compared to England at 3%. There are also higher rates of stroke prevalence and hypertension prevalence – Fylde has the highest rate for stroke prevalence and hypertension prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 2.8% and 19.3% respectively, compared to England rates of 1.8% and 14%.
- Hyndburn has higher rates of CHD prevalence, when compared to England. Across the area there are also slightly higher stroke prevalence and higher rates of hypertension prevalence.
- Lancaster has slightly higher rates of CHD prevalence and stroke prevalence, but lower rates of hypertension compared to England.
- Pendle has higher rates of CHD prevalence when compared to England, but similar rates of stroke prevalence and hypertension prevalence.
- Preston has the lowest CHD prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria, but this rate is still higher than England. There is, however, a lower prevalence rate for hypertension and similar rates for stroke prevalence when compared to England.
- Ribble Valley has higher rates of CHD prevalence when compared to England. Across the area there are higher rates of stroke prevalence and hypertension prevalence too.
- Rossendale has higher rates of CHD prevalence when compared to England but slightly higher rates for stroke prevalence and hypertension prevalence.
- South Ribble has higher rates of CHD prevalence and slightly higher rates of stroke prevalence when compared to England. There are also higher rates of hypertension prevalence when compared to England.
- West Lancashire has higher rates of CHD prevalence when compared to England. Across the area there are also slightly higher prevalence for strokes and higher rates for hypertension prevalence.
- Wyre has the joint highest rate of CHD prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria. Fylde has high rates of stroke prevalence and hypertension prevalence when compared to England, with the second highest rate for both across all districts.

#### **South Cumbria:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has higher rates of CHD prevalence, stroke prevalence and hypertension when compared to England.
- South Lakeland has higher rates of CHD prevalence, stroke prevalence and hypertension when compared to England.



## Prevalence of respiratory related conditions

### COPD QOF prevalence (all years) 2021/22<sup>41</sup>

Lowest
Lower
Similar
Higher
Highest
Not compared

Recent trends: – Could not be calculated    ➔ No significant change    ⬆ Increasing    ⬇ Decreasing

COPD: QOF prevalence (all ages) 2021/22

Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
<b>England</b>	➔	1,152,272	1.9	1.9	1.9
Lancashire and South Cumbria Districts	➔	44,049	2.4*	2.4	2.5
Blackpool	➔	6,609	3.7	3.7	3.8
Wyre	–	3,135	2.9	2.8	3.0
Burnley	–	2,904	2.8	2.7	2.9
Barrow-in-Furness	–	1,937	2.8	2.7	2.9
Fylde	–	2,003	2.7	2.6	2.8
Rossendale	–	1,844	2.5	2.4	2.6
Hyndburn	–	1,917	2.4	2.3	2.5
Lancaster	–	3,809	2.4	2.3	2.4
West Lancashire	–	2,630	2.3	2.2	2.4
Pendle	–	2,229	2.3	2.2	2.4
Chorley	–	2,654	2.2	2.1	2.3
Preston	–	3,156	2.2	2.1	2.2
Blackburn with Darwen	➔	3,812	2.1	2.0	2.2
South Ribble	–	2,401	1.9	1.9	2.0
Ribble Valley	–	1,169	1.9	1.8	2.0
South Lakeland	–	1,840	1.7	1.6	1.8

### Asthma QOF prevalence (6+years) 2021/22<sup>42</sup>

Lower
Similar
Higher
Not compared

Recent trends: – Could not be calculated    ➔ No significant change    ⬆ Increasing    ⬇ Decreasing

Asthma: QOF prevalence (6+ yrs) 2021/22

Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
<b>England</b>	–	3,745,077	6.5	6.5	6.5
Lancashire and South Cumbria Districts	–	127,236	7.5*	7.5	7.6
Rossendale	–	5,657	8.2	8.0	8.4
Barrow-in-Furness	–	5,231	8.1	7.8	8.3
Blackpool	–	13,076	7.9	7.7	8.0
Wyre	–	8,131	7.9	7.7	8.0
Pendle	–	7,108	7.8	7.6	8.0
Blackburn with Darwen	–	13,066	7.8	7.6	7.9
Hyndburn	–	5,689	7.7	7.5	7.9
Burnley	–	7,374	7.7	7.5	7.9
Ribble Valley	–	4,454	7.6	7.4	7.8
Chorley	–	8,414	7.5	7.4	7.7
Fylde	–	5,241	7.5	7.3	7.7
South Lakeland	–	7,710	7.4	7.3	7.6
West Lancashire	–	7,989	7.3	7.2	7.5
Lancaster	–	10,814	7.1	7.0	7.2
South Ribble	–	8,279	7.1	6.9	7.2
Preston	–	9,003	6.6	6.5	6.7

<sup>41</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>42</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

## Analysis

### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are generally higher rates of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) prevalence, with all districts except South Lakeland having higher rates when compared England.
- There are also higher rates of asthma prevalence across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts when compared to England.

### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has a slightly higher prevalence rate for COPD at 2.1%, when compared to England at 1.9%.
- There are higher rates of asthma prevalence across Blackburn with Darwen at 7.8%, compared to the England rate of 6.5%.

### Blackpool:

- Blackpool has a notably higher COPD prevalence rate at 3.7% – this is the highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria, compared to England at 1.9%.
- There are also higher rates of asthma prevalence in Blackpool with a rate of 7.9%, compared to the England rate of 6.5%.

### Lancashire:

- Burnley has a higher estimated prevalence rate for COPD 2.8%, compared to England at 1.9%. There are also higher rates of asthma prevalence in Burnley, with a rate of 7.7%.
- Chorley has a slightly higher prevalence rate for COPD when compared to England, at 2.2%. There are higher rates for asthma prevalence in Chorley when compared to England, with 7.5%.
- Fylde has higher rates of COPD prevalence and asthma prevalence at 2.7% and 7.5% respectively, when compared to the England rates of 1.9% and 6.5%.
- Hyndburn also has a higher prevalence rate for COPD when compared to England, at 2.4%. There are higher rates of asthma prevalence across Hyndburn too, with a rate of 7.7% to England's 6.5%.
- Lancaster has higher prevalence rates for both COPD and asthma when compared to England, with rates of 2.4% for COPD prevalence and 7.1% for asthma prevalence.
- Pendle has a slightly higher prevalence rate for COPD at 2.3%, when compared to England at 1.9%. There are also higher rates for asthma prevalence across the area when compared to England, with a rate of 7.8%.
- There are slightly higher rates of COPD prevalence in Preston with a rate of 2.2% - 0.3%, higher than the England rate of 1.9%. Preston has the lowest estimated prevalence rate for asthma across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 6.6% – this is slightly higher than the England rate of 6.5%.
- Ribble Valley has the second lowest prevalence rate for COPD across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 1.9% – this is the same as the England rate. There are, however, higher rates of asthma prevalence across the area when compared to England.
- Rossendale has higher estimated rates for both COPD and asthma prevalence when compared to England. Rossendale has the highest COPD prevalence rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 8.2%, compared to England's 6.5%.
- South Ribble has the joint second lowest estimated prevalence rate for COPD across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 1.9% – the same as the England rate. There are higher rates of asthma across the area at 7.1% when, compared to England at 6.5%.

despite this area having the second lowest asthma prevalence rate across all districts.

- West Lancashire has a slightly higher prevalence rate for COPD when compared to England, at 2.3%. There are also higher rates of asthma prevalence across the area with 7.3%, compared to England's 6.5%.
- Wyre has the second highest rate of COPD prevalence across all districts at 2.9%, compared to England at 1.9%. There are also higher rates of asthma prevalence across the area at 7.9%, compared to the England rate of 6.5%.

### South Cumbria:

- Barrow-in-Furness has a higher prevalence rate for COPD at 2.8%. The area has the second highest prevalence rate for asthma at 8.1%, compared to the England rate of 6.5%.
- South Lakeland has the lowest prevalence rate for COPD across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with a rate of 1.7% – this is slightly lower when compared to the England rate of 1.9%. There are, however, higher rates of asthma prevalence in South Lakeland, with a rate of 7.4%.

## Prevalence of other long-term conditions

### Rheumatoid arthritis QOF prevalence (16+) 2021/22<sup>43</sup>

Better 95% Similar Worse 95% Not compared

Recent trends: – Could not be calculated    → No significant change    ↑ Increasing & getting worse    ↑ Increasing & getting better    ↓ Decreasing & getting worse    ↓ Decreasing & getting better

Percentage reporting a long-term Musculoskeletal (MSK) problem 2022

Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	–	-	17.6	17.5	17.7
Lancashire and South Cumbria Districts	–	-	-	-	-
Wyre	–	-	26.2	23.7	28.6
Blackpool	–	-	26.1	23.8	28.4
Burnley	–	-	23.5	21.0	26.1
Barrow-in-Furness	–	-	23.3	20.7	26.0
Rossendale	–	-	22.8	20.0	25.7
South Lakeland	–	-	22.2	20.1	24.3
Pendle	–	-	22.0	19.6	24.6
Hyndburn	–	-	21.8	19.6	24.1
Fylde	–	-	20.9	18.5	23.4
South Ribble	–	-	20.3	18.4	22.2
Chorley	–	-	20.2	18.2	22.1
West Lancashire	–	-	19.8	17.9	21.7
Lancaster	–	-	19.0	16.0	22.3
Blackburn with Darwen	–	-	17.1	15.4	18.8
Ribble Valley	–	-	16.9	14.2	19.7
Preston	–	-	14.8	13.1	16.6

<sup>43</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

## Percentage reporting a long term musculoskeletal (MSK) problem 2021<sup>44</sup>

Quintiles: Low Medium High Not applicable

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated ➔ No significant change ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing

Rheumatoid Arthritis: QOF prevalence (16+ yrs) 2021/22

Crude rate - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
<b>England</b>	↑	388,931	0.8	0.8	0.8
Lancashire and South Cumbria Districts	➔	12,732	0.9*	0.8	0.9
Barrow-in-Furness	➔	749	1.3	1.2	1.4
Wyre	➔	945	1.0	1.0	1.1
Fylde	➔	623	1.0	0.9	1.1
Blackpool	➔	1,342	0.9	0.9	1.0
South Lakeland	➔	846	0.9	0.8	1.0
Chorley	➔	863	0.9	0.8	0.9
Rossendale	➔	509	0.9	0.8	0.9
West Lancashire	➔	818	0.8	0.8	0.9
South Ribble	➔	876	0.8	0.8	0.9
Lancaster	➔	1,143	0.8	0.8	0.9
Preston	➔	936	0.8	0.8	0.9
Hyndburn	➔	502	0.8	0.7	0.9
Blackburn with Darwen	➔	1,081	0.8	0.7	0.8
Ribble Valley	➔	380	0.7	0.7	0.8
Burnley	➔	608	0.7	0.7	0.8
Pendle	➔	511	0.7	0.6	0.7

## Diabetes QOF prevalence (17+) 2020/21<sup>45</sup>

Lower Similar Higher Not compared

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated ➔ No significant change ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing

Diabetes: QOF prevalence (17+) 2020/21

Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	99.8% Lower CI	99.8% Upper CI
<b>England</b>	↑	3,491,868	7.1	7.1	7.1
Lancashire and South Cumbria CCGs	—	107,883	7.4*	7.3	7.5
NHS Blackburn With Darwen CCG	↑	12,222	8.8	8.6	9.1
NHS Blackpool CCG	↑	11,825	8.2	8.0	8.5
NHS East Lancashire CCG	↑	24,097	7.8	7.6	7.9
NHS Fylde & Wyre CCG	➔	11,117	7.3	7.1	7.6
NHS West Lancashire CCG	➔	6,738	7.2	6.9	7.4
NHS Morecambe Bay CCG	➔	20,168	6.9	6.7	7.0
NHS Chorley And South Ribble CCG	➔	10,306	6.8	6.6	7.0
NHS Greater Preston CCG	➔	11,410	6.6	6.4	6.7

Lower Similar Higher Not compared

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated ➔ No significant change ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing

Diabetes: QOF prevalence (17+ yrs) 2021/22

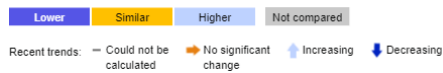
Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
<b>England</b>	↑	3,625,401	7.3	7.3	7.3
North West NHS Region	—	460,235	7.4	7.4	7.4
NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board	↑	111,479	7.6	7.5	7.6
NHS Greater Manchester Integrated Care Board	—	188,402	7.5	7.5	7.5
NHS Cheshire and Merseyside Integrated Care Board	↑	160,354	7.2	7.2	7.3

<sup>44</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>45</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

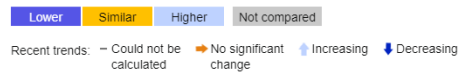
## Dementia QOF prevalence (all ages) 2020/21<sup>46</sup>



Dementia: QOF prevalence (all ages) 2020/21

Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	99.8% Lower CI	99.8% Upper CI
<b>England</b>	↗	430,857	0.7	0.7	0.7
Lancashire and South Cumbria CCGs 2021	—	15,506	0.9*	0.8	0.9
NHS Fylde & Wyre CCG	↗	2,031	1.1	1.1	1.2
NHS Morecambe Bay CCG	↗	3,471	1.0	0.9	1.0
NHS Blackpool CCG	↗	1,637	0.9	0.9	1.0
NHS West Lancashire CCG	↗	1,054	0.9	0.8	1.0
NHS Chorley And South Ribble CCG	↗	1,554	0.8	0.8	0.9
NHS East Lancashire CCG	↗	3,045	0.8	0.7	0.8
NHS Greater Preston CCG	↗	1,603	0.7	0.7	0.8
NHS Blackburn With Darwen CCG	↗	1,111	0.6	0.6	0.7

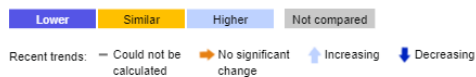


Dementia: QOF prevalence (all ages) 2021/22

Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
<b>England</b>	↘	443,902	0.7	0.7	0.7
North West NHS Region	↘	58,102	0.8	0.7	0.8
NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board	↘	15,940	0.9	0.9	0.9
NHS Cheshire and Merseyside Integrated Care Board	↘	21,414	0.8	0.8	0.8
NHS Greater Manchester Integrated Care Board	—	20,748	0.7	0.6	0.7

## Epilepsy QOF prevalence (18+) 2020/21<sup>47</sup>



Epilepsy: QOF prevalence (18+) 2020/21

Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	99.8% Lower CI	99.8% Upper CI
<b>England</b>	↗	386,381	0.8	0.8	0.8
Lancashire and South Cumbria CCGs 2021	—	13,759	1.0*	0.9	1.0
NHS Blackpool CCG	↗	1,756	1.2	1.2	1.3
NHS Fylde & Wyre CCG	↗	1,441	1.0	0.9	1.0
NHS East Lancashire CCG	↗	2,868	0.9	0.9	1.0
NHS Blackburn With Darwen CCG	↗	1,270	0.9	0.9	1.0
NHS Morecambe Bay CCG	↗	2,682	0.9	0.9	1.0
NHS Chorley And South Ribble CCG	↗	1,377	0.9	0.8	1.0
NHS Greater Preston CCG	↗	1,573	0.9	0.8	1.0
NHS West Lancashire CCG	↗	792	0.9	0.8	1.0

<sup>46</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>47</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

Lower Similar Higher Not compared

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated → No significant change ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing

Epilepsy: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) 2021/22

Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	→	391,476	0.8	0.8	0.8
North West NHS Region	→	56,502	0.9	0.9	0.9
NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board	→	13,951	1.0	0.9	1.0
NHS Cheshire and Merseyside Integrated Care Board	→	20,989	1.0	0.9	1.0
NHS Greater Manchester Integrated Care Board	→	21,562	0.9	0.9	0.9

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) QOF prevalence (18+) 2020/21<sup>48</sup>

Lower Similar Higher Not compared

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated → No significant change ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing

CKD: QOF prevalence (18+) 2020/21

Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	99.8% Lower CI	99.8% Upper CI
England	↓	1,917,102	4.0	3.9	4.0
Lancashire and South Cumbria CCGs 2021	—	66,411	4.6*	4.6	4.7
NHS Chorley And South Ribble CCG	→	9,932	6.6	6.4	6.8
NHS Blackpool CCG	↓	8,779	6.2	6.0	6.4
NHS Fylde & Wyre CCG	↓	8,357	5.6	5.4	5.8
NHS Greater Preston CCG	→	9,157	5.3	5.2	5.5
NHS West Lancashire CCG	↓	3,859	4.2	4.0	4.4
NHS Morecambe Bay CCG	↓	11,000	3.8	3.7	3.9
NHS East Lancashire CCG	↓	10,845	3.6	3.5	3.7
NHS Blackburn With Darwen CCG	↓	4,482	3.3	3.1	3.4

Lower Similar Higher Not compared

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated → No significant change ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing

CKD: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) 2021/22

Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↓	1,962,990	4.0	4.0	4.0
North West NHS Region	↓	261,340	4.3	4.3	4.3
NHS Cheshire and Merseyside Integrated Care Board	↓	102,935	4.7	4.7	4.7
NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board	↓	66,355	4.6	4.5	4.6
NHS Greater Manchester Integrated Care Board	↓	92,050	3.7	3.7	3.8

Analysis:

Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are generally slightly higher prevalence of rheumatoid arthritis with slightly lower rates in three districts.

<sup>48</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022



- There are significantly higher levels of people reporting a Musculoskeletal (MSK) related problem with similar or lower rates in just four districts.
- Diabetes, dementia, epilepsy and chronic kidney disease (CKD) estimated prevalence data is provided at CCG (ICB) level due to district level data not being available – this data indicates that there are generally higher rates of diabetes and dementia prevalence across the previously recognised eight CCG areas. There are also similar or slightly higher rates of epilepsy prevalence and generally higher rates of CKD prevalence when compared to the England rate.
- ICB level data has also been provided for diabetes, dementia, epilepsy and CKD Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) prevalence. This data indicates that there are slightly higher rates of diabetes, dementia and epilepsy prevalence across the Lancashire and South Cumbria ICB area when compared to England. There are also higher rates for CKD prevalence across the area.

#### **Blackburn with Darwen:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has the same rate of rheumatoid arthritis prevalence when compared to England, at 0.8%. There are also lower rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem in Blackburn with Darwen at 17.1%, compared to England at 17.6%.

#### **Blackpool:**

- Blackpool has a slightly higher rate of rheumatoid arthritis at 0.9%, when compared to England at 0.8%. Blackpool has the second highest percentage of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts at 26.1%, compared to England at 17.6%.

#### **Lancashire:**

- Burnley has the second lowest rate of rheumatoid arthritis prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 0.7% – slightly lower than the England rate of 0.8%. In contrast, there are higher rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem at 23.5% compared to England's 17.6% – this is the third highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- Chorley has a slightly higher rate of rheumatoid arthritis at 0.9%, when compared to England at 0.8%. There are higher rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem at 20.2%, compared to England at 17.6%.
- Fylde has the third highest rate of rheumatoid arthritis at 1.0%, compared to England at 0.8%. There are also high rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem in Fylde. Fylde has the fifth highest rate at 20.9%, compared to England at 17.6%.
- Hyndburn has the same rate of rheumatoid arthritis when compared to England, at 0.8%, but higher rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem at 21.8%.
- Lancaster has the same rate of rheumatoid arthritis when compared to England, at 0.8%. There are slightly higher rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem in Lancaster at 19.0%, when compared to England at 17.6%.
- Pendle has the lowest rate of rheumatoid arthritis prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 0.7% – slightly lower than the England rate of 0.8%. There are, however, higher rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem in Pendle at 22%.
- Preston has same rate of rheumatoid arthritis when compared to England, at 0.8%. Preston has the lowest rate of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem

across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 14.8% – this is lower than the England rate of 17.6%.

- Ribble Valley has slightly lower rates of rheumatoid arthritis prevalence at 0.7%, when compared to England at 0.8%, and lower rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem at 16.9%, when compared to England at 17.6% – this is the second lowest prevalence rate across all districts.
- Rossendale has slightly higher rates of rheumatoid arthritis prevalence at 0.9%, when compared to England, and higher rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem at 22.8%, compared to England's 17.6%.
- South Ribble has same rate of rheumatoid arthritis when compared to England, at 0.8%. There is a higher percentage of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem in South Ribble when compared to England, at 20.3%.
- West Lancashire has same rate of rheumatoid arthritis when compared to England, at 0.8%. There are slightly higher rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem in West Lancashire at 19.8%, compared to England at 17%.
- Wyre has the second highest rate of rheumatoid arthritis prevalence at 1.0%, compared to England at 0.8%. Wyre also has the highest percentage of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 26.2% – notably higher when compared to England at 17.6%.

#### **South Cumbria:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has the highest rate of rheumatoid arthritis prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 1.3%, when compared to England at 0.8%. There are also higher rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem in Barrow-in-Furness at 23.3%, when compared to England at 17.6%.
- South Lakeland has a slightly higher rate of rheumatoid arthritis at 0.9%, when compared to England at 0.8%. There are also higher rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem in South Lakeland at 22.2%, compared to England at 17.6%.

## **Equality considerations relating to disability**

### **Equality considerations relating to disability**

- People living with long-term health conditions / disability may be more likely to require GP surgery or hospital access to attend planned and emergency care services.
- Disability will have a significant impact upon how individuals access healthcare sites; complex public transport links may be a barrier when accessing on-site services, carers may need to attend appointments with service users, and / or people living with disabilities may need support to access digital appointments (for example via assistive software, in-call British Sign Language (BSL) translation etc.
- People living with long-term health conditions may require dedicated disability parking provision and / or need reasonable adjustments when accessing sites e.g. use of wheelchair access ramps to access buildings, support from porters to travel around a hospital site.
- Accessible information should be in place on site to support language, information and communication needs e.g. large font, Easy Read leaflets in clinical areas.
- Accessible information and signage should be in place on site to support access to buildings or hospital sites.
- Public engagement undertaken, and communications released by the ICB and wider system partners should be published in inclusive, plain-language and available in accessible formats.

## 3.3 Protected characteristic of gender reassignment

The data provided in the section below relates to gender reassignment. Gender reassignment is another way of describing a person's transition. To undergo gender reassignment usually means to undergo some sort of medical intervention, but it can also mean changing names, pronouns, dressing differently and living in their self-identified gender.<sup>49</sup>

Gender reassignment is a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010. The protected characteristic relates to people who identify as trans. Trans is an umbrella term that is used to describe people whose gender is not the same as, or does not sit comfortably with, the sex they were assigned at birth. People who are trans may describe themselves using a variety of terms that include (but are not limited to):

- Transgender
- Transsexual
- Genderqueer (GQ)
- Gender-fluid
- Non-binary
- Gender-variant
- Crossdresser
- Genderless
- Agender
- Nongender
- Third gender
- Bi gender
- Trans man
- Trans woman
- Trans masculine
- Trans feminine
- Neutrois.<sup>50</sup>

Data in this section is provided at England level and Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authority District level (as of November 2022).

This section includes data on the following:

- Census 2021: Gender Identity structure by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities
- Census 2021: Gender Identity by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities.

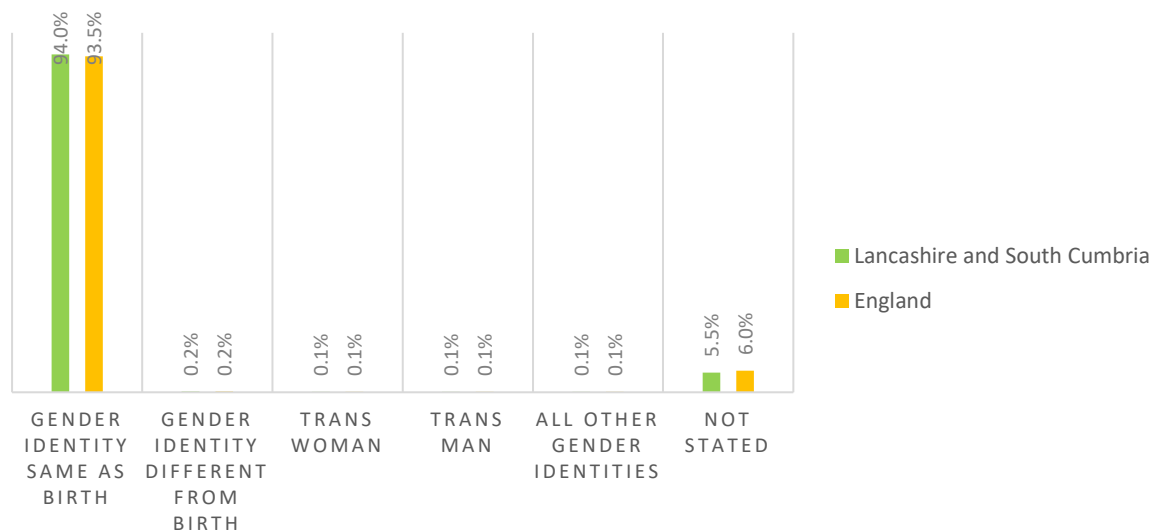
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<sup>49</sup> Source: <https://www.stonewall.org.uk/help-advice/information-and-resources/faqs-and-glossary/list-lgbtq-terms> Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>50</sup> Source: <https://www.stonewall.org.uk/help-advice/information-and-resources/faqs-and-glossary/list-lgbtq-terms> Link accessed: September 2022

## Lancashire and South Cumbria profile

### Census 2021: Gender identity structure by percentage of total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities<sup>51</sup>



### Census 2021: Gender identity by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities<sup>52</sup>

Key	
Highest percentage within sexual orientation category across all districts	
Lowest percentage within sexual orientation category across all districts	

Area / district	Gender Identity Same as Birth	Gender Identity Different from Birth	Trans Woman	Trans Man	All Other Gender Identities	Not Stated
<b>England</b>	93.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.0
Lancashire and South Cumbria	94.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.5
<b>Blackburn with Darwen</b>						
Blackburn with Darwen	92.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.4
<b>Blackpool</b>						
Blackpool	94.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.1
<b>Lancashire</b>						
Burnley	92.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.5
Chorley	95.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.5
Fylde	95.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.3
Hyndburn	93.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.0
Lancaster	93.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	6.0

<sup>51</sup> Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Link accessed: May 2023

<sup>52</sup> Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Link accessed: May 2023

Pendle	92.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.4
Preston	92.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.6
Ribble Valley	95.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
Rossendale	94.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.0
South Ribble	95.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.2
West Lancashire	94.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.0
Wyre	95.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.6
<b>South Cumbria</b>						
Barrow-in-Furness	94.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.9
South Lakeland	94.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.2

## Analysis:

### Lancashire and South Cumbria:

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are very slightly higher rates of people whose gender identity is the same as at birth.
- There are similar rates of people whose gender identity is different than at birth, people who identify as trans women, people who identify as trans men and all other gender identities when compared to England.
- Less of the population in Lancashire and South Cumbria did not state their gender identity when compared to England.

### Blackburn with Darwen:

- There are lower rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth in Blackburn with Darwen (92.1%) and slightly higher rates of those whose gender identity is different than at birth (0.3%) when compared to England. There are similar rates of trans women and trans men, as well as people who identify as all other gender identities at 0.1% – the same when compared to the England rate. There are, however, higher rates of people who have not stated their gender identity in this area at 7.4% when compared to England at 6% – this is the joint highest rate across all districts.

### Blackpool:

- In Blackpool, there are slightly higher rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth (94.3%) and those whose gender identity is different than at birth (0.3%) when compared to England. There are similar rates of trans women and trans men, as well as people who identify as all other gender identities at 0.1% – the same when compared to the England rate. Across Blackpool, there are lower rates of people who have not stated their gender identity in this area at 5.1% when compared to England at 6%.

### Lancashire:

- Burnley has lower rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth (92.9%) and slightly higher rates of those whose gender identity is different than at birth (0.3%) when compared to England. There are similar rates of trans women and trans men, as well as people who identify as all other gender identities at 0.1% – the same when compared to the England rate. There are, however, higher rates of people who have not stated their gender identity in Burnley at 6.5% when compared to England at 6%.
- In Chorley, there are higher rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth (95.2%) when compared to England at 93.5% and slightly lower of people whose gender identity is different than at birth (0.1%) when compared to England.

There are similar rates of trans women and trans men, as well as people who identify as all other gender identities at 0.1% – the same when compared to the England rate. There are also lower rates of people who have not stated their gender identity in this area at 4.5% when compared to England at 6%.

- Fylde has similarly high rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth (95.3%) when compared to England at 93.5% and also has slightly lower of people whose gender identity is different than at birth (0.1%) when compared to England. There are similar rates of trans women and trans men, as well as people who identify as all other gender identities at 0.1% - the same when compared to the England rate. There are also similar rates of people who have not stated their gender identity in this area at 6% – the same rate when compared to England.
- There are slightly higher rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth in Hyndburn (93.6%) when compared to England at 93.5%. This district has the same rate of people who identify as trans women and trans men when compared to England at 0.1% as well as people who identify as all other gender identities (0.1%) and those who have not stated their gender identity (6%) when compared to England at 6%.
- In Lancaster, there are slightly higher rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth (93.6%) when compared to England at 93.5% and slightly lower rates of people whose gender identity is different from birth at 0.1% compared to England at 0.2%. This district has the same rate of people who identify as trans women and trans men when compared to England at 0.1%, as well as those who have not stated their gender identity (6%), when compared to England. There are slightly higher rates of people who identify as all other gender identities (0.2%) in Lancaster – this is the highest rate across all districts and when compared to England at 0.1%.
- Pendle has lower rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth when compared to England at 93.5% – this is the lowest rate across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts. There are subsequently higher rates of people whose gender identity is different from birth at 0.4% compared to England at 0.2%. Across the area, there are similar rates of people who identify as trans women and trans men when compared to England at 0.1% but lower rates of people who identify as all other gender identities (0%) – the lowest rate across all districts. There are higher rates of people who have not stated their gender identity in Pendle at 7.4% when compared to England at 6% – this is the joint highest rate across all districts.
- In Preston, there are lower rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth (92.6%) when compared to England at 93.5%. There are also slightly higher rates of people whose gender identity is different from birth at 0.3%, compared to England at 0.2%. Across the area, there are similar rates of people who identify as trans women, trans men and people who identify as all other gender identities when compared to England at 0.1% but higher rates of people who have not stated their gender identity 6.6%, when compared to England at 6%.
- Ribble Valley has the joint highest rate of people whose gender identity is the same at birth (95.5%) across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts when compared to England at 93.5%. There are lower rates of people whose gender identity is different from birth at 0.1%, as well as people who identify as trans women, trans men, and people who identify as all other gender identities (all 0%), when compared to England. There are also lower rates of people who have not stated their gender identity in Ribble Valley at 4.3%, when compared to England at 6%.
- There are higher rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth in Rossendale (94.7%) when compared to England at 93.5%. There are lower rates of people whose gender identity is different from birth at 0.1%, as well as people who identify as trans men (0%), people who identify as all other gender identities (0%) and people who have not stated their gender identity (5%) when compared to



England. There are similar rates of people who identify as trans women (0.1%) when compared to England, also at 1%.

- South Ribble has the joint highest rate of people whose gender identity is the same at birth (95.5%) across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts when compared to England at 93.5%. There are lower rates of people whose gender identity is different from birth at 0.1%, as well as people who have not stated their gender identity (4.2%). There are similar rates of people who identify as trans women and trans men (both 0.1%) when compared to England at 0.1%, as well as people who identify as all other gender identities (0.1%) when compared to England.
- West Lancashire has similarly high rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth (94.6%) when compared to England at 93.5% and also has slightly lower of people whose gender identity is different than at birth (0.1%) when compared to England. There are similar rates of trans women, trans men and people who identify as all other gender identities all at 0.1% – the same when compared to the England rate. There are also lower rates of people who have not stated their gender identity in this area at 5%, when compared to England at 6%.
- Wyre has higher rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth (95.1%) when compared to England at 93.5%. There are lower rates of people whose gender identify is different from birth at 0.1%, as well as people who identify as trans men (0%) when compared to England. There are similar rates of trans women across Wyre as well as people who identify as all other gender identities (both 0.1%) when compared to England but lower rates of people who have not stated their gender identity at 4.6%, when compared to England at 6%.

#### **South Cumbria:**

- In Barrow-in-Furness there are higher rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth (94.8%) when compared to England at 93.5% and slightly lower of people whose gender identity is different than at birth (0.1%) when compared to England. There are similar rates of trans women and trans men, as well as people who identify as all other gender identities at 0.1% – the same when compared to the England rate. There are also lower rates of people who have not stated their gender identity in this area at 4.9% when compared to England at 6%.
- South Lakeland has similarly high rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth (94.5%) when compared to England at 93.5% and also has slightly lower of people whose gender identity is different than at birth (0.1%) when compared to England. There are similar rates of trans women and trans men, as well as people who identify as all other gender identities at 0.1% – the same when compared to the England rate. There are also lower rates of people who have not stated their gender identity in this area at 5.2%, when compared to England at 6%.

## Equality considerations relating to gender reassignment

### Equality considerations relating to gender reassignment

- Despite the legal duty of health and social care organisations to provide inclusive, equal treatment, LGBTQ+ communities face barriers and disadvantage when accessing health and social care. Barriers could include fear, or experience, of discrimination when accessing services, assumptions of sexuality and gender status, inappropriate curiosity and insensitive questions or lack of understanding from healthcare staff regarding LGBTQ+ health needs.
- Poor past experiences of healthcare services, or fears of discrimination while using hospital services may impact how and when trans service users access hospital services.
- Healthcare spaces should feel safe and inclusive to support LGBTQ+ staff and service users to be their whole self when accessing services or working on site.
- Travel and access points on and around GP and hospital sites should be reliable and secure in order to support trans patients and staff to safely move to and from healthcare settings.

## 3.4 Protected characteristic of marriage and civil partnership

The protected characteristic of marriage and civil partnership relates to employment and provides protection for people who may be treated differently at work because they are married or in a civil partnership. It has been considered as part of this report in order to provide demographic information on the Lancashire and South Cumbria area.

Under the Equality Act 2010, marriage and civil partnership means someone who is legally married or in a civil partnership – this includes both heterosexual and gay and lesbian people who are married or in a civil partnership. This protected characteristic excludes people who are:

- single
- living with someone as a couple neither married nor civil partners
- engaged to be married but not married
- divorced or a person whose civil partnership has been dissolved.<sup>53</sup>

Data in this section is provided at England level and Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authority District level (as of November 2022).

This section includes data on the following:

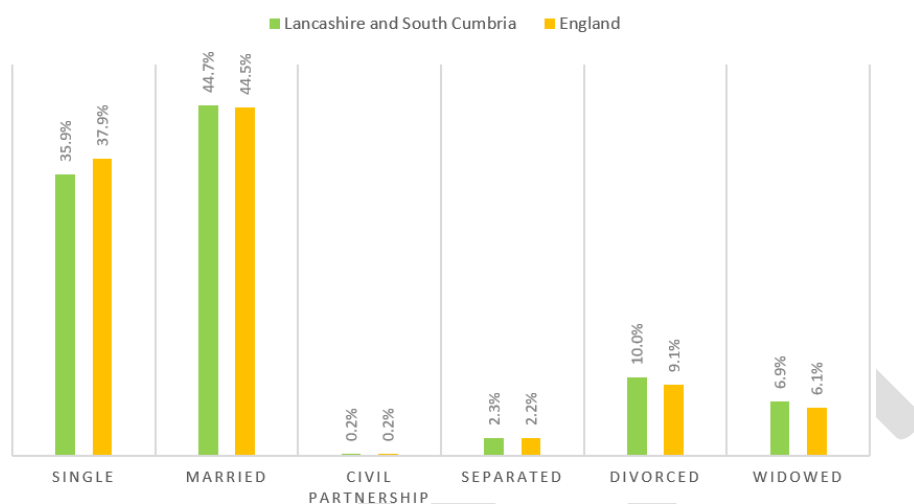
- Census 2021: Marriage and Civil Partnership structure by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities

<sup>53</sup> .Source: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/marriage-and-civil-partnership-discrimination> Link accessed: September 2022

- Census 2021: Marriage and Civil Partnership by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities.

## Lancashire and South Cumbria profile

### Census 2021: Marriage and Civil Partnership structure by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities<sup>54</sup>



### Census 2021: Marriage and Civil Partnership by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities<sup>55</sup>

Key	
Highest percentage within marital status category across all districts	
Lowest percentage within marital status category across all districts	

Area / District	Single	Married	Civil Partnership	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
<b>England</b>	37.9	44.5	0.2	2.2	9.1	6.1
Lancashire and South Cumbria	35.9	44.7	0.2	2.3	10.0	6.9
<b>Blackburn with Darwen</b>						
Blackburn with Darwen	37.8	45.3	0.1	2.5	8.5	5.8
<b>Blackpool</b>						
Blackpool	40.9	35.7	0.3	3.0	12.5	7.6
<b>Lancashire</b>						
Burnley	38.3	41.9	0.1	2.7	10.2	6.7
Chorley	33.4	47.7	0.1	2.2	10.4	6.2
Fylde	29.3	48.6	0.3	2.1	11.3	8.5
Hyndburn	38.0	42.2	0.2	2.9	10.1	6.6
Lancaster	40.4	41.2	0.2	2.1	9.5	6.5
Pendle	33.8	47.4	0.1	2.6	9.7	6.5
Preston	43.0	40.9	0.1	2.1	8.3	5.6
Ribble Valley	28.9	52.4	0.1	1.9	9.5	7.3

<sup>54</sup> Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Link accessed: May 2023

<sup>55</sup> Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Link accessed: May 2023

Rossendale	35.9	44.4	0.1	2.6	10.5	6.5
South Ribble	32.7	48.0	0.1	2.0	10.1	7.1
West Lancashire	37.2	45.1	0.1	1.8	8.9	6.9
Wyre	29.8	48.1	0.2	2.0	10.9	8.9
<b>South Cumbria</b>						
Barrow-in-Furness	36.6	43.2	0.1	2.1	10.5	7.5
South Lakeland	29.5	51.1	0.2	1.7	9.5	8.0

## Analysis:

### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria, the majority of the population are married at 44.7%, with slightly higher rates of people who are married when compared to England at 44.5%.
- 35.9% of people across Lancashire and South Cumbria are single, with slightly lower rates of people who are single when compared to England at 37.9%.
- There are similar rates of people who are in a civil partnership in Lancashire and South Cumbria when compared to England, both at 2% of the population. There are also similar rates of people who are separated, but higher rates of people who are divorced or widowed across Lancashire and South Cumbria when compared to England.

### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has slightly higher rates of people who are married (45.3%) and similar rates of single people (37.8%) when compared to England. There are slightly lower rates of people in a civil partnership (0.1%) but higher rates of people who are separated (2.5%). Across this area, there are lower rates of people who are divorced (8.5%) or widowed (5.8%) when compared to England.

### Blackpool:

- Blackpool has a significantly lower proportion of the population who are married (35.7%), with the lowest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria. There are slightly higher rates of people who are single (40.9%), and higher rates of people in civil partnerships (0.3%), people who are separated (3.0%), divorced (12.5%) and widowed (7.6%) across Blackpool when compared to England. Blackpool has the highest rate of people in civil partnerships, people who are separated and people who are divorced across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts.

### Lancashire:

- Burnley has slightly lower rates of people who are married (41.9%) and slightly higher rates of people who are single (38.3%) when compared to England. Across the area there are slightly lower rates of people in a civil partnership (0.1%), but higher rates of people who are separated (2.7%), divorced (10.2%), or widowed (6.7%) when compared to England.
- Chorley has a lower rate of people who are single (33.4%) but a higher rate of people who are married at 47.7%, when compared to England. Across the area, there are similar rates of people who are separated (2.2%) or widowed (6.2%) but slightly higher rates for people who are divorced when compared to England, at 10.4%. There are also slightly lower rates of people who are in a civil partnership at 0.1%.
- Fylde has similarly high percentages of people who are married at 48.6%, when compared to England at 44.5%. Across this area there are notably lower rates of people who are single (29.3%) and slightly lower rates of people who are in a civil

partnership at 0.1% or who are separated (2.1%). There are higher rates of people who are divorced (11.3%) or widowed (8.5%), with Fylde having the second highest percentage of people who are widowed across all districts.

- Hyndburn has slightly lower rates of people who are married (42.2%) and very slightly higher rates of single people (38%) when compared to England. There are higher rates of people who are separated at 2.9% – this is the second highest percentage across Lancashire and South Cumbria. There are also higher rates of people who are divorced (10.1%) or widowed (6.6%) but similar rates of people in civil partnerships (0.2%) when compared to England.
- Lancaster has a higher proportion of the population who are single (40.4%), with the third highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria. There are lower rates of people who are married at 41.2% – this is the lowest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria. There are slightly lower rates of people who are separated (2.1%), similar rates of people in civil partnerships (0.2%) but higher rates of people who are divorced (9.5%) and widowed (6.5%), when compared to England.
- Pendle has higher rates of people who are married (47.4%) and lower rates of single people (33.8%) when compared to England. There are higher rates of people who are separated (2.6%), divorced (9.7%) and widowed (6.5%). There are slightly lower rates of people who are in civil partnerships in Pendle at 0.1%.
- Preston has the highest percentage of people who are single at 43% across Lancashire and South Cumbria – an increase when compared to the England rate of 37.9%. There are lower rates of people who are married at 40.9%, separated (2.1%), divorced (8.3%) and widowed (5.6%) when compared to England – Preston has the lowest rates of people who are divorced or widowed across all districts. There are also slightly lower rates of people who are in a civil partnership at 0.1% of the population.
- Ribble Valley has the highest percentage of people who married at 52.4% across Lancashire and South Cumbria – a notably increase when compared to the England rate of 44.5%. In contrast, there are significantly lower rates of people who are single at 28.9% – the lowest rate of people who are single across Lancashire and South Cumbria when compared to England at 37.9%. There are also lower percentages of people who are separated at 1.9% and who are in a civil partnership at 0.1% but higher rates of people who are divorced (9.5%) or widowed (7.3%) across the Ribble Valley when compared to England.
- Rossendale has the slightly lower percentages of people who are married (44.4%), who are single (35.9%) or who are in a civil partnership at (0.1%) when compared to England. There are slightly higher rates of people who are separated (2.6%), divorced (10.5%) or widowed (6.5%) when compared to England.
- South Ribble has a higher percentage of people who are married at 48%, divorced (10.1%) or widowed (7.1%) when compared to England. There are lower rates of people who are single at 32.7% and slightly lower rates of people who are separated (2%) or in a civil partnership at 0.1%.
- West Lancashire has a slightly higher rate of people who are married (45.1%) and slightly lower rate of people who are single (37.2%) when compared to England. Across the area there are slightly lower rates of people in civil partnerships (0.1%) or who are separated (1.8%) or divorced (8.9%) but higher rates of people who are widowed (6.9%) when compared to England.
- Wyre has higher percentages of people who are married at 48.1% but notably lower rates of people who are single (29.8%) when compared to England. There are similar rates of people in civil partnerships (0.2%) and separated (2%) but higher rates of people who are divorced (10.9%) and notably higher rates of people who are widowed at 8.9% – the highest rate across all districts when compared to England.

### South Cumbria:

- Barrow-in-Furness has slightly lower rates of people who married (43.2%) or single (36.6%) when compared to England. There are slightly lower rates people in a civil partnership (0.1%) and people who are separated (2.1%) when compared to England but higher rates of people who are divorced (10.5%) or widowed (7.5%) when compared to the national rate.
- South Lakeland has a significantly higher proportion of the population who are married (51.1%) with the second highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria. In contrast, this district has the third lowest number of people who are single across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 29.5% and the lowest number of people who are separated at 1.7% when compared to England. There are similar rates of people in civil partnerships at 0.2%, but higher rates of people who are divorced (9.5%) or widowed at 8%.

## Equality considerations for marriage and civil partnership

### Equality considerations for marriage and civil partnership

- Healthcare staff must not be discriminated against at work as a result of being married or in a civil partnership; discrimination in the workplace could include experiencing bullying, or a lack of promotion opportunities due to being married or in a civil partnership
- Healthcare settings should be inclusive, welcoming spaces that support staff to be their whole self while at work, and this may include the expression of their marriage or civil partnership status.
- While marriage and civil partnership under the Equality Act 2010 refers to employment only, a person's marriage or civil partnership status may be significant to how they live their life. Therefore, it is recommended that healthcare sites and services are inclusive and welcoming spaces that support service users to feel welcome and able to express their individuality.

## 3.5 Protected characteristic of race / ethnicity

The following section provides an overview of Lancashire and South Cumbria by race, also known as ethnicity. Under the Equality Act 2010, race relates to your colour, our nationality (including your citizenship), your ethnic or national origins, which may not be the same as your current nationality. This characteristic also covers ethnic and racial groups including groups of people who all share the same ethnicity or race.

There are some circumstances relating to employment when being treated differently due to race is lawful. These include:

- Occupational requirement – this is where belonging to a particular race is essential for the job.
- Positive action – this is where organisations encourage or develop people in particular racial groups that are under-represented or disadvantaged in a role or activity.<sup>56</sup>

<sup>56</sup> Source: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/race-discrimination> Link accessed: September 2022



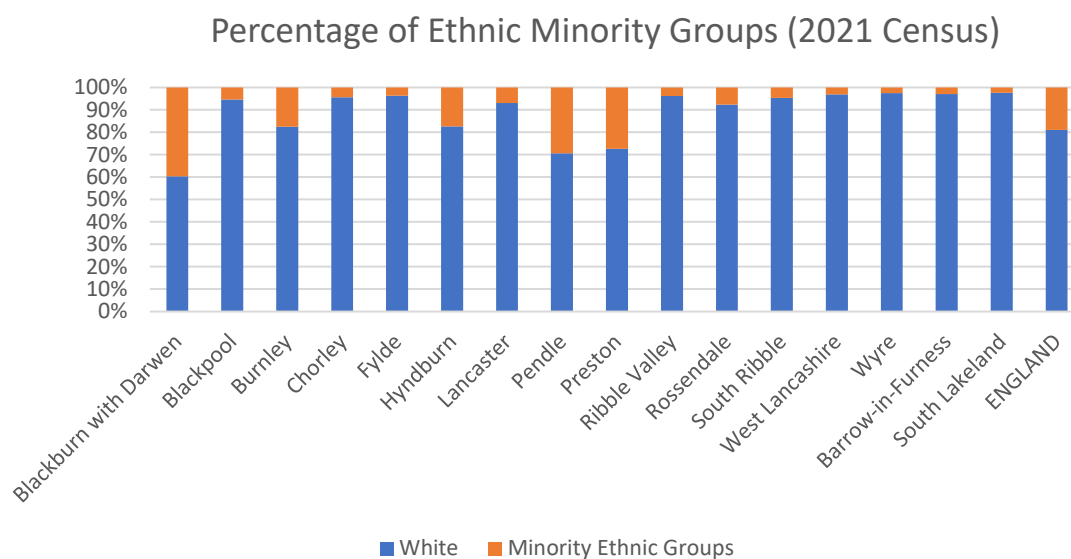
Data in this section is provided at England level and Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authority District level (as of November 2022).

This section includes data on the following:

- Census 2021: White and Minority Ethnic Groups by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities
- Census 2021: Race / Ethnicity by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities.

## Lancashire and South Cumbria Profile

### Census 2021: White and Minority Ethnic Groups by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities<sup>57</sup>



### Census 2021: Race / Ethnicity by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities<sup>58</sup>

Key	
Highest percentage within ethnic group across all districts	
Lowest percentage within ethnic group across all districts	

Area / District	White	Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups	Asian / Asian British	Black / Black British	Other Ethnic Group
England	81.0	3.0	9.6	4.2	2.2
Lancashire and South Cumbria	87.7	1.5	9.4	0.6	0.7
Blackburn with Darwen	60.4	1.7	35.7	0.9	1.4
Blackpool	94.7	1.6	2.6	0.5	0.6

<sup>57</sup> Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Link accessed: May 2023

<sup>58</sup> Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Link accessed: May 2023

Burnley	82.5	1.6	14.7	0.3	0.8
Chorley	95.6	1.5	1.9	0.6	0.4
Fylde	96.3	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.5
Hyndburn	82.7	1.3	15.1	0.3	0.7
Lancaster	93.1	1.5	3.6	0.9	0.9
Pendle	70.6	1.6	26.7	0.3	0.9
Preston	72.6	3.0	20.2	2.4	1.9
Ribble Valley	96.2	1.2	2.1	0.2	0.3
Rossendale	92.4	1.5	5.5	0.2	0.4
South Ribble	95.4	1.7	2.1	0.5	0.3
West Lancashire	96.9	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.4
Wyre	97.5	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.3
Barrow-in-Furness	97.0	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.4
South Lakeland	97.7	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.3

## Analysis:

### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria districts there is significant variation in terms of ethnicity, with some areas having much lower levels of ethnic diversity and others having much higher. There is a higher proportion of people who are White living in Lancashire and South Cumbria at 87.7% compared to England at 81%. There are subsequently lower percentages of people who are from mixed or multiple Ethnic Groups, those who are Black or Black British and those from other Ethnic Groups. There are slightly lower rates of people who are Asian or Asian British across Lancashire and South Cumbria when compared to England rates.

### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has a significantly lower percentage of people who are White at 60.4% when compared to England at 81% – this is the lowest rate of people who are White across Lancashire and South Cumbria. This district has the highest percentage of people who are Asian / Asian British at 35.7%, which is significantly higher than the England rate of 9.6%. There are lower rates of people who are percentage of people who are from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups (1.7%), people who are Black or Black British (0.0%) or who are from Other Ethnic Groups at 1.4% when compared to the national rates.

### Blackpool:

- Blackpool also has a significantly higher proportion of people who are White at 94.7% when compared to England. There are lower rates of people from all other ethnic groups including Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups (1.6%), Asian or Asian British (2.6%), Black or Black British (0.5%) and other Ethnic Groups (0.6%) living in Blackpool when compared to the England rates.

### Lancashire:

- Burnley has slightly higher rates of people who are White when compared to England. There are notably higher percentages of people who are Asian / Asian British in this district at 14.7%, when compared to the England rate at 9.6%. There are lower rates of people from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, Black / Black British or from other Ethnic Groups living in the area.

- Chorley has a significantly higher proportion of people who are White at 95.6%, compared to England at 81%. As with most of Lancashire and South Cumbria, there are similarly low proportions of people from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, Black or Black British or Other Ethnic Groups living in Chorley. There are notably lower rates of people living in Chorley who are Asian or Asian British (1.9%) when compared to England (9.6%).
- Fylde has a significantly higher proportion of people who are White at 96.3% when compared to England at 81%. There are, therefore, much lower rates of people from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, or those from other Ethnic Groups in Fylde.
- Hyndburn have slightly higher rates of people who are White (82.5%) when compared to England. There are notably higher percentages of people who are Asian / Asian British in this district at 15.1% when compared to the England rate at 9.6%. There are lower rates of people who are from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, Black or Black British, or from other Ethnic Groups living in the area.
- Lancaster also has a significantly higher proportion of people who are White at 93.1% when compared to England. There are also notably lower levels of people from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British or those from other Ethnic Groups living across this district.
- Pendle has a notably lower percentage of people who are White at 70.6% when compared to England at 81%. There are also significantly higher percentages of people who are Asian / Asian British living in Pendle at 26.7%, when compared to England at 9.6%. There are, however, lower percentages of people from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, Black / Black British or other Ethnic Groups living in Pendle.
- Preston has a lower percentage of people who are White at 72.6% when compared to England at 81% – it is one of the three districts that have a lower percentage of people who are White across Lancashire and South Cumbria. There are slightly higher percentage of people from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups living in Preston at 3% – this is the highest proportion of this ethnic group across Lancashire and South Cumbria and is the same as the England rate. Preston also has the highest percentage of people who are Black / Black British or from Other Ethnic Groups at 2.4% and 1.9% respectively, although these percentages are still lower when compared to the England rates.
- Ribble Valley has a notably higher proportion of people who are White at 96.2% when compared to England and much smaller proportions of people who are from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, or those from other Ethnic Groups, when compared to England.
- Rossendale also has a higher proportion of people who are White at 92.4% when compared to England. There are also notably lower levels of people from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, or those from other Ethnic Groups in this district.
- South Ribble has a significantly higher proportion of people who are White at 95.4% when compared to England at 81%. There are much lower numbers of people who are from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, who are Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, or from other Ethnic Groups living in South Ribble, with only 0.3% of people from Other Ethnic groups living in the area, the joint lowest percentage across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- West Lancashire has a significantly high proportion of people who are White at 96.9%. There are lower proportions of people from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups,

Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, or those from other Ethnic Groups in this district.

- Wyre has a significantly higher proportions of people who are White at 97.5% and 97.5% respectively when compared to England – this is the second highest rate of people who are White across all districts. There are also lower rates of people from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, or those from other Ethnic Groups – Wyre has the joint lowest rate of people from Black or Black British and other Ethnic Groups across all districts in Lancashire and South Cumbria.

#### **South Cumbria:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has a significantly higher proportion of people who are White at 97%, when compared to England at 81%. This district has the lowest proportion of people from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups (0.8%) across all districts when compared to England. There are also lower rates of people from Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, or those from other Ethnic Groups across the area.
- South Lakeland has the highest percentage of people who are White across all Lancashire and South Cumbria at 97.7% – this is significantly higher than the England rate of 81%. Subsequently, there are significantly lower rates of people from other ethnic backgrounds in this district. South Lakeland has the lowest rate of people who are Asian or Asian British (0.8%), and the joint lowest rate of people who are Black or Black British (0.2%) or those from other Ethnic Groups (0.3%) across all districts.

Additional Census 2021 data relating to Multiple Ethnic Groups in Households is available and can be accessed using the following link:

- **Multiple Ethnic Groups in Household** – This tells us the percentage of households with multiple ethnic groups and if they differ between generations and / or within partnerships etc. – [Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/)

## Equality considerations for race / ethnicity

### Equality considerations for race / ethnicity

- Certain health conditions are more prevalent in different ethnic groups, which may increase the likelihood of requiring hospital access to attend planned and emergency care services.
- Ethnicity may impact upon when and how staff, service users and visitors access healthcare sites. For example, ethnicity may be a factor in terms of car usage, and therefore some ethnic groups may be more reliant upon public transport.
- Availability and cost of public transport in different localities could disproportionately impact some ethnic groups in terms whether they are able to access appointments or visit patients in healthcare settings, particularly outside of public transport operation times.
- On site facilities should be inclusive and safe spaces for all service users and staff e.g., via the provision of chaperone services, faith/spiritual spaces and services, secure changing rooms, wash-facilities, clinical examination areas etc.
- Accessible information should be in place at healthcare sites to support language, information and communication needs for example via written materials available in different languages, and access to language translation services for both face-to-face and digital appointments.
- Public engagement undertaken, and communications released by the ICB should be available in different language formats in order to support participation from ethnically diverse communities.

## 3.6 Protected characteristic of religion and belief

The Equality Act 2010 says that a person or group must not be discriminated against because:

- they are (or are not) of a particular religion
- they hold (or do not hold) a particular philosophical belief
- someone thinks an individual or group of individuals are of a particular religion or hold a particular belief (this is known as discrimination by perception)
- they are connected to someone who has a religion or belief (this is known as discrimination by association).

Under the Act, religion or belief can mean any religion, for example an organised religion like Christianity, Judaism, Islam or Buddhism, or a smaller religion like Rastafarianism or Paganism, as long as it has a clear structure and belief system. The Equality Act also covers non-belief or a lack of religion or belief.<sup>59</sup>

<sup>59</sup> Source: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/religion-or-belief-discrimination> Link accessed: September 2022

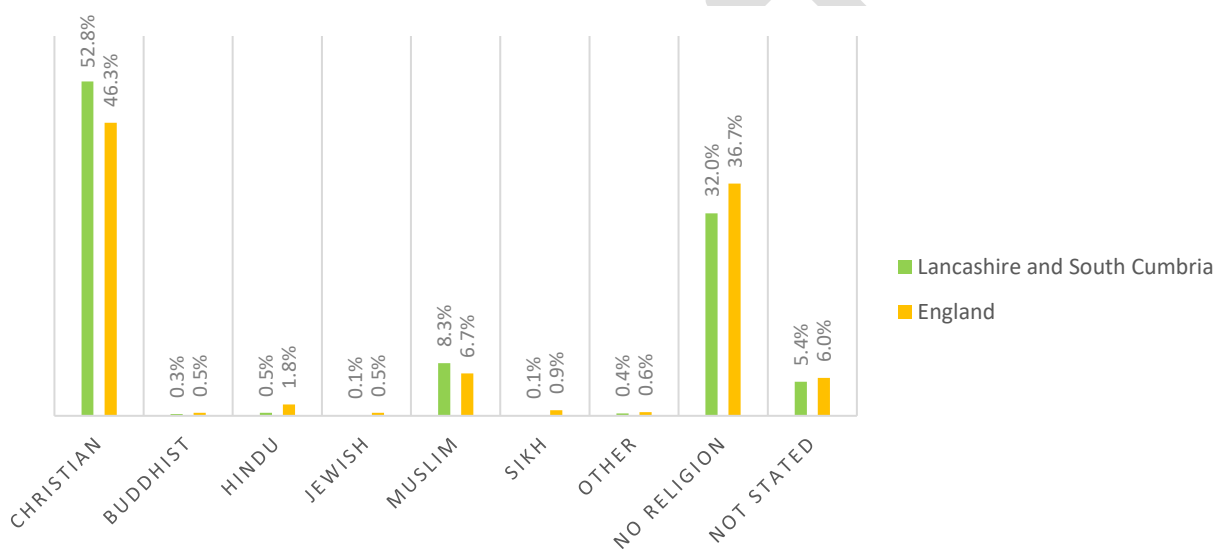
Data in this section is provided at England level and Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authority District level (as of November 2022).

This section includes data on the following:

- Census 2021: Religion and Belief structure by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities
- Census 2021: Religion and Belief by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities.

## Lancashire and South Cumbria profile

**Census 2021: Religion and belief structure by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities<sup>60</sup>**





**Census 2021: Religion and belief by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities**  
61

Key	
Highest percentage within religion and belief category across all districts	
Lowest percentage within religion and belief category across all districts	

Area / district	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	None	Not Stated
England	46.3	0.5	1.8	0.5	6.7	0.9	0.6	36.7	6.0
Lancashire and South Cumbria	52.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	8.3	0.1	0.4	32.0	5.4
Blackburn with Darwen	38.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	35.0	0.1	0.3	21.1	5.0
Blackpool	50.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.5	41.0	5.3
Burnley	48.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	14.0	0.1	0.4	31.5	5.4
Chorley	61.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.5	30.9	5.1
Fylde	61.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	31.2	5.0
Hyndburn	51.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.4	28.4	5.2
Lancaster	51.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.6	38.1	6.6
Pendle	39.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.4	28.7	5.3
Preston	47.6	0.3	3.0	0.1	16.1	0.7	0.4	26.3	5.4
Ribble Valley	66.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	26.2	5.3
Rossendale	48.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.9	0.0	0.5	40.1	5.2
South Ribble	61.8	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	30.8	5.0
West Lancashire	61.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	31.5	5.6
Wyre	59.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	33.7	5.1
Barrow-in-Furness	53.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	39.7	5.8
South Lakeland	54.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	37.4	6.3

## Analysis

### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are generally lower levels of people identifying themselves as Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Sikh, or those who have no religion when compared to the England rates. The percentage of people who are Muslim is significantly varied across the districts, with some districts having significantly higher rates when compared to England. The percentage of people identifying as Christian is generally higher across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with some districts having significantly higher rates when compared to England.

<sup>61</sup> Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Link accessed: May 2023

**Blackburn with Darwen:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has the lowest rate of Christian residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 38%, when compared to England at 46.3%. There are notably highest rates of people who are Muslim across this district at 35%, compared to England's rate of 6.7% – this is the highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria. There are lower rates of people who are Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Sikh, of other religions, with no religion, or not stated across Blackburn with Darwen. This district has the lowest rate of people of no religion across all districts at 21.1% when compared to England at 36.7%.

**Blackpool:**

- Blackpool has slightly higher rates of Christian residents at 50.8%, when compared to England at 46.3%. There are slightly lower rates of people who are Buddhist, Jewish, of other religions or those who have not stated when compared to England rates. There are lower rates of people who are Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, and those of no religion when compared to England.

**Lancashire:**

- Burnley has one of the lowest rates of Christian residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 48.2%, however this rate is still higher than the England rate of 46.3%. There are higher rates of Muslim residents in Burnley when compared to both the England rate and the Lancashire and South Cumbria rate at 14% but lower rates of all other religions.
- Chorley has one of the highest rates of Christianity across all the districts in Lancashire and South Cumbria at 61.5%. All other religions are consistently lower than the England rate.
- Fylde also has one of the highest rates of Christianity across all the districts in Lancashire and South Cumbria at 61.6%. Most other religions are consistently lower than the England rate, with the exception of people who are Jewish at 0.4% – the highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria and similar to the England rate of 0.5%. This district has the joint lowest rate of people who did not state their religion across all districts.
- Hyndburn has a slightly higher rate of Christian residents when compared to England with a rate of 51%. There are lower rates for all other religions, with the exception of people who are Muslim, where there are much higher rates at 14.7% when compared to England.
- Lancaster also has a higher rate of Christian residents at 51.8% when compared to the England rate. There are lower rates for all other religions, with the exception of people who other religions in which there are similar rates when compared to England. There are slightly higher rates of people of no religion or those who did not state their religion when compared to England.
- Pendle has a lower rate of Christian residents at 39.2% when compared to England's rate of 46.3%. This district has the second highest rate of Muslim residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 26%, which is significantly higher than the England rate of 6.7%. Across the area, there are lower rates of people from all other religions and no residents identify as Jewish or Sikh.



## Equality considerations relating to religion and belief

### Equality considerations relating to religion and belief:

- Religion and belief may impact upon when and how staff, service users and visitors access healthcare sites. Religion and belief can also impact on how an individual views their care.
- The location and availability of face-to-face appointments at healthcare sites may need to balance with an individual's faith and spiritual requirements (for example, outpatient appointments made on dates of religious importance may impact upon an individual's availability to attend).
- Patients may also request accompaniment at appointments for religious and cultural reasons, which could result in increased travel cost, or increase car parking usage.
- On site facilities should be inclusive and safe spaces for all service users and staff e.g. via the provision of chaperone services, faith / spiritual spaces and services, secure changing rooms, wash-facilities, clinical examination areas etc.
- Public engagement undertaken, and communications released, by the ICB and wider system partners should consider religion and belief including important religious events and dietary requirements in order to support participation from people from diverse religious communities.

## 3.7 Protected characteristic of sexual orientation

Sexual orientation is an umbrella term that covers sexual and romantic orientations. It includes a person's sexual attraction to other people as well as a lack of sexual attraction.<sup>62</sup>

The data provided in this section relates to the percentage of the population of people who identify as Heterosexual, Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, Other or those who have not stated. However, equality considerations provided in this section relate to all LGBTQ+ groups. Specific equality consideration relation to people who are trans or non-binary is provided within the gender reassignment section of this report.

Data in this section is provided at England level and Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authority District level (as of November 2022).

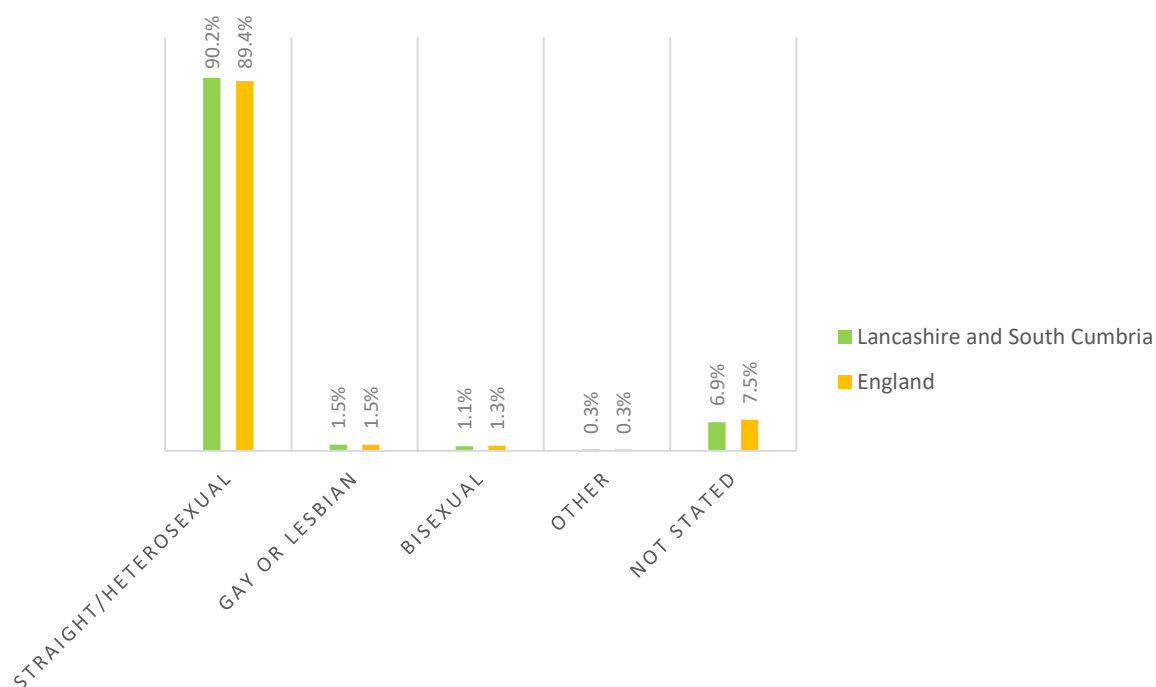
This section includes data on the following:

- Census 2021: Sexual Orientation structure by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities
- Census 2021: Sexual Orientation by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities.

<sup>62</sup> Source: <https://www.stonewall.org.uk/help-advice/information-and-resources/faqs-and-glossary/list-lgbtq-terms> Link accessed: September 2022

## Lancashire and South Cumbria profile

Census 2021: Sexual Orientation structure by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities<sup>63</sup>



Census 2021: Sexual Orientation by percentage of the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities<sup>64</sup>

Key	
Highest percentage within sexual orientation category across all districts	
Lowest percentage within sexual orientation category across all districts	

Area / district	Straight / Heterosexual	Gay or Lesbian	Bisexual	Other	Not Stated
<b>England</b>	89.4	1.5	1.3	0.3	7.5
Lancashire and South Cumbria	90.2	1.5	1.1	0.3	6.9
<b>Blackburn with Darwen</b>					
Blackburn with Darwen	89.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	8.3
<b>Blackpool</b>					
Blackpool	88.4	3.3	1.4	0.3	6.7
<b>Lancashire</b>					
Burnley	89.8	1.3	1.0	0.3	7.6
Chorley	91.7	1.3	1.0	0.2	5.9
Fylde	91.8	1.5	0.8	0.2	5.8
Hyndburn	90.4	1.2	1.0	0.2	7.2
Lancaster	87.8	1.8	2.1	0.5	7.9
Pendle	89.3	1.0	0.8	0.3	8.6
Preston	88.5	1.6	1.8	0.4	7.7

<sup>63</sup> Source: [nomisweb.co.uk](https://nomisweb.co.uk) Link accessed: May 2023

<sup>64</sup> Source: [nomisweb.co.uk](https://nomisweb.co.uk) Link accessed: May 2023

Ribble Valley	92.5	0.9	0.7	0.1	5.9
Rossendale	91.2	1.4	0.9	0.2	6.3
South Ribble	92.1	1.3	1.0	0.2	5.5
West Lancashire	90.8	1.3	1.3	0.3	6.4
Wyre	91.5	1.5	0.8	0.2	6.1
<b>South Cumbria</b>					
Barrow-in-Furness	91.1	1.2	1.0	0.3	6.4
South Lakeland	90.8	1.1	0.9	0.2	7.0

## Analysis:

### Lancashire and South Cumbria:

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria, there are generally similar rates of different sexual orientations when compared to England. There are slightly higher rates of people who identify as heterosexual but similar rates of people who identify as gay or lesbian and other. There are slightly fewer people who identify as bisexual and even fewer who did not state their sexual orientation when compared to England.

### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has similar rates of people who identify as heterosexual (89.6%) when compared to England at 89.4%. Across the area, there are lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian (1%) or bisexual (0.8%) when compared to England rates of 1.5% and 1.3% respectively. There are similar rates of people with other sexual orientations (0.3%) in this district when compared to England and higher rates if people who have not stated their sexual orientation (8.3%).

### Blackpool:

- Blackpool has slightly lower rates of people who are heterosexual (88.4%) when compared to England at 89.4%. There are notably higher rates of people who are gay or lesbian (3.3%) living in Blackpool when compared to England at 1.5% – this is the highest rate across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts. There are slightly higher rates of people who are bisexual living in Blackpool too at 1.4% compared to England at 1.3% and similar rates of people who have other sexual orientations at 0.3% – the same as England. There are fewer people in Blackpool who have not stated their sexual orientation (6.7%) when compared to England at 7.5%.

### Lancashire:

- In Burnley, there are slightly higher rates of people who are heterosexual (89.8%), when compared to England at 89.4%, and slightly lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian (1.3%) and bisexual (1%), when compared to the national rates of 1.5% and 1.3% respectively. There are similar rates of people with other sexual orientations at 0.3% and people who have not stated their sexual orientation at 7.6%, when compared to England.
- Chorley has higher rates of people who are heterosexual at 91.7%, when compared to England at 89.4%. There are slightly lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian (1.3%), bisexual (1%) or of other sexual orientations at (0.2%) in Chorley, when compared to England. There are lower rates of people not stating their sexual orientation in Chorley at 5.9%.
- Fylde has similarly higher rates of people who are heterosexual at 91.8% and also has lower rates of people who are bisexual (0.8%) or of other sexual orientations at (0.2%) when compared to England. There are similar rates of people who are gay or lesbian in Fylde at 1.5% – the same as the national rate. This area also has a low



rate of people not stating their sexual orientation at 5.8% – 1.7% lower than the England rate.

- Hyndburn has a similar rate of people who are heterosexual (90.4%) when compared to England at 89.4% and slightly lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian (1.2%), bisexual (1%), of other sexual orientations at (0.2%) and those who did not state their sexual orientation (7.2%) when compared to England with rates of 1.5%, 1.3%, 0.3% and 7.5% respectively.
- Lancaster has the lowest rate of people who are heterosexual across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 87.8% – 1.6% lower than the England rate of 89.4%. There are subsequently higher rates of people who are gay or lesbian (1.8%) and bisexual (2.1%) living in Lancaster – this is the highest rate of people who are bisexual across all districts and when compared to England at 1.3%. There are also higher rates of people of other sexual orientations (0.5%) when compared to England – this is the highest rate across all districts too and is 0.2% higher than the national rate. In addition, Lancaster has higher rates of people not stating their sexual orientation (7.9%) when compared to England.
- Pendle has a similar rate of people who are heterosexual (89.3%) and those of other sexual orientations (0.3%) when compared to England at 89.4% and 0.3% respectively. There are lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian (1%) or bisexual (0.8%) living in Pendle when compared to England. There are notably higher rates of people who have not stated their sexual orientation in Pendle at 8.6% when compared to England at 7.5% – this is the highest rate of people not stating their sexual orientation across all districts in Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- In Preston, there are slightly lower rates of people who are heterosexual (88.5%) when compared to England at 89.4% and higher rates of people who are gay or lesbian (1.6%) and bisexual (1.8%) when compared to the national rates of 1.5% and 1.3% respectively. There are also higher rates of people with other sexual orientations at 0.4% and people who have not stated their sexual orientation at 7.7% in Preston when compared to England, at 0.3% and 7.5% respectively.
- Ribble Valley has the highest rate of people who are heterosexual (92.5%) across Lancashire and South Cumbria – 2.1% higher than the England rate of 89.4%. There are subsequently lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian (0.9%), bisexual (0.7%) and people of other sexual orientations (0.1%) when compared to the national rates of 1.5%, 1.3% and 0.3% respectively – Ribble Valley has the lowest rates for these three sexual orientation groups across all districts. There are also lower rates of people not stating their sexual orientation in this district (5.9%) when compared to England.
- Rossendale has similarly higher rates of people who are heterosexual at 91.2% when compared to England. There are slightly lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian (1.4%) or of other sexual orientations (0.2%) and lower rates of people who are bisexual (0.9%) in Rossendale when compared to England. There are lower rates of people not stating their sexual orientation in this district at 6.3%, when compared to the England rate of 7.5%.
- There are higher rates of people who are heterosexual in South Ribble at 92.1% when compared to England at 89.4%. There are lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian (1.3%), bisexual (1%) or of other sexual orientations at (0.2%) in South Ribble when compared to England. There are also lower rates of people not stating their sexual orientation in Chorley at 5.5% – the lowest rate across all districts in Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- West Lancashire has a higher rate of people who are heterosexual (90.8%) when compared to England at 89.4% and slightly lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian (1.3%). There are similar rates of people who are bisexual (1.3%) and of other sexual orientations at (0.3%) when compared to England, also with rates of

1.3% and 0.3%. This area has lower rates of people not stating their sexual orientation (6.4%) when compared to England.

- Wyre has similarly high rates of people who are heterosexual at 91.5% when compared to England. There are lower rates of people who are bisexual (0.8%) and those who have not stating their sexual orientation (6.1%), as well as slightly lower rates of people with other sexual orientations (0.2%) when compared to England. There are similar rates of people who are gay or lesbian (1.5%) in Wyre when compared to England, also at 1.5%.

### South Cumbria:

- In Barrow-in-Furness there are higher rates of people who are heterosexual at 91.1% when compared to England. There are lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian (1.2%), or bisexual (0.1%) but similar rates of people with other sexual orientations (0.3%) when compared to England. There are lower rates of people not stating their sexual orientation in this district at 6.4%, when compared to the England rate of 7.5%.
- South Lakeland has a higher rate of people who are heterosexual (90.8%) when compared to England at 89.4% and lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian (1.1%) and bisexual (0.9%). There are slightly lower rates of people with other sexual orientations at (0.2%) when compared to England at 0.3% and lower rates of people not stating their sexual orientation (7%).

Additional Census 2021 data relating to Living Arrangements is available and can be accessed using the following link:

- **Living Arrangements** – This tells us the percentage of people living in same-sex (or opposite sex) couples who are married and / or cohabiting etc. – [Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2021/living-arrangements)

## Equality considerations relating to sexual orientation

### Equality considerations relating to sexual orientation

- Despite the legal duty of health and social care organisations to provide inclusive, equal treatment, LGBTQ+ communities face barriers and disadvantage when accessing health and social care. Barriers could include fear, or experience, of discrimination when accessing services, assumptions of sexuality and gender status, inappropriate curiosity and insensitive questions or lack of understanding from healthcare staff regarding LGBTQ+ health needs.
- Poor past experiences of healthcare services, or fears of discrimination while using services may impact how and when LGBTQ+ service users access hospital services.
- LGBTQ+ communities may be less likely to engage in some health care services, for example, cervical cancer screening coverage is lower in LGBTQ+ communities as lesbian and bisexual women are less likely to attend. 15% of lesbian and bisexual women over 25 have never had a test, compared to 7% of the general population.
- Healthcare spaces should feel safe and inclusive to support LGBTQ+ staff and service users to be their whole self when accessing services or working on site.
- Travel and access points on and around hospital sites should be reliable and secure in order to support LGBTQ+ patients and staff to safely move to and from healthcare sites.

## 3.8 Protected characteristic of pregnancy and maternity

Pregnancy and maternity is a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010, with protection against maternity discrimination lasting for 26 weeks after giving birth and protection for breastfeeding.<sup>65</sup> Pregnancy is defined as the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby and maternity refers to the period after the birth and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context.<sup>66</sup>

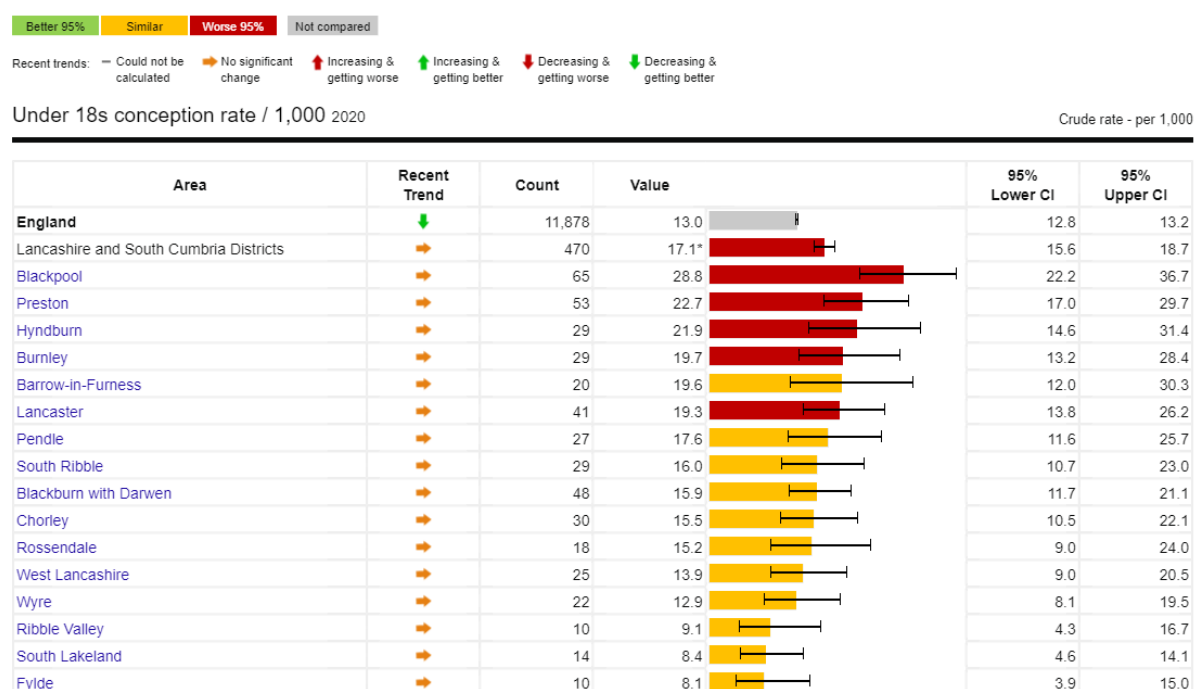
Data in this section is provided at England level and Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authority District level (as of November 2022).

This section includes data on the following:

- Under 18s conception rate
- Infant mortality rate
- Smoking at time of delivery
- Delivery to teenage mothers
- General fertility rate
- Low birth weight.

### Lancashire and South Cumbria profile

#### Under 18s conception rate 2020<sup>67</sup>



<sup>65</sup> Source: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/pregnancy-and-maternity-discrimination> Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>66</sup> Source: [https://maternityaction.org.uk/advice/pregnancy-discrimination/#:~:text=The%20Equality%20Act%202010%2C%20section,leave%20\(see%20questions%20above\)](https://maternityaction.org.uk/advice/pregnancy-discrimination/#:~:text=The%20Equality%20Act%202010%2C%20section,leave%20(see%20questions%20above)) Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>67</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/) Link accessed: September 2022

## Infant Mortality Rate 2019 to 2021<sup>68</sup>

Better 95% Similar Worse 95% Not compared

Recent trends: – Could not be calculated → No significant change ↑ Increasing & getting worse ↓ Increasing & getting better ↓ Decreasing & getting worse ↓ Decreasing & getting better

Infant mortality rate 2019 - 21

Crude rate - per 1,000

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	–	7,036	3.9	3.8	4.0
Lancashire and South Cumbria Districts	–	-	-	-	-
Pendle	–	21	6.1	3.8	9.3
Rossendale	–	13	6.1	3.2	10.3
Blackpool	–	27	6.0	4.0	8.8
Blackburn with Darwen	–	28	4.8	3.2	7.0
South Lakeland	–	9	4.2	1.9	8.0
Barrow-in-Furness	–	8	4.1	1.8	8.0
Preston	–	21	4.0	2.5	6.1
Burnley	–	12	3.6	1.9	6.3
Hyndburn	–	10	3.4	1.6	6.3
Lancaster	–	12	3.1	1.6	5.4
West Lancashire	–	9	3.0	1.4	5.8
Ribble Valley	–	4	2.8	0.8	7.1
South Ribble	–	8	2.7	1.2	5.2
Chorley	–	8	2.5	1.1	4.9
Fylde	–	4	2.3	0.6	5.8
Wyre	–	5	1.9	0.6	4.4

## Smoking status at time of delivery 2021 to 2022<sup>69</sup>

Better 95% Similar Worse 95% Not compared

Recent trends: – Could not be calculated → No significant change ↑ Increasing & getting worse ↓ Increasing & getting better ↓ Decreasing & getting worse ↓ Decreasing & getting better

Smoking status at time of delivery 2021/22

Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↓	-	9.1	9.0	9.2
Lancashire and South Cumbria Districts	–	-	-	-	-
Blackpool	↓	-	21.1	19.2	23.1
Rossendale	→	-	15.1	12.5	18.0
Pendle	→	-	15.1	13.0	17.4
Hyndburn	→	-	15.1	12.9	17.7
Burnley	→	-	15.1	13.0	17.5
Ribble Valley	→	-	14.6	11.6	18.3
Preston	→	-	12.3	10.7	14.2
South Ribble	→	-	12.2	10.0	14.7
Chorley	→	-	12.1	10.1	14.6
Blackburn with Darwen	↓	-	11.6	10.2	13.1
West Lancashire	→	-	11.4	9.5	13.7
Fylde	→	-	11.3	8.8	14.5
Wyre	→	-	11.2	9.1	13.9
Barrow-in-Furness	↓	-	8.7	6.7	11.2
Lancaster	↓	-	8.6	7.2	10.3
South Lakeland	↓	-	8.5	6.7	10.9

<sup>68</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>69</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

## Deliveries to teenage mothers 2016/2017 to 2020/2021<sup>70</sup>

Better 95% Similar Worse 95% Not compared

Deliveries to teenage mothers 2016/17 - 20/21

Proportion - %

Area	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	19,417	0.7	0.7	0.7
Lancashire and South Cumbria Districts	-	-	-	-
Blackpool	135	1.7	1.5	2.1
Barrow-in-Furness	50	1.5	1.0	1.9
Preston	105	1.3	1.0	1.5
Burnley	70	1.3	1.0	1.6
West Lancashire	50	1.1	0.8	1.4
Hyndburn	50	1.0	0.8	1.3
Rossendale	35	1.0	0.7	1.4
Chorley	50	0.9	0.7	1.2
Lancaster	60	0.9	0.7	1.2
Blackburn with Darwen	90	0.9	0.7	1.1
Wyre	35	0.8	0.5	1.1
South Ribble	35	0.7	0.5	1.0
South Lakeland	25	0.7	0.4	1.0
Pendle	35	0.6	0.4	0.9
Fylde	15	0.5	0.3	0.9
Ribble Valley	-	*	-	-

## General fertility rate – live births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44, 2016 to 2020<sup>71</sup>

Quintiles: Low High Not applicable

General fertility rate: live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. five year pooled 2016 - 20

Crude rate - per 1,000

Area	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	3,131,043	59.2	59.1	59.3
Lancashire and South Cumbria Districts	-	-	-	-
Burnley	5,733	71.5	69.6	73.3
Pendle	5,851	71.0	69.2	72.9
Blackburn with Darwen	10,044	69.6	68.3	71.0
Hyndburn	5,060	68.9	67.0	70.8
Blackpool	8,010	67.4	66.0	68.9
Barrow-in-Furness	3,562	63.5	61.4	65.6
Preston	8,901	60.8	59.5	62.1
Rossendale	3,762	60.0	58.1	62.0
South Ribble	5,396	57.1	55.6	58.6
Wyre	4,631	56.9	55.3	58.5
Chorley	5,701	56.9	55.4	58.4
Fylde	3,006	54.1	52.1	56.0
Ribble Valley	2,367	52.1	50.0	54.3
South Lakeland	3,737	51.9	50.2	53.6
West Lancashire	4,975	49.5	48.1	50.9
Lancaster	6,831	48.5	47.4	49.7

<sup>70</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>71</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

## Low birth weight of term babies 2021<sup>72</sup>

Better 95% Similar Worse 95% Not compared

Recent trends: – Could not be calculated → No significant change ↑ Increasing & getting worse ↓ Increasing & getting better ↘ Decreasing & getting worse ↙ Decreasing & getting better

Low birth weight of term babies 2021

Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	→	14,986	2.8	2.7	2.8
Lancashire and South Cumbria Districts	–	-	-	-	-
Blackburn with Darwen	→	80	4.5	3.7	5.6
Preston	→	67	4.1	3.2	5.1
Burnley	→	38	4.0	2.9	5.4
Pendle	→	40	3.8	2.8	5.1
South Ribble	→	31	3.3	2.3	4.7
Blackpool	→	41	3.2	2.4	4.3
Hyndburn	→	26	2.9	2.0	4.2
Rosendale	→	17	2.6	1.6	4.1
Lancaster	→	29	2.5	1.7	3.5
Ribble Valley	→	11	2.4	1.3	4.2
Barrow-in-Furness	→	13	2.2	1.3	3.8
Wyre	→	16	2.1	1.3	3.4
West Lancashire	→	18	1.9	1.2	3.1
South Lakeland	→	13	1.9	1.1	3.2
Chorley	→	18	1.8	1.1	2.8
Fylde	→	9	1.6	0.8	3.0

### Analysis:

#### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are generally higher under 18 conception rates, with notably high conception rates for under 18s across seven districts. The mean value rate for under 18 conceptions in Lancashire and South Cumbria is 17.1% – this is significantly higher than the England rate at 13%.
- In terms of infant mortality rates, there is significant variation across Lancashire and South Cumbria when compared with England with notably higher rates in three districts.
- There are significantly higher rates of smoking status at the time of delivery across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with higher rates across 13 of 16 districts when compared to England.
- There are also generally higher rates of deliveries to teenage mothers across Lancashire and South Cumbria when compared with England with higher rates across 10 out of 16 districts.
- The general fertility rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria varies significantly when compared with England with a mean value rate of 71.5%, which is higher than the England rate of 59.2%.
- In terms of low birth weight, there are generally similar rates across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with some notably higher rates in four districts and slightly lower rates in nine districts when compared with England.

<sup>72</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022



### **Blackburn with Darwen:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has a higher rate for under 18 conceptions and a higher rate for infant mortality when compared to England. There are also higher rates of smoking status at time of delivery and deliveries to teenage mothers with significantly higher rates of low birth weight of term babies at 4.5% compared to England at 2.8% – this is the highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria. There is also a higher general fertility rate in Blackburn with Darwen at 69.6% compared to the England rate at 59.2%.

### **Blackpool:**

- Blackpool has the highest rate for under 18 conceptions across the whole of Lancashire and South Cumbria at 28.8% compared to England at 13%. It also has the highest rate for smoking status at time of delivery at 21.1%, when compared to England at 9.1%, and the highest rate for delivery to teenage mothers at 1.7% compared to England at 0.7%. Blackpool has the third highest infant mortality rate, and a higher general fertility rate when compared to England. There are also slightly higher rates of low birth weight of term babies.

### **Lancashire:**

- Burnley has a significantly higher rate of under 18 conception at 19.7%, when compared to England at 13%. There are also higher rates in Burnley for smoking status at time of delivery, deliveries to teenage mothers and low birth weight of babies across Burnley too. Across this district there is the highest general fertility rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 71.5%, which is extremely high when compared to the England rate at 59.2%. There is, however, a lower infant mortality rate in Burnley at 3.6%, compared to England at 3.9%.
- Chorley has slightly higher rates of under 18 conceptions and deliveries to teenage mothers when compared to England. Across the area there are lower rates for infant mortality at 2.5% and low birth weight of term babies at 1.8% but higher rates of smoking status at time of delivery at 12.1%, when compared to England at 9.1%. The general fertility rate for Chorley is similar to the England rate at 59.2%.
- Fylde has the lowest rate of under 18 conception across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 8.1% compared to England at 13% and the second lowest rate of infant mortality at 2.3% – 1.6% lower than the England rate of 3.9%. Across the area there are higher rates of smoking status at time of delivery but lower rates for low birth weight of term babies at 1.6% – the lowest across Lancashire and South Cumbria. There is a lower rate for deliveries to teenage mothers and a lower general fertility rate when compared to England too.
- Hyndburn has a higher rate for under 18 conceptions at 21.9% and smoking status at time of delivery at 15.1%, when compared to England at 13% and 9.1% respectively. There are slightly higher rates for deliveries to teenage mothers and similar rates of low birth weight of term babies. There are lower rates of infant mortality for Hyndburn and a high general fertility rate at 68.9%, compared to the England rate at 59.2%.
- Lancaster has similarly high rates for under 18 conception and slightly higher rates for deliveries to teenage mothers but lower rates of infant mortality, smoking status at time of delivery and low birth weight of term babies when compared to England. Lancaster has the lowest general fertility rate across the whole of Lancashire and South Cumbria at 48.5% compared to England at 59.2%.
- Pendle has higher rates for under 18 conception, low birth weight of term babies and the highest rate of infant mortality across all districts at 6.1% when compared to England at 3.9%. There are notably higher rates of smoking at time of delivery in Pendle at 15.1% compared to England at 9.1% but similar rates for deliveries to teenage mothers. This district has the second highest general fertility rate across

Lancashire and South Cumbria at 71%, which is extremely high when compared to the England rate at 59.2%.

- Preston has a significantly lower rate of under 18 conception at 22.7%, when compared to England at 13%, but higher rate of low birth weight of babies at 4.1%, compared to England at 2.8%. There are similar rates of infant mortality across the area when compared to England and higher rates for smoking status at time of delivery and deliveries to teenage mothers. There is also a slightly higher general fertility rate at 60.8%, compared to the England rate at 59.2%.
- Ribble Valley has lower rates of under 18 conceptions and infant mortality when compared to England but higher rates of smoking status at time of delivery. There is a lower general fertility rate in Ribble Valley when compared to England, at 52.1%, and a lower rate of low birth weight of term babies. Data on deliveries to teenage mothers is not available for Ribble Valley due to small counts.
- Rossendale has higher rates of under 18 conception and the second highest rate for infant mortality across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts at 6.1%, compared to England at 3.9%. There are notably higher rates for smoking status at time of delivery and slightly higher rates of deliveries to teenage mothers in this district. There is a similar general fertility rate in Rossendale when compared to England, at 60%, and similar rates of low birth weight of term babies.
- South Ribble has lower rates of infant mortality rate at 2.7%, compared to England at 3.9%. There are higher rates for under 18 conceptions and for smoking status at time of delivery, deliveries to teenage mothers and low birth rate of term babies when compared to England. The general fertility rate in South Ribble is slightly lower than England at 57.1%.
- West Lancashire has higher rates for smoking status at time of delivery and deliveries to teenage mothers and a slightly higher rate of under 18 conceptions when compared to England. There are lower rates for infant mortality rate and low birth weight of term babies across the area too. There is lower general fertility rate in West Lancashire at 49.5% when compared to England.
- Wyre has similar under 18 conception rates and deliveries to teenage mothers when compared to England. There are lower rates of infant mortality in Wyre at 1.9% – the lowest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria and when compared to England at 3.9%. There are similarly low rates of low birth weight of term babies across the area but higher rates of smoking status at time of delivery. The general fertility rate for Wyre is similar to the England rate at 59.2%.

#### **South Cumbria:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has higher rates for under 18 conception, with notably higher rates of deliveries to teenage mothers and high rates of general fertility when compared to England. There are slightly higher rates of infant mortality across the area, slightly lower rates of smoking status at time of delivery and lower rates of low birth weight of term babies when compared to the national rates.
- South Lakeland has the lowest rate of smoking status at time of delivery across all districts at 8.5% when compared to England at 9.1%. There are also lower rates of deliveries to teenage mothers, under 18 conception rates and low birth weight of babies across the area along with a lower general fertility rate when compared with England. There are, however, slightly higher rates for infant mortality at 4.2% compared to England at 3.9%.

## Equality considerations relating to pregnancy and maternity

### Equality considerations relating to pregnancy and maternity

- People who are pregnant or in the maternity period may attend secondary care appointments more frequently e.g. for routine scans / appointments and therefore may experience increased time and financial costs in travelling and attending on site appointments.
- National research highlights that intersectionality with other protected and inclusion group status can impact upon the experience of pregnancy, and upon clinical needs; this may mean some protected groups attend healthcare appointments even more frequently during pregnancy and the maternity period.
- Travel to hospital sites during pregnancy and the maternity period may be physically demanding on the service user, particularly if travel involves using public transport or long car drives.
- Healthcare sites should have secure, inclusive facilities to support people who are pregnant or in the maternity period, including baby change areas, breastfeeding spaces, parent and child parking, and pram parking space in clinic areas.
- NHS organisations should consider workplace arrangements and policies to support staff, such as inclusive human resource policies relating to pregnancy, maternity and paternity flexible working arrangements.

## 4.0 Lancashire and South Cumbria by health inclusion groups

The following section of this report provides an overview of the health inclusion groups across Lancashire and South Cumbria.

Health inclusion groups are those that are most likely to be affected by health inequalities and experience inequalities of access. They include (but are not limited to):

- People experiencing deprivation
- Carers
- Asylum seekers / refugees
- People experiencing homelessness
- Armed forces personnel
- Rural communities
- Sex workers
- Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller communities.

Health inclusion groups tend to have poorer health outcomes compared to the general population. Poorer access to healthcare services and negative experiences can exacerbate existing inequalities that may be faced by health inclusion groups.<sup>73</sup>

It is important to note that the health inclusion groups included in this report are not

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<sup>73</sup> Source: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/about/equality/equality-hub/national-healthcare-inequalities-improvement-programme/what-are-healthcare-inequalities/inclusion-health-groups/> Link accessed: September 2022

exclusive. Data has been provided on health inclusion groups where available. Equality and health inequality considerations relating to health inclusion groups have been included in each section.

Data in this section is provided at England level and Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authority District level (as of November 2022).

## 4.1 People experiencing deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and is part of a suite of outputs that form the Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019. It follows an established methodological framework in broadly defining deprivation to encompass a wide range of an individual's living conditions. People may be considered to be living in poverty if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs, whereas people can be regarded as deprived if they lack any kind of resources, not just income.

Relative deprivation refers to inequality: the idea that people are deprived (materially or in other ways) compared with others in society. Therefore, measures of deprivation cover a broad range of issues and refer to unmet needs caused by a lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial.

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 is made up of seven distinct domains of deprivation which when combined and weighted, form the IMD2019. These domains are income, employment; health deprivation and disability; education skills and training; crime; barriers to housing and services; and living environment.

This section includes data on the following:

- Rural Urban Local Authority Classifications
- Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ranks
- Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)
- Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI)
- Mapping income deprivation at Lower-Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level
- Income deprivation profiles for each Local Authority
- Percentage of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile
- IMD rank of the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10%
- The most deprived 10% of LSOAs across Lancashire and South Cumbria (with reference to protected characteristics)
- Deprivation gaps across Lancashire and South Cumbria.

Data in this section is provided at a Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authority level and at a neighbourhood LSOA level (as of November 2022) to provide as detailed a picture as possible.

The latest IMD data available has been used in the report and is from 2019. Updates to the Indices are considered every three to five years and could be expected to be released anytime between now and 2025, although an update on the Index of Deprivation has not yet been formally commissioned.<sup>74</sup>

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<sup>74</sup> [Indices Futures: Updating the English Indices of Deprivation \(IoD\) - consultation - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/indices-futures-updating-the-english-indices-of-deprivation-io-d)  
([www.gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk))

## Deprivation at a Local Authority level

The table below details the Rural Urban Local Authority Classification of each of the districts within Lancashire and South Cumbria to give some background about the landscape of each Local Authority, along with the following:

- **Index of Multiple Deprivation Rank** - this measure summarises the average level of deprivation across all Local Authorities in England, with 1 being the most deprived and 317 being the least deprived.
- **The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)** – this measures the proportion of children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.
- **The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)** – this measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

Key	
Highest percentage across all districts	
Lowest percentage across all districts	

Area / district	Deprivation at a Local Authority Level 2019 <sup>75</sup>			
	Rural Urban Local Authority Classification	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) rank	(IDACI) Proportion of children living in Income deprived households	(IDAOPI) Proportion of older people living in Income deprived households
<b>Blackburn with Darwen</b>				
Blackburn with Darwen	Urban with City and Town	14	22.8%	23.8%
<b>Blackpool</b>				
Blackpool	Urban with City and Town	1	30.7%	23.1%
<b>Lancashire</b>				
Burnley	Urban with City and Town	11	25.5%	18.6%
Chorley	Urban with Significant Rural	192	12.0%	11.6%
Fylde	Urban with City and Town	198	10.9%	10.5%
Hyndburn	Urban with City and Town	18	21.9%	18.4%
Lancaster	Urban with Significant Rural	112	17.5%	14.2%
Pendle	Urban with City and Town	36	18.4%	18.7%
Preston	Urban with City and Town	46	20.4%	19.4%
Ribble Valley	Mainly Rural	282	5.8%	7.1%
Rosendale	Urban with City and Town	91	17.6%	15.4%
South Ribble	Urban with City and Town	210	11.8%	10.0%
West Lancashire	Urban with Significant Rural	178	15.9%	14.0%
Wyre	Largely Rural	147	16.3%	12.8%
<b>South Cumbria</b>				
Barrow-in-Furness	Urban with Significant Rural	44	19.9%	14.7%
South Lakeland	Mainly Rural	242	7.0%	7.4%

<sup>75</sup> Sources: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/rural-urban-classification> and <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019> Link accessed: September 2022

## **Analysis:**

### **Blackburn with Darwen**

- Blackburn with Darwen ranks in 14<sup>th</sup> place out of the top 20 most deprived districts across the country. Blackburn with Darwen has 22.8% children estimated to be living in income deprived families and 23.8% of older people living in income deprived households.

### **Blackpool:**

- Blackpool is ranked number 1 nationally on the Index of Multiple Deprivation, as it is deemed to be the most deprived Local Authority in the country. Blackpool ranks as the most deprived district across Lancashire and South Cumbria on the IDACI index, with 30.7% of children estimated to be living in income deprived families. In Blackpool, 23.1% of older people are estimated to be living in income deprived households according to the IDAPOI index.

### **Lancashire:**

- Burnley is ranked as the 11<sup>th</sup> most deprived districts across the country. There are 25.5% of children estimated to be living in income deprived families and 18.6% of older people are estimated to be living in income deprived households, according to the IDAPOI index.
- Of the 317 Local Authorities in England, Chorley, is ranked 192<sup>nd</sup> on the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Chorley has 12.0% of children estimated to be living in income deprived families. In Chorley, 11.6% of older people are estimated to be living in income deprived households.
- Fylde is ranked 198<sup>th</sup> place in relation to most deprived Local Authorities in the country. Fylde has healthier rankings on the IDACI index, with an estimated 10.9% of children estimated to be living in income deprived families. 10.5% of older people in this district are estimated to be living in income deprived households, according to the IDAPOI index.
- Hyndburn is the 18<sup>th</sup> most deprived districts across the country. Across the area, 21.9% of children estimated to be living in income deprived families and 18.4% of older people are living in income deprived households.
- Of the 317 Local Authorities in England, Lancaster is ranked 112<sup>th</sup> on the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Lancaster has 17.5% of children estimated to be living in income deprived families and 14.2% of older people are living in income deprived households across the area.
- Pendle ranks as the 36<sup>th</sup> most deprived district in the country. There are 18.4% of children estimated to be living in income deprived families in Pendle and 18.7% of older people living in income deprived households.
- Preston is ranked as the 46<sup>th</sup> most deprived Local Authority in England, with 20.4% of children estimated to be living in income deprived families and 19.4% of older people living in income deprived households.
- Ribble Valley appears towards the bottom of the most deprived districts in the country list, in the least deprived section of the rankings in 282<sup>nd</sup> place. This district has the lowest level in the IDACI rankings as their percentage is only 5.8% for children estimated to be living in income deprived families. Ribble Valley's percentage in this measure is the lowest across Lancashire and South Cumbria as a whole. There are also lower rates of older people living in income deprived households at 7.1% compared to other Lancashire and South Cumbria districts.



- Rossendale ranks in 91<sup>st</sup> place in terms of most deprived districts in the country. In Rossendale, 17.6% of children are estimated to be living in income deprived families and 15.4% of older people are estimated to be living in income deprived households.
- Of the 317 Local Authorities in England, South Ribble is ranked 210<sup>th</sup> on the Index of Multiple Deprivation. This district has 11.8% of children estimated to be living in income deprived families and 10% of older people are estimated to be living in income deprived households.
- Of the 317 Local Authorities in England, West Lancashire is ranked as the 178<sup>th</sup> most deprived district, making it one of the six lowest ranking areas in Lancashire and South Cumbria. West Lancashire has an estimated 15.9% of children living in income deprived families in this district and 14% of older people estimated to be living in income deprived households.
- Wyre is ranked 147<sup>th</sup> on the Index of Multiple Deprivation, with 16.3% of children estimated to be living in income deprived families in this district and 12.8% of older people estimated to be living in income deprived households.

#### South Cumbria:

- Of the 317 Local Authorities in England, Barrow-in-Furness is ranked 44<sup>th</sup> on the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Barrow-in-Furness has 19.9% of children estimated to be living in income deprived families and 14.7% of older people estimated to be living in income deprived households.
- South Lakeland is ranked 242<sup>nd</sup> on the Index of Multiple Deprivation. South Lakeland has a much healthier level in the IDACI rankings, as their percentage is more than ten percent lower at 7.0%. There are lower rates of children estimated to be living in income deprived families in this district at 7% and older people estimated to be living in income deprived households at 7.4%.

## Mapping income deprivation across Lancashire and South Cumbria at LSOA level

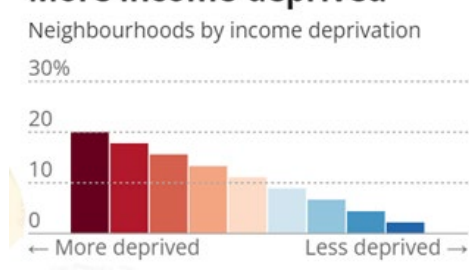
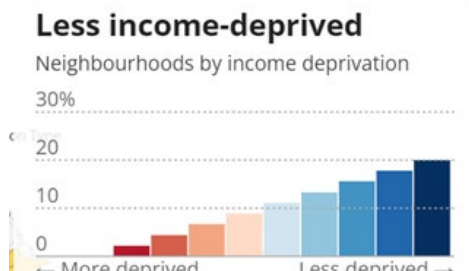
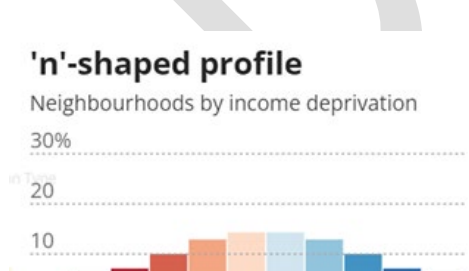
Differences in relative deprivation are not just regional but can also occur between neighbourhoods too. Lower-Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are small neighbourhoods designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households. There are 32,844 Lower-Layer LSOAs in England in total.

Each LSOA in England is ranked from the most to the least deprived across each of the seven domains of deprivation: income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education skills and training, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment.

Each LSOA is then categorised into ten deprivation deciles in relation to each domain, with LSOAs in decile 1 being deemed to be the **most** deprived 10% nationally, and LSOAs in decile 10 being in the **least** deprived 10% nationally. So, for each Local Authority there is a unique distribution of neighbourhoods across different levels of deprivation.

To help identify trends across the country, the Office for National Statistics looked more closely at the most prominent domain of the indices: **income deprivation** and grouped Local Authorities into one of four income deprivation specific profiles, according to the distribution shape they match most closely.

The following table illustrates each of the four deprivation profiles identified by the ONS and details which categories the 16 Local Authority Districts within Lancashire and South Cumbria fall into with regard to their levels of income deprivation<sup>76</sup>:

Deprivation Profile	Description	Local Authorities with this Profile
<p><b>More income-deprived</b></p> <p>Neighbourhoods by income deprivation</p> 	<p>In a more income-deprived profile, areas have <b>more</b> neighbourhoods towards the deprived end of the scale.</p> <p>Areas matching this profile are mostly urban areas but sometimes include coastal towns.</p>	<p><b>Blackpool</b></p> <p><b>Preston</b></p> <p><b>Blackburn with Darwen</b> <b>Burnley</b> <b>Hyndburn</b> <b>Pendle</b> <b>Rossendale</b></p>
<p><b>Less income-deprived</b></p> <p>Neighbourhoods by income deprivation</p> 	<p>In a less income-deprived profile, Local Authorities have <b>less</b> neighbourhoods towards the deprived end of the scale.</p> <p>Areas matching this profile are generally inland areas, with a mix of urban and rural characteristics.</p>	<p><b>South Lakeland</b></p> <p><b>South Ribble</b></p> <p><b>Ribble Valley</b></p>
<p><b>'n'-shaped profile</b></p> <p>Neighbourhoods by income deprivation</p> 	<p>'N'-shaped deprivation profiles include Local Authorities where more neighbourhoods have close to <b>average</b> levels of income deprivation.</p> <p>These are mostly rural and coastal areas.</p>	<p><b>Fylde</b></p> <p><b>Wyre</b></p>
	<p>The remaining Local Authorities can be broadly categorised as</p>	<p><b>Barrow-in-Furness</b></p>

<sup>76</sup> Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/mappingincome deprivationatalocalauthoritylevel2019> Link accessed: September 2022

<p><b>Flat profile</b></p> <p>Neighbourhoods by income deprivation</p>	<p>having a flat profile, showing a <b>relatively even percentage</b> of neighbourhoods across different levels of income deprivation.</p>	<b>Lancaster</b>
		<b>Chorley</b>
		<b>West Lancashire</b>

## Proportion of LSOAs in each deprivation decile

As well as being categorised into deprivation deciles in relation to each specific domain, each LSOA is also ranked into overarching deprivation deciles (again, numbered 1-10) with the LSOAs in decile 1 being deemed to be the **most** deprived 10% nationally, and LSOAs in decile 10 being in the **least** deprived 10% nationally.

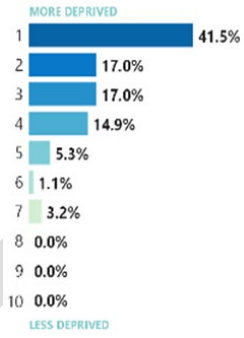
The following tables<sup>77</sup> provide a summary of the levels of **overall deprivation** in each Local Authority in Lancashire and South Cumbria (grouped into the placed based partnership areas of Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Lancashire and South Cumbria) illustrating the proportion of LSOAs in each district in each of the deprivation deciles, and the percentage of LSOAs that each district has in the most deprived 10%.

<b>Blackburn with Darwen</b>																							
<b>District</b>	Blackburn with Darwen																						
<b>% of LSOAs in each National Deprivation Decile</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Decile</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>36.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>19.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>7.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>7.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>2.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>9.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>7.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>2.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>1.1%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Decile	Percentage	1	36.3%	2	19.8%	3	7.7%	4	7.7%	5	5.5%	6	2.2%	7	9.9%	8	7.7%	9	2.2%	10	1.1%
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10	1.1%																						
<b>IMD Rank of Proportion of LSOAs in Most Deprived 10%</b>	9																						

### Analysis:

- Blackburn with Darwen is ranked ninth amongst the top 25 of the most deprived districts nationally in regard to the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10%.
- Blackburn with Darwen has a more deprived profile as it has large proportions of neighbourhoods in decile 1, with nearly 40% of LSOAs in the most deprived decile.

<sup>77</sup> Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/mappingincomedeprivationatlocalauthoritylevel2019> Link accessed: September 2022

Blackpool																							
<b>District</b>	Blackpool																						
<b>% of LSOAs in each National Deprivation Decile</b>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Decile Data from Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Decile</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>41.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>17.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>17.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>14.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>1.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>3.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>0.0%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Decile	Percentage	1	41.5%	2	17.0%	3	17.0%	4	14.9%	5	5.3%	6	1.1%	7	3.2%	8	0.0%	9	0.0%	10	0.0%
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10	0.0%																						
<b>IMD Rank of Proportion of LSOAs in Most Deprived 10%</b>	6																						

### Analysis:

- Blackpool is ranked sixth out of 317 Local Authorities across England with regard to the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally. In fact, Blackpool's LSOAs actually account for eight of the ten most deprived neighbourhoods in England as a whole (see image below).<sup>78</sup>

<b>Most deprived LSOAs based on IMD2019 Rank</b>		
	<b>LSOA name</b>	<b>Local Authority name</b>
1.	Tendring 018A	Tendring
2.	Blackpool 010A	Blackpool
3.	Blackpool 006A	Blackpool
4.	Blackpool 013B	Blackpool
5.	Blackpool 013A	Blackpool
6.	Blackpool 013D	Blackpool
7.	Blackpool 010E	Blackpool
8.	Blackpool 011A	Blackpool
9.	Blackpool 008D	Blackpool
10.	Liverpool 019C	Liverpool

<sup>78</sup> Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019> Link accessed: September 2022

Lancashire			
District	Burnley	Chorley	Fylde
% of LSOAs in each National Deprivation Decile	<p>MORE DEPRIVED</p> <p>1 38.3%</p> <p>2 13.3%</p> <p>3 13.3%</p> <p>4 8.3%</p> <p>5 5.0%</p> <p>6 5.0%</p> <p>7 6.7%</p> <p>8 8.3%</p> <p>9 1.7%</p> <p>10 0.0%</p> <p>LESS DEPRIVED</p>	<p>MORE DEPRIVED</p> <p>1 4.5%</p> <p>2 7.6%</p> <p>3 7.6%</p> <p>4 10.6%</p> <p>5 6.1%</p> <p>6 6.1%</p> <p>7 10.6%</p> <p>8 16.7%</p> <p>9 19.7%</p> <p>10 10.6%</p> <p>LESS DEPRIVED</p>	<p>MORE DEPRIVED</p> <p>1 3.9%</p> <p>2 3.9%</p> <p>3 3.9%</p> <p>4 9.8%</p> <p>5 11.8%</p> <p>6 11.8%</p> <p>7 19.6%</p> <p>8 9.8%</p> <p>9 15.7%</p> <p>10 9.8%</p> <p>LESS DEPRIVED</p>
IMD Rank of Proportion of LSOAs in Most Deprived 10%	8	128	135
District	Hyndburn	Lancaster	Pendle
% of LSOAs in each National Deprivation Decile	<p>MORE DEPRIVED</p> <p>1 26.9%</p> <p>2 21.2%</p> <p>3 15.4%</p> <p>4 5.8%</p> <p>5 5.8%</p> <p>6 3.8%</p> <p>7 11.5%</p> <p>8 5.8%</p> <p>9 3.8%</p> <p>10 0.0%</p> <p>LESS DEPRIVED</p>	<p>MORE DEPRIVED</p> <p>1 14.6%</p> <p>2 9.0%</p> <p>3 12.4%</p> <p>4 7.9%</p> <p>5 7.9%</p> <p>6 13.5%</p> <p>7 14.6%</p> <p>8 9.0%</p> <p>9 5.6%</p> <p>10 5.6%</p> <p>LESS DEPRIVED</p>	<p>MORE DEPRIVED</p> <p>1 31.6%</p> <p>2 7.0%</p> <p>3 12.3%</p> <p>4 14.0%</p> <p>5 7.0%</p> <p>6 7.0%</p> <p>7 7.0%</p> <p>8 10.5%</p> <p>9 3.5%</p> <p>10 0.0%</p> <p>LESS DEPRIVED</p>
IMD Rank of Proportion of LSOAs in Most Deprived 10%	21	62	14
District	Preston	Ribble Valley	Rossendale
% of LSOAs in each National Deprivation Decile	<p>MORE DEPRIVED</p> <p>1 18.6%</p> <p>2 24.4%</p> <p>3 12.8%</p> <p>4 10.5%</p> <p>5 4.7%</p> <p>6 1.2%</p> <p>7 4.7%</p> <p>8 9.3%</p> <p>9 8.1%</p> <p>10 5.8%</p> <p>LESS DEPRIVED</p>	<p>MORE DEPRIVED</p> <p>1 0.0%</p> <p>2 0.0%</p> <p>3 0.0%</p> <p>4 2.5%</p> <p>5 7.5%</p> <p>6 15.0%</p> <p>7 12.5%</p> <p>8 12.5%</p> <p>9 30.0%</p> <p>10 20.0%</p> <p>LESS DEPRIVED</p>	<p>MORE DEPRIVED</p> <p>1 14.0%</p> <p>2 9.3%</p> <p>3 23.3%</p> <p>4 11.6%</p> <p>5 9.3%</p> <p>6 7.0%</p> <p>7 9.3%</p> <p>8 4.7%</p> <p>9 7.0%</p> <p>10 4.7%</p> <p>LESS DEPRIVED</p>
IMD Rank of Proportion of LSOAs in Most Deprived 10%	46	195	67

District	South Ribble	West Lancashire	Wyre																																																																		
<b>% of LSOAs in each National Deprivation Decile</b>	<table border="1"> <caption>South Ribble Deprivation Decile Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Decile</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>4.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>11.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>7.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>11.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>10.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>10.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>14.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>12.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>18.6%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Decile	Percentage	1	4.3%	2	0.0%	3	11.4%	4	7.1%	5	11.4%	6	10.0%	7	10.0%	8	14.3%	9	12.9%	10	18.6%	<table border="1"> <caption>West Lancashire Deprivation Decile Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Decile</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>8.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>11.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>6.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>8.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>11.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>9.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>11.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>16.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>13.7%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Decile	Percentage	1	8.2%	2	11.0%	3	4.1%	4	6.8%	5	8.2%	6	11.0%	7	9.6%	8	11.0%	9	16.4%	10	13.7%	<table border="1"> <caption>Wyre Deprivation Decile Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Decile</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>14.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>11.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>8.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>11.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>18.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>14.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>13.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>0.0%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Decile	Percentage	1	14.5%	2	2.9%	3	4.3%	4	11.6%	5	8.7%	6	11.6%	7	18.8%	8	14.5%	9	13.0%	10	0.0%
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<b>IMD Rank of Proportion of LSOAs in Most Deprived 10%</b>	129	95	63																																																																		

### Analysis:

- Burnley is ranked amongst the top 25 of the most deprived districts nationally in regard to the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% with a score of 8. Burnley has a large proportion of neighbourhoods in decile 1, with nearly 40% of LSOAs in the most deprived decile. Burnley does not have any LSOAs in the least deprived decile at all.
- Chorley has a relatively even percentage of LSOAs across different levels of deprivation, and South Ribble has an even healthier picture with a very small proportion of LSOAs in decile 1, no LSOAs in decile 2 and a fairly large proportion of neighbourhoods in the least deprived decile 10.
- Fylde has an 'n' shape profile, where most LSOAs have close to average levels of deprivation. Fylde has very few neighbourhoods in the three most deprived deciles.
- Hyndburn is ranked amongst the top 25 of the most deprived districts nationally in regard to the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10%, with a score of 21. Hyndburn has a large proportion of neighbourhoods in decile 1, with no LSOAs in the least deprived decile at all.
- Lancaster has a 'flat' profile, in that it has relatively even percentages of neighbourhoods across different levels of deprivation.
- Pendle is ranked amongst the top 25 of the most deprived districts nationally in regard to the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10%, with a score of 14. Pendle also has a large proportion of neighbourhoods in decile 1, with no LSOAs in the least deprived decile at all.
- Preston has a fairly high proportion of LSOAs in deciles 1, 2 and 3, and a fairly low proportion in deciles 8, 9 and 10 at the other end of the scale. Preston is listed much higher on the index, with a ranking of 46 out of 317.
- Ribble Valley is much further along in the index, with a rank of 195, as it does not have any LSOAs in deciles 1, 2 or 3.
- Rossendale follows them with a score of 67. Rossendale has a large proportion of neighbourhoods in decile 1.



- South Ribble has an even healthier picture, with a very small proportion of LSOAs in decile 1, no LSOAs in decile 2 and a fairly large proportion of neighbourhoods in the least deprived decile 10.
- West Lancashire has a ‘flat’ profile and has a relatively even percentage of neighbourhoods across different levels of deprivation. However, 8.2% of neighbourhoods in West Lancashire are in decile 1 according to their overall IMD ranking in regard to the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10%.
- Wyre has an ‘n’ shaped profile, where most LSOAs have close to average levels of deprivation. Wyre has a slightly larger proportion of LSOAs in decile 1, and no LSOAs in decile 10.

South Cumbria																																														
District	Barrow-in-Furness	South Lakeland																																												
<b>% of LSOAs in each National Deprivation Decile</b>	<table border="1"> <caption>Barrow-in-Furness: % of LSOAs in each National Deprivation Decile</caption> <thead> <tr><th>Decile</th><th>%</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>24.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>16.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>10.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>6.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>14.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>4.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>8.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>6.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>2.0%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Decile	%	1	24.5%	2	16.3%	3	10.2%	4	6.1%	5	14.3%	6	4.1%	7	8.2%	8	8.2%	9	6.1%	10	2.0%	<table border="1"> <caption>South Lakeland: % of LSOAs in each National Deprivation Decile</caption> <thead> <tr><th>Decile</th><th>%</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>0.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>13.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>11.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>20.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>27.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>11.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>10.2%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Decile	%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	3	0.0%	4	5.1%	5	13.6%	6	11.9%	7	20.3%	8	27.1%	9	11.9%	10	10.2%
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<b>IMD Rank of Proportion of LSOAs in Most Deprived 10%</b>	27	195																																												

### Analysis:

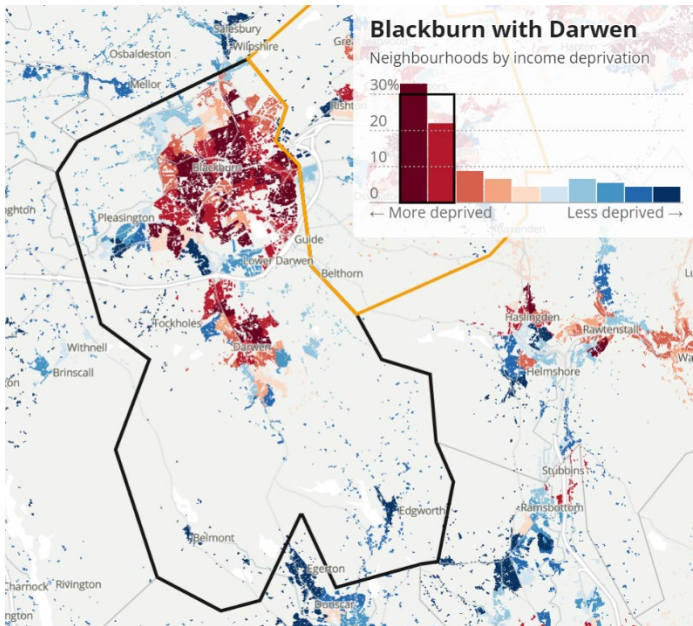
- Barrow-in-Furness has a ‘flat’ profile in that it has relatively even percentages of neighbourhoods across different levels of deprivation. However, Barrow-in-Furness does have a high proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived decile and also has a smaller proportion of neighbourhoods in the least deprived decile as well.
- South Lakeland has a very different profile to its neighbours, in that it is listed as one of the least deprived Local Authorities in Lancashire and South Cumbria (if not, in England) as it does not have any LSOAs in the bottom three income deprivation deciles at all.

## The most deprived 10% of LSOAs across Lancashire and South Cumbria

This section provides a closer look at the LSOAs within each Local Authority that have been ranked as the most deprived 10% nationally<sup>79</sup>, with particular reference to any notable levels of protected characteristics.

<sup>79</sup> Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/mappingincomedeprivationatlocalauthoritylevel2019> Link accessed September 2022

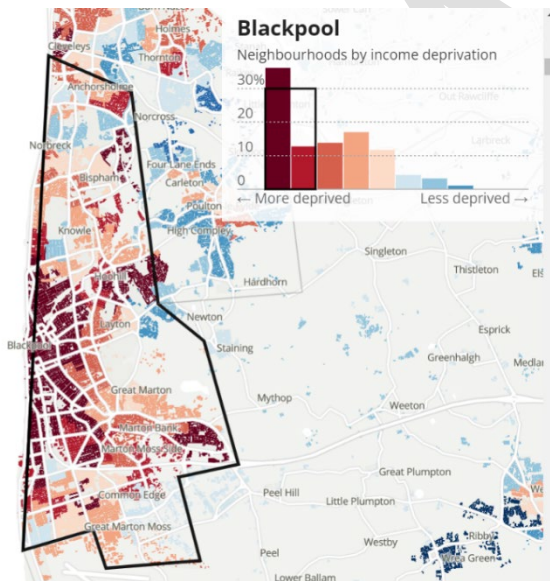
## Blackburn with Darwen



Blackburn with Darwen has the third highest proportion of most deprived LSOAs in Lancashire and South Cumbria, as 33 of its 91 neighbourhoods are included in decile 1.

14 of these LSOAs have much higher than average ethnic minority and minority religion populations, with three in particular [003B, 003C and 007B] having percentages of 90.4%, 89.8% and 82.5% of ethnic minorities respectively (made up of mainly Indian and Pakistani communities) and between 79% to 87.5% of Muslim populations.

## Blackpool

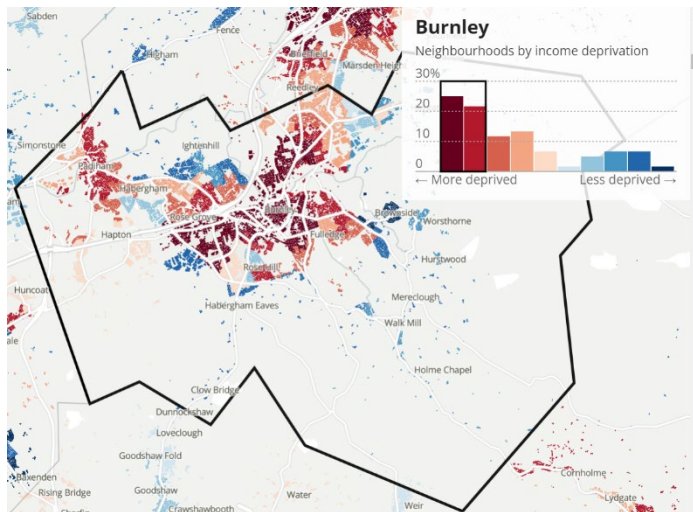


Blackpool has 39 LSOAs that are ranked in decile 1. This is the largest number (and the biggest proportion) out of all the Local Authorities in Lancashire and South Cumbria.

12 of the LSOAs in this list rank amongst the 20 most deprived neighbourhoods in the country.

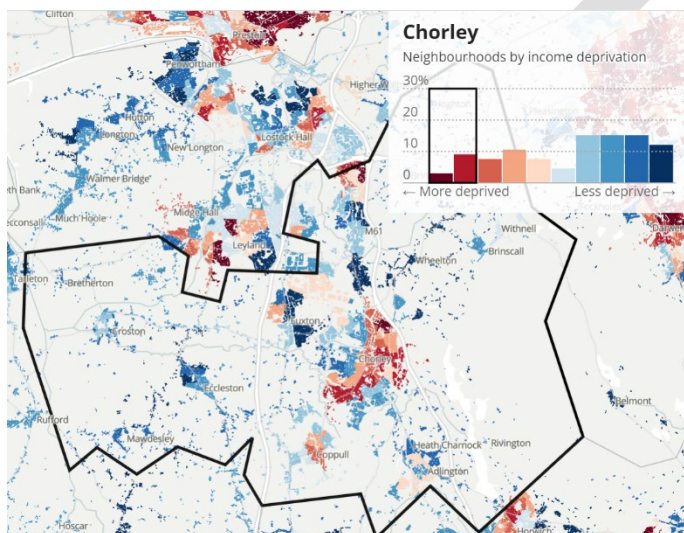
One particular neighbourhood [019C] has a higher-than-average population of residents aged 65+ at 33.4% and others have a high proportion of younger residents aged 0 to 15, with one [007B] reaching as high as 28.0%

## Lancashire



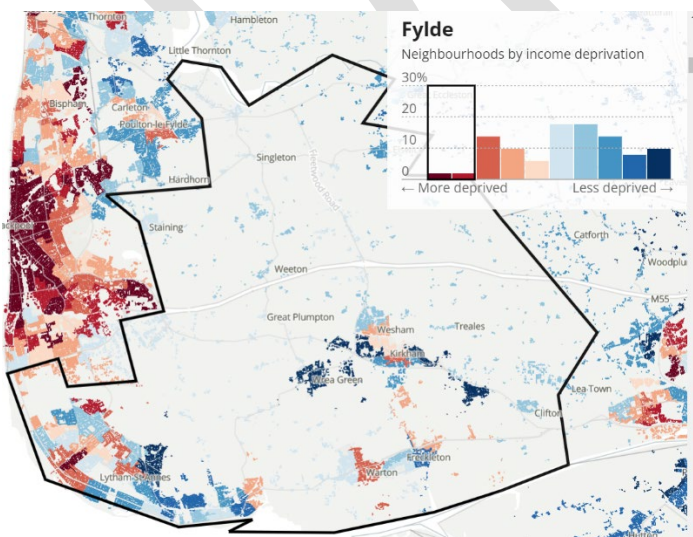
38.3% of Burnley's neighbourhoods are ranked in decile 1, giving it the second highest proportion in Lancashire and South Cumbria.

Nine of these LSOAs have larger than average ethnic minority populations, with one in particular [003E] having a 90% population, made up of Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities – with 31.1% of households having a language other than English as their main language.



Chorley has only three LSOAs out of 66 that are ranked amongst the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in the country, giving it one of the lowest overall proportions in Lancashire and South Cumbria as a whole.

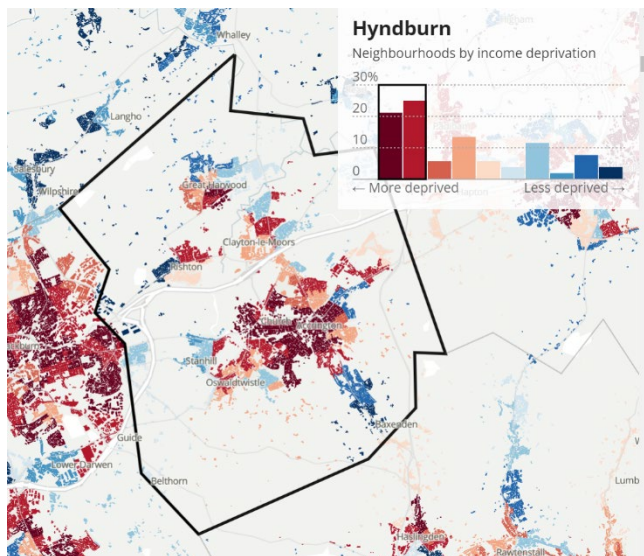
Two of these LSOAs are predominantly White, whilst the third [009A] has a 16.5% population of ethnic minorities made up of Pakistani, Indian, Bangladeshi and Chinese communities.



There are 51 neighbourhoods in the Fylde Local Authority in total, and only two of those have been ranked as some of the most deprived 10% in England, giving it one of the lowest proportions in Lancashire and South Cumbria.

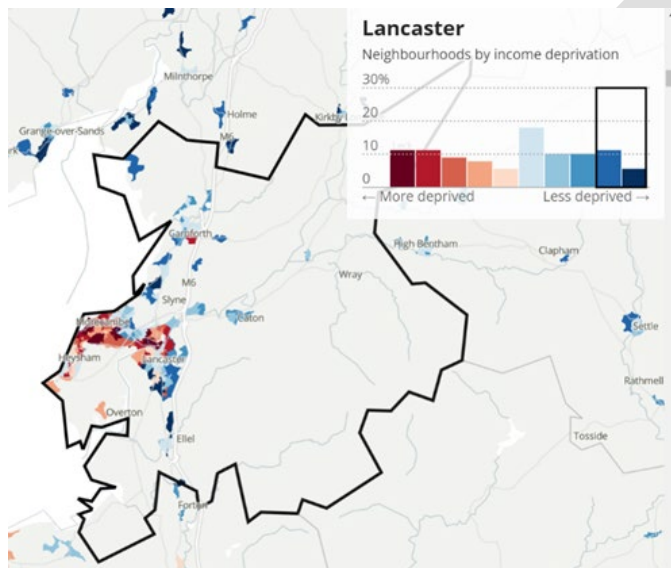
Of those two neighbourhoods, one has a reasonably high population density of 53.5 people per hectare, and the other has a much lower population density of 13.4, illustrating the differences that can exist between LSOAs in a particular decile.





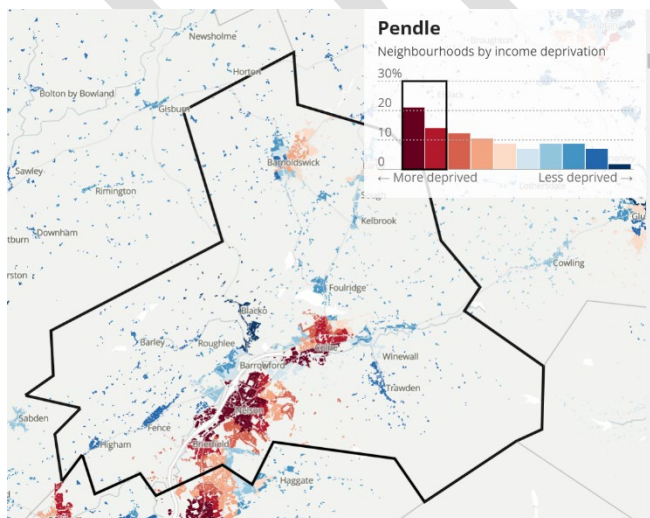
Hyndburn has 52 LSOAs in total and 15 of those are currently ranked as some of the most deprived 10% nationally, giving it the fifth highest proportion of decile 1 neighbourhoods in Lancashire and South Cumbria.

Four of those LSOAs [006B, 006H, 006A and 006G] have much higher than average ethnic minority populations (between 49.8% to 78.7%) which are mainly made up of Pakistani communities and include between 47% to 72% Muslim residents.



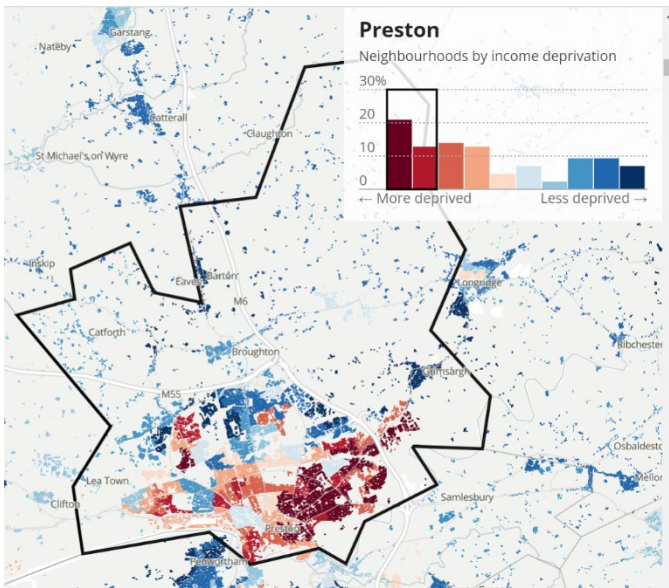
Of the 13 LSOAs in Lancaster that rank in the most deprived 10% in the country, one of these [009C] is ranked as 33<sup>rd</sup> most deprived out of 32,844 Lower-Layer LSOAs in England in total.

Although this particular LSOA is predominantly White, with only a 4.9% proportion of minorities (in the same way that most neighbourhoods in Lancaster are), 11.8% of households in this LSOA do not have English as their main language, compared to an average of around 3% for the rest of the LSOAs in this decile.



There are 57 neighbourhoods in Pendle in total, and 18 of those are ranked amongst the most deprived 10% in the country, making it the fourth most income deprived Local Authority across Lancashire and South Cumbria.

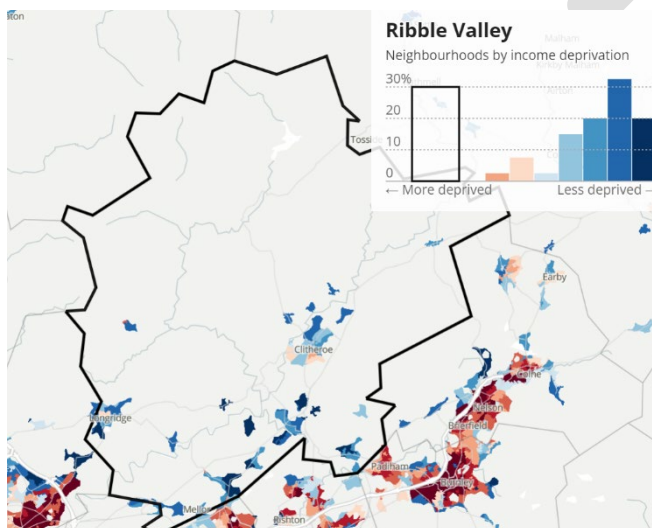
Twelve of those LSOAs have much higher than average ethnic minority populations between 49.8% to 78.7%, which are mainly made up of Pakistani communities and include between 47% to 72% Muslim residents.



Of the 86 neighbourhoods in Preston, 16 (18.6%) of them are included in the list of the 10% most deprived areas in the country.

Seven of these LSOAs [015C, 016D, 017H, 014C, 014D, 014B and 017B] have an ethnic minority population of between 36% to 50% made up of mainly Indian and Pakistani communities.

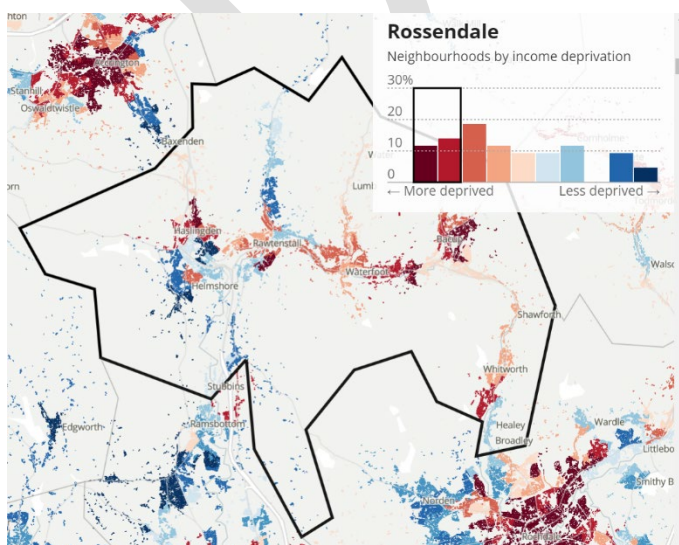
Those particular neighbourhoods also have much higher-than-average Muslim resident populations of between 17.5%-37.5% respectively.



Ribble Valley is the only Local Authority in Pennine Lancashire (and only one of two districts across Lancashire and South Cumbria) that does not have any neighbourhoods in the most income deprived decile.

In fact, the deprivation profile of this particular Local Authority is such, that the lowest ranking decile that they have is decile 4.

Ribble Valley's LSOAs tend to be predominantly White and predominantly Christian, with very little representation of minority populations.

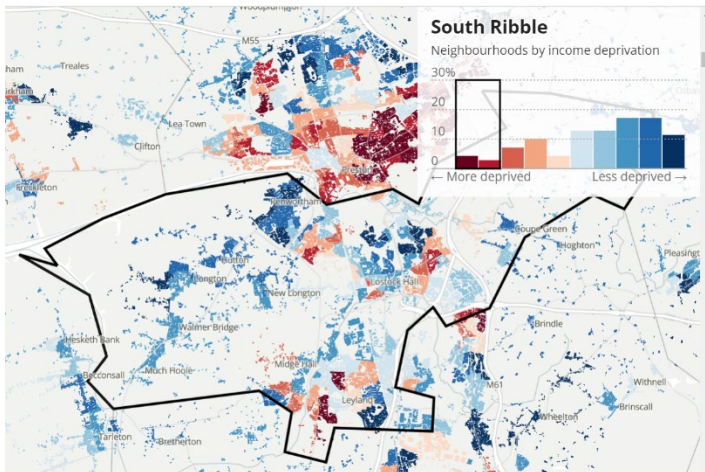


Of the 43 LSOAs in Rossendale, only six of them are ranked amongst the most deprived 10% in England.

One of these neighbourhoods [002E] has a higher-than-average proportion of ethnic minorities at 19.9%, which is made up of primarily Bangladeshi and Pakistani communities, of which 16.7% are Muslim residents.

These LSOAs also have a wide range of population densities, the largest being 47.9 and the lowest being 5.3 people per hectare respectively.

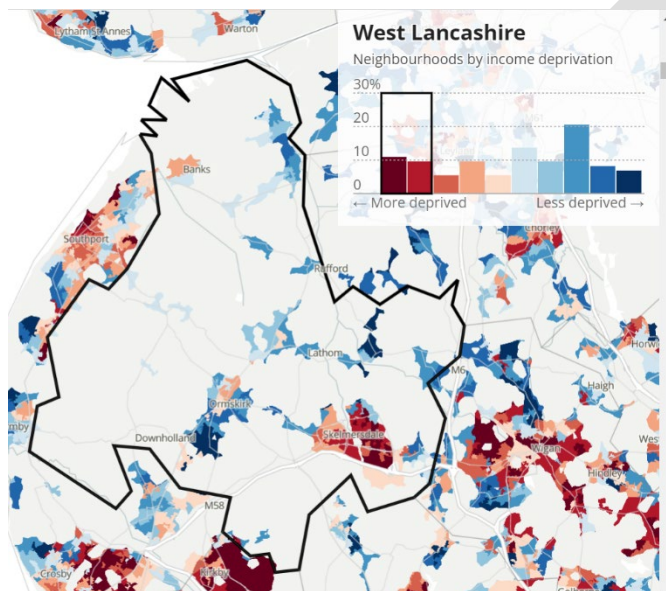




South Ribble has one of the lowest proportions of neighbourhoods in decile 1, as only three of its 70 LSOAs are ranked as the most deprived in the country.

Like the Local Authority population as a whole, these LSOAs are predominantly made up of White, Christian residents.

Of note, one LSOA in particular [017A] has a 30.2% population of 0 to 15-year-olds.

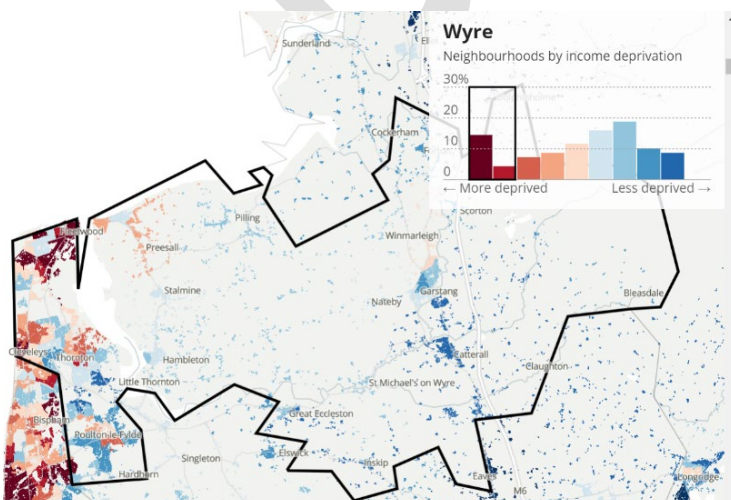


West Lancashire has 73 neighbourhoods in total, and only six of those are listed amongst the most income deprived 10% in the country, giving it one of the lowest proportions of deprivation across Lancashire and South Cumbria.

These LSOAs are predominantly White and Christian, mirroring the Local Authority population as a whole.

Three of these LSOAs [014A, 010D and 013C] have higher than average 0 to 15-year-old populations (between 27.8% to 29.8%) and lower than average 65+ populations (between 6.8

to 8.9%).



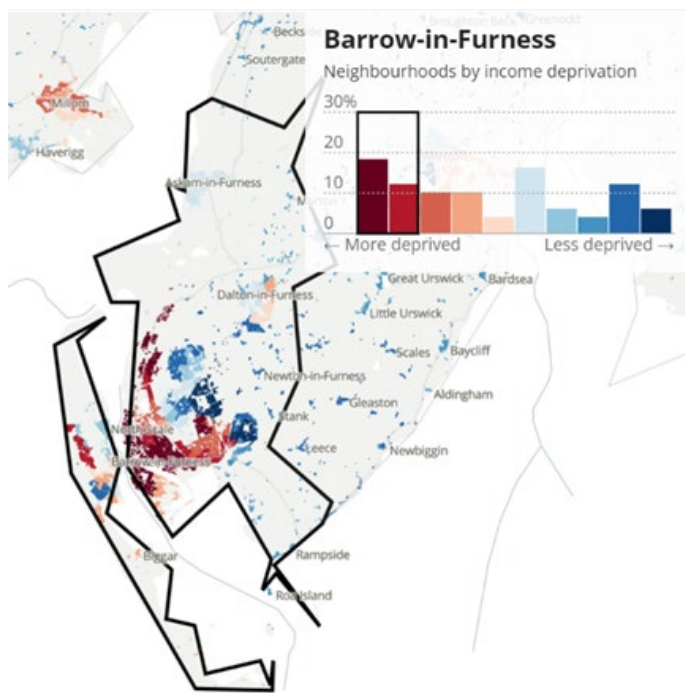
Wyre has ten LSOAs that are ranked in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England.

These are predominantly White and Christian, but one LSOA in particular [001F] does have an 8.8% population of ethnic minorities made up of both Indian and Bangladeshi communities.

There is also one LSOA [008C] that has a much lower than average proportion of 0 to 15-year-olds at only 9% and a high proportion of residents who are 65+ at 40.1%.



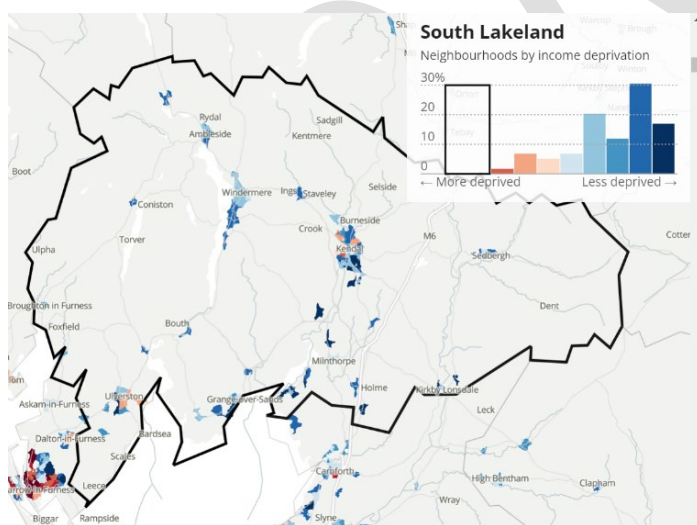
## South Cumbria



Barrow-in-Furness has 14 LSOAs in decile 1, which have been ranked as some of the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods across England.

Of these LSOAs, one of these [008C] is ranked as 99<sup>th</sup> most deprived out of 32,844 Lower-Layer LSOAs in England in total.

Barrow-in-Furness has quite low levels of ethnic minorities and minority religions as a whole, so these LSOAs do follow that pattern and seem to be predominantly White and Christian. They also have above average rates of households with someone with a long-term health condition, with one LSOA reaching 49% in this regard.



South Lakeland does not have any LSOAs on the list of the 10% most deprived in England.

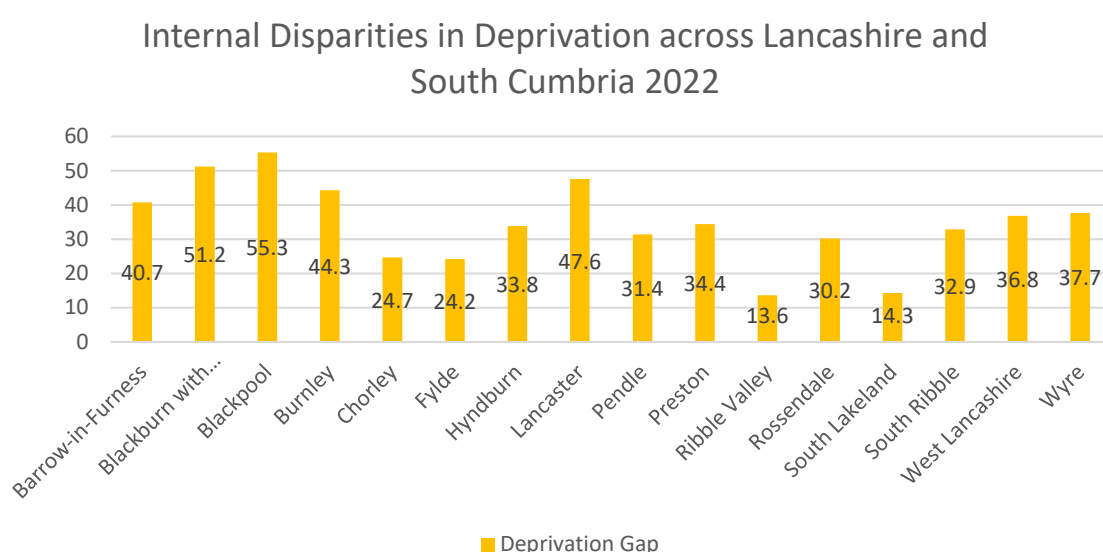
In fact, the deprivation profile of this particular Local Authority is such, that the lowest ranking decile that they have is decile 4.

South Lakeland's LSOAs tend to be predominantly white and predominantly Christian, with very little representation of minority populations.

## Internal disparities in deprivation across Lancashire and South Cumbria

As well as looking at the proportion of deprivation in an area, it is also important to examine the gap between the most and least deprived LSOAs in a Local Authority by calculating the percentage of people who are estimated to be deprived in the *least* deprived neighbourhood and those who are estimated to be deprived in the **most** deprived neighbourhood. The Local Authorities that have the largest gaps between the two extremes are said to have the biggest internal disparities – or deprivation gaps – which represent a larger prevalence of deprivation as a whole.

The graph below illustrates the estimated deprivation gaps for each Local Authority District across Lancashire and South Cumbria<sup>80</sup>:



Local Authorities with the smallest internal disparities tend to be rural and non-coastal, while the greatest disparities are often found in districts that are urban that also have the highest proportions of deprivation.

This pattern seems to match the above figures, as the urban districts of Blackpool, Blackburn with Darwen and Burnley top the list, with the largest deprivation gaps at 55.3%, 51.2% and 44.3% respectively, whilst the rural districts of Ribble Valley and South Lakeland (which are also the least deprived Local Authorities across Lancashire and South Cumbria) are at the bottom of the list, with much smaller internal disparities of 13.6% and 14.3%.

However, Lancaster, which is an 'urban with significant rural' area also has a relatively high deprivation gap at 47.6%, despite its healthier main IMD ranking of 112, illustrating how patterns of deprivation do not always follow the same relationship across an area as there are always exceptions to the rule.

Additional Census 2021 data relating to Household Deprivation is available and can be accessed using the following link:

<sup>80</sup> Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/mappingincomedeprivationatalocalauthoritylevel2019> Link accessed September 2022

- **Household Deprivation** – This tells us the percentage of households that are deprived in any of four dimensions - [Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](#)

## Equality considerations relating to deprivation

### Equality and health inequality considerations relating to deprivation:

- People living in deprived areas are more likely to have poorer health outcomes, lower life expectancy and lower healthy life expectancy rates; and therefore, may be more likely to require hospital access to attend planned and emergency care services.
- Deprivation will have a significant impact upon how and when people are able to travel to hospital sites; financial costs relating to travel could determine whether an individual is able to access a site or not.

## 4.2 Carers

Carers are not a recognised a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010, however, carers may support people who do possess a protected characteristic, such as an older relative, or somebody with disability, which may impact upon their own health and how they access health services. People who are carers for someone with a protected characteristic such as age or disability can be protected under the Equality Act 2010 by association.

Data in this section is provided at UK level, England level and Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authority District level (as of November 2022). Some data is provided at previously recognised CCG level (where Local Authority District level data is not available).

This section includes data on the following:

- UK statistics on Carers from the Census 2021 and Family Resources Survey 2020/2021
- Percentage of people with a caring responsibility by CCG area 2021
- Census 2021: Percentage of people providing Unpaid Care by the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities.

## UK overview

### UK Statistics on Carers – Census 2021<sup>81</sup>

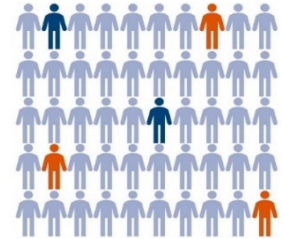
- According to the Census 2021, there were approximately 4.7 million unpaid carers in England and approximately 310,000 unpaid carers in Wales; when age-standardised, this equates to 8.9% and 10.5% of the usual resident population aged 5 years and over in each country respectively.
- In both England and Wales, the percentage of people providing unpaid care was higher in females than males; in England 10.3% of females provided unpaid care compared with 7.6% of males, in Wales 12.0% of females compared with 9.0% of males provided unpaid care.

<sup>81</sup> [Unpaid care by age, sex and deprivation, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

- In England, the region with the highest percentage of people providing unpaid care was the Northeast (10.1%) and the region with the lowest percentage was London (7.8%).
- There were approximately 120,000 young unpaid carers (aged between 5 and 17 years) in England (1.4% of 5- to 17-year-olds) and 8,200 in Wales (1.8% of 5- to 17-year-olds).
- There was a higher percentage of people providing unpaid care in the most deprived areas in England and Wales (10.1% and 11.5% respectively) compared with the least deprived areas, which had the lowest percentage of people providing unpaid care in both England and Wales (8.1% and 9.7%, respectively).

Further data from the Family Resources Survey 2020/2021 shows that:

- 2 in every 50 people are in receipt of care across the UK.
- 3 in every 50 people are providing informal care to someone else and approximately 50% of carers care for someone living within their household.
- People aged 45 to 64 years are most likely to be carers.
- Females are generally more likely to be informal care providers than males, with 2.5 million versus female carers and 1.7 million male carers. The only age group where males were more likely to be informal carers was 85+.



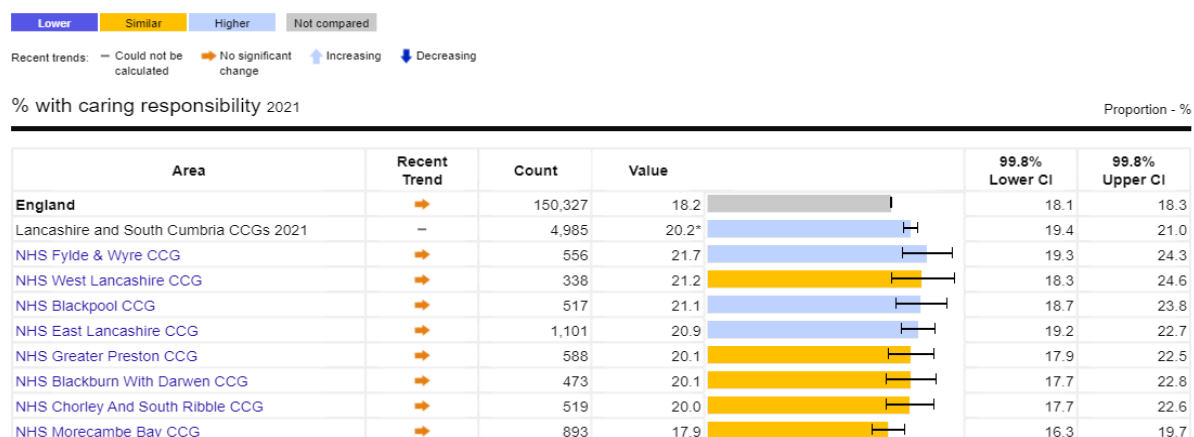
Further figures from Carers UK<sup>82</sup> show that:

- 5 million people in the UK are juggling caring responsibilities with work - that is one in seven of the workforce.
- 600 people give up work every day to care for an older or disabled relative.
- People providing high levels of care are twice as likely to be permanently sick or disabled – 72% of carers responding to Carers UK's State of Caring 2018 Survey said they had suffered mental ill health, 61% said they had suffered physical ill health as a result of caring and eight in ten people caring for loved ones say they have felt lonely or socially isolated.

<sup>82</sup> Source: <https://www.carersuk.org/news-and-campaigns/press-releases/facts-and-figures> Link accessed: September 2022

## Lancashire and South Cumbria profile

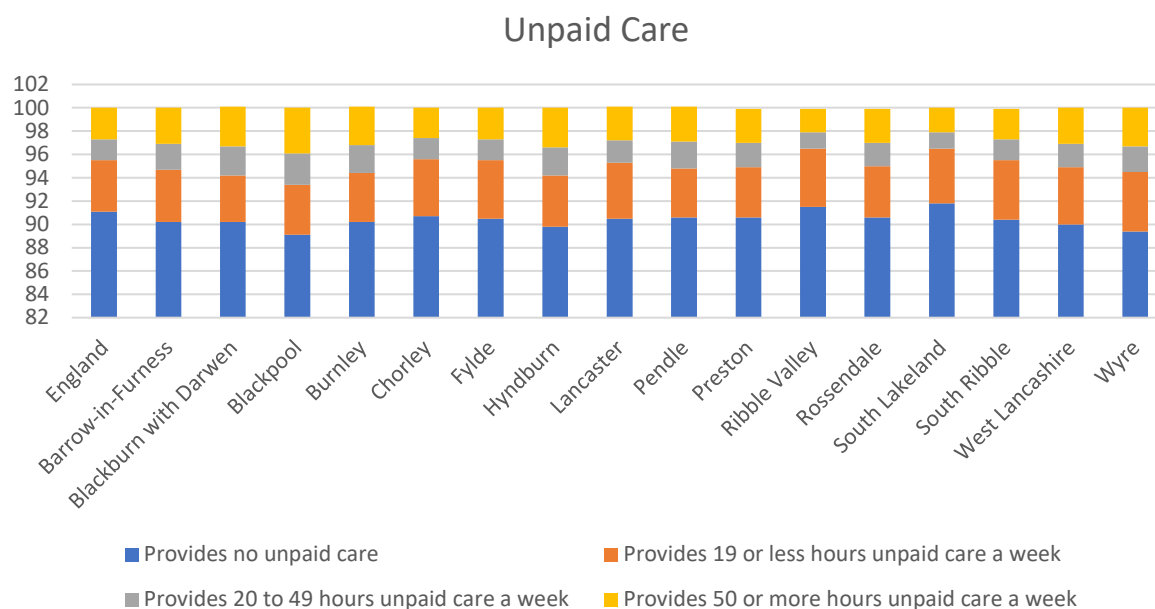
### Percentage of people with a caring responsibility 2021<sup>83</sup>



#### Analysis:

- Across previously recognised CCG areas in Lancashire and South Cumbria, there are generally higher rates of carers, with a mean value rate of 20.2% of people with a caring responsibility compared to England at 18.2%.

### Census 2021: Percentage of people providing Unpaid Care by the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities<sup>84</sup>



<sup>83</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/) Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>84</sup> Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Link accessed: May 2023

**Census 2021: Percentage of people providing Unpaid Care by the total population in Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities** <sup>85</sup>

Key	
Highest percentage across all districts	
Lowest percentage across all districts	

Area / district	Provides no unpaid care	Provides 19 or less hours unpaid care a week	Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week
<b>England</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Blackburn with Darwen</b>				
Blackburn with Darwen	90.2	4.0	2.5	3.4
<b>Blackpool</b>				
Blackpool	89.1	4.3	2.7	3.9
<b>Lancashire</b>				
Burnley	90.2	4.2	2.4	3.3
Chorley	90.7	4.9	1.8	2.6
Fylde	90.5	5.0	1.8	2.7
Hyndburn	89.8	4.4	2.4	3.4
Lancaster	90.5	4.8	1.9	2.9
Pendle	90.6	4.2	2.3	3.0
Preston	90.6	4.3	2.1	2.9
Ribble Valley	91.5	5.0	1.4	2.0
Rosendale	90.6	4.4	2.0	2.9
South Ribble	90.4	5.1	1.8	2.6
West Lancashire	90.0	4.9	2.0	3.1
Wyre	89.4	5.1	2.2	3.3
<b>South Cumbria</b>				
Barrow-in-Furness	90.2	4.5	2.2	3.1
South Lakeland	91.8	4.7	1.4	2.1

**Analysis:**

**Lancashire and South Cumbria:**

- In terms of unpaid care, across Lancashire and South Cumbria, there are generally similar rates of people providing unpaid care when compared to England with slight variation in the rate of carers across each district.

**Blackburn with Darwen:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has high rates of unpaid carers providing 20 or more hours of unpaid care per week when compared to England. There are lower rates of people providing no unpaid care, or those providing 19 hours or less unpaid care when compared to England at 4% – this is the lowest rate of people providing 19 or less hours unpaid care a week across all districts, when compared to England at 4.4%.

<sup>85</sup> Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Link accessed: May 2023



### **Blackpool:**

- Blackpool has notably higher rates of people providing 20 or more hours of unpaid care across Lancashire and South Cumbria districts, with 2.7% providing 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week and 3.9% providing 50 or more hours unpaid care a week – these are the highest rates across all districts when compared to the England rates of 1.8% and 2.7% respectively. This district also has the lowest rate of people providing no unpaid care across all districts at 89.1% compared to England at 91.1%.

### **Lancashire:**

- Burnley has similarly high rates of people providing 20 or more hours of unpaid care, with 2.4% providing 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week and 3.3% providing 50 or more hours unpaid care a week. There are also slightly lower rates of people providing 19 or less hours of unpaid care or people providing no unpaid care in Burnley.
- Chorley has slightly lower rates of people providing no unpaid care at 90.7% when compared to England at 91.1%. There are similar rates of people providing 20 or more hours unpaid care across this district but higher rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care.
- Fylde also has slightly lower rates of people providing no unpaid care at 90.5% when compared to England at 91.1%. There are also similar rates of people providing 20 or more hours unpaid care across this district but higher rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care at 5% compared to England at 4.4%.
- In Hyndburn, there are lower rates of people providing no unpaid care at 89.8% and similar rate of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care at 4.4% – the same as the national rate. There are higher rates of people providing 20 to 49 hours of unpaid care a week at 2.4% and those providing 50 or more hours unpaid care a week at 3.4%, when compared to the England rates of 1.8% and 2.7% respectively.
- Lancaster has slightly lower rates of people providing no unpaid care at 90.5% when compared to England at 91.1%. There are also similar rates of people providing 20 or more hours unpaid care across this district but higher rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care at 4.8% compared to England at 4.4%.
- Similarly, Pendle has slightly lower rates of people providing no unpaid care at 90.6% when compared to England at 91.1%. There are also slightly lower rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care at 4.2% but higher rates of people providing 20 hours or more unpaid care across this area.
- Preston also has slightly lower rates of people providing no unpaid care at 90.6% when compared to England at 91.1% and similar rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care at 4.3%. There are slightly higher rates of people providing 20 hours or more unpaid care across this area, with 2.1% providing 20 to 49 hours of unpaid care a week and 2.9% providing 50 or more hours unpaid care a week.
- Ribble Valley has the lowest rate people providing 20 hours or more unpaid care across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts, with 1.4% providing 20 to 49 hours of unpaid care a week and 2% providing 50 or more hours unpaid care a week. There are higher rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care and for people providing no unpaid care across this area when compared to England.
- Rossendale has slightly lower rates of people providing no unpaid care at 90.6% when compared to England at 91.1%. There are similar rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care at 4.4%, as well as those providing 20 hours or more unpaid care across this area when compared to the national rates.
- South Ribble also has a lower rate of people providing no unpaid care at 90.4%, when compared to England at 91.1%. There are similar rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care at 4.4%, as well as those providing 20 hours or more unpaid care across this area when compared to the national rates. South Ribble has the joint highest rate of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care a week across

all Lancashire and South Cumbria district at 5.1%, when compared to the England rate of 4.4%.

- In West Lancashire, there are slightly lower rates of people providing no unpaid care at 90% but higher rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care at 4.9% – 0.5% higher than the national rate. There are also slightly higher rates of people providing 20 to 49 hours of unpaid care a week at 2% and those providing 50 or more hours unpaid care a week at 3.1%, when compared to the England rates of 1.8% and 2.7% respectively.
- Wyre has a lower rate of people providing no unpaid care across all districts at 89.4% compared to England at 91.1%. This district has the joint highest rate of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care a week across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts at 5.1% when compared to the England rate of 4.4%. There are also higher rates of people providing 20 hours or more unpaid care across this area when compared to the national rates.

#### **South Cumbria:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has slightly lower rates of people providing no unpaid care at 90.2% when compared to England at 91.1%. There are slightly higher rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care a week across this area and higher rates of people providing 20 hours or more unpaid care across this area when compared to the national rates.
- South Lakeland has the highest rate of people providing no unpaid care across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts at 91.8% – 0.7% higher than the England rate. There are also higher rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care a week across this area at 4.7% but lower rates of people providing 20 hours or more unpaid care per week across this area when compared to the England. South Lakeland has the lowest rate of people providing 20 to 49 hours of unpaid care a week across all districts at 1.4% when compared to England at 1.8%

## **Equality considerations relating to carers**

### **Equality and health inequality considerations relating to carers:**

- Carers may wish to accompany a service user at a face-to-face or virtual healthcare appointment, and consideration should be given in terms of support them to attend.
- Carers may need to balance appointments related to their caring responsibilities with employment, study and other family commitments. There may also be a need to balance their own health and social care needs with their caring responsibilities.
- The carer population is diverse and includes young people under the age of 18, which may add additional complexities to travel and access arrangements for service users and their young carer.
- The intersection of carers and other characteristics, including deprivation, may lead to inequality of hospital access and experience if a patient with a carer is less able to easily travel to an appointment, they might have to use public transport to get to a hospital appointment.
- Consideration will need to be given to the facilities within the healthcare settings to ensure that they are accessible for service users attending with a carer, such as wheelchair access, accessibility to the wider physical environment, and the provision of disabled parking spaces.

### 4.3 Asylum seekers and refugees

Asylum seekers and refugees are not recognised as a group in their own right under the Equality Act 2010, however, there is building evidence that this particular health inclusion group often experience multiple disadvantages due to intersectionality, through having overlapping protected characteristics. This may be attributed to their race, religion and belief, age, sex, sexual orientation, disability, gender reassignment, or pregnancy and maternity for female individuals.

Asylum seekers made up around 6% of immigrants to the UK in 2019. The Covid-19 pandemic reduced the number of asylum seekers arriving by air routes in 2020 and 2021. However, during this time the number of people arriving in small boats across the Channel (many, if not most, of whom applied for asylum) rose substantially. In 2020, there were around six asylum applications for every 10,000 people living in the UK.<sup>86</sup>

The figures below show Local Authority level data on asylum seekers receiving housing or financial support under section 95 or section 4 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999. Section 95 provides support for asylum seekers who have an asylum claim or appeal outstanding and failed asylum seekers who had children in their household when their appeal rights were exhausted and includes those in receipt of: dispersed accommodation, those in receipt of accommodation only, both accommodation and subsistence or subsistence only – whereby the applicant receives cash to support themselves but who have found their own accommodation.

Section 4 support is available when an asylum application has been finally determined as refused but they are destitute and there are reasons that temporarily prevent them from leaving the UK. Although not all asylum-seekers receive this type of support, these data present the most accurate and timely picture of the distribution of asylum-seekers across Lancashire and South Cumbria.

Data includes main applicants and dependants, and figures reflect the number of people in receipt of support at the end of the period, rather than the total supported throughout.

#### Lancashire and South Cumbria profile

**Asylum seekers in receipt of support by Local Authority 2020 to 2022<sup>87</sup>**

Key	
Highest percentage across all districts	
Lowest percentage across all districts	

Area / district	Mar 2020	Jun 2020	Sep 2020	Dec 2020	Mar 2021	Jun 2021	Sep 2021	Dec 2021	Mar 2022
<b>Lancashire and South Cumbria</b>	1,195	1,264	1,200	1,204	1,228	1,317	1,349	1,687	1,919
<b>Blackburn with Darwen</b>									
Blackburn with Darwen	321	330	313	314	299	288	276	290	322
<b>Blackpool</b>									
Blackpool	0	0	2	2	2	3	3	117	110
<b>Lancashire</b>									
Burnley	61	69	69	66	84	83	92	138	178

<sup>86</sup> Source: <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/sn01403/> Link accessed September 2022

<sup>87</sup> Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/asylum-and-resettlement-datsets#local-authority-data> Link Accessed September 2022

Chorley	45	43	41	40	43	46	57	68	74
Fylde	18	19	19	20	29	29	24	31	34
Hyndburn	43	44	47	48	63	89	116	177	223
Lancaster	133	146	130	129	118	121	114	121	132
Pendle	60	61	55	56	62	90	91	138	191
Preston	196	212	217	205	203	201	203	208	228
Ribble Valley	20	20	12	10	10	19	17	11	10
Rossendale	109	112	104	102	105	120	122	136	139
South Ribble	54	59	59	73	63	74	72	71	73
West Lancashire	114	126	118	121	130	130	131	142	151
Wyre	20	22	13	17	16	23	28	36	41
<b>South Cumbria</b>									
Barrow-in-Furness	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	12
South Lakeland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

## Analysis:

### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- The total number of asylum seekers in receipt of government support across Lancashire and South Cumbria rose steadily from March 2021 to March 2022. The figures for 2020 seem to fluctuate a little, culminating in a plateau in the last few months of the year, no doubt as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has the highest rate of asylum seekers in receipt of Local Authority support across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with a consistently much higher proportion than any other district.

### Blackpool:

- Blackpool's figures show a very low rate for 2020 and most of 2021 and then a sharp increase of over a hundred individuals in December of that year, giving them higher figures by March 2022.

### Lancashire:

- Burnley's rate is steady for 2020, increases during 2021 and ends the reporting period with one of the highest proportions across Lancashire and South Cumbria by March 2022.
- Chorley's figures remain steady for 2020 and most of 2021, rising slightly towards the end of that year.
- Fylde's rate is steady for 2020 and then increases slightly during 2021 and early 2022 but remains one of the lowest across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- Hyndburn's rate follows a similar pattern to its neighbour, Burnley, with an even sharper increase at the start of 2022 ending the reporting period with the third highest proportion across the area.
- Lancaster has the highest number in the Morecambe Bay area and is one of five Local Authorities in Lancashire and South Cumbria with figures of 100+ per quarter.
- Pendle's rate follows a similar pattern to its neighbours, Burnley and Hyndburn, ending with one of the highest numbers across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- Preston has the highest reported number of individuals across Central Lancashire and is one of five districts in Lancashire and South Cumbria with figures of 100+ per quarter.

- Ribble Valley has a consistently low rate of individuals throughout the period.
- Rossendale has a fairly consistent rate of 100+ individuals throughout the reporting period, with its figures rising slightly towards the end of 2021 / start of 2022.
- South Ribble figures climb steadily throughout 2020 and 2021, ending with a similar March 2022 rate to its neighbour, Chorley.
- West Lancashire has a fairly consistent rate of 100+ individuals throughout the reporting period, with its figures rising slightly towards the end of 2021 / start of 2022.
- Wyre follows a similar pattern to its neighbour Fylde, peaking at 41 individuals at the end of the reported period.

#### South Cumbria:

- Barrow-in-Furness has a very low rate of asylum seekers compared to most other districts in Lancashire and South Cumbria, having only a total of 16 individuals in receipt of support across the period reported.
- South Lakeland's figures report that only one asylum seeker was recorded to be in receipt of government support throughout the March 2020 to March 2022 period.

Additional Census 2021 data relating to Age of Arrival in the UK and Migrants is available and can be accessed using the following links:

- **Age of Arrival in the UK** – This tells us the percentage of people who arrived in the UK at different age groups from 0 to 4 all the way up to 90+ – [Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2021/age-of-arrival-in-the-uk)
- **Migrant Indicator** – This tells us the percentage of people who were living at an address outside of the UK one year before the 2021 census was taken – [Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2021/migrant-indicator)

## Equality considerations relating to asylum seekers and refugees

### Equality and health inequality considerations relating to asylum seekers and refugees:

- Asylum seekers and refugees may experience complex health-related needs that relate to their experiences, such as communicable health conditions including TB, malaria, hepatitis; dental conditions, mental health conditions including PTSD, and injuries sustained during travel or in relation to torture.
- Asylum seekers and refugees may have less understanding of the UK health care system, resulting in barriers to accessing health care services they need.
- Health care providers may not be fully aware of the entitlement of asylum seekers and refugees, resulting in some service users not accessing primary care services and being referred to hospital care.
- Asylum seekers and refugees may experience barriers in accessing healthcare appointments due to lack of knowledge of and/or costs of using public transport. Appointments at healthcare settings may involve journeys to unfamiliar locations at a distance from their home.
- On site facilities should be inclusive and safe spaces for all service users and staff e.g. via the provision of chaperone services, faith/spiritual spaces and services, secure changing rooms, wash-facilities, clinical examination areas etc.
- Accessible information should be in place on site to support language and communication needs for example written materials available in different languages, and access to language translation services for face-to-face and digital appointments.
- Public engagement undertaken, and communications released, by the ICB and wider system partners should be available in different language formats in order to support participation from asylum seeker and refugee communities.



## 4.4 People experiencing homelessness

Homelessness is not a recognised protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010, however people experiencing homelessness should always be considered when making decisions as they are more likely to experience ill-health and poorer health outcomes. It should also be noted that there is a large ‘hidden’ homelessness population, meaning that those who may have no fixed abode, are in temporary accommodation, or are ‘sofa-surfing’ may not be counted in the available data or statistics. Therefore, homelessness can include people who are:

- Staying with friends or family
- Staying in a hostel or bed & breakfast accommodation
- Squatting
- At risk of violence or abuse in their home
- People living in poor conditions that affects their health
- Living apart from their family because they do not have a place to live together.

There is no single reason why someone can end up without a home – both personal circumstances and wider factors both play their part.<sup>88</sup>

The following data relating to homelessness is provided at England level and Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authority District level (as of November 2022).

### Lancashire and South Cumbria profile

#### Households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act and households in temporary accommodation 2021<sup>89</sup>

Better 95% Similar Worse 95% Not compared Quintiles: Best Worst Not applicable

Indicator	Period	England	Lancashire and South Cumbria District	Barrow-in-Furness	Blackburn with Darwen	Blackpool	Burnley	Chorley	Fylde	Hyndburn	Lancaster	Pendle	Preston	Ribble Valley	Rossendale	South Lakeland	South Ribble	West Lancashire	Wyre
Homelessness: households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2021/22	11.7	-	9.9	17.1	21.2	15.6	9.6	6.8	5.6	15.4	6.5	*	*	12.7	13.4	11.0	3.5	8.6
Homelessness: households in temporary accommodation	2021/22	4.0	-	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	*	*	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.1

#### Analysis:

##### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are generally lower rates for people living in temporary accommodation. However, there is significant variation in

<sup>88</sup> Source: <https://www.crisis.org.uk/ending-homelessness/about-homelessness/> Link accessed September 2022

<sup>89</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/) Link accessed: May 2023



percentage of households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act, with notably higher rates in five districts but similar or lower rates across all others.

Caution should be taken with this data set due to missing data – there is currently no data available relating to homelessness for Preston and Ribble Valley.

#### **Blackburn with Darwen:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation, but notably higher rates of households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act at 17.1%, when compared to England at 11.7%.

#### **Blackpool:**

- Blackpool has lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation when compared to England at 1.9%, although this is still the highest rate of people living in temporary accommodation across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts. Across Blackpool, there are significantly higher rates of households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act at 21.2% when compared to England at 11.7% – this is the highest rate across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts.

#### **Lancashire:**

- Burnley has lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation at 0.6% when compared to England at 4%, but there are notably higher rates of households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act at 15.6% across Burnley, when compared to England.
- Fylde has lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation at 0.2% and lower rates of households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act at 6.8%, when compared to England.
- Chorley has slightly lower rates of households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act at 9.6% when compared to England at 11.7%. There are also lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation in Chorley at 0.6%.
- Hyndburn has much lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation when compared to England at 0.2% and lower rates of people in households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act at 5.6%.
- Lancaster has lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation at 0.5% compared to England's 4% but has higher rates of people in households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act at 15.4%, when compared to England at 11.7%.
- Pendle has lower rates of both people living in temporary accommodation at 0.2% and people in households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act at 6.5% – both lower than the England rates of 4% and 11.7% respectively.
- Rossendale has slightly higher rates of people in households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act at 12.7% and lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation at 0.3%, when compared to England.
- South Ribble has a lower rate of people living in temporary accommodation at 0.9%, when compared to England, although this is the second highest rate across all districts. There are slightly lower rates of people in households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act across this district at 11%, compared to England's 11.7%.
- West Lancashire has lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation at 0.3% and lower rates of people in households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act at 3.5% – this is the lowest rate of all districts in Lancashire and South Cumbria.

- Wyre has the lowest rates of people living in temporary accommodation across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 0.1% and also has lower rates of households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act at 8.6%.

#### **South Cumbria:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation at 0.2% and households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act at 9.9%, compared to England with rates of 4% and 11.7% respectively.
- South Lakeland has a lower rate of people living in temporary accommodation at 0.4%, compared to England at 4%, but higher rates of people in households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act at 13.4%, compared to England's 11.7%.

## **Equality considerations relating to people experiencing homelessness**

### **Equality and health inequality considerations relating to people experiencing homelessness:**

- People experiencing homelessness are more likely to face poorer health outcomes and health inequalities.
- People experiencing homelessness have barriers to accessing health and social care services including stigma and discrimination when attempting to use services, a lack of trusted contacts within services, and rigid eligibility criteria for accessing some health and social care services.
- When homelessness is intersected with other protected or inclusion group characteristics, barriers to accessing hospital services may increase, resulting in even poorer outcomes.
- The state of experiencing homelessness will have a significant impact upon how and when people are able to travel to hospital sites as financial costs relating to travel could determine whether an individual is able to attend an appointment or not. There may also be significant barriers to accessing digital appointments.
- Public engagement undertaken, and communications released, by the ICB and wider system partners should consider how to reach people experiencing homelessness in order to engage meaningfully; this may include ensuring that focussed engagement takes place with people experiencing homelessness and / or with representative organisations.

## **4.5 Military veterans and their families**

Veterans are not a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010 but are recognised as a group that is more likely to experience poorer health outcomes and potential barriers to accessing healthcare services.

A veteran is defined as anyone who has served for at least one day in His Majesty's Armed Forces (Regular or Reserve) or Merchant Mariners who have seen duty on legally defined military operations.<sup>90</sup>

A "service leaver" is a term for someone who is in transition from or has ceased to be a member of HM Armed Forces. The term "service leaver" is typically used in legal documents, as understanding and use of the term "veteran" does vary, not least amongst those who have served. Many former Armed Forces personnel in the UK do not define themselves as "veterans."<sup>91</sup>

The following data relating to veterans is provided at UK level, England level and Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authority District level (as of November 2022).

This section includes data on the following:

- Census 2021: UK statistics on veterans
- Census 2021: Percentage of people aged 16 years and over who have previously served in the UK armed forces by Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities
- Census 2021: Percentage structure of people aged 16 years and over who have previously served in the UK armed forces by Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities.

## UK overview

### UK statistics on veterans – Census 2021<sup>92</sup>

- According to the Census 2021, 1.85 million people in England and Wales reported that they had previously served in the UK armed forces. This represents 3.8% (almost 1 in 25) of the total population aged 16 or over.
- Of the UK armed forces veterans in England and Wales, 76.3% (1.4 million people) previously served in the regular forces, 19.5% (361,000 people) in the reserve forces, and 4.3% (79,000 people) served in both the regular and reserve forces.
- 37,000 UK armed forces veterans (2.0%) lived in communal establishments and the remainder (slightly over 1.8 million, 98.0%) lived in households.
- There were 1.7 million households (7.0% of all households) with one or more persons who had served in the UK armed forces.

Further statistics from the Veterans Factsheet 2020<sup>93</sup> show that:

- Around 60% of veterans are aged 65 and over
- 79% of working age veterans are employed and are as likely to be employed as non-veterans
- 92% have a qualification and are as likely to have a qualification as non-veterans, according to the Annual Population Survey 2017<sup>94</sup>.
- Overall, there are no differences between veterans' and non-veterans' self-reported general health, according to the Annual Population Survey 2017.

<sup>90</sup>Source: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/874821/6.6409\\_CO\\_Armed-Forces\\_Veterans-Factsheet\\_v9\\_web.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/874821/6.6409_CO_Armed-Forces_Veterans-Factsheet_v9_web.pdf) Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>91</sup>Source: <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/kcmhr/publications/assetfiles/veterans/burdett-2012-veterans.pdf> Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>92</sup>Source: [UK armed forces veterans, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk) Link accessed: May 2023

<sup>93</sup>Source: <https://www.britishlegion.org.uk/get-involved/things-to-do/campaigns-policy-and-research/policy-and-research/the-uk-ex-service-community-a-household-survey> Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>94</sup>Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/annual-population-survey-uk-armed-forces-veterans-residing-in-great-britain-2017> Link accessed: September 2022

- There are a variety of estimates regarding the prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in UK Service Personnel and veterans. The longitudinal studies conducted by the King's Centre for Military Health Research (KCMHR) estimated the overall rate of probable PTSD among a sample of current and ex-serving regular military personnel was 6% in the 2014/16 cohort; compared to 4% in the 2004/06 and 2007/09 cohorts. This compares to a rate of 4.4% within the civilian population<sup>95</sup>.
- The vast majority of those who serve in the Armed Forces transition well to civilian life and are less likely than the general population to commit criminal offences<sup>96</sup>.
- Only a small minority of veterans become homeless. In 2014 it was estimated that the proportion of those sleeping rough who had served in the Armed Forces ranged from 3% to 6%.

### Census 2021: Percentage of people aged 16 years and over who have previously served in the UK armed forces by Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities<sup>97</sup>

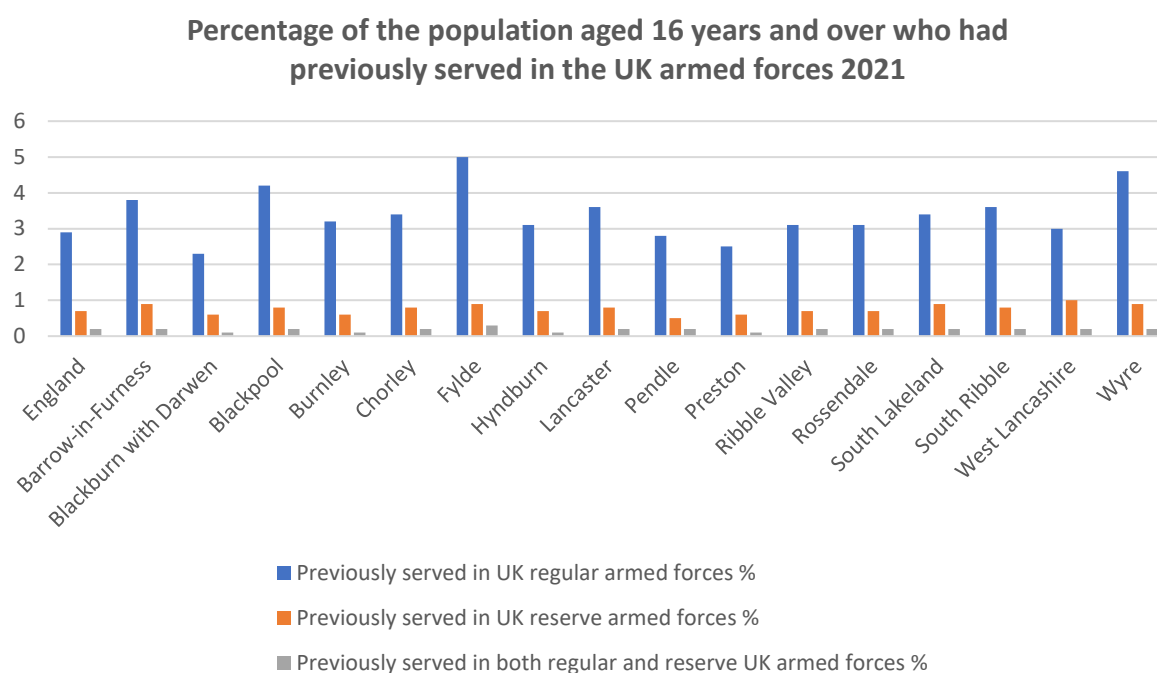
Area	Previously served in UK regular armed forces	Previously served in UK reserve armed forces	Previously served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces	Total number of veterans
<b>England</b>	<b>1,325,353 (2.9%)</b>	<b>338,520 (0.7%)</b>	<b>73,908 (0.2%)</b>	<b>1,737,781 (3.8%)</b>
<b>Blackburn with Darwen</b>				
Blackburn with Darwen	2,714 (2.3%)	690 (0.6%)	121 (0.1%)	3,525 (2.9%)
<b>Blackpool</b>				
Blackpool	4,861 (4.2%)	900 (0.8%)	220 (0.2%)	5,981 (5.1%)
<b>Lancashire</b>				
Burnley	2,424 (3.2%)	458 (0.6%)	108 (0.1%)	2,990 (4%)
Chorley	3,234 (3.4%)	769 (0.8%)	176 (0.2%)	4,179 (4.3%)
Fylde	3,446 (5%)	630 (0.9%)	180 (0.3%)	4,256 (6.1%)
Hyndburn	2,036 (3.1%)	453 (0.7%)	83 (0.1%)	2,572 (3.9%)
Lancaster	4,326 (3.6%)	961 (0.8%)	234 (0.2%)	5,521 (4.6%)
Pendle	2,078 (2.8%)	392 (0.5%)	115 (0.2%)	2,585 (3.4%)
Preston	2,980 (2.5%)	769 (0.6%)	143 (0.1%)	3,892 (3.3%)
Ribble Valley	1,608 (3.1%)	368 (0.7%)	91 (0.2%)	2,067 (4%)
Rosendale	1,782 (3.1%)	393 (0.7%)	108 (0.2%)	2,283 (4%)
South Ribble	3,309 (3.6%)	771 (0.8%)	165 (0.2%)	4,245 (4.6%)
West Lancashire	2,988 (3%)	968 (1%)	174 (0.2%)	4,130 (4.3%)
Wyre	4,318 (4.6%)	813 (0.9%)	208 (0.2%)	5,339 (5.7%)
<b>South Cumbria</b>				
Barrow-in-Furness	2,112 (3.8%)	490 (0.9%)	101 (0.2%)	2,703(4.8%)
South Lakeland	3,069 (3.4%)	840 (0.9%)	166 (0.2%)	4,075 (4.5%)

<sup>95</sup> Source: <https://www.kcl.ac.uk/kcmhr/publications/assetfiles/2018/kcmhr-admmh-factsheet-sept2018.pdf> Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>96</sup> Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/former-members-of-the-armed-forces-and-the-criminal-justice-system> Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>97</sup> Source: [nomisweb.co.uk](https://nomisweb.co.uk) Link accessed: May 2023

## Census 2021: Percentage structure of people aged 16 years and over who have previously served in the UK armed forces by Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities<sup>98</sup>



### Analysis:

#### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are generally higher rates of veterans across all districts when compared to the England rate of 2.9%, with variation in the number of veterans across each district. There are higher rates of all veterans in 14 of 16 districts across Lancashire and South Cumbria when compared to England.

#### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has notably lower rates of all veterans at 2.9%, when compared to England's 3.8%. This district also has the lowest rate of UK regular armed forces veterans across all districts, with a rate of 2.3% along with the joint lowest rate of veterans who have previously served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces at 0.1% across all districts.

#### Blackpool:

- Blackpool has a higher rate of all veterans living across the areas at 5.1%, compared to England at 3.8%. Blackpool had the highest number of all veterans across all of Lancashire and South Cumbria at 5,981 and the second highest rate across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts.

#### Lancashire:

- Burnley has a slightly higher rate of all veterans when compared to England, with a rate of 4%. Burnley has slightly lower rates of veterans who have previously served

<sup>98</sup> Source: [nomisweb.co.uk](https://nomisweb.co.uk) Link accessed: May 2023

in UK reserve armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces when compared to England.

- Chorley also has a higher rate of all veterans at 4.3%, when compared to England's 3.8%. Chorley has similar rates of veterans who have previously served in UK reserve armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces when compared to England.
- Fylde has higher rates of all veterans at 6.1%, compared to England at 3.8% – this is the highest rate of veterans across all districts. This district also has the highest rates of veterans who have previously served in UK regular armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces across all districts and when compared to England.
- Hyndburn has a similar rate of all veterans when compared to England at 3.9%. There are similar rates of veterans who have previously served in UK reserve armed forces when compared to England and slightly lower rates of veteran who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces.
- Lancaster has a higher rate of all veterans at 4.6%, when compared to England at 3.8%. There are also higher rates of veterans who have previously served in UK regular armed forces at 3.6%, when compared to England at 2.9% and similar rates of veterans who have served in UK reserve armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces across all districts and when compared to England.
- Pendle has a slightly lower rate of all veterans at 3.4%, compared to England at 3.8%. There are similar rates of veterans who have previously served in UK reserve armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces when compared to England, but lower rates of those who have served in UK reserve armed forces at 0.5% – the lowest rate across all districts and when compared to England at 0.7%.
- Preston also has a slightly lower rate of all veterans at 3.3%, compared to England at 3.8%. There are similar rates of veterans who have previously served in UK reserve armed forces across this district but slightly lower rates of those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces at 0.1% when compared to England – the joint lowest rate across all districts.
- Ribble Valley has a slightly higher rate of all veterans at 4% when compared to England at 3.8%. This district has similar rates of veterans who have previously served in UK reserve armed forces, those who have served in UK reserve armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces when compared to England.
- Similarly, Rossendale has a slightly higher rate of all veterans at 4%, when compared to England at 3.8%. This district also has similar rates of veterans who have previously served in UK reserve armed forces, those who have served in UK reserve armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces when compared to England.
- South Ribble has a higher rate of all veterans living across the area at 4.6%, compared to England at 3.8%. Across the area, there are also higher rates of veterans who have previously served in UK regular armed forces at 3.6%, when compared to England at 2.9%, and similar rates of veterans who have served in UK reserve armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces across all districts and when compared to England.
- West Lancashire has a higher rate of all veterans at 4.3%, when compared to England at 3.8%. There are higher rates of veterans who have previously served in UK reserve armed forces in this area at 1%, when compared to England at 0.7% – this is the highest rate across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts. There are similar rates of veteran who have previously served in UK regular armed forces and both regular and reserve UK armed forces when compared to the national rates.



- Like Fylde, Wyre has notably higher rates of all veterans at 5.7%, compared to England at 3.8% – this is the second highest rate of veterans across all districts. This district also has high rates of veterans who have previously served in UK regular armed forces and similar rates of veterans who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces when compared to England.

#### **South Cumbria:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has a higher rate of all veterans at 4.8%, when compared to England at 3.8%. There are also higher rates of veterans who have previously served in UK regular armed forces at 3.8%, when compared to England at 2.9%, and similar rates of veterans who have served in UK reserve armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces across all districts and when compared to England.
- South Lakeland has a higher rate of all veterans at 4.5%, when compared to England's 3.8%. This district has higher rates of veterans who have previously served in UK reserve armed forces at 3.4%, and similar rates of veterans who have served in UK reserve armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces, when compared to England.

## **Equality considerations relating to veterans**

### **Equality and health inequality considerations relating to veterans:**

- Certain health conditions may be more prevalent in military veterans. Healthcare services should consider veteran-friendly environments, and staff training, in order to fully support service users.
- Nationally, almost two thirds of military veterans are aged over 65, therefore there may be intersectionality in this group with age-related health conditions and clinical needs.

## **4.6 Rural communities**

Rurality is not a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010, however, as with deprivation, rurality can be a factor that impacts upon access to healthcare services and may lead to health inequalities such as social isolation.

The following data relating to rural communities is provided at England and Lancashire and South Cumbria level.

This section includes data on the following:

- Rural-Urban Classifications for Output Areas and Local Authorities in England 2011
- Rural / Urban Classifications for Lancashire and South Cumbria 2011.

## **England overview**

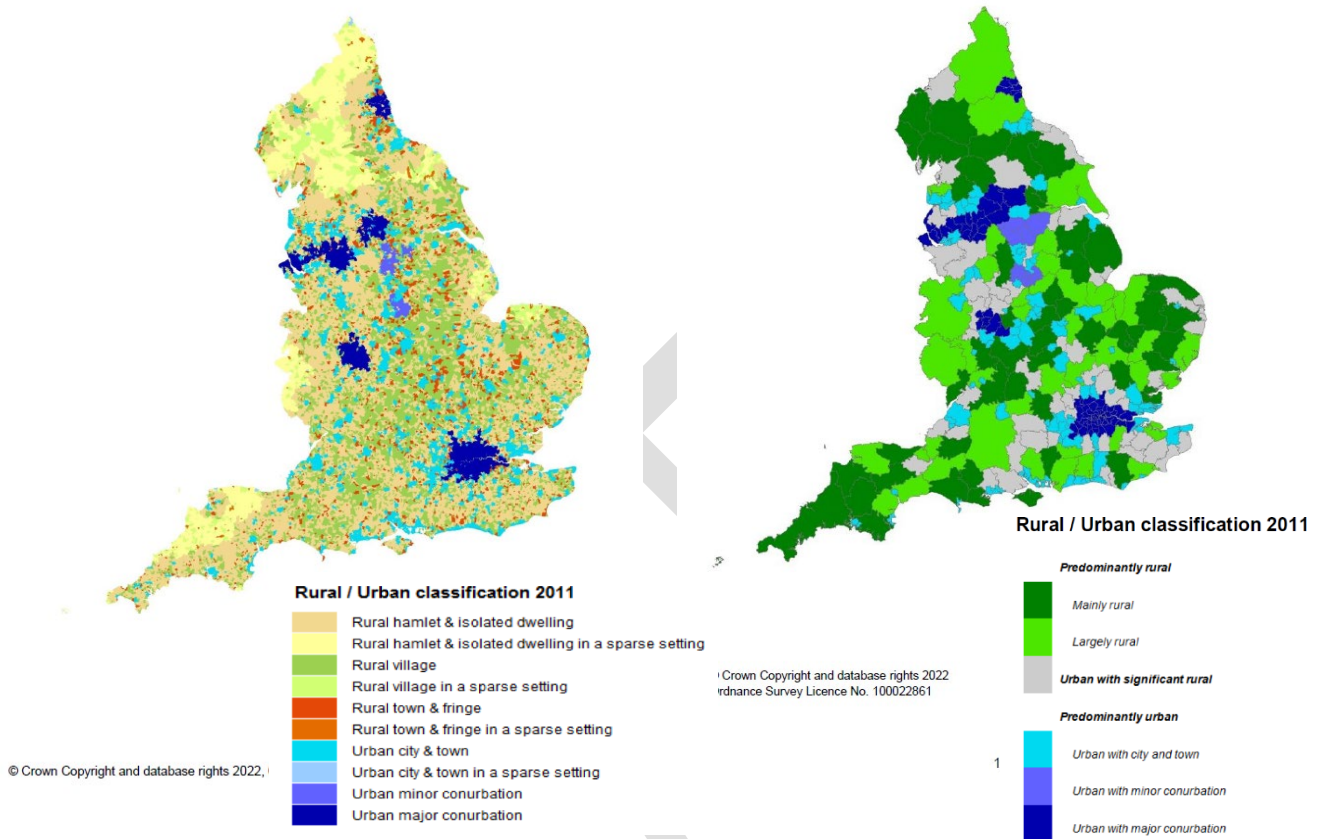
### **Rural-Urban Classifications for Output Areas and Local Authorities in England<sup>99</sup>**

<sup>99</sup>Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statistical-digest-of-rural-england> Link accessed September 2022

In 2020 the mid-year population estimate for England was 56.6 million, of which 9.7 million (17.1%) lived in rural areas and 46.9 million (82.9%) lived in urban areas<sup>100</sup>.

2011 Rural-Urban Classification for Census Output Areas in England

2011 Rural-Urban Classification for Local Authorities in England



Data from the Statistical Digest of Rural England (August 2022)<sup>101</sup> shows that:

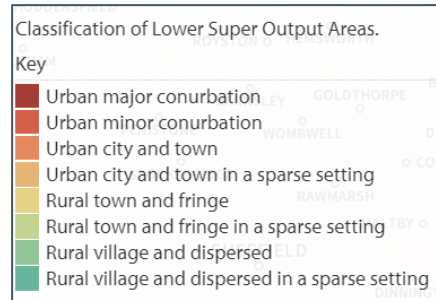
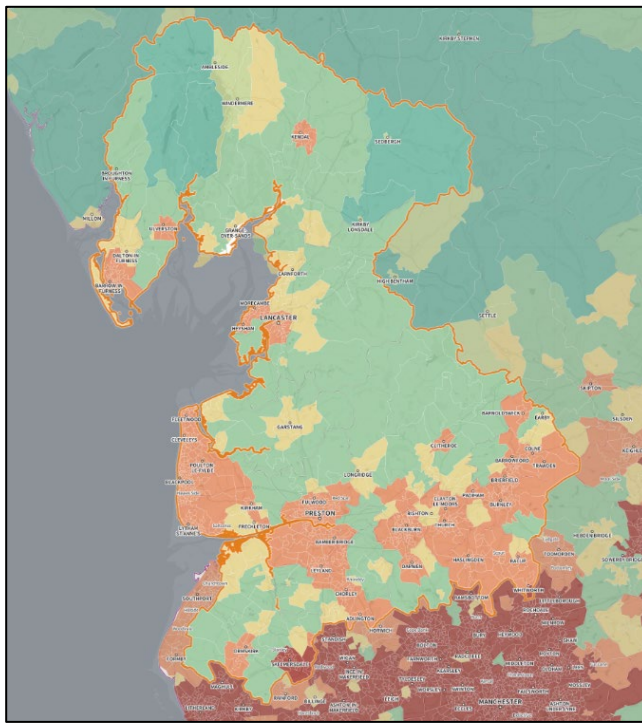
- The population in rural areas has a higher proportion of older people compared with urban areas. The rural population has a higher proportion of those aged 65 and over, at 25.4 per cent, compared with the urban population, where 17.1 per cent are 65 and over.
- The population of areas in a sparse setting have the highest proportion of those aged 65 and over, particularly settlements that are rural village and dispersed in a sparse setting which have 30.7 per cent of the population aged 65 and over.
- Overall, 'White' is the majority Ethnic group in both rural and urban areas, however urban areas are more ethnically diverse than rural areas.
- Overall rural areas tend to be less deprived than urban ones. 12 per cent of people living in urban areas are in areas that are within the most deprived 10 per cent of the Index of Multiple Deprivation, compared with just 1 per cent of people living in rural areas.

<sup>100</sup> Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statistical-digest-of-rural-england> Link accessed September 2022

<sup>101</sup> Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statistical-digest-of-rural-england> Link accessed September 2022

# Lancashire and South Cumbria Profile

## Rural / urban classifications



The Office for National Statistics rural-urban classification (RUC2011) allows for a consistent approach when viewing rural / urban datasets.

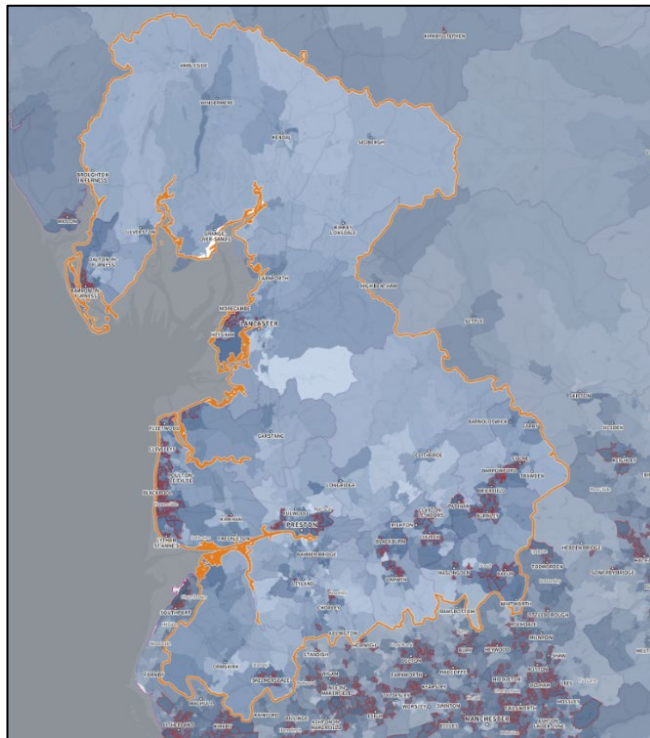
Output areas are defined as rural if there is a population size of 10,000 or less. Output areas with a population size of over 10,000 are classed as urban. Further information regarding the rural-urban classification is available on the ONS website.

### Analysis:

- The map above<sup>102</sup> shows the Rural / Urban Classification for Lancashire and South Cumbria. It shows that there is a complex mixture of urban cities and towns such as Preston, Lancaster, Blackpool and Kendal, and large rural areas in the central and northern areas of the region.

<sup>102</sup> Source: <https://shapeatlas.net/> Link accessed: September 2022

## Rural deprivation index for health



Rural Deprivation Index for Health score:

817 8272 32342

Lowest 10%

Darkest areas are most disadvantaged. Values on the map in red indicate lowest 10% of all LSOA areas.

Source, December 2020:

UEA: [sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/...](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0969419620300000)

Rural Deprivation Index for Health is derived from a combination of three indicators including general household deprivation, the geographic domain (e.g., rurality) and population domain (to account for differing population structures in different geographies). Darkest areas on the map below indicate areas that are most disadvantaged, with values on the map in red indicating the lowest 10% of areas.

### Analysis:

- The map above<sup>103</sup> shows the Rural deprivation index for health for Lancashire and South Cumbria. It shows that there is variation in terms of the rural deprivation index for health, with the most 10% deprived areas in Preston, Blackpool, Burnley, Morecambe, and Barrow-in-Furness. There are also pockets of the highest deprivation in Chorley, Blackburn with Darwen, Hyndburn and Pendle. The least deprived areas are situated within south Lancaster.

## Equality considerations relating to rurality

### Equality and health inequality considerations relating to rural communities:

- Nationally, outward migration of young people and inward migration of older people, is resulting in a rural population that is increasingly older than the urban population, with accompanying health and social care needs.
- Access to health and social care services to people living in rural areas may be a concern; travel distances, travel costs and scarcity of public transport links to access services may determine how and when people living in rural communities are able to access hospital sites.
- Digital exclusion in rural areas may impact upon a service user's ability to access virtual healthcare appointments and services.

<sup>103</sup> Source: <https://shapeatlas.net/> Link accessed: September 2022

## 4.7 Sex workers

Sex workers are defined as someone who has capacity and is consensually working in the sex industry, free from threat or coercion.<sup>104</sup> There is a broad spectrum of people who work in the sex industry across the UK. This includes people of all genders, age, nationality, ethnicity, sexual orientation, health, and socio-economic status. Sex work is a term used to describe a wide range of activities relating to the exchange of money (or its equivalent) for the provision of a sexual service<sup>105</sup>.

It is important to note that not all people working in the sex industry will identify as a sex worker – they may identify by other terms such as an escort or a companion.

Sex workers are more likely to be women so anything to do with sex work will have a disproportionate impact on women. But there is also not a lot of research available about male, gay / lesbian or migrant sex workers so unfortunately, we do not have very much intelligence about how any policies around sex work would impact on these groups<sup>106</sup>.

### UK overview

Streetlight UK estimate that approximately 105,000 individuals in the UK are believed to be involved in prostitution<sup>107</sup>. Other estimates place the number of sex workers in the UK between 60,000 and 80,000<sup>108</sup> although these figures are not confirmed. A report commissioned by the Home Office and South Wales Police to consider the extent and changing nature of prostitution in England and Wales noted that stigma, the private and hidden nature of the sex industry, and the transience of activities mean that estimating prevalence is challenging<sup>109</sup>.

### Equality considerations relating to sex workers

#### Equality and health inequality considerations relating to sex workers:

- There is a strong correlation with homelessness, sexual abuse, violence at home, runaways, substance use, time in care, poverty, debt, and poor educational backgrounds. As well as drawing individuals into the sex industry, these social factors can also be significant barriers to exiting the industry.
- Individuals involved in sex work may develop complex coping mechanisms which may result in long term complex health needs, such as dissociative disorders (e.g. disconnection, distancing), anxiety disorders (e.g. fixation, memory loss, panic attacks, flashbacks), substance abuse (leading to long-term addiction and mental illness), self-harm, and obsessive compulsive behaviours.

<sup>104</sup>Source: <https://www.tht.org.uk/our-work/about-our-charity/our-position-sex-work> Link accessed September 2022

<sup>105</sup> Source: <https://www.bma.org.uk/media/4562/bma-arm-briefing-sex-workers-arm2021.pdf> Link accessed September 2022

<sup>106</sup> Source: <https://www.bma.org.uk/media/4562/bma-arm-briefing-sex-workers-arm2021.pdf> Link accessed September 2022

<sup>107</sup>Source: <https://www.streetlight.uk.com/the-facts/> Link accessed September 2022

<sup>108</sup> Source: <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201617/cmselect/cmhaff/26/26.pdf> Link accessed September 2022

<sup>109</sup>Source: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/842920/Prostitution\\_and\\_Sex\\_Work\\_Report.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/842920/Prostitution_and_Sex_Work_Report.pdf) Link accessed September 2022



## 4.8 Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller communities

The term Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller has been used to describe a range of ethnic groups or people with nomadic ways of life who are not from a specific ethnicity.<sup>110</sup> Data collected in relation to Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller communities may also differentiate between the following groups:

- Gypsies (including English Gypsies, Scottish Gypsies or Travellers, Welsh Gypsies, and other Romany people)
- Irish Travellers (who have specific Irish roots)
- Roma, understood to be more recent migrants from Central and Eastern Europe.

The term Traveller can also encompass groups that travel. This includes, but is not limited to, New Travellers, Boaters, Bargees and Show people<sup>111</sup>.

People from Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller communities tend to experience poorer health and worse health outcomes when compared to the general population. They may also face barriers to accessing healthcare services including being denied access to healthcare services or experiencing discrimination from healthcare professionals<sup>112</sup>.

The following data relating to Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller communities is provided at England level and Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authority District level (as of November 2022).

### Lancashire and South Cumbria Profile

The data provided in the table below includes population totals for the following ethnic groups:

- White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller
- White: Other Traveller
- White: Rome
- Other ethnic group: Gypsy / Romany
- Other ethnic group: Roma

Key
Highest percentage across all districts
Lowest percentage across all districts

### Census 2021: Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller Populations by percentage of the total population of Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authorities<sup>113</sup>

Area / district	Numbers and percentage
England	167,015 (0.3%)
Lancashire and South Cumbria	2770 (0.2%)
<b>Blackburn with Darwen</b>	
Blackburn with Darwen	253 (0.2%)
<b>Blackpool</b>	
Blackpool	465 (0.3%)

<sup>110</sup> Source: <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmwomeq/360/full-report.html> Link accessed September 2022

<sup>111</sup> Source: [Gypsy, Roma and Irish Traveller ethnicity summary - GOV.UK Ethnicity facts and figures \(ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/108888/gypsy-roma-and-irish-traveller-ethnicity-summary.pdf) Link accessed: October 2022

<sup>112</sup> Source: <https://www.gypsy-traveller.org/general-practice/> Link accessed October 2022

<sup>113</sup> Source: [nomisweb.co.uk](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/) Link accessed: June 2023



<b>Lancashire</b>	
Burnley	209 (0.2%)
Chorley	116 (0.1%)
Fylde	104 (0.1%)
Hyndburn	130 (0.2%)
Lancaster	400 (0.3%)
Pendle	232 (0.2%)
Preston	365 (0.2%)
Ribble Valley	22 (0%)
Rossendale	42 (0.1%)
South Ribble	81 (0.1%)
West Lancashire	104 (0.1%)
Wyre	102 (0.1%)
<b>South Cumbria</b>	
Barrow-in-Furness	38 (0.1%)
South Lakeland	107 (0.1%)

## Analysis:

### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Data from the 2021 Census indicates that across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are approximately 2770 people from Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller communities, which is about 0.2% of the total population. Blackpool and Lancaster have the highest proportion of people from Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities, with the lowest numbers in Ribble Valley.

### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has a slightly lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents at 0.2% of the population, when compared to England at 0.3%. However, this district has the fourth largest total number of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with 253.

### Blackpool:

- Blackpool has the joint highest rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria as a whole at 0.3% of the population – the same as the national rate. Blackpool also has the largest total number of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with 465.

### Lancashire:

- Burnley has a slightly lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents at 0.2% of the population, when compared to England at 0.3%.
- Chorley has a lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents at 0.1% of the population, when compared to England at 0.3%.
- Similarly, Fylde also has a lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents at 0.1% of the population, when compared to England at 0.3%.
- Hyndburn has a slightly lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents at 0.2% of the population, when compared to England at 0.3%.
- Lancaster has the joint highest rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria as a whole at 0.3% of the population – the same as the

national rate. Lancaster also has the second largest total number of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with 400.

- Pendle has a slightly lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents at 0.2% of the population, when compared to England at 0.3%.
- Preston also has a slightly lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents at 0.2% of the population, when compared to England at 0.3%. Preston has third highest total number of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with 365.
- Ribble Valley has the lowest rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents in Lancashire and South Cumbria at 0%, with a total of 22 at the time of the Census. This is also notably lower than the England rate of 0.3%.
- Rossendale also has a lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents at 0.1% of the population when compared to England at 0.3%, with a total of 42 residents – the second lowest total in Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- Similarly, South Ribble has a lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents at 0.1% of the population, when compared to England at 0.3% – this district has the fourth lowest total number of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with 81 in total.
- West Lancashire also has a lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents at 0.1% of the population, when compared to England at 0.3%.
- Wyre has a lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents too at 0.1% of the population, when compared to England at 0.3%.

#### **South Cumbria:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has a lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents at 0.1% of the population, when compared to England at 0.3% – this district also has the third lowest total number of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with 38 in total.
- Like many other districts, South Lakeland also has a lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents at 0.1% of the population, when compared to England at 0.3%

## **Equality considerations for Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller communities**

### **Equality and health inequality considerations for this group include:**

- Exclusion across wider health, social, education and employment sectors place Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities at risk of poorer health outcomes.
- Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities generally experience a shorter life expectancy of between 10 and 25 years compared to the rest of the population, and there is a higher prevalence of some long-term health condition or disabilities that may require hospital care (for example, mental health conditions and respiratory conditions).
- Nationally, there are significantly higher rates of suicide prevalence in Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities – Gypsies and Travellers are six times more likely to die from suicide than the general population.
- Communities are more likely to experience barriers when accessing health and social care, both face to face and digitally.
- Access to services, poor communication from health services, and concerns about trust and relationship building with health services may impact upon how and when community members access healthcare services.

## 5.0 Health inequalities and wider determinants of health

The following section provides an overview of health inequalities and wider determinants of health across Lancashire and South Cumbria. Health inequalities are **avoidable, unfair and systematic differences in health** between different groups of people<sup>114</sup>. Health inequalities such as life expectancy, prevalence of long-term conditions or access to healthcare services are closely linked to what are known as the 'wider determinants of health' – these are a diverse range of social, economic and environmental factors, which impact on people's health such as quality of housing, education, and unemployment.<sup>115</sup>

Our health is determined by a complex mix of factors including income, housing and employment, lifestyles and access to health care and other services – a combination of these factors can lead to a difference in health status and significant health related inequalities.

The data provided in the following section is provided at England and Lancashire and South Cumbria Local Authority level (as of November 2022). Where Local Authority District level data is not available, previously recognised CCG area level data has been used.

The data in this section relates to both health inequalities and wider determinants of health and includes:

- Life expectancy
- Mortality rates
- Obesity
- Substance misuse
- Smoking
- Wider determinants of health including housing, education, environment and employment.

### 5.1 Life expectancy<sup>116</sup>

Life expectancy is the average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates<sup>117</sup>. Life expectancy can be affected by several factors including characteristics of sex, ethnicity and disability, access to healthcare, behavioural risks, and other wider determinants of health such as education, housing, income, and employment. Life expectancy is closely related to the overall level of deprivation in an area<sup>118</sup>.

The table below shows that the life expectancy at birth in England is 79.4 years for males and 83.1 years for females. It also illustrates life expectancy across each district in Lancashire and South Cumbria, in comparison to the England rates.

<sup>114</sup> Source: <https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/what-are-health-inequalities> Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>115</sup> Source: <https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/what-are-health-inequalities> Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>116</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/) Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>117</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/) Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>118</sup> Source: <https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/whats-happening-life-expectancy-england> Link accessed: September 2022

Better 95% Similar Worse 95% Not compared Quintiles: Best Worst Not applicable

Indicator	Period	England	Lancashire and South Cumbria District	Barrow-in-Furness	Blackburn with Darwen	Blackpool	Burnley	Chorley	Fylde	Hyndburn	Lancaster	Pendle	Preston	Ribble Valley	Rosendale	South Lakeland	South Ribble	West Lancashire	Wyre
<b>Life &amp; Health Expectancy - At Birth</b>																			
Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2018 - 2020	79.4	-	77.1	76.3	74.1	75.7	78.9	79.9	76.6	78.5	78.0	76.7	81.0	77.9	80.3	79.9	78.6	77.8
Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2018 - 2020	83.1	-	80.6	80.3	79.0	80.3	81.9	82.9	80.8	82.2	81.5	80.5	83.8	81.2	84.8	83.7	82.6	82.3
<b>Life &amp; Health Expectancy - At 65</b>																			
Life expectancy at 65 (Male)	2018 - 2020	18.7	-	17.6	16.9	16.4	16.8	18.3	18.9	17.1	18.3	17.9	17.1	19.6	18.1	19.8	19.0	18.1	18.1
Life expectancy at 65 (Female)	2018 - 2020	21.1	-	19.6	19.1	18.9	19.4	20.0	20.9	19.4	20.7	19.9	19.2	21.6	19.6	22.0	21.6	20.6	21.0

## Analysis:

### Lancashire and South Cumbria:

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there is generally a lower life expectancy for males and females, with the exception of Ribble Valley and South Lakeland where life expectancy is higher when compared to England. Rates are mirrored for life expectancy in over 65s with the exception of South Ribble, which has a higher life expectancy rate for this age group along with Ribble Valley and South Lakeland.

### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has the third lowest life expectancy at birth for males and females and for life expectancy at 65 when compared to England.

### Blackpool:

- Blackpool has the lowest life expectancy across Lancashire and South Cumbria with 74.1 years for males and 79 years for females at birth, when compared to England at 79.4 years for males and 83.1 years for females.

### Lancashire:

- Burnley has the second lowest life expectancy at birth for males and females and for life expectancy at 65 when compared to England.
- Chorley has a similar life expectancy at birth for males at 78.9 years but lower life expectancy for females at 81.9 and for life expectancy at 65 for males and female when compared to England.
- Fylde has a similar life expectancy at birth for males and females and at 65 when compared to England.
- Hyndburn has a lower life expectancy at birth for males and females and for life expectancy at 65 when compared to England.
- Lancaster also has a lower life expectancy for males (78.5) and females (82.2) at birth and at 65 when compared to England.
- Pendle has a similarly low life expectancy at birth for males and females and for life expectancy at 65 when compared to England.
- Preston has a lower life expectancy with 76.7 years for males and 80.5 years for females at birth when compared to England.

- Ribble Valley has the second highest life expectancy across all of Lancashire and South Cumbria with 81 years for males and 83.8 years for females at birth when compared to England. There are also higher rates of life expectancy at 65.
- Rossendale a lower life expectancy at birth for males and females and for life expectancy at 65 when compared to England.
- South Ribble has a similar life expectancy at birth for males and females and at 65 when compared to England with higher life expectancy for females at 65 (21.6) when compared to England at 21.1.
- West Lancashire has similar life expectancy at birth for females at 82.6 years but has a lower life expectancy for males at 78.6 and for life expectancy at 65 for males and female when compared to England.
- Wyre has a lower life expectancy for males (77.8) and females (82.3) at birth and at 65 when compared to England.

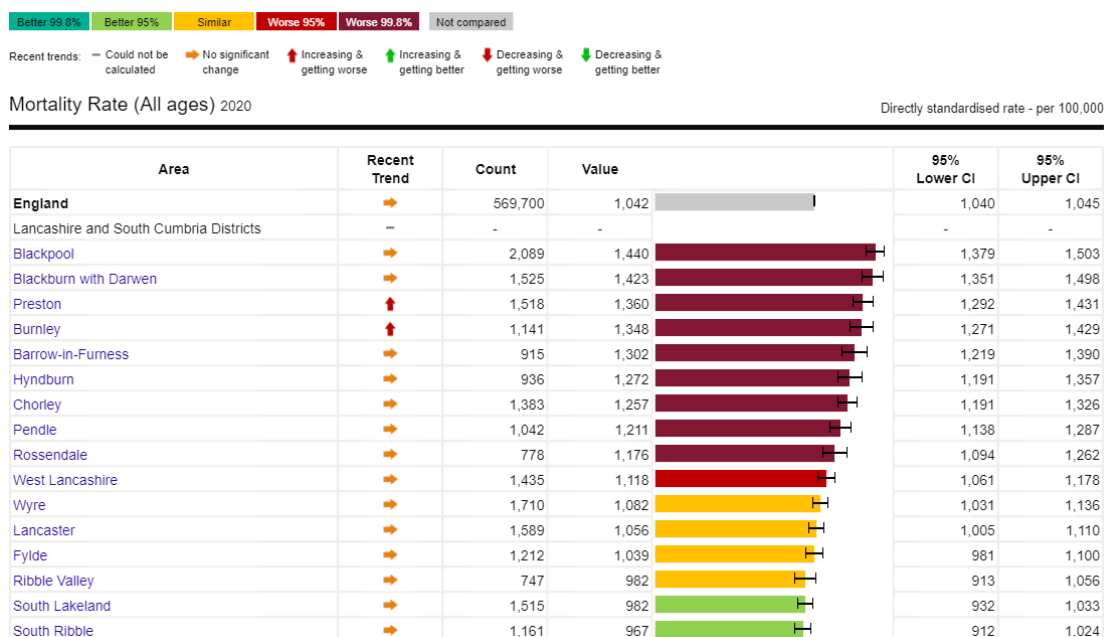
### South Cumbria:

- Barrow-in-Furness has a lower life expectancy for males (77.1) and females (80.6) at birth and at 65 when compared to England.
- South Lakeland has the highest life expectancy across all of Lancashire and South Cumbria with 80.3 years for males and 84.8 years for females at birth when compared to England. There are also higher rates of life expectancy at 65.

## 5.2 Mortality Rates<sup>119</sup>

Mortality rates relate to the number of people who die in a given year per 100,000 population and give an indication of the general health of the population. Mortality rates are affected by several factors including quality of health care, prevalence of long-term conditions or disability and a range of wider social, economic and environmental factors.<sup>120</sup>

### Mortality Rate (all ages) 2020



<sup>119</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/) Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>120</sup> Source: <https://www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/resource/mortality-rates> Link accessed: September 2022

## Analysis:

### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are generally much higher rates of mortality, with 10 out of 16 districts having higher rates than England.

### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has the second highest mortality rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 1,423, when compared to England at 1,042.

### Blackpool:

- Blackpool has the highest mortality rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 1,440, when compared to England at 1,042.

### Lancashire:

- Burnley has a notably higher mortality rate when compared to England with a rate of 1,348, when compared to England at 1,042.
- Chorley also has a notably higher mortality rate when compared to England with a rate of 1,257, when compared to England at 1,042.
- Fylde has a similar mortality rate when compared to England, with a rate of 1,039, compared to the national rate of 1,042.
- Hyndburn has a notably higher mortality rate when compared to England with a rate of 1,272, when compared to England at 1,042.
- Lancaster has a similar mortality rate when compared to England, with a rate of 1,056.
- Pendle also has a higher mortality rate when compared to England with a rate of 1,211, when compared to England at 1,042.
- Preston has a higher mortality rate when compared with England – this area has the third highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 1,360.
- Ribble Valley has a lower mortality rate at 982 when compared to England at 1,042 – this is the third lowest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- Rossendale has a higher mortality rate when compared to England with a rate of 1,176, when compared to England at 1,042.
- South Ribble has the lowest mortality rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 967, which is also lower than the England rate.
- West Lancashire has a slightly higher mortality with a rate of 1,118, when compared to England.
- Wyre has a similar mortality rate when compared to England, with a rate of 1,082.

### South Cumbria:

- Barrow-in-Furness has the fifth highest mortality rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 1,302 compared to England at 1,042.
- In contrast, South Lakeland has the second lowest mortality rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 962, which is also lower than the England rate.

## 5.3 Obesity<sup>121</sup>

Obesity is a global and complex public health concern. It is associated with reduced life expectancy and is a risk factor for a range of chronic diseases, including cardiovascular

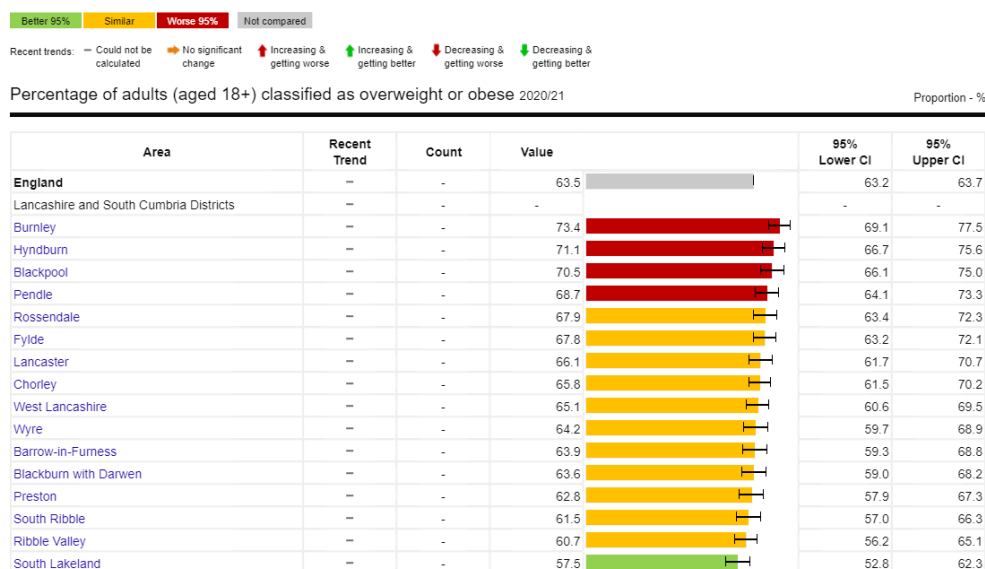
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<sup>121</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022



disease, type 2 diabetes, at least 12 kinds of cancer, liver, and respiratory disease, and can also impact on mental health. The risk and severity of these diseases increases with a higher body mass index (BMI)<sup>122</sup>.

## Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese 2020/2021



### Analysis:

#### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are generally higher rates of adults who are classified as overweight or obese, with significantly higher proportions in four districts and a lower proportion in only one district – South Lakeland.

#### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has a similar rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese when compared to England at 63.6%, compared to England at 63.5%.

#### Blackpool:

- Blackpool has the third highest rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese when compared to England 70.5%, which is notably higher than the England rate.

#### Lancashire:

- Burnley has the highest rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with a rate of 73.4% – notably higher than the England rate.
- Chorley has a slightly higher rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese when compared to England, at 65.8%.
- Fylde also has a higher rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese at 67.8%, when compared to England at 63.5%.
- Hyndburn has the second highest rates of adults who are classified as overweight or obese across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with a rate of 71.1% – notably higher than the England rate.

<sup>122</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

- Lancaster has a slightly higher rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese, at 66.1%.
- Pendle has the fourth highest rate of adults who are overweight or obese, at 68.7%.
- Preston has a similar rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese at 62.8%, when compared to England at 63.5%.
- Ribble Valley has lower rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese when compared to England, with a rate of 60.7% – this is the second lowest rate across all districts.
- Rossendale has a higher rate of adults who are overweight or obese, at 68.7%.
- South Ribble has a slightly lower rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese at 61.5%, when compared to England at 63.5% – this is the third lowest rate across all districts.
- West Lancashire has a similar rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese, when compared to England at 65.1%.
- Wyre has a slightly higher rates of adults who are classified as overweight or obese at 64.2%, when compared to England at 63.5%.

#### **South Cumbria:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has a similar rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese when compared to England at 63.9%, compared to England at 63.5%.
- South Lakeland has the lowest rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese across Lancashire and South Cumbria with a rate of 57.5%, which is notably lower than the England rate at 63.5%.

## **5.4 Substance misuse<sup>123</sup>**

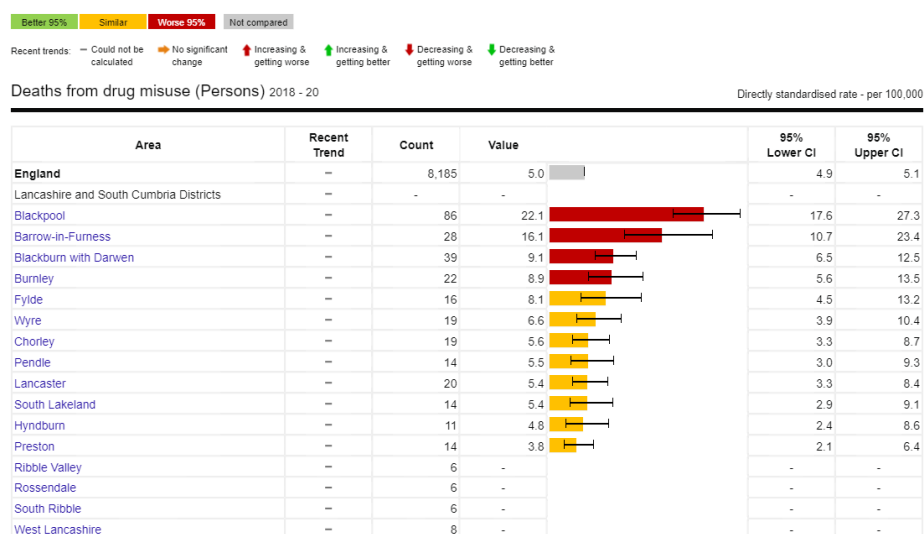
Some evidence suggests that young people who use recreational drugs may be more likely to experience mental health issues including depression and suicide. Regular use of cannabis or other drugs has also been linked to dependence. Among 10 to 15-year-olds, an increased likelihood of drug use is linked to a range of adverse behaviours, including truancy, exclusion from school, homelessness, time in care, and frequent offending.

Drug misuse is a significant cause of premature mortality in the UK. Analysis of the Global Burden of Disease Survey 2013 shows that drug use disorders are now the third ranked cause of death in the 15 to 49 age group in England. Nearly one in nine deaths registered among people in their 20s and 30s in England in 2014 was related to drug misuse.<sup>124</sup>

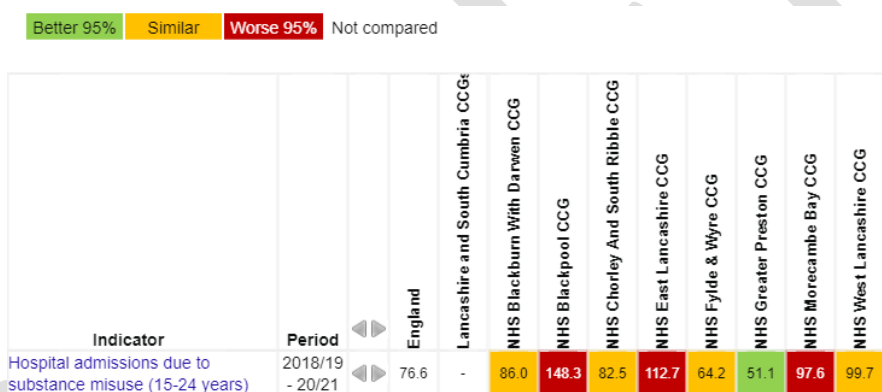
<sup>123</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#) Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>124</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#) Link accessed: September 2022

## Deaths from drug misuse (persons) 2018-20



## Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15 to 24 years) 2018 to 2021



### Analysis:

#### Lancashire and South Cumbria

- Caution should be taken with the data relating to deaths from drug misuse, as there is currently no data available for Ribble Valley, Rossendale, South Ribble, and West Lancashire.
- Across the previous Lancashire and South Cumbria CCG areas there are similar or higher rates of hospital admissions for substance misuse for people aged 15 to 24. There are extremely high rates for the previous Blackpool CCG area. The previous CCG areas of Morecambe Bay and East Lancashire also have notably higher rates of hospital admissions for substance misuse for people aged 15 to –24.
- The Greater Preston CCG has the lowest rate for hospital admissions for substance misuse for people aged 15 to 24, followed by the Fylde and Wyre CCG area.

#### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen also has the third highest rate of deaths from drug misuse across Lancashire and South Cumbria, at 9.1.

### **Blackpool:**

- Blackpool has the highest rate of deaths from drug misuse at 22.1 across Lancashire and South Cumbria – a significantly higher rate when compared to the England rate of 5.

### **Lancashire:**

- Burnley has the fourth highest rate of deaths from drug misuse across Lancashire and South Cumbria, at 8.9.
- Chorley has a similar rate for deaths from drug misuse at 5.6, when compared to England.
- Fylde has a higher rate for deaths from drug misuse, at 8.1.
- Hyndburn has a similar rate for deaths from drug misuse at 4.8, when compared to England at 5.
- Lancaster has a similar rate for deaths from drug misuse at 5.4, when compared to England at 5.
- Pendle has a similar rate for deaths from drug misuse at 5.5, when compared to England at 5.
- Preston has the lowest rate for deaths from drug misuse across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 3.8 – lower when compared to England at 5.
- Wyre has a slightly higher rate for deaths from drug misuse at 6.6, when compared to England at 5.

### **South Cumbria:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has the second highest rate of deaths from drug misuse across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 16.1 – significantly higher when compared to the England rate of 5.
- South Lakeland has a similar rate for deaths from drug misuse at 5.4, when compared to England at 5.

## **5.5 Smoking<sup>125</sup>**

Approximately 14.1% of UK adults (aged 18+) currently smoke cigarettes based on 2019 data – this equates to an estimated 6.9 million UK adult cigarette smokers.

Smoking prevalence for adults across the UK is generally higher in males compared with females, with England having the lowest smoking prevalence out of all UK constituent nations<sup>126</sup>. Annual Population Survey data<sup>127</sup> from 2019 shows that smoking is highest amongst the 25 to 34 age group (19.0%) and that people in routine and manual occupations are more likely to smoke – 1 in 4 (23.4%) – when compared to people in managerial and professional occupations (9.3%). In Great Britain, 5.7% of survey respondents said they currently used an e-cigarette – this is nearly 3 million adults in the population.

Smoking is one of the biggest causes of death and illness in the UK. Every year around 78,000 people in the UK die from smoking, with many more living with debilitating smoking-related illnesses.

Smoking health risks include:

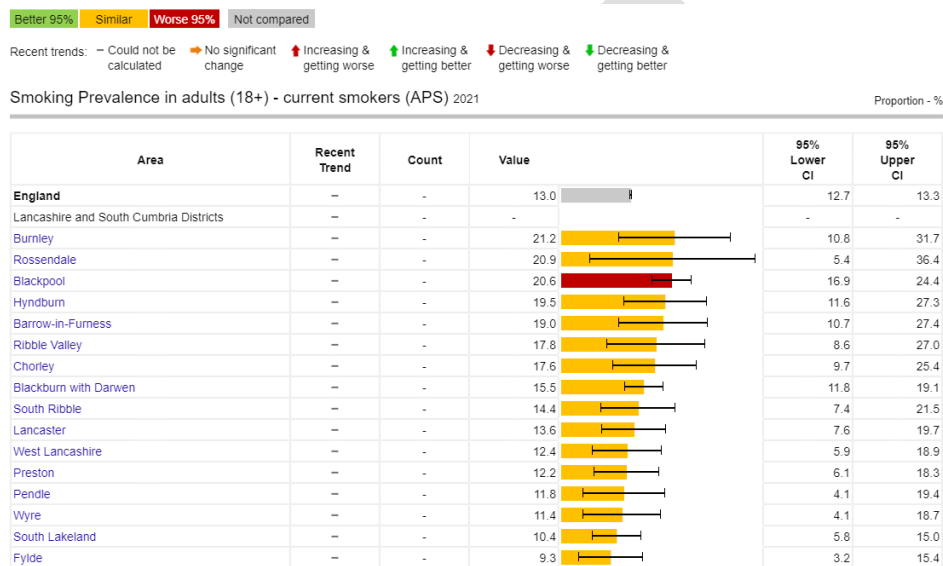
<sup>125</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/) Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>126</sup> Source: <https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/health-professional/cancer-statistics/risk/tobacco#heading-One> Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>127</sup> Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/bulletins/adultsmokinghabitsingreatbritain/2019> Link accessed: September 2022

- Increased risk of developing more than 50 serious health conditions.
- Increased risk of cancers including lung cancer of which smoking causes around seven out of every ten cases (70%).
- Damage to the heart and your blood circulation, increasing risk of developing conditions such as cardiovascular disease (CVD), heart attacks and strokes.
- Damage to the lung leading to higher risk of conditions, such as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and pneumonia.
- Specific risks in pregnancy including miscarriage, prematurity, stillbirth and low birth weight<sup>128</sup>.

## Smoking prevalence in adults 18+ 2021



### Analysis:

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are generally higher rates of smoking prevalence in adults in comparison to the England rate with significant variation across the districts.

### Blackburn with Darwen:

- Blackburn with Darwen has higher rates of smoking prevalence at 15.5%, when compared to England at 13%.

### Blackpool:

- Blackpool has the third highest smoking prevalence rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 20.6%, when compared to England at 13%.

### Lancashire:

- Burnley has the highest rate of smoking prevalence in Lancashire and South Cumbria at 21.2% – notably higher when compared to the England rate of 13%.
- Chorley also has higher rates of smoking prevalence at 17.6%, when compared to England at 13%.
- Fylde has the lowest rate of smoking prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 9.3% – also lower than the national rate of 13%.

<sup>128</sup> Source: <https://www.nhs.uk/common-health-questions/lifestyle/what-are-the-health-risks-of-smoking/> Link accessed: September 2022

- Hyndburn has the fourth highest smoking prevalence rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 19.5%.
- Lancaster has similar rates of smoking prevalence, when compared to England at 13.6%.
- Pendle has lower rates of smoking prevalence, at 11.8%.
- Preston has slightly lower rates of smoking prevalence at 12.2%, when compared to England at 13%.
- Ribble Valley has a higher rate of smoking prevalence 17.8%, when compared to England at 13%.
- Rossendale has the second highest rate of smoking prevalence across all districts at 20.9% – considerably higher when compared to England at 13%.
- South Ribble has slightly higher rates of smoking prevalence, at 14.4%.
- West Lancashire has slightly lower rates of smoking prevalence at 12.4%, when compared to England at 13%.
- Wyre has the third lowest smoking prevalence rate across all districts at 11.4%, when compared to England.

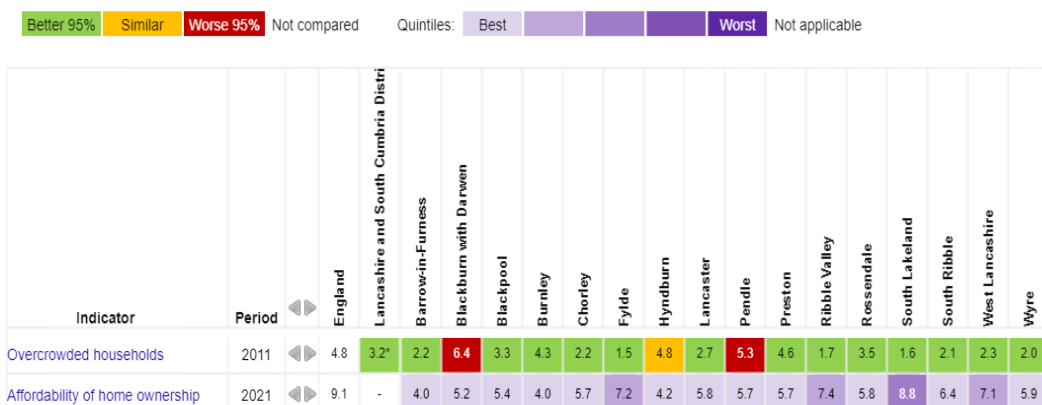
### South Cumbria:

- Barrow-in-Furness has higher rates of smoking prevalence at 19%, when compared to England.
- South Lakeland has the second lowest smoking prevalence rate at 10.4%, when compared to England.

## 5.6 Wider determinants of health<sup>129</sup>

Wider determinants of health are a diverse range of social, economic and environmental factors which impact on people’s health<sup>1</sup> such as quality of housing, education, and unemployment.<sup>130</sup>

### Housing



### Analysis:

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are generally lower rates of overcrowded households and lower rates of affordability of home ownership when compared to England.

<sup>129</sup> Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk) Link accessed: September 2022

<sup>130</sup> Source: <https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/what-are-health-inequalities> Link accessed: September 2022



- Blackburn with Darwen and Pendle have the highest rates for overcrowded households at 6.4% and 5.3% respectively, when compared to England at 4.8%. All other districts across Lancashire and South Cumbria have lower rates for overcrowded households, with the exception of Hyndburn, where rates are similar to England.
- All districts in Lancashire and South Cumbria have lower rates of affordability of home ownership when compared to England. Fylde has the highest rate of all districts at 8.8%, although this is still lower than the England rate of 9.1%. Barrow-in-Furness and Burnley have the lowest rates, with rates of 4% and 5.1% respectively when compared to England at 9.1%.

## Education

Better 95% Similar Worse 95% Not compared Quintiles: Best Worst Not applicable

Indicator	Period	England	Lancashire and South Cumbria District	Barrow-in-Furness	Blackburn with Darwen	Blackpool	Burnley	Chorley	Fylde	Hyndburn	Lancaster	Pendle	Preston	Ribble Valley	Rosendale	South Lakeland	South Ribble	West Lancashire	Wyre
Average Attainment 8 score	2020/21	50.9	-	45.9	50.7	42.9	46.3	52.3	52.6	45.6	50.3	46.8	53.4	57.5	51.2	53.1	51.5	49.6	49.3
Pupil absence <span>New data</span>	2020/21	4.6	-	4.0	5.0	4.9	5.6	3.6	4.4	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.4	3.4	4.3	3.6	4.2	4.6	4.4

### Analysis:

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are varied attainment scores, with several districts having lower attainment scores when compared to England and several others having much higher attainment scores.
- Barrow-in-Furness, Blackpool, Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle, West Lancashire, and Wyre all have lower attainment scores when compared to England, with Blackpool having the lowest score at 42.9, compared to England at 50.9.
- Blackburn with Darwen, Lancaster, Rosendale and South Ribble all have similar attainment scores in comparison to England.
- Chorley, Fylde, Preston, Ribble Valley and South Lakeland all have higher attainment scores, with Ribble Valley having the highest at 57.5.
- In terms of pupil absence, there are also varied rates across Lancashire and South Cumbria with Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Burnley and Pendle having lower rates and Barrow-in-Furness, Chorley, Ribble Valley, South Lakeland, and South Ribble having lower rates. Ribble Valley also has the lowest rate for pupil absence at 3.4, compared to England at 4.6.

# Environment

## Crime levels

Better 95% Similar Worse 95% Not compared Quintiles: Best Worst Not applicable Quintiles: Low High

Not applicable

Indicator	Period	England	Lancashire and South Cumbria District	Barrow-in-Furness	Blackburn with Darwen	Blackpool	Burnley	Chorley	Fylde	Hyndburn	Lancaster	Pendle	Preston	Ribble Valley	Rosendale	South Lakeland	South Ribble	West Lancashire	Wyre
Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)	2018/19 - 20/21	41.9	-	51.6	83.8	61.6	78.6	31.2	28.2	88.4	40.2	54.7	50.5	26.4	47.8	20.5	27.7	59.0	23.8
Violent crime - violence offences per 1,000 population	2020/21	29.5*	-	38.6	39.4	62.4	46.2	25.5	21.7	40.4	28.2	33.1	27.6	14.4	28.0	17.1	48.4	21.6	25.6
Violent crime - sexual offences per 1,000 population	2020/21	2.3*	-	3.0	2.6	4.4	3.4	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.3	2.2	1.7	2.9	1.6	1.6

### Analysis:

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are varied rates in relation to crime, with generally higher rates for violent crimes and offences when compared to England.
- Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Burnley, Pendle, Preston, West Lancashire, and Hyndburn all have higher rates of hospital admissions for violent crime, with the latter having the highest rate at 88.4 – double the England rate.
- There are lower rates for hospital admissions for violent crime in Chorley, Fylde, South Lakeland, South Ribble, Wyre, and Ribble Valley.
- There are higher rates of sexual offences in Barrow-in-Furness, Blackpool, Burnley and South Ribble and lower rates in Chorley, Ribble Valley, and West Lancashire.

# Employment / unemployment

## People in employment

Better 95% Similar Worse 95% Not compared

Recent trends: - Could not be calculated   ➔ No significant change   ⬆ Increasing & getting worse   ⬆ Increasing & getting better   ⬇ Decreasing & getting worse   ⬇ Decreasing & getting better

Percentage of people in employment 2021/22

Proportion - %

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	➔	26,327,900	75.4	75.1	75.7
Lancashire and South Cumbria Districts	➔	710,400	72.0*	72.0	72.1
South Ribble	➔	54,400	84.1	78.3	89.9
Ribble Valley	➔	28,600	84.1	76.1	92.1
South Lakeland	➔	47,400	82.4	77.1	87.7
Chorley	⬇	52,900	74.5	67.6	81.4
Rosendale	➔	30,300	72.6	62.1	83.1
Lancaster	➔	61,800	72.2	65.7	78.7
Wyre	➔	42,400	71.3	63.9	78.7
Burnley	➔	36,800	70.5	61.2	79.8
West Lancashire	➔	48,500	70.4	61.9	78.9
Fylde	➔	30,800	69.8	60.8	78.8
Hyndburn	➔	34,200	69.5	60.0	79.0
Blackpool	➔	56,200	69.0	65.1	72.9
Blackburn with Darwen	➔	60,700	67.8	63.6	72.0
Barrow-in-Furness	➔	25,700	67.6	59.3	75.9
Pendle	➔	38,500	67.4	58.5	76.3
Preston	➔	61,200	66.7	59.3	74.1

## Analysis:

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are varied rates in relation to the percentage of people in employment aged 16 to 64.
- There are lower rates of people in employment across the majority of districts, with particularly low rates in Preston, Pendle, and Blackburn with Darwen when compared to England.
- There are higher rates of people in employment in three districts including South Ribble, Ribble Valley, and South Lakeland.

## Unemployment

Better 95% Similar Worse 95% Lower Similar Higher Not compared Quintiles: Best Worst Not applicable

Quintiles: Low High Not applicable

Indicator	Period	England	Lancashire and South Cumbria Districts	Barrow-in-Furness	Blackburn with Darwen	Blackpool	Burnley	Chorley	Fylde	Hyndburn	Lancaster	Pendle	Preston	Ribble Valley	Rosendale	South Lakeland	South Ribble	West Lancashire	Wyre
Unemployment (Percentage of the working age population claiming out of work benefit)	2021/22	5.0*	-	4.1*	6.8*	9.4*	7.3*	3.3*	3.8*	6.7*	4.0*	6.2*	5.5*	2.2*	5.2*	2.2*	3.0*	4.0*	4.2*
Long-Term Unemployment- rate per 1,000 working age population	2021/22	1.9*	-	3.0*	2.4*	3.6*	2.1*	0.8*	1.8*	1.7*	0.7*	3.0*	1.2*	0.8*	3.4*	0.2*	0.7*	0.7*	1.6*

## Analysis:

- Across Lancashire and South Cumbria there are varied rates in terms of unemployment across the districts.
- There are higher rates of unemployment in Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle, and Preston with Blackpool having the highest rate of unemployment at 9.4%.
- There are lower rates of unemployment across other districts including Barrow-in-Furness, Chorley, Fylde, Ribble Valley, South Lakeland, South Ribble, West Lancashire, and Wyre. The lowest rate for unemployment across Lancashire and South Cumbria is in Ribble Valley at 2.2%, compared to England at 5%.
- Across the area there are also varied rates in terms of long-term unemployment with Barrow-in-Furness, Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Pendle and Rosendale having higher rates when compared to England districts. Blackpool has the highest rate of long-term unemployment at 3.6%, compared to England at 1.9%, and South Lakeland has the lowest rate at 0.2%.

## Equality considerations for wider determinants of health

### Equality considerations relating to health inequalities and wider determinants of health:

- The intersectionality of health inequalities and wider determinants of health with protected characteristics may significantly impact upon people's life expectancy and healthy life expectancy.
- People of all age groups that live in areas of deprivation are more likely to experience lower life expectancy and poorer health outcomes.
- Environmental, social, economic and other behaviours related to deprivation may impact upon wider health and well-being; for example, poor housing conditions, employment status, alcohol/substance usage, smoking, poor diet may individually or combined lead to health impacts that require hospital care.
- A combination of protected characteristics, health inequalities and wider determinants of health is fundamental in terms of when and how people access hospital services, and how people view and understand their health care needs.
- Travel distances, travel costs and availability of public transport links to access healthcare services may determine how, when, and indeed if, an individual experiencing wider inequalities access care.
- Digital exclusion relating to wider social determinants may impact upon a service user's ability to access virtual appointments and services.

## 6.0 Place-based partnership area summaries

The following summary sections provide an overview of all the data contained in the report that is provided at district level. The comparative analysis provided in the sections below is based on a comparison of the data against the national England rate(s) and then Lancashire and South Cumbria rate(s) where possible. Summary sections are provided for the following areas, aligned with the current place-based partnership areas:

- Blackburn with Darwen
- Blackpool
- Lancashire
- South Cumbria.

### Blackburn with Darwen

#### Protected characteristics

##### Age and sex

- Blackburn with Darwen has slightly lower rates of females and slightly higher rates of males.
- There are notably higher rates of children and young people in Blackburn with Darwen, with the highest proportion of children and young people across all districts.
- There are also lower rates of people aged 50+ in this district and notably lower percentages of people aged 70 to 90+.

### **Disability:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has:
  - Slightly higher rates of people reporting a long-term illness or disability.
  - Lower estimated rates of adults with hearing loss and the second lowest rate across all of Lancashire and South Cumbria.
  - The second highest number of people for whom British Sign Language is their main language at 104.
  - The lowest estimated rate of sight loss across Lancashire and South Cumbria as a whole, at 25 people per 1,000.
  - The fifth highest recorded depression prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 15.7% and the twelfth highest recorded depression prevalence across the Northwest.
  - The third highest prevalence of common mental health disorders across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 19.9%.
  - Higher rates of emergency admissions for self-harm.
  - Slightly lower estimates for learning disability prevalence.
  - Similar incidence rates for all cancers and similar incidence rates for alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer and colorectal cancer.
  - Higher rates for incidences of lung cancer.
  - Lower incidence rates of prostate cancer.
  - The lowest rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
  - Slightly higher rates of CHD prevalence, although it has the second lowest rate when compared to all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts.
  - Similar prevalence rates for strokes and hypertension prevalence.
  - Slightly higher prevalence rates for COPD and higher rates of asthma prevalence.
  - The same rate of rheumatoid arthritis prevalence when compared to England.
  - Lower rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem.

### **Gender reassignment:**

- There are lower rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth in Blackburn with Darwen and slightly higher rates of those whose gender identity is different than at birth.
- There are similar rates of trans women and trans men, as well as people who identify as all other gender identities but higher rates of people who have not stated their gender identity with the joint highest rate across all districts.

### **Marriage and civil partnership:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has slightly higher rates of people who are married and similar rates of single people.
- There are slightly lower rates of people in a civil partnership and lower rates of people who are divorced or widowed but higher rates of people who are separated.

### **Race / ethnicity:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has a significantly lower rate of people who are White when compared to England, with the lowest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- There are significantly higher rates of people who are Asian / Asian British but lower rates of people from all other ethnicities.

**Religion and belief:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has the lowest rate of Christian residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- There are notably higher rates of people who are Muslim across this district, with the highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- There are lower rates of people who are of all other religions and particularly low rates of people of no religion.

**Sexual orientation:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has similar rates of people who identify as heterosexual but lower rates of people who are gay, lesbian, or bisexual.
- There are similar rates of people with other sexual orientations in this district and higher rates if people who have not stated their sexual orientation.

**Pregnancy and maternity:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has a higher rate for under 18 conceptions and for infant mortality. There are also higher rates of smoking status at time of delivery and deliveries to teenage mothers as well as significantly higher rates of low birth weight of term babies with the highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- There is also a higher general fertility rate in Blackburn with Darwen.

**Health inclusion groups / inclusion health groups****Deprivation:**

- Blackburn with Darwen ranks in 14<sup>th</sup> place of the top 20 most deprived districts across the country.
- It is ranked ninth amongst the top 25 of the most deprived districts nationally in regard to the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10%.
- Blackburn with Darwen has a more deprived profile as it has large proportions of neighbourhoods in decile 1, with nearly 40% of LSOAs in the most deprived decile.
- This district has the third highest proportion of most deprived LSOAs in Lancashire and South Cumbria, as 33 of its 91 neighbourhoods are included in decile 1.
- 14 of these LSOAs have much higher than average ethnic minority and minority religion populations, with three in particular having high percentages of Indian and Pakistani and Muslim populations.

**Carers:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has high rates of unpaid carers providing 20 or more hours of unpaid care per week.
- There are lower rates of people providing no unpaid care, and the lowest rate of those providing 19 hours or less unpaid care across all districts.

**Asylum seekers and refugees:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has the highest rate of asylum seekers in receipt of Local Authority support across Lancashire and South Cumbria.

**Homelessness:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation, but notably higher rates of households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act.



**Veterans:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has notably lower rates of all veterans and has the lowest rate of UK regular armed forces veterans across all districts.

**Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller communities:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has a slightly lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents, despite having the fourth largest total number of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria with 253.

## Health inequalities and wider determinants of health

**Life expectancy:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has the third lowest rate of life expectancy at birth for males and females and for life expectancy at 65.

**Mortality:**

- This district has the second highest mortality rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria.

**Obesity:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has a similar rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese.

**Substance misuse:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has the third highest rate of deaths from drug misuse across Lancashire and South Cumbria.

**Smoking:**

- There are also high rates of smoking prevalence in the area at 15.5%, when compared to England at 13%.

**Wider determinants of health:**

- Blackburn with Darwen has the highest rates for overcrowded households at 6.4%, when compared to England at 4.8%.
- There are similar attainment scores in comparison to England but lower rates of pupil absence.
- There are high rates of hospital admissions for violent crime with the second highest rate at 83.8 – double the England rate.
- There are lower rates of people in employment in Blackburn with Darwen when compared to England and higher rates of unemployment with higher rates of long-term unemployment in this area.

## Blackpool

### Protected characteristics

#### Age and sex:

- Blackpool has a slightly lower percentage of females and higher percentage of males.
- There are similar rates of residents aged 70 and above in this area but lower levels of people aged 29 and under.
- Blackpool also has one of the highest percentages of residents aged 50 to 59 across Lancashire and South Cumbria.

#### Disability:

- Blackpool has:
  - Significantly higher rates of people reporting a long-term illness or disability at 25.1% – an 8% increase when compared to the England rate and the highest percentage across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
  - Slightly higher estimated percentage of adults with hearing loss.
  - The fourth highest number of people for whom British Sign Language is their main language at 62.
  - Slightly higher estimated rates of 35 people with sight loss per 1,000.
  - Significantly higher recorded depression prevalence at 19.8% – this is the highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria and is 7.5% higher than the England prevalence. Blackpool has the second highest recorded depression prevalence across the Northwest.
  - Significantly higher estimated prevalence rates of common mental health disorders at 20.5% compared to England at 16.9% – this is the highest estimated prevalence rate across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts.
  - The third highest rate for emergency admissions for self-harm across Lancashire and South Cumbria and the ninth highest rate for this indicator across the Northwest.
  - Slightly lower estimates for learning disability prevalence.
  - The highest incidence rate for all cancers across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts and the fourth highest incidence rate for all cancers in the Northwest.
  - Higher rates of alcohol-related cancers and lung cancers but lower incidence rates of breast cancer and prostate cancer.
  - Higher rates of CHD prevalence and stroke prevalence and the third highest rate for hypertension prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 17.9%.
  - Notably higher COPD prevalence rate at 3.7% – this is the highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
  - Higher rates of asthma prevalence and slightly higher rates of rheumatoid arthritis.
  - The second highest percentage of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts.

#### Gender reassignment:

- In Blackpool, there are slightly higher rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth and those whose gender identity is different than at birth.
- There are lower rates of people who have not stated their gender identity but similar rates of trans women and trans men, as well as people who identify as all other gender identities.

### **Marriage and civil partnership:**

- Blackpool has a significantly lower proportion of the population who are married: it has the lowest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- There are slightly higher rates of people who are single and higher rates of people in civil partnerships, people who are separated, divorced, and widowed.
- Blackpool has the highest rate of people in civil partnerships, people who are separated and people who are divorced across all districts.

### **Race / ethnicity:**

- Blackpool has a significantly higher proportion of people who are White and lower rates of people from all other ethnicities.

### **Religion and belief:**

- Blackpool has slightly higher rates of Christian residents and slightly lower rates of people who are Buddhist, Jewish, of other religions or those who have not stated.
- There are lower rates of people who are Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, and those of no religion.

### **Sexual orientation:**

- Blackpool has slightly lower rates of people who are heterosexual.
- There are notably higher rates of people who are gay or lesbian living in Blackpool with the highest rate across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts.
- There are slightly higher rates of people who are bisexual and similar rates of people who have other sexual orientations as well as fewer people who have not stated their sexual orientation.

### **Pregnancy and maternity:**

- Blackpool has the highest rate for under 18 conceptions, smoking status at time and delivery to teenage mothers of delivery across all districts.
- This district also has the third highest infant mortality rate, a higher general fertility rate and slightly higher rates of low birth weight of term babies.

## **Health inclusion groups / inclusion health groups**

### **Deprivation:**

- Blackpool is ranked number 1 nationally on the Index of Multiple Deprivation, as it is deemed to be the most deprived Local Authority in the country.
- Blackpool ranks as the most deprived district across Lancashire and South Cumbria on the IDACI and IDAPOL indexes, with 30.7% of children estimated to be living in income deprived families and 23.1% of older people are estimated to be living in income deprived households.
- Blackpool is ranked sixth out of 317 Local Authorities across England with regard to the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally.
- Blackpool's LSOAs account for eight of the ten most deprived neighbourhoods in England.
- Blackpool has 39 LSOAs that are ranked in decile 1. This is the largest number (and the biggest proportion) out of all the Local Authorities in Lancashire and South Cumbria. 12 of the LSOAs in this list rank amongst the 20 most deprived neighbourhoods in the country.
- One particular neighbourhood [019C] has a higher-than-average population of residents aged 65+ at 33.4% and others have a high proportion of younger residents aged 0 to 15, with one [007B] reaching as high as 28.0%.

**Carers:**

- Blackpool has notably higher rates of people providing 20 or more hours of unpaid care, with the highest rates of people providing 20 to 49 hours and 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week across all districts.
- This district also has the lowest rate of people providing no unpaid care across all districts.

**Asylum seekers and refugees:**

- Blackpool's figures show a very low rate of Asylum Seekers and Refugees in 2020 and most of 2021 but an increased rate by March 2022.

**Homelessness:**

- Blackpool has lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation when compared to England, although this rate is still the highest rate across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts.
- There are significantly higher rates of households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act in Blackpool at 21.2% when compared to England at 11.7% – this is the highest rate across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts.

**Veterans:**

- Blackpool has a high rate of all veterans and had the highest number of all veterans across Lancashire and South Cumbria at the time of the Census in 2021, with 5,981 in total.

**Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller communities:**

- Blackpool has the joint highest rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 0.3% of the population – the same as the national rate.
- Blackpool also has the largest total number of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with 465.

## Health inequalities and wider determinants of health

**Life expectancy:**

- Blackpool has the lowest life expectancy across Lancashire and South Cumbria for males and females.

**Mortality:**

- Blackpool has the highest mortality rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria.

**Obesity:**

- Blackpool has the third highest rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese across all districts.

**Substance misuse:**

- Blackpool has the highest rate of deaths from drug misuse across all districts, with a significantly higher rate when compared to the England.

**Smoking:**

- Blackpool has the third highest smoking prevalence rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria.

### **Wider determinants of health:**

- Blackpool has the lowest attainment score and higher rates of pupil absence.
- Blackpool has higher rates of hospital admissions for violent crime and higher rates of sexual offences.
- Blackpool has the highest rate of unemployment across all districts at 9.4%.
- Blackpool also has higher rates of long-term unemployment with the highest rate of long-term unemployment across all districts.

## **Lancashire**

### **Protected characteristics**

#### **Age and sex:**

- Burnley has a slightly lower percentage of females and higher percentage of males when compared to the England rate. In Burnley, there are higher rates of people aged 0 to 19 and lower rates of residents aged 80+.
- Chorley has lower percentages of females and higher rates of males when compared to the England rate. In Chorley, there are higher rates of people who are aged 40 to – 79, with the highest percentage of people aged 40 to 49 across all districts. There are also lower levels of people aged 10 to 29.
- Fylde has the same rates of males and females when compared to England. There are significantly higher rates of people aged 50+ compared to other districts and the joint highest percentage of residents aged 60 to 69 in this area across Lancashire and South Cumbria. There are significantly lower levels of people aged 49 and under, and the lowest percentages of people aged 10 to 19 and 20 to 29 in this area when compared to all other districts.
- Hyndburn has similar rates of females and similar rates of males when compared to England. There are higher rates of people aged 0 to 19 and lower rates of residents aged 80+ in this area.
- In Lancaster, there are very slightly higher percentages of females and slightly lower percentages of males. Lancaster has the highest rate of residents aged 20 to 29 across Lancashire and South Cumbria, but lower rates of people aged 30 to 59.
- Pendle has slightly lower rates of females and slightly higher rates of males. There are higher rates of children and young people aged 0 to 19 and lower rates of residents aged 80 to 89.
- Preston has the lowest rate of females and highest rate of males across the Lancashire and South Cumbria area. In Preston, there are higher percentages of residents aged 0 to 29, particularly in the 20 to 29 age group but lower rates of people aged 50+.
- Ribble Valley has similar rates of females and males. This area has the highest proportion of residents aged 50 to 59 across all districts and also has higher proportion of residents aged 60+ and 90+. There are subsequently lower percentages of children and young people living in Ribble Valley.
- Rossendale has similar rates of females and males. There are lower proportions of people aged 20 to 29 and 80 to 89 but higher rates of people aged 50 to 79 in this area.
- In South Ribble, there are very slightly higher percentages of females and males. This district has lower rates of younger residents aged 0 to 29, and higher rates of people aged 50 to 89.
- West Lancashire has higher rates females and lower rates of males. It has the highest rate of females and lowest rate of males across the Lancashire and South

Cumbria area. This area has a lower proportion of children aged 0 to 9 but higher rates of young people aged 10 to 19. There are higher rates of people aged 50 to 89 in this area.

- Wyre has higher rates of females and lower rates of males when compared with England rates. This area has the highest rate of residents aged 80 to 89 across Lancashire and South Cumbria and the second highest rates of people aged 60 to 69 and 70 to 79 across all districts. This district has smaller populations of people aged 49 and under.

### **Disability:**

- Burnley has:
  - Higher rates of people reporting a long-term illness or disability.
  - Similar estimated rates of adults with hearing loss.
  - The fifth highest number of people for whom British Sign Language is their main language at 56.
  - Lower rates of sight loss.
  - Higher rates of recorded depression prevalence.
  - The third highest prevalence rate of common mental health disorders across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 20.2% – notably higher when compared to England.
  - Higher rates for estimated emergency admissions for self-harm.
  - Slightly lower estimate rates for learning disability prevalence.
  - The second highest incidence rate for all cancers across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts and the fifth highest incidence rate for all cancers in the Northwest.
  - Similar incidence rates of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer, and prostate cancer but higher incidence rates of lung cancer and colorectal cancer.
  - Lower rates of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2.
  - Higher estimated prevalence rates for COPD, asthma, CHD, strokes and hypertension.
  - The second lowest rate of rheumatoid arthritis prevalence across all districts.
  - The third highest rate of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- Chorley has:
  - Slightly higher rates of people reporting a long-term illness or disability.
  - Similar estimated rates of adults with hearing loss.
  - A total of 42 people for whom British Sign Language is their main language.
  - The same rate of sight loss when compared to England.
  - The second highest recorded depression prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria and the ninth highest recorded depression prevalence across the Northwest.
  - Similar estimated prevalence rates of common mental health disorders and emergency admissions for self-harm.
  - Slightly higher estimated learning disability prevalence rates at 2.1% when compared to England at 2% – this is the highest estimated prevalence rate across all the Lancashire and South Cumbria districts.
  - Slightly lower incidence rates for all cancers when compared to England.
  - Similar incidences of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and lung cancer and lower incidence rates of prostate cancer.



- Slightly lower rates of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2.
  - Slightly higher rates of CHD prevalence and COPD.
  - Higher rates for asthma prevalence and hypertension prevalence but similar rates of stroke prevalence.
  - Slightly higher rates of rheumatoid arthritis.
- Fylde has:
    - Higher rates of people reporting a long-term illness or disability.
    - Significantly higher estimated prevalence of adults with hearing loss at rates of 29% – a 7% increase when compared to England at 22%.
    - The third lowest number of people for whom British Sign Language is their main language at 25.
    - The joint highest estimated rate of sight loss across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with 48 people estimated to be living with sight loss per 1,000 people.
    - Higher rates of recorded depression prevalence.
    - Lower estimated prevalence rates of common mental health disorders and for emergency admissions for self-harm.
    - Similar rate of estimated learning disability prevalence.
    - Slightly lower incidence rates for all cancers.
    - Similar incidence rates of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and lung cancer and lower incidence rates of prostate cancer.
    - Lower rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2.
    - The joint highest rate of CHD prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 4.8%, when compared to England at 3%.
    - The highest rates for stroke and hypertension prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
    - Higher rates of COPD prevalence and asthma prevalence.
    - The third highest rate of rheumatoid arthritis across all districts.
    - Higher rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem.
  - Hyndburn has:
    - Higher rates of people reporting a long-term illness or disability with 20.6%.
    - Similar estimated rates of adults with hearing loss.
    - A total of 36 people across the population for whom British Sign Language is their main language.
    - Slightly lower rates of estimated sight loss with the third lowest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
    - Higher recorded depression prevalence rates.
    - Similarly high rates of common mental health disorder prevalence at 19.1%.
    - The second highest rate of emergency admissions for self-harm across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 316.1, which is significantly higher than the England rate and the fifth highest rate for this indicator across the Northwest.
    - Slightly lower estimate rate for learning disability prevalence.
    - Similar incidence rates for all cancers when compared to England.
    - Similar incidence rates for alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer and colorectal cancer but higher rates for incidences of lung cancer.
    - Lower incidence rates of prostate cancer.
    - The second lowest rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
    - Higher rates of CHD, hypertension, COPD and asthma prevalence.

- Slightly higher rates of stroke prevalence.
  - The same rate of rheumatoid arthritis prevalence rate at 0.8% when compared to England.
  - Higher rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem.
- Lancaster has:
    - Higher rates of reporting a long-term illness or disability at 20.2%.
    - Similar estimated rates of adults with hearing loss.
    - A total of 52 people across the population for whom British Sign Language is their main language.
    - Slightly higher rate of sight loss.
    - Higher rates for recorded depression prevalence at 16.1% – the joint 11<sup>th</sup> highest recorded depression prevalence across the Northwest.
    - The same estimated mental health prevalence as England.
    - Slightly lower rates for emergency admissions for self-harm.
    - Similar rates of estimated learning disability prevalence.
    - Similar incidence rates for alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer and colorectal cancer but higher rates for incidences of lung cancer.
    - Lower incidence rates of prostate cancer.
    - Slightly lower rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2.
    - Slightly higher rates of CHD prevalence and stroke prevalence.
    - Lower rates of hypertension prevalence.
    - Higher prevalence rates for both COPD and asthma.
    - The same rate of rheumatoid arthritis prevalence when compared to England.
    - Slightly higher rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem.
- Pendle has:
    - The second lowest percentage of people reporting a long-term illness across Lancashire and South Cumbria with a rate of 17.7% – slightly higher than the England rate of 17.3%.
    - Similar estimated rate of adults with hearing loss.
    - A total of 37 people for whom British Sign Language is their main language
    - Slightly lower rates of estimated sight loss.
    - Similar rates of recorded depression.
    - Higher rates of common mental health disorder prevalence at 19%.
    - Slightly lower rates of emergency admissions for self-harm.
    - Slightly lower estimated rates of learning disability prevalence.
    - Similar incidence rates for all cancers.
    - Similar incidence rates for alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer and prostate cancer but higher rates for incidences of colorectal cancer and lung cancer.
    - Slightly lower rates of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2.
    - Higher rates of CHD and asthma prevalence but similar rates of stroke and hypertension prevalence.
    - Slightly higher prevalence rates for COPD prevalence.
    - The lowest rate of rheumatoid arthritis prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 0.7%.
    - Higher rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem at 22%.
- Preston has:

- Slightly higher rates of people reporting a long-term illness or disability.
  - The lowest estimated percentage of adults with hearing loss when compared to other Lancashire and South Cumbria districts at 19% – this is also lower than the England rate of 22%.
  - The highest number of people for whom British Sign Language is their main language at 149.
  - Lower rates of estimated sight loss and the second lowest estimated rate of sight loss across all districts.
  - Higher rates of recorded depression prevalence and estimated prevalence rates of common mental health disorders at 18.8%.
  - Slightly lower rates of emergency admissions for self-harm.
  - Slightly lower estimated learning disability prevalence.
  - The third highest incidence rate for all cancers across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts and the tenth highest incidence rate for all cancers in the Northwest.
  - Similar incidences of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and prostate cancer but higher incidence rates of lung cancer.
  - Lower rates of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2.
  - The lowest CHD prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria, but with a rate that is still higher than England.
  - Lower prevalence rates for hypertension and similar rates for stroke prevalence.
  - Slightly higher rates of COPD prevalence.
  - The lowest estimated prevalence rate for asthma across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 6.6% – this is slightly higher than the England rate of 6.5%
  - The same rate of rheumatoid arthritis when compared to England.
  - The lowest rate of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 14.8%.
- Ribble Valley has:
    - Lower rates of people reporting a long-term illness or disability when compared to England – the only district in Lancashire and South Cumbria with a lower rate when compared to England.
    - Higher estimated rates of adults with hearing loss at 27%.
    - The lowest number of people for whom British Sign Language is their main language at 8.
    - The lowest recorded depression prevalence rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 10.6%.
    - The lowest estimated prevalence rate of common mental health disorders across all districts at 12.8%.
    - The lowest rate of emergency admissions for self-harm across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
    - Similar rates of estimated learning disability prevalence.
    - The second lowest incidence rate for all cancers across Lancashire and South Cumbria districts.
    - Similar incidences of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and prostate cancer and lower incidence rates of lung cancer.
    - Slightly lower rates of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2.
    - Higher rates of CHD, stroke, hypertension and asthma prevalence.

- The second lowest prevalence rate for COPD across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- Slightly lower rates of rheumatoid arthritis prevalence and lower rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem, with the second lowest prevalence rate across all districts.
- Rossendale has:
  - Higher rates of people reporting a long-term illness or disability.
  - Similar estimated rates of adults with hearing loss.
  - A total of 45 people for whom British Sign Language is their main language.
  - Slightly lower rates of estimated sight loss.
  - Similar rates of recorded depression.
  - Higher estimated prevalence rates of common mental health disorders and slightly higher rates of emergency admissions for self-harm.
  - Slightly lower estimated learning disability prevalence.
  - Similar incidence rates for all cancers.
  - Similar incidences of alcohol-related cancers, colorectal cancer and lung cancer and lower incidence rates of breast cancer and prostate cancer.
  - The highest rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 53.1%.
  - Higher rates of CHD, COPD and asthma prevalence and slightly higher rates for stroke and hypertension prevalence with the highest COPD prevalence rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
  - Slightly higher rates of rheumatoid arthritis prevalence and higher rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem.
- South Ribble has:
  - Slightly higher rates of people reporting a long-term illness or disability.
  - Higher rates of estimated hearing loss at 25%.
  - The third highest number of people for whom British Sign Language is their main language at 70.
  - Higher rates of estimated sight loss with the fifth highest estimated rate overall across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
  - Higher rates of recorded depression prevalence of 15.1%.
  - Lower estimated prevalence rates of common mental health disorders at 14.8%, which is just over 2% lower than the England rate.
  - The second lowest rate of emergency admissions for self-harm across Lancashire and South Cumbria with a rate of 123 – significantly lower than the England rate of 181.2.
  - Slightly lower estimated learning disability prevalence.
  - Slightly lower incidence rates for all cancers.
  - Similar incidences of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, lung cancer and prostate cancer and lower incidence rates of breast cancer and cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2.
  - Higher rates of CHD and hypertension prevalence and slightly higher rates of stroke prevalence when compared to England.
  - The joint second lowest estimated prevalence rate for COPD across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
  - Higher rates of asthma prevalence when compared to England at 6.5%, despite this area having the second lowest asthma prevalence rate across all districts.
  - The same rate of rheumatoid arthritis at 0.8% when compared to England.
  - Higher rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem.

- West Lancashire has:
  - Higher rates of people reporting a long-term illness or disability.
  - Higher estimated prevalence rates of adults with hearing loss at 25%.
  - The second lowest number of people for whom British Sign Language is their main language at 21.
  - The fourth highest estimated sight loss rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria, at 39 people per 1,000.
  - Higher rates of recorded depression prevalence of 15.2%.
  - Slightly lower estimated prevalence rates of common mental health disorders at 16.1%.
  - The highest rates of emergency admissions for self-harm.
  - Slightly lower estimated learning disability prevalence rates at 1.9%.
  - Similar incidence rates for all cancers.
  - Similar incidences of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and lung cancer and lower incidence rates of prostate cancer.
  - The second highest rate of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
  - Higher rates of CHD and asthma prevalence and slightly higher prevalence for strokes, hypertension and COPD.
  - The same rate of rheumatoid arthritis at 0.8% when compared to England.
  - Slightly higher rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem.
  
- Wyre has:
  - Higher rates of people reporting a long-term illness or disability – the second highest across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 22.1%.
  - A significantly higher estimated percentage of adults with hearing loss at rates of 29% – a 7% increase when compared to England at 22%.
  - A total of 51 people for whom British Sign Language is their main language.
  - The second highest estimated rate of sight loss in Lancashire and South Cumbria, at 47 people per 1,000.
  - Higher rates of recorded depression prevalence at 12.3%.
  - Lower estimated prevalence rates of common mental health disorders and lower rates for emergency admissions for self-harm.
  - Similar rates of estimated learning disability prevalence.
  - Similar incidence rates for all cancers.
  - Similar incidences of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and lung cancer and lower incidence rates of prostate cancer.
  - Higher rates of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2.
  - The joint highest rate of CHD prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
  - Higher rates of stroke, hypertension and asthma prevalence with the second highest rate for strokes and hypertension across all districts.
  - The second highest rate of COPD prevalence across all districts at 2.9% when compared to England at 1.9%.
  - The second highest rate of rheumatoid arthritis prevalence across all districts.
  - The highest percentage of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 26.2% – notably higher when compared to England.

**Gender reassignment:**

- Burnley has lower rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth and slightly higher rates of those whose gender identify is different than at birth. There are similar rates of trans women and trans men, as well as people who identify as all other gender identities and higher rates of people who have not stated their gender identity.
- In Chorley, there are higher rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth and slightly lower of people whose gender identity is different than at birth. There are similar rates of trans women and trans men, as well as people who identify as all other gender identities. There are also lower rates of people who have not stated their gender identity in this area.
- Fylde has similarly high rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth and slightly lower rates of people whose gender identity is different than at birth. There are similar rates of trans women and trans men, as well as people who identify as all other gender identities when compared to the England rate. There are also similar rates of people who have not stated their gender identity in this area.
- There are slightly higher rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth in Hyndburn and the same rate of people who identify as trans women and trans men as well as people who identify as all other gender identities, and those who have not stated their gender identity when compared to England.
- In Lancaster, there are slightly higher rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth and slightly lower rates of people whose gender identity is different from birth. This district has the same rate of people who identify as trans women and trans men when compared to England as well as those who have not stated their gender identify. There are slightly higher rates of people who identify as all other gender identities with the highest rate across all districts.
- Pendle has lower rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth with the lowest rate across all districts. There are higher rates of people whose gender identify is different from birth and similar rates of people who identify as trans women and trans men. There are lower rates of people who identify as all other gender identities with the lowest rate across all districts but higher rates of people who have not stated their gender identity at 7.4% – the joint highest rate across all districts.
- In Preston, there are lower rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth and slightly higher rates of people whose gender identity is different from birth. There are similar rates of people who identify as trans women, trans men and people who identify as all other gender identities but higher rates of people who have not stated their gender identity.
- Ribble Valley has the joint highest rate of people whose gender identity is the same at birth across all districts. There are lower rates of people whose gender identity is different from birth as well as people who identify as trans women, trans men, and all other gender identities. There are also lower rates of people who have not stated their gender identity.
- There are higher rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth in Rossendale with lower rates of people whose gender identity is different from birth, as well as people who identify as trans men, all other gender identities and who have not stated their gender identity. There are similar rates of people who identify as trans women.
- South Ribble has the joint highest rate of people whose gender identity is the same at birth across Lancashire and South Cumbria. There are lower rates of people whose gender identity is different from birth, as well as people who have not stated their gender identity. There are similar rates of people who identify as trans women and trans men as well as people who identify as all other gender identities.
- West Lancashire has high rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth and slightly lower of people whose gender identity is different than at birth. There are



similar rates of trans women, trans men and people who identify as all other gender identities all and lower rates of people who have not stated their gender identity.

- Wyre has higher rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth and lower rates of people whose gender identity is different from birth, as well as people who identify as trans men. There are similar rates of trans women across Wyre as well as people who identify as all other gender identities but lower rates of people who have not stated their gender identity.

### **Marriage and civil partnership:**

- Burnley has slightly lower rates of people who are married and slightly higher rates of people who are single. There are higher rates of people who are separated, divorced or widowed and slightly lower rates of people in a civil partnership.
- Chorley has a lower rate of people who are single but a higher rate of people who are married. There are similar rates of people who are separated or widowed but slightly higher rates for people who are divorced. There are also slightly lower rates of people who are in a civil partnership.
- Fylde has similarly high percentages of people who are married but has notably lower rates of people who are single and slightly lower rates of people who are in a civil partnership or who are separated. There are higher rates of people who are divorced or widowed – this area has the second highest percentage of people who are widowed across all districts.
- Hyndburn has slightly lower rates of people who are married and very slightly higher rates of single people. There are higher rates of people who are separated and higher rates of people who are divorced or widowed but similar rates of people in civil partnerships.
- Lancaster has a higher proportion of the population who are single with the third highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria. There are lower rates of people who are married at 41.2% – this is the lowest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria. There are slightly lower rates of people who are separated, similar rates of people in civil partnerships but higher rates of people who are divorced and widowed.
- Pendle has higher rates of people who are married and lower rates of single people. There are higher rates of people who are separated, divorced and widowed. There are slightly lower rates of people who are in civil partnerships in Pendle.
- Preston has the highest percentage of people who are single at 43% across Lancashire and South Cumbria. There are lower rates of people who are married, separated, divorced and widowed – Preston has the lowest rates of people who are divorced or widowed across all districts. There are also slightly lower rates of people who are in a civil partnership.
- Ribble Valley has the highest percentage of people who married at 52.4% across Lancashire and South Cumbria – a notable increase when compared to the England rate of 44.5%. There are significantly lower rates of people who are single with the lowest rate of people who are single across all districts. There are also lower percentages of people who are separated and who are in a civil partnership but higher rates of people who are divorced or widowed.
- Rossendale has the slightly lower percentages of people who are married, who are single or who are in a civil partnership. There are slightly higher rates of people who are separated, divorced or widowed when compared to England.
- South Ribble has a higher percentage of people who are married, divorced or widowed when compared to England. There are lower rates of people who are single and slightly lower rates of people who are separated or in a civil partnership.
- West Lancashire has a slightly higher rate of people who are married and slightly lower rate of people who are single. Across the area there are slightly lower rates of

people in civil partnerships or who are separated or divorced but higher rates of people who are widowed.

- Wyre has higher percentages of people who are married but notably lower rates of people who are single. There are similar rates of people in civil partnerships and separated but higher rates of people who are divorced and notably higher rates of people who are widowed at 8.9% – the highest rate across all districts when compared to England.

### **Race / ethnicity:**

- Burnley has slightly higher rates of people who are White and notably higher percentages of people who are Asian / Asian British. There are lower rates of people from all other ethnicities living in the area.
- Chorley has a significantly higher proportion of people who are White but has lower rates of people from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, Black or Black British or Other Ethnic Groups. There are notably lower rates of people living in Chorley who are Asian or Asian British.
- Fylde has a significantly higher proportion of people who are White and lower rates of people from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British or those from other Ethnic Groups.
- Hyndburn have slightly higher rates of people who are White and notably higher percentages of people who are Asian / Asian British. There are lower rates of people who are from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, Black or Black British or from other Ethnic Groups living in the area.
- Lancaster also has a significantly higher proportion of people who are White with notably lower levels of people from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British or those from other Ethnic Groups living across this district.
- Pendle has a notably lower percentage of people who are White and significantly higher percentages of people who are Asian / Asian British living in the area. There are, however, lower percentages of people from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, Black / Black British or other Ethnic Groups living in Pendle.
- Preston has a lower percentage of people who are White – it is one of the three districts that have a lower percentage of people who are White across Lancashire and South Cumbria. There are slightly higher percentage of people from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups with the highest proportion of this ethnic group across all districts. Preston also has the highest percentage of people who are Black / Black British or from Other Ethnic Groups across Lancashire and South Cumbria although these rates are still lower than national rates.
- Ribble Valley has a notably higher proportion of people who are White and much smaller proportions of people who are from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British or those from other Ethnic Groups when compared to England.
- Rossendale also has a higher proportion of people who are White with notably lower levels of people from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British or those from other Ethnic Groups in this district.
- South Ribble has a significantly higher proportion of people who are White with much lower numbers of people who are from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, who are Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British or from other Ethnic Groups living in South Ribble, with only 0.3% of people from Other Ethnic groups living in the area, the joint lowest percentage across Lancashire and South Cumbria.

- West Lancashire has a significantly high proportion of people who are White and lower rates of people from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British or those from other Ethnic Groups in this district.
- Wyre has a significantly higher proportions of people who are White and lower rates of people from all other ethnicities.
- Wyre has the joint lowest rate of people from Black or Black British and other Ethnic Groups across all districts in Lancashire and South Cumbria.

### **Religion and belief:**

- Burnley has one of the lowest rates of Christian residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria, however this rate is still higher than the England rate. There are higher rates of Muslim residents in Burnley but lower rates of all other religions.
- Chorley has one of the highest rates of Christianity across all the districts. All other religions are consistently lower than the England rate.
- Fylde also has one of the highest rates of Christianity across all the districts in Lancashire and South Cumbria at 61.6%. Most other religions are consistently lower than the England rate, with the exception of people who are Jewish at 0.4% – the highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria. This district has the joint lowest rate of people who did not state across all districts.
- Hyndburn has a slightly higher rate of Christian residents when compared to England. There are generally lower rates for all other religions, with the exception of people who are Muslim, where there are much higher rates when compared to England.
- Lancaster also has a higher rate of Christian residents, with generally lower rates for all other religions, with the exception of people with other religions in which there are similar rates. There are slightly higher rates of people of no religion or those who did not state their religion when compared to England.
- Pendle has a lower rate of Christian residents and the second highest rate of Muslim residents across districts. Across the area, there are generally lower rates of people from all other religions and no residents identify as Jewish or Sikh.
- Preston has slightly higher rates of Christian residents and also has higher rates of people who are Muslim, Hindu or Sikh when compared to other districts in Lancashire and South Cumbria. There are slightly lower rates of all other religions across the area.
- Ribble Valley has the highest rate of Christian residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 66.4% – this is considerably higher than the England rate of 46.3%. All other religions are consistently lower than the England rate, with no people who identify as Jewish or Sikh living in the area.
- Rosendale has a slightly higher rate of Christian residents and has the highest rate of people who have stated they have no religion at 40.1% across all districts. There are lower rates of other religions across this area including people who are Hindu or Jewish and no residents who identify as Sikh.
- South Ribble has one of the highest rates of Christianity across all the districts. All other religions are consistently lower than the England rate, particularly people who identify as Jewish, Sikh or Muslim.
- West Lancashire has a similarly high rate of Christian residents. All other religions are consistently lower than the England rate, particularly people who identify as Hindu, Jewish, Muslim and Sikh.

- Wyre has higher rates of Christianity when compared to England. All other religions are consistently lower than the England rate, including people who identify as Muslim and no residents identifying as Sikh across the area.

**Sexual orientation:**

- In Burnley, there are slightly higher rates of people who are heterosexual and slightly lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian and bisexual. There are similar rates of people with other sexual orientations and people who have not stated their sexual orientation.
- Chorley has higher rates of people who are heterosexual and slightly lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian, bisexual or of other sexual orientations. There are lower rates of people not stating their sexual orientation in Chorley.
- Fylde has similarly high rates of people who are heterosexual and has lower rates of people who are bisexual or of other sexual orientations but similar rates of people who are gay or lesbian in Fylde. This area also has a low rate of people not stating their sexual orientation.
- Hyndburn has a similar rate of people who are heterosexual and slightly lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian, bisexual of other sexual orientations as well as those who did not state their sexual orientation.
- Lancaster has the lowest rate of people who are heterosexual and has higher rates of people who are gay or lesbian and bisexual with the highest rate of people who are bisexual across all districts. There are also higher rates of people of other sexual orientations with the highest rate across all districts and higher rates of people not stating their sexual orientation in Lancaster.
- Pendle has a similar rate of people who are heterosexual and those of other sexual orientations but has lower rates of people who are gay, lesbian, or bisexual. There are notably higher rates of people who have not stated their sexual orientation with the highest rate of people not stating their sexual orientation across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- In Preston, there are slightly lower rates of people who are heterosexual and higher rates of people who are gay or lesbian and bisexual. There are also higher rates of people with other sexual orientations and people who have not stated their sexual orientation.
- Ribble Valley has the highest rate of people who are heterosexual across Lancashire and South Cumbria. There are lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian, bisexual and people of other sexual orientations. Ribble Valley has the lowest rates for these three sexual orientation groups across all districts. There are also lower rates of people not stating their sexual orientation in this district.
- Rossendale has similarly high rates of people who are heterosexual and slightly lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian or of other sexual orientations. There are lower rates of people who are bisexual in Rossendale and or who have not stated their sexual orientation.
- There are higher rates of people who are heterosexual in South Ribble but lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian, bisexual or of other sexual orientations. This district has the lowest rate of people not stating their sexual orientation across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- West Lancashire has a higher rate of people who are heterosexual and slightly lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian. There are similar rates of people who are bisexual and of other sexual orientations but lower rates of people not stating their sexual orientation.
- Wyre has similarly high rates of people who are heterosexual but has lower rates of people who are bisexual and those who have not stating their sexual orientation, as well as slightly lower rates of people with other sexual orientations. There are similar rates of people who are gay or lesbian in this district.

### **Pregnancy and maternity:**

- Burnley has a significantly higher rate of under 18 conception along and higher rates for smoking status at time of delivery, deliveries to teenage mothers and low birth weight of babies. This district has the highest general fertility rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 71.5% and a lower infant mortality rate.
- Chorley has slightly higher rates of under 18 conceptions and deliveries to teenage mothers but lower rates for infant mortality and low birth weight of term babies. There are higher rates of smoking status at time of delivery and similar general fertility rates in this district.
- Fylde has the lowest rate of under 18 conception and low birth weight of term babies across Lancashire and South Cumbria and the second lowest rate of infant mortality. There is a lower rate for deliveries to teenage mothers and a lower general fertility rate but higher rates of smoking status at time of delivery.
- Hyndburn has a higher rate for under 18 conceptions and smoking status at time of delivery. There are also slightly higher rates for deliveries to teenage mothers and similar rates of low birth weight of term babies. This area has lower rates of infant mortality for and a high general fertility rate at 68.9%.
- Lancaster has similarly high rates for under 18 conception and slightly higher rates for deliveries to teenage mothers but lower rates of infant mortality, smoking status at time of delivery and low birth weight of term babies. Lancaster has the lowest general fertility rate across the whole of Lancashire and South Cumbria at 48.5%.
- Pendle has higher rates for under 18 conception, low birth weight of term babies and the highest rate of infant mortality across all districts. There are notably higher rates of smoking at time of delivery but similar rates for deliveries to teenage mothers. This district has the second highest general fertility rate across all districts at 71%.
- Preston has a significantly lower rate of under 18 conception but higher rates of low birth weight of babies, smoking status at time of delivery and deliveries to teenage mothers. There is also a slightly higher general fertility rate in this district.
- Ribble Valley has lower rates of under 18 conceptions and infant mortality but higher rates of smoking status at time of delivery. There is a lower general fertility rate in Ribble Valley and a lower rate of low birth weight of term babies. Data on deliveries to teenage mothers is not available for Ribble Valley due to small counts.
- Rossendale has higher rates of under 18 conception and the second highest rate for infant mortality across all districts. There are notably higher rates for smoking status at time of delivery and slightly higher rates of deliveries to teenage mothers in this district. There is a similar general fertility rate in Rossendale and similar rates of low birth weight of term babies.
- South Ribble has lower rates of infant mortality rate but higher rates for under 18 conceptions, smoking status at time of delivery, deliveries to teenage mothers and low birth rate of term babies when compared to England. The general fertility rate in South Ribble is slightly lower in this district.
- West Lancashire has higher rates for smoking status at time of delivery and deliveries to teenage mothers and a slightly higher rate of under 18 conceptions. There are lower rates for infant mortality rate and low birth weight of term babies across the area as well as a lower general fertility rate.
- Wyre has similar under 18 conception rates and deliveries to teenage mothers but lower rates of infant mortality with the lowest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria. There are lower rates of low birth weight of term babies but higher rates of smoking status at time of delivery and a similar general fertility rate.

### **Health inclusion groups / inclusion health groups**



## Deprivation:

- Burnley is ranked as the 11<sup>th</sup> most deprived districts across the country. It is ranked amongst the top 25 of the most deprived districts nationally in regard to the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10%. Burnley has a large proportion of neighbourhoods in decile 1, with nearly 40% of LSOAs in the most deprived decile and no LSOAs in the least deprived decile. 38.3% of Burnley has the second highest proportion of neighbourhoods ranked in decile 1 across all districts with nine of these LSOAs have larger than average ethnic minority populations, with one in particular [003E] having a 90% population, made up of Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities – with 31.1% of households having a language other than English as their main language.
- Of the 317 Local Authorities in England, Chorley, is ranked 192<sup>nd</sup> on the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Chorley has a relatively even percentage of LSOAs across different levels of deprivation with only 3 LSOAs out of 66 that are ranked amongst the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in the country, giving it one of the lowest overall proportions in Lancashire and South Cumbria. Two of these LSOAs are predominantly White, whilst the third [009A] has a 16.5% population of ethnic minorities made up of Pakistani, Indian, Bangladeshi and Chinese communities.
- Fylde is ranked 198<sup>th</sup> place in relation to most deprived Local Authorities in the country. Fylde has an 'n' shape profile, where most LSOAs have close to average levels of deprivation. It has very few neighbourhoods in the three most deprived deciles with two out of the 51 neighbourhoods in Fylde ranked as some of the most deprived 10% in England, giving it one of the lowest proportions in Lancashire and South Cumbria. Of those two neighbourhoods, one has a reasonably high population density of people, and the other has a much lower population density, illustrating the differences that can exist between LSOAs in a particular decile.
- Hyndburn is the 18<sup>th</sup> most deprived districts across the country. Across the area, 21.9% of children estimated to be living in income deprived families and 18.4% of older people are living in income deprived households. Hyndburn is ranked amongst the top 25 of the most deprived districts nationally in regard to the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10%. Hyndburn has a large proportion of neighbourhoods in decile 1, with no LSOAs in the least deprived decile at all. 15 of the 52 LSOAs in this district are currently ranked as some of the most deprived 10% nationally, giving it the fifth highest proportion of decile 1 neighbourhoods in Lancashire and South Cumbria. Four of those LSOAs [006B, 006H, 006A and 006G] have much higher than average ethnic minority populations (between 49.8% to 78.7%), which are mainly made up of Pakistani communities and include between 47% to 72% Muslim residents.
- Of the 317 Local Authorities in England, Lancaster is ranked 112<sup>th</sup> on the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Lancaster has a 'flat' profile in that it has relatively even percentages of neighbourhoods across different levels of deprivation. Of the 13 LSOAs in Lancaster that rank in the most deprived 10% in the country, one of these [009C] is ranked as 33<sup>rd</sup> most deprived out of 32,844 LSOAs in England in total. Although this particular LSOA is predominantly White, with only a 4.9% proportion of minorities, 11.8% of households in this LSOA don't have English as their main language, compared to an average of around 3% for the rest of the LSOAs in this



decile.

- Pendle ranks as the 36<sup>th</sup> most deprived district in the country. It is ranked amongst the top 25 of the most deprived districts nationally in regard to the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10%. Pendle has a large proportion of neighbourhoods in decile 1, with no LSOAs in the least deprived decile at all. 18 out of the 57 neighbourhoods in Pendle are ranked amongst the most deprived 10% in the country, making it the fourth most income deprived Local Authority across Lancashire and South Cumbria. Twelve of those LSOAs have much higher than average ethnic minority populations between 49.8% to 78.7%, which are mainly made up of Pakistani communities and include between 47% to 72% Muslim residents.
- Preston is ranked as the 46<sup>th</sup> most deprived Local Authority in England. It has a fairly high proportion of LSOAs in deciles 1, 2 and 3, and a fairly low proportion in deciles 8, 9 and 10 at the other end of the scale. 16 of the 86 neighbourhoods in Preston are included in the list of the 10% most deprived areas in the country. Seven of these LSOAs have an ethnic minority population of between 36% to 50% made up of mainly Indian and Pakistani communities. Those particular neighbourhoods also have much higher-than-average Muslim resident populations between 17.5% to 37.5%.
- Ribble Valley appears towards the bottom of the most deprived districts in the country list, in the least deprived section of the rankings in 282<sup>nd</sup> place. This district has the lowest level in the IDACI rankings for children estimated to be living in income deprived families with the lowest percentage in this measure across Lancashire and South Cumbria. There are also lower rates of older people living in income deprived households. Ribble Valley does not have any LSOAs in deciles 1, 2 or 3 and is one of two districts across Lancashire and South Cumbria that does not have any neighbourhoods in the most income deprived decile. The lowest ranking decile in this particular Local Authority is decile 4. Ribble Valley's LSOAs tend to be predominantly White and predominantly Christian, with very little representation of minority populations.
- Rossendale ranks in 91<sup>st</sup> place in terms of most deprived districts in the country. It has a large proportion of neighbourhoods in decile 1. Of the 43 LSOAs in Rossendale, 6 of them are ranked amongst the most deprived 10% in England. One of these neighbourhoods [002E] has a higher-than-average proportion of ethnic minorities at 19.9%, which is made up of primarily Bangladeshi and Pakistani communities, of which, 16.7% are Muslim residents. These LSOAs also have a wide range of population densities, the largest being 47.9 and the lowest being 5.3 people per hectare, respectively.
- Of the 317 Local Authorities in England, South Ribble is ranked 210<sup>th</sup> on the Index of Multiple Deprivation. This district has an even healthier picture, with a very small proportion of LSOAs in decile 1, no LSOAs in decile 2 and a fairly large proportion of neighbourhoods in the least deprived decile 10. South Ribble has one of the lowest proportions of neighbourhoods in decile 1 as only 3 of its 70 LSOAs are ranked as the most deprived in the country. Like the Local Authority population as a whole, these LSOAs are predominantly made up of White, Christian residents. Of note, one LSOA in particular [017A] has a 30.2% population of 0 to 15-year-olds.

- Of the 317 Local Authorities in England, West Lancashire is ranked as the 178<sup>th</sup> most deprived district, making it one of the six lowest ranking areas in Lancashire and South Cumbria. This district has a 'flat' profile and has a relatively even percentage of neighbourhoods across different levels of deprivation. However, 8.2% of neighbourhoods in West Lancashire are in decile 1s according to their overall IMD ranking in regard to the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10%. Six of the 73 neighbourhoods in this district are listed amongst the most income deprived 10% in the country, giving it one of the lowest proportions of deprivation across Lancashire and South Cumbria. These LSOAs are predominantly White and Christian, mirroring the Local Authority population as a whole. Three of these LSOAs [014A, 010D and 013C] have higher than average 0 to 15-year-old populations and lower than average 65+ populations.
- Wyre is ranked 147<sup>th</sup> on the Index of Multiple Deprivation. With an 'n' shaped profile, the LSOAs in Wyre have close to average levels of deprivation. Wyre has a slightly larger proportion of LSOAs in decile 1, and no LSOAs in decile 10. Wyre has ten LSOAs that are ranked in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England. These are predominantly White and Christian, but one LSOA in particular [001F] does have an 8.8% population of ethnic minorities made up of both Indian and Bangladeshi communities. There is also one LSOA [008C] that has a much lower than average proportion of 0 to 15-year-olds and a high proportion of residents who are 65+.

#### **Carers:**

- Burnley has higher rates of people providing 20 or more hours of unpaid care a week and slightly lower rates of people providing 19 or less hours of unpaid care or people providing no unpaid care.
- Chorley has slightly lower rates of people providing no unpaid care and similar rates of people providing 20 or more hours unpaid care but higher rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care.
- Fylde also has slightly lower rates of people providing no unpaid care, similar rates of people providing 20 or more hours unpaid care across this district but higher rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care.
- In Hyndburn, there are lower rates of people providing no unpaid care and similar rate of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care a week. There are higher rates of people providing 20 to 49 hours of unpaid care and those providing 50 or more hours unpaid care.
- Lancaster has slightly lower rates of people providing no unpaid care and similar rates of people providing 20 or more hours unpaid care across. There are higher rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care in this district.
- Similarly, Pendle has slightly lower rates of people providing no unpaid care and slightly lower rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care but higher rates of people providing 20 hours or more unpaid care per week.
- Preston also has slightly lower rates of people providing no unpaid care and similar rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care. There are slightly higher rates of people providing 20 to 49 hours of unpaid care and 50 or more hours unpaid care a week in this district.
- Ribble Valley has the lowest rate people providing 20 hours or more unpaid care across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts. There are higher rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care and for people providing no unpaid care across this area.

- Rossendale has slightly lower rates of people providing no unpaid care and similar rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care and 20 hours or more unpaid care across this area.
- South Ribble also has a lower rate of people providing no unpaid care and similar rates of people providing 20 hours or more unpaid care. South Ribble has the joint highest rate of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care a week across all Lancashire and South Cumbria district at 5.1%.
- In West Lancashire, there are slightly lower rates of people providing no unpaid care but higher rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care. There are also slightly higher rates of people providing 20 or more hours unpaid care a week.
- Wyre has a lower rate of people providing no unpaid care across all districts. This district has the joint highest rate of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care a week across all districts at 5.1%. There are also higher rates of people providing 20 hours or more unpaid care across this area.

### **Asylum seekers and refugees:**

- Burnley's rate of asylum seekers and refugees was steady for 2020, increasing in 2021 and ending the reporting period with one of the highest proportions across Lancashire and South Cumbria by March 2022.
- Chorley's figures remain steady for 2020 and most of 2021, rising slightly towards the end of that year.
- Fylde's rate is steady for 2020 and then increases slightly during 2021 and early 2022 but remains one of the lowest across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- Hyndburn's rate follows a similar pattern to its neighbour, Burnley, with an even sharper increase at the start of 2022 ending the reporting period with the third highest proportion across the area.
- Lancaster is one of five Local Authorities in Lancashire and South Cumbria with figures of 100+ asylum seekers and refugees per quarter.
- Pendle's rate follows a similar pattern to its neighbours, Burnley and Hyndburn, ending with one of the highest numbers across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- Preston is one of five districts in Lancashire and South Cumbria with figures of 100+ asylum seekers and refugees per quarter.
- Ribble Valley has a consistently low rate of asylum seekers and refugees throughout the period.
- Rossendale has a fairly consistent rate of 100+ asylum seekers and refugees throughout the reporting period, with its figures rising slightly towards the end of 2021 / start of 2022.
- South Ribble figures climb steadily throughout 2020 and 2021, ending with a similar March 2022 rate to its neighbour, Chorley.
- West Lancashire has a fairly consistent rate of 100+ asylum seekers and refugees throughout the reporting period, with its figures rising slightly towards the end of 2021 / start of 2022.
- Wyre follows a similar pattern to its neighbour Fylde, peaking at 41 asylum seekers and refugees at the end of the reporting period.

### **Homelessness:**

- Burnley has lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation, but notably higher rates of households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act.
- Chorley has slightly lower rates of households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act and lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation.

- Fylde has lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation and lower rates of households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act.
- Hyndburn has much lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation and lower rates of people in households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act.
- Lancaster has lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation but has higher rates of people in households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act.
- Pendle has lower rates of both people living in temporary accommodation and people in households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act.
- Rossendale has slightly higher rates of people in households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act and lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation.
- South Ribble has a lower rate of people living in temporary accommodation, although it has the second highest rate across all districts. There are slightly lower rates of people in households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act across this district.
- West Lancashire has lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation and lower rates of people in households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act at 3.5% – this is the lowest rate of all districts in Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- Wyre has the lowest rates of people living in temporary accommodation across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 0.1% and also has lower rates of households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act.

#### **Veterans:**

- Burnley has a slightly higher rate of all veterans with slightly lower rates of veterans who have previously served in UK reserve armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces.
- Chorley also has a higher rate of all veterans with similar rates of veterans who have previously served in UK reserve armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces.
- Fylde has higher rates of all veterans at 6.1% compared to England at 3.8% – this is the highest rate of veterans across all districts. This district also has the highest rates of veterans who have previously served in UK regular armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces across all districts.
- Hyndburn has a similar rate of all veterans including those who have previously served in UK reserve armed forces and slightly lower rates of veterans who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces.
- Lancaster has a higher rate of all veterans including those who have previously served in UK regular armed forces and similar rates of veterans who have served in UK reserve armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces.
- Pendle has a slightly lower rate of all veterans with similar rates of veterans who have previously served in UK reserve armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces but lower rates of those who have served in UK reserve armed forces at 0.5% – the lowest rate across all districts and when compared to England at 0.7%.
- Preston also has a slightly lower rate of all veterans with similar rates of veterans who have previously served in UK reserve armed forces but slightly lower rates of those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces at 0.1% – the joint lowest rate across all districts.
- Ribble Valley has a slightly higher rate of all veterans with similar rates of veterans who have previously served in UK reserve armed forces, those who have served in

UK reserve armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces.

- Similarly, Rossendale has a slightly higher rate of all veterans with similar rates of veterans who have previously served in UK reserve armed forces, those who have served in UK reserve armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces.
- South Ribble has a higher rate of all veterans living across the area at 4.6%. There are higher rates of veterans who have previously served in UK regular armed forces and similar rates of veterans who have served in UK reserve armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces across this district.
- West Lancashire has a higher rate of all veterans with higher rates of those who have previously served in UK reserve armed forces at 1% – this is the highest rate across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts. There are similar rates of veterans who have previously served in UK regular armed forces and both regular and reserve UK armed forces.
- Like Fylde, Wyre has notably higher rates of all veterans at 5.7%, compared to England at 3.8% – this is the second highest rate of veterans across all districts. This district also has high rates of veterans who have previously served in UK regular armed forces and similar rates of veterans who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces.

#### **Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller Communities:**

- Burnley has a slightly lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents.
- Chorley has a lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents.
- Similarly, Fylde also has a lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents.
- Hyndburn has a slightly lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents.
- Lancaster has the joint highest rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria as a whole at 0.3% of the population – the same as the national rate. Lancaster also has the second largest total number of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria with 400.
- Pendle has a slightly lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents.
- Preston also has a slightly lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents at 0.2% but has the third highest total number of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria with 365.
- Ribble Valley has the lowest rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents in Lancashire and South Cumbria at 0%, with a total of 22 at the time of the Census.
- Rossendale has a lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents, with a total of 42 residents – the second lowest total in Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- Similarly, South Ribble has a lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents, with the fourth lowest total number of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with 81 in total.
- West Lancashire also has a lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents.
- Wyre has a lower rate of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller residents too.

## **Health inequalities and wider determinants of health**

#### **Life expectancy:**

- Burnley has the second lowest life expectancy at birth for males and females and for life expectancy at 65.
- Chorley has similar life expectancy at birth for males but has a lower life expectancy for females and for life expectancy at 65 for both males and females.
- Fylde has similar life expectancy at birth for males and females and at 65.



- Hyndburn has a lower life expectancy at birth for males and females and for life expectancy at 65.
- Lancaster also has a lower life expectancy for males and females at birth and at 65.
- Pendle has similarly low life expectancy at birth for males and females and for life expectancy at 65.
- Preston has a lower life expectancy for males and females at birth.
- Ribble Valley has the second highest life expectancy across all of Lancashire and South Cumbria for males and females at birth. There is also a higher life expectancy at 65.
- Rossendale has lower life expectancy at birth for males and females and for life expectancy at 65.
- South Ribble has similar life expectancy at birth for males and females and at 65 with higher life expectancy for females at 65.
- West Lancashire has similar life expectancy at birth for females but has lower life expectancy for males and for life expectancy at 65 for males and females.
- Wyre has lower life expectancy for males and females at birth and at 65.

#### **Mortality:**

- Burnley has a notably higher mortality rate.
- Chorley also has a notably higher mortality rate.
- Fylde has a similar mortality rate when compared to England.
- Hyndburn has a notably higher mortality rate.
- Lancaster has a similar mortality rate.
- Pendle also has a higher mortality rate.
- Preston has a higher mortality rate, with the third highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- Ribble Valley has a lower mortality rate, with the third lowest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- Rossendale has a higher mortality rate.
- South Ribble has the lowest mortality rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- West Lancashire has a slightly higher mortality.
- Wyre has a similar mortality rate when compared to England.

#### **Obesity:**

- Burnley has the highest rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- Chorley has a slightly higher rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese.
- Fylde also has a higher rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese.
- Hyndburn has the second highest rates of adults who are classified as overweight or obese across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- Lancaster has a slightly higher rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese.
- Pendle has the fourth highest rate of adults who are overweight or obese across all districts.
- Preston has a similar rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese.
- Ribble Valley has lower rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese with the second lowest rate across all districts.
- Rossendale has a higher rate of adults who are overweight or obese.
- South Ribble has a slightly lower rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese with the third lowest rate across all districts.
- West Lancashire has a similar rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese.
- Wyre has a slightly higher rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese.



### **Substance misuse:**

- Burnley has the fourth highest rate of deaths from drug misuse across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- Chorley has a similar rate for deaths from drug misuse.
- Fylde has a higher rate for deaths from drug misuse.
- Hyndburn has a similar rate for deaths from drug misuse.
- Lancaster has a similar rate for deaths from drug misuse.
- Pendle has a similar rate for deaths from drug misuse.
- Preston has the lowest rate for deaths from drug misuse across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- Wyre has a slightly higher rate for deaths from drug misuse.
- There is currently no data for this indicator available for Ribble Valley, Rossendale, South Ribble, and West Lancashire.

### **Smoking:**

- Burnley has the highest rate of smoking prevalence in Lancashire and South Cumbria at 21.2%.
- Chorley also has higher rates of smoking prevalence.
- Fylde has the lowest rate of smoking prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 9.3%.
- Hyndburn has the fourth highest smoking prevalence rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 19.5%.
- Lancaster has similar rates of smoking prevalence.
- Pendle has lower rates of smoking prevalence.
- Preston has slightly lower rates of smoking prevalence.
- Ribble Valley has a higher rate of smoking prevalence 17.8%.
- Rossendale has the second highest rate of smoking prevalence across all districts at 20.9%.
- South Ribble has slightly higher rates of smoking prevalence.
- West Lancashire has slightly lower rates of smoking prevalence.
- Wyre has the third lowest smoking prevalence rate across all districts at 11.4%.

### **Wider determinants of health:**

- Pendle has the second highest rate for overcrowded households at 5.3%.
- All other districts across Lancashire have lower rates for overcrowded households, with the exception of Hyndburn where rates are similar to England.
- All districts in Lancashire have lower rates of affordability of home ownership, with Fylde having the highest rate of all districts and Burnley having the joint lowest rate.
- Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle, West Lancashire, and Wyre all have lower attainment scores.
- Lancaster, Rossendale, and South Ribble all have similar attainment scores.
- Burnley and Pendle have higher rates of pupil absence, with Chorley, Ribble Valley, and South Ribble having lower rates. Ribble Valley has the lowest rate for pupil absence at 3.4, compared to England at 4.6.
- Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle, Preston, and West Lancashire all have higher rates of hospital admissions for violent crime. Hyndburn has the highest rate at 88.4 – double the England rate.
- There are lower rates for hospital admissions for violent crime in Chorley, Fylde, South Ribble, Wyre and Ribble Valley.

- There are higher rates of sexual offences in Burnley and South Ribble and lower rates in Chorley, Ribble Valley and West Lancashire.
- There are lower rates of people in employment across the majority of Lancashire districts, with particularly low rates in Preston and Pendle.
- There are higher rates of people in employment in South Ribble and Ribble Valley.
- There are higher rates of unemployment in Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle and Preston and lower rates of unemployment across Chorley, Fylde, Ribble Valley, South Ribble, West Lancashire and Wyre. Ribble Valley has the lowest rate for unemployment across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 2.2% compared to England at 5%.
- Pendle and Rossendale have higher rates of long-term unemployment when compared to England districts.

## South Cumbria

### Protected characteristics

#### Age and sex:

- In Barrow-in-Furness, there are slightly lower rates of females and slightly higher rates of males. There are higher rates of older people aged 50 to 89, and lower rates of children and young people aged 19 and under, and residents aged 40 to 49 across this district.
- South Lakeland has the same rates of males and females when compared to England. There are significantly higher percentages of residents aged 50+ in South Lakeland, as this district has the highest rates of people in the 60 to 69, 70 to 79, 80 to 89 and 90+ age groups across Lancashire and South Cumbria, and the second highest proportion of people aged 50 to 59 across all districts also. There are also notably lower rates of children and younger people living in South Lakeland, with significantly lower figures of residents aged 20 to 39.

#### Disability:

- Barrow-in-Furness has:
  - The third highest rate of reporting a long-term illness or disability in Lancashire and South Cumbria with at 21.7%.
  - Higher rates of hearing loss at 25%.
  - Barrow-in-Furness and South Lakeland have the joint fourth lowest number of people for whom British Sign Language is their main language at 26.
  - Slightly higher rates of estimated sight loss rate at 36 people per 1,000, which is the sixth highest rate across all districts.
  - Higher rates of recorded depression prevalence of 13.2% and higher estimated prevalence rates of common mental health disorders.
  - The highest rate of emergency admissions for self-harm across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 362.8 – double the England rate of 181.2 and the fourth highest rate for this indicator across the Northwest.
  - Slightly lower estimates for learning disability prevalence.
  - Similar incidence rates for all cancers.
  - Similar incidences of alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and lung cancer across and lower incidence rates of prostate cancer.
  - Lower rates of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2.
  - Higher rates of CHD, stroke and hypertension prevalence.
  - Higher prevalence rates for COPD and the second highest prevalence rate for Asthma at 8.1%, compared to the England rate of 6.5%.

- The highest rate of rheumatoid arthritis prevalence across Lancashire and South Cumbria at 1.3%, when compared to England at 0.8%.
- Higher rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem at 23.3%.
- South Lakeland has:
  - Slightly higher rates of people reporting a long-term illness or disability at 17.6% – this is the second lowest percentage across Lancashire and South Cumbria yet still higher than the England rate.
  - The highest estimated percentage of adults with hearing loss across all of Lancashire and South Cumbria at 30% – this is significantly higher than the England rate of 22%.
  - The joint highest estimated rate of sight loss across Lancashire and South Cumbria, with 48 people estimated to be living with sight loss per 1,000 people.
  - Lower recorded depression prevalence rates.
  - Significantly lower estimated prevalence rates of common mental health disorders at 12.8% – just over 4% lower the England at 16.9% and the lowest prevalence across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts.
  - Slightly lower rates for emergency admissions for self-harm.
  - Slightly lower estimated learning disability prevalence.
  - The lowest rate incidence rate for all cancers all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts with a rate 89.4 – this is also lower when compared to England at 100.
  - Similar incidence rates for alcohol-related cancers, breast cancer and colorectal cancer but lower incidence rates for lung cancer and prostate cancer.
  - Slightly lower rates of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2.
  - Higher rates of CHD, stroke and hypertension prevalence.
  - The lowest prevalence rate for COPD across Lancashire and South Cumbria with a rate of 1.7% – this is slightly lower when compared to the England rate of 1.9%.
  - Higher rates of asthma prevalence and slightly higher rates of rheumatoid arthritis.
  - Higher rates of people reporting a long-term MSK related problem in South Lakeland at 22.2%, compared to England at 17.6%.

#### **Gender reassignment:**

- In Barrow-in-Furness there are higher rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth and slightly lower of people whose gender identity is different than at birth. There are similar rates of trans women and trans men, as well as people who identify as all other gender identities but lower rates of people who have not stated their gender identity.
- South Lakeland has similarly high rates of people whose gender identity is the same at birth and also has slightly lower rates of people whose gender identity is different than at birth. There are similar rates of trans women and trans men, as well as people who identify as all other gender identities but lower rates of people who have not stated their gender identity.

#### **Marriage and civil partnership:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has slightly lower rates of people who married and those who are single. There are slightly lower rates people in a civil partnership and people who are separated but higher rates of people who are divorced or widowed.

- South Lakeland has a significantly higher proportion of the population who are married with the second highest rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria. In contrast, this district has the third lowest number of people who are single and those who are separated. There are similar rates of people in civil partnerships in this district but higher rates of people who are divorced or widowed.

#### **Race / ethnicity:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has a significantly higher proportion of people who are White at 97%, when compared to England at 81%. This district has the lowest proportion of people from Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups across all districts when compared to England. There are also lower rates of people from all other ethnicities.
- South Lakeland has the highest percentage of people who are White across all Lancashire and South Cumbria at 97.7% – this is significantly higher than the England rate of 81%. Subsequently, there are significantly lower rates of people from all other ethnicities in this district. South Lakeland has the lowest rate of people who are Asian or Asian British and the joint lowest rate of people who are Black or Black British or those from other Ethnic Groups across all districts.

#### **Religion and belief:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has a higher rate of Christian residents and lower rates for other religions such as people who identify as Buddhist, Hindu and Muslim, with no residents identifying as Jewish.
- South Lakeland has higher rates of Christian residents and similar rates of people who are Buddhist at 5% – the highest rate across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts for this religion. This district also has the highest rate of people who did not state their religion at 6.3% – slightly higher than the England rate of 6%.

#### **Sexual orientation:**

- In Barrow-in-Furness there are higher rates of people who are heterosexual at and lower rates of people who are gay, lesbian, or bisexual but similar rates of people with other sexual orientations. There are lower rates of people not stating their sexual orientation in this district.
- South Lakeland has a higher rate of people who are heterosexual and lower rates of people who are gay or lesbian, or bisexual. There are slightly lower rates of people with other sexual orientations and lower rates of people not stating their sexual orientation in this district.

#### **Pregnancy and maternity:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has higher rates for under 18 conception, with notably higher rates of deliveries to teenage mothers and high rates of general fertility when compared to England. There are slightly higher rates of infant mortality across the area, slightly lower rates of smoking status at time of delivery and lower rates of low birth weight of term babies.
- South Lakeland has the lowest rate of smoking status at time of delivery across all districts and also has lower rates of deliveries to teenage mothers, under 18 conception rates, low birth weight of babies across and a lower general fertility rate. There are, however, slightly higher rates for infant mortality.

## Health inclusion groups / inclusion health groups

### Deprivation:

- Of the 317 Local Authorities in England, Barrow-in-Furness is ranked 44<sup>th</sup> on the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Barrow-in-Furness has a 'flat' profile in that it has relatively even percentages of neighbourhoods across different levels of deprivation. However, it does have a high proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived decile and also has a smaller proportion of neighbourhoods in the least deprived decile as well. Barrow-in-Furness has 14 LSOAs in decile 1 that have been ranked as some of the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods across England. Of these LSOAs, one of these [008C] is ranked as 99<sup>th</sup> most deprived out of all LSOAs in England. Barrow-in-Furness has quite low levels of ethnic minorities and minority religions as a whole, with these LSOAs being predominantly White and Christian. They also have above average rates of households with someone with a long-term health condition, with one LSOA reaching 49% in this regard.
- South Lakeland is ranked 242<sup>nd</sup> on the Index of Multiple Deprivation, with much lower rates of children estimated to be living in income deprived families and older people estimated to be living in income deprived households in this district. South Lakeland has a very different profile to its neighbours in that it is listed as one of the least deprived Local Authorities in Lancashire and South Cumbria (if not, in England) as it does not have any LSOAs in the bottom three income deprivation deciles at all. This district has no LSOAs on the list of the 10% most deprived in England. In fact, the lowest ranking decile that they have is decile 4. The LSOAs in this district tend to be predominantly White and predominantly Christian with very little representation of minority populations.

### Carers:

- Barrow-in-Furness has slightly lower rates of people providing no unpaid care and slightly higher rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care a week. There are higher rates of people providing 20 hours or more unpaid care across this area.
- South Lakeland has the highest rate of people providing no unpaid care across all Lancashire and South Cumbria districts. There are also higher rates of people providing 19 hours or less unpaid care a week but lower rates of people providing 20 hours or more unpaid care per week across this area. South Lakeland has the lowest rate of people providing 20 to 49 hours of unpaid care a week across all districts.

### Asylum seekers and refugees:

- Barrow-in-Furness has a very low rate of asylum seekers compared to most other districts in Lancashire and South Cumbria, having only a total of 16 individuals in receipt of support across the period reported.
- South Lakeland's figures report that only one asylum seeker was recorded to be in receipt of government support throughout the March 2020 to March 2022 period.

### Homelessness:

- Barrow-in-Furness has lower rates of people living in temporary accommodation at 0.2% and households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act at 9.9% compared to England with rates of 4% and 11.7% respectively.
- South Lakeland has a lower rate of people living in temporary accommodation at 0.4% compared to England at 4% but higher rates of people in households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act at 13.4% compared to England's 11.7%.

**Veterans:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has a higher rate of all veterans including veterans who have previously served in UK regular armed forces. There are similar rates of veterans who have served in UK reserve armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces.
- South Lakeland has a higher rate of all veterans with higher rates of veterans who have previously served in UK reserve armed forces and similar rates of veterans who have served in UK reserve armed forces and those who have served in both regular and reserve UK armed forces.

**Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has a lower rate of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller residents at 0.1% of the population when compared to England at 0.3% – this district also has the third lowest total number of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller residents across Lancashire and South Cumbria with 38 in total.
- South Lakeland also has a lower rate of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller residents at 0.1% of the population.

## Health inequalities and wider determinants of health

**Life expectancy:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has a lower life expectancy for males and females at birth and at 65.
- South Lakeland has the highest life expectancy across all of Lancashire and South Cumbria, with 80.3 years for males and 84.8 years for females at birth. There is also a higher life expectancy at 65.

**Mortality:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has the fifth highest mortality rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- In contrast, South Lakeland has the second lowest mortality rate across Lancashire and South Cumbria.

**Obesity:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has a similar rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese.
- South Lakeland has the lowest rate of adults who are classified as overweight or obese across Lancashire and South Cumbria with a rate of 57.5%, which is notably lower than the England rate at 63.5%.

**Substance misuse:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has the second highest rate of deaths from drug misuse across Lancashire and South Cumbria.
- South Lakeland has a similar rate for deaths from drug misuse.

**Smoking:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has higher rates of smoking prevalence at 19%.
- South Lakeland has the second lowest smoking prevalence rate at 10.4%.

**Wider determinants of health:**

- Barrow-in-Furness has the joint lowest rate for affordability of home ownership at 4% – 5.1% lower than the national rate.



- Barrow-in-Furness has a lower attainment score.
- There are higher rates of sexual offences in Barrow-in-Furness.
- Barrow-in-Furness and South Lakeland both have lower rates of pupil absence when compared to national rates.
- There are lower rates of unemployment in Barrow-in-Furness and South Lakeland.
- Barrow-in-Furness has higher rates of long-term unemployment and South Lakeland has the lowest rate at 0.2%.
- South Lakeland has a higher attainment score.
- There are lower rates for hospital admissions for violent crime in South Lakeland.
- There are higher rates of people in employment in South Lakeland.

## 7.0 Conclusion

Under the Equality Act 2010 and associated Public Sector Equality Duty, NHS organisations are required to consider the needs and requirements of protected characteristic groups in the decisions they make about future hospital care.

This Demographic Insight Report aims to assist NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board and the wider Integrated Care System to meet their legal duties in relation to the **Equality Act 2010** and the associated **Public Sector Equality Duty**. Its purpose is to better inform the system about the different types of people covered under the Equality Act 2010, as well as people who belong to health inclusion groups and those that are more likely to experience health inequalities across the region.

It is important that the ICB and wider system partners are fully informed by the report and that it is used as a reference point when making decisions going forward. It is hoped that the report will be used to identify any potential barriers that the groups identified above may experience in relation to accessing healthcare services. This should also help the system as a whole to tackle health inequalities that exist within those groups across the region.

Whilst this report provides considerable equality related intelligence that can be used to inform decision-making, it is important that this report is also used in conjunction with other available data and intelligence to support decision making moving forward. The ICB and wider system partners will need to carefully consider decisions as they are being made alongside what equality related intelligence is necessary to inform those decisions, in addition to what is contained within this report.

All data in this report is 'best fit' data and should be treated with caution – especially where data relates to previous CCG areas or is notably older data.

It is recommended this report is updated periodically in order to reflect the current demographics across Lancashire and South Cumbria as new and more recent data is released – this includes additional Census 2021 data when it is fully released and data relating to the new Local Authority areas (as of 2023), where it is available.

## 8.0 Recommendations

The following recommendations are being made so that the Demographic Insight Report can be used effectively by NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board and wider system. This will assist the ICB and system partners with meeting with their legal requirements in relation to the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED), by providing decision-makers with meaningful intelligence about protected characteristic groups and health inclusion groups to support them with decision-making.

### The recommendations are as follows:

- That the Demographic Insight Report is fully ratified by the ICB.
- That the Demographic Insight Report is read and reviewed by key decision-makers across the system, so that they are made fully aware of the specific groups across the Lancashire and South Cumbria region that are protected by equality legislation, in order to inform the decisions that are being made. It would be advisable that key decision-makers discuss and consider how the findings of the report should be utilised and what further recommendations should be made following that discussion.
- That the Demographic Insight Report is used to inform and shape key decision-making going forward. It would be advisable that this report is used and referenced within relevant documentation during decision making processes. This would demonstrate and provide the necessary evidence that decision-makers are well informed, and that decisions are being made with the necessary equality intelligence required.
- That the Demographic Insight Report is made a 'living document' by the ICB that is regularly reviewed and used as a 'plumline' to inform multiple aspects of decision making across the system.
- That the Demographic Insight Report is used to inform any significant Equality and Health Inequality Impact and Risk Assessment (EHIIRAs) work.
- That the Demographic Insight Report is updated periodically, and specifically following the final release of Census 2021 data. Additional Census 2021 data is expected to be released in Winter 2023 – these dates are based on current projections and might be subject to change<sup>131</sup>. It is recommended that the report is next reviewed in June 2024 following the release of further Census 2021 data. It is also recommended that version 3 of the report seeks to specifically update sections of version 2 that are based on older data that may be superseded by more recent data. The full release schedule for Census 2021 data is provided for information.<sup>132</sup>

This report was first commissioned by the Lancashire and South Cumbria New Hospitals Programme in 2022 and has since been adopted by the Lancashire and South Cumbria ICB to support decision making across the area. Specific considerations and recommendations

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<sup>131</sup> Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/releaseplans> Link accessed: October 2022

<sup>132</sup> Source:




<https://www.ons.gov.uk/releasecalendar?fromDateDay=&fromDateMonth=&fromDateYear=&query=census&size=10&toDateDay=&toDateMonth=&toDateYear=&view=upcoming&page=1> Link accessed: October 2022

relating to the Lancashire and South Cumbria New Hospitals Programme are contained within Appendix A, a supplementary document to this report.

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This report was compiled by the Inclusion Unit from the Midlands and Lancashire Commissioning Support Unit (MLCSU) in November 2022 and was further updated in June 2023.

## Get to know us or get in touch

-  mlcsu
-  Midlands and Lancashire Commissioning Support Unit
-  [midlandsandlancashirecsu.nhs.uk](https://midlandsandlancashirecsu.nhs.uk)



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