

Getting To Know Our Lancaster District Communities 2015/16

Introduction and context

This document provides key information about the Lancaster District and the various communities within it.

Further information can be found by clicking onto the relevant web links.

Where local information is not available, county or national information has been provided.

This information has many uses and will be particularly helpful to the council and partners when conducting equality analysis (helping to assess the impact of decisions on the districts communities).

This information is up to date as of August 2015. It will be updated annually.

Issues and suggestions

Please contact the council's consultation and engagement officer if you have trouble accessing the information web links or you are aware of some information which should be included jmilligan@lancaster.gov.uk

Data themes

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Our district – general population information

The Lancaster District Profile provides a range of statistics and analysis for our area and includes sections on people and communities, economic development, children and young people, community safety, environment, health and wellbeing and older people.

Demographics/age

Population (2011 Census) – 138,375

Population (2014 mid-year estimate) – 141,222

Population projections, age and ethnicity analysis (under 'people and communities')

The age group of 15-24 and 65+ have an above average proportion in the Lancaster district due to the universities and the district being a popular retirement destination.

There has also been an increasing diversity in ethnicity during the last decade, mainly in the 'other white' and 'other' groups which is likely a result from migration from Eastern Europe.

It is estimated that between 2012 and 2037 the population of Lancaster will increase by 5.9%.

Numbers of residents by specific age (Census 2011)

Local economy and employment

Employment numbers and sector analysis (under 'economic development')

In 2013, the number of people employed in the Lancaster district was 53,700.

While the manufacturing sector has declined the service sector has become a far greater source of employment – Lancaster has a lower rate of jobs in the manufacturing sector than the Lancashire average but a higher than average rate of employment in the service sector.

With two universities in Lancaster employment in the education sector is high.

Types of employment (2011 Census)

The top 5 sectors of employment in the district are:

- 1) Human health and social work activities (10,112)
- 2) Wholesale and retail trade including repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (9,569)
- 3) Education (9,173)
- 4) Accommodation and food service activities (4,615)
- 5) Construction (4,501)

New business success rates and analysis (2013) – 4,185 active enterprises. In 2013, 510 businesses started and 345 businesses closed

Average (mean and median) gross full time annual pay (in context with UK, County and other district councils).

This shows that in 2014, the average median gross income in the Lancaster District was £25-26,000 and a typical mean gross household income was £32-33,000. [More detail and ward data available from right hand downloads.](#)

Earnings by gender (national figures)

The gender pay gap (i.e. the difference between men's and women's earnings as a percentage of men's earnings) based on median gross hourly earnings (excluding overtime) for full-time employees increased to 10.0% from 9.5% in 2012.

[Gender pay gap shrinks to record low, says ONS \(BBC News 19 November 2014\)](#) The average full-time pay gap between men and women is at its narrowest since comparative records began in 1997, official figures show. However, the change was the result of men's wages dropping faster than women's in real terms. Allowing for inflation, weekly earnings for all fell by 1.6% compared to 2013.

The percentage of public sector employees working in the district and surrounding authorities

This shows that in 2010, public sector employment as a share of total employment is 24%, public sector density is 13.2% and public employment rate is 23.9% (above UK average) for the Lancaster District. Whereas, private sector employment density is 42% and employment rate is 49.5%.

Commuter figures and analysis (under 'environment and transport')

Distance Travelled to Work (2011 Census)

Lancaster (4.4%) has the highest percentage of people travelling 60km or more to work which would allow workers to reach Manchester.

House prices

Average house prices and analysis (under 'people and communities')

Lancaster has around 61,000 dwellings. 90% are owner occupied or private rented but the local authority maintains a notable proportion of the dwelling stock.

House prices in the district are above average for Lancashire, but has a relatively high proportion of its housing stock in the two lowest council tax bands in comparison to national averages.

Households

Profile of local households (under 'people and communities')

Household Composition (2011) shows number of people in a household, and includes numbers of married, same sex civil partnership, families, lone parents, one person households and other similar information.

Living Arrangements in the Lancaster district (2011) provides more detail into self-described marital status.

Deprivation figures (under 'people and communities') A total of 11.6% of households were in fuel poverty in 2013, determined by energy efficiency status of the property, the cost of energy and household income.

Lancaster was the 133rd most deprived area out of 326 districts and unitary authorities in England.

Education

Levels of qualification of residents (Census 2011)

Of the 115,405 of over 16 year olds in the 2011 Census, 23,804 people had no qualifications.

Number of full time students - 16,413 full time students aged 16 to 74 (2011)

Numbers of unpaid carers – 9,261 (1-19 hours), 1,819 (20-49 hours) and 3,535 (50+ hours) based on 2011 Census

School population data and analysis

This suggests that the vast majority of Gypsy/Roma and Irish Traveller pupils registered on roll with schools were resident in Lancaster (181 pupils), Hyndburn (78 pupils) and Preston (36 pupils).

Health

Health and wellbeing statistics and analysis, including life expectancy (under 'health and wellbeing') Figures for life expectancy at birth reveal that Lancaster had male and female rates that are somewhat lower than the national averages.

Health inequalities (Lancashire data)

Number of births and deaths – 1,482 births and 1,519 deaths in 2013

Teenage pregnancy

This suggests that the under-18 conception rate has improved in most areas since 2001 with Hyndburn, Lancaster, Pendle, Preston, Rossendale and West Lancashire reporting substantial improvements.

Active people survey - who takes part in sport? (National analysis including demographics and a local profile is also available)

This shows that women are less likely to take part in sport than men.

[Sport participation can be influenced by factors such as age, ethnicity, faith, sexual orientation and disability.](#)

Sports market segmentation tool (can be used by gender, age and ethnic group)

Crime

Safer Lancashire Priorities

The following community safety priorities have been identified by Safer Lancashire:

- Anti-social behaviour
- Domestic abuse

- Road safety
- Child sexual exploitation
- Counter terrorism
- Hate crime

Crime figures and perception analysis (under 'community safety')

Crime figures by postcode or ward

Compare neighbourhood crime figures with other similar areas (under 'crime map' or 'performance')

Hate crime

[In 2013/14, there were 44,480 hate crimes recorded by the police \(England and Wales\), an increase of 5% compared to 2012/13.](#)

- 84% were race
- 10% were sexual orientation
- 5% were religion
- 4% were disability
- 1% were transgender hate crimes

Stonewall Gay British Crime Survey 2013

This suggests that:

- One in six lesbian, gay and bisexual people have experienced a hate crime or incident in the last three years
- One in ten victims experienced a physical assault
- More than three quarters of victims did not report what they had experienced to the police and two thirds didn't report it to anyone.

Wyre and Lancaster District Hate Crime Project

Children and younger people

Children and young people statistics and analysis

Children in poverty (2012) The proportion of children (aged 0-19) in poverty across Lancashire is 16.5%.

[Young People who are Not in Education, Employment or Training \(NEET\)](#) comprehensive statistics and narrative at county level with some district and ward level statistics.

Older people

Lancaster is ahead of the national trend towards living longer. It is likely that 24% of the population will be over 65 by 2030, which is higher than the national average (will be 22% currently 18%). By 2037 5% of population of UK (1 in 20 people) will be over 85.

Older people statistics and analysis

Infographics on Older people from 2011 Census

[Lancashire Strategy for an ageing population](#) including Lancashire based research from 2005 This suggests that, Lancaster's total population is forecast to increase by 9,400 between 2005 and 2020. Within the same period, the population aged 50 or over will increase by 12,300. The greatest increase will be in 65- to 79-year-olds (5,700).

- In 2001, 653 people in Lancaster aged 30 to 44 (2.4%) were BME. These people are the 50- to 64-year-olds of 2020. 653 people is more than three times the 170 people aged 50 to 64 who were BME in 2001.
- The younger the age group, the higher the proportion of BME people.
- The proportion of the older population who are BME will increase as the current population ages.
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According to the Indices of Deprivation 2004, around 3,550 people in Lancaster aged over 65 (14.9%) are income deprived. If this percentage remains the same in 2020, the number of income-deprived over-65-year-olds will be 4,723.

The majority would use their car to go shopping, to the doctors, hospital or leisure services. 53% felt very safe in their home during the day and 46% felt fairly safe. 44% felt very safe in their homes and 52% felt fairly safe. 17% felt very safe when travelling during the day and 56% felt fairly safe. 8% felt very safe in the town centre during the day and 36% felt fairly safe. 7% felt very safe travelling around after dark and 59% felt fairly safe. 3% felt very safe in the town centre after dark and 22% felt fairly safe.

Disability

Day to day activities limited a lot in the Lancaster District (ONS key figures for 2011 Census)

- 9.2% of people in Lancaster
- 10.3% of people in North West
- 8.3% of people in England

UK statistics on deafness (Local information is not currently available.)

Number of deaf/blind people in the UK and in the North West

- Approximately 250,999 deaf/blind people in the UK
- 222,000 of these people are aged over 70
- 33,000 adults (age 20-69)
- 4,000 children (0-19 years)

- It is estimated that there will be 7,743 deaf/blind people and 2,901 people with more severe impairment living in Lancashire.

Sight loss data tool will give you data on sight loss/blindness for Lancashire, North West and England. Please follow the guidance notes.

Learning disabilities statistics

There were around 1.5 million people estimated to be living with a learning disability in the UK in 2011. This includes 905,000 adults of which 530,000 were men and 375,000 were women.

In the North West it is estimated that nearly 5 people in 1,000 have a learning disability (2011).

Learning disability profile

In Lancashire there are (all figures per 1,000, averages are for England only):

- 4.68 adults with learning disabilities known to GPs (above average)
- 4.53 adults (18-64) with learning disabilities know to Local Authorities (above average)
- 7.81 children with autistic spectrum know to schools (below average)
- 17.49 children with moderate learning disabilities know to schools (below average)
- 3.05 children with severe learning disabilities know to schools (below average)
- 1.31 children who have profound and multiple learning disabilities know to schools (above average)
- 21.86 children with learning difficulties know to schools (below average)

UK mental health facts and figures

- 1 in 4 people will experience some kind of mental health problem in the course of a year.
- [About a quarter of the population](#) will experience some kind of mental health problem in the course of a year, with mixed anxiety and depression the [most common mental disorder](#) in Britain.
- [Women are more likely to have been treated for a mental health problem](#) than men and about [ten percent of children have a mental health problem](#) at any one time.
- [Depression affects 1 in 5 older people.](#)
- [Suicides rates](#) show that British men are three times more likely to die by suicide than British women and [self-harm statistics](#) for the UK show one of the highest rates in Europe: 400 per 100,000 population.
- Only [1 in 10 prisoners has no mental disorder.](#)

Mental health statistics including dementia

Faith, religion and belief

Religion statistics and analysis

In Lancaster, the 2011 Census provided the following breakdown for religion:

- 1) Christian (65.9%)
- 2) No religion (24.5%)
- 3) Not stated (7.1%)
- 4) Muslim (1.3%)
- 5) Other (0.5%)
- 6) Buddhist (0.4%)
- 7) Hindu (0.3%)

- 8) Jewish (0.1%)
- 9) Sikh (0.1%)

Whilst the largest faith group in Lancaster is Christian, this is below the Lancashire average of 67%. Lancaster's percentage of residents who claim no religion is above the Lancashire average of 19.1% and is second highest of the 14 authorities. This could be in part to the 1.3% Muslim population which is well below the 6.6% average for Lancashire.

Gender

Number of Men and Women in the Lancaster district

The 2011 Census identified 66,841 and 71,534 females in the Lancaster District.

5 facts about living arrangements and marital status in England and Wales (2011 Census)

- 1) 785,000 people who married were not living together as a married couple, this was 3.7% of the married household population.
- 2) 145,000 people in household who were married and not living together were cohabiting with a different partner.
- 3) Those aged 40 and over made up a larger proportion of the cohabiting population in 2011 (41%)
- 4) In Richmondshire (North Yorkshire) there were 2 never married men to every never married women in 2011.
- 5) Wales has the highest proportion of its adult population divorced (9.7%) while Northern Ireland has the lowest (5.5%).

Gender reassignment

Press for Change trans research - Engendered Penalties: Transgender and Transsexual People's Experiences of Inequality and Discrimination

This suggests that there is 'no publicly available statistical data on which to make firm estimates'.

Although 'in 2000, after informal consultations with the Passport Section of the Home Office, Press for Change estimated there were around 5,000 transsexual people in the UK, based upon numbers of those who had changed their passports (Home Office 2000)'.

Mental health wellbeing and trans people Transgender people are more likely to experience mental distress due to the social disapproval and discrimination that they encounter.

Data on transsexual and transgender people. A report produced by the EHRC expressing the difficulties in gathering equality data on this characteristic, and also best practice and areas to consider.

Sexual orientation

For every 100 people in Britain, just 1 will identify themselves as gay or lesbian according to the latest government statistics. This suggests that 1.5% of UK are gay, lesbian or bi-sexual. However, Stonewall, a gay rights charity reckon that 5-7% 'is a reasonable estimate'.

This would suggest that 9,889 people are lesbian, gay or bi-sexual in the Lancaster District, based on the 2014 mid-year population estimate of 141,277.

The Lancaster LGBT Group, Out in the Bay, suggest based on above and local knowledge, Lancaster has the second highest LGBT population in Lancashire compared to Blackpool who has the highest. The group also suggests that 3% of the population is trans gender.

Civic partnership numbers in Lancashire, workplace equity and sexual identify at the national level

This suggests that there has been an increase in civil partnerships both in Lancashire 2011 to 2013, however, there has been a reduction across the North West.

Stonewall research/publications (lesbian, gay and bisexual charity)

Sexual identity in the UK

Race

Ethnic Groups in the Lancaster district (2011)

This suggests that the second largest ethnic group is 'white other', this could be a reflection of the large Polish community in the Lancaster district.

Main languages spoken in the Lancaster district (2011)

Lancashire Ethnicity statistics and analysis including Gypsy, Roma and Traveller community

Gypsy, Roma and Travellers (2011 Census) – 331 white Irish/Irish gypsy travellers (0.2% of Lancaster District population)

The district has a history of being a popular location for Travellers to make their home. It contains approximately 16 private sites, mostly in Heysham Central and Westgate wards, and 19 pitches on Mellishaw Park site, which the council manages on behalf of Lancashire County Council.

A Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (July 2013) highlighted that:

- There are approximately 158 Traveller pitches in the district
- 139 of these pitches are on private sites with the remainder on the Mellishaw Lane site
- An additional 44 Traveller pitches are required between 2013-2026
- During the first five years the need for additional pitches is low
- The future need for Traveller pitches comes from the formation of new households

- There are currently no Travelling Showpeople plots in the district. Six unauthorised encampments were reported within the Lancaster District during 2011-2013.

Lancaster District 'Communities Together' group

The below communities from the Lancaster district are invited/represented on this group which meets on a quarterly basis:

- Hindu
- Lancaster University academic and student community
- Jewish
- Baha'i
- Chinese
- Traveller
- Polish
- University of Cumbria academic and student community
- African
- Huaxian Chinese
- Muslim
- Interfaith group

The purpose of this group is:

- To provide the Lancaster District with a forum where community members and representatives of key agencies can come together, build relationships and share experiences and knowledge with a view to improving community cohesion, a sense of belong and taking part.
- To encourage and promote positive relationships between diverse and emerging communities and groups in the Lancaster District.
- To organise and support events that celebrate diversity, welcome newcomers and promotes positive relationships between the District's diverse communities and groups.
- To act as a link between local communities and statutory agencies, including advising statutory agencies on messages and consultations that are relevant to those communities.

Lancaster City Council host these meetings and other a number of other organisations are invited to attend including Lancashire Constabulary, Lancashire Fire and Rescue and Health Watch.