LSC Lancashire
Skills Needs Assessment
2002

Learning+Skills Council
Lancashire

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Introduction

Our aim is to make Lancashire a place where learning is valued by all sections of the community and the benefits of learning are enjoyed by individuals, employers and the wider community. If we achieve this, we believe it will make a substantial contribution to the overall prosperity and quality of life.

Stimulating the demand for learning is our single most pressing priority. We need to achieve a cultural shift in attitudes towards learning at all levels. We need to persuade, individuals, employers and communities that investment in learning pays. We must be aware that we cannot divorce learning from the lifestyle patterns of the population. We must therefore engage people in ways that meet their aspirations and not just ours.

Our plans cannot be achieved without the positive engagement of colleges, school sixth forms, training providers and LEAs. Bringing the various strands of post 16 funding together provides an opportunity to bring far greater coherence to post 16 strategic planning. We will seek to improve our responsiveness to our ultimate customers – employers, young people, adult learners and communities.

Nationally, the Learning and Skills Council has established five key objectives and a number of interim targets for 2004 based upon the National Learning Targets. The national and local baseline positions are;

National Learning Targets	National Position	National Target	Lancashire Position	Lancashire Target
Objective One: Extend participation in education, learning and training				
16-18 year olds in structured learning	75%	80%	75%	80%
A measure for adult participation is not yet set				
Objective Two: Increase the engagement of employers in workforce development				
A measure of employer engagement is not yet set				
Objective Three: Raise the achievement of young people				
Level 2 by age 19	*75%*	*85%*	*74.5%*	*84.9%*
Level 3 by age 19	51%	55%	41.9%	46%
Objective Four: Raise the achievement of adults				
Raise the literacy and numeracy skills of 750,000 adults		750,000		Reduction of 23,000
Adults at Level 2: Target to be set in next year's Plan				
Adults at Level 3	47%	52%	47.7%	51.1%
Objective Five: Raise the quality of education and training and user satisfaction				
Measure of quality and user satisfaction is not yet set				

In achieving these targets the LSC Lancashire will strive to;

- Extend participation in education, training and learning by
    - developing a culture where learning is valued through promotional activity
    - increasing the proportion of young people at 16 who leave school and continue in a learning programme which leads to a recognised qualification
    - increasing the number of adults who are engaged in learning in any year from 30% to 35%.

- Increase the engagement of employers in workforce development by
    - increasing the number of employees trained in any year from 50% to 55%

    - exceeding the Investors in People targets
    - encouraging employers to undertake a training needs analysis and establish Lancashire wide brokerage arrangements
    - encouraging management training/ workforce development.

- Raise the achievement of young people by
    - increasing the proportion of young people who achieve a Level 2
    - improving retention rates on Level 2 and 3 programmes
    - retaining a Level 3 target at age 21.

- Raise the achievement of adults by
    - increasing the proportion of adults studying for a qualification from 10% - 15%
    - implementing the basic skills action plans.

- Improve the quality of learning by
    - achieving a demonstrable improvement in overall inspection grades
    - establishing comprehensive mechanisms for surveying learner satisfaction.

- Developing our Strategic Capability to deliver the plan by
    - achieving Investors in People recognition in 2003
    - undertaking an annual assessment using the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) Excellence Model.

If we are to achieve our key objectives it is essential that we correctly understand the specific barriers and challenges which we face in Lancashire and focus resources on those activities that make a real difference.

Chapter 2 - Economic outlook

UK economic outlook

Introduction
Since the deep recession of 1992, the British economy enjoyed several years of uninterrupted growth and rising employment. Since 2000 there has been a real slowdown in the global economy, even before September 11th, but the UK has shown a high degree of resilience.

A continued slowdown in the economy is forecast for 2002 with unemployment set to rise to 1.2 million. This could well have an effect on consumer confidence but with more people in work than ever before, booming house prices and low interest rates a return to the gloom of the early nineties would appear remote.

The main weakness in the economy continues to be productivity, which is not only lower relative to the UK's main competitors, but is also growing at a lower-rate thus, the gap is widening. Acknowledging this weakness, the government's central economic objective is, 'to raise the economy's sustainable rate of growth and achieve rising prosperity, through creating economic and employment opportunities for all.' (source: HM Treasury 'Red Book', 2001.)

Employment Structure

Changes in sectoral composition of employment will continue to have significant consequences for the kind of skills required in the labour market. Growth is anticipated in business & other services, non-market services (ie - public admin, education etc) and distribution. Primary and manufacturing sectors are likely to fall. These changes will have implications for the gender composition and full-time/part-time employment. Increasing opportunities for women, particularly in part-time jobs is expected, with female employment growth expected to be three times faster than male employment.

In terms of occupation, growth is forecast to be fastest in professional, associate professional and personal service occupations. Changing sectoral composition, organisational changes and technological change are the major factors driving the change. Qualification rich occupations are growing and jobs are declining in qualification poor occupations. Conservative estimates suggest that by 2010, nearly 30% of those in employment will be qualified to NVQ level 4/5 or equivalent.

At a regional level there is a real North South divide apparent, both in the types of jobs and the level of jobs growth. The South East, East and South West are expected to record the fastest jobs growth with the West Midlands, Yorkshire & the Humber, North West and the North East all experiencing jobs growth below the national average.   This broad North South divide is also reflected in the skill levels of the workforce, generally speaking, skill levels are highest in southern regions, matching the higher-level jobs on offer.

It is essential that the relevant skills are available to meet the major structural shifts in employment and an upskilling of the workforce is vital.

The Lancashire Economy

Overview
Lancashire is a large and economically diverse area. Its boundaries are the Irish Sea to the west, the Lake District to the north, the Manchester and Merseyside conurbations to the south and North and West Yorkshire to the east. The area is highly diverse with its rich mix of urbanised industrial areas, rural and coastal areas, both with important tourism centres.

The Lancashire area includes fourteen local authority districts, two of which are unitary authorities, Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen. The rest of the county has a two-tier local government structure.

The Learning Skills Council Lancashire Administrative Area

Lancashire has a population of approximately 1,429,000 (ONS midyear estimates 2000) with 661,000 (Local Area Labour Force Survey 2000) economically active people of working age in Lancashire, which provides the economy with a significant pool of local labour. The area is relatively prosperous but this masks significant concentrations of unemployment and deprivation.

The overall structure of the economy is broadly similar to that of the UK, apart from a significantly higher rate of manufacturing employment, especially in East Lancashire. The area's economic fortunes are highly dependent on the engineering, aerospace/defence, manufacturing and tourism sectors. This sectoral dependency is compounded by reliance on large, often externally owned, companies for investment, employment and growth.

With Manchester and Liverpool positioned close to Lancashire, there are a significant proportion of Lancashire residents who travel to these conurbations for employment. The

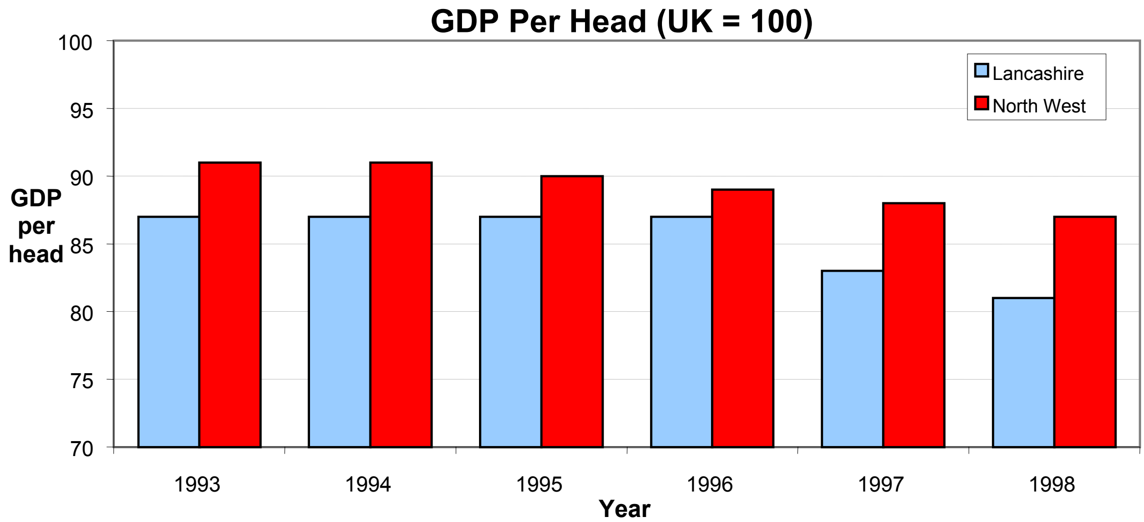
2001 Lancashire Household Survey found approximately 6% of residents travel outside of the county for employment. This figure rose to 10% among those qualified to NVQ 4 or above, highlighting the fact that Lancashire tends to lose its more highly qualified residents.

GDP/GVA

Despite the latest available GDP data being for 1998, the measure does prove a useful guide when benchmarking over time. Productivity in Lancashire between 1993 and 1997 grew at less than half the rate of the UK. Despite the relatively buoyant aerospace and defence sectors the latest available data on the competitiveness of the local economy shows that the area is under-performing compared to the North West and UK in terms of its net output and gross value added per employed person.

The gap between Lancashire and both the North West and UK in terms of Gross Domestic Product per head widened progressively during the first half of the nineties. One reason for this is that the area has a high concentration of low value added manufacturing jobs compared to the national pattern of increasing levels of service sector and high technology employment.

Chart 1 Changes in GDP 1993-1998
Source Office of National Statistics



Earnings

Average earnings in Lancashire are below the UK. This differential is particularly marked in areas where low paid, low skilled service related occupations predominate. A more in depth look at local earnings can be found later in this report.

House Prices

Average house prices in Lancashire as a whole are well below those at a national level and also lower than the North West region. Even the Lancashire districts with the highest average house prices, namely Ribble Valley and Fylde, are significantly lower than nationally.

As would be expected, there are wide variations across the county, generally though it is districts in East Lancashire that have particularly low priced housing. District analysis by house type can be distorted due to the relatively small sample of houses sold, the following table should therefore be used with caution.

Table 1 Residential Property Sales Jul-Sep 2001
Source: HM Land Registry

	Detached	Semi-Detached	Terraced	Overall
England	**186,211**	**106,193**	**93,833**	**123,856**
North West	**147,796**	**74,283**	**45,604**	**77,835**
Lancashire	**130,313**	**66,598**	**41,118**	**69,296**
Blackburn with Darwen	107,474	56,386	33,005	49,554
Blackpool	106,661	57,941	45,449	55,599
Burnley	104,177	57,635	25,178	42,956
Chorley	125,566	68,173	47,352	81,915
Fylde	166,749	85,346	69,213	101,652
Hyndburn	94,698	59,431	30,158	45,444
Lancaster	129,913	64,208	48,887	68,057
Pendle	133,048	63,287	30,299	54,083
Preston	136,446	72,180	41,854	71,471
Ribble Valley	183,739	86,728	62,841	104,344
Rossendale	119,306	62,244	38,081	64,491
South Ribble	123,435	65,268	46,989	75,025
West Lancashire	139,891	77,346	55,126	92,150
Wyre	123,595	66,434	47,896	78,169

Deprivation

The Department for Environment, Transport and the Regions produces an Index of Deprivation at both district level and individual ward levels. Analysis of the data shows the huge variance in the levels of affluence to be found within the County. Nationally a ranking of 1 means the area is classed as being the most deprived out of the 354 districts or 8414 wards in England.

The table below shows the ranking of Lancashire districts when the average of their wards' rankings for each measure is taken.

LA Name	Rank of Average of Ward Ranks
Blackburn with Darwen	26
Blackpool	32
Hyndburn	45
Burnley	49
Pendle	66
Rossendale	67
Preston	95
Lancaster	124
West Lancashire	130
Chorley	169
Wyre	172
South Ribble	224
Fylde	235
Ribble Valley	282

Blackburn with Darwen is classified, using this method, as being the 26th most deprived district in England. Although Blackpool is classed as being the next most deprived area in

Lancashire, five of the 'top' six areas are from the East of the county, the remaining borough, Ribble Valley, is actually considered to be the least deprived place in Lancashire.

Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Hyndburn and Burnley are all classed as being in the fifty most deprived areas in England.

The table below highlights the six wards in Lancashire that are classed as being amongst the 100 most deprived in England, three are in Blackburn with Darwen.

Ward	District	Rank of Multiple Deprivation
Whitefield	Pendle	39
Audley	Blackburn with Darwen	61
Daneshouse	Burnley	62
Shadsworth	Blackburn with Darwen	82
Central	Hyndburn	95
Higher Croft	Blackburn with Darwen	97

Whilst these wards are all in the east of the county the western side also has a number of particularly deprived wards and the six most deprived are highlighted in the following table.

Ward	District	Rank of Multiple Deprivation
Park	Blackpool	169
Alexandra	Blackpool	178
Tanhouse	West Lancashire	187
Fishwick	Preston	192
Claremont	Blackpool	200
Ribbleton	Preston	226

At the other end of the scale Ribble Valley does not have any wards amongst the 3,000 most deprived wards in the country.

Six boroughs in Lancashire where there are significant issues of multiple deprivation have been designated as requiring additional support. Each of the boroughs receives financial support through the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund. They are: -

Blackpool	Blackburn with Darwen
Hyndburn	Burnley
Preston	Pendle

The Learning and Skills Council Lancashire is aware that there are significant pockets of deprivation that fall outside of the Governments classification of severe deprivation in both our urban and rural areas, particularly Skelmersdale. We shall endeavour to address relevant issues with our local partners in these locations.

'Quality of life' survey

A further quality of life measure was been produced by research company Experian in 2001. All 376 local authority areas in England and Wales have been ranked by the eight measures listed below. The higher the ranking (i.e., 1 is the best, 376 the worst), the better the measure. Therefore, the lower the aggregate score, the better the quality of life.

The following measures have been taken to calculate the overall quality of life score:

1. Retail Vitality Ranking - This measures accessibility to quality retail and leisure amenities. It looks at the vitality of the most accessible retail location and reflects the number of leading brand retailers, department stores, independent retailers, pubs, clubs and other leisure facilities. Retail locations with a high number of vacant outlets are a negative factor in this calculation.
2. Unemployment As A Percent Of All Economically Active Persons - This measures the level of employment in a local authority area as a percentage of all adults between the ages of 18 and 65.

3. Experian Net Weekly Disposable Income Per Household Ranking - This measures average weekly income per household net of taxation but before mortgage and other normal living expenses.

4. Stardard Average House Price Ranking - This measures the average house price in a local authority area divided into the net disposable income figure to give a measure of affordability of housing relative to each area.

5. Total Number Of Cars Per Local Authority District Ranking - This looks at the total number of vehicles per square kilometre and per household in each area as a basic measure of potential vehicular congestion.

6. Schools Ranked By Good, Average And Bad - This measures the number of good, average and poorly performing schools in an area as a general measure of educational attainment in each local authority.

7. Motor And Household Theft Probability Ranking - This combines the level of vehicle crime (motor theft and vandalism) and burglary by each local area to measure the overall probability of these types of crime recurring.

8.Household Density Per Sq Km Ranking - This looks at the density of population per square kilometre as a general measure of overcrowding and congestibility.

Rank	District	Aggregate Score
11	Ribble Valley	802
97	South Ribble	1141
121	Fylde	1193
138	West Lancashire	1259
168	Chorley	1343
182	Wyre	1380
210	Rossendale	1471
231	Lancaster	1542
264	Hyndburn	1673
268	Pendle	1683
291	Blackburn with Darwen	1772
294	Preston	1785
331	Blackpool	1973

Similarly to the Deprivation Index, Ribble Valley, South Ribble and Fylde are ranked highest and are seen to offer the best quality of life in the county. At the lower end, the quality of life survey indicates some differences, most notably the district of Preston being ranked as having the second poorest quality of life in Lancashire. As with the Deprivation Index, Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool are again ranked in the worst three districts, though it is to a lesser extent for Blackburn with Darwen.

The Population of Lancashire

Historical change

The resident population in Lancashire at the time of the 1991 census was 1,409,700. In 2000 this figure was estimated to be 1,429,000, an increase of 1.4%.

	1991	2000	Natural Migration	Net Migration	Total	% Change 1991-2000
England & Wales	**51,099.5**	**52,943.3**	**839.5**	**1,004.1**	**1,843.8**	
LSC Lancashire	**1,409.7**	**1,429.5**	**2.0**	**17.6**	**19.5**	**1.4**
Burnley	92.2	89.2	1.1	-4.0	-3.0	-3.3
Chorley	97.1	99.2	1.3	0.9	2.1	2.2
Fylde	72.3	76.3	-4.0	7.9	4.0	5.5
Hyndburn	79.0	78.9	1.7	-1.7	-0.1	-0.1
Lancaster	130.1	138.1	-2.4	10.4	8.0	6.1
Pendle	85.8	83.0	1.7	-4.6	-2.8	-3.3
Preston	131.7	135.7	2.9	1.2	4.0	3.0
Ribble Valley	52.1	54.9	-0.8	3.6	2.8	5.3
Rossendale	66.2	64.1	0.9	-3.0	-2.1	-3.1
South Ribble	103.0	104.9	1.5	0.4	1.9	1.8
West Lancashire**	109.4	110.2	1.1	-0.2	0.8	0.8
Wyre	103.1	106.2	-4.3	7.3	3.1	3.0
Blackburn with Darwen UA**	137.9	138.1	6.4	-6.2	0.2	0.2
Blackpool UA	149.8	150.7	-4.9	5.7	0.9	0.6

Projected Change

Based on projections by ONS, by 2008 the population in Lancashire is forecast to be 1,442,700, a rise of 0.7% on the number in 2001.

The largest increase is expected in Preston (5.1%), with Ribble Valley (-4.2%) experiencing the greatest decline. This decline could possibly be due to the districts ageing population.

	2001	2008	% Change 2001-2008
LSC Lancashire	**1433.1**	**1442.7**	**0.7%**
Blackburn with Darwen UA	141.3	143	1.2%
Blackpool UA	150.7	151.5	0.5%
Burnley	91.8	93.1	1.4%
Chorley	98.4	99.3	0.9%
Fylde	76	76.7	0.9%
Hyndburn	79.9	80.5	0.8%
Lancaster	138.1	140.3	1.6%
Pendle	82.8	82	-1.0%
Preston	138.4	145.4	5.1%
Ribble Valley	51.8	49.6	-4.2%
Rossendale	64.6	65.2	0.9%
South Ribble	103.5	103.2	-0.3%
West Lancashire	111	109.5	-1.4%
Wyre	104.8	103.4	-1.3%

Source: ONS Local Authority population projections

Population by Age

The age structure of the population in Lancashire, based on 2000 mid-year estimates is shown, compared to national figures, in the table below.

	0-14	15-24	25-39	40-59	60+	Total
Male	141,065	85,773	159,608	186,141	131,627	704,214
Female	133,390	81,964	151,500	184,021	174,361	725,236
Total	274,455	167,737	311,108	370,162	305,988	1,429,450
% Of total	19.2%	11.7%	21.8%	25.9%	21.4%	
National %	18.9%	12.0%	23.2%	25.5%	20.4%	

Whilst the general age profile is similar to national figures some differences are noticeable at a local level and these are summarised below.

Young people

Blackburn with Darwen, Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle and Preston all have 20%+ of their population made up of 0-14 year olds. These areas are also those with the highest concentrations of ethnic minority population in Lancashire.

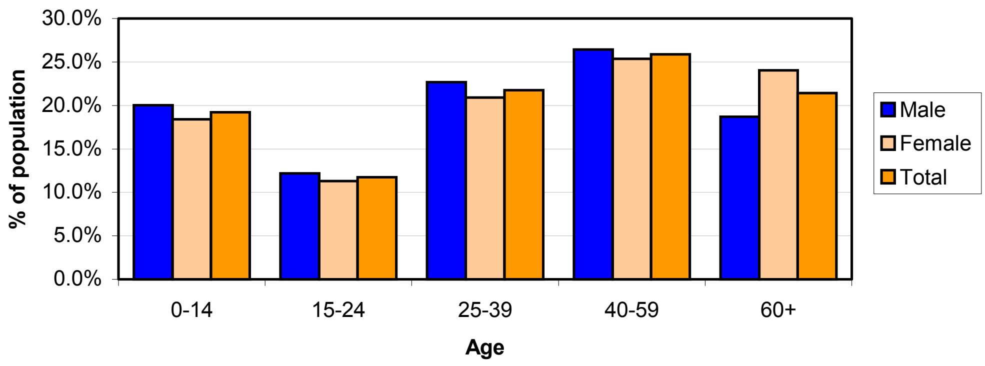
Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre have a low percentage of their population made up of young people when compared to both local and national averages.

	% of 0-14 yr olds
England & Wales	**18.9**
LSC Lancashire	**19.2**
Blackburn with Darwen UA	23.4
Burnley	21.1
Hyndburn	21.4
Pendle	20.7
Preston	20.0
Rossendale	19.9
West Lancashire	19.4
South Ribble	18.7
Chorley	18.4
Lancaster	17.7
Ribble Valley	17.5
Blackpool UA	17.4
Wyre	17.2
Fylde	15.5

Older people

Whilst Blackburn with Darwen has just 17.4% of its population aged 60 and above, Fylde and Wyre have over 28% of their residents in this category.

Age and gender profile of the Lancashire population



The percentage of the male population aged sixty and over in Lancashire (18.7%) is significantly lower than the female rate (24.0%). This low percentage is more marked in urban boroughs such as Blackburn with Darwen (15.0%) and Preston (16.0%).

Until the age of 60 there are a higher percentage of males than females in all age groups.

Ethnic Population
Ethnic minorities represent 4.4% of Lancashire's population. Some districts in East Lancashire and in particular Pendle and Blackburn with Darwen have significant Asian heritage communities, which make up more than 10% of the population. In Preston over 10% of the population are of Asian and Afro-Caribbean heritage. A more in depth analysis of the county's ethnic minority population can be found in a later section of the report.

The Labour Force

Working age – economic activity

The overall activity rate of the working age population of Lancashire is broadly in line with the national position. The rate amongst Lancashire males of working age is 12% higher than that amongst women, again very similar to that of Great Britain.

	Lancashire (No.)	Lancashire (%)	GB (%)
All	661,000	77.3%	78.6%
All males	375,000	83.1%	84.1%
All females	286,000	70.8%	72.5%

Source: Local area Labour Force Survey 2000

Economic activity rates vary significantly across the county but unfortunately data provided by the Labour Force Survey at a district level is unreliable due to the small numbers involved.

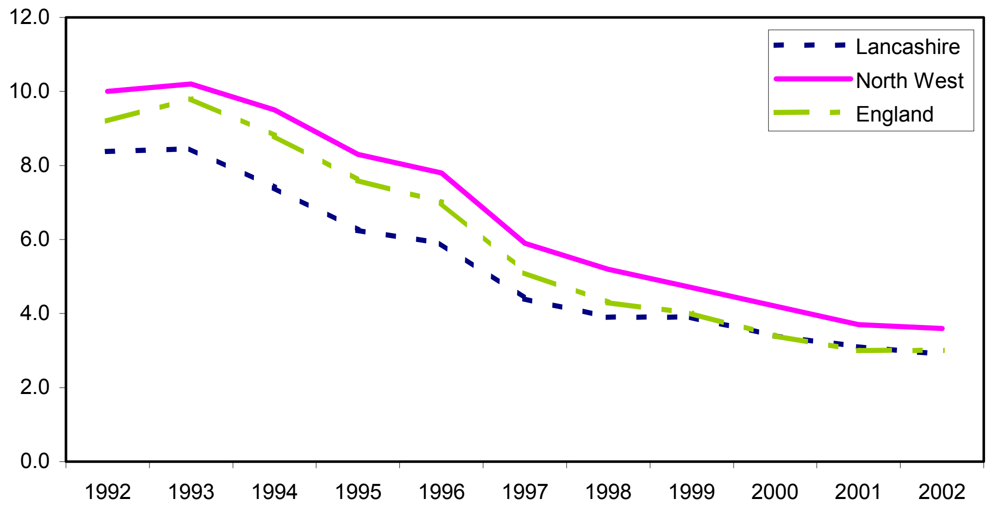
Unemployment

National & regional unemployment comparison (July 2002)

	Unemployment Rate (%)
Lancashire	2.9
North West	3.6
England	3.0

Unemployment statistics change over time, usually in line with the economic cycle and also due to changes in the welfare system. Fluctuation in the rates increases as you go down from national, to regional and down to county level. The following chart shows the unemployment statistics over the last decade, highlighting the recession of the early nineties to the current record low levels of today. The county has continually been below the regional rate and over recent years has followed the national rate very closely.

Unemployment trends Jul 1992 - Jul 2002



Lancashire's male unemployment rate is over two and a half times as high as the female unemployment rate. This matches very closely to the national rate but is lower than the male ratio in the North West.

Blackburn, West Lancashire and Lancaster have the highest rates of unemployment in the county. Lowest levels are found in Fylde and Ribble Valley.

Unemployment by district and gender (July 2002)

	Males		*Females*		*Total*	
District	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Blackburn with Darwen	2,032	5.5	603	1.9	2,635	3.9
Blackpool	1,987	6.0	507	1.3	2,494	3.5
Burnley	917	4.2	332	1.8	1,249	3.1
Chorley	716	3.3	266	1.6	982	2.6
Fylde	365	1.2	115	0.7	480	1.0
Hyndburn	710	3.7	262	1.9	972	2.9
Lancaster	1,684	5.5	508	1.9	2,192	3.8
Pendle	932	4.4	338	2.5	1,270	3.7
Preston	1,901	4.4	508	1.2	2,409	2.9
Ribble Valley	159	1.1	74	0.8	233	1.0
Rossendale	504	2.9	197	1.6	701	2.4
South Ribble	611	2.3	213	1.2	824	1.9
West Lancs	1,429	5.4	452	2.5	1,881	4.2
Wyre	670	3.3	203	1.3	873	2.5
Lancashire	**14,617**	**4.0**	**4,578**	**1.6**	**19,195**	**2.9**
North West	**86,591**	**5.2**	**25,902**	**1.8**	**112,493**	**3.7**
G.B.	**687,283**	**4.3**	**230,491**	**1.7**	**917,774**	**3.1**

Ward data

The following tables highlight the wards with the highest percentage of unemployed claimants in each district. Those included all have more than double the unemployment rate of that nationally. Unfortunately ward unemployment rates for the two unitary authorities of Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen are unavailable.

Ward	**District**	**No.**	**%**
Alexandra	Lancaster	310	13.2
Tanhouse	West Lancashire	232	10.3
Digmoor	West Lancashire	167	8.6
Poulton	Lancaster	182	8.1
Fishwick	Preston	211	7.7
Moorside	West Lancashire	150	7.5
Avenham	Preston	215	7.2
Calder	Burnley	93	7.0
Central	Preston	197	6.9
Deepdale	Preston	196	6.8
Birch Green	West Lancashire	311	6.7
Ribbleton	Preston	185	6.7
Bulk	Lancaster	181	6.5
Heysham North	Lancaster	111	6.5
Whitefield	Pendle	107	6.5

Only five of the 12 'new Lancashire' districts have wards appearing in the above table and only two of these wards are from the east of the county.

Despite Preston district having an unemployment rate below both the county and national rate, there are pockets of high unemployment, highlighted by the five Preston wards in the above table.

Unemployment by age (January 2002)

	% of total unemployed aged…		
	17-24	**25-39**	**40+**
Blackburn	36%	35%	29%
Blackpool	29%	40%	32%
Burnley	33%	35%	31%
Chorley	30%	31%	40%
Fylde	28%	33%	39%
Hyndburn	41%	30%	29%
Lancaster	29%	37%	34%
Pendle	38%	31%	31%
Preston	33%	39%	28%
Ribble Valley	27%	32%	41%
Rossendale	34%	31%	34%
South Ribble	28%	34%	37%
West Lancashire	28%	38%	34%
Wyre	29%	33%	38%
Lancashire	**32%**	**36%**	**33%**
North West	**31%**	**37%**	**32%**
England	**27%**	**39%**	**35%**

Lancashire has a relatively high percentage of youth unemployment, 32% of all unemployed are aged 17-24, compared with 27% in Great Britain.

Hyndburn and Pendle have particularly high levels of youth unemployment, whereas Ribble Valley, at 27% of all unemployed, is at the other end of the scale.

Unemployment by duration (January 2002)

	% of total unemployed for…		
	<6 mths	**6-12mths**	**>12mths**
Blackburn with Darwen	73%	16%	10%
Blackpool	72%	16%	12%
Burnley	79%	14%	7%
Chorley	75%	15%	10%
Fylde	76%	16%	7%
Hyndburn	79%	15%	6%
Lancaster	69%	17%	14%
Pendle	79%	15%	6%
Preston	67%	19%	15%
Ribble Valley	88%	7%	5%
Rossendale	79%	15%	7%
South Ribble	81%	12%	7%
West Lancashire	63%	20%	17%
Wyre	73%	15%	12%
Lancashire	**73%**	**16%**	**11%**
North West	**66%**	**18%**	**16%**
Great Britain	**66%**	**18%**	**16%**

There are currently just over 5,200 people in Lancashire who are long term unemployed (greater than 6 months).

Long-term unemployment in Lancashire (27%) is significantly lower than both the North West (34%) and Great Britain (34%). Ribble Valley (12%) and South Ribble (14%) had particularly low levels of long-term unemployed. Lancaster (31%), Preston (33%) and West Lancashire (37%) were the districts with the greatest levels of long term unemployed.

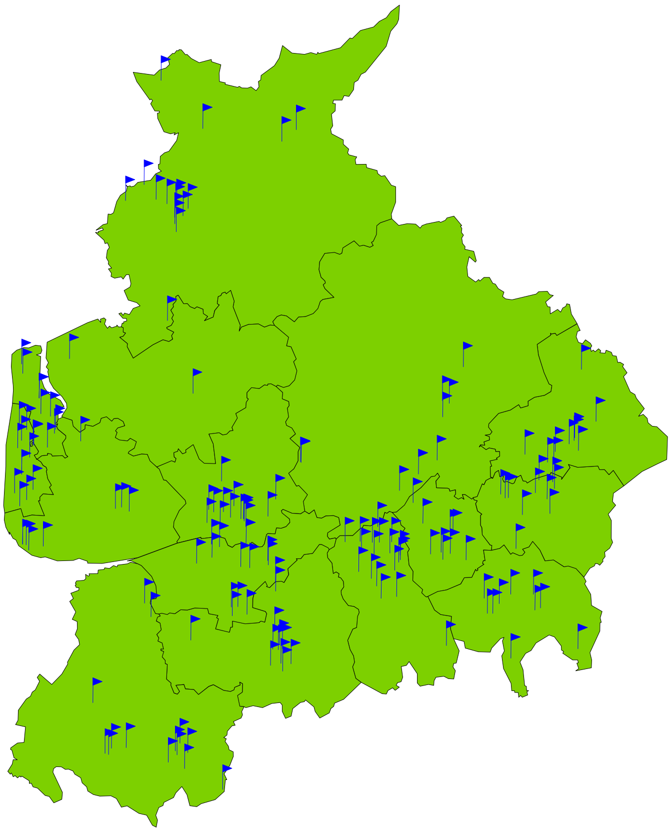
Chapter 3 – The Supply of Skills

Young people

School Provision and Performance

Lancashire has a diverse range of over 170 secondary schools throughout the county, including 27 independent schools and 40 special schools. The following map and table highlight the provision available in each Lancashire district.

Map of Secondary School Provision in Lancashire



District	Total Schools	Non-Independent	Non Ind Special	Independent
Blackburn with Darwen	19	9	5	5
Blackpool	13	8	3	2
Burnley	12	8	3	1
Chorley	10	6	2	2 (inc. 1 special)
Fylde	9	3	1	5
Hyndburn	9	6	3	0
Lancaster	16	10	4	2 (inc. 1 special)
Pendle	10	7	2	1
Preston	15	10	4	1
Ribble Valley	9	6	3	0
Rossendale	10	6	1	3 (inc. 2 special)
South Ribble	14	10	2	2 (inc 1 special)
West Lancs	15	9	4	2
Wyre	11	7	3	1
Lancashire	172	105	40	27

Source: DfES school performance tables 2001

Performance at School

The performance of Lancashire's young people at school has a big influence on the targets set for young people post 16. The following tables, derived from DfES performance tables, highlight the young people's performance at this stage in 2001.

Lancashire County GCSE and GNVQ Results 2001
% Performance Table (including all schools)

	5+A* - C	5+A* - G	1+A* - G	No Passes	Ave. Point Score
England average (including all schools)	50.0%	88.9%	94.5%	5.5%	39.3
Lancashire	48.8%	89.7%	94.9%	5.1%	38.9
East Lancashire LLP average	46.5%	89.7%	94.4%	5.6%	37.9
Lancashire West LLP average	50.5%	89.7%	95.3%	4.7%	39.6
Lancashire LEA (excluding independent schools)	50.1%	91.1%	95.8%	4.2%	39.6
Blackburn LEA (excluding independent schools)	37.5%	88.2%	93.2%	6.8%	35.1
Blackpool LEA (excluding independent schools)	35.6%	85.7%	93.3%	6.7%	33.0

Lancashire Districts (including all schools)					
Blackburn	44%	89%	96%	4%	37.6
Blackpool	41%	87%	96%	4%	35.0
Burnley	45%	90%	97%	3%	36.9
Chorley	54%	91%	98%	2%	40.3
Fylde	67%	95%	97%	3%	45.4
Hyndburn	34%	86%	95%	5%	32.4
Lancaster	52%	89%	97%	3%	41.3
Pendle	42%	91%	96%	4%	36.1
Preston	43%	88%	96%	4%	35.9
Ribble Valley	71%	97%	99%	1%	49.0
Rossendale	50%	90%	98%	2%	38.4
South Ribble	55%	92%	98%	2%	42.9
West Lancs	48%	92%	98%	2%	39.5
Wyre	52%	89%	95%	5%	39.7

Source: Department for Education & Skills (DfES), district data compiled by LSC Lancashire

Level 2 achievements for Lancashire as a whole at 48.8% has fallen slightly behind the national picture of 50%. However there are wide variations across the county with many districts outperforming the national average. Ribble Valley (71%) and Fylde (67%) had the highest percentages of young people achieving 5 or more GCSE's A*-C. Hyndburn had by far the lowest percentage of young people achieving a level 2 and also the highest percentage achieving no passes.

Despite the proportion of leavers achieving no passes in Lancashire (5.1%) being less than that nationally (5.5%), the figure has risen sharply from 4.1% last year.

Lancashire LEA achievement at level 2 is actually higher than the national figure. It is particularly low rates in Blackpool LEA (35.6%) & Blackburn LEA (37.5%) that pull down the County figure. These rates for Blackburn and Blackpool are slightly misleading as they do not include Independent schools. The district table above shows rates including all schools with Blackpool & Blackburn districts 40.7% and 44.4% respectively.

Year on year performance

	5 or more grades A*-C			
	1998	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**
England	46.3	47.9	49.2	50.0
Lancashire	46.2	47.1	48.7	48.8

Source: Department for Education & Skills (DfES)

The gap between Lancashire and the national rate has increased over recent years despite year on year improvement in the county. Achievements in East Lancashire have experienced consistent year on year improvement but a levelling off in Lancashire West in the last year has been the major reason for the increasing gap.

The following table highlights our position at key stage 2 in 2001 compared to that nationally

	English L4+	Maths L4+	Science L4+	Ave. Point Score
England Average	75%	71%	87%	27.30
Blackburn	70%	65%	81%	26.40
Blackpool	73%	72%	87%	27.10
Lancashire LEA	76%	72%	88%	27.30

School Leaver Destinations

This section examines the destinations of year 11 school leavers at September 2001 based on information provided by Careerlink and East Lancashire Careers Service (ELCS). In future years all Lancashire data is to be collected by the Connexions Service and a more detailed analysis should therefore be available. Despite differences in current collection methodologies by the two organisations it has been possible to combine the two data-sets and provide the following overview for the whole of Lancashire. A more detailed analysis of destinations data, focusing more closely on each district, is also available on request.

The total cohort for 2001 leavers was 18,049 however; this figure does not include those young people at East Lancashire independent schools with their own 6th forms, namely Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Westholme and Stonyhurst College. Based on performance table data this means approximately 320 young people, of whom the vast majority will be in learning, are not included in the following destination analysis.

The following table highlights the headline destinations of Lancashire school leavers in 2001 with 66% entering full-time education and a further 19% involved in some form of training.

FE College	6th Form	Modern Apprenticeship	NVQ Level Training	Other Govt Support	Other Training	Job Without Training	Unemployed	Moved Away	Other	**Total**
9029	2875	1564	652	303	888	500	977	676	585	**18049**
50%	*16%*	*9%*	*4%*	*2%*	*5%*	*3%*	*5%*	*4%*	*3%*	***100%***

- FE College – This category refers to those entering one of the 14 FE institutions in Lancashire as well as FE colleges outside the county.
- 6th Form - Contains those attending both school & independent 6th Forms and a small number who stayed on at school to re-take GCSE's.
- Modern Apprenticeship – Both Foundation and Advanced modern apprentices.
- NVQ Level Training – Covers those working towards an NVQ at different levels.
- Other Govt Support – Covers Learning Gateway, Lifeskills and other government support for both employees and non-employees.
- Other Training – Young people employed with training not necessarily towards an NVQ.
- Job Without Training, Unemployed and Moved Away are self-explanatory.
- Other – Includes those who cannot be contacted, supporting family, custodial sentence or where help was not required.

Due to current data collection methods, analysis by district is based on the position of the school at which the young person left rather than where the young person lives. Wide variations occur across the 14 districts in each destination category, the make-up of provision in each area having a significant impact.

Destinations by District

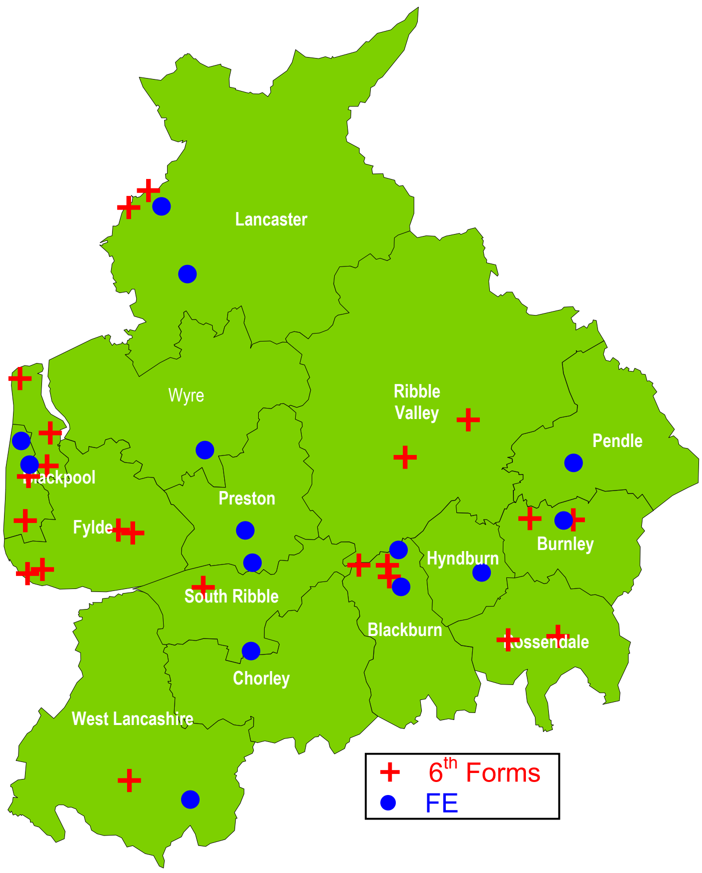
School LAD	FE College	6th Form	Modern Apprenticeship	NVQ Level Training	Other Govt Support	Other Training	Job Without Training	Unemployed	Moved Away	Other	Total
B'burn with D'wen	55.2%	9.8%	5.8%	1.4%	2.7%	5.4%	3.0%	7.1%	4.0%	3.4%	100.0%
Blackpool	51.0%	11.8%	8.5%	1.0%	3.9%	5.7%	2.7%	6.4%	5.8%	4.2%	100.0%
Burnley	40.9%	21.4%	8.5%	2.2%	0.9%	5.4%	2.8%	5.5%	2.6%	4.2%	100.0%
Chorley	65.7%	1.4%	9.4%	5.6%	0.8%	4.6%	3.0%	4.7%	3.0%	1.7%	100.0%
Fylde	34.9%	44.2%	9.4%	1.7%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	1.3%	1.9%	100.0%
Hyndburn	49.0%	4.5%	9.8%	4.7%	1.7%	8.8%	2.7%	8.2%	3.6%	6.1%	100.0%
Lancaster	25.6%	45.3%	5.2%	8.4%	0.4%	4.5%	0.8%	5.4%	7.2%	3.0%	100.0%
Pendle	56.7%	3.2%	8.7%	1.8%	2.9%	7.4%	2.5%	6.7%	3.4%	2.9%	100.0%
Preston	59.7%	2.4%	12.3%	7.6%	0.9%	3.5%	4.7%	5.4%	2.9%	5.0%	100.0%
Ribble Valley	49.4%	28.4%	8.3%	5.5%	1.7%	4.1%	2.9%	2.7%	1.1%	1.0%	100.0%
Rossendale	33.4%	34.4%	5.9%	1.9%	0.3%	4.9%	1.5%	3.1%	6.2%	2.5%	100.0%
S.Ribble	63.3%	5.4%	13.3%	0.8%	0.8%	3.1%	3.2%	3.9%	1.9%	2.8%	100.0%
W.Lancs	49.5%	21.5%	6.9%	7.0%	1.2%	4.3%	3.6%	4.2%	2.9%	2.3%	100.0%
Wyre	55.1%	12.5%	9.6%	1.5%	1.5%	4.8%	2.5%	6.3%	3.0%	1.5%	100.0%
Grand Total	**50.0%**	**15.9%**	**8.7%**	**3.6%**	**1.6%**	**4.9%**	**2.8%**	**5.4%**	**3.7%**	**3.2%**	**100.0%**

Note- Longridge County High & St Cecilia's RC High School, Longridge, are both considered to be in Preston district for this analysis.

Full Time Education

11,900 young people entered full-time education in 2001, of those 24% went to 6th Form and 76% to a further education college.

Location of FE Colleges and 6th Forms



The percentage of leavers who entered full time education was greatest in Fylde (79%) and Ribble Valley (78%); the lowest levels were in Hyndburn (54%) and Pendle (60%). Pendle and Hyndburn in particular had low attainment levels at GCSE and this is clearly reflected in participation post16. It is also no surprise that participation levels are highest in relatively prosperous areas and low in deprived areas.

As well as these wide variations in take up of full-time education, there are major imbalances in the type of provision entered. Of those entering full-time education, Chorley, Preston and Pendle have the smallest proportion going to 6th Forms, just 2%, 4% and 5% respectively. It is no surprise that there are no 6th Form centres in these districts. Conversely, there are particularly high numbers of young people from Lancaster, Fylde and Rossendale entering 6th forms, where there is strong provision.

Overall 78% of young people who attended a school with a 6th Form continued in full-time education, compared to 66% overall. Around 54% carried on into their school 6th Form with a further 23% entering an FE college.

Level of study of young people staying on in full time education

Of the 11,900 young people who chose to stay on in full-time education the majority took A Level courses. For those studying at 6th Forms this was even more apparent, with 91% of young people taking A Levels.

A Levels	NVQ 3	NVQ 2	NVQ 1	GCSE	Other	Unknown	Grand Total
6590	1653	1746	949	298	658	10	11904
55%	*14%*	*15%*	*8%*	*3%*	*6%*	*0%*	*100%*

Analysis by district shows Ribble Valley (75%) and Fylde (74%) to have the highest proportions studying A levels. This could be due to the lack of FE provision in the area, or the tradition of prosperous areas staying in 6th Form before moving on to university. Blackpool (42%) and Preston (42%) have the lowest take up of A levels, and conversely, this could be due to a strong FE provision in these districts, which offers a wider range of educational provision.

Work Based Learning

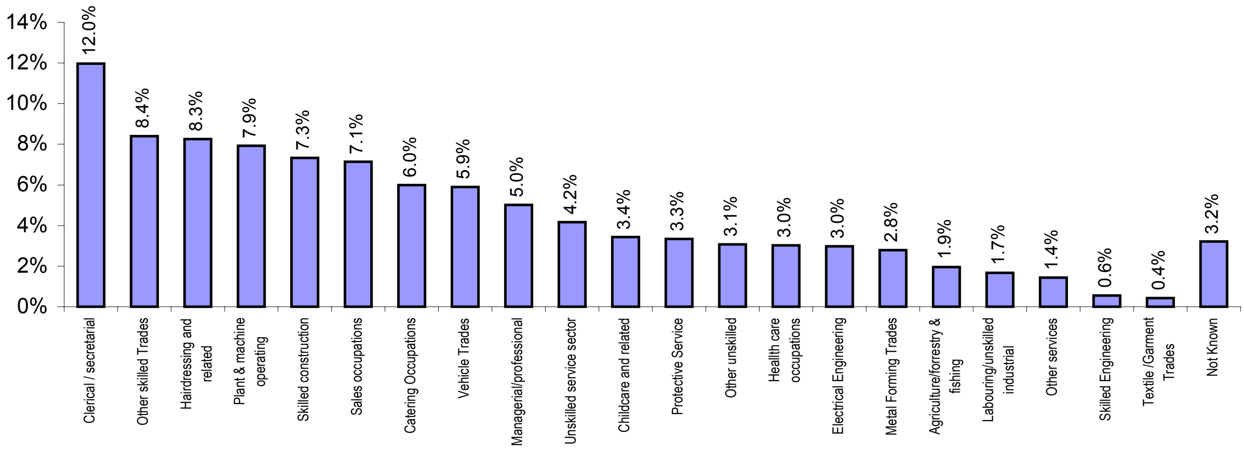
3,400 (19%) young people entered one of the work based learning options after leaving school, whether it was a Modern Apprenticeship, NVQ, Learning Gateway/Lifeskills or other training.

Hyndburn (26%) and Pendle (25%) had the highest levels of young people entering training of any kind. Lancaster had the lowest proportion entering training with Fylde and Ribble Valley not far behind. It is interesting to note the inverse relationship; districts with high levels entering training tend to have low levels entering full-time education and vice-versa.

Take up of Modern Apprenticeships was highest in Preston and South Ribble, with Lancaster and Blackburn with Darwen having the lowest levels of young people choosing this route. 56% entered a Foundation MA (NVQ 2), leaving 44% who entered an Advanced MA (NVQ 3).

Type of jobs entered

Due to the differences in methodology between ELCS and Careerlink an occupational breakdown for Lancashire is not available. The following is based on Careerlink information and, although not county wide, does offer an insight into the types of jobs 2001 school leavers entered. Please note the information includes both those involved in work based learning and those entering a job without training.



The most common type of job young people start when leaving school is office work. However, a closer look reveals over a quarter of all those who get a job, do so in a job that involves using skills to make, build or repair something. Other jobs with relatively high take up were catering, hairdressing and sales.

Non Learners

A major area of concern is the 977 (5.4%) of young people who become unemployed after leaving school. Hyndburn, Blackburn with Darwen and Pendle have particularly high levels, though there are individual schools located throughout the county who have significant problems with year 11 leavers entering unemployment. This rate is unacceptable and will be a priority area of attention for LSC Lancashire in conjunction with its partners and suppliers.

500 (3%) young people in Lancashire entered a job without training, Preston and West Lancashire having the most significant proportions. Encouraging both the young person and the employer to get involved in learning is vital to achieving our aim of increased participation post-16.

There are also a small number of young people who are unavailable for work due to circumstances such as family commitments or being held in custody. Although only a relatively small group, providing learning opportunities for them is equally important.

Gender Variations

Gender	FE	6F	Modern Apprenticeship	NVQ Level Training	Other Govt Support	Other Training	Job Without Training	Unemployed	Moved Away	Other	Grand Total
F	54.9%	16.8%	6.5%	2.7%	1.2%	3.7%	2.1%	4.7%	3.4%	3.8%	100.0%
M	45.4%	15.1%	10.8%	4.5%	2.1%	6.0%	3.4%	6.0%	4.1%	2.7%	100.0%
Total	50.0%	15.9%	8.7%	3.6%	1.6%	4.9%	2.8%	5.4%	3.7%	3.2%	100.0%

There were slightly more male school leavers than female in 2001 but there was a stark contrast as to where they went. Almost 72% of females entered full-time education compared to just 60% of all males. Of those entering full-time education females are also more likely to be studying at a higher level (A level/NVQ3/NVQ2). Males however, are slightly more likely to be working towards an NVQ 1 or below.

Approaching two-thirds of all young people entering a Modern Apprenticeship were male and this pattern is prevalent through all training options. Overall, 63% of those involved in training (MA, NVQ, Learning Gateway & Other) were male, 37% being female. This male/female split also applies to those entering a job without training, 62% of males and 38% females.

Males are more likely to become unemployed after leaving school, 57% of school leavers who became unemployed were male.

Ethnic Variations

The following data is based on those young people whose ethnic origin is known, the table below showing the ethnic breakdown of Lancashire's 16-year-old cohort.

White	Pakistani	Indian	Bangladeshi	Black	Mixed background	Other	Total
16053	861	422	65	63	23	133	17620
91.1%	*4.9%*	*2.4%*	*0.4%*	*0.4%*	*0.1%*	*0.8%*	*100.0%*

Dest Code	White	Pakistani	Indian	Bangladeshi	Black	Mixed background	Other	*All Ethnic Minorities*	Total
Full-time Education	65.0%	73.6%	83.6%	49.2%	63.5%	65.2%	87.2%	*75.9%*	66.0%
WBL / Training	19.9%	12.7%	6.9%	35.4%	12.7%	13.0%	6.8%	*11.6%*	19.2%
Job Without Training	2.9%	1.3%	0.5%	1.5%	4.8%	0.0%	0.8%	*1.1%*	2.8%
Unemployed	5.7%	4.1%	2.4%	3.1%	11.1%	8.7%	0.0%	*3.6%*	5.5%

Note: Figures for Bangladeshi, Black and mixed background are based on small numbers and should therefore be treated with caution

Overall, ethnic minorities with 76%, are much more likely to stay on in full-time education than white young people, 65%. However this doesn't apply to all ethnic minorities, Pakistani (74%) and Indian (84%) are the groups most likely to stay on, with Bangladeshi (49%) by far the least likely.

However, relatively few ethnic minority young people enter the work based learning route, less than 12% compared to 20% of all white young people. The same can be said for jobs without training, only 1.1%, compared to 2.9% of whites.

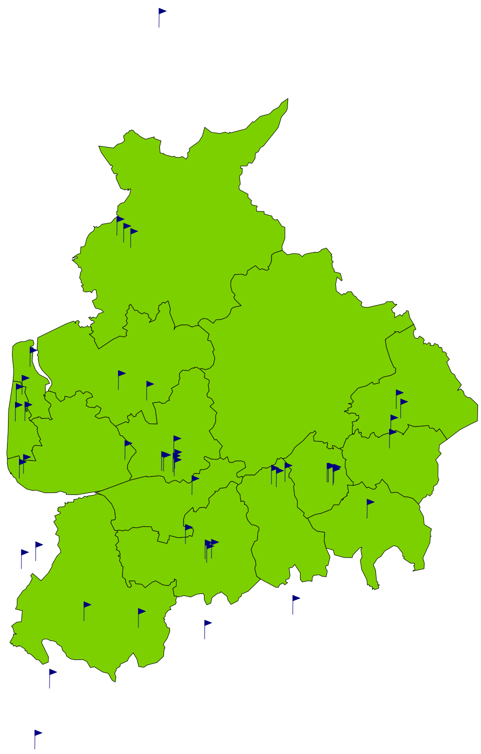
The most striking figure for unemployment is the 11% of black young people, although this is based on a small number of people it is an issue that needs to be addressed. All ethnic minorities are actually far less likely to become unemployed after leaving school than white young people.

Blackburn with Darwen has the highest proportion of ethnic minority young people with 26%, largely made up of Pakistani and Indian young people. Pendle (18%), Burnley (17%), Preston (14%) and Hyndburn (13%) also have proportions of ethnic minority young people in excess of the county average.

Provision of Work Based Learning

Following on from initial destinations, this section takes a more in depth look at overall provision of work based learning, based on Individual Learner Records.

Training Provider Provision



Lancashire, with 13.5%, has a higher percentage of school leavers entering Work Based Learning than both the North West (12.3%) and England (8.1%) as a whole. Counter to national trends Lancashire has experienced modest growth in the past two years where England has seen modest decline.

More than 9,000 young people are currently in training and we anticipate this to rise to in excess of 10,000 young people in Work Based Learning programmes this year. The programme enjoys the active support of Lancashire's employers with over 5,000 employers involved with the programme. Consequently there are high rates of employed status, currently 80%.

Fifty of the eighty Advanced and Foundation Modern Apprenticeships frameworks are available in Lancashire.

There are around fifty providers whose collective contracts total £27.2m. They range from £22,000 to £4.3m. Providers include 11 colleges and 41 others (comprising charitable organisations, private companies, health trusts, industry training organisations and borough councils).

Training Provision by Occupational Area

Occupational Area	Providers	Occupational Area	Providers
Agriculture, Horticulture & Animal Care	4	Information Technology	17
Construction	13	Manufacturing	15
Customer Service	26	Motor Vehicle	10
Engineering	15	Office Work	30
Finance	11	Printing	3
Furniture Industry	2	Retail & Floristry	20
Graphic Design	2	Science	5
Hairdressing & Beauty Therapy	13	Travel, Sport & Leisure	5
Health & Care	17	Warehouse Operative	17
Hospitality & Catering	20		

Year on year enrolments in Work Based Learning

	Total Starts by year				
	1996/97	**1997/98**	**1998/99**	**1999/00**	**2000/01**
Foundation MA/ National Traineeship	0	0	521	2967	3291
Advanced MA Modern Apprenticeship	1776	2559	2701	2623	2737
Other Training	1646	3994	4754	2580	1749
Total	3422	6553	7976	8170	7777

Quality of Provision

In order to determine whether learning in the area meets the needs of the learners, inspection grades are awarded which reflect the quality of provision. Inspection grade descriptions are as follows;

Grade 1: Outstanding provision, which has many strengths and few weaknesses.
Grade 2: Good provision, in which the strengths clearly outweigh the weaknesses.
Grade 3: Satisfactory Provision, with a mixture of strengths and weaknesses.
Grade 4: Less than satisfactory provision, in which the weaknesses clearly outweigh the strengths.
Grade 5: Poor provision, which has few strengths and many weaknesses.

Currently, 39 of the 46 Lancashire providers have been inspected. 15 have attracted re-inspection activity. Inspection activity comprises:

- Providers inspected against Raising the Standard (Training Standards Council)
- Providers inspected against the Common Inspection Framework (Adult Learning Inspectorate)
- Providers inspected against both Raising the Standard and the Common Inspection Framework and therefore inspected twice over the life of the inspection regime.

The following table details the grades received by generic areas and occupational areas where one is the highest and five is the lowest.

The table shows a consolidated list of areas inspected under both the TSC and ALI regime.

As the table below indicates, the quality of Lancashire's providers is quite diverse, with some achieving high standards, others less so, and many more occupying a middle range.

	Proportion achieving Grades 1 to 5				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Trainee Support (RTS) (22)	7	69	24	0	0
Management of Training (RTS) (22)	7	28	62	3	0
Leadership & Management (CIF) (17)	0	25	25	42	8
Quality Assurance (RTS/ CIF) (39)	2	27	54	5	12
Equal Opportunities (RTS/ CIF) (39)	2	37	46	12	2
Land Based Provision (0)	0	0	0	0	0
Construction (12)	0	42	58	0	0
Engineering, Technology & Manufacture (14)	6	31	50	6	6
Business Admin, Mgmt & Prof (22)	0	35	48	17	0
ICT (4)	0	0	33	67	0
Retailing & Customer Service (18)	5	26	53	11	5
Leisure, Sport & Travel (4)	0	33	50	0	17
Hospitality (11)	0	55	36	9	0
Hair & Beauty (13)	8	46	38	8	0
Health, Care & Public Services (13)	0	17	50	33	0
Media & Design (1)	0	0	100	0	0
Foundation for Work (13)	17	58	17	8	0

Provision of Further Education

College Provision in Lancashire

There are 14 institutions providing further education in the Learning and Skills Council Lancashire area. Of the 14 further education colleges, there are 3 sixth form colleges and 1 specialist agricultural college.

Within the Lancashire area, there are two Beacon colleges (Blackpool & the Fylde College and Runshaw College) and two accredited colleges (Blackpool and the Fylde College and Blackburn College).

A number of colleges within Lancashire have been selected, or are in the process of being selected, as pathfinders in the Centres of Vocational Excellence initiative, Lancaster & Morecambe College for Hospitality & Catering, Accrington & Rossendale College for Construction are two examples.

The area also has one specialist residential college at which the Learning and Skills Council Lancashire funds a number of learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities.

In 2000/01, 130,000 students were funded in the Lancashire area, of which 23,700 were young people aged between 16 and 18, an increase of over 1,000 young people from 1999/00.

The following table breaks down those young people on both full-time and part time courses in 2000/01. Blackburn College and Runshaw College have the highest proportion; approaching 30% of 16-18 year olds in FE attend these institutions.

Overall, 80% all 16-18 year olds in FE are on a full-time course, although there are wide variations at an institutional level. Skelmersdale College, with 44%, has the highest percentage of part-time students. Not surprisingly, the three 6th form colleges have relatively low levels of part-time, Blackpool 6th Form College has the lowest share with just 4%.

Breakdown of council funded 16-18 year olds in Further Education 2000/01

College	16-18 Full-time	16-18 Part-time	16-18 Total	Total %
Accrington and Rossendale College	977	407	1,384	5.8%
Adult College Lancaster (The)	0	102	102	0.4%
Blackburn College	2,821	603	3,424	14.5%
Blackpool and The Fylde College	1,797	897	2,694	11.4%
Blackpool Sixth Form College (The)	1,159	49	1,208	5.1%
Burnley College	1,167	228	1,395	5.9%
Cardinal Newman College	1,225	128	1,353	5.7%
Lancaster and Morecambe College	1,193	312	1,505	6.4%
Myerscough College	712	115	827	3.5%
Nelson and Colne College	1,286	224	1,510	6.4%
Preston College	2,201	795	2,996	12.7%
Runshaw College	3,035	250	3,285	13.9%
Skelmersdale College	602	482	1,084	4.6%
St Mary's College, Blackburn	852	43	895	3.8%
Total	**19,027**	**4,636**	**23,663**	**100.0%**

The majority of 16-18 year olds in further education are studying for a Level 3 qualification. Lancashire, with 60%, is slightly higher than the national rate of 58% studying for a Level 3.

Council funded 16-18 year olds by level of study

Level	Lancashire (No.)	Lancashire (%)	England (%)
Entry & Level 1	2,794	12%	12%
Level 2	5,653	24%	26%
Level 3	14,248	60%	58%
Level 4,5 & HE	157	1%	0%
Other	811	3%	4%
Total	23,663	100%	100%

Programmes

The pattern of provision within the Lancashire area is changing moderately over time as provision in certain programme areas has increased and decreased in others. Of particular note is the increase in the projected proportion of provision in the sciences and basic education programme areas. The following table demonstrates this trend:

Programme Area	Proportion of total provision 1999-00 (%)	Proportion of total provision 2000-01 (%)	Projected proportion of total provision 2003-04 (%)
Sciences	17.0	21.7	22.8
Agriculture	2.5	2.0	2.0
Construction	3.7	4.2	4.2
Engineering	8.0	7.5	7.7
Business	12.3	8.7	10.2
Hotel and catering	14.7	12.6	9.1
Health and community care	14.4	15.5	15.5
Art and design	6.3	5.8	5.3
Humanities	15.6	16.6	16.4
Basic education	5.6	5.5	6.9

The increase in the proportion of science students up to 2000-01 is due to the reclassification of IT into the sciences programme area. Subsequently, this reflects the decrease in the business programme area.

The projected increase in the proportion of basic education students up to 2003-04 is significant, particularly with the current importance being placed on this area of work as an LSC priority area.

The largest proportion of full-time students in 2000-01 were in the humanites (22%), sciences (17%) and health and community care (15%) programme areas. Growth is anticipated in full-time student numbers in all programme areas over the three year projection period.

The largest proportion of part-time students in 2000-01 were in the sciences (22%), health and community care (16%) and humanities (16%) programme areas. Growth is anticipated in all programme areas over the three year projection period, except hotel and catering and art and design.

Travel to Learn Areas

Institution Recruitment by Local Authority District 1999-2000 - Version 01/05/2001
Includes both FEFC funded and franchised students

Institution	B'pool	Chorley	Fylde	Lancaster	Preston	S.Ribble	W.Lancs	Wyre	Hyndburn	R'dale	R.Valley	B'burn	Burnley	Pendle
Accr & Ross College	41	96	45	60	169	104	74	60	2736	1974	755	439	334	169
Blackburn College	284	643	242	254	783	1052	144	228	1799	328	1197	8266	624	458
Blackpool & Fylde College	7274	49	2210	92	242	122	45	3304	10	8	31	24	7	8
Blackpool 6th Form College	717	2	81	4	2	0	0	618	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burnley College	7	10	3	2	26	21	2	2	324	418	151	117	3711	1236
Cardinal Newman College	10	115	112	3	863	352	7	28	0	0	27	5	0	0
Lanc & M'cambe College	14	11	7	4834	58	18	1	128	1	1	3	5	1	1
Myerscough College	65	54	94	135	111	66	46	286	32	14	191	50	28	15
Nelson & Colne College	3	26	3	2	6	14	0	2	81	47	120	69	759	3754
Preston College	309	1299	767	706	6140	2308	341	538	288	116	429	503	485	260
Runshaw College	235	3638	138	238	937	3337	483	193	86	14	125	154	26	18
Skelmersdale College	12	111	10	4	26	371	4804	6	1	1	4	3	1	0
St Mary's College								2	277	31	118	604	28	6
Totals	**8971**	**6054**	**3712**	**6334**	**9363**	**7765**	**5947**	**5395**	**5635**	**2952**	**3151**	**10239**	**6004**	**5925**

In general, people tend to go to their nearest college, travel to learn patterns closely follow the travel to work patterns in the county.

19% of total students travel from outside Lancashire to attend college in the county. Skelmersdale College (42%), Myerscough College (32%), and Accrington & Rossendale College (30%) have the greatest percentage of students from outside the county.

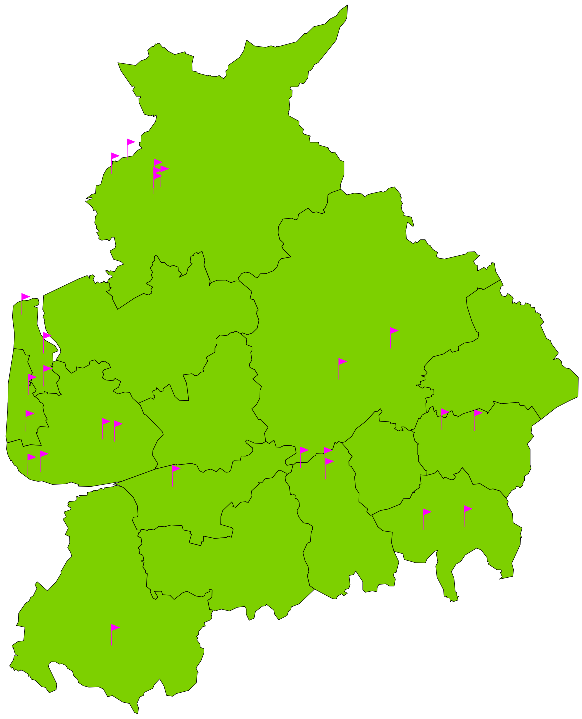
In Year Retention

This is a big issue for progress towards both participation and attainment targets in Lancashire. Generally, part-time students are more likely to drop out of their course than those on full-time courses. Six colleges in Lancashire have higher retention rates for full-time students than nationally, six have lower retention rates and two are on a par. Numerous factors have an impact on retention and a more in depth analysis is covered later in the report.

	99/00		98/99	
	FT	**PT**	**FT**	**PT**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**
Myerscough College	87	96	89	95
Accrington and Rossendale College	84	85	84	87
Blackburn College	84	89	87	91
Blackpool and The Fylde College	83	84	88	90
Burnley College	85	80	84	83
Lancaster and Morecambe College	84	83	87	89
Nelson and Colne College	88	86	90	88
Preston College	84	85	84	84
Runshaw College	95	85	94	86
Skelmersdale College	87	86	83	81
Blackpool Sixth Form College (The)	93	63	92	84
Cardinal Newman College	93	90	92	92
St Mary's College, Blackburn	93	95	97	90
Adult College Lancaster (The)	100	85	100	77
Pre-school Learning Alliance - NW	n/a	88	n/a	91
Lancashire Average				
England Average	**87**	**84**	**87**	**84**

Sixth Form Provision

In Lancashire there are 19 schools with sixth forms, of which 8 are voluntary aided and in September 2001 they had 4,714 students. There are also 7 independent sixth form institutions with over 1,000 students.



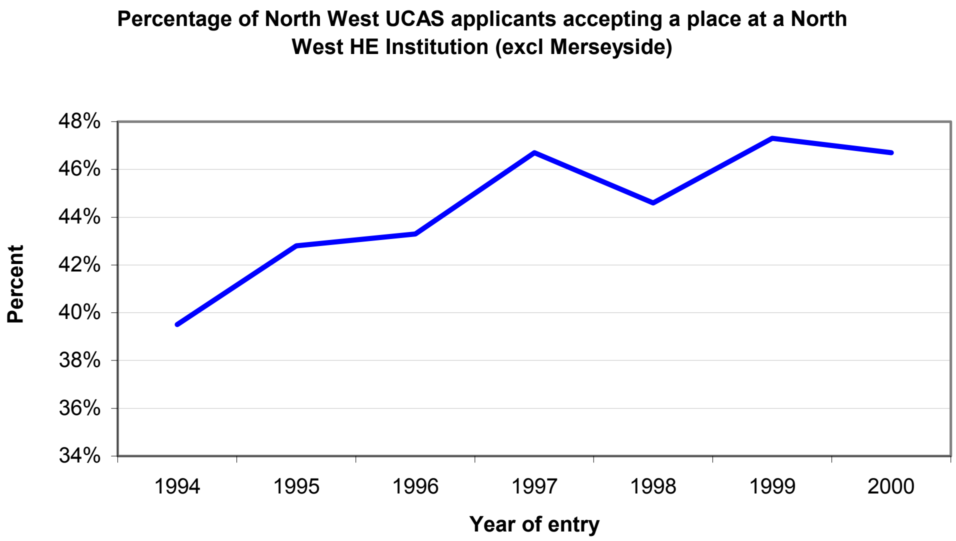
From April 2002 the Learning and Skills Council Lancashire became responsible for school sixth form funding. This means that LEAs will receive funding for school sixth forms from the LSC rather than the DfES. It is important that this transfer takes place without any disruption to students and Learning and Skills Council Lancashire have liased closely with the LEAs, diocesan representatives and schools with sixth forms throughout the transfer process.

Higher Education

The University of Central Lancashire, Lancaster University, St Martin's College and Edgehill College offer a rich supply of higher education of a very good standard, with excellence in both teaching and research. An exceptionally high proportion of students are drawn from the local population compared with other parts of the United Kingdom. Furthermore we have considerable HE provision located in 10 FE colleges in the county. Indeed all HE provision located in East Lancashire is provided by the local FE colleges.

In taking forward our relationship there are a number of shared priorities. There is a need to provide better access and progression routes into higher education from those sectors of the community currently under-represented in higher education. The development of foundation degrees will be an important facet of this approach. We will also seek to engage closely with higher education institutions in meeting the regional skills challenge and particularly in respect of management development.

The following chart highlights the increasing trend of North West residents actually attending universities in the region rather than moving away. This is encouraging in relation to the retention of skills in the area as many students choose to take employment in the area in which they studied.



Lancashire's higher education institutions have a continuing role to play in retaining graduates in our economy, either to enrich and revitalise our SMEs or to stimulate new business start - ups. Despite rising from 1 in 3 SME's employing graduates in the early 1990's to the current position of 2 in 3, there are still sectoral variations with fewer graduates employed in manufacturing, distribution, transport and retail. But according to the East Lancashire Workforce Development Survey 2000, employers still see graduates as "expectant of a higher salary", "expectant of rapid progression into managerial posts" and having "a lack of work experience and basic employability skills". Lancashire needs to be seen as an exciting and rewarding place to start and continue a graduate career.

Increasing Participation & Retention of Young People

The 4 key challenges of our participation strategy for young people are to;

- increasing the staying on rate of young people aged 16 in learning appropriate to their needs .
- re-engaging those 16-18 year olds who do not take advantage of any post 16 learning opportunities.
- improving the retention rates of all 16 year olds particularly amongst the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.
- ensuring there is parity of opportunity for all young people taking into account diverse needs including any relating to gender, ethnicity, disability, geographic location and socio-economic background.

At present young people in Lancashire are marginally less likely to be in structured learning aged 16 to 18 than is the case nationally. Post-16 participation of young people is influenced by pre-16 achievement, gender, ethnicity, physical or learning disability and social background. The LSC will work closely with LEAs, schools, Connexions, communities and employers to overcome factors, which mitigate against participation.

Barriers to Learning

Barriers to participation in learning programmes for young people can be broadly broken down into three categories; Attitudinal barriers, physical & material barriers and structural barriers.

Attitudinal barriers - include lack of confidence, lack of motivation, negative attitude to education & training, peer group culture and a perception of irrelevance.

Physical & material barriers - include financial constraints, time constraints, lack of good and affordable childcare, lack of information and geographical isolation.

Structural barriers - include lack of local learning opportunities, availability of work-related training and benefit disincentives.

In order to meet our participation targets and improve the skills supply in the local economy, it is essential that we break these barriers down and highlight the benefits of continued learning to our young people.

Increasing Retention

An audit of empirical and survey research undertaken by East Lancashire Learning Partnership found the following factors to be key in improving retention on learning programmes.

- Research shows a complex range of inter-related factors. These can be categorised in four areas: personal characteristics, family factors, local labour market context and organisational course factors.

- Family background and the local labour market context factors seem to be particularly implicated in issues of aspiration and access; certain personal characteristics (financial hardship, caring or intrinsic interest in subject, for example) have a major impact on individual's motivation and attendance.

- However, the key to retention seems to be the extent to which the organisation responds effectively to students' needs.

- The most significant individual risk factor is that of students being academically unprepared or underprepared.

- 'Being on the wrong course' is said to be the best predictor of drop-out, though by the time the organisation is aware of this, it may well be too late. An improved system of re-engaging people back into more suitable learning opportunities therefore needs to be produced.

- It is suggested that getting on the right course would be a major factor to improving retention. This is obviously important, and had particular implications for pre-course information and advice services.

- Much current research strongly suggests that building relationships is the real key to retention in the early stages of a programme, as a feeling of emotional security and belonging is necessary to confident to learn.

- There is a high correlation between giving additional support to individuals on programmes and increased retention. Particularly implicated are: keeping in contact from application to enrolment, attendance monitoring, appropriate course timetabling and workloads, and teaching continuity.

Factors found not to be as significant as commonly believed:

- The personal circumstances of students are not, alone good predictors of drop-out. Large scale research found that courses with high dropout were not found to have any higher levels of students with health or financial problems.
- Early withdrawal has little link to the quality of college facilities or equipment. High retention rates can be found even where students give low ratings to college facilities.
- Research found that leaving to take up employment was not a major reason for withdrawal. Reasons are much more complex than this, leaving to take employment may represent dissatisfaction with the course.

Issues for Consideration

- Research shows that organisations have more substantial opportunities to influence retention than had sometimes been supposed. It has been found that colleges collect substantial quantities of useful information, which is not analysed in any significant way. Current MIS practise may not be useful to investigate institutional issues.
- The 6-10 weeks just before and starting a course/ programme is known to be crucial for early drop-outs. Open access/widening participation policies put pressure to increase student enrolments, and yet there is often lack of time or training for all staff involved in initial interviews to assess student needs and develop relationships. There may also be inadequate tutor support from application to enrolment.
- In some cases there has been found to be confusion over the use of ethnicity and ESOL variables. It is suggested that these can sometimes be used as proxy for socio economic factors such as differences in family income and parental education.
- There is little or no UK empirical research on teaching and learning influences of classroom practice on retention and attainment. It may be that ‘getting on the right course’ is much about the quality of teaching and learning, good teacher relationships and teacher continuity as it is about a specific curriculum, but with no research looking at these variables, it is difficult to evaluate.

Post-16 Achievement

Our target is not only to increase participation post-16 but also the achievement of our young people. This will be measured in two ways; Level 2 achievement at 19 and also Level 3 achievement at 19.

Level 2 Achievement

Level 2 is the equivalent of 5 GCSE’s A*-C, Foundation Modern Apprenticeship, Intermediate GNVQ etc. Lancashire’s current position is very similar to that nationally with both having around 75% achieving Level 2 at 19.

% of 19 year olds with Level 2
Source: Careers Services, GONW

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Lancashire LSC	69%	74%	75%	75%	74.5
Lancashire West	69%	74%	75%	77%	N/A
Lancashire East	69%	74%	76%	72%	N/A
National	70%	72%	73.9%	74.9%	75.3%

With just under 50% of young people achieving a Level 2 at school, post-16 learning currently accounts for a further 25% achieving that level by 19.

Lancashire has seen a plateau on achievement of Level 2 at 19 since 1997 with achievement between 74-75% for over 4 years. This trend masks differing performance within the East and West of the county, the West experiencing steady growth and the East showing peaks and troughs.

Nationally there has been steady growth since 1996, but with the target set at 85% for 2004 there needs to be a more significant increase in achievement to reach the target. The target for Lancashire is 84.9% and this will require an additional 1,350 achievements.

Level 3 achievement

Level 3 is the equivalent of 2 A-levels, Advanced Modern Apprenticeship, Advanced GNVQ or Higher National Certificate etc. The national target for young people achieving a Level 3 at 19 by 2004 is 55%, an increase of 4% from the current position. Our target for Lancashire is to increase from 41.9% to 46%, an additional 1,066 achievements.

Lancashire's current position is significantly behind the national position and with the Level 2 attainment very close to that nationally, it shows Lancashire residents are less likely to progress from a Level 2 to a Level 3 in the current learner environment.

Adults

Provision of Adult and Community Based Learning

The community and voluntary sectors can and do provide some of the most innovative ways of providing learning opportunities in locations and to specific communities that have traditionally been difficult to engage. There is recognition that there has been an insufficient focus on ways in which community and voluntary organisations may be supported in their role as learning providers and community "enablers".

The distinctive nature of the voluntary and community sector suggests that time, care and sensitivity will be required in building the capacity of groups in this sector to act as mainstream providers of learning. Particular help will be needed with information management, quality assurance systems and staff training. The capacity of learning providers to understand the nature and range of voluntary and community activity and to engage with these groups may also need further development. We would only do this where it would add benefit to our existing learning infrastructure and maintains our commitment to bring greater simplicity and avoidance of further proliferation of providers.

There is a significant role for LEAs to help facilitate and support community and voluntary groups within the framework of the Lifelong Learning Development Plans. The three Lancashire LEAs have a well-developed infrastructure for adult and community learning. Local authorities can ensure coherence and complementary working through their strategic functions and vision, and through working in partnership with this sector.

The key role of the local authority provision is to enable non-learners to take their "safe first step" in community locations. This work is crucial in enabling learners to progress onto vocational and other programmes and they are well placed to contribute to the Basic Skills challenge. Without their work it will be impossible to get anywhere near the national targets for skills and qualifications. Key to this is the authorities' role in supporting the voluntary and community sector. Grants and other support provided by LEAs enable groups to develop their overall capacity, which is then a key part of reaching excluded groups and bringing them into education and training.

Further Education Colleges also make a significant contribution to the provision of Adult and Community Education and to meeting the challenge of adult non-participation in learning. Their active involvement in local Learning Partnerships alongside LEAs provides a mechanism for better planning and greater coherence in Adult and Community provision and affords an opportunity for better integration between 'first-rung' provision for adults and progression to accredited learning.

Basic Skills

The Moser Report identified that one adult in five in this country, 7million adults, are not functionally literate and even more people have problems with numeracy. A major part of the problem goes back to past education and despite new reforms to tackle this problem in schools there is a real need to improve basic skills for the adults of today.

The Basic Skills Agency has produced a survey of basic skills that allows analysis at a local level. The survey had a very small sample who were asked a series of questions to test their literacy and numeracy levels and figures should therefore be treated with caution. However it is at present the best available guess on literacy and numeracy skills in Lancashire.

Estimates of population aged 16-60 with poor literacy & numeracy skills

	Poor Literacy		Poor Numeracy	
	%	No.	%	No.
England	***24***		***24***	
Lancashire	***24.9***	**208830**	***25.5***	**213353**
Blackburn with Darwen	*29.1*	23504	*31.2*	25196
Blackpool	*24.8*	21580	*25.4*	22127
Burnley	*27.2*	14248	*29.0*	15194
Chorley	*22.1*	13242	*21.9*	13112
Fylde	*22.9*	9492	*20.8*	8649
Hyndburn	*27.3*	12600	*29.0*	13365
Lancaster	*24.1*	18893	*24.3*	19030
Pendle	*27.6*	13385	*29.9*	14521
Preston	*25.9*	20783	*27.1*	21753
Ribble Valley	*21.6*	6631	*20.4*	6275
Rossendale	*26.0*	10066	*26.2*	10157
South Ribble	*22.3*	13968	*22.1*	13800
West Lancs	*25.0*	16257	*25.8*	16811
Wyre	*24.0*	13842	*22.5*	13018

Lancashire has slightly higher rates than nationally for both literacy and numeracy. There are wide variations across the county with particularly high levels across East Lancashire, Blackburn with Darwen in particular has the highest rates of both low literacy and low numeracy in the county.

Obviously, employers consider literacy and numeracy to be key basic skills and the lack of such skills will impede people's access to both the labour market and further skills development.

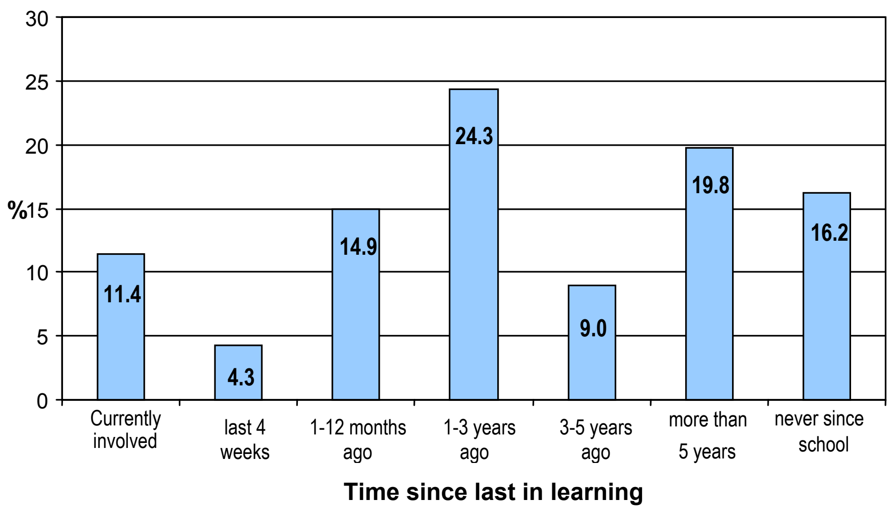
Adult Participation

This is one of five new learning targets to be defined nationally by the Learning and Skills Council and we will establish targets and baselines during 2002.

The economy in some parts of the county is still dominated by low skilled, low added value manufacturing and service industries. Housing costs and therefore living costs are low. There is ready availability of employment, which does not require advanced skills, and employers do not require qualifications. If we are to increase the number of adults participating in learning we cannot divorce learning from the lifestyle patterns of the population. However, we must engage people in ways that meet their aspirations and not just ours!

Our 2001 household survey provides information on levels of learning amongst the adult population.

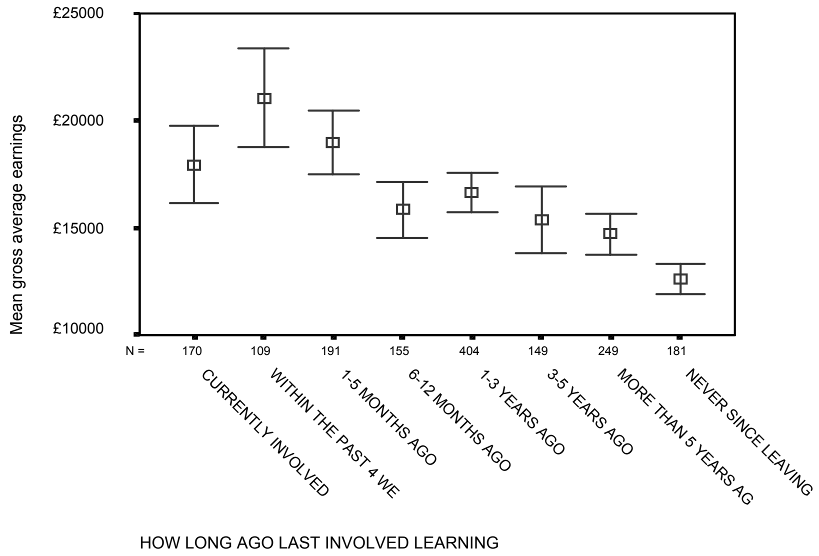
Adult participation in learning
Source. Household Survey 2001



As the above chart illustrates 11.4% of the adult population is currently involved in learning and 30.6% have been involved in learning in the last 12 months. Alarmingly 45% of the adult population has not been involved in any form of learning for over three years. This equates to 476,000 adults over 20 years of age.

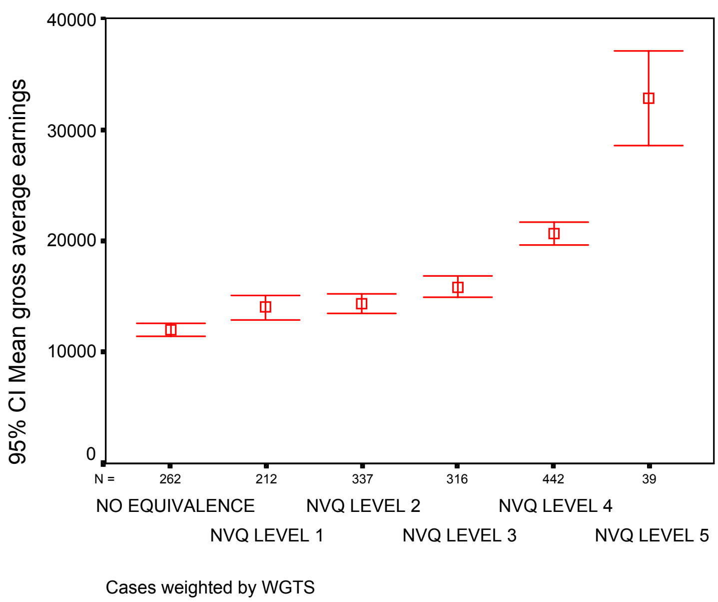
The likelihood of an individual being actively engaged in learning is affected by a number of factors. Women are marginally more likely to be in learning than men. Full-time workers are more likely to have received training than part time workers. However by far the most significant factors are socio-economic as the chart below demonstrates.

Learning involvement compared with current annual income
Source. Lancashire Household Survey 2001



Conversely educational achievement is also a significant predictor of both earnings and employment. Those with few qualifications are most likely to be low earners and to be most affected by unemployment. The following chart demonstrates wage ranges compared to NVQ achievement in Lancashire.

Wage ranges compared to NVQ equivalents in Lancashire.
Source. Lancashire Household Survey 2001



At each boundary the earnings levels rise, however this becomes more noticeable when a person reaches NVQ 4 equivalence. On average this group will earn over £6,500 more than those with no qualifications, and almost £5,000 more than those with a level 3 qualification equivalent. The 2% of the population who have achieved NVQ 5 equivalence can expect even greater rewards, around twice the average income of the county as a whole.

Barriers to learning

Respondents in the Lancashire Household Survey 2001, regardless of their previous involvement in learning, were asked which of a number of factors prevent them from developing, or further developing their skills. The most frequent barriers identified were family commitments and the times or locations are inconvenient.

Times/Locations are inconvenient	16%
Family commitments	15%
Cost of training	9%
Not enough knowledge of available courses	7%
Do not need training	6%
Too old to learn anything new	4%
Attitude of employer towards training	2%
No courses of any use	1%

Increasing participation of adults

The following actions have been identified as a means of increasing the participation of adults in learning;

- Gain a clearer understanding of the nature and pattern of adult and community learning provision and funding by developing valid and reliable mechanisms.

- Develop learning strategies that increase and widen adult participation - particularly for those facing the greatest disadvantage.

- Achieve better integration between 'first-rung' provision for adults and accredited programmes to improve learner progression.

- Support and promote imaginative campaigns, which challenge non-learners to engage in learning.

- Address the needs of the most disadvantaged and under-represented individuals and communities by developing non-traditional teaching and learning environments and methodologies and promoting innovative approaches to adult learning provision including the use of UfI and other ICT.

- Build the capacity of voluntary and community groups to become effective and mainstream suppliers and users of learning services and further develop the capacity of our learning infrastructure to ensure that voluntary and community groups are active and equal partners in the planning and implementation of adult learning provision.

- Ensure that appropriate and effective mechanisms are available to recognise and accredit existing achievements, attainments and qualifications gained by refugees, asylum seekers and those in minority ethnic communities.

- Ensure that appropriate support systems are in place to overcome barriers to participation in learning including those which relate to finance, transport, child care, age discrimination, language and employment demands.

- Improve the availability of initial information, advice and guidance before during and after learning.

- Ensure that learning provision for adults is inclusive, complementary and driven by evidence of learner needs.

- Work with TUC learning representatives in promoting adult learning through high quality information advice and guidance.

- Work with the Employment Service to ensure we have appropriate learning opportunities to meet the needs of their client group.

- Support and develop integrated learning provision that evolves from social, economic and regeneration agendas, which affect the lives of individuals and communities.

- Develop robust systems of measuring distance travelled, learner achievements / attainments and other positive outcomes which do not result in nationally recognised qualifications.

- Develop a coherent Basic Skills Action Plan for Lancashire, which will address provider under capacity to deliver basic skills provision within the new national framework.

- Provide basic skills support for employees in low skilled occupations and for job seekers.

- Develop information, advice and guidance provision in community settings, which takes account of wider social issues.

Learning and Skills Council Client Groups

This section takes a closer look at traditionally hard to reach groups and to what extent they are an issue for Lancashire.

Ethnic Minorities

The table below details the ethnic minority population in Lancashire at the time of the 1991 Census, it can be expected that when the results of the 2001 Census are known these figures will have risen significantly.

District	Total Population	Ethnic Minority Population	% Ethnic Minority
Burnley	91,130	5,041	5.5%
Chorley	96,504	988	1.0%
Fylde	70,999	548	0.8%
Hyndburn	78,390	4,598	5.9%
Lancaster	123,856	1,564	1.3%
Pendle	85,111	8,735	10.3%
Preston	126,082	12,873	10.2%
Ribble Valley	51,767	527	1.0%
Rossendale	65,681	1,663	2.5%
South Ribble	102,001	1,001	1.0%
West Lancs	107,978	828	0.8%
Wyre	101,818	481	0.4%
Blackpool	146,085	1,196	0.8%
Blackburn	136,610	21,084	15.4%
Lancashire		61,105	4.4%
North West			3.6%
Great Britain			5.5%

The highest concentration of ethnic minorities is in Blackburn with Darwen where, in 1991 they accounted for 15.4% of the total population. Preston and Pendle also had ethnic populations of over 10%.

Chorley, Fylde, Ribble Valley, South Ribble, West Lancashire, Wyre and Blackpool all had a resident ethnic minority population of 1% or smaller at the time of the last census.

A look at the local cohort of 13-19 year olds highlights the higher proportions of ethnic minorities amongst our young people, 9% compared with 4.4% from the 1991 census.

Lancashire school cohort by ethnicity (ages 13-19)
Source: Lancs, Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool LEA proportions in schools applied to estimated cohorts

	13 to "16"	"17" to 19	19+	Totals	%
White	55,989	40,488	13,473	109,949	91
Irish	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Black African	60	43	14	117	0
Black Caribbean	119	86	29	234	0
Black British	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Black Other	119	86	29	234	0
Indian	779	563	187	1,530	2
Pakistani	2,339	1,691	563	4,593	5
Bangladeshi	299	216	72	587	0
Asian British	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chinese/other Asian	120	87	29	236	0
Other	180	130	43	353	0
Totals	60,004	43,391	14,439	117,835	100

The figures actually mask an east-west divide. Apart from Preston, which has a high ethnic minority population, West Lancashire is mainly white, whereas, there are fairly substantial ethnic minority populations in most of the East Lancashire towns.

The Blackpool population is predominantly whites, with even the Chinese segment, comprising the largest minority grouping, at less than one half of one percent of the population.

Out of the three LEA's in the county, Blackburn has by far the highest proportion of ethnic minorities. The numbers are concentrated within the Asian groups of the population.

Evidence from Blackburn LEA suggests that the proportion of ethnic minorities within the maintained schools population has been fluctuating recently, possibly with a small decline in both the Indian and Pakistani groups. However, two independent schools catering for specific religious groups have opened recently, and the transfer of pupils into these institutions may be distorting the figures.

Lancashire Household Survey 2001
In 2001 a household survey was conducted across Lancashire. Of the total of 3,345 interviews across the county 260 were conducted with people classed as non white, (7.8% of the sample). Of these, 83% of the ethnic minority respondents were Asian.

To ensure maximum levels of reliability the following points are based on the weighted data, but where appropriate issues have been raised using the extra data gained in East Lancashire. When used though these figures need to be viewed with caution as the boosted wards are in deprived areas.

Another point of note is that, as with most household surveys, Asian respondents are predominantly male, which can obviously have an impact on the results when analysed by race. The main points of interest from the survey are;

- Ethnic minorities are, according to the 2001 Lancashire Household survey, more likely to be out of work than their white counterparts.

	White	Non-white	East Lancs non-white
Working over 30 hours per week	65.2%	56.7%	36.1%
Out of work	6.0%	13.5%	41.3%

- Self employment patterns are very similar amongst whites and ethnics.
- Average earnings for full time ethnic minority respondents are £15594, the equivalent figure amongst whites is £16449.
- Full time white employees (40hours) tend to work, on average, slightly longer than those from ethnic minorities (38 hours).
- 32% of ethnic workers travel less than one mile to work, compared to 23% of white employees.
- Ethnic minority residents are more likely to work in hotels and catering and in the transport and storage industries than white residents.
- Employed non white respondents are more likely to be employed within the Process, Plant & Machine Operatives and Elementary Occupational groupings than whites.

- Ethnic minority employees are significantly less likely than whites to hold a position within the following occupational classifications; Associate professional & technical occupations; Administrative and secretarial occupations; Skilled trades; Personal service occupations

- There are no significant differences between the different groups when questioned about seeking more responsibility at work and whether the respondent has looked for a new job. In both cases ethnics actually gave slightly more positive responses than whites.

- The table below details the NVQ equivalences of the two broad ethnic groups:

	White	Non white
No NVQ equivalence	22.9%	30.2%
NVQ level 1	14.8%	12.3%
NVQ level 2	22.2%	16.8%
NVQ level 3	16.8%	21.2%
NVQ level 4	21.6%	16.8%
NVQ level 5	1.7%	2.8%

- Whilst ethnic respondents are more likely to have no qualifications they are more likely to hold an NVQ level 3 or above equivalence than their white counterparts. This pattern mirrors national figures.

- Training activity is also similar between the two groups with around a third having undertaken some learning activity in the past 12 months and just over one in ten not having done any since leaving school.

- 12% of ethnic minority residents claim to be studying a formal qualification at the moment, whilst only 9% of the indigenous population are currently involved in this type of study. In the boosted East Lancashire sample 13% of ethnic minority respondents stated they were in the process of achieving a formal qualification. The younger age profile amongst ethnic minorities may have something to do with this increased activity.

- General communication skills in the workplace are felt to be less important by ethnic minorities than whites. However a greater percentage of non whites felt that this skill would become more important in the next 3 years.

- Ethnic minorities have on average more people living in their household on a permanent basis than white residents. The average number of residents living at the home of a white respondent is three whilst this rises to 4 in the ethnic minority community. As this could possibly be a sensitive issue amongst Asian respondents this figure could be somewhat debateable. Amongst the full East Lancashire sample around a third of ethnic respondents said they had 6 or more permanent residents in their household.

- Over one in four ethnic minority respondents were born out of Europe, with the figure rising as the respondent age increases.

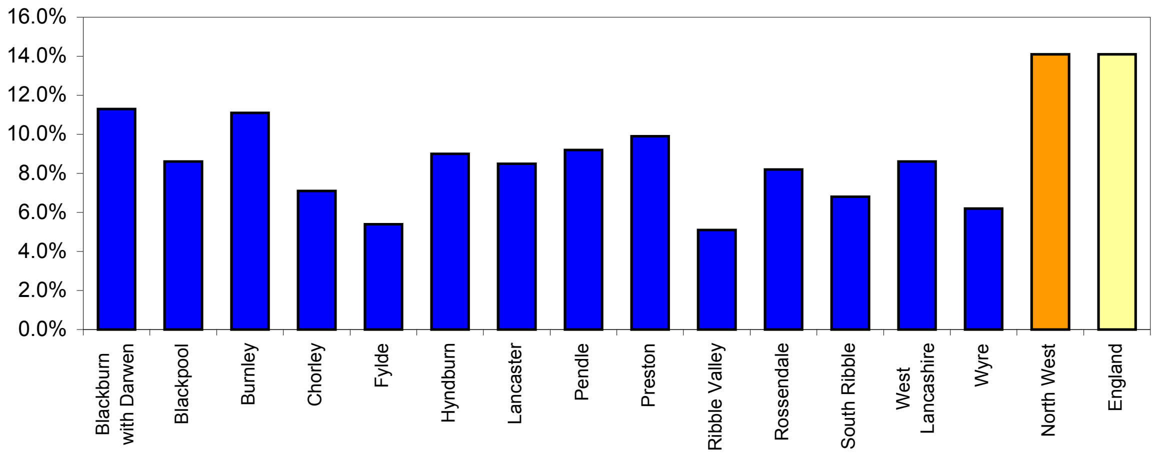
- Slightly under 10% of interviews with ethnic minorities in East Lancashire had to be conducted in a language other than English.

Lone Parents

All areas in Lancashire have a lower percentage of lone parent families than the North West and England averages.

Blackburn with Darwen (11.3%)and Burnley (11.1%) have the highest rates in the county but they are still behind regional (14.1%) and national (14.1%) figures. Ribble Valley (5.1%) and Fylde (5.4%) have the lowest incidences of lone parenting in Lancashire

Lone parent families (as a % of all families)
Source: North West Public Health Observatory

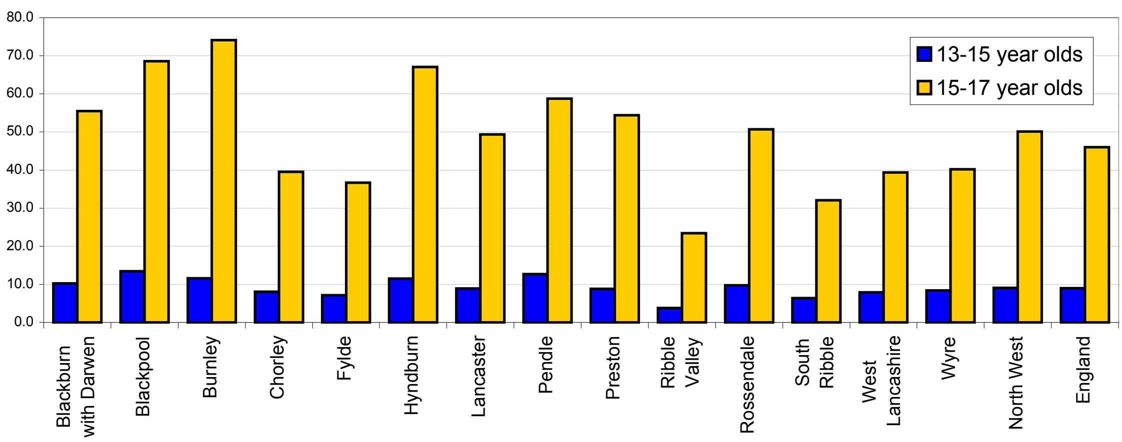


Teenage Pregnancy

A report by the Prince's Trust ('It's Like That') on disadvantaged young people says teenage pregnancy rates in Britain are the highest in Europe with 9% of babies born to teenage mothers. The teenage pregnancy rate is twice that of Germany, four times that of France and seven times that of Holland.

Lancashire also has areas with particularly high rates of teenage pregnancy as the following data highlights.

Conceptions per 1,000
Source: North West Public Health Observatory



Conceptions amongst 13-15 year olds

Blackpool, Burnley, Hyndburn and Preston all have a rate of conception amongst this age group that is at least 2.5 births per thousand greater than the national average.

Ribble Valley and South Ribble both have rates far lower than nationally and regionally

Conceptions amongst 15-17 year olds

Hyndburn, Blackpool and Burnley again have a considerably higher rate of conception in this group than is the case nationally and regionally. Burnley's rate of 74.1 is almost 30 people per 1,000 higher than the national figure. Ribble Valley has a rate of conception amongst 15-17 year olds half of that nationally

Disability

The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 defined disability as follows:

"*A person with a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on her/his ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities*."

This definition has certain complications when attempting to gauge the proportion of disabled people within a region or institution. As the measure is based largely on self-assessment, rather than a set measure such as benefit claimants, many discrepancies are evident which are due to collection methodology etc.

The data which follows attempts to give some indication as to the disability levels in the population as a whole in addition to education and learning, but the issues raised above recur throughout.

Data from the 2001 Lancashire Household Survey suggests that:

- The percentage of economically active residents with a disability or long term illness which effects the work they can do (ie- disabled by definition) is 3.2%.
- The percentage of economically active residents who are registered as disabled is 0.8%.

Work Based Learning

Each Work Based Learning provider is responsible for recording and reporting the number of trainees who have a disability. The table below details the percentage of overall starters in 2000/01 who have a disability, the differences between the different suppliers (from over 30% to 0%) further illustrate the inconsistencies highlighted earlier.

Percentage of starters on Work Based Learning in 2000-01 reported as having a disability

Provider	Total Starters	Total Disabled	% disabled	contract area
GR & MM Blackledge	8	3	38%	w
Lancaster & Morecambe College	133	45	34%	w
Lancaster Training Services	54	14	26%	w
Stuarts Training	83	21	25%	w
Enterprise Training Group	190	46	24%	w
Wyre Community Services	86	20	23%	w
Kedder Training	667	152	23%	w
Beneast Training	461	100	22%	w
Chorley & South Ribble NHS	12	2	17%	w
Preston Training Ltd	354	59	17%	w
T D S (North West) Ltd	339	52	15%	e
Training West Lancashire Ltd	247	36	15%	w
Rathbone Community Industry	137	19	14%	w
Fylde Training	95	12	13%	w
Lancaster Chamber of Commerce	185	23	12%	w
Henry Boot Training	63	6	10%	w
Lancashire Average	**8626**	**812**	**9%**	
Spring Skills	438	41	9%	w
Age Concern Training	165	14	8%	w
Blackpool & The Fylde College	235	17	7%	w
Training 2000 Limited	1095	77	7%	e
Runshaw Training	107	7	7%	w
College Training Services	169	10	6%	e
Myerscough College	158	8	5%	w
North West Training Council	41	2	5%	w
Kindercare Child Care Services	29	1	3%	w
J R Taylor	31	1	3%	w
Training Services	248	6	2%	e
Blackburn College	137	3	2%	e
Enterprise PLC	50	1	2%	e
Technology Training Centre	51	1	2%	e
Hospitality Plus	54	1	2%	e
Football FE & Voc Trg Society	73	1	1%	w
Construction ITB	321	3	1%	w
Hotel & Catering Training Co	120	1	1%	e
Pendle Training	297	2	1%	e
North Lancs Training Group	912	4	0%	e
Burnley College Training	304	1	0%	e
Associated Care Training	25		0%	w
Bolton Community College	20		0%	e
British Aerospace Systems	25		0%	w
British Nuclear Fuels Ltd	39		0%	w
Burnley Health Care Trust	14		0%	e
Central Management & Training	78		0%	e
David Frank	7		0%	w
Headlines Hair & Beauty	18		0%	w
Inward House Options	9		0%	e
JT LTD	16		0%	e
Ormerod Home Trust Ltd	3		0%	w
Pendle Options	6		0%	e
Preston Borough Council	8		0%	w
Professional Dev Srv (NW) Ltd	59		0%	e
Spring Skills	63		0%	e
TEST Ltd	41		0%	e
Training For Travel	30		0%	e
Training Solutions	16		0%	w

- The percentage of starters on Work Based Learning in 2000/01 in Lancashire was recorded as 9%. Lancashire West providers have 14.5% disabled compared with 3.9% in East Lancashire. In fact 15 of the 16 providers who are above the county average are from the west.

- It is unlikely for there to be such a large disparity between the two sides of the county. Possible reasons for these differences could be:-

  - Differences in target setting between the East and West.
  - Inconsistencies in recording procedures and self-assessment issues.

Further Education

The table below illustrates the recorded percentage of council funded students with a disability in the FE colleges in Lancashire.

Percentage of disabled students on Council-funded provision in further education sector institutions in 1999-2000 (includes full-time and part-time students both full-year and part year)

Institution	Total Students	Total Disabled	% Disabled
England	3,384,945	163,285	4.8%
Skelmersdale College	9,325	1,161	12.5%
Myerscough College	1,809	119	6.6%
Lancaster and Morecambe	6,176	398	6.4%
Adult College Lancaster (The)	2,727	128	4.7%
Nelson and Colne College	5,264	241	4.6%
Blackburn College	20,571	910	4.4%
LSC Lancashire	115,696	4,428	3.8%
Blackpool and The Fylde	15,278	568	3.7%
Preston College	20,571	552	2.7%
Accrington and Rossendale	10,497	172	1.6%
Burnley College	6,672	69	1.0%
Cardinal Newman College	1,534	14	0.9%
Pre-school Learning Alliance	117	1	0.9%
Runshaw College	12,627	95	0.8%
Blackpool Sixth Form College	1,447	0	0.0%
St Mary's College, Blackburn	1,081	0	0.0%

- Although the overall percentage of disabled people within FE at 3.8% is a lot closer to the percentage found in the Household Survey, there are wide variations between colleges. This ranges from not a single person out of 1,447 council funded students at Blackpool 6th Form College to 12.5% of students at Skelmersdale College. This again raises concerns over consistency when measuring disability at each institution.

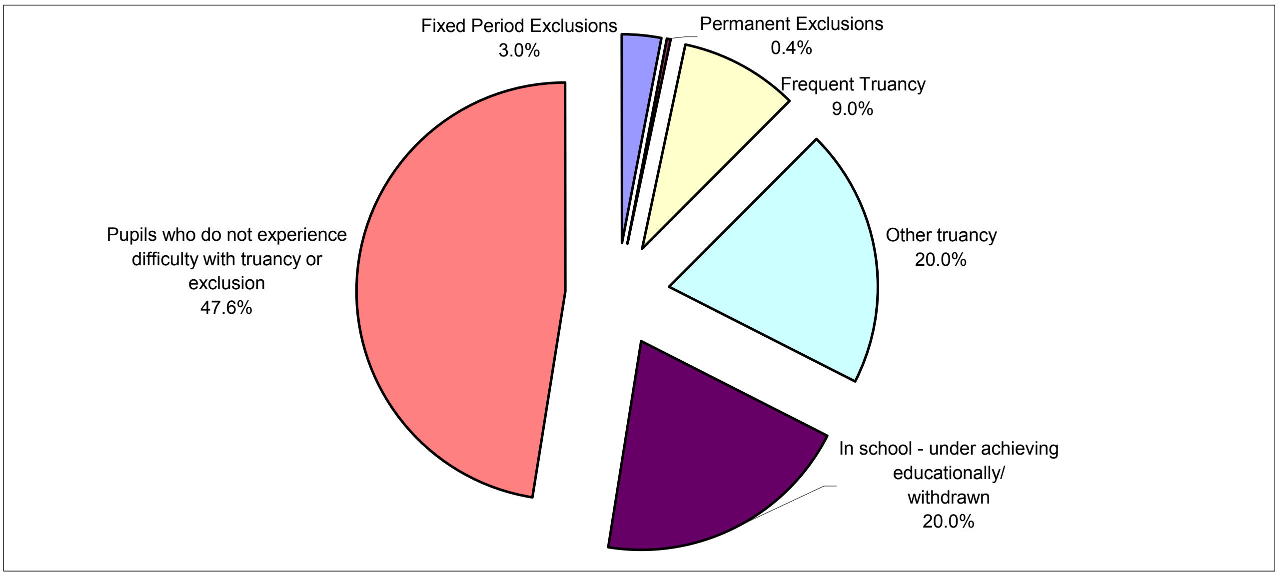
- The available information would suggest a far greater proportion of disabled participation in Work Based Learning compared with FE. However, different measurement techniques could be the major reason for this difference.

During Autumn 2002 LSC Lancashire will be undertaking a study into the accessibility and adequacy of LSC funded learning centres for disabled people. A synopsis of the study findings will be included in the next edition of our skills assessement.

Disaffected Young People

The chart below shows the national profile of children who experience difficulties in school, using data compiled between 1989-2000. The main point of note from this chart is that children who are not affected by truancy, exclusion or behavioural difficulties are now in a minority in the country as a whole.

The national profile of children experiencing difficulties in school



Source: Lancashire LEA Behaviour Support Plan / "Education, Exclusion and Citizenship" C. Parsons 1999

It is quite straightforward to gather data on the number of exclusions and absence rates within schools but less so on the factors which affect these figures.

Absence from schools

Pupil absence in maintained Primary Schools 2000/2001

		Authorised absence		Unauthorised absence	
	Pupils of compulsory school age	% of half days missed	Ave. number of ½ days missed per absent pupil	% of half days missed	Ave. number of ½ days missed per absent pupil
Blackburn with Darwen LEA	13,300	5.9	19	0.5	9
Blackpool LEA	11,230	6.0	19	0.8	10
Lancashire LEA	89,285	5.0	17	0.3	10
England	3,741,370	5.6	18	0.8	9

Source : DfES

Pupil absence in maintained Secondary Schools 2000/2001

		Authorised absence		Unauthorised absence	
	Pupils of compulsory school age	% of half days missed	Ave. number of ½ days missed per absent pupil	% of half days missed	Ave. number of ½ days missed per absent pupil
Blackburn with Darwen LEA	9,536	8.2	26	1.2	24
Blackpool LEA	7,931	9.8	31	1.3	16
Lancashire LEA	71,483	7.9	26	0.8	21
England	2,956915	8.0	26	1.1	17

Source : DfES

Generally speaking the local figures in both primary and secondary schools are similar to national trends. However the pattern in secondary schools in the three local LEA's is more likely to be worse than national averages.

Exclusions from schools

With a strong correlation between exclusion from school and offending, low-income jobs and benefit dependency this is a real area of concern both locally and nationally. A more flexible curriculum is seen by many as a key method of keeping young people at risk of exclusion interested in school and the government's 14-19 green paper is seen as a much needed step in the right direction.

Data from Lancashire LEA shows that schools in their area permanently excluded a total of 177 pupils in the school year 1999/2000. Blackburn with Darwen LEA reported a total of 78 pupils to be permanently excluded in 1998.

The table below shows that exclusions are far more likely to occur in secondary schools and to males.

Exclusions in Lancashire LEA schools, 1999/2000

	Number of exclusions			
		Permanent		Fixed period
	Males	Females	Total	Total
Primary Schools	24	0	24	494
Secondary Schools	120	33	153	2985

Source : Lancashire LEA Behaviour Support Plan

Within individual areas in 'new Lancashire' Burnley and Pendle had the highest rates of permanent exclusions with 0.36% of all secondary school pupils suffering this fate. Preston had the highest rate of fixed period exclusions with 500 students (6.15%) being handed this punishment.

Drug use amongst young people

Drug use is obviously a major factor in many young people becoming disaffected and will in many cases affect their future learning and employment prospects.

Young people in Lancashire who have had registered drug use

	Registered age of first use of drug by age			
	< Age 15		Age 15-19	
	Total	% of users	Total	% of users
Heroin	300	6	2,523	47
Methadone	39	2	707	29
Benzodiazepines	83	6	574	40
Amphetamines	166	17	522	52
Cocaine	29	2	431	29

With over 2,800 registered users, 53% of all heroin users in Lancashire have tried the drug for the first time before they are 20 years old

69% of all registered users of amphetamines tried the drugs aged 19 years or younger, almost one in five of the users have used the drugs before they take their GCSE's.

Crime amongst young people

Criminality amongst young people is closely associated with underachievement at school and initiatives to tackle this could pre-empt many of the problems experienced later. The following data is for detected young offenders in Lancashire the actual number will obviously be much higher.

Number of detected young offenders (13 to 19) by district/unitary authority area (2001/01)
Source: Lancashire Connexions / Prism Research

District	Number
Preston & South Ribble	756
Lancaster	548
Wyre & Fylde	428
Chorley & West Lancs	764
Burnley & Pendle	844
Hyndburn Rossendale & Ribble Valley	656
Lancashire total	3,996
Blackpool total	689
Blackburn with Darwen total	873
LCP total	5,558

Number of detected young offenders (13 to 19) by selected wards in Lancashire
Source: Lancashire Connexions / Prism Research

District	Ward	Number
Preston	Ribbleton	124
	Fishwick	90
Lancaster	Alexandra	98
	Bulk	75
Pendle	Vivary Bridge	89
Burnley	Coalclough	74
Wyre	High Cross	60
	Park	73
Hyndburn	Central	67
	Church	73
	Clayton-le-Moors	62
Blackpool	Clifton	100
	Claremont	85
	Park	61
Blackburn with Darwen	Sudell	84
	Revidge	60

The main incidences of detected juvenile crime in Lancashire are, predictably, in the main urban areas of the county with Ribbleton in Preston having the highest number in the area.

Offences with substantive outcomes, by age and gender

	13 years		14 years		15 years		16 years		17 years		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Number	441	86	851	199	1077	185	1497	189	1254	216	**5120**	**876**
Total	**527**		**1050**		**1262**		**1686**		**1470**		**5996**	

Source: Lancashire Connexions / Prism Research

Detected offences are over 5 times more likely to have been committed by a young male than a young female.

Between the ages of 13 and 14 the figures suggest that crime rates almost double

The most common offence amongst this young age group is theft and handling, and this could possibly be linked to higher drug use in urban areas

8.5% of these crimes were committed by youths from ethnic minorities, a rate slightly higher than the overall percentage of this group in the cohort

Rural Population

Despite Lancashire’s industrial image, approaching 90% of the land is used for agriculture and around 30% of the population live in rural areas. Lancashire County Council have produced a strategy to assist Rural Priority Areas (RPA’s) and they have recognised the following issues relating to employment, training and skills shortages in those areas.

- 24% of RPA firms reported skills shortages in computer applications, communication, sales and marketing, human resource management and a range of occupational skills. Some 50% of RPA firms reported recruitment difficulty, particularly in catering, craft and skilled trades and unskilled occupations.
- RPA firms are less able to find young people with the right skills. Demand for ‘A’ levels is lower than for vocational qualifications, practical/social skills & initiative.
- 20% of RPA firms paid below the minimum wage & were more likely to cut staffas a consequence of the minimum wage.
- 24% of RPA respondents viewed rural area residence as a disadvantage to career development. Unreliable/infrequent public transport (46%), lack of local jobs (39%) travel costs; lack of training centres and distance to urban areas were cited as reasons.
- Some 26% of respondents had no qualifications, similar to the non-RPA.
- Some 19% of respondents had trade or modern apprenticeships, similar to the non-RPA.
- Within the non-working population, achievement at the Learning Target 2 level was lower in the RPA - 15.4%, compared to 18.1% in the non-RPA.
- 40% of respondents would find advice on training, education/career development helpful.
- Information technology (45%) and leadership training (23%) were the skill areas which RPA respondents to the 1999 Lancashire Household Survey thought would enhance their career prospects the most.
- Some 9% to 15% of RPA respondents thought team work, spoken & written communications, reading & numeracy would enhance their career prospects.
- The RPA has higher proportions of manager/proprietors in agriculture and services - especially the more rural wards, and lower clerical and secretarial occupations.

Chapter 4 - The Demand for Skills

Business Structure

Formation and Survival Rates

At the start of 2001 Lancashire had over 35,000 VAT registered businesses, three quarters of these having an annual turnover of less than 250,000. The figure has remained stable over the last three years following a period of decline in the mid 1990's.

Lancashire's business survival rates have been largely comparable with those nationally, the problem appears to have been in formation rates, highlighting the low levels of entrepreneurship in the county.

Similarly to the UK, formation rates in Lancashire are highest in Business Services and Hotels & Restaurants. However the Hotels & Restaurants sector also experiences the lowest survival rate in the county.

Business Formation & Survival Rates By Sector, Annual Average, 1994-2000

Sector	Business Formation Rate(1)		Business Survival(2)	
	Lancashire	UK	Lancashire	UK
Agriculture & fishing	2.1	2.6	96.1	96.2
Mining, energy & water	11.9	10	82.9	86.5
Manufacturing	6.7	8.1	91.3	90.3
Construction	9.3	9.6	89.1	88.5
Wholesale & retail	9	9.3	88.8	88.6
Hotels & restaurants	15.2	15.6	82.3	84
Transport & communication	10.5	12.2	89.1	88.4
Financial intermediation	14.8	11.2	87.8	89.7
Business services	16.7	15.6	89.2	89.6
Public admin/Other services	10.9	12.6	89.2	89.2
Education & health	7.7	10	89.3	90.2
ALL INDUSTRIES & SERVICES	**10**	**10.8**	**89.3**	**89.5**

Source: *SMALL BUSINESS SERVICE - Registrations & De-registrations, 1980-00*

Business Formation & Survival Rates By District, Annual Average, 1994-2000

District	Business Formation Rate (1)	Business Survival Rate (2)
Blackpool	9.84	86.94
Fylde	11.08	84.35
Lancaster	8.63	90.39
Wyre	8.47	90.71
Chorley	10.52	89.99
Preston	11.43	88.16
South Ribble	10.76	90.24
West Lancashire	8.55	91.02
Blackburn with Darwen	10.74	88.2
Burnley	10.71	88.63
Hyndburn	9.89	89.62
Pendle	9.25	90.25
Ribble Valley	8.28	91.79
Rossendale	10.61	89.37
LANCASHIRE	**9.96**	**89.34**
North West	**10.96**	**88.95**
United Kingdom	**10.82**	**89.49**

Source: *SMALL BUSINESS SERVICE - VAT Registrations & De-registrations, 1980-2000*
(1) Annual registrations as a % of the stock at the beginning of the year
(2) Stock at beginning of year less de-registrations over the year expressed as % of the start of year stock.

Employment patterns

By Sector

The largest increase in employment in England over the last decade has been in the financial and business services sector, distribution & transport and non-market services.
Largest decrease has been in manufacturing, with the primary sector also experiencing a fall across all regions. The decline in manufacturing however has slowed significantly since the dramatic loss of jobs during the 1980's.

Sector Breakdown by employees

Industry	Lancashire		North West	England
	No.	%	%	%
Agriculture, hunting and forestry &	6330	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%
Mining and quarrying	380	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Manufacturing	127170	22.1%	15.1%	17.6%
Electricity, gas and water supply	1280	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Construction	28800	5.0%	4.3%	4.7%
Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	95070	16.5%	17.8%	18.2%
Hotels and restaurants	43400	7.5%	6.3%	6.4%
Transport, storage and	26870	4.7%	6.2%	5.7%
Financial intermediation	11030	1.9%	4.3%	3.3%
Real estate,renting,business	56800	9.9%	16.1%	12.6%
Public admin/defence; social	37040	6.4%	5.1%	5.8%
Education	47350	8.2%	8.2%	8.9%
Health and social work	69400	12.0%	10.2%	11.3%
Other community, social/personal	25730	4.5%	5.0%	4.6%
Total	576600	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2000

Lancashire breakdown by employees & companies

Industry	Co.'s	Employees
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	0.3%	1.1%
Fishing	0.0%	0.0%
Mining and quarrying	0.1%	0.1%
Manufacturing	10.0%	22.1%
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.0%	0.2%
Construction	9.0%	5.0%
Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	29.4%	16.5%
Hotels and restaurants	8.1%	7.5%
Transport, storage and communication	4.8%	4.7%
Financial intermediation	2.0%	1.9%
Real estate,renting,business activities	19.2%	9.9%
Public admin/defence; social security	1.0%	6.4%
Education	2.4%	8.2%
Health and social work	5.8%	12.0%
Other community, social/personal service	7.9%	4.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2000

A more detailed sector breakdown for each district is available in the area profiles annexe and CoVE map.

Lancashire has a larger proportion of employees than nationally in; Agriculture, hunting & forestry; Manufacturing; Construction; Hotels & Restaurants; Public administration/defence & social security; and Health & Social Work

Manufacturing

Despite continued decline, manufacturing remains the largest industrial sector in Lancashire. Over a fifth of all employees in the county represent a significantly higher proportion than both England and the North West. Nine of the fourteen districts have employee levels above those nationally with employee density in manufacturing particularly high in the east of the county.

The large number of manufacturing employees operate in relatively few large companies placing Lancashire in a vulnerable position if any of these large companies face closure.

Lancashire has a relatively high proportion of manufacturing employment within food and drink companies and pulp, textiles, paper and paper products (low-technology industries); it has a relatively low proportion of medical precision, optical instruments and radio, television & communication equipment (considered to be hi-technology industries). The main source of hi-technology employment in Lancashire is in the aerospace industry (found in the 'other transport equipment' sector).

Construction

Nationally the sector accounts for around 1.8 million workers and it is also a very important sector for Lancashire. 9% of all companies in the county are in the construction sector accounting for nearly 29,000 employees. Construction has strongly cyclical employment patterns, high rates of retirement and relatively low entry rates, suggest the replacement demand for workers will be considerable.
Specific changes in occupational demand in the sector include an increased demand for managerial, professional & technical workers but a decline in manual craft skills.

High Tech Industries

This is an important indicator of an area's competitiveness and the following table highlights the number of employees working in these sectors. Sector classification for 'high tech industries' has been provided by Lancashire County Council.

High Tech Industries by Sector
Source: Lancashire CC /ABI

	Lancashire		North West		Great Britain	
Sector	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Pharmaceuticals	1,300	0.2	10,300	0.4	60,200	0.2
Office Machinery & Computers	600	0.1	2,000	0.1	50,800	0.2
Electronics-Communications	2,200	0.4	9,100	0.3	125,600	0.5
Aerospace	13,400	2.3	25,300	0.9	110,400	0.4
Total "High Tech"	**17,600**	**3.1**	**46,700**	**1.6**	**347,000**	**1.4**
Chemicals	6,000	1.0	37,500	1.3	173,800	0.7
Non-Electrical Machinery	9,300	1.6	36,300	1.3	351,900	1.4
Electrical Machinery	3,500	0.6	21,100	0.7	169,500	0.7
Scientific Instruments	1,400	0.2	10,800	0.4	131,800	0.5
Motor Vehicles	6,500	1.1	25,900	0.9	216,400	0.9
Other Transport Equipment	200	0.1	2,100	0.1	23,100	0.1
Total "Medium High Tech"	**26,900**	**4.7**	**133,800**	**4.7**	**1,066,600**	**4.2**
TOTAL HIGH TECH	**44,500**	**7.7**	**180,400**	**6.4**	**1,413,500**	**5.6**

High tech industries by district
Source: ONS - Annual Business Inquiry, 2000

District	High Tech	Medium High Tech	Total High Tech
Blackpool	100	1,600	1,700
Fylde	7,500	600	8,200
Lancaster	100	1,100	1,200
Wyre	0	1,000	1,000
Chorley	700	1,100	1,800
Preston	0	2,300	2,300
South Ribble	500	3,700	4,100
West Lancashire	100	3,400	3,500
Blackburn	1,400	3,800	5,200
Burnley	900	2,500	3,400
Hyndburn	100	2,000	2,100
Pendle	2,100	1,600	3,700
Ribble Valley	3,800	800	4,700
Rossendale	100	1,500	1,600
Lancashire	**17,600**	**26,900**	**44,500**
North West	**46,700**	**133,800**	**180,400**
Great Britain	**347,000**	**1,066,600**	**1,413,500**

Using the above LCC definition, Lancashire has a relatively high proportion of employees working in high/medium tech industries. 7.7% of the workforce compared with 5.6% in Great Britain and 6.4% in the North West.

This strong representation is largely due to the strength of aerospace manufacture which accounts for 30% of all high/medium tech industries in the county. The districts of Fylde and Ribble Valley are the two main centres for the county's aerospace industry. Other high tech industries are actually quite modest compared to the nation as a whole.

By Occupation

There is a long-term continuing shift in employment from blue-collar jobs to white-collar both in Lancashire and nationally. The overall occupational make-up for the county is broadly similar to that of the North West and England, although a relatively high percentage of craft and related occupations reflect the strong manufacturing base in Lancashire.

Nationally, the most significant change in recent years has been the increase in the number of people employed in managerial/professional and service occupations across most sectors. However, within this group, managers and proprietors (including small business owners and shopkeepers) have seen a decline.

The most striking decline has been in manual jobs such as operative and elementary occupations, with only those in textiles, printing and food having seen an increase.

Occupation	Lancashire	North West	England
Managers and administrators	15.3%	15.5%	16.6%
Professional occupations	11.3%	10.8%	11.0%
Associate prof & tech occupations	10.0%	9.9%	10.8%
Clerical,secretarial occupations	13.4%	14.9%	14.9%
Craft and related occupations	13.9%	12.4%	11.7%
Personal,protective occupations	10.6%	11.0%	10.9%
Sales occupations	8.6%	8.5%	8.3%
Plant and machine operatives	9.4%	9.5%	8.6%
Other occupations	7.5%	7.3%	7.3%

	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

By gender

As you would expect the general pattern is that of males in production industries (manufacturing /construction etc.) and females in service industries. With the continuing shift of jobs into services and the skills gap between men and women continuing to narrow, opportunities for women are likely to increase, especially in part-time jobs.

Nationally, the biggest increases for men are in professional and associate professional occupations whilst for women they are in personal services, associate professional and professional.

	Total Employees	Males	Females
3 C : Mining and quarrying	374	85%	15%
4 D : Manufacturing	127164	73%	27%
5 E : Electricity, gas and water supply	1277	85%	15%
6 F : Construction	28801	87%	13%
7 G : Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	95064	48%	52%
8 H : Hotels and restaurants	43394	39%	61%
9 I : Transport, storage and communication	26863	69%	31%
10 J : Financial intermediation	11025	40%	60%
11 K : Real estate,renting,business activities	56799	52%	48%
12 L : Public admin/defence; social security	37038	47%	53%
13 M : Education	47348	38%	62%
14 N : Health and social work	69398	18%	82%
15 O : Other community, social/personal service	25724	49%	51%
Total	574095	52%	48%

Full/Part time employment

Part time jobs tend to be in service industries, explaining to a large extent the high proportions of females in these industries. 78% of all part time jobs in Lancashire are female; conversely 64% of all full-time jobs are male.

Part-time jobs are forecast to increase in the future with work expected to increase in admin/clerical, sales, customer services and also in professional occupations.

	Total	Full Time	Part Time
3 C : Mining and quarrying	374	96%	4%
4 D : Manufacturing	127164	91%	9%
5 E : Electricity, gas and water supply	1277	97%	3%
6 F : Construction	28801	93%	7%
7 G : Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	95064	58%	42%
8 H : Hotels and restaurants	43394	32%	68%
9 I : Transport, storage and communication	26863	90%	10%
10 J : Financial intermediation	11025	77%	23%
11 K : Real estate,renting,business activities	56799	74%	26%
12 L : Public admin/defence; social security	37038	82%	18%
13 M : Education	47348	72%	28%
14 N : Health and social work	69398	50%	50%
15 O : Other community, social/personal service	25724	58%	42%
Total	574095	71%	29%

Wage Levels

The average level of full time earnings, (over 30 hours per week), in Lancashire stands at £16,411. This is significantly below the national figure of £20,748. The table below illustrates the differences between local, regional and national figures.

	Male	Female	All
United Kingdom	£22,932	£16,952	£20,748
North West	£21,580	£15,548	£19396
Lancashire	£17,959	£14,375	£16,411

One point of note is that women in Lancashire are closer to male earnings than regionally or nationally, although on average they still only earn 80% of the male figure. In the west of the county females earn an average amount which is more similar to males but still it is only at 81%. In Chorley and South Ribble females in full time employment earn just 68% of their male counterparts.

Full-time employees &self-employed by occupation

SOC 1D	Overall	Male	Female	Female %
1 - Managers & Administrators	£20,676	£22,930	£17,391	76%
2 - Professional Occupations	£24,545	£26,573	£22,672	85%
3 - Associate Professional & Technical Occupations	£18,567	£20,899	£16,604	79%
4 - Clerical & Secretarial Occupations	£13,582	£15,011	£12,902	86%
5 - Crafts & Related Occupations	£15,638	£15,972	£13,257	83%
6 - Personal & Protective Services Occupations	£11,332	£13,486	£9,432	70%
7 - Sales Occupations	£11,707	£14,114	£9,379	66%
8 - Plant & Machine Operatives	£14,858	£15,894	£10,901	69%
9 - Other Occupations	£10,520	£11,454	£9,084	79%
Total	£16,411	£17,959	£14,375	80%

The difference in pay by gender is noticeable throughout the different occupational groups. The difference is less in higher order occupations,and higher in lower order manual roles. For Process, Plant and Machine Operative roles full time females earn just 69% of the gross annual wage of males in the same job.

Full-time employees & self employed by district

District	Overall	Male	Female	Female %
Blackburn with Darwen	£17,792	£20,039	£14,733	74%
Blackpool	£15,148	£15,847	£14,209	90%

Burnley	£17,325	£18,575	£16,163	87%
Chorley	£14,028	£16,451	£11,170	68%
Flyde	£17,722	£19,478	£15,649	80%
Hyndburn	£15,961	£17,137	£14,032	82%
Lancaster	£15,471	£16,384	£14,400	88%
Pendle	£15,941	£17,603	£13,679	78%
Preston	£16,564	£16,974	£15,836	93%
Ribble Valley	£22,403	£25,053	£17,670	71%
Rossendale	£18,078	£18,579	£17,294	93%
South Ribble	£17,339	£20,293	£13,839	68%
West Lancashire	£13,095	£14,451	£11,489	80%
Wyre	£17,603	£17,038	£14,927	88%
Lancashire	£16,411	£17,959	£14,375	80%

Earnings are higher in the east of the county (£17,628) than the west (£15,942). Ribble Valley residents have the highest average earnings at £22,403, whilst West Lancashire residents in full time employment earn on average just £13,095.

Earnings of white residents are around £1,000 per annum higher than for those in ethnic minorities.

The age group with the highest average earnings in Lancashire are those in the 45-54 bracket (£18,369). Until the age of 25 average earnings in the county are less than £13,000. In conjunction with this people who have been employed at their company for over ten years have a greater earning potential than others.

Skills Issues

Across the nation the types of skills and qualifications needed to perform jobs are changing due to new technologies, regulatory requirements, changes in customer demand etc. The Employer Skills Survey reports that one half of all recruitment difficulties were skill related. There has been a clear 'upskilling' of the workforce and the increase has been greatest amongst managers, clerical/secretarial and sales occupations. The Learning and Training at Work Survey (2000) for example, reports that 61% of employers believe that the skills needed in their average employee were increasing.

Types of Skills Needed

Changes in occupational and sectoral structure has led to an increase in the relative demand for people with at least a minimum level of basic skills across almost all occupations. Nationally generic skills gaps include communication skills, customer handling skills, team working skills and problem solving skills.

Evidence is also clear about the growing demand for IT skills across almost all sectors and occupations. It could be argued that computer literacy will become a basic requirement for all but a few jobs and occupations in the future.

There is evidence to suggest that graduates are increasingly being recruited into occupations that have previously been filled by people with intermediate skills, particularly in financial services. Graduates are preferred by employers because of their more developed generic skills such as information handling and problem solving.

Local employer surveys identify Lancashire has need for management skills, IT skills, practical skills, customer skills and a number of industry specific skills.

Skill Shortages by Sector & Occupation

The Employer Skills Survey 2001 identified that nationally the greatest concentrations of skills gaps are in the production and process operatives occupations (16%), sales (15%), managers (13%), administrative/secretarial (13%) and other manual occupations (13%). Managerial skill gaps are particularly important due to their indirect relationship with other skill gaps.

The most comprehensive local listing of specific occupations suffering skills shortages comes from the 1999/2000 East Lancashire Workforce Development Survey. Despite only covering one half of the county it is felt that, the conclusions drawn will be similar throughout Lancashire as the employment make up is similar throughout. Some difficulties highlighted in this list may also be more severe in the West due to higher concentrations of certain industries, e.g. hotels and catering.

Manufacturing / Engineering	Skilled Electrical Engineers Skilled CNC Programmers Skilled Technical Engineers Skilled Vehicle Body Builders Yarn Technician / Sewing Machinists Skilled Toolmakers Gas Design / Development Engineers Works / Production Managers
Public Admin, Education and Health	Nurses (general) Specialised Nursing Staff Modern Languages Teachers ICT Teachers Maths Teachers
Hotels and Catering	Chefs
Other Industries / Generic Occupations	Senior Secretarial / Admin Staff Systems Analysts IT Programmers Software Engineers Systems Engineers Accountancy Professionals Web Page Designers Sales Professionals

IiP Employer Survey

Since the formation of LSC Lancashire there has been a growing demand for data on a range of issues on a county wide basis. The 2001 Lancashire Household Survey has given a valuable set of data on individuals, their aspirations, employment history and skills levels. ELTEC and LAWTEC both commissioned comprehensive employer surveys to be carried out prior to the establishment of the LSC but, due to differing methodologies only a limited amount of data can be merged confidently to give a Lancashire analysis. Whilst a full scale employer survey / consultation is being planned for late 2002 it was deemed necessary to gain a 'quick picture' of important issues relating to recruitment, skills and business planning across a sample of Lancashire organisations.

It is apparent from previous research that employers feel they are 'over-surveyed' and this played a crucial part in designing the sample for this project. It was considered wrong for the LSC to flood the area with a postal questionnaire and then follow this up with a request for a more in-depth interview just a few months later. Employers could have viewed both the process and the LSC negatively.

Therefore a decision was taken to survey only organisations which are committed to or have achieved the Investors in People standard. It is acknowledged that this survey cannot be said to be representative of all companies in Lancashire due to the restricted population chosen. However, if companies which have the resources and time to commit to a standard such as Investors in People are experiencing problems in recruitment and skills, then it is arguable that these problems will be more severe amongst other organisations.

Methodology and Response Rates

The questionnaire used was designed utilising the questions included in large scale telephone employer surveys by both Manchester and Merseyside LSC's. It is envisaged that the future major employer survey in Lancashire will also be based around these questions to ensure that results are comparable on a regional as well as a local basis.

The questionnaire was distributed by post to all of the 1,600 companies who are currently recognised as Investors in People or who are committed to the standard. A total of 472 responses were received which equates to a response rate of approximately 30%. This compares excellently to a typical response rate of around 20% for a survey of this type.

49.2% of respondents are from East Lancashire with the remaining 50.8% operating in Lancashire West.

The following table illustrates the overall response rate by industry, compared to the distribution of IiP recognised and committed companies and all companies in Lancashire.

	Survey	IiP	All Lancashire	
			units	employees
Agriculture etc	0.4%	1.1%	0.4%	1.4%
Manufacturing	15.1%	14.1%	10.4%	21.6%
Construction	2.1%	2.9%	9.0%	5.0%
Distribution & Hotels etc	7.2%	9.1%	37.5%	23.6%
Transport & Communications	2.6%	2.1%	4.8%	4.4%
Financial Intermediation & Real Estate etc	9.6%	12.1%	21.4%	12.0%
Public Administration	3.4%	4.9%	1.0%	6.6%
Education	28.9%	19.8%	2.4%	8.7%
Health & Social Work	27.9%	22.0%	5.8%	12.2%
Other	2.8%	3.0%	7.9%	4.5%

The survey results will give reliable data for IiP committed and recognised companies and will largely reflect the profile of the business community as a whole, however, companies in the Distribution and Hotels sector and Financial Intermediation etc are underrepresented to some extent, and Education and Health sector organisations are over-represented though this should not detract from the results as this sector is a major employer in the county, and skills and recruitment issues in these sectors will impact on other areas of the economy.

In most employer surveys it is generally expected that company size cannot be truly represented in the responses gained as over 65% of all companies employer fewer than 5 people. Whilst smaller companies do have issues which are covered in this type of survey (e.g. future skills needs), they are less likely to reply due to the nature of their work and time pressures etc. The table below shows that the majority of respondents had fewer than 100 employees and the less than 10% of respondents have more than 250 employees.

Number of employees	% of respondents	All Lancashire (excl. 1-5)
Less than 10	10.2%	49.2%
11-24	29.7%	27.2%
25-99	37.3%	18.7%
100-249	14.0%	4.4%
250-499	4.4%	
500-999	2.5%	0.3%
More than 1,000	1.9%	0.2%

By taking the mid-point in each size band as being the actual company size we can approximate that the survey respondents account for around 9% of all employment in Lancashire.

Given the response rate achieved the confidence interval for this survey, for the whole economy, is +/-4.4% at the 95% confidence level (i.e. if a result of 50% is stated we can be 95% sure that the true picture is between 45.6% and 54.4%).

Workforce trends

- 53% of companies have increased the size of their workforce over the past 12 months
- 14% of companies had suffered a decrease in their workforce in the last year
- 49% of respondents expect the size of their workforce to remain stable over the coming year. However 41% do expect to increase the size of the workforce, with only 4% thinking about a decline in numbers.
- Organisations in East Lancashire (51.3%) are less likely to have had an increase in their workforce in the past 12 months than those in Lancashire West (55.2%)
- Organisations in the west of the county (45.3%) are more confident of an increase in their employee numbers than in the east (41.7%)

Recruitment Difficulties

"Have you had any vacancies over the past 12 months which you found hard to fill?"

- 69.9% of respondents have experienced at least one hard to fill vacancy in the last 12 months.

- When comparing these results to data from previous surveys it appears that the incidence of hard to fill vacancies has increased significantly. A LAWTEC employer survey in 2000 had 26% experiencing difficulties and an ELTEC survey in the same year 47% had encountered recruitment problems. This indicates that the incidence of hard to fill vacancies has increased significantly in the last 2 years.

- The percentage of companies experiencing hard to fill vacancies, excluding those in the education and health and Social Work Sector is only slightly lower at 68%.

- Slightly more organisations in Lancashire West had hard to fill vacancies (71.7%)than in East Lancashire (68.0%)

Occupation (SOC 2000)	All companies	Excl. Education and Health
Managers and Senior Officials	5.7%	6.4%
Professional Occ's	19.3%	11.1%
Associate Professional & Technical Occ's	15.5%	15.8%
Administrative & Secretarial Occ's	6.2%	10.5%
Skilled Trades	9.5%	22.2%
Personal Service Occ's	26.0%	9.4%
Sales & Customer Service Occ's	4.5%	10.5%
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	5.0%	11.7%
Elementary Occ's	7.9%	2.3%

- The main differences with these figures is that whereas Personal Service Occupations are the most frequently hard to fill vacancies in all companies when Education and Health sector organisations are excluded the problems shifts more into the recruitment of Skilled Tradesmen.

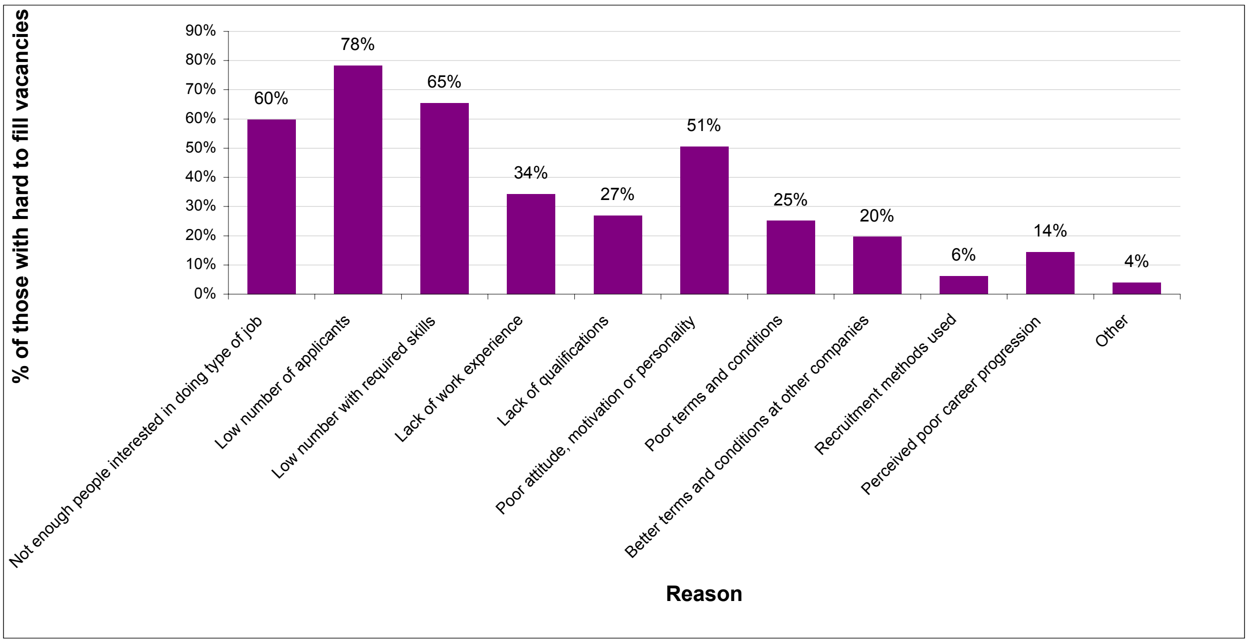
- Care staff are those most commonly cited as being hard to recruit. The list below details occupations which had a high incidence of recruitment difficulties amongst respondents.

Examples of frequently hard to fill vacancies in Lancashire

Higher / Middle Order Occupations	Lower Order Occupations
○ Accounts staff	○ Administration staff
○ Chefs	○ Basic Production staff / Machine Operators
○ Deputy Head Teachers	○ Care Workers
○ Designers / Design Engineers	○ Childcare Staff
○ Legal Secretaries (audio typing and shorthand skills)	○ Cleaners / Housekeepers
○ Nurses (general and specialist)	○ Cooks & Basic Kitchen Staff
○ Physiotherapists	○ Receptionists
○ Teachers (various subjects)	○ Waiting on / Bar Staff
○ Telesales	○ Welfare staff (in schools)

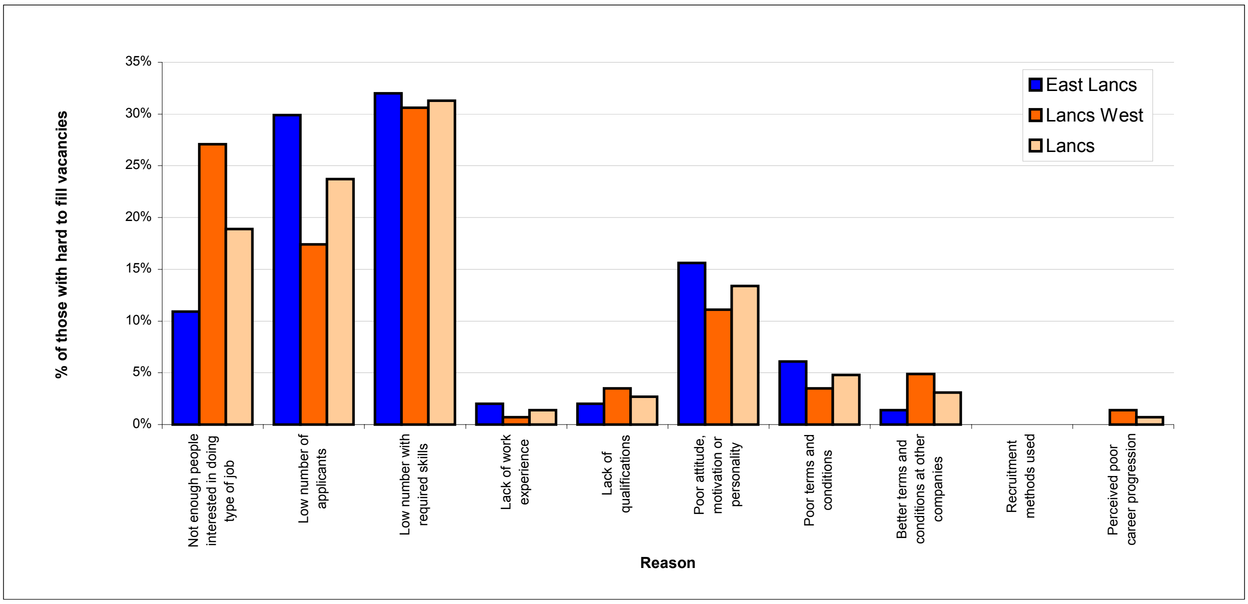
- On several occasions respondents had difficulty in filling a variety of roles which involved anti-social hours.
- Foreign language skills were also cited as being crucial in several roles, such as sales, which had proved difficult to recruit into suggesting that these skills are scarce in the area.

"Which of the following have been the causes of hard to fill vacancies?"



- Whilst a "low number of applicants" was the most common contributory reason for hard to fill vacancies this can often hide other factors from employers, for example poor terms and conditions on offer can lead to a low number of applicants.
- Only 6% of respondents believe that the recruitment methods they use affect the quality of the applicants they receive. However previous research carried out suggests that many employers have negative views on the calibre of applicants sent from Job Centres.
- Significantly more employers recognise that the poor terms and conditions on offer affect their recruitment efforts than believe that other companies offering higher salaries are to blame.

"Which of the following has been the main cause of your hard to fill vacancies?"



- A low number of applicants with the required skills and qualifications is cited as being the single most important factor in recruitment difficulties by almost a third of employers. Again though in certain instances factors such as the recruitment method used, or terms and conditions on offer could be lowering the calibre of the applicants in general.

- Almost one in five respondents with recruitment difficulties felt that this was mainly due to the fact that there is “not enough interest in this type of job”. The occupations affected by this are quite polarised, teaching is no longer felt to appeal to enough people but lower order occupations in care, cleaning and kitchen work also suffer from this image problem.

- Manufacturing companies are more likely to feel that applicants having a poor attitude, motivation and personality is the single most important factor in them having hard to fill vacancies.

- A lack of qualifications amongst applicants does not appear to be a significant factor in the recruitment difficulties of Lancashire employers

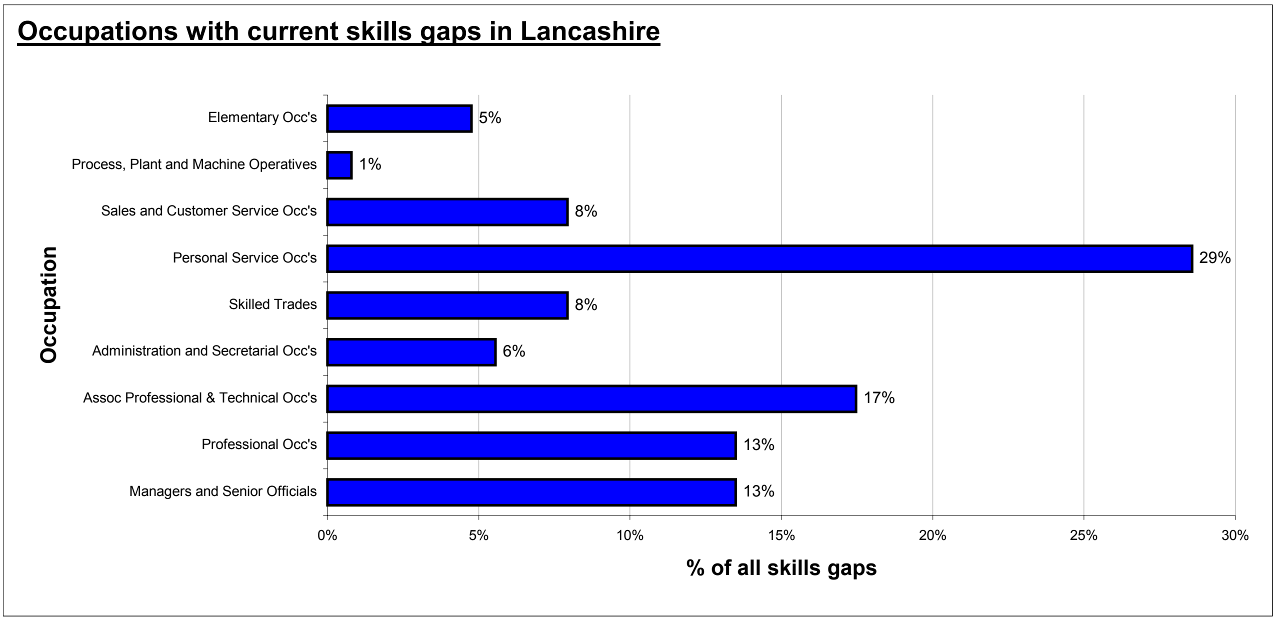
- Lancashire West employers are significantly more likely to cite the lack of interest in an area of work as their main difficulty in recruiting, whereas in East Lancashire a low number of applicants in general and those that do apply are more likely to have a poor motivation, attitude and personality.

Skills Issues

“Do the current skill levels of your workforce meet your current business requirements?”

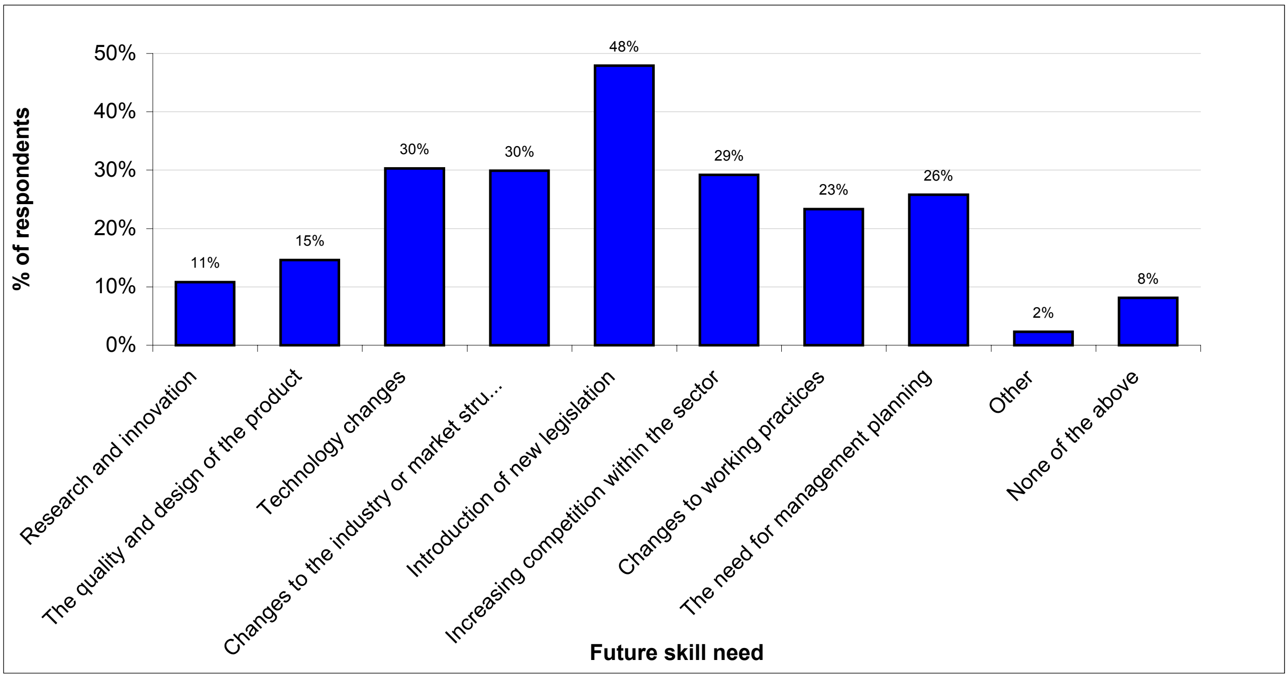
- 77% of respondents feel that the current skill levels amongst their employees meets their current business needs. 22% felt that the skills levels in their organisations fall below the required level.

- The data suggests that employee skills levels relative to company needs have not increased during the past two years. Results from the merged ELTEC and LAWTEC employer surveys in 2000 indicated that 22% of employers had current skills gaps.



- Skills amongst those in Personal Service Occupations are the most commonly lacking according to those who specified particular skills and occupations with current skills gaps.
- With the exception of Personal Service Occupations, in general skills are thought to be lacking most amongst higher order workers. This comes on the back of the 2001 Lancashire Household Survey which found that those employed as Managers and Senior Officials have a lower than average incidence of work related training and learning.

"Thinking about the next 12 months which of the following are likely to be of greater importance to the skill needs of your business than they are at present?"



- Dealing with the introduction of new legislation, for example environmental or employment law, is seen by almost half of all respondents as being an area in which the skills needs are likely to increase over the next 12 months. This feeling is apparent in all industrial sectors but most significantly in organisations in the Health and Social Work sector, for example care homes where staff are now expected to hold a certain level of relevant qualification.

- In conjunction with the view that Managers and Senior Officials are a group in need of developing their skills in many organisations, the need for management planning is recognised as being an area in which organisations need to improve during the coming year.
- 8% of organisations feel that they will not need to develop any skills in their workforce during the next 12 months. This figure can be interpreted as being good (i.e. 91% recognise a skills need) or bad (i.e. almost 10% of IiP companies still see no need for development etc)

Training

It is accepted that due to the sample used, the fact that 95% of the respondents had organised training in the past year is not a reliable figure. However the figures given by companies for the proportion of each grade of personnel trained is worthy of further investigation.

- Whilst 36% of companies trained all of their managers and senior officials, almost 30% of organisations had fewer than a quarter of this level staff involved in training in the last year.
- Shop floor / works staff were amongst the least likely to receive training, only 13% of organisations ensured that all of their workers in this group received training.
- Sales staff are also less likely than higher order officials and administration staff to receive training.

Key findings: -

	2002 IiP Research	2000 TEC Employer Survey's
Workforce size over past 12 months	- 53% of organisations have increased their workforce. - Increases are more prevalent in Lancashire West	
Workforce in next 12 months	- 49% to remain the same - 41% to increase - Increases less likely in East Lancashire	- 65% to remain the same - 25% to increase
Hard to fill vacancies	- 70% have had at least one hard to fill vacancy in the past year	- Lancs West – 26% - East Lancs – 47%
Causes of hard to fill vacancies	- Low number of applicants is the most frequent contributory reason	
Main reason for hard to fill vacancies	- 31% "Lack of applicants with the required skills"	- East Lancs – 46% "Lack of applicants with the required skills"
Current skill levels	- 22% of organisations have current skills gaps - Current skills gaps are most prevalent in Personal Service Occupations	- 22% of organisations in the 'merged' Lancashire survey had current skills gaps
Future skills needs	- 48% of organisations surveyed believe that their main skill/business need in the next 12 months is the introduction of new legislation - Technology changes and changes to the industry / market structure will also affect 30% - 8% believe they will not need to develop any extra skills	

Lancashire

Population

1991	2000	% Change
1,409,700	1,429,500	1.4%

Male	704,200	Female	725,200

Age Breakdown (%)

	0-14	15-24	30-44	45-64	65+
Lancashire	19.2	11.7	28.6	24.1	16.4
National	18.9	12.0	30.0	23.4	15.7

Source – ONS 2000 mid year estimates

	Lancashire	NW	GB
Ethnic Minority Population	4.4%	3.7%	5.5%

Source: 1991 Census

Employment

Annual Business Inquiry 2000

Total Companies in Lancashire	46,500
% of all North West companies	20.7%

Total Employee Jobs in Lancashire	576,600
% of all North West jobs	20.3%

Male	300,000	Female	276,500

Sector Breakdown by Employees (%)

Sector	Lancs	NW	GB
Agriculture & Fishing	1.1	0.6	1.0
Energy & Water	0.3	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing	22.1	17.6	15.1
Construction	5.0	4.7	4.5
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	24.0	24.6	23.9
Transport & Communications	4.7	5.7	6.1
Banking, Finance, Insurance etc	11.8	15.9	19.7
Pubic Admin, Education & Health	26.7	25.9	24.1
Other Services	4.5	4.6	5.0

A detailed sector breakdown is available overleaf

% of all employees by company size

Sizeband	Lancashire	GB
1-10	21.3%	21.7%
11-49	24.7%	24.5%
50-199	23.6%	23.4%
200+	30.4%	30.3%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

% of all companies by size

Sizeband	Lancashire	GB
1-10	82.5	83.5
11-49	13.6	12.9
50-199	3.2	3.0
200+	0.7	0.7

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

Key Findings from Local Household Survey

	Lancashire
Ave time in current job (yrs)	7.2
Distance travelled to work (miles)	8.3
% seeking more responsibility	25.4%

	Lancs	UK
Ave. FT earnings £'s	16,411	20,748

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Unemployment

Nov 2001 (%)

	Lancashire	NW	GB
All	2.8	3.5	3.0
Male	4.0	5.1	4.2
Female	1.5	1.7	1.6

Nov 2001 (%)

Unemp 12 months +	13.0	18.5	18.3
Under 25 yrs old	28.9	28.8	25.7

Source: ONS

Deprivation Index 2000 (DETR)

Most deprived districts in Lancashire

Ward	District	Rank of IMD*
Whitefield	Pendle	39
Audley	B'burn with Darwen	61
Daneshouse	Burnley	62
Shadsworth	B'burn with Darwen	82
Central	Hyndburn	95
Higher Croft	B'burn with Darwen	97
Wensley Fold	B'burn with Darwen	101
Shear Brow	B'burn with Darwen	116
Queen's Park	B'burn with Darwen	118
Bradley	Pendle	128

*Out of 8,414 wards in England
IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation

Skills and Qualifications

School Leavers 2001 (%)

	Lancashire	England
5+ GCSE A* - C	48.8	50.0
No GCSE passes	5.1	5.5

Source: DfES (Lancashire figures exclude Independent Schools)

School Leaver Destinations 2000

	Lancashire No.	Lancashire %
Cohort	18,135	100%
Structured Learning	**11,837**	**83.3**
FT Education	11,837	65.3
Training	3,259	18.0
Job without training	742	4.1
Other	2,297	12.7

Source: ELCS & Careerlink (based on total cohort)

Highest Qualifications held by residents

Highest NVQ Equiv.	Lancs	UK
Level 1	14.6	20
Level 2	21.9	22
Level 3	17.0	19
Level 4	21.4	19
Level 5	1.7	4
No NVQ Equivalence	23.3	16

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001 / UK from 'Skills Report for the NW England 2000'

Literacy & Numeracy levels (%)

	Poor Literacy	Poor Numeracy
Lancashire	24.9	25.5
UK	24	24

Source: Basic Skills Agency

Work related training

	Last 4 weeks	Last 12 months
Lancashire	18.7%	31.3%

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Distribution of Lancashire companies (units) and employees, by industry and size.

Broad Industrial Sector		1-10	11-49	50-199	200+	Total
1 A : Agriculture, hunting and forestry	units	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.3%**
	employees	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	**0.2%**
2 B : Fishing	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
3 C : Mining and quarrying	units	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.1%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.1%**
4 D : Manufacturing	units	6.9%	2.0%	0.9%	0.2%	**10.0%**
	employees	2.2%	3.8%	6.8%	9.5%	**22.2%**
5 E : Electricity, gas and water supply	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	**0.2%**
6 F : Construction	units	8.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	**9.0%**
	employees	2.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.5%	**5.0%**
7 G : Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	units	26.4%	2.5%	0.4%	0.1%	**29.4%**
	employees	5.9%	4.2%	2.9%	3.6%	**16.6%**
8 H : Hotels and restaurants	units	6.1%	1.8%	0.2%	0.0%	**8.1%**
	employees	2.3%	3.1%	1.6%	0.5%	**7.6%**
9 I : Transport, storage and communication	units	4.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	**4.8%**
	employees	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	1.7%	**4.7%**
10 J : Financial intermediation	units	1.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	**2.0%**
	employees	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	**1.9%**
11 K : Real estate,renting,business activities	units	17.6%	1.3%	0.3%	0.1%	**19.2%**
	employees	3.7%	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%	**9.9%**
12 L : Public admin/defence; social security	units	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	**1.0%**
	employees	0.2%	0.7%	1.3%	4.3%	**6.5%**
13 M : Education	units	0.8%	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%	**2.4%**
	employees	0.3%	2.6%	3.1%	2.4%	**8.3%**
14 N : Health and social work	units	3.3%	2.2%	0.3%	0.1%	**5.8%**
	employees	1.3%	3.8%	1.9%	5.1%	**12.1%**
15 O : Other community, social/personal service	units	6.9%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	**7.9%**
	employees	1.8%	1.4%	1.0%	0.3%	**4.5%**
Total	**units**	**82.5%**	**13.6%**	**3.2%**	**0.7%**	**100.0%**
	employees	**21.3%**	**24.7%**	**23.6%**	**30.4%**	**100.0%**

Top ten sectors in Lancashire by number of employees

Industrial Sector	Lancashire (No.)	Lancashire (%)	GB %
85 : Health and social work	69,398	12.1%	10.5%
52 : Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	60,487	10.6%	10.8%
80 : Education	47,347	8.3%	8.2%
55 : Hotels and restaurants	43,392	7.6%	6.4%
74 : Other business activities	38,040	6.7%	11.1%
75 : Public admin/defence; compulsory SS	37,040	6.5%	5.3%
45 : Construction	28,800	5.0%	4.5%
51 : Wholesale trade/commission trade, etc	23,807	4.2%	4.6%
35 : Manuf other transport equipment	18,908	3.3%	0.7%

15 : Manuf food products and beverages	12,932	2.3%	1.9%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

Blackburn with Darwen

Population

1991	2000	% Change
137,900	138,100	0.2

Male	68,400	Female	69,700

Age Breakdown (%)

	0-14	15-24	30-44	45-64	65+
Blackburn	23.4	12.0	30.2	21.2	13.2
Lancashire	19.2	11.7	28.6	24.1	16.4
National	18.9	12.0	30.0	23.4	15.7

Source – ONS 2000 mid year estimates

	Blackburn	Lancashire	GB
Ethnic Minority Population	15.4%	4.4%	5.5%

Source: 1991 Census

Employment

Annual Business Inquiry 2000

Total Companies in Blackburn	4,174
% of all Lancashire companies	9.0%

Total Employee Jobs in Blackburn	60,300
% of all Lancashire jobs	10.5%

Male	30,600	Female	29,700

Sector Breakdown by Employees (%)

Sector	Blackburn	Lancs	GB
Agriculture & Fishing	0.2	1.1	1.0
Energy & Water	0.0	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing	29.9	22.1	15.1
Construction	3.8	5.0	4.5
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	21.6	24.0	23.9
Transport & Communications	5.0	4.7	6.1
Banking, Finance, Insurance etc	9.0	11.8	19.7
Pubic Admin, Education & Health	24.8	26.7	24.1
Other Services	5.7	4.5	5.0

A detailed sector breakdown is available overleaf

% of all employees by company size

Sizeband	Blackburn	Lancashire
1-10	18.3%	21.3%
11-49	23.0%	24.7%
50-199	27.7%	23.6%
200+	31.0%	30.4%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

% of all companies by size

Sizeband	Blackburn	Lancashire
1-10	79.5	82.5
11-49	14.9	13.6
50-199	4.6	3.2
200+	1.0	0.7

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

VAT Registered Co.'s (2000)	2,905

Source: ONS

Key Findings from Local Household Survey

	Blackburn	Lancashire
Ave time in current job (yrs)	7.8	7.2
Distance travelled to work (miles)	6.9	8.3
% seeking more responsibility	13.5	25.4%

	Blackburn	Lancs	UK
Ave. FT earnings £'s	17,792	16,411	20,748

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Unemployment

Nov 2001 (%)

	Blackburn	Lancashire	GB
All	3.7	2.8	3.0
Male	5.4	4.0	4.2
Female	1.7	1.5	1.6

Nov 2001 (%)

	Blackburn	Lancashire	GB
Unemp 12 months +	10.5	13.0	18.3
Under 25 yrs old	31.1	28.9	25.7

Source: ONS

Deprivation Index 2000 (DETR)

Top 5 most deprived wards

Ward Name	IMD Score	Rank of IMD*
Audley	71.51	61
Shadsworth	70.23	82
Higher Croft	69.00	97
Wensley Fold	68.81	101
Shear Brow	67.87	116

*Out of 8,414 wards in England
IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation

Skills and Qualifications

School Leavers 2001 (%)

	Blackburn	Lancashire	England
5+ GCSE A* - C	37.5	48.8	50.0
No GCSE passes	6.8	5.1	5.5

Source: DfES (Lancashire & district figures exclude Independent Schools)

School Leaver Destinations 2000

	Blackburn		Lancashire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cohort	1,977	100%	18,135	100%
Structured Learning	**1,609**	**81.4**	**11,837**	**83.3**
FT Education	1,248	63.1	11,837	65.3
Training	361	18.3	3,259	18.0
Job without training	50	2.5	742	4.1
Other	318	16.1	2,297	12.7

Source: ELCS & Careerlink (based on total cohort)

Highest Qualifications held by residents

Highest NVQ Equiv.	Blackburn	Lancs	UK
Level 1	15.4	14.6	20
Level 2	21.5	21.9	22
Level 3	11.9	17.0	19
Level 4	25.6	21.4	19
Level 5	1.4	1.7	4
No NVQ Equivalence	24.2	23.3	16

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001 / UK from 'Skills Report for the NW England 2000'

Literacy & Numeracy levels (%)

	Poor Literacy	Poor Numeracy
Blackburn	29.1	31.2
Lancashire	24.9	25.5

UK	24	24

Source: Basic Skills Agency

Work related training

	Last 4 weeks	Last 12 months
Blackburn	12.7%	24.5%
Lancashire	18.7%	31.3%

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Distribution of Blackburn with Darwen companies (units) and employees, by industry and size.

Broad Industrial Sector		1-10	11-49	50-199	200+	Total
1 A : Agriculture, hunting and forestry	units	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.1%**
	employees	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.1%**
2 B : Fishing	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
3 C : Mining and quarrying	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
4 D : Manufacturing	units	8.5%	3.8%	1.7%	0.4%	**14.4%**
	employees	2.5%	6.3%	11.6%	9.5%	**29.9%**
5 E : Electricity, gas and water supply	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
6 F : Construction	units	6.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	**6.7%**
	employees	1.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	**3.9%**
7 G : Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	units	27.7%	2.7%	0.6%	0.1%	**31.1%**
	employees	5.4%	3.6%	3.3%	2.8%	**15.2%**
8 H : Hotels and restaurants	units	6.1%	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	**7.5%**
	employees	2.0%	1.6%	0.6%	2.2%	**6.4%**
9 I : Transport, storage and communication	units	3.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	**4.4%**
	employees	0.6%	1.1%	1.5%	1.7%	**5.0%**
10 J : Financial intermediation	units	1.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	**2.2%**
	employees	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	**1.3%**
11 K : Real estate,renting,business activities	units	14.5%	1.6%	0.4%	0.0%	**16.4%**
	employees	2.8%	2.6%	2.3%	0.0%	**7.7%**
12 L : Public admin/defence; social security	units	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	**0.9%**
	employees	0.1%	0.6%	0.8%	3.6%	**5.1%**
13 M : Education	units	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	**1.1%**
	employees	0.2%	0.2%	1.3%	2.0%	**3.7%**
14 N : Health and social work	units	3.6%	2.4%	0.7%	0.1%	**6.9%**
	employees	1.3%	3.8%	3.8%	7.1%	**16.0%**
15 O : Other community, social/personal service	units	7.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.1%	**8.3%**
	employees	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%	**5.7%**
Total	**units**	**79.5%**	**14.9%**	**4.6%**	**1.0%**	**100.0%**
	employees	**18.3%**	**23.0%**	**27.7%**	**31.0%**	**100.0%**

Top ten sectors in Blackburn with Darwen by number of employees

Industrial Sector	Blackburn with Darwen (No.)	Blackburn with Darwen (%)	Overall Lancashire %
85 : Health and social work	9636	16.0%	12.1%
52 : Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	6129	10.2%	10.6%
55 : Hotels and restaurants	3863	6.4%	7.6%
74 : Other business activities	3225	5.4%	6.7%
75 : Public admin/defence; compulsory SS	3085	5.1%	6.5%
25 : Manuf rubber and plastic goods	2416	4.0%	1.7%
17 : Manuf textiles	2412	4.0%	2.1%
45 : Construction	2321	3.9%	5.0%
80 : Education	2222	3.7%	8.3%
51 : Wholesale trade/commission	2013	3.3%	4.2%

trade, etc

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

Blackpool

Population

1991	2000	% Change
149,800	150,700	0.6

Male	74,100	Female	76,600

	0-14	15-24	30-44	45-64	65+
Blackpool	17.4	9.6	29.7	24.6	18.7
Lancashire	19.2	11.7	28.6	24.1	16.4
National	18.9	12.0	30.0	23.4	15.7

Source – ONS 2000 mid year estimates

	Blackpool	Lancashire	GB
Ethnic Minority Population	0.8%	4.4%	5.5%

Source: 1991 Census

Employment

Annual Business Inquiry 2000

Total Companies in Blackpool	4,714
% of all Lancashire companies	10.1%

Total Employee Jobs in Blackpool	61,400
% of all Lancashire jobs	10.6%

Male	25,900	Female	35,500

Sector Breakdown by Employees (%)

Sector	Blackpool	Lancs	GB
Agriculture & Fishing	0.2	1.1	1.0
Energy & Water	0.0	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing	9.0	22.1	15.1
Construction	2.9	5.0	4.5
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	32.4	24.0	23.9
Transport & Communications	3.5	4.7	6.1
Banking, Finance, Insurance etc	9.8	11.8	19.7
Pubic Admin, Education & Health	35.4	26.7	24.1
Other Services	6.9	4.5	5.0

A detailed sector breakdown is available overleaf

% of all employees by company size

Sizeband	Blackpool	Lancashire
1-10	21.4%	21.3%
11-49	26.1%	24.7%
50-199	20.0%	23.6%
200+	32.6%	30.4%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

% of all companies by size

Sizeband	Blackpool	Lancashire
1-10	81.1	82.5
11-49	15.1	13.6
50-199	3.1	3.2
200+	0.7	0.7

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

VAT Registered Co.'s (2000)	2,935

Source: ONS

Key Findings from Local Household Survey

	Blackpool	Lancashire
Ave time in current job (yrs)	6.3	7.2
Distance travelled to work (miles)	9.1	8.3
% seeking more responsibility	27.0%	25.4%

	Blackpool	Lancs	UK
Ave. FT earnings £'s	15,148	16,411	20,748

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Unemployment

Nov 2001 (%)

	Blackpool	Lancashire	GB
All	4.1	2.8	3.0
Male	7.1	4.0	4.2
Female	1.6	1.5	1.6

Nov 2001 (%)

	Blackpool	Lancashire	GB
Unemp 12 months +	12.4	13.0	18.3
Under 25 yrs old	26.2	28.9	25.7

Source: ONS

Deprivation Index 2000 (DETR)

Top 5 most deprived wards

Ward Name	IMD Score	Rank of IMD*
Park	64.78	169
Alexandra	64.52	178
Claremont	63.34	200
Talbot	55.47	375
Foxhall	54.98	392

*Out of 8,414 wards in England
IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation

Skills and Qualifications

School Leavers 2001 (%)

	Blackpool	Lancashire	England
5+ GCSE A* - C	35.6	48.8	50.0
No GCSE passes	6.7	5.1	5.5

Source: DfES (Lancashire & district figures exclude Independent Schools)

School Leaver Destinations 2000

	Blackpool		Lancashire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cohort	-	100%	18,135	100%
Structured Learning	**-**	**76.7**	**11,837**	**83.3**
FT Education	-	59.2	11,837	65.3
Training	-	17.5	3,259	18.0
Job without training	-	4.4	742	4.1
Other	-	18.9	2,297	12.7

Source: ELCS & Careerlink (based on total cohort)

Highest Qualifications held by residents

Highest NVQ Equiv.	Blackpool	Lancs	UK
Level 1	18.8	14.6	20
Level 2	23.1	21.9	22
Level 3	16.9	17.0	19
Level 4	17.7	21.4	19
Level 5	1.1	1.7	4
No NVQ Equivalence	22.5	23.3	16

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001 / UK from 'Skills Report for the NW England 2000'

Literacy & Numeracy levels (%)

	Poor Literacy	Poor Numeracy
Blackpool	24.7	25.4
Lancashire	24.9	25.5
UK	24	24

Source: Basic Skills Agency

Work related training

	Last 4 weeks	Last 12 months
Blackpool	17.9%	28.4%
Lancashire	18.7%	31.3%

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Distribution of Blackpool companies and employees, by industry and size.

Industry		1-10	11-49	50-199	200+	Total
1 A : Agriculture, hunting and forestry	units	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.1%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	**0.1%**
2 B : Fishing	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
3 C : Mining and quarrying	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
4 D : Manufacturing	units	5.5%	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	**7.0%**
	employees	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	3.9%	**9.0%**
5 E : Electricity, gas and water supply	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
6 F : Construction	units	6.7%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	**7.3%**
	employees	1.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	**2.9%**
7 G : Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	units	28.5%	2.9%	0.5%	0.1%	**31.9%**
	employees	6.4%	5.0%	3.1%	3.1%	**17.5%**
8 H : Hotels and restaurants	units	10.6%	3.6%	0.6%	0.1%	**14.9%**
	employees	3.9%	5.9%	3.8%	1.3%	**14.8%**
9 I : Transport, storage and communication	units	2.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	**3.5%**
	employees	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%	2.0%	**3.5%**
10 J : Financial intermediation	units	1.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	**2.2%**
	employees	0.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	**1.7%**
11 K : Real estate,renting,business activities	units	13.7%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	**15.0%**
	employees	3.0%	1.8%	1.3%	2.1%	**8.1%**
12 L : Public admin/defence; social security	units	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	**1.6%**
	employees	0.3%	0.9%	1.0%	7.7%	**9.8%**
13 M : Education	units	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	**1.6%**
	employees	0.1%	1.1%	4.4%	1.4%	**7.0%**
14 N : Health and social work	units	3.7%	3.1%	0.2%	0.1%	**7.1%**
	employees	1.5%	5.3%	1.1%	10.6%	**18.6%**
15 O : Other community, social/personal service	units	6.2%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	**7.7%**
	employees	1.6%	2.2%	2.5%	0.6%	**6.9%**
Total	**units**	**81.1%**	**15.1%**	**3.1%**	**0.7%**	**100.0%**
	employees	**21.4%**	**26.1%**	**20.0%**	**32.6%**	**100.0%**

Top ten sectors in Blackpool by number of employees

Industrial Sector (sic 3 digit)	Blackpool (No.)	Blackpool (%)	Overall Lancashire %
85 : Health and social work	11412	18.6%	12.1%
55 : Hotels and restaurants	9106	14.8%	7.6%
52 : Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	8141	13.3%	10.6%
75 : Public admin/defence; compulsory SS	6036	9.8%	6.5%
80 : Education	4271	7.0%	8.3%
92 : Recreational, cultural and sporting	2941	4.8%	2.2%
74 : Other business activities	2461	4.0%	6.7%
45 : Construction	1800	2.9%	5.0%
72 : Computing and related activities	1785	2.9%	1.6%

15 : Manuf food products and beverages	1777	2.9%	2.3%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

Burnley

Population

1991	2000	% Change
92,200	89,200	-3.3

Male	43,900	Female	45,200

	0-14	15-24	30-44	45-64	65+
Burnley	21.1	11.5	29.3	23.0	15.2
Lancashire	19.2	11.7	28.6	24.1	16.4
National	18.9	12.0	30.0	23.4	15.7

Source – ONS 2000 mid year estimates

	Burnley	Lancashire	GB
Ethnic Minority Population	5.5%	4.4%	5.5%

Source: 1991 Census

Employment

Annual Business Inquiry 2000

Total Companies in Burnley	2,505
% of all Lancashire companies	5.4%

Total Employee Jobs in Burnley	35,400
% of all Lancashire jobs	6.1%

Male	18,200	Female	17,200

Sector Breakdown by Employees (%)

Sector	Burnley	Lancs	GB
Agriculture & Fishing	0.2	1.1	1.0
Energy & Water	0.0	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing	32.0	22.1	15.1
Construction	3.0	5.0	4.5
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	19.1	24.0	23.9
Transport & Communications	3.0	4.7	6.1
Banking, Finance, Insurance etc	9.5	11.8	19.7
Pubic Admin, Education & Health	28.2	26.7	24.1
Other Services	5.0	4.5	5.0

A detailed sector breakdown is available overleaf

% of all employees by company size

Sizeband	Burnley	Lancashire
1-10	19.5%	21.3%
11-49	22.2%	24.7%
50-199	26.5%	23.6%
200+	31.8%	30.4%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

% of all companies by size

Sizeband	Burnley	Lancashire
1-10	81.2	82.5
11-49	13.9	13.6
50-199	4.0	3.2
200+	1.0	0.7

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

VAT Registered Co.'s (2000)	1,825

Source: ONS

Key Findings from Local Household Survey

	Burnley	Lancashire
Ave time in current job (yrs)	8.6	7.2
Distance travelled to work (miles)	7.1	8.3
% seeking more responsibility	27.1%	25.4%

	Burnley	Lancs	UK
Ave. FT earnings £'s	17,325	16,411	20,748

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Unemployment

Nov 2001 (%)

	Burnley	Lancashire	GB
All	2.5	2.8	3.0
Male	3.5	4.0	4.2
Female	1.2	1.5	1.6

Nov 2001 (%)

Unemp 12 months +	8.3	13.0	18.3
Under 25 yrs old	30.3	28.9	25.7

Source: ONS

Deprivation Index 2000 (DETR)

Top 5 most deprived wards

Ward Name	IMD Score	Rank of IMD*
Daneshouse	71.48	62
Bank Hall	64.44	181
Barclay	62.24	230
Trinity	45.15	808
Fulledge	43.81	894

*Out of 8,414 wards in England
IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation

Skills and Qualifications

School Leavers 2001 (%)

	Burnley	Lancashire	England
5+ GCSE A* - C	44.6	48.8	50.0
No GCSE passes	3.1	5.1	5.5

Source: DfES (Lancashire & district figures exclude Independent Schools)

School Leaver Destinations 2000

	Burnley		Lancashire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cohort	-	100%	18,135	100%
Structured Learning	**-**	**80.5**	**11,837**	**83.3**
FT Education	-	58.5	11,837	65.3
Training	-	22.0	3,259	18.0
Job without training	-	5.4	742	4.1
Other	-	14.2	2,297	12.7

Source: ELCS & Careerlink (based on total cohort)

Highest Qualifications held by residents

Highest NVQ Equiv.	Burnley	Lancs	UK
Level 1	18.8	14.6	20
Level 2	20.3	21.9	22
Level 3	13.5	17.0	19
Level 4	16.4	21.4	19
Level 5	0.5	1.7	4
No NVQ Equivalence	30.4	23.3	16

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001 / UK from 'Skills Report for the NW England 2000'

Literacy & Numeracy levels (%)

	Poor Literacy	Poor Numeracy
Burnley	27.1	28.9
Lancashire	24.9	25.5
UK	24	24

Source: Basic Skills Agency

Work related training

	Last 4 weeks	Last 12 months
Burnley	18.2%	30.9%
Lancashire	18.7%	31.3%

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Distribution of Burnley companies and employees, by industry and size.

Industry		1-10	11-49	50-199	200+	Total
1 A : Agriculture, hunting and forestry	units	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.1%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
2 B : Fishing	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
3 C : Mining and quarrying	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
4 D : Manufacturing	units	8.4%	2.0%	1.6%	0.6%	**12.6%**
	employees	2.5%	3.5%	11.6%	14.5%	**32.1%**
5 E : Electricity, gas and water supply	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
6 F : Construction	units	7.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	**8.0%**
	employees	1.8%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	**3.0%**
7 G : Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	units	29.3%	2.2%	0.6%	0.1%	**32.2%**
	employees	5.6%	3.3%	3.9%	1.9%	**14.7%**
8 H : Hotels and restaurants	units	6.5%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	**7.8%**
	employees	2.1%	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%	**4.5%**
9 I : Transport, storage and communication	units	2.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	**3.4%**
	employees	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	**3.0%**
10 J : Financial intermediation	units	2.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	**2.8%**
	employees	0.8%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	**2.3%**
11 K : Real estate,renting,business activities	units	13.2%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	**14.7%**
	employees	2.8%	1.6%	2.8%	0.0%	**7.2%**
12 L : Public admin/defence; social security	units	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	**1.2%**
	employees	0.1%	1.2%	1.3%	4.0%	**6.5%**
13 M : Education	units	0.7%	1.6%	0.6%	0.0%	**2.9%**
	employees	0.3%	3.1%	3.4%	1.5%	**8.3%**
14 N : Health and social work	units	3.3%	2.6%	0.1%	0.0%	**6.1%**
	employees	1.3%	3.7%	0.7%	7.6%	**13.3%**
15 O : Other community, social/personal service	units	7.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	**8.1%**
	employees	1.5%	1.4%	0.9%	1.3%	**5.0%**
Total	**units**	**81.2%**	**13.9%**	**4.0%**	**1.0%**	**100.0%**
	employees	**19.5%**	**22.2%**	**26.5%**	**31.8%**	**100.0%**

Top ten sectors in Burnley by number of employees

Industrial Sector (sic 3 digit)	Burnley (No.)	Burnley (%)	Overall Lancashire %
85 : Health and social work	4703	13.3%	12.1%
52 : Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	3134	8.9%	10.6%
80 : Education	2950	8.3%	8.3%
75 : Public admin/defence; compulsory SS	2309	6.5%	6.5%
17 : Manuf textiles	2207	6.2%	2.1%
28 : Manuf fabricated metal products, etc	1936	5.5%	1.9%
74 : Other business activities	1763	5.0%	6.7%
55 : Hotels and restaurants	1585	4.5%	7.6%
51 : Wholesale trade/commission trade, etc	1519	4.3%	4.2%

25 : Manuf rubber and plastic goods	1432	4.1%	1.7%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

Chorley

Population

1991	2000	% Change
97,100	99,200	2.2

Male	49,000	Female	50,200

	0-14	15-24	30-44	45-64	65+
Chorley	18.4	10.7	30.2	26.4	14.3
Lancashire	19.2	11.7	28.6	24.1	16.4
National	18.9	12.0	30.0	23.4	15.7

Source – ONS 2000 mid year estimates

	Chorley	Lancashire	GB
Ethnic Minority Population	1.0%	4.4%	5.5%

Source: 1991 Census

Employment

Annual Business Inquiry 2000

Total Companies in Chorley	3,461
% of all Lancashire companies	7.4%

Total Employee Jobs in Chorley	36,200
% of all Lancashire jobs	6.3%

Male	18,800	Female	17,400

Sector Breakdown by Employees (%)

Sector	Chorley	Lancs	GB
Agriculture & Fishing	1.0	1.1	1.0
Energy & Water	0.1	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing	12.1	22.1	15.1
Construction	7.1	5.0	4.5
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	28.2	24.0	23.9
Transport & Communications	3.0	4.7	6.1
Banking, Finance, Insurance etc	20.0	11.8	19.7
Pubic Admin, Education & Health	24.3	26.7	24.1
Other Services	4.3	4.5	5.0

A detailed sector breakdown is available overleaf

% of all employees by company size

Sizeband	Chorley	Lancashire
1-10	25.0%	21.3%
11-49	27.6%	24.7%
50-199	19.6%	23.6%
200+	27.8%	30.4%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

% of all companies by size

Sizeband	Chorley	Lancashire
1-10	84.4	82.5
11-49	12.7	13.6
50-199	2.2	3.2
200+	0.7	0.7

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

VAT Registered Co.'s (2000)	2,750

Source: ONS

Key Findings from Local Household Survey

	Chorley	Lancashire
Ave time in current job (yrs)	6.2	7.2
Distance travelled to work (miles)	8.0	8.3
% seeking more responsibility	14.9%	25.4%

	Chorley	Lancs	UK
Ave. FT earnings £'s	14,028	16,411	20,748

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Unemployment

Nov 2001 (%)

	Chorley	Lancashire	GB
All	2.5	2.8	3.0
Male	3.2	4.0	4.2
Female	1.5	1.5	1.6

Nov 2001 (%)

Unemp 12 months +	10.1	13.0	18.3
Under 25 yrs old	26.4	28.9	25.7

Source: ONS

Deprivation Index 2000 (DETR)

Top 5 most deprived wards

Ward Name	IMD Score	Rank of IMD*
Chorley East	39.06	1192
Coppull North	32.43	1731
Chorley North-East	29.49	2047
Chorley South-West	29.44	2053
Chorley South-East	24.29	2779

*Out of 8,414 wards in England
IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation

Skills and Qualifications

School Leavers 2001 (%)

	Chorley	Lancashire	England
5+ GCSE A* - C	54.4	48.8	50.0
No GCSE passes	2.3	5.1	5.5

Source: DfES (Lancashire & district figures exclude Independent Schools)

School Leaver Destinations 2000

	Chorley		Lancashire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cohort	-	100%	18,135	100%
Structured Learning	**-**	**87.2**	**11,837**	**83.3**
FT Education	-	71.2	11,837	65.3
Training	-	16.0	3,259	18.0
Job without training	-	4.4	742	4.1
Other	-	8.3	2,297	12.7

Source: ELCS & Careerlink (based on total cohort)

Highest Qualifications held by residents

Highest NVQ Equiv.	Chorley	Lancs	UK
Level 1	15.9	14.6	20
Level 2	22.0	21.9	22
Level 3	14.2	17.0	19
Level 4	10.3	21.4	19
Level 5	0.4	1.7	4
No NVQ Equivalence	37.1	23.3	16

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001 / UK from 'Skills Report for the NW England 2000'

Literacy & Numeracy levels (%)

	Poor Literacy	Poor Numeracy
Chorley	21.9	21.7
Lancashire	24.9	25.5
UK	24	24

Source: Basic Skills Agency

Work related training

	Last 4 weeks	Last 12 months
Chorley	8.8	17.0%
Lancashire	18.7%	31.3%

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Distribution of Chorley companies and employees, by industry and size.

Industry		1-10	11-49	50-199	200+	Total
1 A : Agriculture, hunting and forestry	units	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.4%**
	employees	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.1%**
2 B : Fishing	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
3 C : Mining and quarrying	units	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.2%**
	employees	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.1%**
4 D : Manufacturing	units	6.6%	1.5%	0.4%	0.1%	**8.6%**
	employees	2.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.3%	**12.2%**
5 E : Electricity, gas and water supply	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
6 F : Construction	units	9.7%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	**10.9%**
	employees	3.3%	2.0%	0.7%	1.1%	**7.1%**
7 G : Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	units	23.7%	2.3%	0.3%	0.2%	**26.6%**
	employees	6.1%	4.7%	2.2%	5.9%	**18.9%**
8 H : Hotels and restaurants	units	5.3%	1.7%	0.2%	0.1%	**7.3%**
	employees	2.3%	3.5%	2.2%	1.5%	**9.6%**
9 I : Transport, storage and communication	units	4.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	**5.0%**
	employees	1.1%	0.7%	1.2%	0.0%	**3.0%**
10 J : Financial intermediation	units	1.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	**1.9%**
	employees	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%	**2.0%**
11 K : Real estate,renting,business activities	units	21.6%	1.1%	0.2%	0.2%	**23.1%**
	employees	5.3%	2.1%	2.1%	8.6%	**18.2%**
12 L : Public admin/defence; social security	units	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	**1.1%**
	employees	0.2%	1.0%	1.4%	2.7%	**5.3%**
13 M : Education	units	1.0%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	**2.7%**
	employees	0.5%	3.6%	2.3%	0.0%	**6.4%**
14 N : Health and social work	units	3.0%	2.0%	0.3%	0.1%	**5.4%**
	employees	1.4%	4.7%	2.1%	4.5%	**12.8%**
15 O : Other community, social/personal service	units	6.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	**7.0%**
	employees	1.8%	1.1%	1.4%	0.0%	**4.3%**
Total	**units**	**84.4%**	**12.7%**	**2.2%**	**0.7%**	**100.0%**
	employees	**25.0%**	**27.6%**	**19.6%**	**27.8%**	**100.0%**

Top ten sectors in Chorley by number of employees

Industrial Sector (sic 3 digit)	Chorley (No.)	Chorley (%)	Overall Lancashire %
85 : Health and social work	4582	12.8%	12.1%
74 : Other business activities	4053	11.3%	6.7%
52 : Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	3785	10.6%	10.6%
55 : Hotels and restaurants	3437	9.6%	7.6%
45 : Construction	2559	7.1%	5.0%
80 : Education	2281	6.4%	8.3%
75 : Public admin/defence; compulsory SS	1919	5.4%	6.5%
51 : Wholesale trade/commission trade, etc	1617	4.5%	4.2%
50 : Sale,maintenance/repair motor vehicles	1376	3.8%	1.9%

72 : Computing and related activities	1292	3.6%	1.6%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

Fylde

Population

1991	2000	% Change
72,300	76,300	5.5

Male	37,400	Female	38,800

	0-14	15-24	30-44	45-64	65+
Fylde	15.5	8.7	27.8	25.2	22.8
Lancashire	19.2	11.7	28.6	24.1	16.4
National	18.9	12.0	30.0	23.4	15.7

Source – ONS 2000 mid year estimates

	Fylde	Lancashire	GB
Ethnic Minority Population	0.8%	4.4%	5.5%

Source: 1991 Census

Employment

Annual Business Inquiry 2000

Total Companies in Fylde	2,686
% of all Lancashire companies	5.8%

Total Employee Jobs in Fylde	39,000
% of all Lancashire jobs	6.8%

Male	24,100	Female	14,900

Sector Breakdown by Employees (%)

Sector	Fylde	Lancs	GB
Agriculture & Fishing	1.2	1.1	1.0
Energy & Water	0.0	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing	40.1	22.1	15.1
Construction	3.2	5.0	4.5
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	16.5	24.0	23.9
Transport & Communications	2.0	4.7	6.1
Banking, Finance, Insurance etc	11.3	11.8	19.7
Pubic Admin, Education & Health	22.9	26.7	24.1
Other Services	2.8	4.5	5.0

A detailed sector breakdown is available overleaf

% of all employees by company size

Sizeband	Fylde	Lancashire
1-10	17.0%	21.3%
11-49	18.4%	24.7%
50-199	15.1%	23.6%
200+	49.5%	30.4%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

% of all companies by size

Sizeband	Fylde	Lancashire
1-10	84.5	82.5
11-49	12.4	13.6
50-199	2.5	3.2
200+	0.6	0.7

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

VAT Registered Co.'s (2000)	1,535

Source: ONS

Key Findings from Local Household Survey

	Fylde	Lancashire
Ave time in current job (yrs)	7.8	7.2
Distance travelled to work (miles)	9.6	8.3
% seeking more responsibility	38.4%	25.4%

	Fylde	Lancs	UK
Ave. FT earnings £'s	17,722	16,411	20,748

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Unemployment

Nov 2001 (%)

	Fylde	Lancashire	GB
All	1.1	2.8	3.0
Male	1.2	4.0	4.2
Female	0.7	1.5	1.6

Nov 2001 (%)

Unemp 12 months +	5.2	13.0	18.3
Under 25 yrs old	26.2	28.9	25.7

Source: ONS

Deprivation Index 2000 (DETR)

Top 5 most deprived wards

Ward Name	IMD Score	Rank of IMD*
Central	29.12	2106
Ashton	22.31	3125
Freckleton East	20.18	3525
Bryning-with-Warton	18.62	3829
Kilnhouse	17.84	4009

*Out of 8,414 wards in England
IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation

Skills and Qualifications

School Leavers 2001 (%)

	Fylde	Lancashire	England
5+ GCSE A* - C	58.6	48.8	50.0
No GCSE passes	2.3	5.1	5.5

Source: DfES (Lancashire & district figures exclude Independent Schools)

School Leaver Destinations 2000

	Fylde		Lancashire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cohort	-	100%	18,135	100%
Structured Learning	**-**	**86.7**	**11,837**	**83.3**
FT Education	-	75.7	11,837	65.3
Training	-	11.0	3,259	18.0
Job without training	-	3.1	742	4.1
Other	-	10.3	2,297	12.7

Source: ELCS & Careerlink (based on total cohort)

Highest Qualifications held by residents

Highest NVQ Equiv.	Fylde	Lancs	UK
Level 1	9.2	14.6	20
Level 2	23.7	21.9	22
Level 3	21.4	17.0	19
Level 4	20.8	21.4	19
Level 5	1.7	1.7	4
No NVQ Equivalence	23.1	23.3	16

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001 / UK from 'Skills Report for the NW England 2000'

Literacy & Numeracy levels (%)

	Poor Literacy	Poor Numeracy
Fylde	22.6	20.6
Lancashire	24.9	25.5
UK	24	24

Source: Basic Skills Agency

Work related training

	Last 4 weeks	Last 12 months
Fylde	19.7%	30.1%
Lancashire	18.7%	31.3%

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Distribution of Fylde companies and employees, by industry and size.

Industry		1-10	11-49	50-199	200+	Total
1 A : Agriculture, hunting and forestry	units	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	**0.5%**
	employees	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	**0.5%**
2 B : Fishing	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
3 C : Mining and quarrying	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
4 D : Manufacturing	units	5.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.1%	**6.9%**
	employees	1.2%	1.7%	3.0%	34.5%	**40.4%**
5 E : Electricity, gas and water supply	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
6 F : Construction	units	6.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	**7.2%**
	employees	1.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	**3.2%**
7 G : Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	units	23.9%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	**25.8%**
	employees	4.2%	2.3%	2.1%	0.0%	**8.6%**
8 H : Hotels and restaurants	units	5.0%	2.5%	0.3%	0.0%	**7.9%**
	employees	1.7%	3.8%	1.9%	0.6%	**8.0%**
9 I : Transport, storage and communication	units	3.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	**3.9%**
	employees	0.5%	0.4%	1.1%	0.0%	**2.1%**
10 J : Financial intermediation	units	1.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	**1.8%**
	employees	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	1.7%	**2.3%**
11 K : Real estate,renting,business activities	units	25.5%	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%	**27.0%**
	employees	4.0%	1.6%	2.0%	1.3%	**9.0%**
12 L : Public admin/defence; social security	units	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	**1.2%**
	employees	0.1%	0.9%	0.6%	6.6%	**8.3%**
13 M : Education	units	1.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	**2.5%**
	employees	0.3%	1.6%	2.1%	0.5%	**4.5%**
14 N : Health and social work	units	4.1%	2.9%	0.2%	0.1%	**7.3%**
	employees	1.4%	4.1%	1.1%	3.6%	**10.2%**
15 O : Other community, social/personal service	units	7.2%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	**8.1%**
	employees	1.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	**2.8%**
Total	**units**	**84.5%**	**12.4%**	**2.5%**	**0.6%**	**100.0%**
	employees	**17.0%**	**18.4%**	**15.1%**	**49.5%**	**100.0%**

Top ten sectors in Fylde by number of employees

Industrial Sector (sic 3 digit)	Fylde (No.)	Fylde (%)	Overall Lancashire %
35 : Manuf other transport equipment	12592	32.5%	3.3%
85 : Health and social work	3960	10.2%	12.1%
75 : Public admin/defence; compulsory SS	3232	8.3%	6.5%
55 : Hotels and restaurants	3090	8.0%	7.6%
52 : Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	2372	6.1%	10.6%
74 : Other business activities	2065	5.3%	6.7%
80 : Education	1751	4.5%	8.3%
45 : Construction	1236	3.2%	5.0%
72 : Computing and related activities	1048	2.7%	1.6%

15 : Manuf food products and beverages	963	2.5%	2.3%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

Hyndburn

Population

1991	2000	% Change
79,000	78,900	-0.1

Male	39,200	Female	39,700

	0-14	15-24	30-44	45-64	65+
Hyndburn	21.4	10.9	30.0	22.7	14.9
Lancashire	19.2	11.7	28.6	24.1	16.4
National	18.9	12.0	30.0	23.4	15.7

Source – ONS 2000 mid year estimates

	Hyndburn	Lancashire	GB
Ethnic Minority Population	5.9%	4.4%	5.5%

Source: 1991 Census

Employment

Annual Business Inquiry 2000

Total Companies in Hyndburn	2,395
% of all Lancashire companies	5.1%

Total Employee Jobs in Hyndburn	28,700
% of all Lancashire jobs	5.0%

Male	15,300	Female	13,300

Sector Breakdown by Employees (%)

Sector	Hyndburn	Lancs	GB
Agriculture & Fishing	0.2	1.1	1.0
Energy & Water	0.0	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing	28.3	22.1	15.1
Construction	4.7	5.0	4.5
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	32.9	24.0	23.9
Transport & Communications	3.5	4.7	6.1
Banking, Finance, Insurance etc	7.8	11.8	19.7
Pubic Admin, Education & Health	19.1	26.7	24.1
Other Services	3.5	4.5	5.0

A detailed sector breakdown is available overleaf

% of all employees by company size

Sizeband	Hyndburn	Lancashire
1-10	22.2%	21.3%
11-49	28.6%	24.7%
50-199	28.5%	23.6%
200+	20.7%	30.4%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

% of all companies by size

Sizeband	Hyndburn	Lancashire
1-10	80.7	82.5
11-49	15.1	13.6
50-199	3.7	3.2
200+	0.5	0.7

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

VAT Registered Co.'s (2000)	1,840

Source: ONS

Key Findings from Local Household Survey

	Hyndburn	Lancashire
Ave time in current job (yrs)	6.6	7.2
Distance travelled to work (miles)	5.3	8.3
% seeking more responsibility	17.1%	25.4%

	Hyndburn	Lancs	UK
Ave. FT earnings £'s	15,961	16,411	20,748

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Unemployment

Nov 2001 (%)

	Hyndburn	Lancashire	GB
All	2.2	2.8	3.0
Male	2.9	4.0	4.2
Female	1.2	1.5	1.6

Nov 2001 (%)

Unemp 12 months +	6.2	13.0	18.3
Under 25 yrs old	37.2	28.9	25.7

Source: ONS

Deprivation Index 2000 (DETR)

Top 5 most deprived wards

Ward Name	IMD Score	Rank of IMD*
Central	69.22	95
Church	57.36	324
Spring Hill	54.20	427
Barnfield	46.41	737
Altham	38.01	1267

*Out of 8,414 wards in England
IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation

Skills and Qualifications

School Leavers 2001 (%)

	Hyndburn	Lancashire	England
5+ GCSE A* - C	34.4	48.8	50.0
No GCSE passes	4.8	5.1	5.5

Source: DfES (Lancashire & district figures exclude Independent Schools)

School Leaver Destinations 2000

	Hyndburn		Lancashire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cohort	-	100%	18,135	100%
Structured Learning	**-**	**82.3**	**11,837**	**83.3**
FT Education	-	59.0	11,837	65.3
Training	-	23.3	3,259	18.0
Job without training	-	2.7	742	4.1
Other	-	15.0	2,297	12.7

Source: ELCS & Careerlink (based on total cohort)

Highest Qualifications held by residents

Highest NVQ Equiv.	Hyndburn	Lancs	UK
Level 1	13.5	14.6	20
Level 2	27.9	21.9	22
Level 3	13.5	17.0	19
Level 4	15.9	21.4	19
Level 5	1.9	1.7	4
No NVQ Equivalence	27.4	23.3	16

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001 / UK from 'Skills Report for the NW England 2000'

Literacy & Numeracy levels (%)

	Poor Literacy	Poor Numeracy
Hyndburn	27.3	29.0
Lancashire	24.9	25.5
UK	24	24

Source: Basic Skills Agency

Work related training

	Last 4 weeks	Last 12 months
Hyndburn	19.3%	30.5%
Lancashire	18.7%	31.3%

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Distribution of Hyndburn companies and employees, by industry and size.

Industry		1-10	11-49	50-199	200+	Total
1 A : Agriculture, hunting and forestry	units	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.1%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
2 B : Fishing	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
3 C : Mining and quarrying	units	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.1%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
4 D : Manufacturing	units	8.9%	3.6%	1.5%	0.3%	**14.3%**
	employees	3.1%	7.2%	11.7%	6.4%	**28.4%**
5 E : Electricity, gas and water supply	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
6 F : Construction	units	7.9%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	**8.9%**
	employees	2.1%	1.4%	1.1%	0.0%	**4.7%**
7 G : Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	units	27.9%	3.3%	0.3%	0.2%	**31.7%**
	employees	6.4%	6.1%	2.6%	12.9%	**28.0%**
8 H : Hotels and restaurants	units	7.2%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	**8.1%**
	employees	2.6%	1.3%	1.0%	0.0%	**4.9%**
9 I : Transport, storage and communication	units	4.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	**4.8%**
	employees	0.9%	0.9%	1.7%	0.0%	**3.5%**
10 J : Financial intermediation	units	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	**1.5%**
	employees	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	**1.0%**
11 K : Real estate,renting,business activities	units	11.1%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%	**12.4%**
	employees	2.6%	1.8%	1.6%	0.8%	**6.8%**
12 L : Public admin/defence; social security	units	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	**0.8%**
	employees	0.2%	0.7%	1.9%	0.0%	**2.7%**
13 M : Education	units	0.5%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%	**2.5%**
	employees	0.2%	3.1%	3.9%	0.7%	**7.9%**
14 N : Health and social work	units	3.9%	2.4%	0.3%	0.0%	**6.6%**
	employees	1.6%	4.3%	2.6%	0.0%	**8.5%**
15 O : Other community, social/personal service	units	7.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	**8.1%**
	employees	2.1%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	**3.5%**
Total	**units**	**80.7%**	**15.1%**	**3.7%**	**0.5%**	**100.0%**
	employees	**22.2%**	**28.6%**	**28.5%**	**20.7%**	**100.0%**

Top ten sectors in Hyndburn by number of employees

Industrial Sector (sic 3 digit)	Hyndburn (No.)	Hyndburn (%)	Overall Lancashire %
52 : Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	5639	19.7%	10.6%
85 : Health and social work	2431	8.5%	12.1%
80 : Education	2267	7.9%	8.3%
51 : Wholesale trade/commission trade, etc	1725	6.0%	4.2%
17 : Manuf textiles	1637	5.7%	2.1%
74 : Other business activities	1450	5.1%	6.7%
55 : Hotels and restaurants	1411	4.9%	7.6%
45 : Construction	1341	4.7%	5.0%
36 : Manuf furniture; manufacturing nec	982	3.4%	1.4%

22 : Publishing,printing,repro recorded media	906	3.2%	1.4%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

Lancaster

Population

1991	2000	% Change
130,100	138,100	6.1

Male	67,500	Female	70,600

	0-14	15-24	30-44	45-64	65+
Lancaster	17.7	16.6	25.1	23.1	17.4
Lancashire	19.2	11.7	28.6	24.1	16.4
National	18.9	12.0	30.0	23.4	15.7

Source – ONS 2000 mid year estimates

	Lancaster	Lancashire	GB
Ethnic Minority Population	1.3%	4.4%	5.5%

Source: 1991 Census

Employment

Annual Business Inquiry 2000

Total Companies in Lancaster	4,020
% of all Lancashire companies	8.6%

Total Employee Jobs in Lancaster	48,600
% of all Lancashire jobs	8.4%

Male	23,700	Female	24,900

Sector Breakdown by Employees (%)

Sector	Lancaster	Lancs	GB
Agriculture & Fishing	1.4	1.1	1.0
Energy & Water	2.4	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing	10.6	22.1	15.1
Construction	4.7	5.0	4.5
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	24.5	24.0	23.9
Transport & Communications	5.4	4.7	6.1
Banking, Finance, Insurance etc	9.4	11.8	19.7
Pubic Admin, Education & Health	36.5	26.7	24.1
Other Services	5.0	4.5	5.0

A detailed sector breakdown is available overleaf

% of all employees by company size

Sizeband	Lancaster	Lancashire
1-10	21.7%	21.3%
11-49	26.3%	24.7%
50-199	22.1%	23.6%
200+	29.9%	30.4%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

% of all companies by size

Sizeband	Lancaster	Lancashire
1-10	82.2	82.5
11-49	14.3	13.6
50-199	2.8	3.2
200+	0.7	0.7

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

VAT Registered Co.'s (2000)	3,160

Source: ONS

Key Findings from Local Household Survey

	Lancaster	Lancashire
Ave time in current job (yrs)	7.3	7.2
Distance travelled to work (miles)	10.1	8.3
% seeking more responsibility	31.8%	25.4%

	Lancaster	Lancs	UK
Ave. FT earnings £'s	15,471	16,411	20,748

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Unemployment

Nov 2001 (%)

	Lancaster	Lancashire	GB
All	3.9	2.8	3.0
Male	5.6	4.0	4.2
Female	1.9	1.5	1.6

Nov 2001 (%)

	Lancaster	Lancashire	GB
Unemp 12 months +	20.3	13.0	18.3
Under 25 yrs old	27.1	28.9	25.7

Source: ONS

Deprivation Index 2000 (DETR)

Top 5 most deprived wards

Ward Name	IMD Score	Rank of IMD*
Alexandra	59.47	280
Poulton	45.99	759
Skerton Central	45.35	795
Skerton East	44.61	843
Bulk	37.85	1277

*Out of 8,414 wards in England
IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation

Skills and Qualifications

School Leavers 2001 (%)

	Lancaster	Lancashire	England
5+ GCSE A* - C	54.2	48.8	50.0
No GCSE passes	2.8	5.1	5.5

Source: DfES (Lancashire & district figures exclude Independent Schools)

School Leaver Destinations 2000

	Lancaster		Lancashire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cohort	-	100%	18,135	100%
Structured Learning	**-**	**84.0**	**11,837**	**83.3**
FT Education	-	70.2	11,837	65.3
Training	-	13.8	3,259	18.0
Job without training	-	3.6	742	4.1
Other	-	12.4	2,297	12.7

Source: ELCS & Careerlink (based on total cohort)

Highest Qualifications held by residents

Highest NVQ Equiv.	Lancaster	Lancs	UK
Level 1	12.1	14.6	20
Level 2	19.8	21.9	22
Level 3	21.8	17.0	19
Level 4	20.6	21.4	19
Level 5	2.1	1.7	4
No NVQ Equivalence	23.6	23.3	16

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001 / UK from 'Skills Report for the NW England 2000'

Literacy & Numeracy levels (%)

	Poor Literacy	Poor Numeracy
Lancaster	23.5	23.7
Lancashire	24.9	25.5
UK	24	24

Source: Basic Skills Agency

Work related training

	Last 4 weeks	Last 12 months
Lancaster	20.7%	36.6%
Lancashire	18.7%	31.3%

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Distribution of Lancaster companies and employees, by industry and size.

Industry		1-10	11-49	50-199	200+	Total
1 A : Agriculture, hunting and forestry	units	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.6%**
	employees	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	**0.4%**
2 B : Fishing	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
3 C : Mining and quarrying	units	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.1%**
	employees	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.2%**
4 D : Manufacturing	units	5.9%	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	**7.8%**
	employees	1.8%	2.3%	4.2%	2.5%	**10.7%**
5 E : Electricity, gas and water supply	units	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.2%**
	employees	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.9%	**2.2%**
6 F : Construction	units	8.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	**9.3%**
	employees	2.4%	1.2%	1.1%	0.0%	**4.7%**
7 G : Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	units	25.3%	2.8%	0.4%	0.1%	**28.6%**
	employees	6.0%	4.7%	2.7%	3.4%	**16.8%**
8 H : Hotels and restaurants	units	7.2%	2.1%	0.2%	0.0%	**9.5%**
	employees	2.9%	3.8%	1.3%	0.0%	**8.0%**
9 I : Transport, storage and communication	units	5.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	**5.9%**
	employees	1.1%	1.3%	2.6%	0.5%	**5.5%**
10 J : Financial intermediation	units	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	**1.6%**
	employees	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	**1.7%**
11 K : Real estate,renting,business activities	units	16.7%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	**18.5%**
	employees	3.3%	2.9%	1.0%	0.5%	**7.8%**
12 L : Public admin/defence; social security	units	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	**0.8%**
	employees	0.2%	0.5%	1.6%	2.0%	**4.2%**
13 M : Education	units	1.0%	1.3%	0.5%	0.1%	**2.8%**
	employees	0.3%	3.0%	4.1%	8.9%	**16.4%**
14 N : Health and social work	units	3.2%	2.0%	0.3%	0.1%	**5.5%**
	employees	1.3%	3.4%	2.3%	9.3%	**16.3%**
15 O : Other community, social/personal service	units	7.3%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	**8.6%**
	employees	1.8%	1.9%	0.9%	0.4%	**5.0%**
Total	**units**	**82.2%**	**14.3%**	**2.8%**	**0.7%**	**100.0%**
	employees	**21.7%**	**26.3%**	**22.1%**	**29.9%**	**100.0%**

Top ten sectors in Lancaster by number of employees

Industrial Sector (sic 3 digit)	Lancaster (No.)	Lancaster (%)	Overall Lancashire %
80 : Education	7866	16.4%	8.3%
85 : Health and social work	7832	16.3%	12.1%
52 : Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	5403	11.2%	10.6%
55 : Hotels and restaurants	3848	8.0%	7.6%
45 : Construction	2269	4.7%	5.0%
74 : Other business activities	2267	4.7%	6.7%
75 : Public admin/defence; compulsory SS	2028	4.2%	6.5%
51 : Wholesale trade/commission trade, etc	1567	3.3%	4.2%
60 : Land transport; transport via pipelines	1323	2.8%	1.7%

50 : Sale,maintenance/repair motor vehicles	1105	2.3%	1.9%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

Pendle

Population

1991	2000	% Change
85,800	83,000	-3.3

Male	41,000	Female	42,000

	0-14	15-24	30-44	45-64	65+
Pendle	20.7	12.2	27.7	24.2	15.3
Lancashire	19.2	11.7	28.6	24.1	16.4
National	18.9	12.0	30.0	23.4	15.7

Source – ONS 2000 mid year estimates

	Pendle	Lancashire	GB
Ethnic Minority Population	10.3%	4.4%	5.5%

Source: 1991 Census

Employment

Annual Business Inquiry 2000

Total Companies in Pendle	2,621
% of all Lancashire companies	5.6%

Total Employee Jobs in Pendle	29,900
% of all Lancashire jobs	5.2%

Male	16,900	Female	13,100

Sector Breakdown by Employees (%)

Sector	Pendle	Lancs	GB
Agriculture & Fishing	0.4	1.1	1.0
Energy & Water	0.0	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing	39.3	22.1	15.1
Construction	6.0	5.0	4.5
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	20.2	24.0	23.9
Transport & Communications	2.1	4.7	6.1
Banking, Finance, Insurance etc	11.2	11.8	19.7
Pubic Admin, Education & Health	17.3	26.7	24.1
Other Services	3.6	4.5	5.0

A detailed sector breakdown is available overleaf

% of all employees by company size

Sizeband	Pendle	Lancashire
1-10	23.3%	21.3%
11-49	23.4%	24.7%
50-199	26.5%	23.6%
200+	26.8%	30.4%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

% of all companies by size

Sizeband	Pendle	Lancashire
1-10	83.3	82.5
11-49	12.4	13.6
50-199	3.5	3.2
200+	0.8	0.7

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

VAT Registered Co.'s (2000)	2,145

Source: ONS

Key Findings from Local Household Survey

	Pendle	Lancashire
Ave time in current job (yrs)	7.7	7.2
Distance travelled to work (miles)	7.1	8.3
% seeking more responsibility	31.5%	25.4%

	Pendle	Lancs	UK
Ave. FT earnings £'s	15,941	16,411	20,748

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Unemployment

Nov 2001 (%)

	Pendle	Lancashire	GB
All	3.0	2.8	3.0
Male	3.7	4.0	4.2
Female	2.1	1.5	1.6

Nov 2001 (%)

Unemp 12 months +	9.0	13.0	18.3
Under 25 yrs old	35.1	28.9	25.7

Source: ONS

Deprivation Index 2000 (DETR)

Top 5 most deprived wards

Ward Name	IMD Score	Rank of IMD*
Whitefield	73.93	39
Bradley	66.96	128
Waterside	55.76	365
Walverden	53.38	457
Southfield	52.81	474

*Out of 8,414 wards in England
IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation

Skills and Qualifications

School Leavers 2001 (%)

	Pendle	Lancashire	England
5+ GCSE A* - C	42.7	48.8	50.0
No GCSE passes	3.7	5.1	5.5

Source: DfES (Lancashire & district figures exclude Independent Schools)

School Leaver Destinations 2000

	Pendle		Lancashire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cohort	-	100%	18,135	100%
Structured Learning	**-**	**83.9**	**11,837**	**83.3**
FT Education	-	60.1	11,837	65.3
Training	-	23.8	3,259	18.0
Job without training	-	3.4	742	4.1
Other	-	12.6	2,297	12.7

Source: ELCS & Careerlink (based on total cohort)

Highest Qualifications held by residents

Highest NVQ Equiv.	Pendle	Lancs	UK
Level 1	11.9	14.6	20
Level 2	27.6	21.9	22
Level 3	15.7	17.0	19
Level 4	16.8	21.4	19
Level 5	1.6	1.7	4
No NVQ Equivalence	26.5	23.3	16

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001 / UK from 'Skills Report for the NW England 2000'

Literacy & Numeracy levels (%)

	Poor Literacy	Poor Numeracy
Pendle	27.6	29.9
Lancashire	24.9	25.5
UK	24	24

Source: Basic Skills Agency

Work related training

	Last 4 weeks	Last 12 months
Pendle	19.7%	32.7%
Lancashire	18.7%	31.3%

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Distribution of Pendle companies and employees, by industry and size.

Industry		1-10	11-49	50-199	200+	Total
1 A : Agriculture, hunting and forestry	units	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.1%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
2 B : Fishing	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
3 C : Mining and quarrying	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
4 D : Manufacturing	units	9.2%	3.4%	1.5%	0.5%	**14.5%**
	employees	3.5%	6.8%	12.0%	17.1%	**39.4%**
5 E : Electricity, gas and water supply	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
6 F : Construction	units	8.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	**8.9%**
	employees	2.5%	1.1%	2.5%	0.0%	**6.1%**
7 G : Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	units	31.3%	1.5%	0.3%	0.1%	**33.2%**
	employees	7.1%	2.7%	1.9%	3.5%	**15.2%**
8 H : Hotels and restaurants	units	4.6%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	**6.0%**
	employees	1.7%	2.2%	1.2%	0.0%	**5.0%**
9 I : Transport, storage and communication	units	4.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	**4.6%**
	employees	1.1%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	**2.1%**
10 J : Financial intermediation	units	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	**1.8%**
	employees	0.7%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	**1.1%**
11 K : Real estate,renting,business activities	units	14.1%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	**15.6%**
	employees	3.5%	1.8%	1.7%	3.1%	**10.1%**
12 L : Public admin/defence; social security	units	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	**0.8%**
	employees	0.1%	0.4%	2.8%	0.0%	**3.3%**
13 M : Education	units	0.6%	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%	**2.4%**
	employees	0.2%	3.2%	3.2%	2.1%	**8.7%**
14 N : Health and social work	units	2.2%	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%	**4.1%**
	employees	1.0%	3.0%	0.4%	0.9%	**5.4%**
15 O : Other community, social/personal service	units	7.2%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	**7.9%**
	employees	1.9%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	**3.6%**
Total	**units**	**83.3%**	**12.4%**	**3.5%**	**0.8%**	**100.0%**
	employees	**23.3%**	**23.4%**	**26.5%**	**26.8%**	**100.0%**

Top ten sectors in Pendle by number of employees

Industrial Sector (sic 3 digit)	Pendle (No.)	Pendle (%)	Overall Lancashire %
52 : Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	3108	10.4%	10.6%
80 : Education	2583	8.7%	8.3%
74 : Other business activities	2325	7.8%	6.7%
36 : Manuf furniture; manufacturing nec	2072	6.9%	1.4%
45 : Construction	1808	6.1%	5.0%
35 : Manuf other transport equipment	1620	5.4%	3.3%
85 : Health and social work	1597	5.4%	12.1%
55 : Hotels and restaurants	1491	5.0%	7.6%
28 : Manuf fabricated metal products, etc	1478	5.0%	1.9%

17 : Manuf textiles	1376	4.6%	2.1%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

Preston

Population

1991	2000	% Change
131,700	135,700	3.0

Male	68,000	Female	67,800

	0-14	15-24	30-44	45-64	65+
Preston	19.9	16.2	29.3	20.4	14.3
Lancashire	19.2	11.7	28.6	24.1	16.4
National	18.9	12.0	30.0	23.4	15.7

Source – ONS 2000 mid year estimates

	Preston	Lancashire	GB
Ethnic Minority Population	10.2%	4.4%	5.5%

Source: 1991 Census

Employment

Annual Business Inquiry 2000

Total Companies in Preston	5,109
% of all Lancashire companies	11.0%
Total Employee Jobs in Preston	79,800
% of all Lancashire jobs	13.8%

Male	40,000	Female	39,800

Sector Breakdown by Employees (%)

Sector	Preston	Lancs	GB
Agriculture & Fishing	0.4	1.1	1.0
Energy & Water	0.0	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing	10.5	22.1	15.1
Construction	5.1	5.0	4.5
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	25.1	24.0	23.9
Transport & Communications	6.0	4.7	6.1
Banking, Finance, Insurance etc	18.2	11.8	19.7
Pubic Admin, Education & Health	30.5	26.7	24.1
Other Services	4.2	4.5	5.0

A detailed sector breakdown is available overleaf

% of all employees by company size

Sizeband	Preston	Lancashire
1-10	16.8%	21.3%
11-49	22.0%	24.7%
50-199	22.6%	23.6%
200+	38.6%	30.4%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

% of all companies by size

Sizeband	Preston	Lancashire
1-10	79.8	82.5
11-49	15.1	13.6
50-199	3.9	3.2
200+	1.3	0.7

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

VAT Registered Co.'s (2000)	3,265

Source: ONS

Key Findings from Local Household Survey

	Preston	Lancashire
Ave time in current job (yrs)	7.0	7.2
Distance travelled to work (miles)	11.2	8.3
% seeking more responsibility	24.8%	25.4%

	Preston	Lancs	UK
Ave. FT earnings £'s	16,564	16,411	20,748

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Unemployment

Nov 2001 (%)

	Preston	Lancashire	GB
All	2.7	2.8	3.0
Male	4.2	4.0	4.2
Female	1.1	1.5	1.6

Nov 2001 (%)

Unemp 12 months +	17.7	13.0	18.3
Under 25 yrs old	28.8	28.9	25.7

Source: ONS

Deprivation Index 2000 (DETR)

Top 5 most deprived wards

Ward Name	IMD Score	Rank of IMD*
Fishwick	63.71	192
Ribbleton	62.26	226
Deepdale	58.39	299
St. Matthew's	55.07	387
Brookfield	54.10	428

*Out of 8,414 wards in England
IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation

Skills and Qualifications

School Leavers 2001 (%)

	Preston	Lancashire	England
5+ GCSE A* - C	43.2	48.8	50.0
No GCSE passes	4.4	5.1	5.5

Source: DfES (Lancashire & district figures exclude Independent Schools)

School Leaver Destinations 2000

	Preston		Lancashire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cohort	-	100%	18,135	100%
Structured Learning	**-**	**81.1**	**11,837**	**83.3**
FT Education	-	61.9	11,837	65.3
Training	-	19.2	3,259	18.0
Job without training	-	4.7	742	4.1
Other	-	14.3	2,297	12.7

Source: ELCS & Careerlink (based on total cohort)

Highest Qualifications held by residents

Highest NVQ Equiv.	Preston	Lancs	UK
Level 1	12.8	14.6	20
Level 2	18.3	21.9	22
Level 3	22.8	17.0	19
Level 4	26.3	21.4	19
Level 5	2.8	1.7	4
No NVQ Equivalence	17.0	23.3	16

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001 / UK from 'Skills Report for the NW England 2000'

Literacy & Numeracy levels (%)

	Poor Literacy	Poor Numeracy
Preston	25.5	26.6
Lancashire	24.9	25.5
UK	24	24

Source: Basic Skills Agency

Work related training

	Last 4 weeks	Last 12 months
Preston	22.0%	40.4%
Lancashire	18.7%	31.3%

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Distribution of Preston companies and employees, by industry and size.

Industry		1-10	11-49	50-199	200+	Total
1 A : Agriculture, hunting and forestry	units	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.1%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
2 B : Fishing	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
3 C : Mining and quarrying	units	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.1%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
4 D : Manufacturing	units	4.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	**6.7%**
	employees	1.2%	2.2%	2.6%	4.6%	**10.5%**
5 E : Electricity, gas and water supply	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
6 F : Construction	units	6.8%	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	**7.9%**
	employees	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.5%	**5.1%**
7 G : Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	units	24.9%	3.6%	0.7%	0.2%	**29.4%**
	employees	4.8%	4.8%	4.2%	5.4%	**19.2%**
8 H : Hotels and restaurants	units	4.9%	1.9%	0.3%	0.0%	**7.1%**
	employees	1.5%	2.6%	1.9%	0.0%	**5.9%**
9 I : Transport, storage and communication	units	3.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	**3.7%**
	employees	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	4.3%	**6.0%**
10 J : Financial intermediation	units	2.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	**3.1%**
	employees	0.5%	1.0%	1.3%	1.1%	**3.9%**
11 K : Real estate,renting,business activities	units	20.9%	2.0%	0.6%	0.2%	**23.7%**
	employees	3.6%	2.8%	3.7%	4.2%	**14.4%**
12 L : Public admin/defence; social security	units	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	**1.6%**
	employees	0.2%	0.7%	2.0%	7.0%	**9.8%**
13 M : Education	units	0.8%	1.2%	0.3%	0.1%	**2.4%**
	employees	0.2%	2.5%	1.6%	4.7%	**9.0%**
14 N : Health and social work	units	4.5%	1.8%	0.5%	0.1%	**6.8%**
	employees	1.3%	2.5%	2.3%	5.7%	**11.8%**
15 O : Other community, social/personal service	units	6.3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	**7.4%**
	employees	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%	0.3%	**4.2%**
Total	**units**	**79.8%**	**15.1%**	**3.9%**	**1.3%**	**100.0%**
	employees	**16.8%**	**22.0%**	**22.6%**	**38.6%**	**100.0%**

Top ten sectors in Preston by number of employees

Industrial Sector (sic 3 digit)	Preston (No.)	Preston (%)	Overall Lancashire %
52 : Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	9749	12.3%	10.6%
85 : Health and social work	9407	11.8%	12.1%
74 : Other business activities	8936	11.2%	6.7%
75 : Public admin/defence; compulsory SS	7810	9.8%	6.5%
80 : Education	7121	9.0%	8.3%
55 : Hotels and restaurants	4724	5.9%	7.6%
45 : Construction	4078	5.1%	5.0%
51 : Wholesale trade/commission trade, etc	3857	4.9%	4.2%
64 : Post and telecommunications	3506	4.4%	1.6%

50 : Sale,maintenance/repair motor vehicles	1683	2.1%	1.9%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

Ribble Valley

Population

1991	2000	% Change
52,100	54,900	5.3

Male	27,500	Female	27,400

	0-14	15-24	30-44	45-64	65+
Ribble Valley	17.5	10.7	27.1	27.5	17.2
Lancashire	19.2	11.7	28.6	24.1	16.4
National	18.9	12.0	30.0	23.4	15.7

Source – ONS 2000 mid year estimates

	Ribble Valley	Lancashire	GB
Ethnic Minority Population	1.0%	4.4%	5.5%

Source: 1991 Census

Employment

Annual Business Inquiry 2000

Total Companies in R. Valley	2,180
% of all Lancashire companies	4.7%

Total Employee Jobs in R. Valley	23,000
% of all Lancashire jobs	4.0%

Male	13,500	Female	9,500

Sector Breakdown by Employees (%)

Sector	R. Valley	Lancs	GB
Agriculture & Fishing	1.8	1.1	1.0
Energy & Water	0.5	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing	33.1	22.1	15.1
Construction	5.0	5.0	4.5
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	24.2	24.0	23.9
Transport & Communications	2.8	4.7	6.1
Banking, Finance, Insurance etc	7.6	11.8	19.7
Pubic Admin, Education & Health	22.4	26.7	24.1
Other Services	2.7	4.5	5.0

A detailed sector breakdown is available overleaf

% of all employees by company size

Sizeband	Ribble Valley	Lancashire
1-10	23.5%	21.3%
11-49	24.1%	24.7%
50-199	19.4%	23.6%
200+	32.9%	30.4%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

% of all companies by size

Sizeband	Ribble Valley	Lancashire
1-10	86.1	82.5
11-49	11.3	13.6
50-199	2.2	3.2
200+	0.5	0.7

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

VAT Registered Co.'s (2000)	2,165

Source: ONS

Key Findings from Local Household Survey

	Ribble Valley	Lancashire
Ave time in current job (yrs)	8.5	7.2
Distance travelled to work (miles)	8.9	8.3
% seeking more responsibility	20.7%	25.4%

	Ribble Valley	Lancs	UK
Ave. FT earnings £'s	22,403	16,411	20,748

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Unemployment

Nov 2001 (%)

	Ribble Valley	Lancashire	GB
All	1.0	2.8	3.0
Male	1.2	4.0	4.2
Female	0.6	1.5	1.6

Nov 2001 (%)

Unemp 12 months +	9.7	13.0	18.3
Under 25 yrs old	25.4	28.9	25.7

Source: ONS

Deprivation Index 2000 (DETR)

Top 5 most deprived wards

Ward Name	IMD Score	Rank of IMD*
St. James's	22.17	3147
Whalley	21.90	3194
Edisford, Low Moor and Trinity	19.77	3609
Ribblesdale	18.97	3764
Gisburn, Rimington	14.70	4813

*Out of 8,414 wards in England
IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation

Skills and Qualifications

School Leavers 2001 (%)

	Ribble Valley	Lancashire	England
5+ GCSE A* - C	69.8	48.8	50.0
No GCSE passes	0.8	5.1	5.5

Source: DfES (Lancashire & district figures exclude Independent Schools)

School Leaver Destinations 2000

	Ribble Valley		Lancashire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cohort	-	100%	18,135	100%
Structured Learning	**-**	**92.9**	**11,837**	**83.3**
FT Education	-	78.9	11,837	65.3
Training	-	14.0	3,259	18.0
Job without training	-	3.2	742	4.1
Other	-	3.9	2,297	12.7

Source: ELCS & Careerlink (based on total cohort)

Highest Qualifications held by residents

Highest NVQ Equiv.	Ribble Valley	Lancs	UK
Level 1	8.6	14.6	20
Level 2	19.1	21.9	22
Level 3	17.3	17.0	19
Level 4	32.7	21.4	19
Level 5	8.0	1.7	4
No NVQ Equivalence	14.2	23.3	16

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001 / UK from 'Skills Report for the NW England 2000'

Literacy & Numeracy levels (%)

	Poor Literacy	Poor Numeracy
Ribble Valley	20.8	19.7
Lancashire	24.9	25.5
UK	24	24

Source: Basic Skills Agency

Work related training

	Last 4 weeks	Last 12 months
Ribble Valley	19.9%	30.5%
Lancashire	18.7%	31.3%

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Distribution of Ribble Valley companies and employees, by industry and size.

Industry		1-10	11-49	50-199	200+	Total
1 A : Agriculture, hunting and forestry	units	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.7%**
	employees	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.3%**
2 B : Fishing	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
3 C : Mining and quarrying	units	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.2%**
	employees	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	**0.5%**
4 D : Manufacturing	units	7.2%	1.3%	0.6%	0.3%	**9.3%**
	employees	2.4%	2.6%	5.5%	23.1%	**33.6%**
5 E : Electricity, gas and water supply	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
6 F : Construction	units	9.4%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	**10.4%**
	employees	2.8%	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%	**5.1%**
7 G : Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	units	25.6%	1.4%	0.2%	0.1%	**27.3%**
	employees	5.7%	2.6%	2.3%	3.6%	**14.2%**
8 H : Hotels and restaurants	units	6.2%	2.3%	0.3%	0.0%	**8.9%**
	employees	2.9%	5.2%	2.3%	0.0%	**10.3%**
9 I : Transport, storage and communication	units	5.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	**6.0%**
	employees	1.2%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	**2.8%**
10 J : Financial intermediation	units	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	**1.5%**
	employees	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.7%**
11 K : Real estate,renting,business activities	units	19.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	**19.8%**
	employees	4.3%	1.3%	0.4%	0.9%	**7.0%**
12 L : Public admin/defence; social security	units	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	**0.8%**
	employees	0.1%	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%	**2.1%**
13 M : Education	units	0.6%	1.5%	0.3%	0.0%	**2.5%**
	employees	0.2%	3.6%	3.5%	0.0%	**7.3%**
14 N : Health and social work	units	2.1%	1.7%	0.4%	0.0%	**4.2%**
	employees	1.0%	3.4%	3.7%	5.3%	**13.3%**
15 O : Other community, social/personal service	units	8.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	**8.6%**
	employees	2.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	**2.7%**
Total	**units**	**86.1%**	**11.3%**	**2.2%**	**0.5%**	**100.0%**
	employees	**23.5%**	**24.1%**	**19.4%**	**32.9%**	**100.0%**

Top ten sectors in Ribble Valley by number of employees

Industrial Sector (sic 3 digit)	Ribble Valley (No.)	Ribble Valley (%)	Overall Lancashire %
35 : Manuf other transport equipment	3389	14.9%	3.3%
85 : Health and social work	3021	13.3%	12.1%
52 : Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	2388	10.5%	10.6%
55 : Hotels and restaurants	2343	10.3%	7.6%
80 : Education	1650	7.3%	8.3%
45 : Construction	1146	5.1%	5.0%
74 : Other business activities	1054	4.6%	6.7%
25 : Manuf rubber and plastic goods	724	3.2%	1.7%
26 : Manuf other non-metallic products	696	3.1%	0.4%

60 : Land transport; transport via pipelines	499	2.2%	1.7%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

Rossendale

Population

1991	2000	% Change
66,200	64,100	-3.1

Male	31,700	Female	32,400

	0-14	15-24	30-44	45-64	65+
Rossendale	19.9	10.8	29.7	25	14.6
Lancashire	19.2	11.7	28.6	24.1	16.4
National	18.9	12.0	30.0	23.4	15.7

Source – ONS 2000 mid year estimates

	Rossendale	Lancashire	GB
Ethnic Minority Population	2.5%	4.4%	5.5%

Source: 1991 Census

Employment

Annual Business Inquiry 2000

Total Companies in Rossendale	2,340
% of all Lancashire companies	5.0%

Total Employee Jobs in Rossendale	24,700
% of all Lancashire jobs	4.3%

Male	12,900	Female	11,800

Sector Breakdown by Employees (%)

Sector	Rossendale	Lancs	GB
Agriculture & Fishing	0.5	1.1	1.0
Energy & Water	0.5	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing	30.0	22.1	15.1
Construction	5.8	5.0	4.5
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	18.2	24.0	23.9
Transport & Communications	15.6	4.7	6.1
Banking, Finance, Insurance etc	10.4	11.8	19.7
Pubic Admin, Education & Health	16.4	26.7	24.1
Other Services	2.6	4.5	5.0

A detailed sector breakdown is available overleaf

% of all employees by company size

Sizeband	Rossendale	Lancashire
1-10	23.4%	21.3%
11-49	27.9%	24.7%
50-199	23.7%	23.6%
200+	25.0%	30.4%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

% of all companies by size

Sizeband	Rossendale	Lancashire
1-10	84.6	82.5
11-49	12.5	13.6
50-199	2.5	3.2
200+	0.5	0.7

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

VAT Registered Co.'s (2000)	1,975

Source: ONS

Key Findings from Local Household Survey

	Rossendale	Lancashire
Ave time in current job (yrs)	7.6	7.2
Distance travelled to work (miles)	9.7	8.3
% seeking more responsibility	18.4%	25.4%

	Rossendale	Lancs	UK
Ave. FT earnings £'s	18,078	16,411	20,748

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Unemployment

Nov 2001 (%)

	Rossendale	Lancashire	GB
All	2.0	2.8	3.0
Male	2.5	4.0	4.2
Female	1.4	1.5	1.6

Nov 2001 (%)

Unemp 12 months +	7.8	13.0	18.3
Under 25 yrs old	31.5	28.9	25.7

Source: ONS

Deprivation Index 2000 (DETR)

Top 5 most deprived wards

Ward Name	IMD Score	Rank of IMD*
Worsley	43.90	885
Greensclough	40.47	1087
Stacksteads	38.78	1217
Longholme	38.16	1257
Whitewell	35.04	1497

*Out of 8,414 wards in England
IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation

Skills and Qualifications

School Leavers 2001 (%)

	Rossendale	Lancashire	England
5+ GCSE A* - C	51.3	48.8	50.0
No GCSE passes	1.5	5.1	5.5

Source: DfES (Lancashire & district figures exclude Independent Schools)

School Leaver Destinations 2000

	Rossendale		Lancashire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cohort	-	100%	18,135	100%
Structured Learning	**-**	**83.0**	**11,837**	**83.3**
FT Education	-	61.7	11,837	65.3
Training	-	21.3	3,259	18.0
Job without training	-	2.7	742	4.1
Other	-	14.3	2,297	12.7

Source: ELCS & Careerlink (based on total cohort)

Highest Qualifications held by residents

Highest NVQ Equiv.	Rossendale	Lancs	UK
Level 1	19.6	14.6	20
Level 2	25.9	21.9	22
Level 3	11.9	17.0	19
Level 4	18.2	21.4	19
Level 5	1.4	1.7	4
No NVQ Equivalence	23.1	23.3	16

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001 / UK from 'Skills Report for the NW England 2000'

Literacy & Numeracy levels (%)

	Poor Literacy	Poor Numeracy
Rossendale	26.0	26.2
Lancashire	24.9	25.5
UK	24	24

Source: Basic Skills Agency

Work related training

	Last 4 weeks	Last 12 months
Rossendale	9.6%	21.2%
Lancashire	18.7%	31.3%

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Distribution of Rossendale companies and employees, by industry and size.

Industry		1-10	11-49	50-199	200+	Total
1 A : Agriculture, hunting and forestry	units	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.2%**
	employees	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.2%**
2 B : Fishing	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
3 C : Mining and quarrying	units	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.3%**
	employees	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.3%**
4 D : Manufacturing	units	9.9%	3.6%	1.2%	0.3%	**14.9%**
	employees	3.8%	8.1%	11.1%	7.0%	**30.1%**
5 E : Electricity, gas and water supply	units	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.1%**
	employees	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.2%**
6 F : Construction	units	8.5%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	**9.5%**
	employees	2.6%	1.9%	1.4%	0.0%	**5.9%**
7 G : Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	units	25.2%	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%	**27.1%**
	employees	5.9%	3.1%	3.7%	1.6%	**14.4%**
8 H : Hotels and restaurants	units	5.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	**5.9%**
	employees	2.2%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	**3.8%**
9 I : Transport, storage and communication	units	4.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	**5.3%**
	employees	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%	13.7%	**15.7%**
10 J : Financial intermediation	units	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	**1.5%**
	employees	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.7%**
11 K : Real estate,renting,business activities	units	18.0%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%	**19.3%**
	employees	4.0%	2.4%	2.2%	1.0%	**9.7%**
12 L : Public admin/defence; social security	units	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.8%**
	employees	0.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**1.1%**
13 M : Education	units	0.7%	1.7%	0.3%	0.0%	**2.7%**
	employees	0.2%	4.1%	3.5%	0.0%	**7.9%**
14 N : Health and social work	units	2.3%	2.1%	0.1%	0.0%	**4.5%**
	employees	1.0%	4.3%	0.5%	1.5%	**7.4%**
15 O : Other community, social/personal service	units	7.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	**7.8%**
	employees	2.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	**2.6%**
Total	**units**	**84.6%**	**12.5%**	**2.5%**	**0.5%**	**100.0%**
	employees	**23.4%**	**27.9%**	**23.7%**	**25.0%**	**100.0%**

Top ten sectors in Rossendale by number of employees

Industrial Sector (sic 3 digit)	Rossendale (No.)	Rossendale (%)	Overall Lancashire %
63 : Supporting/auxilliary transport,etc	3251	13.2%	1.4%
80 : Education	1950	7.9%	8.3%
85 : Health and social work	1816	7.4%	12.1%
52 : Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	1661	6.8%	10.6%
74 : Other business activities	1661	6.8%	6.7%
51 : Wholesale trade/commission trade, etc	1661	6.8%	4.2%
17 : Manuf textiles	1454	5.9%	2.1%
45 : Construction	1442	5.9%	5.0%
55 : Hotels and restaurants	945	3.8%	7.6%
15 : Manuf food products and	805	3.3%	2.3%

beverages

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

South Ribble

Population

1991	2000	% Change
103,000	104,900	1.8

Male	51,200	**Female**	53,700

	0-14	15-24	30-44	45-64	65+
South Ribble	18.7	10.4	30.1	25.6	15.1
Lancashire	19.2	11.7	28.6	24.1	16.4
National	18.9	12.0	30.0	23.4	15.7

Source – ONS 2000 mid year estimates

	South Ribble	Lancashire	GB
Ethnic Minority Population	1.0%	4.4%	5.5%

Source: 1991 Census

Employment

Annual Business Inquiry 2000

Total Companies in S. Ribble	3,345
% of all Lancashire companies	7.2%

Total Employee Jobs in S. Ribble	40,000
% of all Lancashire jobs	6.9%

Male	24,000	**Female**	16,000

Sector Breakdown by Employees (%)

Sector	S. Ribble	Lancs	GB
Agriculture & Fishing	1.5	1.1	1.0
Energy & Water	0.1	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing	25.9	22.1	15.1
Construction	8.9	5.0	4.5
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	20.4	24.0	23.9
Transport & Communications	4.9	4.7	6.1
Banking, Finance, Insurance etc	12.0	11.8	19.7
Pubic Admin, Education & Health	23.0	26.7	24.1
Other Services	3.3	4.5	5.0

A detailed sector breakdown is available overleaf

% of all employees by company size

Sizeband	South Ribble	Lancashire
1-10	21.3%	21.3%
11-49	24.5%	24.7%
50-199	29.6%	23.6%
200+	24.7%	30.4%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

% of all companies by size

Sizeband	South Ribble	Lancashire
1-10	82.4	82.5
11-49	13.2	13.6
50-199	3.8	3.2
200+	0.7	0.7

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

VAT Registered Co.'s (2000)	2,585

Source: ONS

Key Findings from Local Household Survey

	South Ribble	Lancashire
Ave time in current job (yrs)	8.0	7.2
Distance travelled to work (miles)	7.9	8.3
% seeking more responsibility	37.2%	25.4%

	South Ribble	Lancs	UK
Ave. FT earnings £'s	17,339	16,411	20,748

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Unemployment

Nov 2001 (%)

	South Ribble	Lancashire	GB
All	1.5	2.8	3.0
Male	1.8	4.0	4.2
Female	1.0	1.5	1.6

Nov 2001 (%)

Unemp 12 months +	9.1	13.0	18.3
Under 25 yrs old	30.4	28.9	25.7

Source: ONS

Deprivation Index 2000 (DETR)

Top 5 most deprived wards

Ward Name	IMD Score	Rank of IMD*
Seven Stars	39.32	1172
Leyland St. John's	34.03	1574
Bamber Bridge South	27.43	2293
Samlesbury and Cuerdale	25.19	2627
Moss Side	22.71	3052

*Out of 8,414 wards in England
IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation

Skills and Qualifications

School Leavers 2001 (%)

	South Ribble	Lancashire	England
5+ GCSE A* - C	55.7	48.8	50.0
No GCSE passes	2.4	5.1	5.5

Source: DfES (Lancashire & district figures exclude Independent Schools)

School Leaver Destinations 2000

	South Ribble		Lancashire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cohort	-	100%	18,135	100%
Structured Learning	**-**	**88.4**	**11,837**	**83.3**
FT Education	-	69.8	11,837	65.3
Training	-	18.6	3,259	18.0
Job without training	-	4.6	742	4.1
Other	-	7.0	2,297	12.7

Source: ELCS & Careerlink (based on total cohort)

Highest Qualifications held by residents

Highest NVQ Equiv.	South Ribble	Lancs	UK
Level 1	14.2	14.6	20
Level 2	18.0	21.9	22
Level 3	17.2	17.0	19
Level 4	37.3	21.4	19
Level 5	1.4	1.7	4
No NVQ Equivalence	12.0	23.3	16

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001 / UK from 'Skills Report for the NW England 2000'

Literacy & Numeracy levels (%)

	Poor Literacy	Poor Numeracy
South Ribble	22.3	22.1
Lancashire	24.9	25.5
UK	24	24

Source: Basic Skills Agency

Work related training

	Last 4 weeks	Last 12 months
South Ribble	28.0%	42.0%
Lancashire	18.7%	31.3%

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Distribution of South Ribble companies and employees, by industry and size.

Industry		1-10	11-49	50-199	200+	Total
1 A : Agriculture, hunting and forestry	units	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.4%**
	employees	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	**0.5%**
2 B : Fishing	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
3 C : Mining and quarrying	units	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.1%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
4 D : Manufacturing	units	6.3%	1.8%	1.0%	0.3%	**9.4%**
	employees	2.1%	3.7%	8.5%	11.9%	**26.2%**
5 E : Electricity, gas and water supply	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
6 F : Construction	units	9.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	**10.9%**
	employees	2.7%	1.7%	3.3%	1.3%	**9.0%**
7 G : Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	units	24.1%	2.5%	0.4%	0.1%	**27.1%**
	employees	5.6%	4.8%	2.5%	2.3%	**15.2%**
8 H : Hotels and restaurants	units	4.3%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%	**6.1%**
	employees	1.9%	2.3%	1.1%	0.0%	**5.3%**
9 I : Transport, storage and communication	units	5.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	**6.4%**
	employees	1.2%	0.8%	3.0%	0.0%	**5.0%**
10 J : Financial intermediation	units	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	**1.5%**
	employees	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.8%**
11 K : Real estate,renting,business activities	units	21.3%	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	**22.8%**
	employees	4.4%	1.6%	4.2%	1.1%	**11.4%**
12 L : Public admin/defence; social security	units	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	**0.8%**
	employees	0.1%	0.5%	1.1%	5.8%	**7.4%**
13 M : Education	units	0.8%	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%	**2.5%**
	employees	0.2%	3.0%	3.2%	2.2%	**8.7%**
14 N : Health and social work	units	2.5%	2.2%	0.4%	0.0%	**5.0%**
	employees	1.0%	3.8%	2.3%	0.0%	**7.1%**
15 O : Other community, social/personal service	units	6.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	**7.0%**
	employees	1.8%	1.4%	0.2%	0.0%	**3.3%**
Total	**units**	**82.4%**	**13.2%**	**3.8%**	**0.7%**	**100.0%**
	employees	**21.3%**	**24.5%**	**29.6%**	**24.7%**	**100.0%**

Top ten sectors in South Ribble by number of employees

Industrial Sector (sic 3 digit)	South Ribble (No.)	South Ribble (%)	Overall Lancashire %
45 : Construction	3574	9.0%	5.0%
80 : Education	3438	8.7%	8.3%
74 : Other business activities	3007	7.6%	6.7%
75 : Public admin/defence; compulsory SS	2947	7.4%	6.5%
51 : Wholesale trade/commission trade, etc	2808	7.1%	4.2%
85 : Health and social work	2805	7.1%	12.1%
34 : Manuf motor vehicles,trailers,etc	2533	6.4%	1.1%
52 : Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	2265	5.7%	10.6%
55 : Hotels and restaurants	2109	5.3%	7.6%

15 : Manuf food products and beverages	1945	4.9%	2.3%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

West Lancashire

Population

1991	2000	% Change
109,400	110,200	0.8

Male	54,600	Female	55,700

	0-14	15-24	30-44	45-64	65+
West Lancs	19.4	10.8	28.2	26.2	15.5
Lancashire	19.2	11.7	28.6	24.1	16.4
National	18.9	12.0	30.0	23.4	15.7

Source – ONS 2000 mid year estimates

	West Lancs	Lancashire	GB
Ethnic Minority Population	0.8%	4.4%	5.5%

Source: 1991 Census

Employment

Annual Business Inquiry 2000

Total Companies in West Lancs	3,433
% of all Lancashire companies	7.4%

Total Employee Jobs in West Lancs	38,700
% of all Lancashire jobs	6.7%

Male	20,800	Female	17,800

Sector Breakdown by Employees (%)

Sector	West Lancs	Lancs	GB
Agriculture & Fishing	6.0	1.1	1.0
Energy & Water	0.0	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing	24.5	22.1	15.1
Construction	4.9	5.0	4.5
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	20.9	24.0	23.9
Transport & Communications	5.7	4.7	6.1
Banking, Finance, Insurance etc	12.3	11.8	19.7
Pubic Admin, Education & Health	21.5	26.7	24.1
Other Services	4.2	4.5	5.0

A detailed sector breakdown is available overleaf

% of all employees by company size

Sizeband	West Lancs	Lancashire
1-10	23.8%	21.3%
11-49	28.2%	24.7%
50-199	28.7%	23.6%
200+	19.3%	30.4%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

% of all companies by size

Sizeband	West Lancs	Lancashire
1-10	82.5	82.5
11-49	13.6	13.6
50-199	3.3	3.2
200+	0.5	0.7

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

VAT Registered Co.'s (2000)	3,000

Source: ONS

Key Findings from Local Household Survey

	West Lancs	Lancashire
Ave time in current job (yrs)	6.4	7.2
Distance travelled to work (miles)	10.8	8.3
% seeking more responsibility	10.2%	25.4%

	West Lancs	Lancs	UK
Ave. FT earnings £'s	13,095	16,411	20,748

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Unemployment

Nov 2001 (%)

	West Lancs	Lancashire	GB
All	4.1	2.8	3.0
Male	5.4	4.0	4.2
Female	2.3	1.5	1.6

Nov 2001 (%)

	West Lancs	Lancashire	GB
Unemp 12 months +	17.4	13.0	18.3
Under 25 yrs old	27.1	28.9	25.7

Source: ONS

Deprivation Index 2000 (DETR)

Top 5 most deprived wards

Ward Name	IMD Score	Rank of IMD*
Tanhouse	64.10	187
Digmoor	58.75	291
Moorside	57.45	323
Birch Green	45.74	774
Skelmersdale North	39.17	1186

*Out of 8,414 wards in England
IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation

Skills and Qualifications

School Leavers 2001 (%)

	West Lancs	Lancashire	England
5+ GCSE A* - C	47.1	50.1	50.0
No GCSE passes	1.7	4.2	5.5

Source: DfES (Lancashire & district figures exclude Independent Schools)

School Leaver Destinations 2000

	West Lancs		Lancashire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cohort	-	100%	18,135	100%
Structured Learning	**-**	**81.9**	**11,837**	**83.3**
FT Education	-	69.4	11,837	65.3
Training	-	12.5	3,259	18.0
Job without training	-	7.5	742	4.1
Other	-	10.6	2,297	12.7

Source: ELCS & Careerlink (based on total cohort)

Highest Qualifications held by residents

Highest NVQ Equiv.	West Lancs	Lancs	UK
Level 1	16.8	14.6	20
Level 2	22.3	21.9	22
Level 3	17.8	17.0	19
Level 4	10.9	21.4	19
Level 5	0.5	1.7	4
No NVQ Equivalence	31.7	23.3	16

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001 / UK from 'Skills Report for the NW England 2000'

Literacy & Numeracy levels (%)

	Poor Literacy	Poor Numeracy
West Lancs	24.9	25.7
Lancashire	24.9	25.5
UK	24	24

Source: Basic Skills Agency

Work related training

	Last 4 weeks	Last 12 months
West Lancs	10.8%	19.7%
Lancashire	18.7%	31.3%

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Distribution of West Lancashire companies and employees, by industry and size.

Industry		1-10	11-49	50-199	200+	Total
1 A : Agriculture, hunting and forestry	units	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.7%**
	employees	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	**0.7%**
2 B : Fishing	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
3 C : Mining and quarrying	units	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.2%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
4 D : Manufacturing	units	7.1%	2.3%	1.3%	0.2%	**10.9%**
	employees	2.4%	4.6%	12.5%	6.3%	**25.9%**
5 E : Electricity, gas and water supply	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
6 F : Construction	units	9.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	**10.2%**
	employees	2.9%	1.4%	0.8%	0.0%	**5.1%**
7 G : Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	units	23.9%	2.4%	0.2%	0.1%	**26.6%**
	employees	6.1%	4.8%	1.4%	2.9%	**15.2%**
8 H : Hotels and restaurants	units	4.8%	1.5%	0.2%	0.0%	**6.5%**
	employees	2.3%	2.9%	1.7%	0.0%	**6.9%**
9 I : Transport, storage and communication	units	5.4%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	**6.4%**
	employees	1.4%	1.5%	2.4%	0.7%	**6.0%**
10 J : Financial intermediation	units	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	**1.3%**
	employees	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	2.5%	**3.2%**
11 K : Real estate,renting,business activities	units	19.0%	1.3%	0.1%	0.1%	**20.4%**
	employees	4.2%	2.5%	1.4%	1.5%	**9.8%**
12 L : Public admin/defence; social security	units	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	**0.6%**
	employees	0.1%	0.3%	1.4%	0.8%	**2.6%**
13 M : Education	units	0.8%	1.9%	0.4%	0.0%	**3.2%**
	employees	0.3%	4.5%	3.8%	2.1%	**10.6%**
14 N : Health and social work	units	3.6%	1.6%	0.3%	0.1%	**5.6%**
	employees	1.7%	3.4%	1.9%	2.4%	**9.4%**
15 O : Other community, social/personal service	units	6.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	**7.4%**
	employees	1.8%	1.5%	1.2%	0.0%	**4.5%**
Total	**units**	**82.5%**	**13.6%**	**3.3%**	**0.5%**	**100.0%**
	employees	**23.8%**	**28.2%**	**28.7%**	**19.3%**	**100.0%**

Top ten sectors in West Lancashire by number of employees

Industrial Sector (sic 3 digit)	West Lancashire (No.)	West Lancashire (%)	Overall Lancashire %
80 : Education	3895	10.6%	8.3%
85 : Health and social work	3451	9.4%	12.1%
52 : Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	3117	8.5%	10.6%
55 : Hotels and restaurants	2537	6.9%	7.6%
74 : Other business activities	2356	6.4%	6.7%
51 : Wholesale trade/commission trade, etc	1889	5.2%	4.2%
45 : Construction	1884	5.1%	5.0%
15 : Manuf food products and beverages	1642	4.5%	2.3%
29 : Manuf machinery and equipment nec	1424	3.9%	1.6%

60 : Land transport; transport via pipelines	1200	3.3%	1.7%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

Wyre

Population

1991	2000	% Change
103,100	106,200	3.0

Male	50,800	Female	55,400

	0-14	15-24	30-44	45-64	65+
Wyre	17.2	9.3	25.2	26.5	21.8
Lancashire	19.2	11.7	28.6	24.1	16.4
National	18.9	12.0	30.0	23.4	15.7

Source – ONS 2000 mid year estimates

	Wyre	Lancashire	GB
Ethnic Minority Population	0.5%	4.4%	5.5%

Source: 1991 Census

Employment

Annual Business Inquiry 2000

Total Companies in Wyre	3,525
% of all Lancashire companies	7.6%

Total Employee Jobs	31,000
% of all Lancashire jobs	5.4%

Male	15,300	Female	15,700

Sector Breakdown by Employees (%)

Sector	Wyre	Lancs	GB
Agriculture & Fishing	2.2	1.1	1.0
Energy & Water	0.5	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing	12.6	22.1	15.1
Construction	7.3	5.0	4.5
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	27.2	24.0	23.9
Transport & Communications	3.6	4.7	6.1
Banking, Finance, Insurance etc	9.1	11.8	19.7
Pubic Admin, Education & Health	32.3	26.7	24.1
Other Services	5.1	4.5	5.0

A detailed sector breakdown is available overleaf

% of all employees by company size

Sizeband	Wyre	Lancashire
1-10	31.6%	21.3%
11-49	28.9%	24.7%
50-199	22.0%	23.6%
200+	17.6%	30.4%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

% of all companies by size

Sizeband	Wyre	Lancashire
1-10	86.2	82.5
11-49	11.5	13.6
50-199	2.0	3.2
200+	0.3	0.7

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

VAT Registered Co.'s (2000)	3,000

Source: ONS

Key Findings from Local Household Survey

	Wyre	Lancashire
Ave time in current job (yrs)	5.1	7.2
Distance travelled to work (miles)	3.8	8.3
% seeking more responsibility	32.4%	25.4%

	Wyre	Lancs	UK
Ave. FT earnings £'s	16,110	16,411	20,748

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Unemployment

Nov 2001 (%)

	Wyre	Lancashire	GB
All	2.8	2.8	3.0
Male	4.0	4.0	4.2
Female	1.5	1.5	1.6

Nov 2001 (%)

Unemp 12 months +	12.5	13.0	18.3
Under 25 yrs old	26.5	28.9	25.7

Source: ONS

Deprivation Index 2000 (DETR)

Top 5 most deprived wards

Ward Name	IMD Score	Rank of IMD*
Pharos	53.47	454
Park	44.74	837
Mount	39.40	1161
Bailey	34.09	1569
Rossall	31.67	1810

*Out of 8,414 wards in England
IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation

Skills and Qualifications

School Leavers 2001 (%)

	Wyre	Lancashire	England
5+ GCSE A* - C	51.2	48.8	50.0
No GCSE passes	4.6	5.1	5.5

Source: DfES (Lancashire & district figures exclude Independent Schools)

School Leaver Destinations 2000

	Wyre		Lancashire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cohort	-	100%	18,135	100%
Structured Learning	**-**	**82.5**	**11,837**	**83.3**
FT Education	-	62.5	11,837	65.3
Training	-	20.0	3,259	18.0
Job without training	-	4.0	742	4.1
Other	-	13.4	2,297	12.7

Source: ELCS & Careerlink (based on total cohort)

Highest Qualifications held by residents (%)

Highest NVQ Equiv.	Wyre	Lancs	UK
Level 1	15.3	14.6	20
Level 2	23.9	21.9	22
Level 3	18.8	17.0	19
Level 4	18.8	21.4	19
Level 5	1.1	1.7	4
No NVQ Equivalence	22.2	23.3	16

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001 / UK from 'Skills Report for the NW England 2000'

Literacy & Numeracy levels (%)

	Poor Literacy	Poor Numeracy
Wyre	24.0	22.5
Lancashire	24.9	25.5
UK	24	24

Source: Basic Skills Agency

Work related training of people in work

	Last 4 weeks	Last 12 months
Wyre	23.6%	38.2%
Lancashire	18.7%	31.3%

Source: Lancashire Household Survey 2001

Distribution of Wyre companies and employees, by industry and size.

Industry		1-10	11-49	50-199	200+	Total
1 A : Agriculture, hunting and forestry	units	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	**0.3%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	**0.6%**
2 B : Fishing	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
3 C : Mining and quarrying	units	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.1%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
4 D : Manufacturing	units	6.8%	1.2%	0.4%	0.1%	**8.5%**
	employees	3.1%	3.3%	4.7%	1.8%	**12.8%**
5 E : Electricity, gas and water supply	units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.0%**
	employees	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	**0.4%**
6 F : Construction	units	10.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	**11.0%**
	employees	4.1%	1.7%	1.7%	0.0%	**7.5%**
7 G : Wholesale/retail trade; repair, etc	units	29.8%	2.0%	0.3%	0.0%	**32.1%**
	employees	9.3%	4.9%	3.2%	0.8%	**18.2%**
8 H : Hotels and restaurants	units	5.1%	1.9%	0.2%	0.0%	**7.2%**
	employees	3.1%	4.7%	1.7%	0.0%	**9.5%**
9 I : Transport, storage and communication	units	4.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	**4.7%**
	employees	1.3%	1.3%	1.0%	0.0%	**3.6%**
10 J : Financial intermediation	units	1.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	**2.1%**
	employees	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	**1.4%**
11 K : Real estate,renting,business activities	units	16.9%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	**17.7%**
	employees	4.8%	1.8%	1.3%	0.0%	**7.9%**
12 L : Public admin/defence; social security	units	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	**0.9%**
	employees	0.2%	0.8%	0.8%	11.8%	**13.7%**
13 M : Education	units	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	**2.3%**
	employees	0.4%	3.0%	5.8%	0.9%	**10.2%**
14 N : Health and social work	units	2.5%	1.8%	0.1%	0.1%	**4.5%**
	employees	1.6%	4.5%	0.6%	2.3%	**9.0%**
15 O : Other community, social/personal service	units	7.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**8.6%**
	employees	2.7%	2.3%	0.2%	0.0%	**5.2%**
Total	**units**	**86.2%**	**11.5%**	**2.0%**	**0.3%**	**100.0%**
	employees	**31.6%**	**28.9%**	**22.0%**	**17.6%**	**100.0%**

Top ten sectors in Wyre by number of employees

Industrial Sector (sic 3 digit)	Wyre (No.)	Wyre (%)	Overall Lancashire %
75 : Public admin/defence; compulsory SS	4175	13.7%	6.5%
52 : Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	3596	11.8%	10.6%
80 : Education	3102	10.2%	8.3%
55 : Hotels and restaurants	2903	9.5%	7.6%
85 : Health and social work	2745	9.0%	12.1%
45 : Construction	2275	7.5%	5.0%
51 : Wholesale trade/commission trade, etc	1422	4.7%	4.2%
74 : Other business activities	1417	4.6%	6.7%
15 : Manuf food products and beverages	884	2.9%	2.3%

92 : Recreational, cultural and sporting	721	2.4%	2.2%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry

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