

Lancashire County Council

Cabinet Committee on Performance Improvement

Thursday, 9th September, 2021 at 2.00 pm in Committee Room 'A' - The Tudor Room, County Hall, Preston

Agenda

Part I (Open to Press and Public)

No.	Item
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1.	Apologies for Absence
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2.	Disclosure of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests
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Members are asked to consider any Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests they may have to disclose to the meeting in relation to matters under consideration on the Agenda.

3.	Minutes of the Meeting held on 1st July 2021	(Pages 1 - 8)
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4.	Corporate Strategy Monitoring report – Quarter 1 2021/22 performance update	(Pages 9 - 30)
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5.	Public Health Outcomes in Lancashire	(Pages 31 - 46)
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6.	Urgent Business
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An item of Urgent Business may only be considered under this heading where, by reason of special circumstances to be recorded in the minutes, the Chairman of the meeting is of the opinion that the item should be considered at the meeting as a matter of urgency. Wherever possible, the Chief Executive should be given advance warning of any Members' intention to raise a matter under this heading.

7.	Date of Next Meeting
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The next meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Performance Improvement will be held on Thursday 25th November 2021 at 2.00pm.

8.	Notice of Intention to Conduct Business in Private
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No representations have been received.

Click [here](#) to see the published Notice of Intention to Conduct Business in Private.

9. Exclusion of the Press and Public

The Committee is asked to consider, whether, under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act, 1972, it considers that the public should be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following items of business on the grounds that there would be a likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in the appropriate paragraph of Part 1 of Schedule 12 to the Local Government Act, 1972 as indicated against the heading to the items, and that in all circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

Part II (Not Open to Press and Public)

10. Appendix B to Item 5 - Public Health Outcomes in Lancashire (Pages 47 - 50)

Exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972. The report contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information). It is considered that in all the circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

11. Update Report on the Performance of Lancashire County Council's Waste Processing Facilities (Pages 51 - 60)

Exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972. The report contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information). It is considered that in all the circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

L Sales
Director of Corporate Services

County Hall
Preston

Lancashire County Council

Cabinet Committee on Performance Improvement

Minutes of the Meeting held on Thursday, 1st July, 2021 at 2.00 pm in Committee Room 'A' - The Tudor Room, County Hall, Preston

Present:

County Councillor Phillippa Williamson (Chair)

County Councillors

A Vincent	M Green
G Gooch	J Rear
L Beavers	A Riggott
H Khan	C Towneley
P Buckley	S Turner
C Edwards	

1. Apologies for Absence

There were no apologies for absence.

County Councillor Lorraine Beavers replaced County Councillor Azhar Ali OBE.

2. The Constitution, Membership, Terms of Reference and Programme of Meetings for the Cabinet Committee on Performance Improvement

A report was presented setting out the constitution, membership, revised Terms of Reference of the Cabinet Committee, and the programme of meetings for 2021/22.

Resolved: The Cabinet Committee on Performance Improvement noted:

- (i) The constitution and membership of the Committee, following the Full Council annual meeting on 27th May 2021.
- (ii) The revised Terms of Reference of the Committee.
- (iii) The agreed programme of meetings for 2021/22.

3. Disclosure of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

No pecuniary or non-pecuniary interests were disclosed.

4. Minutes of the Meeting held on 20th April 2021

Resolved: That the minutes of the meeting held on 20th April 2021 be confirmed and signed by the Chair.

5. Corporate Strategy Monitoring report - Quarter 4 2020/21 performance update

A report was presented by Donna Talbot – Head of Business Intelligence, on performance update for Quarter 4 2020/21.

Appendix 'A' provided the latest performance updates available against the agreed Corporate Strategy indicators. In addition, it provided the latest available Quarter 4 2020/21 performance information and associated commentary on the current position against each indicator, including any related issues and required actions.

The Cabinet Committee noted the highlights of good performance, and those indicators performing below the desired level and/or those that were due to the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic, as detailed in the report.

The following officers attended the meeting and provided details and updates on their respective service areas:

- Tony Pounder – Director of Adult Services
- Ian Crabtree – Director of Adults Disability & Care Services
- John Davies – Head of Service, Highways
- Andy Walker – Head of Service, Business Growth

It was noted that a representative from Children's Services could not attend the meeting due to the forthcoming Ofsted visit and that any questions from Committee would be passed on and a response obtained.

Specific areas were discussed as follows:

Lancashire will be the place to live

Safety carriageway defects – it was reported that the majority of emergency and urgent defects were reported by members of the public and that the non-emergency defects were mainly picked up by Highway Inspectors. Committee's attention was drawn to the importance of noting that carriageway defects encompassed more than potholes. It was reported that the winter season had seen a much higher number of multiple daily gritting runs than usual, with 5500 treatments actioned over 91 days compared with 4191 in the previous winter. This had resulted in a reduction of resources available for daytime. In addition, the storm and heavy rainfalls in February and March had led to staff being deployed to flood incident management as part of our severe weather response. There were usually approximately 1,500 defects reported per day but in the winter of 2020/21, there was a substantial increase to 4,700 per day. A significant number of defects had been repaired within the required timescales although

mitigating factors as to why targets had not been met included Covid sickness, far more gritting runs and the weather preventing some repairs to be carried out. Going forward, it was reported that the county council would have new partners on board next year to assist with carriageway repairs, due to a new contract being set up from April 2021.

County Councillor Edwards pointed out that any indicators below target should be put into context due to the extenuating circumstances this winter and confirmed that innovative solutions were currently being looked into for future Winter Highways repair services.

Street lighting fault repairs – non-traffic management fault repairs had met the target. Traffic management faults had narrowly missed the target with just 3 faults repaired out of time.

The Covid pandemic had also resulted in several Highways staff members having to shield/isolate and increased numbers of staff working from home. Despite this, teams and managers had adapted very well to new working arrangements and were able to maintain the delivery of this service.

Children and Families Wellbeing Service – this target had been met. An increase in face-to-face support, in line with government guidance, had enabled positive outcomes for families and there had been a reduction in families withdrawing and disengaging from the Service.

Looked after who are actually living in Lancashire – although this target had been met, CC Beavers stressed the importance of decreasing the 20% of looked after children who were not currently living in Lancashire. CC Towneley confirmed that this was currently being worked on and that up to date figures would be brought back to Committee.

County Councillor Towneley wished to place on record her thanks to the Children and Families Service, stating that it was a highly innovative Team with some highly innovative working practices.

Key Stage 4 educational attainment – as the summer 2020 examinations were cancelled in 2020, pupils had been awarded either a centre assessment grade or their calculated grade using the Ofqual model, whichever was the higher of the two. Committee noted that each of the pupil level attainment statistics had increased more than would be expected, which reflected the change to how GCSE grades had been awarded, rather than improvements in pupil performance.

CC Rear wished to place on record her thanks to all staff working in the Education Service for their efforts throughout the Covid pandemic.

Health Checks - as health checks had to be delivered face to face, these had been adversely affected by the Covid pandemic, due to GP surgeries prioritising other activity and the population avoiding surgeries for all but essential visits.

Committee noted that whilst the programme was suspended, Public Health England had directed that no results were to be reported for 2020/2021. Discussions were ongoing with all commissioned providers to restart the NHS Health Check programme in 2021/2022 and it was hoped that figures would be available and improve over time.

Safeguarding outcomes for adults and older people – it was reported that plans to transform Adult Safeguarding Services which had been delayed due to the Covid pandemic had now been re-introduced. Progress had been made on this figure although it still needed improving. It was reported that 96% of people had indicated that their desired safeguarding outcomes were either partially or fully achieved. Committee noted there was no evidence to suggest the Covid pandemic had had any impact in relation to safeguarding reasons for concern.

Quality of care homes – this figure was above target. Regular briefings were held with the Cabinet Member for Adult Social Services in relation to the county council's care homes. Care Quality Commission inspections had significantly decreased due to the Covid pandemic with only 52 inspections published in the year to March 2021, compared to 160 in the same period for the previous year. Actions had been put in place to address issues and behaviours identified from care home inspections in 2019 currently rated as 'requiring improvement'.

Lancashire will be the place to work

Use of libraries – it was reported that libraries had been able to continue with their restricted services during lockdown 3 and that 1,700 individuals had attended virtual events in Quarter 4. In relation to e-downloads, the trend of a major increase in usage had continued in Quarter 4 and the target for 202/21 had almost been achieved just in this latest Quarter. County Councillor Buckley was pleased to see the quarter on quarter increase in e-downloads and passed on his congratulations to the Team. CC Buckley pointed out that 63 libraries had remained open in lockdown 3, providing residents with assurance that libraries were a safe environment. A special thanks went to volunteers in the Home Library and Befriending Services which had been escalated throughout the pandemic and which provided help to vulnerable people in the community. CC Buckley paid tribute to all the volunteers working in the Library Service.

Employment, Education or Training - the continued focus on this area of work and the excellent engagement seen from secondary schools and post 16 providers had seen a sustained improvement in performance in this area. This was despite the extremely challenging circumstances which the education sector, as well as children and young people, had faced over the past 15 months or so. The improvement in the December 2020 to February 2021 3 month average from the previous year showed how hard the team had worked to engage with the sector, which had been faced with various other priorities. This also reflected how hard the sector had worked to continue to support young people to make positive and sustained transitions to post 16 education, employment or training. There were fewer 'not knowns' although it was appreciated that this needed reducing further, with a view to working on positive outcomes for those young people.

County Councillor Rear thanked the Team for maintaining their success in these areas during difficult circumstances.

Adults with learning disabilities in employment - although the proportion of adults with learning disabilities in employment had risen since 2019/20 and continued to rise within 2020/21 (2.1% to 2.3%), this was still considerably below target and the national benchmark of 5.6%. Referrals had reduced dramatically and it was also appreciated that many adults with learning disabilities had vulnerabilities linked to Covid. Work had now resumed in this area and, once the pandemic was under control, it was hoped performance would improve. County Councillor Gooch reported that the county council had supported 71 adults with learning disabilities into employment and would need another 37 in order to meet the target. CC Gooch pointed out that the figures were only in relation to adults with learning disabilities who were known to the county council.

Lancashire will be the place to prosper

Rosebud loans – no new investment had been reported for Quarter 4 due to government backed loan schemes running until 31 March 2021, which had more favourable terms and no requirement of personal security. The Team were currently trying to control the costs of the programme by negotiating the management fee with the company who runs and develops the loan pipeline for the county council, in addition to managing the portfolio of existing loans. It was noted that many workflow opportunities were being carried into the next Quarter and that a significant uptick in new investments was forecasted.

Boost – due to decrease in outputs attributed to businesses responding to the pandemic, Boost had adapted their service offer to support businesses through enquiry and advisor provision. There had been an increase of 611 enquiries from 2019/20 to 2020/21 and we were starting to see businesses keen to take on new employees.

County Councillor Riggott thanked Andy Walker and his Team for all their efforts in reacting quickly and adapting to the pandemic, stating that the county council was now in a strong position to support businesses in Lancashire.

Lancashire will be the place to visit

Visitor economy – targets for the number of visitors to Lancashire, the economic impact of visitors to Lancashire and full time equivalent jobs supported by the visitor economy were being reviewed as part of a new tourism growth strategy. A schedule of reports to be presented to future CCPI meetings was currently being worked on.

Lancashire will be the place where everyone acts responsibly

Proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home – progress had been made since the last Quarter and the current performance

(83%) was above the national average (77.3%). Committee noted that the North West was leading on this and that Lancashire County Council was among the best of the North West authorities. The county council was looking to further develop opportunities for adults with learning disabilities to live at home, in accommodation more suited to their longer term needs.

County Councillor Gooch reported that good progress was being made with the new Supported Living Service where adults with learning disabilities lived in their own apartments, many of which were located in the centre of towns where they could feel part of a community.

Permanent admissions to care homes/reablement/support in the community – a significant improvement in performance was shown for permanent admissions to care homes, although it was appreciated that many had been reluctant to go into care homes due to the Covid pandemic. Reablement and discharge arrangements had changed significantly during the pandemic and the proportion of people supported at home had inevitably increased, due to a reduction in the number of people admitted to residential care. Going forward, we needed to look at how we could maintain these numbers as far as possible.

Number of working days per full time equivalent lost to sickness absence – this figure had shown a continuous decline since April 2020 and was at its lowest since the current form of monitoring began. A continual decline in absence days lost for both short and long term absences had also been observed with a slight decline in the number of days lost due to mental health related absences. Absences exceeding 12 months had increased although it should be noted that this was attributed to delays in treatment and operations etc as a result of the pandemic restrictions. Resources were being directed to provide more focussed support for long Covid sickness absences.

Revenue forecast outturn % variance to budget – although various different grants had been provided by Government throughout 2020/21, it was reported that the main reason for the underspend was due to a continued strong performance across Treasury Management, with a surplus of £24m generated.

6. Urgent Business

There were no items of Urgent Business.

7. Date of Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Performance Improvement would be held at 2.00pm on Thursday 9th September 2021.

L Sales
Director of Corporate Services

County Hall
Preston

Cabinet Committee on Performance Improvement

Meeting to be held on Thursday 9 September 2021

Part I

Electoral Division affected:
(All Divisions);

Corporate Strategy Monitoring report – Quarter 1 2021/22 performance update (Appendix 'A' refers)

Contact for further information:

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Executive Summary

Corporate Strategy monitoring reports against the indicators agreed to monitor the 5 objectives of the Corporate Strategy have been regularly presented to the Cabinet Committee on Performance Improvement both before, and during the Covid pandemic, with the most recent quarter 4 2020/21 report being presented to the last Committee meeting on 1 July 2021.

The report at Appendix 'A' gives the latest performance updates available against the agreed Corporate Strategy indicators. The report provides the latest available quarter 1 2021/22 performance information and associated commentary on the current position against each indicator including any related issues and required actions.

Recommendation

The Cabinet Committee on Performance Improvement is asked to note and comment on performance against the indicators set out in Appendix 'A'.

Background and Advice

Performance indicators, associated targets and other relevant annual performance reports were agreed by Cabinet on 6 February 2020, against the 5 objectives of the Corporate Strategy.

Monitoring against these indicators was agreed, to form the content of future quarterly corporate performance monitoring reports to the Cabinet Committee on Performance Improvement.

The report at Appendix 'A' gives the latest performance updates available against the agreed Corporate Strategy indicators. The report provides the latest available quarter 1 2021/22 performance information and associated commentary on the

current position against each indicator, including any related issues and required actions.

Attention is drawn to the following key areas of performance.

Highlights of good performance includes:

Lancashire will be the place to live:

- Safety carriageway defects repaired within 20 working days (non-urgent)
- Percentage of Non-Traffic Management (NTM) lamp-out faults repaired within 5 working days
- Percentage of Traffic Management (TM) lamp-out faults repaired within 20 working days
- Percentage of children and young people who received targeted early help support from Children and Families Wellbeing service which successfully met their identified needs
- Percentage of children and young people who received targeted early help support from Children and Families Wellbeing service which successfully met their identified needs
- Percentage of children looked after who are actually living in Lancashire
- Percentage primary pupils offered one of top three preferences
- Percentage secondary pupils offered one of top three preferences

Lancashire will be the place to work:

- Number of e-downloads (via libraries)
- Percentage of young people in employment, education or training (EET)
- Percentage of young people in employment, education or training (EET) SEND pupils
- Number of Rosebud loans provided to new or existing businesses
- New businesses established by Boost
- Number of jobs created by Boost

Lancashire will be a place where people everyone act responsibly:

- Proportion of adults and older people receiving long term services who are supported in the community
- Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000 population aged 18-64 during the year
- Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000 population aged 65+ during the year
- Revenue forecast outturn % variance to budget

Indicators performing below the desired level and/or the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has had a detrimental effect on the performance of include:

Lancashire will be the place to live:

- Safety carriageway defects repaired within 4 hours & 2 days (emergency & urgent)
- Safety carriageway defects repaired within 5 working days (non-urgent)
- Percentage of Health Checks undertaken

Lancashire will be the place to work:

- Number of visits to libraries
- Number of People's network (PNET) sessions in Libraries
- Number of library events organised and attendance
- Number of volunteers in Libraries
- Percentage of adults with learning disabilities in employment

Consultations

N/A

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

Risk management

No significant risks have been identified in relation to the proposals contained within this report.

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel
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N/A

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

Lancashire will be the place to live

Key for performance:

On track/good	Slightly below desired level	Requires improvement
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Performance Indicator	Frequency	Directorate	Good is	2019/20 Outturn	2020/21 Outturn	2020/21 Quarter 1 (April – June)	Quarter 1 (April- June) 2021/22	2021/22 Target
Safety carriageway defects repaired within 4 hours (emergency)	Quarterly	Growth, Environment & Transport	High	92.63%	91.95%	96.88%	88.10%	95%
Safety carriageway defects repaired within 2 working days (urgent)	Quarterly	Growth, Environment & Transport	High	92.02%	86.79%	84.82%	82.29%	95%
Safety carriageway defects repaired within 5 working days (non-urgent)	Quarterly	Growth, Environment & Transport	High	86.06%	85.28%	87.32%	79.2%	90%
Safety carriageway defects repaired within 20 working days (non-urgent)	Quarterly	Growth, Environment & Transport	High	94.29%	90.14%	98.57%	95.42%	90%
Percentage of Non-Traffic Management (NTM) lamp-out faults repaired within 5 working days	Quarterly	Growth, Environment & Transport	High	New quarterly measures starting from Q1 2020/21	91%	81.95%	97%	90% within 5 working days
Percentage of Traffic Management (TM) lamp-out faults repaired within 20 working days	Quarterly	Growth, Environment & Transport	High	New quarterly measures starting from Q1 2020/21	89%	100%	100%	90% within 20 working days

Please note all data was correct at the time of publication, however they may change due to validation processes including for statutory reporting.

Safety carriageway defects. Quarter 1 saw the winter season extend into April with prolonged cold surface temperatures continuing to increase the generation of potholes. Consequently, the number of reported defects has continued to rise this quarter with an increase of 4,132 compared to Quarter 1 last year. Additional resources through the Dayworks contract and the Jet Patching contract have been fully utilised to address the increase, however demand has remained high, and the number of defects has been too great in number, and a significant proportion have been targeted as needing a 10-day response which has made it difficult to repair within the appropriate timescales this month. Category 1 defects, whilst low in number will be fully investigated and targeted in Quarter 2.

Street lighting fault repair. The performance for Quarter 1- 2020/21 was adversely affected by COVID19. Although COVID19 is still causing some operational problems the service has put new procedures in place which have helped the service to improve the performance and meet its target in Quarter 1 2021/22.

Performance Indicator	Frequency	Directorate	Good is	2019/20 Outturn	2020/21 Outturn	2020/21 Quarter 1 (April –June)	2021/22 Quarter 1 (April-June)	2021/22 Target
Percentage of recycling, reuse and composted	Quarterly	Growth, Environment & Transport	High	45%	44.4%	42%	45%*	50% (current national target)

**The recycling % reported each quarter is based on forecast for full year*

Recycling- Recycling collected as a percentage of overall waste arising for the first three months of the year remain similar to the tonnes reported pre-covid in 2019/20, with large increases being reported across recycling centres due to covid restrictions easing. Doorstep collected recyclable material has seen a small reduction in tonnes over the first three months compared to the same position in 20/21, which is expected as residents start returning to the office rather than continuing to work from home. A similar pattern is emerging with doorstep collected residual material too, with a slight reduction in tonnes being reported.

In terms of the processing of residual waste at Thornton and Leyland Waste Treatment Facilities, the plants remain operating at full capacity, with anticipated output tonnes consistent with last year.

Please note all data was correct at the time of publication, however they may change due to validation processes including for statutory reporting.

Performance Indicator	Frequency	Directorate	Good is	2019/20 Outturn	2020/21 Outturn	2020/21 Quarter 1 (April – June)	2021/22 Quarter 1 (April-June)	2021/22 Target
Percentage of children and young people who received targeted early help support from Children and Families Wellbeing service which successfully met their identified needs	Quarterly	Education and Children's Services	High	65.5%	64%	60%	70%	66%
Percentage of children looked after who are actually living in Lancashire	Quarterly	Education and Children's Services	High	79.9% March 2020	80.0% March 2021	80.1% June 2020	81.2% June 21	80%

Children and Families Wellbeing Service. Performance in Quarter 1 exceeded the target, with a continued reduction in families withdrawing or becoming disengaged, and fewer families being referred to children's social care. This is a particularly positive picture as a remodelled Children and Families Wellbeing service was introduced in Quarter 1 and it demonstrates that the service implemented the remodel without impacting on frontline services and has quickly adapted to the new delivery model.

Much of the service's operations in Quarter 1 were delivered 'virtually', due to the pandemic. A return to face-to-face support during Quarter 2 is expected to further improve engagement with families for the remainder of the year.

A rolling programme of Practice Development Workshops are being delivered across the service; 'Engagement & Consent' was the focus in June 2021. It is anticipated this will improve the measure further once this learning is embedded in the service.

The Ofsted Focussed Visit to Lancashire Children's Services in July 2021 found that most children receive timely support at the right level of need. They are subject to proportionate levels of intervention and are stepped down to lower levels when this is possible and appropriate. For most children who Are stepped down from Children's Social Care to the Children & Families Wellbeing Service, this transition is well managed and leads to effective multi-agency support to meet their needs. Inspectors also found that since the pandemic, partners worked effectively to

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maintain services and minimise the impact on vulnerable children and their families. Inspectors highlighted that this is a noteworthy achievement, particularly given the size of the county and its workforce, and the significant and continued impact of COVID-19.

Looked after children actually living in Lancashire. This indicator remained above target at the end of Quarter 1 2021/22 (81.2%). Social Care teams, including fostering and residential teams have worked with commissioning colleagues and with independent fostering and residential providers to ensure children and young people can remain within their communities, where possible, enabling them to continue to access their educational establishments and be close to family and friends where it is safe to do so.

Educational attainment

Key Stage 4 (KS4). 2020/21 figures will be available in November 2021.

Early years Foundation Stage and Key Stage 2. Assessments did not take place for the period 2019/20 and 2020/21 (EYFS not mandatory during this period) hence the omission of performance updates under these areas.

Performance Indicator	Frequency	Directorate	Good is	2018/19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2021/22 Target
Percentage primary pupils offered one of top three preferences	Annual	Education and Children's Services	High	97.9% (April 19)	97.1% (April 20)	97.1% (April 21)	98.6% (April 21)	Maintain Quartile 2
Percentage secondary pupils offered one of top three preferences	Annual	Education and Children's Services	High	95.3% (March 19)	95.3% (March 20)	95.3% (March 21)	96.3% (March 21)	Maintain Quartile 2

School placements. The updated school placements data suggest Lancashire performance improved and remains on target in relation to pupils being offered one of top three preferences at primary and secondary level with both indicators maintaining quartile two positioning nationally.

There has been a significant drop in the number of primary school applications made for the September intake. This was predicted by the School Place Planning Team and means that some schools had far fewer admissions to the Reception Year than pupils leaving in Year 6. The overall percentage of parents receiving a first preference primary school has increased by nearly three percentage points since last year. The number of parents being offered a school that was not one of their three preferences has decreased by 1.5 percentage points compared to last year. The

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School Admissions Team continues to work closely with Corporate Communications on a successful publicity campaign which has been effective in reducing the number of late applications received, after the closing date, in recent years.

Health Checks. Delivery is mainly through GP practices in primary care, with a small amount of provision from other commissioned services in workplaces and in community settings. The health check has to be delivered in a face to face situation, and as such has been adversely affected by the pandemic. The national picture is that whilst the programme was suspended, Public Health England directed that no results were to be reported.

Further detail on Health Checks data is available in the Public Health report to CCPI (9 September meeting).

Adult Services and Health and Wellbeing are currently in the process of developing a new reporting framework which will be available at future CCPI meetings. This will enable members to review performance priorities against a number of existing and new metrics organised into distinct domains. The new reporting arrangement will be aligned to the directorate's Strategic Vision and emerging new/refreshed Corporate Strategy.

The current metrics below allow current Quarter 1 performance to be reviewed alongside the previous two years outturn to allow consistent monitoring of performance against target whilst new performance frameworks are developed.

Performance Indicator	Frequency	Directorate	Good is	2019/20 Outturn	2020/21 Outturn	2020/21 Quarter 1 (April –June)	2021/22 Quarter 1 (April- June)	2021/22 Target
Percentage of adults and older people whose desired safeguarding outcomes are fully met	Quarterly	Adults Services and Health and Wellbeing	High	63.0%	65.4%	62.6%	65.9%	70.0%
Percentage of Care Homes in Lancashire rated as Good or Outstanding – all Care Home provision (LCC and non-LCC maintained)	Quarterly	Adults Services and Health and Wellbeing	High	84.8%	83.9%	84.5%	81.8%	83.5%

Please note all data was correct at the time of publication, however they may change due to validation processes including for statutory reporting.

Percentage care providers in the community rated as Good or Outstanding - all Community Based provision (LCC and non-LCC maintained)	Quarterly	Adults Services and Health and Wellbeing	High	94.2%	95.6%	94.5%	95.3%	96.0%
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Safeguarding outcomes. There has been an improved position concerning the proportion of people who have indicated that their safeguarding outcomes were fully met, with performance rising to 65.9% within Quarter 1 of 2020/21. 97% of people indicated that their desired safeguarding outcomes were partially or fully achieved. There is no evidence to suggest that there has been any impact of the pandemic in relation to safeguarding reasons, with 'Neglect' and 'Acts of Omission' continuing to be consistently the highest reported concern.

Quality of care homes. Across Lancashire there has been a drop to 82% of care homes that are rated good or outstanding by the Care Quality Commission (CQC), but this is in line with national average figures (82%). Inspections of care homes has started to commence again slowly across the country following the pandemic. In Lancashire 28 inspections were published in the first quarter of 2021/22 compared to 11 in the same period in 2020/21. Only 1 LCC maintained care home was inspected in this period which was Grove House Home for Older People and that delivered a CQC judgement of 'requires improvement' from previously being judged as 'good'.

Lancashire County Council maintains 16 care homes for older people, 12 of which are currently rated good or outstanding with four care homes requiring improvement. The homes currently rated as requiring improvement are Castleford, Clitheroe; Dolphinlee, Lancaster; Woodlands, Clayton-le-Moors and Grove House, Adlington. Three of these inspections took place in 2019 and the themes across the homes identified issues with record keeping, responsiveness to call bells, staff skill mix, staff shortages, quality assurance processes, handling of medicines and service management and leadership. Actions have been put in place to address these issues and resolve any behaviours identified.

Lancashire County Council also maintains 8 residential short break services for people with disabilities, two are currently rated as outstanding and six as good.

Quality of community service providers. Community care providers help people to live independently by offering care and support for people with learning disabilities, many older adults with acute or chronic conditions, mental health needs, physical disability or substance misuse problems. Typically, most services are either 'domiciliary care' or 'supported living' services. Across Lancashire, almost 96% of community care providers were rated as good or outstanding by the CQC, which is better than national averages (88%). LCC maintains 9 community care providers, 8 of which are supported living services and are all rated as good. The 'Shared Lives' service matches adults with learning disabilities, physical disabilities, older people and/or mental health needs with carers and their families, to live within their home, and become part of their

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family. The people living in Shared Lives continue to see their own family and friends as much as they want. This service is the largest of its kind in the country and is rated outstanding by CQC.

Inspections of community providers has also started to increase following the pandemic, with 9 inspections being published throughout Lancashire in the first quarter of 2021/22 (compared to 3 in the same period in 2020/21). There have been no LCC operated community services inspected in the first quarter of 2021/22.

Lancashire will be the place to work

Performance Indicator	Frequency	Directorate	Good is	2019/20 Outturn	2020/21 Outturn	2020/21 Quarter 1 (April –June)	2021/22 Quarter 1 (April –June)	2020/21 Target
Number of visits to libraries (annual cumulative indicator)	Quarterly	Education and Children's Services	High	3,486,877 (2019/20)	477,981 (2020/21)	3,977	265,139	4,000,000 (2021/2022 target being reviewed)
Number of PNET sessions (annual cumulative indicator)	Quarterly	Education and Children's Services	High	504,007 (2019/20)	55,646 (2020/21)	3,536	28,639	621,000 (2021/2022 target being reviewed)
Number of library events organised (annual cumulative indicator)	Quarterly	Education and Children's Services	High	11,718 (2019/20)	205 (2020/21)	0	48	8,400 (2021/2022 target being reviewed)

Please note all data was correct at the time of publication, however they may change due to validation processes including for statutory reporting.

Number of e-downloads (annual cumulative indicator)	Quarterly	Education and Children's Services	High	353,007 (2019/20)	930,301 (2020/21)	187,270	242,993	293,908 (2021/2022 target being reviewed)
Number of volunteers in Libraries	Quarterly	Education and Children's Services	High	677 (2019/20)	167 (2020/21)	0	143	600 (2021/2022 target being reviewed)

Use of Libraries. Quarter 1 2021/22 saw all libraries reopening fully on the 12th of April, though with lunch-time closures for those open for full days, meaning hours are effectively reduced and still with some covid safety precautions in place within the buildings.

People's network (PNET) sessions. Sessions were available during Quarter 1, but still subject to covid safety regulations, meaning significantly fewer terminals were available to ensure distancing and shorter sessions, as cleaning time was required between customers.

Library events. During Quarter 1 online events and competitions remained popular, including adults' and children's book clubs, author interviews, family book activities, podcasts, reading friends sessions, an online book launch and a Facebook chat group etc. With some 4,218 individuals "attending" virtually. Towards the end of the period the first children's in-library events began to re-start connected mostly with the Summer Reading Challenge for young library users.

e-downloads. Since restrictions due to Coronavirus measures were first announced, the eBook service has seen significant increase in registered members and usage - this coupled with new formats - eMagazines, eNewspapers and eComics - being made available has seen a major increase in usage.

Volunteers in libraries. Quarter 1 saw some volunteer operated services running, with 48 volunteers on Home Library Service deliveries (out of 72 registered and prepared to carry out duties). Also 95 Culture Hack volunteers are registered and available, though mostly confined to online events and training in this period.

Performance Indicator	Freq	Directorate	Good is	2019/20 Outturn	2020/21 Outturn	2020/21 Quarter 1 (April –June)	2021/22 Quarter 1 (April –June)	2020/21 Target
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Please note all data was correct at the time of publication, however they may change due to validation processes including for statutory reporting.

Percentage of young people in employment education or training (EET)	Quarterly	Education and Children's Services	High	93% (Dec 2019 – Feb 20 average)	93.8% (Dec 2020 – Feb 2021 average)	93.2% (June 2020)	95.1% (June 2021)	94.7% (Dec 2020-Feb 2021 average)
Percentage of young people in education or training (EET) SEND pupils	Annual	Education and Children's Services	High	88.9% (Dec 2019 – Feb 20 average)	90.3% (Dec 2020-Feb 2021 average)	89.1% (June 2020)	89.9 % (June 2021)	86% (Dec 2020-Feb 2021 average)

Employment Education or Training (EET) The percentage of 16 and 17 year olds in EET was 93.8% based on the December 2020 to February 2021 figures, compared to 93% in the previous year against a target of 94.7%. At 90.3%, the position for young people with SEND has also improved compared to 88.9% in the previous year and that this performance is notably above the target of 86%. Set against the challenges of the pandemic and the adverse impact on young people, it is pleasing to note that we are less than 1% off target overall. However, the position for young people with SEND is 4.3% above the target. At 95.1%, the Quarter1 position for 2021/22 shows a notable improvement for all young people compared to the 2020/21 Quarter 1 position of 93.2%. It can also be seen that the Quarter 1 position for young people with SEND has improved by 0.8%.

The continued focus on this area of work and the excellent engagement from secondary schools and post 16 providers has seen a sustained improvement in performance in this area. This must be set against the continued challenging circumstances which the education sector, as well as children and young people, has faced throughout the pandemic. The improvement in the December 2020 to February 2021 3 month average from the previous year shows how hard the team has worked to engage with the sector, which has been faced with various other priorities. This also reflects how hard the sector has worked to continue to support young people to make positive and sustained transitions to post 16 education, employment or training.

A range of actions continue to be undertaken by a dedicated team to improve the NEET and not known position, including a focus on vulnerable groups, and to ensure Lancashire County Council is meeting the statutory duties for this area of work. The team continues to engage with other teams internally, such as how we can work more effectively with the Inclusion Service to share data on the participation status of young people with SEND or with an EHCP. We are continuing to look at solutions in relation to tracking young people for whom we have no contact details. We are also coming to the end of a short project which focused on providing information, advice and guidance to school leavers with no intended destination and we will monitor the impact of this during the new academic year.

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Performance Indicator	Frequency	Directorate	Good is	2017/18 Performance	2018/19 Performance	Latest Performance	2020/21 Target
Proportion of children excluded from school	Quarterly	Education and Children's Services	Low	0.18% (2017/18)	0.19% (2018/19)	0.09% (2019/20)	0.09%

Exclusions. Recent data published by the DfE confirms there were 162 permanent exclusions during 2019/20 period in Lancashire schools. This equates to a rate of 0.09% and is a significant decrease on 2018/19 (0.19% or 329 exclusions) and was slightly above the national (0.06%) and regional rates (0.08%). The 2019/20 data should be treated with caution as it was interrupted by with the first national lockdown on 23 March 2020, during the spring term. Schools remained open for vulnerable children and children of key workers. While permanent exclusions and suspensions were still possible throughout the academic year, school closures have had a substantial effect on the number of permanent exclusions and suspension and therefore caution should be taken when comparing figures across years.

Addressing exclusions and their causes is an ongoing focus for the service and is one of 5 priorities in the draft Education Strategy that will be presented to cabinet for ratification in December 2021. Where exclusion rates are high, schools are challenged and although directives are seen as a last resort, some schools have been directed to take pupils where there is a need to. Locality level data dashboards have been created to interrogate the rates of exclusions across the county so that patterns and trends are identified and addressed.

Performance Indicator	Frequency	Directorate	Good is	2019/20 Outturn	2020/21 Outturn	2020/21 Quarter 1 (April –June)	2021/22 Quarter 1 (April- June)	2021/22 Target
Percentage of adults with learning disabilities in employment	Quarterly	Adults Services and Health and Wellbeing	High	2.02%	2.3%	1.9%	1.9%	3.1%

Adults with learning disabilities in employment. The number of Adults with learning disabilities continues to be low and under target against the national benchmark of 5.6%. The pandemic reduced some employment prospects impeding the opportunity for people with learning difficulties/disabilities to be introduced to a working environment.

The response to the pandemic reorganised priorities internally and resulted in some of the staff within the adult disability employment support service being re-deployed into other business critical roles. This resulted in the reduction of some of the support and monitoring. Additionally,

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referrals for employment support were lower in the 12 months January– December 2020 with 55 referrals received, the previous year there were 233 referrals. Work has now resumed in this area to review how more adults can be supported into employment in the 2021/22 year, and this will involve both the specialist support team and also providers of care and support services.

Lancashire will be the place to prosper

Performance Indicator	Freq	Directorate	Good is	2019/20 Outturn	2020/21 Quarter 1 (April –June)	Quarter 2 (July – September)	Quarter 3 (October - December)	Quarter 4 (January - March)	2021/22 Quarter 1 (April –June)	Project Targets
Number of Rosebud loans provided to new or existing businesses	Quart'y	Growth, Environment & Transport	On target	£1,581,000-9 investments	£310,000- 2 investments	£82,000-1 investment	£300,000- 1 investment	0	£569,000 - 3 investments	5-year target is £11.25m covering 150 investments (July 2019 - June 2024)
Number of jobs created by Boost	Quart'y	Growth, Environment & Transport	On target	242.22 Target 110	12.33 Target 143	89.11 Target 110	80.93 Target 100	42.05 Target 100	128.33 Target 100	1,000 jobs target (Jan 2019 - Dec 2022)
New businesses established by Boost	Quart'y	Growth, Environment & Transport	On target	25 new businesses Target 25	3 new businesses Target 15	8 new businesses Target 20	26 new businesses Target 20	40 new businesses Target 10	54 new businesses Target 5	200 new businesses Jan 2019 - Dec 2022

Rosebud. Challenging trading conditions are currently in place for Rosebud. Similar and other alternative loan products are on the market and the appetite for term debt borrowing is very low due to more incentivised government loan products taking precedence. Businesses are also sitting on cash as a result of pandemic financial support provided by the government. Whilst the performance in this quarter is encouraging it is due to deals taking longer to be completed and off the back of 2020/21 Quarter 4 being a zero-investment period when these enquiries originally

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initiated. Whilst there is a pipeline of circa £900,000, trading conditions are anticipated to be tougher this coming year and therefore the forecast is currently being adjusted to reflect this. A further update will be provided next quarter.

Boost ERDF Support. The Boost European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) core programme is targeted at supporting high growth businesses to achieve their potential. The decrease in outputs over the past year can be attributed to businesses responding to the pandemic, with their focus moving from growth to survival. Boost adapted their service offer to support those businesses through enquiry and advisor provision.

- Enquiries for the 2020/21 financial year were 2,494 compared with enquiries for 2019/20 1,883. An increase of 611 enquiries received by the Boost Team.
- Boost advisors have given over 2,000 hours of business support to over 1,600 businesses needing Covid advice and guidance.

For April-June 2021, the outputs have started to recover to pre-pandemic levels with outputs focusing on business growth such as jobs and new businesses, starting to recover from the effects of the pandemic.

Boost Recovery Grants. Under the umbrella of the Boost ERDF project the Business Growth and Innovation service set up from scratch and implemented a small capital grants programme to support Lancashire SMEs in their response to the impact of the pandemic. This involved the review of over 1,000 Expressions of Interest and the issuing of 500+ Application Forms to eligible businesses in the county council, Blackburn with Darwen, and Blackpool areas. This was in addition to the planned work priorities of the service.

The Expression of Interest was released in August 2020 with full applications being distributed from September.

Most of the grant defrayal was completed before the end of March 2021 with many staff across the team working hard to distribute the money to grateful businesses. To the end of June 2021 the service has defrayed £ £1,108,645.80 to 347 business.

Performance Indicator	Frequency	Directorate	Current Performance
Sustainable transport and travel	Annual	Growth, Environment & Transport	Annual Report – schedule to be confirmed

Lancashire will be the place to visit

Performance Indicator	Frequency	Directorate	Current Performance
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Please note all data was correct at the time of publication, however they may change due to validation processes including for statutory reporting.

Number of visitors to Lancashire	Annual	Growth, Environment and Transport	Targets being reviewed as part of a new tourism growth strategy. Annual Report – scheduled to be confirmed.
The economic impact of visitors to Lancashire	Annual	Growth, Environment and Transport	
Full Time Equivalent jobs supported by the visitor economy	Annual	Growth, Environment and Transport	

Lancashire will be the place where everyone acts responsibly

Performance Indicator	Frequency	Directorate	Good is	2019/20 Outturn	2020/21 Outturn	2020/21 Quarter 1 (April –June)	2021/22 Quarter 1 (April –June)	2021/22 Target
Public Health Outcomes in Lancashire	Annual	Adults Services and Health and Wellbeing	Reported separately (CCPI on 9 th September 2021).					
Percentage of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/ rehabilitation services	Quarterly	Adults Services and Health and Wellbeing	High	84.3%	81.6%	84.4%	86.7%	87.4%
Proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home	Quarterly	Adults Services and Health and Wellbeing	High	82.1%	83.0%	81.6%	81.1%	86%
Proportion of adults and older people receiving long term services who are supported in the community	Quarterly	Adults Services and Health and Wellbeing	High	69.7%	72.3%	71.4%	71.5%	72%

Please note all data was correct at the time of publication, however they may change due to validation processes including for statutory reporting.

Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000 population aged 18-64 during the year	Quarterly	Adults Services and Health and Wellbeing	Low	15.2	12.2	13.8	13.3	13.6
Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000 population aged 65+ during the year	Quarterly	Adults Services and Health and Wellbeing	Low	672.6	482.2	565.6	589.6	520-600

Percentage of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services. The number of older people who are still at home 91 days after discharge is currently at 86.7%, although this is still below the council's target, it is still performing above the regional and national averages.

As a council we have significant working relationships with 5 main hospital trusts spread over 8 sites and those arrangements continued throughout the last year including the hospital discharge arrangements during the pandemic. Ease and timeliness of data capture varied between hospitals and there were often considerable time lags between discharges organised by the NHS occurring and the data being shared with the council to enable assessments to occur.

Proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home. Current performance is above the national average of 77.3%, although we are still below our own council target, progress is being made in reaching this.

Proportion of adults and older people receiving long term services who are supported in the community. The proportion of people receiving long term services supported in the community is just under target at quarter 1. For a range of reasons the pandemic reduced the number of people admitted to residential care, but as the situation has improved in relation to vaccination and infection control) this is leading to a gradual increase in the numbers leaving their own homes in to move to a residential setting.

Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000 population aged 18-64 during the year. At 13.3 we are still placed below the planned target of 13.6, and the current England average of 14.6. This continues to be monitored to understand the impact that the pandemic has on this performance measure.

Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000 population aged 65+ during the year. Although there has been a rise since the 2020/21 outturn we are still operating within the new revised target, and in line with the national average of 584. Due to our on-going improvement programme we ensure that admissions to residential care are for those who absolutely need it.

Please note all data was correct at the time of publication, however they may change due to validation processes including for statutory reporting.

Admissions to residential and nursing homes across all age groups will continue to be monitored, as we quantify the impact that the pandemic has had on admissions, as many families have not been content in considering care/residential homes for loved ones due to the significant restrictions on family contact. The increase in our admissions identifies that that more are returning to their residential setting.

Performance Indicator	Frequency	Directorate	Good is	2019/20 Outturn	2020/21 Outturn	2020/21 Quarter 1 (April –June)	2021/22 Quarter 1 (April –June)	2020/21 Target
Number of working days per full time equivalent lost to sickness absence	Quarterly	Chief Executive and Director of Resources	Low	Apr 2019 to March 2019 12.39 days per FTE	Apr 2020 to March 2021 10.76 days per FTE	July 2019 to June 2020 12.21 days per FTE	July 2020 to June 2021 10.98 days per FTE	9.83 days per FTE
Revenue forecast outturn % variance to budget	Quarterly	Chief Executive and Director of Resources	Low	0.22%	-2.28%	0.44%	-0.59%	0%
Proportion of budget supported by reserves	Annual	Chief Executive and Director of Resource	Annual Statement – schedule to be confirmed					
Progress on the apprenticeship levy	Annual	Chief Executive and	Annual Report – schedule to be confirmed					

Please note all data was correct at the time of publication, however they may change due to validation processes including for statutory reporting.

		Director of Resources	
Audit report	Annual	Chief Executive and Director of Resources	Annual Statement – schedule to be confirmed
Progress on organisational development	Annual	Chief Executive and Director of Resources	Annual Report – schedule to be confirmed

Revenue forecast outturn % variance to budget. The Q1 forecast is an underspend of £5.219m, which by way of context is 0.59% of the county council's net budget. The underspend is due to a combination of variances across services including underspends on Treasury Management and Children's Social Care offset by overspends on Adult Services and Highways and Transport. This is the first forecast of the financial year and therefore a number of assumptions are made based on expenditure and income to date and knowledge of future activity from Budget Holders. We will also be closely monitoring the impact of the pandemic as restrictions are lifted as we still await the impact of pent up demand, which is difficult to forecast with any certainty, given the rapidly changing situation in relation to the pandemic, and volatility in actual demand could lead to a significant variance from the current forecast at a later date.

Sickness absence. We have observed a slight increase in sickness absence in both May (10.87) and June (10.98), following our lowest figures in April (10.64). Benchmarking data from two other councils displays a similar trend, indicating a slight increase in the first quarter. We recognise that the different ways of working during the pandemic influenced and benefitted sickness absence and, going forward, 'Our Ways of Working' will look to capture as many of these benefits as possible.

Analysis from July data shows a 28% increase in days lost due to medical/dental/hospital treatment since April, which is attributed to operations and treatment resuming following the Covid 19 restrictions. This category also includes covid vaccination side effects. Mental health related illness remains the top reason for absence accounting for 37.93% of days lost followed by musculoskeletal absences (13.21%) and Covid 19 (8.93%).

During this quarter, the number of long-term absence cases continues to rise, which is anticipated to be due to delays in treatment and operations, however the number of cases over 12 months duration has reduced by 33%.

Please note all data was correct at the time of publication, however they may change due to validation processes including for statutory reporting.

We are continuing to closely monitor the number of long-covid absences and are directing our resource to provide support and guidance to services for these cases.

Cabinet Committee on Performance Improvement

Meeting to be held on Thursday, 9 September 2021

Report of the Director of Public Health

Part I

Electoral Division affected:
(All Divisions);

Public Health Outcomes in Lancashire

(Appendices 'A' and 'B' refer)

Contact for further information:

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Executive Summary

Life expectancy (LE) and healthy life expectancy (HLE) are well-known global measures of health and wellbeing. Appendix 'A' presents key public health outcomes indicators for Lancashire benchmarked against England and North West region, along with breakdown by district level where data is available. The indicators highlight worse outcomes in Lancashire compared to national average.

Appendix 'B' presents the service level key performance indicators that our public health team is responsible for. It is evident that whilst we maintained the activities and quality of preventative services like healthy child programme, supporting people dependent on alcohol and substance misuse during COVID, there has been a drop in the activity in identifying people living with high blood pressure, diabetes and kidney disease via NHS health checks, attendance in our sexual health services providing contraception and support for people stopping smoking.

The report also outlines the steps we are taking to recover from the pandemic and restore and reform our public health services.

Recommendation

The Cabinet Committee is asked to:

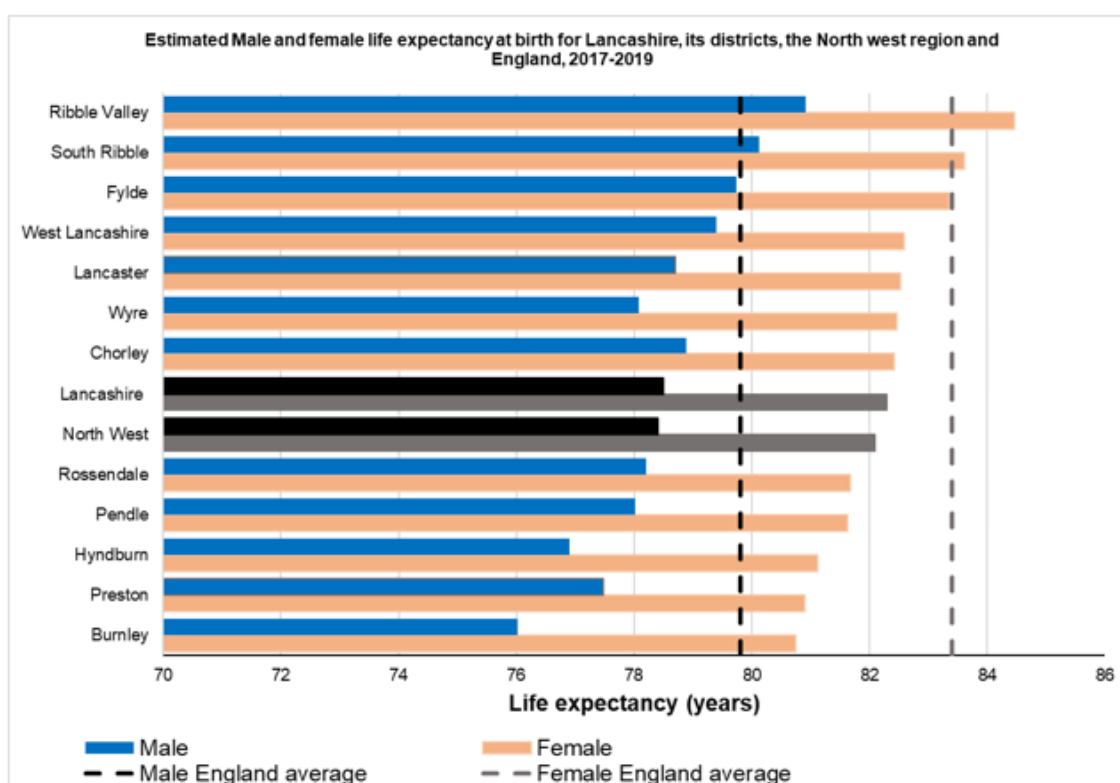
- (i) Support the steps being taken to improve the performance of public health services.
- (ii) Include public health outcomes in monitoring the impact of the corporate strategy and wider council's service delivery on improving health and wellbeing and reducing health inequalities across Lancashire.

Background and Advice

Appendix 'A' refers to the key public health outcomes and the wider determinants of our health and wellbeing. Life expectancy (LE) and healthy life expectancy (HLE) are well-known global measures of health and wellbeing. In Lancashire male and female life expectancy remains lower than the average for England and across Lancashire there is a wide variation in male and female life expectancy (figure 1), with male and female life expectancy lowest in Burnley and highest in Ribble Valley.

Life expectancy at birth for both females and males has been increasing over the past ten years. However, there is a gap of 10.3 and 7.8 years between our least and most deprived areas for males and females respectively. The Slope Index of Inequality (SII) is a measure of the difference (gap) in life expectancy between the most and least deprived sections of the local population, the higher the SII, the greater the inequality.

Figure 1



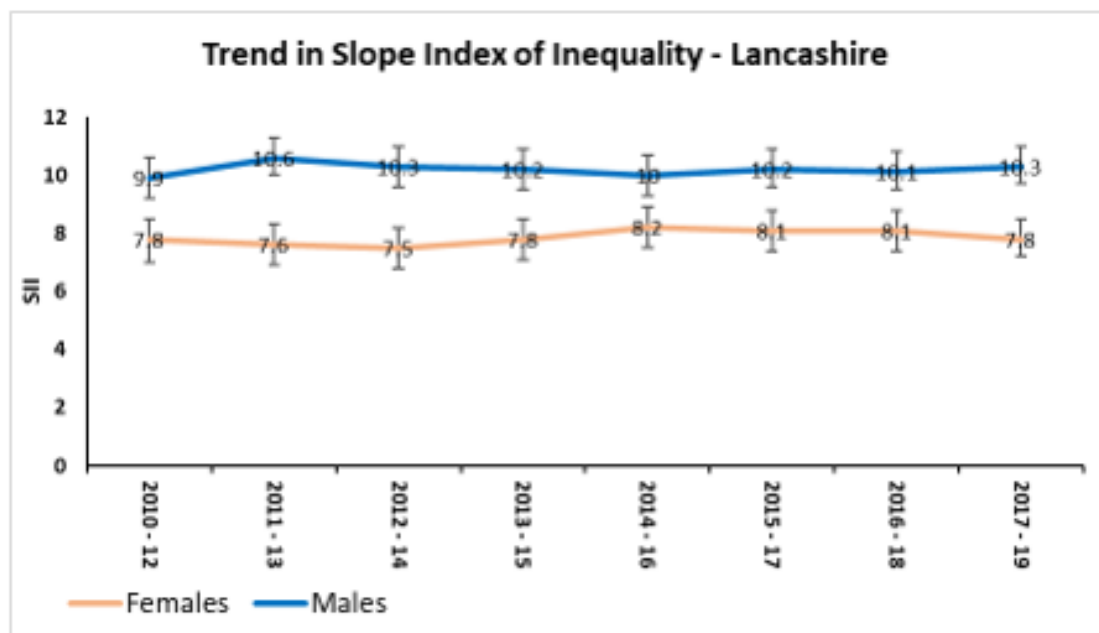
The average number of years a male child can expect to live in good health, (healthy life expectancy), is 60.6 years, meaning they will spend 17.9 years in poor health. Male HLE has been decreasing since 2009-11 and is significantly worse than the England average, although the decrease is not statistically significant.

The average number of years a female child can expect to live in good health, (healthy life expectancy), is 62.0 years, meaning they will spend 20.3 years in poor health. Female HLE has been decreasing since 2009-11 and is now significantly worse than the England average, although the decrease is not statistically significant.

Figure 2 shows that within Lancashire, for both males and females, the changes in the SII over time were not statistically significant, i.e., the gap in life expectancy between the least and most deprived areas remains unchanged.

In short, the conditions prevailing in Lancashire have neither added significant years to life nor life to years, when compared with English average.

Figure 2.



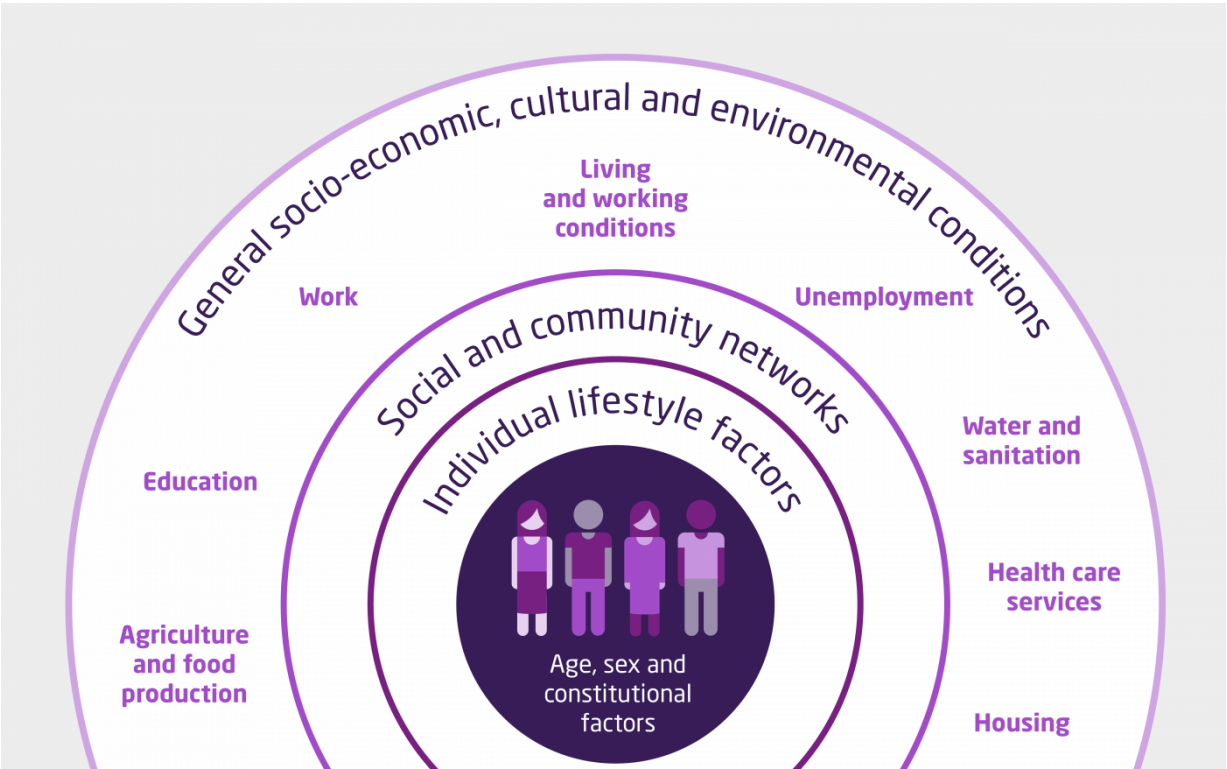
Access to good quality clinical and care services account towards 20% what determines our health and wellbeing. The rest is determined by our behaviours (30%), socio economic factors i.e. education, employment, income, family support and community safety (40%), and good natural and built environment (10%).

Lancashire County Council, under the Health and Social Care Act 2012, became a public health authority, and has a statutory duty to improve health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities.

The council discharges this duty through three key approaches:

1. Delivering its mandated public health services and allocating the ring-fenced public health grant to promote health, prevent disease and reduce health inequalities.
2. By influencing the wider determinants of health and wellbeing through the wider policies, services and activities of the Council, and
3. By influencing its partner and stakeholder organisations, including the local NHS, District Councils, Constabulary, Fire and Rescue services, Education, Voluntary, Community and Faith sectors through various partnerships e.g. Health and Wellbeing Board, Safeguarding Boards, Community Safety Partnership, Children and Young People's partnerships and Local Enterprise Partnership.

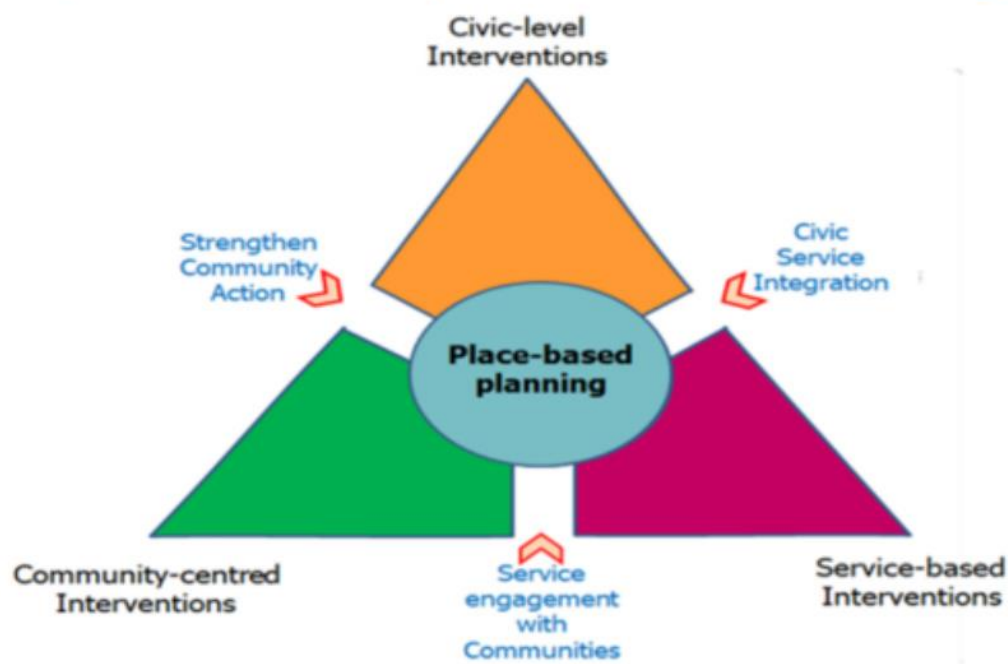
Figure 3. How local government can make a difference in improving public's health and wellbeing



The population intervention triangle

This brings together a number of important constituent elements which together form the main elements of effective place-based working including addressing health inequalities between and within local geographies.

Components of the Population Intervention Triangle



Public Health Lancashire

Public health leadership team consists of the Director of Public Health, 3 Heads of Services and 4 Consultants in Public Health. They are responsible for:

1. Delivering mandated public health services:

- Health protection, including infection prevention and control
- Public health advice to the NHS
- NHS Health Checks
- Sexual health services
- Healthy child programme (including national childhood measurement programme)

Along with delivering a range of preventative services commissioned via ring-fenced Public Health grant e.g. substance misuse, obesity management, oral health improvement.

2. Health, Safety and Resilience, including emergency preparedness under civil contingencies act, COMAH and REPPiR (chemical and nuclear industry regulation), and health and safety

3. Trading Standards and Scientific Services enforce legislation which controls the quantity, quality, price, description and safety of goods and services. The power of enforcement also extends to animal health, petroleum, explosive and licensing activities for example fireworks, poisons and animal movements.

4. Health Equity, Welfare and Partnerships, commissioning the key public health services together with delivery of the welfare rights service, employee wellbeing support, supporting victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse, supporting planning and licensing policy development, and wider community development working with a range of partners and in particular the voluntary, community and faith sector.

Response to COVID-19 Pandemic

Our public health staff capacity (with very few exceptions), continues to be deployed in managing outbreaks, testing, improving vaccination uptake and responding to various associated policy initiatives of central government. We have significantly increased our infection prevention and control capacity and continue to be prepared in responding to wider health and public protection incidents, including winter preparedness.

With the increasing vaccination uptake and the country moving into step 4 of the pandemic response, we have also started our programme of restoration and reforming public health services.

Performance of Wider determinants metrics

Appendix 'A' shows some Lancashire trend wider determinants metrics compared with England over time.

In summary:

Metric	Trend and comparator with England
Life expectancy at birth (Female)	Remains significantly worse than England. Over the last ten years it has increased by 1.2 years
Life expectancy at birth (Male)	Remains significantly worse than England. Over the last ten years it has increased by 1.6 years
The rate of complaints about noise	Decreased from the 2010/11 value and significantly better than England
Children in the youth justice system (10-17 yrs)	Remains significantly better than England (since 2016/17) and the trend shows it decreasing and getting better
First time entrants to the youth justice system	Remains significantly better than England (since 2014/15) and the trend shows it decreasing and getting better
Long term claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance	Significantly better than England. The trend shows value is declining and getting better. Covid-19 likely to have an impact on this indicator in the future.
Homelessness (Homeless Reduction Act measures)	Significantly better than England. No trend data available

Performance of Key Public Health Services

Appendix 'B' shows the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of key public health services from 2018/19 – 2020/21. In summary:

1. We have maintained or improved our virtual and face to face support to:
 - a. Mothers and babies with timely contacts and development checks
 - b. People dependent on alcohol or with drug misuse issues
2. There has been a significant reduction in the number of people:
 - a. setting a quit date for stopping smoking
 - b. attending for contraception
 - c. taking up NHS health checks to identify high blood pressure, diabetes and long term conditions like chronic kidney disease and dementia

We anticipate the demand for all the public health services to increase as we continue to recover from the pandemic.

The detailed information contained in Appendix 'B' is deemed to be Part II for the reason set out below:

This section of the report contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

Public Health Transformation Programme

To respond to poorer health outcomes and the changing context, we initiated our public health transformation programme, including a Local Government Association supported peer review in March 2020. However, this was paused due to responding to the pandemic. We are in the process of re-establishing this programme with a refreshed 10 year mission to support Lancashire as a thriving place with its residents enabled to lead safer, fairer and healthier lives.

Following a variety of staff and partner engagement activities, we have identified three main strands for this programme viz:

1. **'Respond'** to ongoing pandemic and remain prepared for emerging risks and threats to our health and wellbeing
2. **'Recover'** key public health services in a phased manner in order to restore the activities towards improving public health outcomes.
3. **'Reform'** the delivery of public health programmes so that they remain aligned to emerging reforms in the NHS (creation of Integrated Care Systems) and **national public health system reforms** that will see the creation of UK Health Security Agency and Office for Health Promotion.

Our immediate priorities (next 2 years) for transformation include the following:

1. **Achieving the best start in life** for our children and young people, improving child development, reducing infant mortality and improving adolescent health focussing particularly on emotional health and wellbeing.
2. **A Healthy Hearts programme**, with a focus on achieving healthy weight, improved physical activity and early detection of blood pressure via NHS Health Checks.
3. Improving **community wellbeing** by engaging our residents where they learn, work and live and promoting 5 ways to wellbeing (connect, be active, keep learning, volunteering, and taking notice particularly of our natural environment)

We continue to engage with our partners, and from September 2021, we intend to continuously develop this further by listening to our residents, and regularly report on the progress to the cabinet committee and the Health and Wellbeing Board.

Alongside this, we are supporting the development of a population health improvement programme with the emerging Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care System and its partners.

We will also continue to improve our 'business new normal' and report on the KPIs regularly.

In addition, we will use the opportunity presented by the corporate strategy development to identify contributions from wider services across the council and its partnerships in improving health and wellbeing and reducing health inequalities.

Consultations

None

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

1. Remaining prepared to manage the pandemic whilst embarking on the transformation programme places additional demand on our capacity and resources. We intend to use the ring-fenced public health grant and the COVID management funds to address this time-limited need.

2. Improving public health outcomes require identifying actions by services across the county council. Development of corporate strategy provides an opportunity to address this.

3. Public health transformation programme specifically identifies the contribution from the council to the Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care System and its population health programme.

Risk management

None identified at this stage.

List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel
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None

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

Appendix 'B' is not for publication - Exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972. The report contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information). It is considered that in all the circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

Please note, the majority of these indicators are likely to be impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, although the extent cannot be predicted

Grey = trend not been calculated by PHE. Internal assumption has been made

Where values appear to have changed year-on-year for Lancashire but we haven't noted this in the commentary, we have taken into account the confidence intervals and whether they are significantly different or not (depending on whether the CIs overlap).

		Indicator	Period	Unit	England	North West	Lancashire	Lancashire trend	Notes for data	Comments
Transport		Percentage of adults walking for travel at least three days per week	2018/19	%	22.7	19.4	17.0	No change from previous year		Significantly worse than England (see column H)
		Percentage of adults cycling for travel at least three days per week	2018/19	%	3.1	2.1	1.4	No change from previous year		Significantly worse than England (see column H)
		Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads	2016 - 18	Crude rate - per 100,000	42.6*	38.4	51.7	Could not be calculated		Significantly worse than England (see column H)
Neighbourhood design		The rate of complaints about noise	2018/19	Crude rate - per 100,000	6.8*	6.0*	4.7*	similar to 2015/2016 on synthetic estimate	* value is modelled on synthetic estimate	Decreased from the 2010/11 value and significantly better than England
		The percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 65dB(A) or more, during the daytime	2016	%	5.5	5.5	4.6	Could not be calculated		Better than England, although significance not calculated
		The percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 55 dB(A) or more during the night time	2016	%	8.5	9.4	8.5	Could not be calculated		Better than England, although significance not calculated
		Density of fast food outlets	2014	Crude rate - per 100,000	88.2	105.6	108.2	Could not be calculated		Significantly worse than England (see column H)
		Access to Healthy Assets & Hazards Index	2017	%	21.1	9.5	8.9	Could not be calculated		Percentage of the population who live in LSOAs which score in the poorest performing 20% on the access to healthy assets and hazards (AAHA) index. So in Lancashire, this is better than England (although significance has not been calculated as CIs are not available). No trend
		Natural and sustainable environments	2015	%	16.8	25.4	19.9	better than England		Significantly better than England (although data is old). Signif calculated in-house
		Access to woodland	2019	Mean - µg/m3	9.0	7.9	6.9	Could not be calculated		Lancashire has a lower percentage and is better than England. Can't calculate significance (no CIs)
		Air pollution: fine particulate matter	Mar 2015 - Feb 2016	%	17.9	17.5	18	Could not be calculated		Similar to England. Trend could not be calculated (see column H)
		Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise/health reasons	2011	%	4.8	9.7	8.1	Could not be calculated		Significantly better than England. Old data from Census 2011. No trend calculated
		Affordability of home ownership	2020	Ratio	7.8	5.7	5.4	Could not be calculated		Better than England ratio. No trend calculated. A higher ratio indicates that on average it is less affordable for a resident to purchase a house in their local authority district
Work and labour market		Fuel poverty	2018	%	10.3	12.1	12.0	No significant change		Higher levels of fuel poverty compared to England, in second worst quintile, value has stayed similar over the ten-year period
		Excess winter deaths index	Aug 2018 - Jul 2019	Ratio-%	15.1	13.4	10.1	Declined from previous year		Significantly better than England, for the first time since the period August 2002-July 2003. The impact of the C-19 pandemic is yet to be seen.
		Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over	2019/20	Directly standardised rate - per 100,000	2222	1437	1363	No significant change		Significantly better than England. Trend shows no significant trend (column H)
		Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation	2019/20	%	58.0	53.0	7.0	Declined from previous year		Significantly worse than England. Values have fluctuated widely
		Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation	2019/20	%	77.3	85.3	84.2	Decreasing & getting worse		While significantly better than England, the trend shows it is decreasing and getting worse.
		Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment	2019/20	%	76.2	74.9	77.5	No significant change		No significant difference to England, trend shows no change. Covid-19 likely to have an impact on this indicator in future
		Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate	2019/20	Gap - % points	10.6	12.4	11.5	No change from previous year		Similar to England. Trend shows no change (column H). Covid-19 likely to have an impact on this indicator in future
		Gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate	2019/20	Gap - % points	70.6	76.5	74.7	No change from previous year		Significantly worse than England. Trend shows no change (column H). Covid-19 likely to have an impact on this indicator in future
		Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate	2019/20	Gap - % points	67.2	68.8	76.5	Increased from previous year		Significantly worse than England. Trend shows increase from previous year. Covid-19 likely to have an impact on this indicator in future
		Unemployment (model based)	2019	%	3.9	4.1	2.6	No change from previous year		Significantly better than England. Trend shows no change (column). Covid-19 likely to have an impact on this indicator in future
Vulnerability		Long term claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance	2020	Crude rate - per 1,000	2.6	2.8	2.1	Declining & getting better		Significantly better than England. The trend shows value is declining and getting better. Covid-19 likely to have an impact on this indicator in the future.
		Economic inactivity rate	2019/20	%	20.6	22.5	21.3	No significant change		No significant difference to England, trend shows no change. Covid-19 likely to have an impact on this indicator in future
		Employment and Support Allowance claimants	2018	%	5.4	5.4	6.3	Declining & getting better		Significantly worse to England, but the rate is if declining and getting better. Covid-19 likely to have an impact on this indicator.
		Job density	2019	Ratio	0.88	0.9	0.8	Could not be calculated		Middle quintile and lower than England, but significance not calculated
		Sickness absence - the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week	2017 - 19	%	2.1	1.9	2.1	No change from previous year		Statistically similar to England, no change year-on-year
		Sickness absence - the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence	2017 - 19	%	1.1	1.1	1.2	No change from previous year		Statistically similar to England, no change year-on-year
		Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2019/20	Crude rate - per 1,000	12.3	12.8	10.9*	Could not be calculated		Significantly better than England. No trend to calculate
		Homelessness - households with dependent children owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2019/20	Crude rate - per 1,000	14.9	15.1	13.0*	Could not be calculated		Significantly better than England. No trend to calculate
		Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 16-24 yrs)	2019/20	Crude rate - per 1,000	2.6	2.7	2.2*	Could not be calculated		* aggregated from all known lower
		Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 55+ yrs)	2019/20	Crude rate - per 1,000	2.9	3.6	2.2*	Could not be calculated		* aggregated from all known lower
Income		Homelessness - households in temporary accommodation	2019/20	Crude rate - per 1,000	3.8	3.3	3.3*	Could not be calculated		Significantly better than England. No trend to calculate
		Children in care	2020	Crude rate - per 10,000	67	97	81	Increasing & getting worse		Significantly worse than England. Trend shows the rate is increasing and getting worse.
		Children providing unpaid care (aged 0-15)	2011	%	1.1	1.2*	1.2	Could not be calculated		data available
		Children providing 20+ hours/week of unpaid care (aged 0-15)	2011	%	0.21	-	0.25	Could not be calculated		data available
		Young people providing unpaid care (aged 16-24)	2011	%	4.8	5.4*	5.0	Could not be calculated		data available
		Young people providing 20+ hours/week of unpaid care (aged 16-24)	2011	%	1.3	1.6*	1.4	Could not be calculated		data available
		Unpaid carers	2011	%	2.4	2.8	2.8	Could not be calculated		data available
		Teenage mothers	2019/20	%	0.7	0.8	0.9	No significant change		Remains significantly worse than England and no change in the trend
		Social isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like (18+ yrs)	2019/20	%	45.9	46.7	40.1	Could not be calculated		This is the first year the rate is significantly worse than England in the five-year period from 2014/15.
		Children in absolute low income families (under-16s)	2018/19	%	19.3	19.7	19.1	Increasing & getting worse		Remains significantly worse than England. The trend shows it increasing and getting worse
Crime		Children in relative low income families (under-16s)	2018/19	%	18.4	13.0	22.0	Increasing & getting worse		Remains significantly worse than England. The trend shows it increasing and getting worse
		Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation	2019	%	12.9	-	11.3	Could not be calculated		proportion of the
		Fuel poverty	2018	%	10.3	12.1	11.0	No significant change		Higher levels of fuel poverty compared to England, in second worst quintile, value has stayed similar over the ten-year period
		Average weekly earnings	2020	Median - £	474.4	445.7	421.5	Could not be calculated		Remain significantly worse than England. No trend to calculate (column H)
		Gender pay gap (by workplace location)	2020	%	16.6	13.5	11.1	Could not be calculated		the absolute
		Children in the youth justice system (10-17 yrs)	2019/20	Crude rate - per 1,000	3.5	3.5	2.0	Decreasing & getting better		Remains significantly better than England (since 2016/17) and the trend shows it decreasing and getting better
		First time entrants to the youth justice system	2019	Crude rate - per 100,000	208	200.8	135.8	Decreasing & getting better		Remains significantly better than England (since 2014/15) and the trend shows it decreasing and getting better
		No offending levels - percentage of offenders who re-offend	2017/18	%	29.1	29.0	29.8	Could not be calculated		Higher than England and in the second highest quintile. No trend to calculate (column H)
		No offending levels - average number of re-offences per re-offender	2017/18	Crude rate - per 100,000	4.1	3.8	4.0	Could not be calculated		Crude rate, no comparison to England - these have not been calculated
		First time offenders	2018	Crude rate - per 100,000	211	229	197	Decreasing		Has gone from second lowest, to middle quintile in England.
Education		Domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes	2019/20	Crude rate - per 1,000	28	25.7	16.4*	Could not be calculated		the rate of the police
		Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)	2017/18 - 19/20	Directly standardised rate - per 100,000	45.8*	66.4	47.2	Could not be calculated		Statistically similar to England for the periods 2015/16-2017/18 to 2017/18-2019/20. Prior to this it was significantly worse.
		Violent crime - violence offences per 1,000 population	2019/20	Crude rate - per 1,000	29.5*	35.7*	31.3*	Increasing		The rate in Lancashire is increasing and is now in the middle quintile in England.
		Violent crime - sexual offences per 1,000 population	2019/20	Crude rate - per 1,000	2.5*	2.6*	2.5*	Increasing		The rate in Lancashire is increasing and is now in the middle quintile in England.
		Crime deprivation: score	2015	Score	0.01	-	-0.03	Could not be calculated		from the aggregate
		School readiness: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception	2018/19	%	71.8	68.9	69.2	No significant change closure of Sure Start		Significantly worse than England, no significant change in the trend. For three years since 2016/17, the proportion has been significantly worse than England; previously it had been similar or better
		School Readiness: percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception	2018/19	%	56.5	54.4	52.3	May be linked to the closure of Sure Start		Significantly worse than England, no significant change in the trend. For three years since 2016/17, the proportion has been significantly worse than England; previously it had been similar or better
		School readiness: percentage of children achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1	2018/19	%	81.8	80.9	81.5	Increasing & getting better		Statistically similar to England, but trend is showing an increase and is getting better
		School readiness: percentage of children with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1	2018/19	%	70.1	69.8	69.3	Increasing & getting better		Statistically similar to England, but trend is showing an increase and is getting better
		Average Attainment 8 score	2019/20	Mean - Score	50.2	48.9	49.6	Could not be calculated		Significantly worse than England
Marmot indicators		Average Attainment 8 score of children in care	2019	Mean - Score	19.2	18.8	18.6	Could not be calculated		Second worst quintile in England
		GCSE achieved SA+* C including English & Maths with free school meal status	2014/15	%	33.3	31.4	30.8	Could not be calculated		available in Marmot
		Pupil absence	2018/19	%	4.73	4.72	4.4	No significant change		Remains significantly better than England and trend shows no significant change
		16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known	2019	%	5.5	5.4	6.9	Could not be calculated		Remains significantly worse than England, but there has been a decrease from the previous year.
		Healthy life expectancy at birth (Female)	2017 - 19	Years	63.5	62.2	62.0	Could not be calculated		Q1 V2 MBI file
		Healthy life expectancy at birth (Male)	2017 - 19	Years	63.2	61.7	60.6	Could not be calculated		Q1 V2 MBI file
		Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2017 - 19	Years	83.4	81.1	81.3	compared to the 2007-2009 value, has increased		Remains significantly worse than England. Over the last ten years it has increased by 1.2 years
		Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2017 - 19	Years	79.8	78.4	78.5	compared to the 2007-2009 value, has increased		Remains significantly worse than England. Over the last ten years it has increased by 1.6 years
		Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female)	2017 - 19	Slope Index of Inequality	7.6	9.6	7.8	is the measure of the		in the second worst quintile in England
		Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male)	2017 - 19	Slope Index of Inequality	9.4	11.3	10.3	is the measure of the		in the second worst quintile in England
Health outcomes		Self-reported wellbeing - people with a low satisfaction score	2019/20	%	4.7	5.3	5.4	Remains unchanged		in MBI file
		School readiness: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception	2018/19	%	71.8	68.9	69.2	No significant change closure of Sure Start		Significantly worse than England, no significant change in the trend. For three years since 2016/17, the proportion has been significantly worse than England; previously it had been similar or better
		School Readiness: percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception	2018/19	%	56.5	54.4	52.3	No significant change closure of Sure Start		Significantly worse than England, no significant change in the trend. For three years since 2016/17, the proportion has been significantly worse than England; previously it had been similar or better
		Average Attainment 8 score	2019/20	Mean - Score	50.2	48.9	49.6	Could not be calculated		Significantly worse than England
		GCSE achieved SA+* C including English & Maths with free school meal status	2014/15	%	33.3	31.4	30.8	Could not be calculated		available in Marmot
		16-24 year olds not in education, employment or training	2018	%	13.2	13.3	10.8	Could not be calculated		No value for Lancashire
		Unemployment (model based)	2019	%	3.9	4.1	2.9	Could not be calculated		Significantly better than England. Trend shows no change (column). Covid-19 likely to have an impact on this indicator in future
		Long term claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance	2020	Crude rate - per 1,000	2.6	2.8	2.1	Declining & getting better		Significantly better than England. The trend shows value is declining and getting better. Covid-19 likely to have an impact on this indicator in the future.
		Individuals not reaching the Minimum Income Standard	2016/17 - 18/19	%	29.4	31.4	*	Could not be calculated		No value for Lancashire
		Work-related illness	2017/18 - 19/20	Crude rate - per 100,000	4390	4090	*	Could not be calculated		No value for Lancashire
Health outcomes		Fuel poverty	2018	%	10.3	12.1	12	No significant change		Higher levels of fuel poverty compared to England, in second worst quintile, value has stayed similar over the ten-year period
		Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise/health reasons	Mar 2015 - Feb 2016	%	17.9	17.5	18	Could not be calculated		Similar to England. Trend could not be calculated (see column H)
		Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2017 - 19	Years	83.4	82.1	82.3	compared to the 2007-2009 value, has increased		

Health	Proportion of people who use services who feel safe	2015/16	%	69.2	70.0	74.5	Could not be calculated	Old data	In the best quintile in England
	Access to NHS dental services - successfully obtained a dental appointment	2015/16	%	94.7	-	96.7	Could not be calculated	Old data	In the middle quintile in England
	Percentage of people who said they had good experience when making a GP appointment	2015/16	%	73.4	-	73.6	Could not be calculated	Old data	In the middle quintile in England
	Social isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like (18+ yrs)	2019/20	%	45.9	46.7	40.1	Could not be calculated		This is the first year the rate is significantly worse than England in the five year period from 2014/15.
	Social isolation: percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like (18+ yrs)	2018/19	%	32.5	36.4	36.3	Indicates an increase in the period 2012/13 to 2018/19		Remains statistically similar to England and is unchanged in the period 2012/13 to 2018/19
	Proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life	2015/16	%	76.6	76.6	77.4	Could not be calculated	Indicators may be	Lancashire is in the middle quintile in England
	Self-reported well-being - high happiness score: % of respondents	2015/16	%	74.7	73.0	76.2	Could not be calculated	Indicators may be	Second best quintile in England
	Self-reported well-being - high satisfaction score: % of respondents	2015/16	%	81.2	78.5	76.5	Could not be calculated	Indicators may be	Worst quintile in England
	Sports club membership: % of population aged 16+	2015/16	%	22.0	-	20.1	Could not be calculated	Old data	Second worst quintile in England
	Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise/health reasons	Mar 2015 - Feb 2016	%	17.9	17.5	18.0	Could not be calculated		

↑
These indicators above (greyed out) are elsewhere on this sheet

			Wider determinants Indicator	Period	England	Lancashire	Burnley	Chorley	Fylde	Hyndburn	Lancaster	Pendle	Preston	Ribble Valley	Rossendale	South Ribble	West Lancashire	Wyre
Natural Built and Environment	Transport																	
	Percentage of adults walking for travel at least three days per week	2018/19	22.7	17.0	16.2	15.1	14.8	16.0	22.3	11.0	21.9	18.5	17.1	14.8	16.8	15.4		
	Percentage of adults cycling for travel at least three days per week	2018/19	3.1	1.4	0.0	1.5	2.8	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.7	2.3	0.3	2.4	1.0	2.8		
	Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads	2016 - 18	42.6*	51.7	54.0	43.8	63.0	45.6	64.8	49.6	51.6	64.4	42.2	49.5	45.7	47.4		
	Neighbourhood design																	
	The rate of complaints about noise	2018/19	6.8*	4.7*	3.7*	3.8*	5.4*	5.1*	6.7*	4.6*	7.0*	2.9	4.5	3.3*	5.7*	1.2*		
	Number of premises licensed to sell alcohol per square kilometre	2017/18	1.3*	1.3*	2.8	1.4	1.9	3.3	0.9	1.5	2.9	0.5	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.2		
	Density of fast food outlets	2014	88.2	108.2	151.2	97.7	102.5	142.1	89.9	131.3	125.3	96.4	124.3	101.8	56.3	102.1		
	Access to Healthy Assets & Hazards Index	2017	21.1	5.9	3.0	3.1	13.4	2.0	9.4	3.3	1.5	8.8	-	12.7	8.3	4.2		
	Natural and sustainable environments																	
	Air pollution: fine particulate matter	2019	9.0	6.9	7.6	7.3	6.0	7.6	6.1	7.5	7.4	6.3	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.0		
	Housing																	
	Overcrowded households	2011	4.8	3.1	4.3	2.2	1.5	4.8	2.7	5.3	4.6	1.7	3.5	2.1	2.3	2.0		
	Affordability of home ownership	2020	7.8	5.4	3.8	5.6	5.7	4.3	5.5	4.3	5.6	6.7	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.0		
Work and the labour market	Fuel poverty	2018	10.3	12.0	13.6	10.0	9.7	13.1	13.8	15.2	13.4	11.1	11.3	9.3	11.5	11.1		
	Excess winter deaths index	Aug 2018 - Jul 2019	15.1	10.1	24.6	-4.5	16.5	-6.5	11.2	21.3	15.8	6.8	-3.9	1.8	20.8	12.3		
	Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over	2019/20	2222	1963	1994	1616	1645	2061	2182	1974	1879	2069	2240	1588	2861	1611		
	Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment	2019/20	76.2	77.5	73.9	76.8	82.7	79.5	68.1	73.8	82.7	78.5	81.4	87.4	70.1	80.2		
	Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate	2019/20	10.6	11.9	5.9	17.4	14.5	7.9	8.7	5	25.1	-9	15.4	4.3	15.8	17		
	Unemployment (model-based)	2019	3.9	2.9	5.6	3.1	2.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	3.7	1.9	3	2.6	4	2.9		
	Long term claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance	2020	2.6	2.1	2.8	1.3	2.4	2.6	1	4.2	2.2	0.9	5.3	1	0.9	2.3		
	Economic inactivity rate	2019/20	20.6	21.3	25.1	25.7	19.9	21.2	18	21.8	22.3	24.7	14.9	17.5	23.2	21.4		
	Employment and Support Allowance claimants	2018	5.4	6.3	8.6	5.4	5.5	9	4.7	7.5	7.3	3.8	7.2	4.9	5.3	6.7		
Vulnerability	Job density	2019	0.88	0.81	0.83	0.66	1.03	0.68	0.71	0.72	1.1	0.98	0.58	0.94	0.82	0.62		
	Sickness absence - the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week	2017 - 19	2.1	2.1	2.6	1.1	2.5	1.1	1.7	3.7	2.2	0.5	0.8	4.9	0.3	2.3		
	Sickness absence - the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence	2017 - 19	1.1	1.2	1.7	0.9	1.4	0.4	1.1	2.6	1.2	0.1	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.3		
	Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2019/20	12.3	10.9*	13.1	15.8	6.4	6.6	\$	7.5	20.6	3	14.7	12.9	3.3	9.5		
	Homelessness - households with dependent children owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2019/20	14.9	13.0*	9.5	21.1	10.5	7.6	\$	6	19.9	5.2	19	20.1	3.8	11.9		
	Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 16-24 yrs)	2019/20	2.6	2.2*	3.1	2.4	0.9	1.5	\$	1.2	4.6	0.5	2.5	3.4	0.7	1.8		
	Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 55+ yrs)	2019/20	2.9	2.2*	2	3.6	1.6	1.3	\$	2.6	3.3	0.9	3.7	2.2	0.7	2.5		
	Homelessness - households in temporary accommodation	2019/20	3.8	0.3*	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	\$	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0		
	Children providing unpaid care (aged 0-15)	2011	1.11	1.22	1.12	1.21	1.28	1.28	1.15	1.29	1.08	1.16	1.21	1.2	1.36	1.34		
Income	Young people providing unpaid care (aged 16-24)	2011	4.8	5.0	6.9	5.1	4.5	6.0	3.9	6.5	4.5	4.3	6.0	4.6	5.1	5.0		
	Young people providing 20+ hours/week of unpaid care (aged 16-24)	2011	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.3	1.2	2.1	0.8	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.9	1	1.4	1.5		
	Unpaid carers	2011	2.37	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.4		
	Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)	2018/19	15.3	19.1	28.8	12.3	12.6	29.4	16.1	32.9	21.4	9.2	19.1	12.2	15.2	15.1		
	Children in relative low income families (under 16s)	2018/19	18.4	22.0	33.1	14.2	14.5	33.4	18.9	37.4	25.3	10.4	21.9	14.1	17.7	17.5		
	Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation	2019	12.9	13.3	20.3	10.2	9.6	18.2	12.9	16.8	16.2	5.7	14.5	9.1	12.3	12.5		
Crime	Fuel poverty	2018	10.3	12.0	13.6	10.0	9.7	13.1	13.8	15.2	13.4	11.1	11.3	9.3	11.5	11.1		
	Average weekly earnings	2020	474.4	421.5	412.1	452.8	487.2	372.1	417.7	358.9	416.3	484.4	421.3	433.3	424.2	402.6		
	Gender pay gap (by workplace location)	2020	16.6	18.3	10.2	-0.9	39.6	18.3	25.6	0.6	-0.7	44.7	11.1	16.3	31.5	8.6		
	Re-offending levels - percentage of offenders who re-offend	2017/18	29.1	29.8	36.7	27.3	22.8	33.1	34	26.1	34.2	18.9	25.6	24.2	22	25		
	Re-offending levels - average number of re-offences per re-offender	2017/18	4.05	3.98	4.18	4.43	3.16	4.51	3.91	4.58	4	3.61	3.54	3.01	3.18	3.94		
	Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)	2017/18 - 2019/20	45.8*	47.2	75.8	34.2	32.6	86	45.8	51.4	49.7	29.4	48.5	28.7	60.5	28.6		
Education	Violent crime - violence offences per 1,000 population	2019/20	29.5*	31.3*	47.4*	26.4*	22.7*	41.1*	31.5*	30.9*	32.4*	16.7*	29.5*	46.5*	21.9*	25.6*		
	Violent crime - sexual offences per 1,000 population	2019/20	2.5*	2.5*	3.8*	2.0*	1.9*	3.0*	2.8*	2.3*	2.7*	1.3*	2.5*	3.2*	1.7*	1.9*		
Health Outcomes	Crime deprivation: score	2015	0.01	-0.03	0.68	-0.19	-0.49	0.35	0.07	0.19	0.29	-0.7	0.05	-0.44	-0.17	-0.27		
	Average Attainment 8 score	2019/20	50.2	49.6	45.4	51.8	51.2	46.4	49.2	45.1	51.9	56.1	50	51.5	49.4	49		
	Pupil absence	2018/19	4.73	4.4	4.93	3.84	4.34	4.62	4.7	4.81	4.28	3.87	4.06	4.09	4.94	4.48		
	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2017 - 19	83.4	82.3	80.8	82.4	83.3	81.1	82.5	81.6	80.9	84.5	81.7	83.6	82.6	82.5		
	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2017 - 19	79.8	78.5	76.0	78.9	79.7	76.9	78.7	78.0	77.5	80.9	78.2	80.1	79.4	78.1		
	Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female)	2017 - 19	7.6	7.8	5.1	10.3	6.7	10.7	8.6	5.8	8.0	5.8	2.2	4.9	7.1	5.9		
	Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male)	2017 - 19	9.4	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.6	10.2	9.3	11.1	2.3	4.2	7.6	8.5	10.1		
	Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (2016 definition)	2016 - 18	180.8	200.8	253	177.1	172.1	253.1	202.2	226.1	232.8	169.1	207.1	167.6	188.6	191		
	Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	2017 - 19	70.4	83.7	101.4	76.4	69.3	101.1	79.1	98.6	92.6	72	88.7	70.9	74.6	89		
	Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	2017 - 19	129.2	136.4	168.7	129.4	122.4	167.7	135.8	138.0	151.0	103.8	133.3	114.8	129.6	145.5		
	Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease	2017 - 19	18.5	23.6	25.4	21.7	20.5	25	24.9	24.6	29.6	13.8	27.1	24.1	21	23.8		
	Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease	2017 - 19	34.2	42.7	61.5	39.4	31.6	56.6	42.4	54.5	62.7	25.1	43.3	31	34.1	38.5		
	Health related quality of life for older people	2016/17	0.735	0.73	0.73	0.76	0.76	0.72	0.75	0.72	0.70	0.77	0.71	0.75	0.73	0.72		

Compared with England

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

Quintiles: ■ Best ■ ■ ■ ■ Worst

Quintiles: ■ Low ■ ■ ■ ■ High

* value is modelled on sythetic estim

\$ value missing

* aggregated from all known lower geogrpahy values

* aggregated from all known lower geogrpahy value

			Wider determinants Indicator	Period	England	Lancashire	Chorley	Preston	South Ribble
Natural Built and Environment	Transport								
	Percentage of adults walking for travel at least three days per week	2018/19	22.7	17.0	15.1	21.9	14.8		
	Percentage of adults cycling for travel at least three days per week	2018/19	3.1	1.4	1.5	0.7	2.4		
	Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads	2016 - 18	42.6*	51.7	43.8	51.6	49.5		
	Neighbourhood design								
	The rate of complaints about noise	2018/19	6.8*	4.7*	3.8*	7.0*	3.3*		
	Number of premises licensed to sell alcohol per square kilometre	2017/18	1.3*	1.3*	1.4	2.9	2.2		
	Density of fast food outlets	2014	88.2	108.2	97.7	125.3	101.8		
	Access to Healthy Assets & Hazards Index	2017	21.1	5.9	3.1	1.5	12.7		
	Natural and sustainable environments								
	Air pollution: fine particulate matter	2019	9.0	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.2		
	Housing								
	Overcrowded households	2011	4.8	3.1	2.2	4.6	2.1		
	Affordability of home ownership	2020	7.8	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6		
	Fuel poverty	2018	10.3	12.0	10.0	13.4	9.3		
	Excess winter deaths index	Aug 2018 - Jul 2019	15.1	10.1	-4.5	15.8	1.8		
	Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over	2019/20	2222	1963	1616	1879	1588		
Work and the labour market	Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment	2019/20	76.2	77.5	76.8	82.7	87.4		
	Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate	2019/20	10.6	11.9	17.4	25.1	4.3		
	Unemployment (model-based)	2019	3.9	2.9	3.1	3.7	2.6		
	Long term claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance	2020	2.6	2.1	1.3	2.2	1		
	Economic inactivity rate	2019/20	20.6	21.3	25.7	22.3	17.5		
	Employment and Support Allowance claimants	2018	5.4	6.3	5.4	7.3	4.9		
	Job density	2019	0.88	0.81	0.66	1.1	0.94		
	Sickness absence - the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week	2017 - 19	2.1	2.1	1.1	2.2	4.9		
	Sickness absence - the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence	2017 - 19	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.2	2.3		
Vulnerability	Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2019/20	12.3	10.9*	15.8	20.6	12.9		\$ value missing
	Homelessness - households with dependent children owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2019/20	14.9	13.0*	21.1	19.9	20.1		* aggregated from all known lower geogrpahy values
	Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 16-24 yrs)	2019/20	2.6	2.2*	2.4	4.6	3.4		
	Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 55+ yrs)	2019/20	2.9	2.2*	3.6	3.3	2.2		
	Homelessness - households in temporary accommodation	2019/20	3.8	0.3*	0.5	0.5	0.7		
	Children providing unpaid care (aged 0-15)	2011	1.11	1.22	1.21	1.08	1.2		
	Young people providing unpaid care (aged 16-24)	2011	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.5	4.6		
	Young people providing 20+ hours/week of unpaid care (aged 16-24)	2011	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1		
	Unpaid carers	2011	2.37	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5		
Income	Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)	2018/19	15.3	19.1	12.3	21.4	12.2		
	Children in relative low income families (under 16s)	2018/19	18.4	22.0	14.2	25.3	14.1		
	Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation	2019	12.9	13.3	10.2	16.2	9.1		
	Fuel poverty	2018	10.3	12.0	10.0	13.4	9.3		
	Average weekly earnings	2020	474.4	421.5	452.8	416.3	433.3		
	Gender pay gap (by workplace location)	2020	16.6	18.3	-0.9	-0.7	16.3		
Crime	Re-offending levels - percentage of offenders who re-offend	2017/18	29.1	29.8	27.3	34.2	24.2		
	Re-offending levels - average number of re-offences per re-offender	2017/18	4.05	3.98	4.43	4	3.01		* aggregated from all known lower geogrpahy value
	Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)	2017/18 - 19/20	45.8*	47.2	34.2	49.7	28.7		
	Violent crime - violence offences per 1,000 population	2019/20	29.5*	31.3*	26.4*	32.4*	46.5*		
	Violent crime - sexual offences per 1,000 population	2019/20	2.5*	2.5*	2.0*	2.7*	3.2*		
	Crime deprivation: score	2015	0.01	-0.03	-0.19	0.29	-0.44		
Education	Average Attainment 8 score	2019/20	50.2	49.6	51.8	51.9	51.5		
	Pupil absence	2018/19	4.73	4.4	3.84	4.28	4.09		
Health Outcomes	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2017 - 19	83.4	82.3	82.4	80.9	83.6		
	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2017 - 19	79.8	78.5	78.9	77.5	80.1		
	Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female)	2017 - 19	7.6	7.8	10.3	8.0	4.9		
	Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male)	2017 - 19	9.4	10.3	10.4	11.1	7.6		
	Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (2016 definition)	2016 - 18	180.8	200.8	177.1	232.8	167.6		
	Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	2017 - 19	70.4	83.7	76.4	92.6	70.9		
	Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	2017 - 19	129.2	136.4	129.4	151.0	114.8		
	Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease	2017 - 19	18.5	23.6	21.7	29.6	24.1		
	Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease	2017 - 19	34.2	42.7	39.4	62.7	31		
	Health related quality of life for older people	2016/17	0.735	0.73	0.76	0.70	0.75		

Compared with England



* value is modelled on sythetic estim

\$ value missing

* aggregated from all known lower geogrpahy values

* aggregated from all known lower geogrpahy value

			Wider determinants Indicator	Period	England	Lancashire	Burnley	Hyndburn	Pendle	Ribble Valley	Rossendale
Natural Built and Environment	Transport										
	Percentage of adults walking for travel at least three days per week	2018/19	22.7	17.0	16.2	16.0	11.0	18.5	17.1		
	Percentage of adults cycling for travel at least three days per week	2018/19	3.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.3	0.3		
	Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads	2016 - 18	42.6*	51.7	54.0	45.6	49.6	64.4	42.2		
	Neighbourhood design										
	The rate of complaints about noise	2018/19	6.8*	4.7*	3.7*	5.1*	4.6*	2.9	4.5		
	Number of premises licensed to sell alcohol per square kilometre	2017/18	1.3*	1.3*	2.8	3.3	1.5	0.5	1.5		
	Density of fast food outlets	2014	88.2	108.2	151.2	142.1	131.3	96.4	124.3		
	Access to Healthy Assets & Hazards Index	2017	21.1	5.9	3.0	2.0	3.3	8.8	-		
	Natural and sustainable environments										
	Air pollution: fine particulate matter	2019	9.0	6.9	7.6	7.6	7.5	6.3	7.1		
	Housing										
	Overcrowded households	2011	4.8	3.1	4.3	4.8	5.3	1.7	3.5		
	Affordability of home ownership	2020	7.8	5.4	3.8	4.3	4.3	6.7	5.1		
	Fuel poverty	2018	10.3	12.0	13.6	13.1	15.2	11.1	11.3		
	Excess winter deaths index	Aug 2018 - Jul 2019	15.1	10.1	24.6	-6.5	21.3	6.8	-3.9		
	Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over	2019/20	2222	1963	1994	2061	1974	2069	2240		
Work and the labour market	Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment	2019/20	76.2	77.5	73.9	79.5	73.8	78.5	81.4		
	Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate	2019/20	10.6	11.9	5.9	7.9	5	-9	15.4		
	Unemployment (model-based)	2019	3.9	2.9	5.6	4.3	4.3	1.9	3		
	Long term claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance	2020	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.6	4.2	0.9	5.3		
	Economic inactivity rate	2019/20	20.6	21.3	25.1	21.2	21.8	24.7	14.9		
	Employment and Support Allowance claimants	2018	5.4	6.3	8.6	9	7.5	3.8	7.2		
	Job density	2019	0.88	0.81	0.83	0.68	0.72	0.98	0.58		
	Sickness absence - the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week	2017 - 19	2.1	2.1	2.6	1.1	3.7	0.5	0.8		
	Sickness absence - the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence	2017 - 19	1.1	1.2	1.7	0.4	2.6	0.1	0.2		
Vulnerability	Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2019/20	12.3	10.9*	13.1	6.6	7.5	3	14.7		\$ value missing
	Homelessness - households with dependent children owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2019/20	14.9	13.0*	9.5	7.6	6	5.2	19		* aggregated from all known lower geogrpahy values
	Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 16-24 yrs)	2019/20	2.6	2.2*	3.1	1.5	1.2	0.5	2.5		
	Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 55+ yrs)	2019/20	2.9	2.2*	2	1.3	2.6	0.9	3.7		
	Homelessness - households in temporary accommodation	2019/20	3.8	0.3*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1		
	Children providing unpaid care (aged 0-15)	2011	1.11	1.22	1.12	1.28	1.29	1.16	1.21		
	Young people providing unpaid care (aged 16-24)	2011	4.8	5.0	6.9	6.0	6.5	4.3	6.0		
	Young people providing 20+ hours/week of unpaid care (aged 16-24)	2011	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.8	1.9		
	Unpaid carers	2011	2.37	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.0	2.6		
Income	Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)	2018/19	15.3	19.1	28.8	29.4	32.9	9.2	19.1		
	Children in relative low income families (under 16s)	2018/19	18.4	22.0	33.1	33.4	37.4	10.4	21.9		
	Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation	2019	12.9	13.3	20.3	18.2	16.8	5.7	14.5		
	Fuel poverty	2018	10.3	12.0	13.6	13.1	15.2	11.1	11.3		
	Average weekly earnings	2020	474.4	421.5	412.1	372.1	358.9	484.4	421.3		
	Gender pay gap (by workplace location)	2020	16.6	18.3	10.2	18.3	0.6	44.7	11.1		
Crime	Re-offending levels - percentage of offenders who re-offend	2017/18	29.1	29.8	36.7	33.1	26.1	18.9	25.6		
	Re-offending levels - average number of re-offences per re-offender	2017/18	4.05	3.98	4.18	4.51	4.58	3.61	3.54		
	Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)	2017/18 - 19/20	45.8*	47.2	75.8	86	51.4	29.4	48.5		* aggregated from all known lower geogrpahy value
	Violent crime - violence offences per 1,000 population	2019/20	29.5*	31.3*	47.4*	41.1*	30.9*	16.7*	29.5*		
	Violent crime - sexual offences per 1,000 population	2019/20	2.5*	2.5*	3.8*	3.0*	2.3*	1.3*	2.5*		
	Crime deprivation: score	2015	0.01	-0.03	0.68	0.35	0.19	-0.7	0.05		
Education	Average Attainment 8 score	2019/20	50.2	49.6	45.4	46.4	45.1	56.1	50		
	Pupil absence	2018/19	4.73	4.4	4.93	4.62	4.81	3.87	4.06		
Health Outcomes	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2017 - 19	83.4	82.3	80.8	81.1	81.6	84.5	81.7		
	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2017 - 19	79.8	78.5	76.0	76.9	78.0	80.9	78.2		
	Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female)	2017 - 19	7.6	7.8	5.1	10.7	5.8	5.8	2.2		
	Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male)	2017 - 19	9.4	10.3	10.0	10.6	9.3	2.3	4.2		
	Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (2016 definition)	2016 - 18	180.8	200.8	253	253.1	226.1	169.1	207.1		
	Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	2017 - 19	70.4	83.7	101.4	101.1	98.6	72	88.7		
	Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	2017 - 19	129.2	136.4	168.7	167.7	138.0	103.8	133.3		
	Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease	2017 - 19	18.5	23.6	25.4	25	24.6	13.8	27.1		
	Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease	2017 - 19	34.2	42.7	61.5	56.6	54.5	25.1	43.3		
	Health related quality of life for older people	2016/17	0.735	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.72	0.77	0.71		

Compared with England



* value is modelled on sythetic estim

\$ value missing

* aggregated from all known lower geogrpahy values

* aggregated from all known lower geogrpahy value

			Wider determinants Indicator	Period	England	Lancashire	Fylde	Lancaster	Wyre
Natural Built and Environment	Transport								
	Percentage of adults walking for travel at least three days per week	2018/19	22.7	17.0	14.8	22.3	15.4		
	Percentage of adults cycling for travel at least three days per week	2018/19	3.1	1.4	2.8	1.4	2.8		
	Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads	2016 - 18	42.6*	51.7	63.0	64.8	47.4		
	Neighbourhood design								
	The rate of complaints about noise	2018/19	6.8*	4.7*	5.4*	6.7*	1.2*		
	Number of premises licensed to sell alcohol per square kilometre	2017/18	1.3*	1.3*	1.9	0.9	1.2		
	Density of fast food outlets	2014	88.2	108.2	102.5	89.9	102.1		
	Access to Healthy Assets & Hazards Index	2017	21.1	5.9	13.4	9.4	4.2		
	Natural and sustainable environments								
	Air pollution: fine particulate matter	2019	9.0	6.9	6.0	6.1	6.0		
	Housing								
	Overcrowded households	2011	4.8	3.1	1.5	2.7	2.0		
	Affordability of home ownership	2020	7.8	5.4	5.7	5.5	6.0		
	Fuel poverty	2018	10.3	12.0	9.7	13.8	11.1		
	Excess winter deaths index	Aug 2018 - Jul 2019	15.1	10.1	16.5	11.2	12.3		
	Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over	2019/20	2222	1963	1645	2182	1611		
Work and the labour market	Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment	2019/20	76.2	77.5	82.7	68.1	80.2		
	Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate	2019/20	10.6	11.9	14.5	8.7	17		
	Unemployment (model-based)	2019	3.9	2.9	2.3	4.5	2.9		
	Long term claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance	2020	2.6	2.1	2.4	1	2.3		
	Economic inactivity rate	2019/20	20.6	21.3	19.9	18	21.4		
	Employment and Support Allowance claimants	2018	5.4	6.3	5.5	4.7	6.7		
	Job density	2019	0.88	0.81	1.03	0.71	0.62		
	Sickness absence - the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week	2017 - 19	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.7	2.3		
	Sickness absence - the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence	2017 - 19	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3		
Vulnerability	Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2019/20	12.3	10.9*	6.4	\$	9.5		
	Homelessness - households with dependent children owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2019/20	14.9	13.0*	10.5	\$	11.9		
	Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 16-24 yrs)	2019/20	2.6	2.2*	0.9	\$	1.8		
	Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 55+ yrs)	2019/20	2.9	2.2*	1.6	\$	2.5		
	Homelessness - households in temporary accommodation	2019/20	3.8	0.3*	0.4	\$	0		
	Children providing unpaid care (aged 0-15)	2011	1.11	1.22	1.28	1.15	1.34		
	Young people providing unpaid care (aged 16-24)	2011	4.8	5.0	4.5	3.9	5.0		
	Young people providing 20+ hours/week of unpaid care (aged 16-24)	2011	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.5		
	Unpaid carers	2011	2.37	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.4		
Income	Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)	2018/19	15.3	19.1	12.6	16.1	15.1		
	Children in relative low income families (under 16s)	2018/19	18.4	22.0	14.5	18.9	17.5		
	Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation	2019	12.9	13.3	9.6	12.9	12.5		
	Fuel poverty	2018	10.3	12.0	9.7	13.8	11.1		
	Average weekly earnings	2020	474.4	421.5	487.2	417.7	402.6		
	Gender pay gap (by workplace location)	2020	16.6	18.3	39.6	25.6	8.6		
Crime	Re-offending levels - percentage of offenders who re-offend	2017/18	29.1	29.8	22.8	34	25		
	Re-offending levels - average number of re-offences per re-offender	2017/18	4.05	3.98	3.16	3.91	3.94		
	Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)	2017/18 - 19/20	45.8*	47.2	32.6	45.8	28.6		
	Violent crime - violence offences per 1,000 population	2019/20	29.5*	31.3*	22.7*	31.5*	25.6*		
	Violent crime - sexual offences per 1,000 population	2019/20	2.5*	2.5*	1.9*	2.8*	1.9*		
	Crime deprivation: score	2015	0.01	-0.03	-0.49	0.07	-0.27		
Education	Average Attainment 8 score	2019/20	50.2	49.6	51.2	49.2	49		
	Pupil absence	2018/19	4.73	4.4	4.34	4.7	4.48		
Health Outcomes	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2017 - 19	83.4	82.3	83.3	82.5	82.5		
	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2017 - 19	79.8	78.5	79.7	78.7	78.1		
	Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female)	2017 - 19	7.6	7.8	6.7	8.6	5.9		
	Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male)	2017 - 19	9.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.1		
	Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (2016 definition)	2016 - 18	180.8	200.8	172.1	202.2	191		
	Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	2017 - 19	70.4	83.7	69.3	79.1	89		
	Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	2017 - 19	129.2	136.4	122.4	135.8	145.5		
	Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease	2017 - 19	18.5	23.6	20.5	24.9	23.8		
	Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease	2017 - 19	34.2	42.7	31.6	42.4	38.5		
	Health related quality of life for older people	2016/17	0.735	0.73	0.76	0.75	0.72		

* value is modelled on sythetic estim

\$ value missing

* aggregated from all known lower geogrpahy values

* aggregated from all known lower geogrpahy value

Compared with England



	Wider determinants Indicator	Period	England	Lancashire	West Lancashire
Natural Built and Environment	Transport				
	Percentage of adults walking for travel at least three days per week	2018/19	22.7	17.0	16.8
	Percentage of adults cycling for travel at least three days per week	2018/19	3.1	1.4	1.0
	Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads	2016 - 18	42.6*	51.7	45.7
	Neighbourhood design				
	The rate of complaints about noise	2018/19	6.8*	4.7*	5.7*
	Number of premises licensed to sell alcohol per square kilometre	2017/18	1.3*	1.3*	0.9
	Density of fast food outlets	2014	88.2	108.2	56.3
	Access to Healthy Assets & Hazards Index	2017	21.1	5.9	8.3
	Natural and sustainable environments				
	Air pollution: fine particulate matter	2019	9.0	6.9	7.1
	Housing				
	Overcrowded households	2011	4.8	3.1	2.3
	Affordability of home ownership	2020	7.8	5.4	6.2
	Fuel poverty	2018	10.3	12.0	11.5
	Excess winter deaths index	Aug 2018 - Jul 2019	15.1	10.1	20.8
	Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over	2019/20	2222	1963	2861
Work and the labour market	Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment	2019/20	76.2	77.5	70.1
	Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate	2019/20	10.6	11.9	15.8
	Unemployment (model-based)	2019	3.9	2.9	4
	Long term claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance	2020	2.6	2.1	0.9
	Economic inactivity rate	2019/20	20.6	21.3	23.2
	Employment and Support Allowance claimants	2018	5.4	6.3	5.3
	Job density	2019	0.88	0.81	0.82
	Sickness absence - the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week	2017 - 19	2.1	2.1	0.3
	Sickness absence - the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence	2017 - 19	1.1	1.2	0.1
Vulnerability	Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2019/20	12.3	10.9*	3.3
	Homelessness - households with dependent children owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2019/20	14.9	13.0*	3.8
	Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 16-24 yrs)	2019/20	2.6	2.2*	0.7
	Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 55+ yrs)	2019/20	2.9	2.2*	0.7
	Homelessness - households in temporary accommodation	2019/20	3.8	0.3*	0.1
	Children providing unpaid care (aged 0-15)	2011	1.11	1.22	1.36
	Young people providing unpaid care (aged 16-24)	2011	4.8	5.0	5.1
	Young people providing 20+ hours/week of unpaid care (aged 16-24)	2011	1.3	1.4	1.4
	Unpaid carers	2011	2.37	2.8	3.1
Income	Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)	2018/19	15.3	19.1	15.2
	Children in relative low income families (under 16s)	2018/19	18.4	22.0	17.7
	Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation	2019	12.9	13.3	12.3
	Fuel poverty	2018	10.3	12.0	11.5
	Average weekly earnings	2020	474.4	421.5	424.2
	Gender pay gap (by workplace location)	2020	16.6	18.3	31.5
Crime	Re-offending levels - percentage of offenders who re-offend	2017/18	29.1	29.8	22
	Re-offending levels - average number of re-offences per re-offender	2017/18	4.05	3.98	3.18
	Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)	2017/18 - 19/20	45.8*	47.2	60.5
	Violent crime - violence offences per 1,000 population	2019/20	29.5*	31.3*	21.9*
	Violent crime - sexual offences per 1,000 population	2019/20	2.5*	2.5*	1.7*
	Crime deprivation: score	2015	0.01	-0.03	-0.17
Education	Average Attainment 8 score	2019/20	50.2	49.6	49.4
	Pupil absence	2018/19	4.73	4.4	4.94
Health Outcomes	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2017 - 19	83.4	82.3	82.6
	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2017 - 19	79.8	78.5	79.4
	Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female)	2017 - 19	7.6	7.8	7.1
	Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male)	2017 - 19	9.4	10.3	8.5
	Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (2016 definition)	2016 - 18	180.8	200.8	188.6
	Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	2017 - 19	70.4	83.7	74.6
	Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	2017 - 19	129.2	136.4	129.6
	Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease	2017 - 19	18.5	23.6	21
	Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease	2017 - 19	34.2	42.7	34.1
	Health related quality of life for older people	2016/17	0.735	0.73	0.73

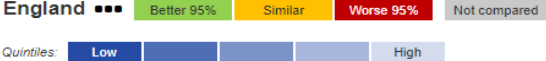
* value is modelled on sythetic estimat

\$ value missing

* aggregated from all known lower geogrpahy values

* aggregated from all known lower geogrpahy value

Compared with England



Quintiles: Best Worst

Agenda Item 10

(NOT FOR PUBLICATION: By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972. It is considered that all the circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information)

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(NOT FOR PUBLICATION: By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972. It is considered that all the circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information)

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Agenda Item 11

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