

State of Wyre 2018

This report gives an overview of available data, relating to the borough of Wyre. Its purpose is to assist Officers and Elected Members to:

- Plan future activity based on evidential and spatial information
- Assist in the bidding process for grant funding
- Highlight a wide range of data that impacts on, and is impacted by the work of the council and its partners.

The report covers three overarching themes as specified in the council's [business plan](#), that is, Enterprising Wyre, Healthier Wyre and Engaging Wyre. It highlights Wyre's position against other Lancashire authorities along with national comparisons where available. Comparisons made at the Lancashire level mainly include the 12 Lancashire districts and the unitary authorities of Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen, however some data covers only the 12 Lancashire Districts¹ and this is acknowledged (L-12) where that is the case. The data is sourced from a variety of time periods, and at the date of writing provides the most current data available online from the relevant organisations. For further information regarding any of the data please contact the council's [engagement team](#), or the agency of source.

Enterprising Wyre

Housing

The numbers of households is projected to increase in every region in England by 2041. The North West has the second lowest growth projections at 11% compared to London at 24%. In Wyre there has been a gradual increase in the number of households. [Household projection](#) estimates for 2018 state that there are 48,918 households in Wyre. The [number of households](#) in Wyre is projected to grow to 53,950 by [2041](#). Wyre will be home to the 3rd highest number of households in the L-12.

Of the L-12, Wyre has the 3rd highest **dwelling stock** numbers at 52,240 below Preston and Lancaster. Dwellings differ from households (people related) as they refer to physical stock and include self-contained units of accommodation and temporary structures such as caravans and houseboats. Wyre has a higher proportion of owner-occupiers and privately rented (approximately 47,790/93% of the total dwelling stock) and the joint highest percentage of owner occupiers across Lancashire with Fylde. The highest numbers of dwelling stock fall within [council tax](#) band C. By contrast, Wyre has one of the lowest percentage of social housing stock as percentage of total housing stock (7.5%) in Lancashire, and has the highest social housing shortfall as a result.

The UK Housing Price Index for July 2018 reveals an [average house price](#) for all types of properties in Wyre as £153,448, an annual percentage rise of 3.9%. May 2018 figures highlight that new build average prices were £186,337 in contrast to existing property average sales at £147,775. For the same period the L-12 area the average

house price was £143,415 which represents a slight yearly rise of 2.4%. For comparison, the average price for all properties in England was £248,611, which also represents a slight increase of 3% on the previous year. The North West region prices at £165,529 are well below the England averages for all house types.

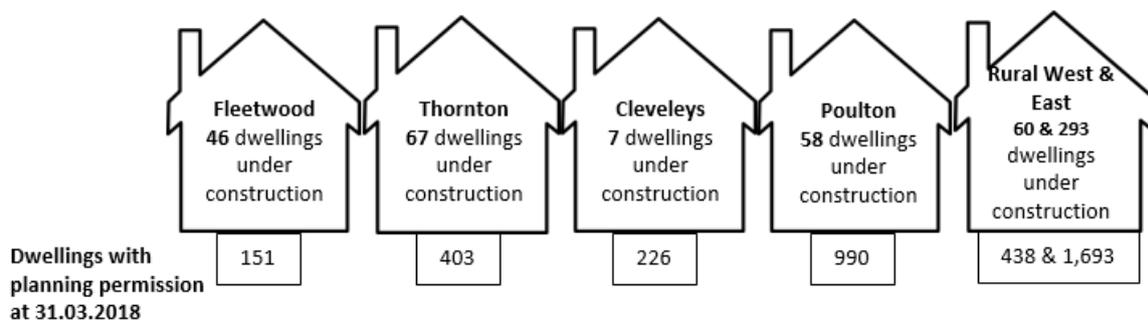
At year ending March 2018 houses in the Pilling and Calder wards commanded the highest [median house prices](#) paid across the Wyre wards at £307,500 and £290,000 respectively. Pharos and Park had the lowest price bracket with £89,500 and £102,500 respectively. To note, these wards will be impacted on by the high number of flats and terraced houses.

According to the national calculation of [affordability of housing](#) in Wyre, an individual would need 5.93 times their earnings to buy a house (the ratio is based on median values) where higher ratios tend to indicate less affordable housing. There are wide variations across Lancashire ranging from 3.59 to 7.51 times earnings. The ratio of house prices to earnings has increased slightly and in 2016 Wyre has the 5th highest ratio (1st meaning it's harder to buy a house) in the L-12 which is considerably lower than England's average ratio of 7.91 but slightly above the L-12 ratio of 5.6. Housing is generally less affordable in predominantly rural areas than predominantly urban areas.

For those **entering the housing market**, analysis of housing affordability for this market segment can be measured by looking at the ratio of lower-quartile house prices against the lower-quartile individual earnings by local authority. Wyre has a lower-quartile ratio which exceeded 6 (6.37) suggesting that it is harder to enter the housing market than in lower ratio areas. For reference the L-12 ratio was 5.35 where the district ratios ranged from 3.08 (Burnley) to 7.74 (Ribble Valley). Wyre had the 4th highest ratio in the L-12.

According to [private rental market statistics](#) 2017/18, the median gross monthly rent for a one bedroom property is £405 (shares the 4th highest median rent in Lancashire), for a two bedroom property it is £544 (5th highest rent in Lancashire), and for a three bedroom it is £607 (7th highest rent).

There were 270 dwelling [construction starts](#)² during 2017/18, and 140 net **housing completions** of which over a quarter (n=40) were classified as affordable housing either through private enterprise or housing associations³.



There is a difference between the number of dwellings under construction (531) and the number of dwelling construction starts in 2017/18 (270) because some dwellings were commenced earlier than 2017/18 but have not yet been completed.

Against a starting benchmark point of 701 in October 2011, the number of long term **empty homes** (i.e. more than 6 months) has continued to decrease to 139 (October 2018). The national and Lancashire comparative data from 2017 (due to time lags of wider data release for each authority 2018 results cannot be compared at time of publication) where there were 181 long term vacants highlighted Wyre as having the largest yearly fall in the Lancashire-14 area and ranked as 26th lowest out of the 326 English authorities.

There were 6 accepted cases as being [homeless](#)⁴ and in priority need over 2017/18. The number of potential homeless cases that were prevented over 2017/18 equalled 387. From the figures there are more presenting cases receiving positive action to prevent homelessness than in the previous year. On a County level Wyre had the lowest calculated rate of cases accepted as being homeless and priority need across the L-14, and is ranked as 322 out of the 326 authorities with 1st being the highest homeless and priority need cases.

Business /Enterprise

A count of [VAT-registered and/or PAYE-registered](#)⁵ businesses highlights a steady increase year on year since 2013 with 4,780 **enterprises** registered in 2018. Wyre seeing the 5th highest number of enterprises registered in the L-12. Data available for 2017 show that Wyre (27.8%) has the highest concentration of VAT/PAYE registered enterprises than any of the L-12 that sit in the £50-99,000 turnover band. The majority of businesses (3,800 /90%) are micro enterprises consisting of 0 to 9 employees which is a higher percentage than the NW figures for this size of enterprise, and has been growing steadily over the past 5 years. Lancashire-14 typically has a greater proportion of its enterprises in [higher turnover bands](#) (£250,000 or more) than the UK and more than half, 55% of enterprises fall in the £50,000 to £249,000 turnover bands these figures are mostly due to Preston, Blackburn with Darwen, West Lancashire, Hyndburn and Burnley. Wyre saw a higher rate of enterprises turning over £250 to 499,000 (12.2%) that the national rate (12%) but lower percentages in the higher turnover bands.

The business **churn rate** (a measure of enterprise start up and closure over a one year period) in the UK was 26.2% for 2016 (North West = 26.9%). The business churn rates for the Lancashire-14 area (23.2%) and the Lancashire-12 area (22.6%) were both lower than the UK and North West figures. Within the Lancashire-14 area, Blackpool (26.7%) was the only area in 2016 to have a business churn rate above the UK average (26.2%). Blackburn with Darwen (25.9%) and Preston (25.1%) had the next highest churn rates in the area, whilst Ribble Valley (20.6%) and Wyre (20.4%) had the lowest.

A report by Lancashire Insight detailed the number of active enterprises ceasing trading as a proportion of **all active enterprises** ([‘death rate’](#)) in Lancashire. Wyre reported a death rate of 9.6% which equates to 390 enterprise deaths which is better than the Lancashire-12 value of (10.8%) and the GB rate of 11.6%. Wyre had 440

births, which is a slight decrease on 2015 figures (465) however the rate has seen an increase over 5 years.

Wyre's rate of active [enterprises surviving after 5 years](#) (2011-2016) is now slightly higher at 43.1% than the Lancashire average at 42.1%. The survival rate has changed from being just above to just below the national average (44.1%). The 2016 results show that the [dominant enterprise groups](#) (2017) remains as wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (19.4%), human health and social work activities (14.5%), manufacturing (12.9%) education (11.3%) and accommodation and food services activities (11.3%).

In July 2018, a snapshot of **high street business vacancy rates** reveals that Wyre had 88 empty shops out of 1,056 shops, that is, an average rate of 8.3% vacant units across its five main town centre areas⁶. The rate is similar to the previous year. It is also below the regional average of 11.8% and the national average of 9.9%. Looking at the 5 towns individually there has been a reduction in vacancy rates for Garstang (3.8%, n=6) seeing its lowest rates since pre-2014. Thornton has the lowest percentage of empty units (2.85%, n=3), then Garstang, followed by Poulton (5.3%, n=9) which has increased, and Cleveleys (6.8%, n=25) which has not seen any significant change. Fleetwood's rate has increased and is at its highest since 2014 at 17.4% (n=45). There is currently an inadequate supply of quality, pre-built shop and office space. Whilst there is a generous amount of existing vacant stock the quality / attraction for businesses isn't currently adequate to match the needs of the consumers⁷.

The **gross value added** (GVA) estimates are the conventional measures used to measure economic well-being and generally measure the value of goods and services produced within an area. The North West was also the fastest growing NUTS1 region in the UK in 2015 when looking at annual growth in total GVA (in millions of pounds). The GVA for Wyre and Lancaster is now measured as either one cluster of six clusters of local authorities in the Lancashire area, or as one of four clusters in the L-12 (NUTS-3 area). The GVA per head for Lancaster and Wyre (NUTS-3 area) increased by 63.1% between 1997 and 2015. This was the third greatest percentage growth in **GVA per head** in the Lancashire-14 area⁸. Wyre's estimated total GVA for 2016 was £1,577,000. GVA from manufacturing and from construction has been steadily increasing.

There is a thriving **tourism** trade within Lancashire with 67.63 million tourism visits, and day visits generating £2.06 billion for the local economy in 2017. Of this, 7% of the visitors were to Wyre (over 4.9 million) generating £372.930m within the local economy through visitor and tourism business expenditure. The economic impact rose by 2.9% between 2016 and 2017⁹. **Total bedstock** in Wyre is 18,168 beds comprising 15,828 non-serviced and 2,340 serviced beds and 746,000 visits were made by visitors staying in Wyre. The majority are **day visitors** of which there were 4.163m in Wyre. The percentage change between 2016 and 2017 is small.

Employment and Benefits

In terms of working age population workforce, 80.2% (52,500) are economically active and 51,300 (78.2%) are [in employment](#) (Apr17 – Mar18). This represents Wyre as having the fourth highest percentage of working aged population in employment in L-14. The Wyre percentage is also higher than the NW and GB percentages of economically people in employment at 73.4% and 75% respectively. Of the [economically inactive](#) base of 12,300 residents (19.8%) there are 9,100 (73.6%) who do not want a job.

For every person between the ages of 16-64 there are 0.62 jobs (2016) ¹⁰. This calculation i.e. the ratio of jobs (39,000 jobs) to the working age population is also known as [job density](#). There are more jobs per person since 2012 with the figure remaining fairly constant since then. Similar to Wyre the NW (0.81) and GB (0.84) ratios have steadily increased over the previous three years up to 2016, albeit marginally.

The greatest percentage increase in **occupation group** over the past year has been in skilled trades occupations (n=8,200) followed by professional occupations (n=9,900) which makes up the highest percentage occupation group in Wyre in 2017.

The differences between the percentages of [males and females in employment](#) have narrowed over the years. The percentage of males in employment in Wyre is higher than the regional and lower than the national percentages whereas the percentage of females in employment in Wyre (78.1%) is now higher than the regional figure of 69.4% and the national figure of 70.4%.

The provisional results for 2017 for residents in employment, Wyre has the fourth lowest rate of [median weekly pay](#) (residence base11) of £369.10, which is £71.10 less per week than the national median with Hyndburn (£365.2), Blackpool (£332.20) and Blackburn with Darwen (£340.00) rates being lower. Weekly pay for males (£413.50) has decreased on the previous year (by -13.6%) and shows a marked difference when compared with the pay for females (£317.90 and increase of 5.6% on previous year) highlighting a difference of £95.60 between them.

For the L-12 area, the percentage of jobs not paying the [living wage](#) (£8.45, 2017) is higher at 25.4% than the England rate and UK rate of 22%. Wyre (34.7%) had the second highest proportion of local jobs paying less than the living wage in L-12. There are large discrepancies between male and female wage levels with a higher percentage of females earning below the living wage.

For the 2017 calendar year, the percentage of [16-64 year olds qualified to NVQ4 or above](#) in Wyre (i.e. 27.7%) which is slightly lower than in 2016 but the figures have been generally improving over the three years after dropping in 2014. Despite this, the percentage is still below the regional and national averages at 34.5% and 38.6% respectively. The majority of Wyre's 16-64 year olds are qualified to NVQ1 and above level (89.4%). Only 2014 figures are available at the time of writing for people that have **no qualifications**, this percentage (8.3%) had increased on 2013 but was lower than the GB and NW averages of 10.6% and 8.8% respectively.

Table 1 below shows the distribution of some of the main benefit claims in February 2018. It does not contain Universal Credit, this and housing benefit is broken down below.

Table 1: Distribution of main DWP benefits claims in Wyre by working age and statistical Group

By statistical group	Number	Direction of travel from 2017	Great Britain
Job seekers	571	Increase	17.4%
ESA	4,120	No significant change	-1.8%
Lone parents	430	Decrease	1.0%
DLA/PIP	4,456	No significant change	1.27%
Carers	1,791	Increase	7.6%
Bereaved	99	Decrease	-36.9%

Source: Nomis Working Age Client Group (Feb 2018)

The Public Health Authority report that Wyre has an above the national average for **ESA claimants** with mental health and behavioural disorders. ¹²Two thirds of ESA claimants were likely to have common mental health disorder (CMD) compared with one in six not in receipt of the benefit. When exploring gender four in five women in receipt of ESA have CMD (81%). Of the working age population, those who are unemployed/economically inactive are more likely to experience CMD compared to those employed/active. Whilst generally it is females that present as more likely to have CMD than males, there is generally a third of economically inactive 16-64 year olds that have CMD compared to 10.9% males and 14.1% of females who are employed full time. People can have more than one CMD and the highest recorded category for those economically inactive and unemployed is general anxiety disorder followed by depressive episodes. It is worth noting that unemployment puts a person at a major disadvantage with regards to health and wellbeing, with higher rates of mortality, morbidity and lower quality of life especially for those from the lower socioeconomic groups, those socially isolated and for those whose unemployment is due to poor health.

Helping an employee to remain in work rather than having to start a benefit claim is estimated to save 3,000 pounds per year per person (DWP 2007). Data from the Office for National Statistics indicate that of the 137.3 million days of sickness absence in the UK, 0.8 million is due to serious mental health problems whilst 15 million are due to stress, depression and anxiety with only back, neck and limb pain resulting in more days of sickness.

In March 2018 Wyre had 6,502 [housing benefit](#)¹³ (HB) claimants residency based. The amount of claimants in 2017 was not significantly different. Around 60% of those who receive HB are in private sector rental accommodation, 57% are single with no dependent children. Of the single claims 63% are female, 45% of claimants receive between a £75 and £100 weekly award, just over a half of claimants are in the 25 to 44 year group and the 70 plus group (that is 31% and 25% respectively). In addition

HB is reduced if claimants live in social /council housing and have a **spare bedroom**. There were 339 HB recipients with the reduction applied the majority of which equate to an average weekly reduction of between £10 and £15.

Discretionary Housing Payments¹⁴ (DHP's) are available to recipients of HB suffering financial hardship. At year end 2017/18 Wyre had awarded 331 DHP's committing £155,886.

Universal credit (UC) has been rolled out in phases across the UK. At July 2018 the total number of persons on universal credit in Wyre was 980 a rate of 1.6% of the working age population against the Lancashire rate of 3.5% (25,942). Wyre has decreased since 2017 whereas the Lancashire-12 rate has increased. Of this sum, 418 people (43% of those claiming UC) were 'in employment' and the remaining 561 persons (57%), were 'not in employment'. Five of the twelve recorded yearly rate rises and of the seven areas that saw reductions in the total number of persons on UC, Wyre had joint second highest rate decrease over the year to July 2018 by 0,2%.

From September 2013 a cap on a combined set of welfare benefits was rolled out. This cap is mainly applied through HB so is dependent on the household receiving this benefit. The cap can also be applied through universal credit (UC) but until this is rolled out wider the statistics are not included in this data. The cap limits the maximum level of a household's benefits to that of the average working family's income. As a snapshot in May 2018 there were 62 households with [capped welfare benefits](#). Households that include an entitlement to working tax credit are excluded from the cap (if they were included the capped welfare benefits household number would be much higher).

More recent figures from February 2018, show that there were 2, 952 entitled cases of carer's allowance in Wyre this is all age claimants and is the second highest claimant percentage across L-12. This is different to the figures contained in the above table as these are only relating to working age claimants.

There were 4,007 claims of **personal independent payments** given to disabled or long term ill working age persons (PIP is the replacement scheme for disability living allowance) in Wyre at July 2018. The most prevalent disability group were psychiatric disorders (1,152 claims) mostly of the anxiety and depressive diseases sub type followed by musculoskeletal disease (992claims) mostly of the back pain sub type.

Environment

Clean Streets were ranked as 4th most important to residents in Wyre along with health, low crime levels and safe roads and pavements as something that makes an area a good place to live, keeping the streets clean was also one of the top three services provided by the council that residents were satisfied with. Wyre's results remain very good for the authority's cleanliness of its streets with respect to levels of **litter and detritus**. The testing is conducted over three tranches in the year. The

results show that just over 1% of roads (across the Borough) had marginally more than incidental litter or detritus when visibly inspected on 900 separate occasions confirms the overall cleanliness of the Borough has improved remarkably since taking the service in-house in 2012.

The out-turn of **graffiti** (0.06% of all sites inspected) is slightly skewed as all instances of graffiti is removed from relevant land within 24hrs, but it is the responsibility of the land-owner/shopkeeper or householder to remove so although these areas form part of the inspection process we are only able to serve statutory notice on the owners to remove, and as these instances are most prevalent on shopping parade shutters or walls it is not a true reflection of graffiti on Council maintained land.

Dog fouling/irresponsible owners (49%), **irresponsible drivers** (45%) and **rubbish/litter** lying around (35%) were the biggest anti-social behaviour issues identified by the 2016 Life in Wyre Survey¹⁵ and people want to see more done to tackle them. Figures in the Engaging Wyre section at the end of this report highlight data regarding action taken to address the issue.

Flooding and the risk of flooding is an environmental concern for Wyre. A coastal defence programme has been completed for Rossall in 2017 to complement the scheme already in place at Anchorsholme Cleveleys. The scheme will see that around 10,000 homes and businesses benefit from a reduced risk of coastal flooding.

The NW region has the fourth highest **CO2 per capita emissions** in GB. The latest local data (2005-2016) of [local CO2 emissions](#)¹⁶ per capita show that Wyre's emissions within the industry, domestic, transport and land use change categories have reduced to 6.1kt CO₂ and are similar but less than the average Lancashire level of 6.2kt CO₂ per capita. Carbon emissions by type show that transport followed by industry and commercial emissions are the largest source of emissions in Wyre. Since 2005 there has been a reduction in emissions of 1.7kt CO₂. Looking at the CO₂ emissions that are considered within the scope of influence of Local Authorities¹⁷ 2005-2015 data the emissions per capita estimates are lower at 5.0kt CO₂.

According to 2017 data the number of **licensed motor vehicles** in Wyre totalled 69,200 which was mostly made up of cars (57,300). Of the cars around 21,677 are diesel vehicles.

Wyre has one railway station, Poulton-le-Fylde. The latest [railway station usage](#) data for 2016/17 (550,292) show that the entries and exits have been consistently increasing since 2001/2003. Work is underway to [electrify more rail routes in the North West](#). The programme includes the 25 mile route between Manchester and the intersection with the West Coast Mainline at Euxton. It also includes the 17 mile route between Blackpool North and Preston. The developments will allow a number of local services that pass through Lancashire to be operated by quicker and more reliable electric trains.

Air pollution is associated with a number of adverse health impacts. It is recognised as a contributing factor in the onset of heart disease and cancer. Additionally, air pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable in society: children and older people, and those

with heart and lung conditions. Air quality within the borough of Wyre is generally good. The district is largely rural in nature, and is bounded by the sea along parts of its western and northern boundaries which assists reduce the build-up of pollution. The most significant source of air pollution within the borough is therefore motor vehicles. An air quality management area was established in Poulton town centre due to nitrogen dioxide levels exceeding the European standard (40 ug/m³) in August 2009. With an action plan in place there has been a reduction in the levels over the last 4 years and Poulton's annual measure (2017) read 31.34ug/m³ which is well below national objective and European standard.' If the air quality data for 2018 is similar Wyre Council was looking to revoke the air quality management area in Poulton, however just to provide a note of caution there does appear to have been a rise in the monthly raw data from this time last year, which may impact on the annual average pollution level for the AQMA.

The Environment Agency samples North West beaches between May and September to assess the performance against bacteriological standards, they are then passed or failed. There are 2 [bathing water quality](#) test areas in Wyre, that is, Cleveleys and Fleetwood, both had a 'Good' result in 2018. The Seaside Award is focused on raising standards on the coast. The award is said to reflect the great achievements of England's beach managers and helps them in future planning for beach improvements and developments. In 2018, the Keep Britain Tidy website stated that 125 beaches in total achieved the award including 10 in the North West. All of these are in Lancashire. Ferry, Marine, Jubilee and Rossall beaches in Wyre were 4 of the 10 NW winners of the award.

As a snap shot at the end of June 2018 there were around 1,424 feed-in tariff [solar power installations](#) the majority of these (1,344) were from domestic installations. There were 23 **wind power** installations¹⁸ (central Feed-in Tariff Register (CFR) maintained by Ofgem).

March 2018 shows that Wyre Council collected 41,402.07 tonnes of **household waste** which shows another slight decrease on the previous year. There is an EU target for the UK to **recycle** 50% of waste generated by households by 2020, and in 2017/18 Wyre has seen a slight drop in overall diversion rates to 42.9%. This decline is predominantly as a result of the green waste subscription service which has seen a reduction in the tonnage of garden waste collected along with the steady growth in residual waste arising's which is a national trend.

There were, 1,371 **fly-tipping** incidents reported in 17/18. This is a 7% decrease on the number of incidents reported in the previous year.

Satisfaction with council services is highest for **parks and open spaces** (76% very or fairly satisfied) with **promenade and beach maintenance** second highest (74%).

In November 2016 the Royal Society of Arts updated the **heritage index** figures for 325 local authorities in England. The results used over 100 data sets to produce a heritage index, and show which areas are making best use of their heritage assets. Wyre was

the second highest (1 =highest score) when ranked against the L-12 and was one of two authority areas that climbed up the ranking on the previous year. Wyre was also 92nd out of 325 local authorities.

Healthier Wyre

Population

The total **population** of Wyre was estimated at 110,426 mid-2017, a 2.4% increase on the 2011 census total. That is a population density across the 282km² of Wyre being 391 people per km². This makes Wyre the fourth most populated borough in the L-12. The most prevalent age group in Wyre is the 50-54 age group followed closely by the 55-59 age group. Wyre has a significantly higher percentage of over 50's than the NW and England.

Population estimates and records of deaths and births show that there have been more deaths than births in Wyre (i.e. 491 less persons); despite this the population is set to increase steadily. Net **migration** of residents from other areas of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales into Wyre will contribute the most to the increase, with Wyre seeing the fourth largest yearly internal migration flow of 6,316 persons in the L-12 area.

Currently the median age population for Wyre is 49.2 years which is higher than the North West median age of 40.4 years and the Great Britain median age of 40.1 Only Fylde in the Lancashire-14 has a higher median age of 49.9.

[Population projections](#)¹⁹ suggest that from 2017 to 2027 the population of Wyre will increase by 3,626 people to approximately 114,052.

By 2026 Wyre is projected to have a 30% increase in the number of **over 65 year olds** that live in the borough, and the age group 55-64 is also projected to increase by 15%. Whilst the increase is in the lower quartile compared to other local authority increases of this age group, it means that Wyre will have the 29th highest number of people over 65 years old out of 326 authorities making up 29% of Wyre's population.

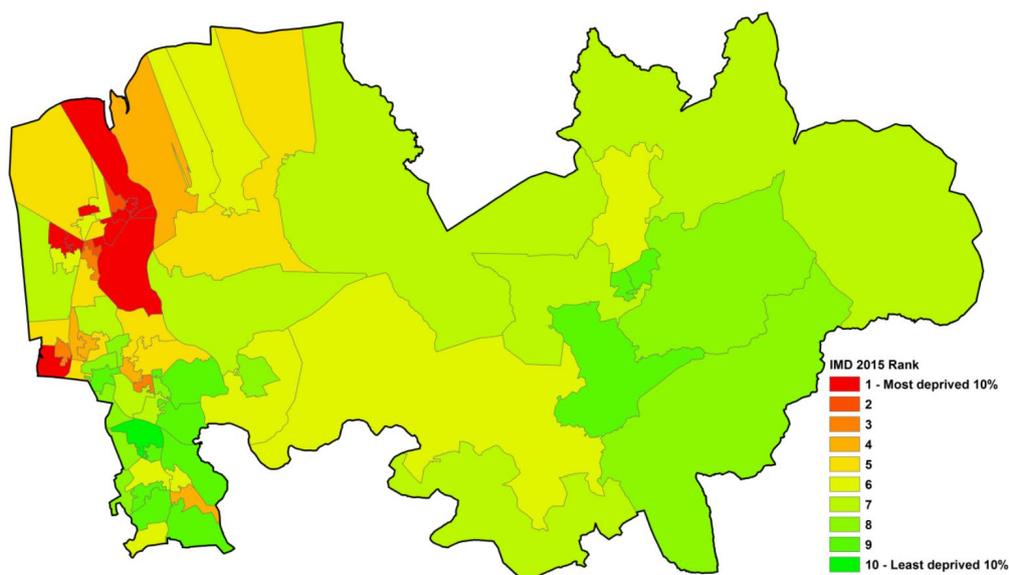
It is estimated that by 2026, Wyre's largest [single age year](#) making up its population will be 61 year olds. The most dominant age group (sorted in to 5 year groupings) in 2026 will be the 60 -64 year olds (9,060) followed closely by the 65-69 and 55-59 year olds (8,376 and 8,323 respectively). This pattern for the most dominant age groups also follows for gender. Cleveleys has the largest number of **over 60 year olds** followed by rural west. Fleetwood has the lowest number of over 60's.

[MOSAIC](#) public sector identifies and analyses each citizen's location, their demographics, lifestyles and behaviours to help optimise the effective design and efficient delivery of public services. The analysis classifies citizens by area into 15 summary groups and Wyre unsurprisingly has a main representation of '**senior security**' i.e. elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement.

Poverty and Deprivation

Wyre was ranked as the 167th (1st being most deprived) authority out of 326 districts according to the 2015 indices of multiple **deprivation**²⁰ when measured by the rank of average rank with the 5th lowest deprivation scores in Lancashire. However, Wyre has seen the highest decline in score across Lancashire compared to the 2010 results. Wyre has 9 smaller areas in the top 10% of England's most deprived area with Pharos seeing the sharpest change for the worst. Wyre also has 12 areas in the top 20% of least deprived areas. The distribution between the most and least affluent wards is apparent, with wards in Fleetwood recording the lowest results. Whilst less than 13% of the population of Wyre live in the most deprived areas, there are 6 small areas that fall in the worst 10% in the country and these are concentrated in Fleetwood, with Mount ward being ranked as 588th out of 32,482 smaller areas nationally (1st being most deprived in England). At the other extreme Carleton was ranked as being 31,242 out of 32,482 (one of the best rankings in the country).

Indices of Multiple Deprivation (all domains) for Wyre, lower super output areas by ranking position In England, 2015 (DCLG)



The measure of [fuel poverty](#) suggests that 10.8% or 5,303 households are considered to be in fuel poverty²¹ (L-12, 10.5%). This is an increase of 817 households on the 2014 figures but is below the Lancashire and England averages with Wyre ranked 137th out of 326 authorities (1st being the worst). The majority of urban fuel poor households are clustered in Fleetwood - Pharos, Warren and Mount ward, and in the rural areas they are in Pilling, Out-Rawcliffe, Winmarleigh, Forton, Nether Wyresdale and Bleasdale. Fuel Poverty is also known to contribute to a wide range of health problems. There were 29,920 [winter fuel payments](#)²² made in 2017/18, with Wyre having the largest number of payments made across the L-14. There has been a slight reduction on the number of payments over the previous year which follows the national trend, attributed to the rise in the women's state pension age which has changed the age of entitlement for winter fuel payments.

The [excess winter deaths](#)²³ index which indicates whether there are higher than expected deaths in the winter compared to the rest of the year are currently at 18.4% (248 persons) for Wyre. Looking at the trend excess winter deaths are increasing and are now marginally higher than the 17.9% for England (2015/16 data). Wyre is 6th amongst the L-12 on the excess winter deaths index (1st being the highest proportion of deaths).

At February 2018, there were 4,203 recorded cases in payment for **attendance allowance**²⁴ (aged 65 or over) with more people claiming the higher rate than the lower rate. Across Lancashire the rate of entitled cases has fallen slightly over the year. Wyre has the highest number of cases in payment registered in the L-12 by over 1,000 cases. Over the year (Feb. 2017 to Feb. 2018) the rate of cases has also reduced across England and Great Britain. The main disabling condition is arthritis followed by dementia and heart disease. Figures have been rounded so care should be taken when analysing at district level as there may be inaccuracies.

By 2025 it is predicted that Wyre will have 33,400 over 65's with 38% living alone and over a third (11,536) that will be unable to manage at least one **self-care** activity on their own across Lancashire overtaking Blackpool's figures²⁵.

Education and Children's Outcomes

There are an estimated 22,998 children aged 0-19 years in Wyre of which the largest age group is the 10-14 year old band.

The percentage of children classed as [living in poverty](#) within Wyre, varies depending on the part of the borough, with Fleetwood having 27%, Thornton-Cleveleys having 13% and Rural Wyre having 9%, within this classification. This is below the average for the United Kingdom²⁶. The Social Metrics Commission Measuring Poverty [A New Measure of poverty for the UK](#) (Sept 2018) report highlights that poverty rates in working age people are highest for lone parent families (50%) and in socially rented accommodation (54%) and also those in part time working families (52%). [Child poverty](#) is projected to increase in each nation and English region and more so in areas where poverty is already high. It is estimated that 32.6% of children are in poverty in the UK, that's around 4,500,000. 2,530 children (under 16) are estimated to live in low income families in Wyre and are increasing in number but numbers are less than the national and regional percentages, this is an averaged percentage across Wyre and so it must be considered that there are discrepancies across various areas of Wyre.

Wyre has 55 **schools**; 44 primary, 8 secondary (includes 1 private school), 3 special education schools and 1 pupil referral unit.

A new secondary school GCSE accountability system was implemented in 2016, in which 'Attainment 8' measures achievement in maths and English plus other subjects with less weighting. The scores by school²⁷ using provisional data for 2016/17 ranged from 37.8 to 51.8 for **educational achievement**. The percentage of pupils in each school who attained a grade 5 or higher in both GCSE Maths and English ranged from

18-55%. The average figure for Wyre is 45.7 and across all Lancashire schools is 45.4 for the 'Attainment 8' measure. All schools in England rate was 44.6.

The percentage of overall [absence](#) from the state funded secondary schools in Wyre, whether authorised or unauthorised, ranged from 3.7% - 8%, with the average for England's state funded secondary schools being 5.4%. Persistent absence ranged from 7.8% to 24.2% and on average (11.7%) is below the England average of 13.5%.

The latest **exclusions** dataset (2016/17) shows that there were 824 fixed exclusions mostly in the Rossall ward (302) and Breck ward (295). There were 14 permanent exclusions in Wyre making up 271 permanent exclusions in all schools across Lancashire (Ribble Valley's data was not available).

There was an average of 56 (2.6%) 16-18 year olds classed as **NEET** (not in education, employment or training) for the period December 2017 to February 2018. Based on the average figure, this 6 less than the same period in the previous year. Wyre's has the 6th lowest rate of NEET proportions when ranked against the L-12. Lancashire County Council have created a smaller area cluster of data (middle super output areas) for the L-12 and the [NEET](#) figures, the latest is from 2017 for the Fleetwood cluster is 5%, Thornton Cleveleys 3% and Wyre Rural 2%.

There are 11,005 families in Wyre receiving [child benefit](#) (i.e. 18,650 children) which is following a trend of being less than the previous year. The majority of these are one child only families and families with children between 5-10 years old (August 2017).

There are 7 children's centres in Wyre.

As at 31st March 2017, there are 55 [looked after children](#) within the Borough. 11 of these fall into the 0-4 age group with the remainder being 5-17. Wyre, along with Fylde, have the smallest percentage of children and young people that are looked after in the L-12 and are in the top quartile for the percentage of care leavers in suitable accommodation and is above the national percentage.

Wyre has the seventh lowest percentage of children on [child protection plans](#) in the L-12 (52.2 per 10,000). The highest number of plans are in the Fleetwood wards of Rossall, Pharos, Park and Mount followed by Carleton and Bourne ward.

In the [under 18's, pregnancy](#) rates have continued to fall year on year since 2013 with the 2016 rate of 17.3 per 1000 females (29 conceptions). Wyre's rates are now lower than the NW rate (22.3) and the England rate (18.8). The rate of under 18's conceptions leading to **abortion is** less than the England rates.

There are some concerns regarding the estimated prevalence of mental health disorders in children and young people (aged 5-16) which is 9% (n=1,223) in Wyre but is in keeping with the England value of 9.2%.

In 2016/17 75.3% of 5 year olds are reported to be free from [dental decay](#) which is better than the region (66.1%) but worse than the England rate (76.7%) this has improved on 2015 data. 64% of the child patient population in the Fylde and Wyre CCG area (see page 15) had been seen by a dentist in the previous 12 months²⁸.

[Childhood obesity](#)²⁹ prevalence rates for 10-11 year olds in Wyre (16.8%) and are significantly better than the England average (20%). For 4-5 year olds the rates are 10.1% for Wyre and 9.6% for England (2015/16). The rate has increased slightly for 4-5 year olds but has decreased for 10-11 year olds when compared with the data for 2014/15 and 2015/16.

The [infant mortality](#)³⁰ rate for 2014-2016, as measured by the rate of deaths in infants aged less than one year, is not significantly different to the aggregated Lancashire and South Cumbria NHS region rates. It is, however, important to note that fluctuations in these rates are to be expected due to the small number of infant deaths involved.

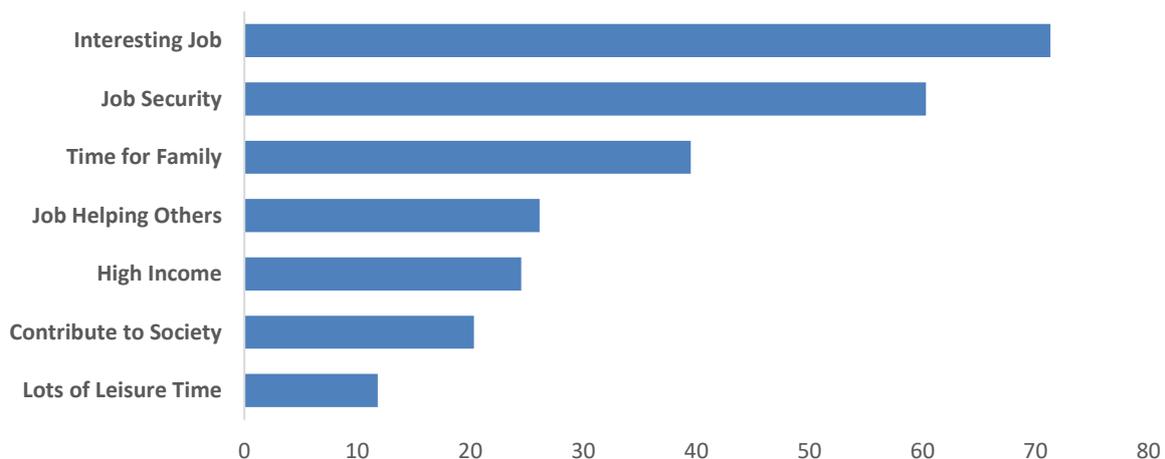
A recent survey of 11-16 year olds in Fleetwood (n=861) showed that 65% belonged to a group/club mostly sports based clubs. 70% said there wasn't enough to do and their top 5 wants were more sport, wasn't sure what exactly, trampoline, ice-skating and cinema respectively. 55% said that existing clubs don't interest them, or that they were too far away. The children's main concerns of living in Fleetwood were drugs, bullies, people, gangs and fear of being a victim/don't feel safe.

Data from the [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings](#) (ASHE) gave an indication of the difference in [anticipated earnings](#) by the age of 30 (by a cohort of 16 to 21 year olds) compared with actual 30 year olds' earnings, 2017. The average salary of a 30-year-old was £23,700 and half of 16-17 year olds expected that they would earn £35,000 (with a degree) and £25,000 without by the age of 30.

Almost half of 16 to 21-year-olds (48%) in 2015 to 2016 thought it was very likely that they would go into higher education. In reality, 38% of young people (aged 22 to 29) had degrees as their highest qualification in 2017.

However analysis discovered in the Understanding Society paper that job satisfaction and security were much more important to young people than a high income.

Aspects of future occupations importance to 16-21 year olds



Source: Understanding Society

Health and Lifestyles

Overall the **health** of people in Wyre is varied compared to Lancashire and England averages. Not unexpectedly, there are areas within Wyre which have very poor health outcomes compared to the less deprived areas in the district.

Wyre local authority area now has one clinical commissioning group (CCG) which plans and commissions health care services around local GP practises. [NHS Fylde & Wyre CCG](#) oversees 20 GP practices (12 in Wyre) serving 177,627 patients of the local authorities of Fylde and Wyre, with 50% of the total registered population coming from Wyre (48% from Fylde). An increasing amount of health data is now produced according to the CCG coverage area and where used the figures quoted are against GP registered patients not the total population of Fylde and Wyre. NHS Fylde & Wyre CCG is made up of 20 GP practices, who care for almost 178,000 patients (September 2018). The majority live in the districts of Fylde and Wyre, with the remaining patients mainly coming from Blackpool. In Wyre three area clusters of GP practices have come together serving their neighbourhoods. These serve Fleetwood (28,359 patients), Wyre Integrated Neighbourhood (40,105 patients from around Poulton and Thornton-Cleveleys postcode areas) and Wyre Rural Extended Neighbourhood (37,047).

Life expectancy at birth has been used as a measure of the health status of the population in England and Wales since the 1840s. Research at a national level has found that the UK has seen a large reduction in the rate of improvement of male and female LE over the second decade of the twenty-first century. At a local level, analysis has shown that overall estimates of female and male life expectancy in Lancashire-12 continue to increase. Life expectancy for males (79 years) has improved since 2010-2012, but is not significantly different to 2013-15. Expectancy is better than the NW age of 78.2 and is now comparable to the 79.5 years for England (at birth data 2014-

2016). The expectancy rate for females is slightly better at 82.5 years and is comparable to the 83.1 years for England. There are dramatic differences in life expectancy across the borough and these generally correlate with areas of high deprivation with as much as 8.3 years difference for women and 8.4 years difference for men between the life expectancy from the most to the least deprived areas. New analysis (Nov 2017) has highlighted that these areas of deprivation across both England and Wales experience a higher number of [deaths from leading causes](#) such as heart diseases, chronic respiratory diseases and lung cancer than less deprived areas. The top 10 leading causes of death (all age) were the same for males and females in both England and Wales, although in a slightly different ranking order and the deaths were more prevalent in deprived and mid-deprived areas. Overall the three leading causes were heart disease, dementia and Alzheimer's disease, influenza and pneumonia in that order. When looking at the top three causes according to gender the first two were the same but the third biggest killer for men was lung cancer, and for women it was cerebrovascular diseases. Risk factors identified for heart disease are poor diet and lack of exercise³¹.

Interestingly, the proportion of deaths from suicide and injury of undetermined intent in Wyre was higher in the 40% least deprived areas.

The [Health Profile for Wyre](#) 2018 highlights 8 out of 32 key indicators that have been performing significantly worse than the England average those being, excess weight in adults (18+), smoking status at time of delivery, breastfeeding initiation, alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18), hospital stays for alcohol related harm, rate of hospital stays for self-harm, killed and seriously injured on roads (see the crime and safety section below as more recent data is available), under 75's mortality rate all causes.

The rate of in low income families (under 16), GCSE's achieved (5 A*-C incl. English and Maths), violent crime, obesity in children aged 10/11(year 6), new cases of TB, new sexually transmitted infections are better than the England and regional averages.

The prevalence of **diabetes** (7.15%) is higher than the national average (6.7%) and there are an estimated 9,019 adults with diabetes on register. The higher than average predicted increase in the proportion of older people expected over the next ten years is also likely to result in a higher than average rate of increase in the prevalence of diabetes as it is with many other diseases affecting older people (including dementia, circulatory disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, osteoarthritis and cancer). However good blood sugar and pressure **control figures** show that the CCG is ranked as 10th out of 209 CCG's in England for good control against the benchmark for England, that is achieving 66.6% of its target controls. Across the Wyre GP neighbourhoods diabetes mellitus (age 17+) is most prevalent in Fleetwood (8.2%) and WREN (7.5%) both of which were above the England rate of 6.7%, with WIN equal at 6.7%.

Under 75 mortality all causes rate per 10,000 population (2012-16) is significantly worse than the national rate. On a GP neighbourhood level Fleetwood is the major contributor to this outturn with 47.9/10,000 population with WREN at the lower end of the CCG with 28.7.

Respiratory disease is another top cause of premature deaths (under 75) and consists of diseases of the airways and lungs. In Wyre asthma and **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease** (COPD) are key indicators. [Asthma](#) prevalence data for the Fylde and Wyre CCG in 2014 was 6.78% which is above the 5.9% rate for England³². Fleetwood has the highest prevalence rate of the three neighbourhood areas with a rate of 7%, with WIN at 6.8% and WREN, 6.5%.

The prevalence of COPD is 2.9% for the CCG area against the England rate of 1.9%. Wyre is below England's rate of emergency admissions for COPD and is not significantly different to England for death rates attributable to COPD. The CCG achieved a higher than England rate for Influenza immunisations for COPD patients with 81.9% being immunised (England 79.9%). Again Fleetwood has a higher prevalence of COPD at 3.5% above WIN (2.7%) and WREN (2.7%).

Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease is higher in Wyre (42/100,000 directly standardised rate)) than the England rate (33.8) but is lower than the NW rate of 45.5.

Cardiovascular disease CVD³³ is divided up over following conditions; atrial fibrillation (AF), coronary heart disease (CHD), heart failure, hypertension, peripheral arterial disease (PAD) and stroke & transient Ischaemic attack. Whilst cardiovascular disease - mortality is declining, it has still accounted for around 27% of all deaths over the five years of latest reports (2012-16), making it the second biggest killer across the Lancashire-12. With further analysis finding that males and persons aged 75+ account for the majority of such deaths. Wyre's CCG has had more positive results in 2016/17 reporting period when compared to the 2015/16 period as can be shown in the difference between estimated and the actual recorded prevalence figures which can indicate more effective screening and diagnosis practices are in place.

11% (36,695) of the registered population of the Lancashire and South Cumbria STP have a known diagnoses of Atrial Fibrillation (AF), significantly above the national average of 1.8%. At an individual CCG level seven of the eight areas recorded rates that are significantly above the national average those being Fylde & Wyre (2.8%), Morecambe Bay (2.4%), Blackpool (2.4%) Chorley & South Ribble (2.1%), and West Lancashire (2.2%).

[Premature mortality](#) rates from CVD (under 75 years old) are higher in Wyre (79.5%, n=285) than the England rate at 73.5, but lower than the NW rate at 87.7 There were 189 cases of CVD in the under 75 group which were considered as being preventable.

The main causes of CVD can be tobacco use, physical inactivity, an unhealthy diet and harmful alcohol use.

High blood pressure ([hypertension](#)) is one of the leading risk factors for premature death and disability and can lead to conditions including stroke, heart attack, heart failure, chronic kidney disease and dementia. A blood pressure reading over 140/90mmHg indicates hypertension. Hypertension is the most prevalent of the cardiovascular conditions in Wyre and trend analysis shows that since 2009/10 the number of people on the Lancashire and South Cumbria's hypertension diseased register has increased by 18.4% (40,917). In the Fylde and Wyre CCG area the prevalence of diagnosed hypertension for 2016-17 was registered as 27,232 people (18.02% of registered list) with Wyre's Rural Extended Network area having the highest rates (19%). The achievement percentage of hypertension detected and controlled to 150/90 (accepted measure) is 83.9%. The lifestyle risk factors for hypertension are obesity, lack of exercise and excess alcohol drinking and these have been combined and weighted to produce an overall lifestyle hypertension ranking for each local authority.

District level estimated stroke prevalence, amongst persons aged 55-79, suggest that Blackpool (4.33%), Wyre (4.28%) and Blackburn (3.95%) all fall within the top 10 in the North West for stroke prevalence amongst this cohort. Trend line analysis shows that the number of patients on the STPs stroke register has increased by 14.48% since the 2009/10 period, whilst the national register has increased by 9.94%. At an individual CCG level Chorley & South Ribble recorded the biggest increase (21.60%, 655) and Fylde & Wyre the smallest (8.88%, 318).

The total **cardiovascular prescriptions** by the eight Lancashire-14 CCGs NHS Fylde and Wyre prescribed a total 1,312,861 items at a total net ingredient cost (NIC) of £3,581,477 over the 2016/17 period which works out at about £2.73 (NIC) per item prescribed.

Across the eight clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) in Lancashire-14, the prevalence of [mental ill health disorders](#) such as schizophrenia and other psychoses is 1.07%, with rates in Blackpool CCG, Blackburn with Darwen CCG, East Lancashire CCG, Fylde and Wyre CCG (1.05%), and Greater Preston CCG all higher than the national average (0.92%) (2016/17)³⁴.

There are an estimated 187,320 people aged 16-74 that have anxiety or depression. In addition the prevalence of depression (11.9%) is higher than the England rate (9.1%). The figures are rising but compare to a number of other sub-regional CCG areas. For the quarter ending March 2018 the annual value for numbers entering Improving Access to Psychological Therapies treatment per 100,000 population aged 18+ in Wyre was 625 (rounded up to nearest 5). This was not significantly different to the England rate of 606. The number has been reducing since quarter 4 2014/15. Fleetwood neighbourhood CCG GP profiles for Fleetwood show that the prevalence of depression (measured for 18+ year olds) accounts for 17.1% which is much higher than the England rate of 9.1%. WIN is also above the England percentage at 10.3%. WREN (8.3%) is the only area with a lower prevalence than the national level.

Emergency hospital admissions from neurosis and the length of hospitalised stay for these patients are significantly higher than the England rates³⁵.

[Personal Wellbeing in the UK](#) 2016/2017 data taken from the annual population survey shows how people rate their own well-being across 4 themes; life satisfaction (7.7 out of 10), feeling what you do in life is worthwhile (8.1 out of 10), happiness (7.7 out of 10) and anxiety (3 out of 10). Looking at the trend since 2011/12 across all the themes the average scores show slight increases. All scores apart from the anxiety rate are better or equal to the UK averages. Noticeably higher anxiety scores are seen amongst the coastal and unitary authority areas of Lancashire.

Stress is by far the most significant factor having a negative impact on residents' health and wellbeing, particularly those under the age of 44³⁶.

The emergency [hospital admissions for intentional self-harm](#) in Wyre, as for all L-12 districts with the exceptions of Ribble Valley, Pendle and South Ribble, are significantly above the England value of 185.3 admissions per 100,000 population. In 2016/17 there were 252.3 hospital admissions per 100,000 population. Self-harm is an expression of personal distress and it can be the result of a wide range of psychiatric, psychological, social or physical problems. Self-harm can be a risk factor for subsequent suicide, but not everyone who self-harms is suicidal. Only Blackpool, Hyndburn and Blackburn with Darwen had higher rates in L-14. The wards that are above the England rate in order of the most amount of admissions are Pharos, Mount, Park, Cleveleys Park, Jubilee and Rossall.

The [suicide](#) rate (2014-16) has increased marginally since 2010 to 2012 with 11.5 per 100,000 population and shows a zig zag trend when compared with the England rate which was 9.9 per 100,000 (2014-16). The rates are higher for males (17.3, n=55) than females (n=8 not calculated as cases number too small).

Four of the eight clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) record a dementia prevalence significantly above the England average (0.76%), NHS Fylde and Wyre (1.31%) which is ranked first for recorded prevalence followed by NHS Blackpool (1.04%), NHS Morecambe Bay (1.04%) and NHS West Lancashire (0.95%). Dementia prevalence is higher in women (64%) than in men (36%).

Across the Wyre and Fylde area the prevalence of **dementia** in over 65's (5.11% of people recorded on practice registers) is significantly higher than the national prevalence value (4.35%) and accounts for 96% of the registered population with dementia which puts the CCG in the highest quintile out of the 209 CCG's in England. There are 2,037 registered dementia patients, and an estimated prevalence of 3,967 dementia patients in the over 65's cohort in Wyre and Fylde. The 2018 estimated diagnosis rate is 72% which is above the national rate of 67.5%. Recorded prevalence (0.05%, n=55) is also higher than the national percentage (0.03%) for 0-64 year olds and this cohort makes up 4% of the registered population with dementia. The Fylde and Wyre and Morecambe Bay CCG areas are the only two out of the eight that have

significantly higher predicted rate of early onset of dementia in persons aged 30-64³⁷. Wyre has the highest percentage of estimated cases of the eight Lancashire-14 CCG's for the over 30's age (2.53%) with England's rate being 1.82%³⁸. Wyre had the second highest percentage (11%) of social care clients (Lancashire County Council) that were recorded as having dementia. A report by Midlands and Lancashire Commissioning Support Unit (2016) suggest that a median length of stay in hospital for dementia patients aged over 65 is around 4 days. The average cost per admission (based on the national tariff cost) for spells received by providers for patients with dementia at Blackpool Teaching Hospital is £2,938.

Dementia across the GP neighbourhoods show that prevalence is highest in WREN and WIN both with a prevalence of 1.3% followed by Fleetwood at 0.9%.

It is estimated that in 2017 Wyre has 7,711 people aged over 65 with a **long term illness** whose day to day activities are limited a little, and 7,860 who are limited a lot. Wyre has the highest number of those people who are limited a little in Lancashire and the second highest number of those limited a lot with only Blackpool having higher at 8,780 people.

Further data from the GP neighbourhoods show that:

Area	Long standing health condition	Caring responsibilities	In paid or full time education	Unemployed
Fleetwood	61.2%	17.8%	57.8%	4.1%
WIN	60.6%	22.7%	57.2%	1.5%
WREN	53.9%	23.9%	54.7%	0.5%

[Smoking](#) remains one of the most significant contributors to premature mortality and ill health through heart disease, stroke, pulmonary disease and cancer. The estimated prevalence of adults in Wyre that smoke (11.2%) is lower but not significantly different than the England value (14.9%). The prevalence has now reached its lowest rate when comparing with annual data since 2011. The 2014-16 data shows that smoking related mortality from both lung (57.7) and COPD (53.5) is not significantly different to the England rates per 100,000 population (57.7 and 52.2 respectively) but well below the regional rates (72.3 and 66). It is estimated that each year in Wyre smoking costs the NHS an estimated £4.3m (around £38.80 per capita per 100,000 population). The percentage of women **smoking status at the time of delivery** (16.4%, n=208 of 1,266 maternities) is significantly worse than England (10.5%) and NHS North or L-14 (16%). Wyre is ranked as 29th out of 209 CCG's. Premature birth (less than 37 weeks gestation) is the leading cause of death for children under the age of 539 and there is substantial evidence that smoking during pregnancy and exposure to second-hand-smoke can lead to premature birth. Wyre has seen an increase in premature births (92.3 per 100,000) and is worse than the England rate of 79.5 per 100,000).

Alcohol consumption in England is one of the biggest causes of premature deaths. Regular heavy drinking and binge-drinking behaviours are associated with a whole range of issues including anti-social behaviour, and an increased risk of physical and mental health problems. Long-term alcohol misuse is linked to a range of cancers, chronic liver disease, coronary heart disease, diabetes and stroke, and can have a massive impact on the social wellbeing of a person, their family and friends.

There were 68.4/100,000 population admissions to hospital for mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol in Wyre in 2016/17. This is similar to the England rate of 72.3.

Data for 2016 shows that Wyre has a significantly higher rate of people claiming benefits (164.2 per 100,000) due to alcoholism when compared to England (132.8).

An extract of locally held alcohol specific mortality data covering 2014-2016 identified that there were 16.4 deaths per 100,000 population (59) deaths.

The latest alcohol specific mortality rates⁴⁰ are higher than the national values at a rate of 16.4 per 100,000 population for Wyre (n=59) against the England rate of 10.4 and the NW rate of 14.9. There is a greater difference in female mortality rate between the England and Wyre rate.

2016/17 data saw a small increase to 691 persons per 100,000 population (actual 771) admitted to hospital for [alcohol-specific conditions](#), which was significantly above the reduced England rate of 563 but below the NW rate of 842. Wyre's rates were the 9th lowest in Lancashire.

The highest recorded counts of admission episodes for alcohol related conditions are in the 40-64 year olds (n=432). There are further areas of concern, including the rate of **alcohol-specific hospital admissions of under 18's** (67.2 per 100,000 of the under 18's population), which has decreased from the previous comparator period (85.9) but is significantly worse than the NW (49.6) and England (34.2) rates with Lancaster, Burnley and Blackpool having higher admission rates in Lancashire.

Hospital admissions rates due to liver disease in Wyre (176.2 per 100,000) is well above the England rate 131.2) and admissions are worse amongst men than women. Premature mortality from **liver disease** follows the same trend and Wyre has a significantly higher mortality rate (18.3 per 100,000) than England (12) and the NW (17.2).

The number of **alcohol related road traffic accidents** (2014-16) has decreased to its lowest levels, when looking at the trend from 2010-12 onwards, with 30.6 per 100,000 population and the gap is closing although still slightly but not significantly higher than the England average 26.5.

There are over 200 different types of **cancer** and it is one of the leading causes of premature deaths. Some of the known causes of cancer are excessive

alcohol consumption, exposure to asbestos, an unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, being overweight or obese, being exposed to natural and man-made radiation, smoking and tobacco use, ultraviolet light (including sun exposure and use of sun beds) and viruses such as human papilloma virus (HPV). The latest figures (2016/17) indicate that there are 49,832 known cases of cancer across the [Lancashire and South Cumbria Sustainability and Transformation Plan \(STP\)](#) accounting for 2.9% of the total registered population of the eight CCGs, with six clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) recording a prevalence significantly above the England average (2.6%). These are: Fylde & Wyre (3.8%, n=5,709), Morecambe Bay (3.1%), Ribble (3.0%), West Lancashire (3.0%), Blackpool (2.9%) and Chorley & South East Lancashire (2.7%).

Reducing premature [cancer mortality](#) (persons under 75) is a major priority. The rate of people under 75 dying of cancer in the Wyre and Fylde CCG area is 136.9 per 100,000 population which is the same as the England rate of 138.8 per 100,000. Two-week wait referrals are urgent suspected cancer referrals to see a specialist within two weeks of a GP referral. This indicator may be expected to be higher in practices with an unusually high proportion of persons of 65+ years of age, due to the higher incidence of cancer at these ages. The number of referrals may also be affected by the socio-economic make-up of the practice population. The last figures cover the 2015/16 period and are presented as a crude rate per 100,000 person and show that the Blackpool, Fylde & Wyre and West Lancashire CCGs have significantly higher referral rates than the England average. The CCG Figures quotes at the 31 March 2018 reported that 94% of patients see a specialist within two weeks when referred urgently which is above the target of 93%⁴¹.

Despite more women being screened for breast cancer, a smaller proportion of the eligible females (aged 50-70) were screened compared to England rates. Of particular concern are Fylde and Wyre districts where the number of women being screened had declined⁴².

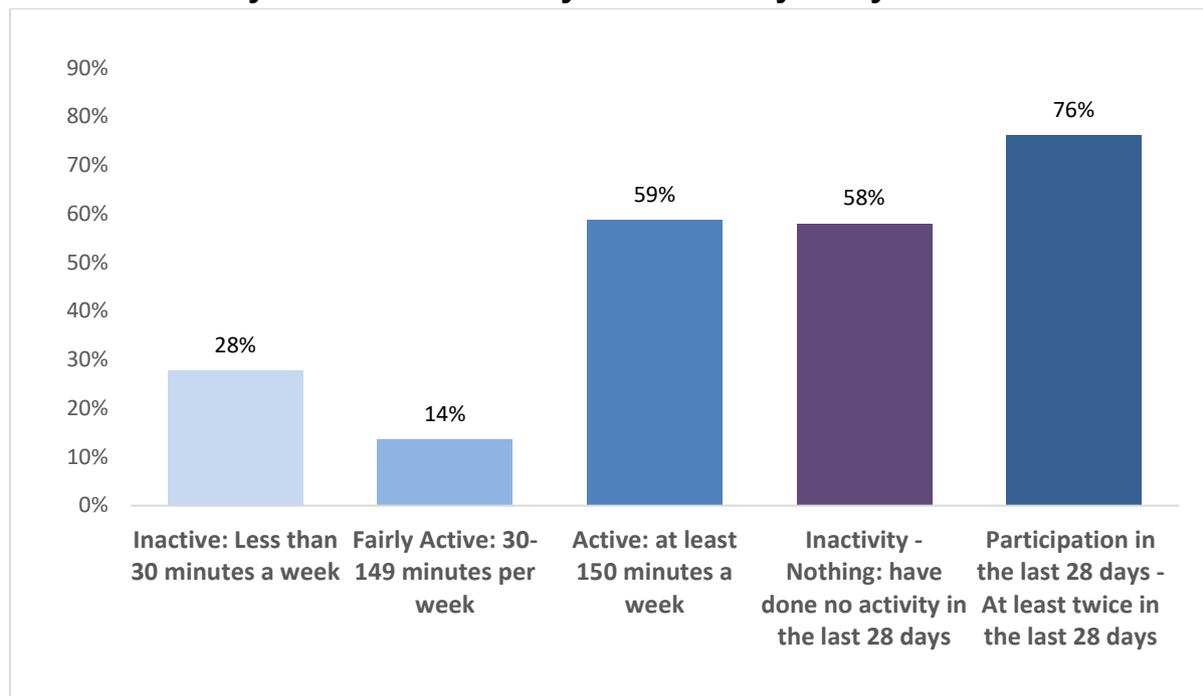
To be included in the Quality Outcomes Framework **obesity register** a patient must be aged 18 or over and have a record of a BMI of 30 kg/m² or higher in the previous 12 months. The latest figures cover the 2016/17 period and show that there are 147,947 individuals on the obesity registers of the eight CCGs in the South Cumbria and Lancashire area, with six of the eight CCGs recording a significantly higher prevalence than the England average (9.7%). These being Blackpool (13.4%), Fylde & Wyre (11.8%), Blackburn with Darwen (11.6%), East Lancashire (11.2%), West Lancashire (10.8%), and Chorley & South Ribble (10.2%). This could be interpreted as a positive finding, indicating that the CCGs in question, have effective screening and diagnosis practices that are successfully at identifying and supporting patients with obesity. On a neighbourhood level both Fleetwood and WREN have obesity levels above the England average at 15.8% and 12.7% respectively. WIN was at the same rate.

According to a November 2016/17 report adult [inactivity levels](#) (less than 30 minutes a week) (27.7%) has reduced by just over 5% on the previous year, and is now not significantly different to the England percentage (25.7%). There are more inactive females than males (30.5% females, 23.6% males). Between the three Sport England groupings from years 16 to 75+ years, the 75+ age group (53.4%) are the most inactive followed by the 35-54 (27%).

Fairly active i.e. 30-149 minutes per week (13.6%) has increased marginally in the 2016/17 results and is marginally higher than the national percentage of 12.5%. Higher participation rates (around 2% higher) tend to be seen in males than females whereas nationally it is the converse.

The levels of people that are active more than 150 minutes a week have risen by 3% to 58.7% which is marginally lower than the national rate of 61.8%. Men tend to be more active (61.4%) when compared to women (56.9%). Mainly the 16-34 age range (79.2%) are the most active followed by the 35-54 with a higher percentage of active people in the rural areas.

Chart: summary of Levels of Activity and Inactivity in Wyre



Source: Sport England November 2016/17 Active Lives profiles

58% have done no activity at in the last 28 days, both sets of percentages are better than the NW results but worse than the national percentages. Only 36% of people who are considered inactive said they had done light intensity activity over 28 consecutive days.

Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long-term outcomes, e.g. being a major precipitant of people

moving from their own home to long-term nursing or residential care. Wyre has the highest percentage of over 65's (26.9%) in Lancashire (20.2%) and significantly above the England percentage (17.9%). The number of emergency hospital admissions for **injuries due to falls** in persons aged 65 plus (2016/17) has reduced from the previous year (from 583 counts to 558). And has a significantly better rate (1,852 persons per 100,000 population) than the England rate (2,114), and has the sixth lowest admission rate across Lancashire.

As a L-12 district, Wyre is estimated to have 6.1% households (n=3,037) at relative risk of [social isolation](#) and is ranked second in its proportion of socially isolated households just below Fylde. If Wyre is broken down into service planning areas (SPA's) across the county then Thornton Cleveleys has the highest total number, and third highest percentage, of socially isolated households in Wyre. Fleetwood has the highest percentage and Wyre rural has the 5th highest percentage of socially isolated households out of the 34 SPA's. It is worth noting that place based characteristics are not captured in the calculation i.e. existing amenities, activities, services and other assets; deprivation, rurality; lack of (or limited) public transport; other elements of community (including social capital / community spirit). If they were the results may be different. The mosaic group used in these calculations and are most at risk of social isolation are [F24](#) whose average age is 73 own their own property, living alone or caring for a partner, living on retirement income and light users of the internet but prefer to deal face to face.

Social Finance and Age UK Herefordshire and Worcestershire has combined best practice and on-the-ground experience to develop a model focusing on loneliness, in which they used national averages for baseline service usage of older people. They estimated that increases in service usage create a cost to the public sector of on average £12,000 per person over 15 years. These direct costs are borne due to people being:

- 1.8 times more likely to visit their GP;
- 1.6 times more likely to visit hospital Accident and Emergency department;
- 1.3 times more likely to have emergency admissions;
- 3.5 times more likely to enter local authority-funded residential care

[Dental health in adults](#) shows that for the Wyre and Fylde CCG area 61.2% of patients (as a percentage of the population) have seen a dentist within the previous 24 month period (June 2017) which is the highest percentage in the Lancashire-14 area. The CCG also has the highest rate of courses of treatment performed (90,554 per 100,000 population) when compared to the seven other CCG's and with the England rate of 72,874 per 100,000.

Crime and safety

The strategic assessment 2015 highlights the main threats that should be prioritised for Wyre those being

- Anti-social behaviour
- Domestic abuse

- Violence against the person (assaults etc.)
- Road safety

The strategic assessment is in the process of being updated and priorities will be revised in November 2018 but are expected to be significantly different.

Crime levels were identified as one of the most important issues that need improving by Wyre residents in the biennial resident survey 2018. Wyre has the 6th lowest **overall crime rate** in the Lancashire-14 area (Sep 2017 to Aug 2018). There has been a 31% increase in all crime reported (Sep 2017 –Aug 2018) compared to the same period 2016/17, that is, 1,835 more crimes. This was similar to the Lancashire-14 area average increase, 30%. The Crime Survey for England and Wales 2018 states that an increase in crimes reported to the Police does not necessarily mean the level of crime has increased. These statistics only cover crimes that come to the attention of the police and can be affected by changes in policing activity and recording practice and by willingness of victims to report. Lancashire Constabulary had a crime data integrity inspection by HMICFRS in July 2017 which estimated that only 84% of crimes were recorded. Violent crime recording was particularly poor with only 78% of crimes recorded. Measures were put in place to improve the recording rate and this will have impacted on the figures this year.

Pharos, Rossall and Mount wards in Fleetwood have more than double the borough average number of recorded crimes, with Rossall seeing the 4th highest increase (60.2%) in the 12 months ending August 2018 compared with the same 12 months a year earlier.

Table 2: Key Crime categories

Wyre	Number reported (Sep 17-Aug 18)	Wyre % change on previous year	Lancashire-14, % change on previous year	Rank Lancashire-14 (1 has lowest crime rate per 1000 population)
<i>All recorded crime</i>	7,679	31.4	30.1	6
Violence against the person	2,784	60.1	59.8	4
All sexual offences	273	35.2	38.6	4
Domestic abuse crimes	951	38.6	53.8	5
All domestic assaults	543	29.3	40.0	4
High impact acquisitive crime	449	32.5	26.9	4
Vehicle offences	733	39.9	-3.3	7
Theft from a vehicle	489	33.2	-6.4	9
All burglary⁴³	614	-2.5	3.2	4
Criminal damage and arson	996	8.9	8.8	6

Source: Multi Agency Data Exchange 2018⁴⁴

From the list of crimes in Table 2, **violence against the person** is the most reported crime followed by criminal damage and arson. Pharos, Park, Mount and Jubilee wards had the highest incidents of violence against the person. Assault without injury accounted for the majority of the increase, which relates to the area where the audit commission said under-recording was taking place. The crime survey for England and Wales 2018 says that lower harm violent crimes are stable but there is some evidence that the lower volume but higher harm crimes are rising. From ambulance and accident and emergency data for Wyre, this is little evidence that these higher harm crimes are rising in the borough. Ambulance call outs for assault, rape, stabbing and gunshot wounds have fallen by 9% in the same period to 121. Records from Accident and Emergency Departments in Lancashire show that 208 Wyre residents attended there due to an assault between September 2017 and August 2018 which is a similar figure to the numbers recorded in the previous 12 months.

There were 71 more **sexual offence** crimes recorded in the period September 2017 to August 2018 than in the previous 12 months. The 35% increase was in line with the Lancashire-14 increase. More than half of these crimes took place in Mount, Rossall, Park, Pharos or Jubilee wards.

Pharos, Mount and Park wards recorded 38% of **criminal damage and arson**. The 8.9% year on year increase was in line with that seen in the rest of the Lancashire-14 area.

Vehicle crime rose by 33% in Wyre in contrast to the downward trend seen across the rest of the Lancashire-14 area. 27% of vehicle crimes occurred in Rossall, Jubilee and Bourne wards. Pheasant's Wood saw the largest increase with 39 crimes September 2017 to August 2018, compared with just 5 in the previous 12 months.

Recorded **domestic abuse** crimes have risen by 38% in Wyre, slightly less than in the Lancashire-14 area as a whole where it rose by 54%. Domestic abuse crimes are any crime with a domestic abuse qualifier. Like violence against the person, some of the increase will be due to improvements in crime recording practice by Lancashire Constabulary.

The downward trend, for **Anti-social behaviour** (ASB) incidents reported to the police has continued with a 20% reduction when compared to the previous year, with 846 fewer reported incidents. 51% of reported ASB incidents took place from in Pharos, Mount, Jubilee, Park and Bourne wards. All have seen a reduction in incidents over the last 12 months. Pharos, in particular has seen 199 fewer incidents.

A 2016 study into the causes and **key determinants of ASB** in Lancashire found that mental health was reported in 43% of cases, either as a determining factor or as a result of the anti-social behaviour itself; this rose to 63% for cases between direct neighbours. A third of cases involved noise nuisance; there is a strong correlation between mental health and noise. People over the age of 30 years were most affected by neighbour nuisance. One third of cases involved alcohol or drugs or both, a third of these also reported mental health as an aggravating factor. In one in five cases the

perimeter of the harmed person's property is targeted - criminal damage is a common activity as part of the ASB⁴⁵.

8% (547) **victims** of crime between September 2017 and August 2018 were aged 0-16, 5% 12-16. The majority of crimes where victims were aged 0-16 were violent crimes (86%), followed by theft offences (9%). 57% were male.

17% (147) **offenders** of crime between September 2017 and August 2018 were aged 10-16. Violent crime accounts for 32%, theft offences 31% and criminal damage 16% of crimes by young offenders. 74% of young offenders are male.

The proportion of [repeat offenders](#)⁴⁶ of crime in 2015, measured in the reoffending cohort was 27.2% which was slightly lower than the England and Wales average of 29.5%. There was an average of 3 re-offences. Reoffending is more common in the 35 to 39 year old group for adults and the 15 to 17 year group for juveniles.

Wyre's number of people [seriously injured or killed in road traffic accidents](#) (KSI) has increased slightly on the 52 victims in 2016 but has reduced by 10 victims on 2015, now ranking it 6th in the L-14⁴⁷. In 2017 (Jan – Dec 17) there was one fatality and 56 seriously injured casualties. Four of the seriously injured were children aged 0-17, 17 of those KSI were 60 or over.

There were no fatalities but 24 injuries in **dwelling fires** in the period September 2017 to August 2018. There were 18 deliberate primary fires and 56 deliberate secondary (ASB) fires in the same period. 38% of deliberate ASB fires took place in Pharos ward. Wyre was ranked 3rd lowest for deliberate ASB fires in the Lancashire-14 area.

Engaging Organisation

58% of residents in the 2018 biennial resident survey said that Wyre Council **keeps residents well informed**, and equal to than the national Local Government Association poll in October 2018. Wyre Voice, the Council's e-newsletter and social media appeared to be the most effective methods for keeping residents well informed about council business, news and events.

With the growth of **digital communications**, an increasing number of our residents use the internet (88%). The majority of surveyed residents said they would prefer to receive information about the council via the Wyre Voice residents' magazine (56%) followed by electronic newsletter (36%).

Through the Channel Shift programme (that is helping transition relevant services from paper and voice only to computer transactions where possible) the percentage of **e-contacts** as a percentage of total contacts including payments was 46%.

The Council has 11,034 Twitter followers, 5,846 Facebook followers, 1,008 Instagram followers and 1,694 LinkedIn followers.

Information from the Ofcom Communications Market Report 2018:

As a population we are increasingly 'switched on'. Smartphones are now owned by four of every five UK consumers and smart TVs in almost half of all households. This, coupled with growing access to superfast broadband and 4G availability, has laid the foundation for the growth of online and on-demand services. While take-up of fixed broadband has plateaued at 80%, accessing the internet on a mobile phone continues to grow, from 66% in 2017 to 72% in 2018. Almost eight in ten UK adults (78%) personally use a smartphone.

People claimed to spend a total of one day a week online (24 hours), more than twice as much as in 2011. Seven in ten commuters use their smartphone on their journey. The most popular smartphone activities for commuters are sending and receiving messages (43%) and using social media (32%). Young adults are more likely to multi-task on their smartphones while they commute: 27% of 18-34s engage in at least five online activities while commuting; but only 9% of over-35s do so. Most adults acknowledged the value of being connected, with three quarters agreeing that being online helps them maintain personal relationships. But they also acknowledge its drawbacks, such as interrupting face-to-face communications with others.

Podcast listening is on the rise. In the last few years, podcast consumption has surged in the UK, with a growing number of providers of audio content. Podcasts are used for different purposes by content creators. For established radio broadcasters, they are an opportunity to repurpose and remonetise existing output to increase digital revenue (through advertising or subscription) and to reach audiences outside their traditional geographic coverage areas. Podcasts are also used to attract younger audiences who listen to less live radio than their older counterparts. Ofcom's research from 2017 showed that UK listeners access podcasts from a range of sources. Among the most commonly used were the BBC website or app, YouTube and iTunes; other sources included streaming services such as Spotify and newspapers' websites or apps.

Falling call volumes are symptomatic of a fundamental change in people's behaviour; web-based forms of communication are now the primary way in which many consumers use their mobile phones

Mobile apps have revolutionised the use of online services. Apps are the main way in which many consumers access online services, and they are key to the strategies of major internet platforms such as Google, Facebook and Amazon. Apps have also fuelled growth in a variety of online activities, such as streaming music services and podcasts, and have contributed to the growing importance of mobile in the advertising space.

Around nine in ten of people in the UK access the internet and those who are connected spend almost one day a week online. Changes in the ways in which people communicate with each other and consume media are almost all driven by growth in internet use.

UK adults spent most of their time online on the smartphone in March 2018. Of the total minutes spent online by the entire UK digital population, 72% was through the smartphone, followed by the desktop and tablet.

Women spent more time online than men in 2018 in 2018, UK adults spent on average 3 hours per day online. This was the first year when women spent more time online than men across all age groups under 55. This was particularly evident for women aged 18- 34, who spent on average half an hour longer online than men in the same age group.

16-34 year-olds watched an average of 2 hours 39 minutes of non-broadcast content a day, including 59 minutes of YouTube, on PCs, phones and tablets.

The benefits of the last ten years of connectivity have not been distributed equally. Lower-income households and over-54s are less likely to have smartphones, laptops and tablets, but are as likely to have a TV. Mobile phones and TVs are the only communications devices with near-universal reach in the UK (96% and 95% of households).

Older and low-income individuals are also more likely to be non-users of the internet in 2018. Across all UK adults, two in ten unemployed people do not have access to the internet. However, this is five percentage points less than in 2016, when 25% of unemployed people were non-users of the internet. Among those aged 65+, two in five (36%) were non-users of the internet, compared to 2% of 16- 24s and 3% of 25-34s.

Google sites were visited by 41.9 million adults aged 18+ in the UK in March 2018, making Google the most-visited property. Within the Google portfolio, YouTube was the most popular platform (40m), followed by Google Search (37m), Google Maps (25m) and Gmail (23m). Facebook (including Instagram, WhatsApp and the main Facebook site) was the second most-visited property, closely behind Google with 40.2 million visitors, reaching 95% of the total UK online audience in 2018. BBC sites had 39.5 million visitors in 2018, reaching 5.3 million more UK adults than in 2016 and overtaking Amazon and Microsoft to take third place.

[Comscore research](#), which is referenced in the report shows the league table of UK users:

- **YouTube** 44.3 million
- **Facebook** 41.8 million
- **Twitter** 27.5 million
- **Instagram** 23.1 million
- **Snapchat** 22.7 million
- **Messenger** 22.3 million
- **Whats App** 21.0 million

More than three-quarters of UK internet users (77%) had a profile or account on a social media or messaging site or app in 2018, unchanged since 2016. Facebook was still the most-visited social media platform, reaching 41 million internet users aged 13+, or 90% of the UK internet audience. A Facebook visitor spent on average 27 minutes per day on Facebook sites and apps in 2018, down 8% since 2017. However, Facebook has begun to see a downward trend in the number of under-35s accessing the platform. The number of 18-24s fell by 4% in the year to March 2018; in contrast, visitors among the over-54s grew by 24% (2.2 million people) in the same period. Snapchat and Facebook-owned Instagram are increasingly seeing more online audiences accessing their platforms, with 22.7 million adults visiting Snapchat in March 2018, just behind Instagram at 23.1 million. However, Snapchat had much larger year-on-year growth than Instagram (122% vs. 22%).⁹¹ Much of this growth has been driven by the increased penetration of 25+ adults; in October 2017, for the first time, more 25-34s than 18-24s accessed Snapchat in the UK.

Finance: two-thirds of internet users now use online banking and pay their bills online. A majority (67%) of UK internet users carried out internet banking in 2018.

Wyre's contact centre dealt with around 120,088⁴⁸ contacts in 2017/18, equivalent to 2,309 per week

The council engages **businesses** and potential businesses through support and partnership, in 2017/18 427 businesses were supported and 4,725 businesses and services were registered with Wyred Up which is a business network encouraging local trade and support. A number of events are held throughout the year to showcase and support business.

There is a 71% satisfaction rate with the council's service that is **keeping public land clear of litter and fly-tipping**. There have been 356 reports of **dog fouling** cleared up within 3 days along with 395 patrols carried out over the year. The majority of patrols have been in incident hot spot areas⁴⁹.

There have been 6,763 visits to Wyre Council's **Try Sports** sessions over 2017/8. This represents a slight increase on the previous year.

Over 227 council **volunteers** are working to improve life in Wyre. Between April and September 2018, 16,965 volunteer hours were registered.

98.5% of **care and repair clients** have been assisted to remain living in their own home with 1,611 handy man jobs conducted for residents through the Care & Repair service. This includes Fylde as well as Wyre

228 completed adaptations have been delivered through **Disabled Facilities Grants** (DFG) to a value of £1,862,259. A value close to £850,000 more than in 2016/17. Wyre has the highest DFG delivery outcomes across Lancashire.

The average time taken to process **benefit claims** and change of circumstances was 3.69 days which remained the quickest processing times in all of Lancashire.

There were 1,409 applications dealt with via the planning department including pre-application enquiries between 1 April 2017 and 30 March 2018. This represents an increase on the previous year's number of applications.

Orsted's (formerly known as Dong Energy) [Walney Extension Community fund](#) has also provided many local projects with aid. In the three application rounds between 2016 and 2017 Wyre specific projects have been awarded a total of £176,501.

References

¹ The 12 local authority districts are: Burnley, Chorley, Fylde, Hyndburn, Lancaster, Pendle, Preston, Ribble Valley, Rossendale, South Ribble, West Lancashire and Wyre

² [Department of Communities and Local Government](#): Table 253

³ Department of Communities and Local Government [Housing Statistics Table June 2018](#)

⁴ Department of Communities and Local Government- [Detailed local authority level homelessness figures](#): April 2017 to March 2018 accessed on 02/10/2018

⁵ [Local units by local authority](#)- sourced from ONS Business Industry and trade section accessed 02/10/2018

⁶ The 5 town centres identified are Poulton, Cleveleys, Thornton, Garstang and Fleetwood. Data from July 2018 shop count.

⁷ Economic Development Strategy 2017-2020

⁸ Regional Gross Value Added accessed 2/11/2017 via [The Office of National Statistics](#)

⁹ STEAM Report: Marketing Lancashire, 2017

¹⁰ [Stat Xplore](#) accessed on 11/10/18 online

¹¹ ONS Earnings and working hours, 2017, Place of Residence by Local Authority: Median gross weekly pay excluding overtime ASHE: Table 8 Accessed on 11 Oct 2018

¹² Accessed via JSNA Mental Health and work Supporting Evidence and key findings for Lancashire-14 May 2017 sourced from (Norström, F., et al (2014) How does unemployment affect self-assessed health? A systematic review focusing on subgroup effects. BMC Public Health 2014, 14:1310

¹³ [Stat-Xplore](#) accessed on 3 October 2018

¹⁴ Taken from Wyre Council's performance management system accessed on 05/10/2018

¹⁵ [Life In Wyre Survey](#) 2016

¹⁶ [UK Local Authority and regional CO₂ emissions 2005-2016 latest available data accessed](#)

¹⁷ Explanation regarding difference in the two measures in local authority areas from the [Government website](#)

¹⁸ Data sourced from GOV.UK [Sub-regional Feed-in Tariffs](#)

¹⁹ 2016-based Subnational Population Projections for Local Authorities in England: Interactive tool

²⁰ Deprivation 2015 –Wyre report

²¹ Lancashire Insight Report: [Sub Regional Fuel Poverty](#) data 2018 (2016 data) accessed online 11/10/2018

²² [Winter Fuel Payment: recipient and household figures 2017/18](#)

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- ²³ PHE.org.uk Healthcare and premature mortality accessed 10/10/2018
- ²⁴ Stat-Xplore AA Cases in payment accessed online on 03 October 2018
- ²⁵ [Projecting Older People Population Information](#)
- ²⁶ Households Below Average Income, United Kingdom, published by DWP 2017.
- ²⁷ [Government's school comparison website](#). The data is for the state funded schools only, as data not available for the private school.
- ²⁸ Source is from the [NHS website](#)
- ²⁹ NCMP- England 2016/017 Tables accessed via Health Profile for Wyre on 05/10/2018
- ³⁰ [Public Health England/Data; Child and Maternal Health section](#). Accessed on 05/10/2018
- ³¹ [ONS- How does deprivation vary by leading cause of death?](#) Accessed on 1 Nov 2017
- ³² [Quality and Outcomes Framework \(QOF\) 2016-17 Prevalence, achievements and exceptions at CCG level](#)
- ³³ [Cardiovascular disease in Lancashire 2017](#) accessed via Lancashire Insight 13/10/2018
- ³⁴ Mental Health and Wellbeing JSNA accessed via [Public Health England](#) on 13/10/2018
- ³⁵ [Long-Term conditions JSNA – Local Summary Report](#)
- ³⁶ Life In Wyre Survey 2016
- ³⁷ Dementia Data Tool January 2018 accessed via JSNA [Dementia](#) Pages August 2016 accessed on 12/10/18
- ³⁸ [Dementia local intelligence data tables, July 2017 update](#) accessed 05/11/2018
- ³⁹ [Local Tobacco Control Profiles, Public Health England](#) accessed on 12/10/2018
- ⁴⁰ Public Health England: Local Alcohol Profiles for England/Mortality accessed 12/10/18
- ⁴¹ [NHS Fylde and Wyre Annual report and accounts 2017/18](#) accessed online 12/10/2018
- ⁴² [Breast cancer in the Lancashire and South Cumbria STP footprint 2017](#) accessed 12/10/2018 via JSNA on Lancashire Insight
- ⁴³ The definition of burglary dwelling changed to burglary residential in April 2017. The two are not directly comparable. Therefore All Burglary is the only comparison indicator available to use in this report.
- ⁴⁴ A secure password protected data and intelligence warehouse for community safety partnerships in Lancashire – [MADE](#)
- ⁴⁵ Partnership Intelligence Assessment 'Understanding of complex ASB cases including cases presented at partner risk assessment conference' November 2016 accessed via Lancashire Insight Community safety pages
- ⁴⁶ Proven reoffending statistics: April 2015 to March 2016; Geographical data tool: Jan 16-Mar16
- ⁴⁷ Lancashire Insight: Road Traffic Collisions accessed online 01/11/2017
- ⁴⁸ This figure is estimated due to system issues and therefore the figure was calculated by taking the average of the available 32 week figure
- ⁴⁹ With the system issues mentioned in footnote 48, there is a section of data that was not available within the quarter 2 period (July to September 2018).