Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley Ward Profile

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Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley

Population: **1,737**
Households: **544**
LSOA's: **E01025315**

Ribble Valley Borough Council
www.ribblevalley.gov.uk

Ward Profile – Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley

BACKGROUND

This ward profile is part of series providing key statistical data for each of the 24 wards which make up the district of Ribble Valley. The aim of this profile is to describe the key characteristics of each ward – demography, housing and employment in the context of the rest of Ribble Valley, regionally and nationally. This ward profile supplements the larger Ribble Valley profile, which provides a more comprehensive picture of the district.

The largest village in the ward is Hurst Green. Neighbouring Hurst Green are the villages of Bashall Eaves (part of the ward), Ribchester, Waddington, Knowle Green and Old Langho.

Places of Interest

Stonyhurst College - is a coeducational Roman Catholic independent school adhering to the Jesuit tradition. It was founded in 1593 and was based at St Omer, moving to the Stonyhurst estate on the edge of Hurst Green in 1773, where it occupies a Grade I listed building. The school has been fully co-educational since 1999. Today it provides boarding and day education to approximately 450 boys and girls aged 13–18. On an adjacent site, its preparatory school, St Mary's Hall, provides education for boys and girls aged 3–13. The school's alumni include three Saints, twelve Beati, seven archbishops, seven Vicotria Cross winners, a Peruvian president, a Bolivian president, a New Zealand prime minister, a signatory of the American Declaration of Independence and several writers, sportsmen, and politicians.

The ward has one borough Conservative councillor - Cllr Janet Alcock.

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Population

- ABC's ward population in 2011 stood at 1,737.
- ABC is more sparsely populated (0.4 people per hectare) than the average for the borough which is 1 person per hecatare.
- ABC has a high percentage of residents aged 10 to 19 and a lower percentage of residents aged 0 to 9 and aged 20 to 44.
- ABC has a pre-dominantly White British population (87.45%).

Deprivation

- Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley has the Barriers to Housing and Services domain and the Living Environment domain in the most deprived 10%.

Mosaic

- The ward is mainly a mix of the following main socio-economic groups:
  - Residents of isolated rural communities
  - Wealthy people living in the most sought-after neighbourhoods
  - Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis
  - Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing

Education

- ABC has 2 schools within the ward.
- Just over 15% of residents have no qualifications; this is lower than the Ribble Valley figure of 18% and much lower than the national figure of 27%.
- 35% of the residents of the ward have a level 4 educational qualification compared to nearly 34% in Ribble Valley and only 25% in Lancashire.

Employment

- According to the findings from the 2011 Census 65.82% of working age people (16-74) in ABC are classed as economically active.
- Economic inactivity in the ward can mostly be apportioned to being 'retired' (13.10%) and 'student' (16.47%).

Health

- 87.91% of respondents in ABC indicated their day to day activities are not limited due to health or disability, this is a slightly higher rate than the average for the borough with 83.29%. 4.26% indicated they were limited a lot.
- A high percentage of respondents (87.22%) in ABC rate their general health as good or very good.

Crime

- Recorded crime in ABC is 17.8 per 1,000 population compared to 32.2 as the Ribble Valley district average and 64.6 as the Lancashire County average.
- Between November 2013 and October 2014 there were 147.4 calls to the Police, 54.1 calls to Ambulance services and 5.8 calls to Fire and Rescue services per 1,000 population in Whalley.
- In the same period there were 8.1 calls per 1,000 population made to the Police regarding anti-social behaviour

Housing

- ABC consists of 544 households, an increased of 51 between the 2001 and 2011 Census.
- 67.1% of households are owner occupiers. The rented sector consists of 33.6% of households, with the majority being private rented stock.
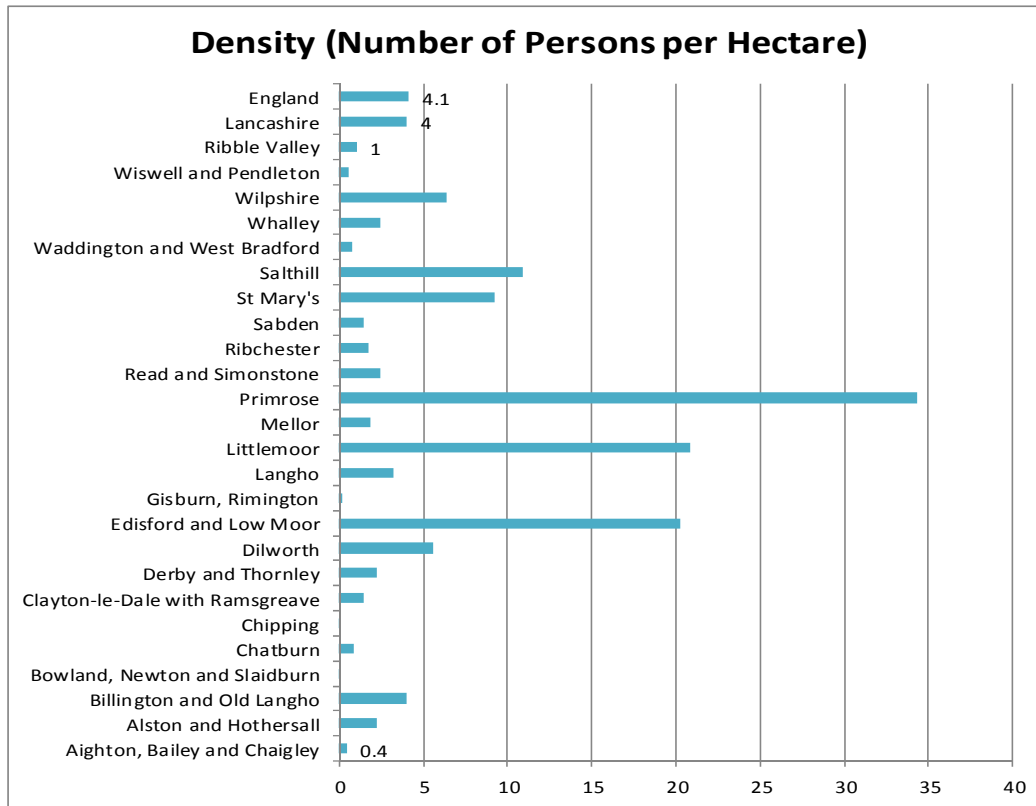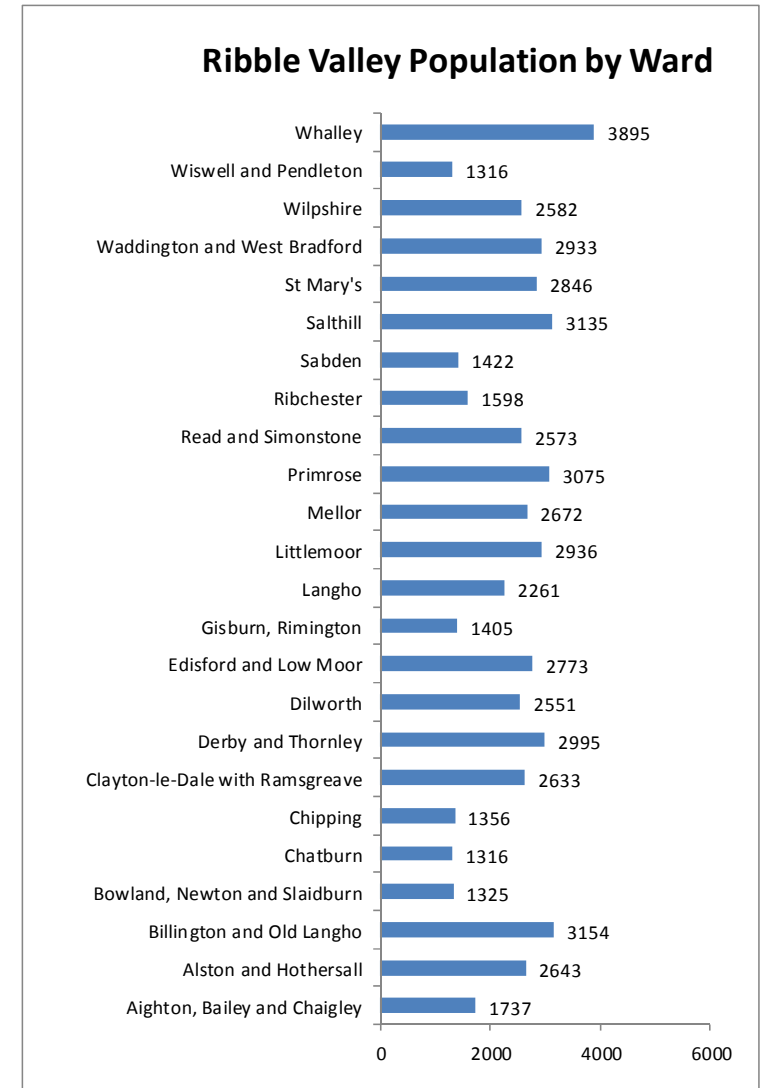- ABC has a high percentage of detached properties (47.98%).

1 POPULATION, AGE AND ETHNICITY

POPULATION

- The population of Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley according to the 2011 Census is 1,737 (made up of 905 males and 832 females). Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley is the 8th smallest ward in Ribble Valley in terms of population.

- When looking at density of population (number of persons per hectare) Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley is more sparsely populated (0.4 people per hectare) than the average for the borough (1 person per hectare). The England average is 4.1 people per hectare.

Density (Number of Persons per Hectare)

Area	Density
England	4.1
Lancashire	4
Ribble Valley	1
Wiswell and Pendleton	
Wilpshire	
Whalley	
Waddington and West Bradford	
Salthill	
St Mary's	
Sabden	
Ribchester	
Read and Simonstone	
Primrose	
Mellor	
Littlemoor	
Langho	
Gisburn, Rimington	
Edisford and Low Moor	
Dilworth	
Derby and Thornley	
Clayton-le-Dale with Ramsgreave	
Chipping	
Chatburn	
Bowland, Newton and Slaidburn	
Billington and Old Langho	
Alston and Hothersall	
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	0.4

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Ribble Valley Population by Ward

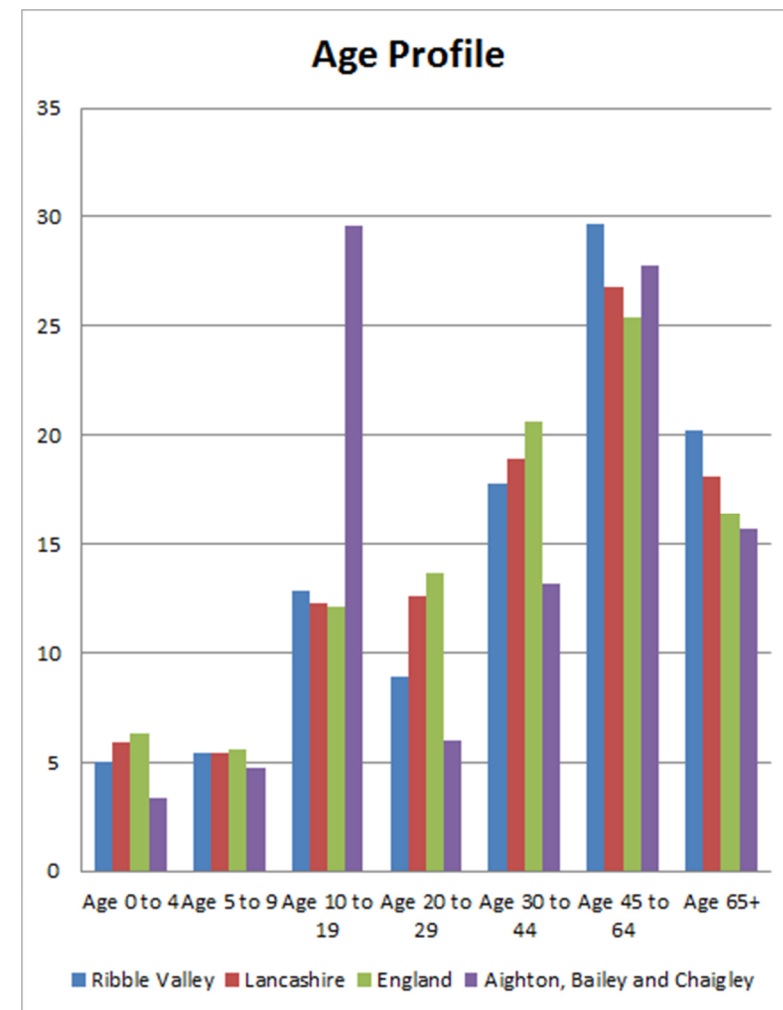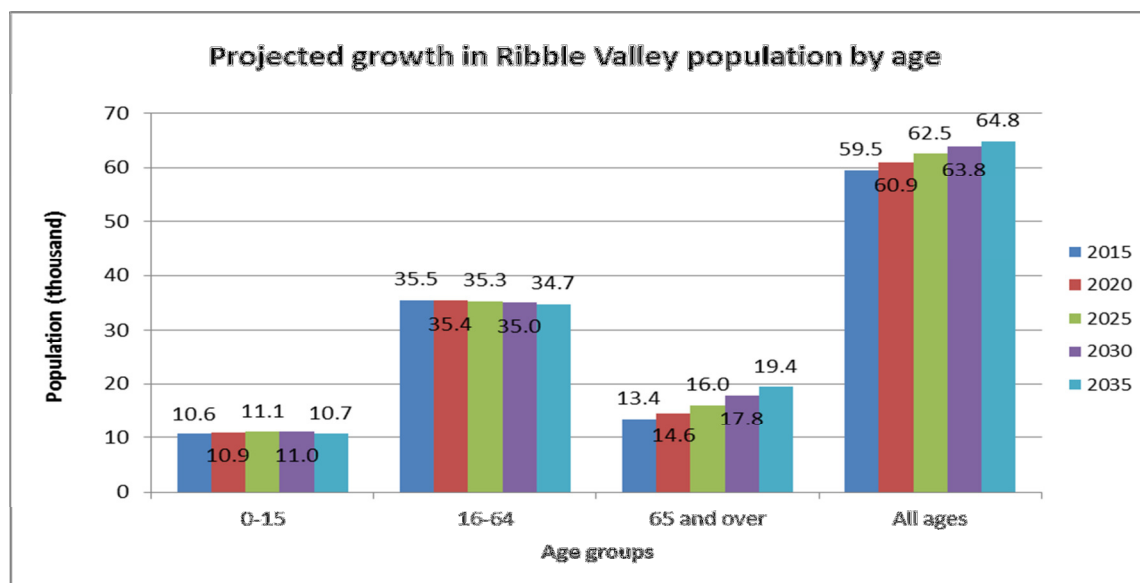| Ward	Population
Whalley	3895
Wiswell and Pendleton	1316
Wilpshire	2582
Waddington and West Bradford	2933
St Mary's	2846
Salthill	3135
Sabden	1422
Ribchester	1598
Read and Simonstone	2573
Primrose	3075
Mellor	2672
Littlemoor	2936
Langho	2261
Gisburn, Rimington	1405
Edisford and Low Moor	2773
Dilworth	2551
Derby and Thornley	2995
Clayton-le-Dale with Ramsgreave	2633
Chipping	1356
Chatburn	1316
Bowland, Newton and Slaidburn	1325
Billington and Old Langho	3154
Alston and Hothersall	2643
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	1737

Source: ONS, Census 2011

4

AGE STRUCTURE

- Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley has a high percentage of residents aged 10 to 19 in comparison to the national, Lancashire and Ribble Valley average and a lower percentage of residents aged 0 to 9 and aged 20 to 44 compared to the national average.

- A high percentage of Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley residents are aged 45 to 64.

	All Ages	0-9	10-19	20-44	45-64	65+
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	1,737	139	514	333	481	270
		8.00%	29.59%	19.17%	27.69%	15.54%

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Projected growth in Ribble Valley population by age

Age Profile

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Projected growth in Ribble Valley population by age

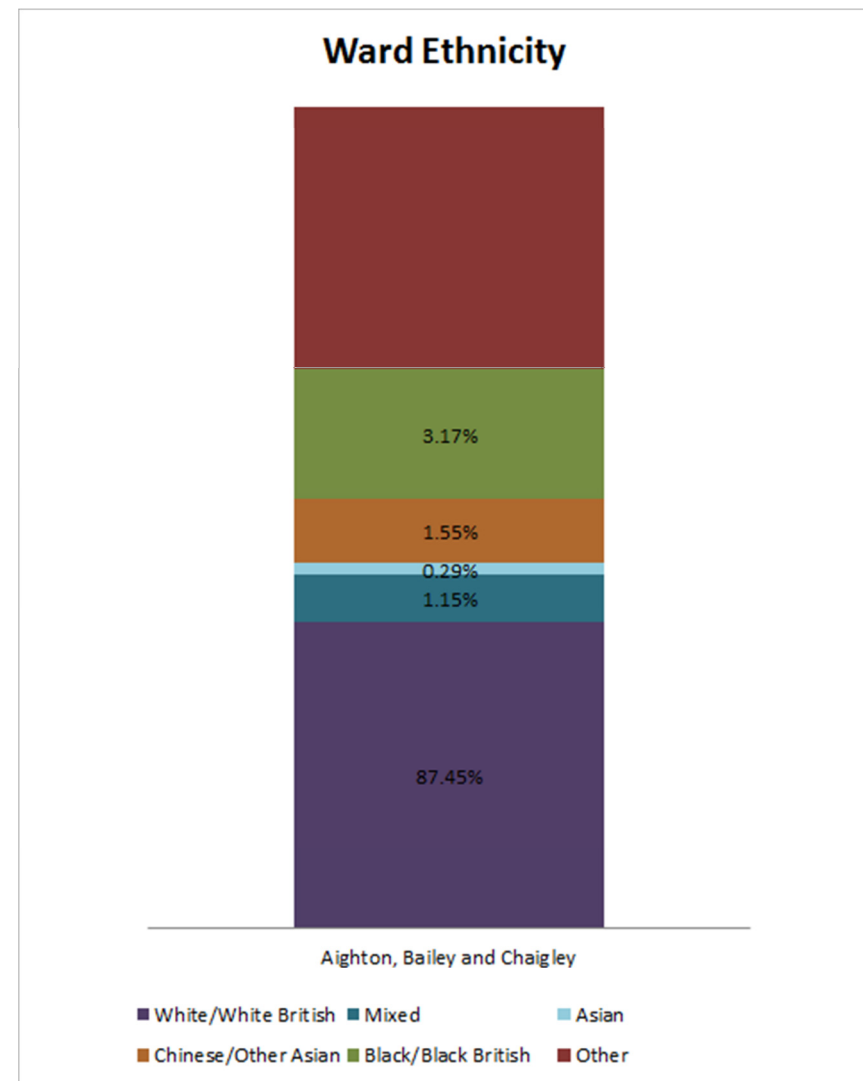- ONS projected population growth for the borough is 64,800 by 2035.

Ethnicity Profile

- 87.45% of residents in Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley are White. This is significantly lower than the Ribble Valley average and slightly higher than the England average.

- 6.39% of residents are 'Other Ethnic Group' which is much higher than the Ribble Valley and England averages.

%	Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	Ribble Valley	England
White	87.45	96.59	81.41
Mixed	1.15	0.53	1.86
Asian	0.29	0.93	5.57
Chinese/Other Asian	1.55	0.25	1.86
Black or Black British	3.17	0.21	3.24
Other Ethnic Group	6.39	1.54	7.04

Source: ONS, 2011 Census

Ward Ethnicity

3.17%

1.55%

0.29%

1.15%

87.45%

Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley

■ White/White British ■ Mixed ■ Asian
■ Chinese/Other Asian ■ Black/Black British ■ Other

Source: ONS, 2011 Census

2   DEPRIVATION

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD) measures deprivation down to Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level – areas containing around 1,500 people. 32,482 LSOAs (nationally) make up the IMD with each area being scored across 8 domains (see below) then ranked from most to least deprived, with the 326 English districts also being ranked. Ribble Valley is made up of 40 LSOAs.

LSOA	Ward	Index of Multiple Deprivation Decile (IMD)	Income Decile	Employment Decile	Health Deprivation and Disability Decile	Crime Decile	Education, Skills and Training Decile	Barriers to Housing and Services Decile	Living Environment Decile
E01025315	Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	6	10	10	9	10	10	1	1

(where 1st decile is most deprived, 10th decile is least deprived)

The table above shows the eight IMD domains split by LSOA and ranks all LSOAs nation-wide. Those areas most deprived are ranked in the top 10% - the 1st decile (red) and the least deprived are the higher numbers.

As can be seen Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley has the Barriers to Housing and Services domain and the Living Environment domain in the most deprived 10%.

What do the Ranks mean?

Education Skills and Training - measures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in an area. The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.

Crime - measures the rate of recorded crime in an area for four major crime types representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

Employment - measures employment deprivation in an area conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market.

Barriers to Housing and Other Services - measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

Health and Disability - measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

Income - measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation related to low income.

Living Environment - measures the quality of individuals' immediate surroundings both within and outside the home. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment, which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures relating to air quality and road traffic accidents.
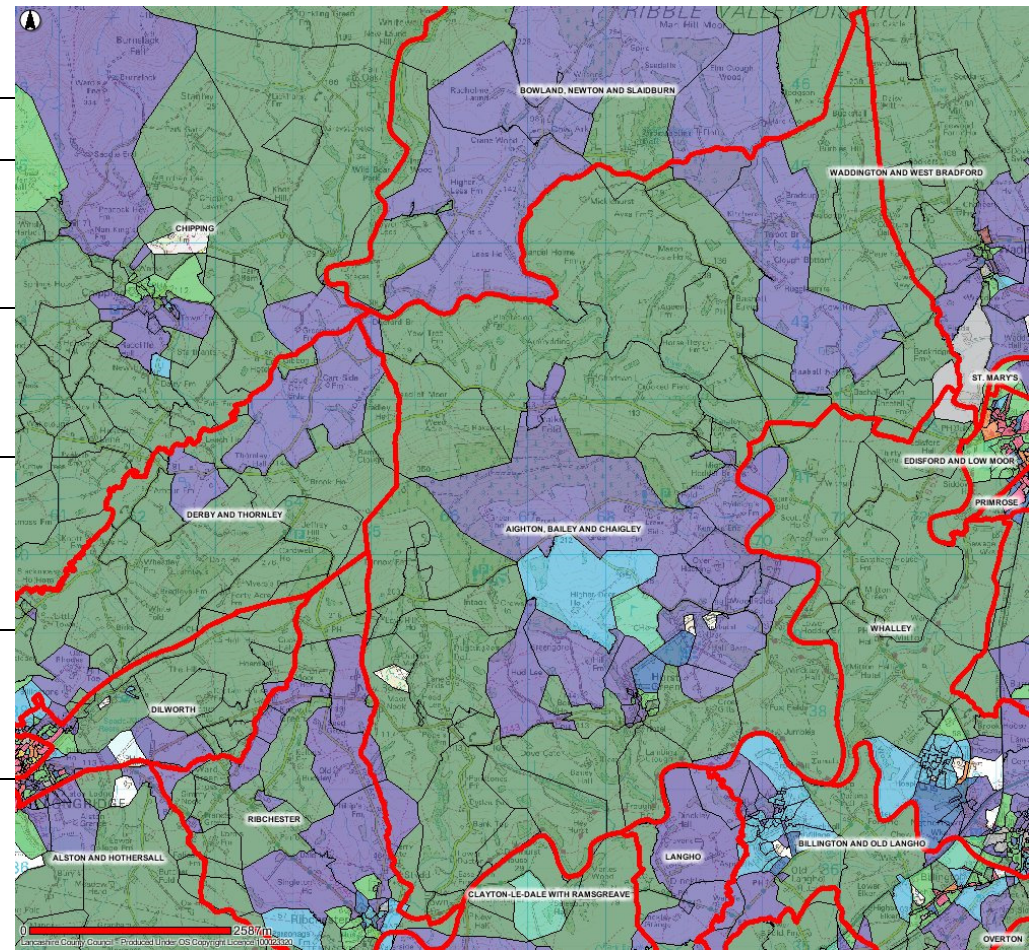
3   MOSAIC DATA

Mosaic UK is Experian's system for classification of UK households. It is one of a number of commercially available geodemographic segmentation systems, applying the principles of geodemography to consumer household and individual data collated from a number of governmental and commercial sources. The current version, Mosaic UK 2009, classifies the UK population into 15 main socio-economic groups and, within this, 67 different types.

Mosaic has found application outside their original purpose of direct marketing, including governmental estimates and forecasts, and it is also used extensively in understanding local service users. Mosaic also introduced Mosaic Public Sector with more politically correct segment names.

Mosaic 2010 Classifications

Group	Distinct Types				
A Residents of isolated rural communities"	A01 - Rural families with high incomes - often from city jobs	A02 - Retirees electing to settle in environmentally attractive localities	A03 - Remote communities with poor access to public and commercial services	A04 - Villagers with few well paid alternatives to agricultural employment	
B Residents of small and mid-sized towns with strong local roots"	B05 - Better off empty nesters in low density estates on town fringes	B06 – Self-employed trades people living in smaller communities	B07 - Empty nester owner occupiers making little use of public services	B08 - Mixed communities with many single people in the centres of small towns	
C Wealthy people living in the most sought-after neighbourhoods"	C09 - Successful older business leaders living in sought-after suburbs	C10 - Wealthy families in substantial houses with little community involvement	C11 - Creative professionals seeking involvement in local communities	C12 - Residents in smart city centre flats who make little use of public services	
D Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes	D13 - Higher income older champions of village communities	D14 - Older people living in large houses in mature suburbs	D15 - Well off commuters living in spacious houses in semi-rural settings	D16 - Higher income families concerned with education and careers	
E Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis	E17 - Comfortably off suburban families weakly tied to their local community	E18 - Industrial workers living comfortably in owner occupied semis	E19 – Self-reliant older families in suburban semis in industrial towns	E20 - Upwardly mobile South Asian families living in inter war suburbs	E21 - Middle aged families living in less fashionable inter war suburban semis

Group	Distinct Types				
F Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing	F22 - Busy executives in town houses in dormitory settlements	F23 - Early middle aged parents likely to be involved in their children's education	F24 - Young parents new to their neighbourhood - keen to put down roots	F25 - Personnel reliant on the Ministry of Defence for public services	
G Young, well-educated city dwellers	G26 - Well educated singles living in purpose built flats	G27 - City dwellers owning houses in older neighbourhoods	G28 - Singles and sharers occupying converted Victorian houses	G29 - Young professional families settling in better quality older terraces	G30 - Diverse communities of well-educated singles living in smart - small flats
	G31 - Owners in smart purpose built flats in prestige locations - many newly built	G32 - Students and other transient singles in multi-let houses	G33 - Transient singles - poorly supported by family and neighbours	G34 - Students involved in college and university communities	
H Couples and young singles in small modern starter homes	H35 - Childless new owner occupiers in cramped new homes	H36 - Young singles and sharers renting small purpose built flats	H37 - Young owners and rented developments of mixed tenure	H38 - People living in brand new residential developments	
I Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas	I39 - Young owners and private renters in inner city terraces	I40 - Multi-ethnic communities in newer suburbs away from the inner city	I41 - Renters of older terraces in ethnically diverse communities	I42 - South Asian communities experiencing social deprivation	I43 - Older town centres terraces with transient - single populations
	I44 - Low income families occupying poor quality older terraces				
J Owner occupiers in older-style housing, typically in ex-industrial areas	J45 - Low income communities reliant on low skill industrial jobs	J46 - Residents in blue collar communities revitalised by commuters	J47 - Comfortably off industrial workers owning their own homes		

Group	Distinct Types				
K Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social housing	K48 - Middle aged couples and families in right-to-buy homes	K49 - Low income older couples long established in former council estates	K50 - Older families in low value housing in traditional industrial areas	K51 - Often indebted families living in low rise estates	
L Active elderly people living in pleasant retirement locations	L52 - Communities of wealthy older people living in large seaside houses	L53 - Residents in retirement - second home and tourist communities	L54 - Retired people of modest means commonly living in seaside bungalows	L55 - Capable older people leasing / owning flats in purpose built blocks	
M Elderly people reliant on state support	M56 - Older people living on social housing estates with limited budgets	M57 - Old people in flats subsisting on welfare payments	M58 - Less mobile older people requiring a degree of care	M59 - People living in social accommodation designed for older people	
N Young people renting flats in high density social housing	N60 - Tenants in social housing flats on estates at risk of serious social problems	N61 - Childless tenants in social housing flats with modest social needs	N62 - Young renters in flats with a cosmopolitan mix	N63 - Multicultural tenants renting flats in areas of social housing	N64 - Diverse homesharers renting small flats in densely populated areas
	N65 - Young singles in multi-ethnic communities - many in high rise flats				
O Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need	O67 - Older tenants on low rise social housing estates where jobs are scarce	O68 - Families with varied structures living on low rise social housing estates	O69 - Vulnerable young parents needing substantial state support		
Unclassified					

4   EDUCATION

Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley has 2 schools within the ward – these being St Joseph's Roman Catholic primary school in Hurst Green, and Stonyhurst St Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst College. Performance information is provided below (not published for St Mary's Hall.)

	St Joseph's Roman Catholic primary school	Stonyhurst College and St Mary's Hall
School type	Voluntary aided	Other Independent School
Pupil ages	5 - 11	3 - 18
Number of pupils	62	
% with special educational needs	SUPP	
% of pupils that are eligible for free school meals	SUPP	
Ofsted grading	'Outstanding' - February 2008	

St Joseph's Roman Catholic Primary School - Performance Information
2013 KS2 Performance Tables last update : (5 Mar 2014)
Year on year comparisons   **KS2 test results and progress**

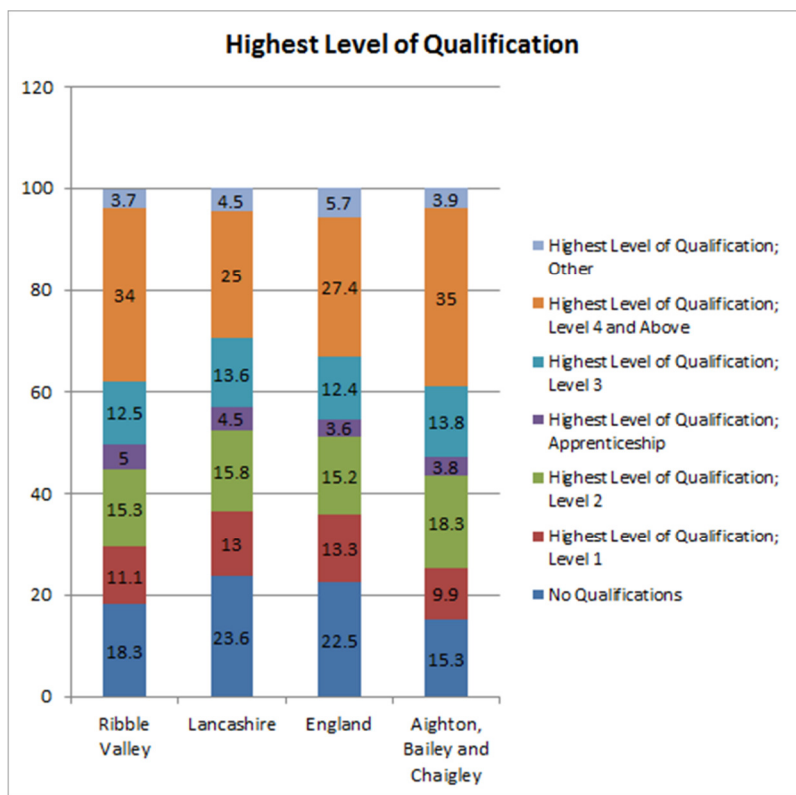| Percentage achieving Level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths	2012	2013
School	100%	100%
LA	76%	77%
England - All Schools	75%	75%

	All pupils
Pupils eligible for KS2 assessment	7
Percentage achieving level 3 or below in reading, writing and maths	0%
Percentage achieving level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths	100%
Percentage achieving level 4B or above in reading and maths and level 4 or above in writing	100%
Percentage achieving level 5 or above in reading, writing and maths	86%
Percentage making expected progress in reading	100%
Percentage making expected progress in writing	100%
Percentage making expected progress in maths	100%
Average point score	34.9

Source: http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/performance/index.html

Stonyhurst College Performance Information
2013 KS2 Performance Tables not provided.
2013 KS4 Year on year comparisons

Percentage achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) including English and maths GCSEs	2010	2011	2012	2013
School	88%	74%	73%	77%
LA	56.7%	60.1%	59.9%	61.2%
England - All Schools	53.5%	59%	59.4%	59.2%

Source: http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/performance/index.html

	All pupils
Percentage achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalents) including English and maths GCSEs	77%
Percentage achieving A*-C in English and maths GCSEs	78%
Percentage of KS4 pupils achieving the EBacc	18%
Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C grade GCSEs (or equivalent)	91%
Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-G grade GCSEs (or equivalent)	96%
Percentage of pupils achieving at least one qualification	100%
Number entered all English Baccalaureate subjects	26
Percentage entered all English Baccalaureate subjects	24%
	All pupils

Source: ONS, 2011 Census

- Just over 15% of residents have no qualifications; this is lower than the Ribble Valley figure of 18% and much lower than the Lancashire figure of nearly 24%, the North West level of 24% and the national figure of 27%.

- Level 4 and above qualifications cover: Degree (BA, BSc), Higher Degree (MA, PhD), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Professional Qualifications (Teaching, Nursing and Accountancy). 35% of the residents of the ward have achieved this level of education compared to nearly 34% in Ribble Valley and only 25% in Lancashire.

5   EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT

- According to the findings from the 2011 Census 65.82% of working age people (16-74) in Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley are classed as economically active, lower than the Lancashire figure of 68.11% the England figure of 69.91% and the Ribble Valley figure of 71.87%.

- Unemployment is low in the ward at 1.15% in comparison to the England figure of 4.38%, the Ribble Valley figure of 2.06% and the Lancashire figure of 3.76%.

- Economic inactivity in the ward can mostly be apportioned to being 'retired' (13.10%) and 'student' (16.47%).

Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)

- The Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work.

- A very small percentage of the working age population of the ward are claiming Job Seekers Allowance as at February 2015 (#), so small that it's not reportable. This is lower than the figure for Ribble Valley (0.6%), and lower than that for Great Britain (2.0%).
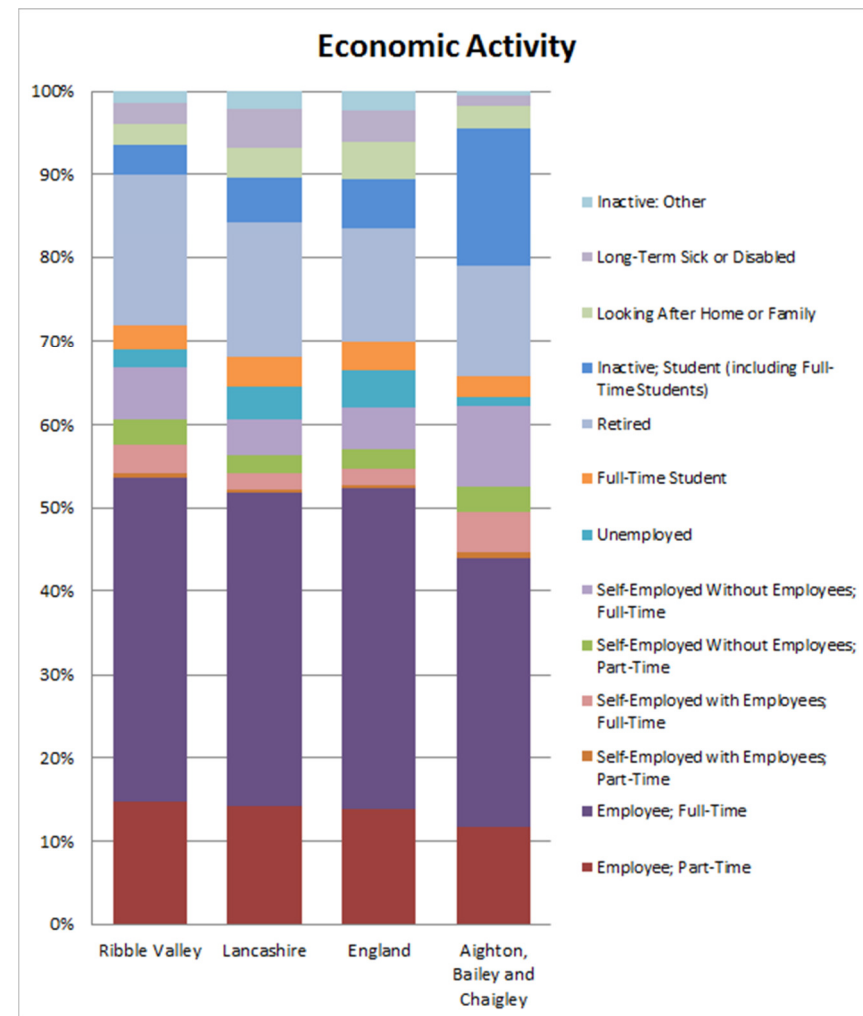
Total JSA claimants (February 2015)

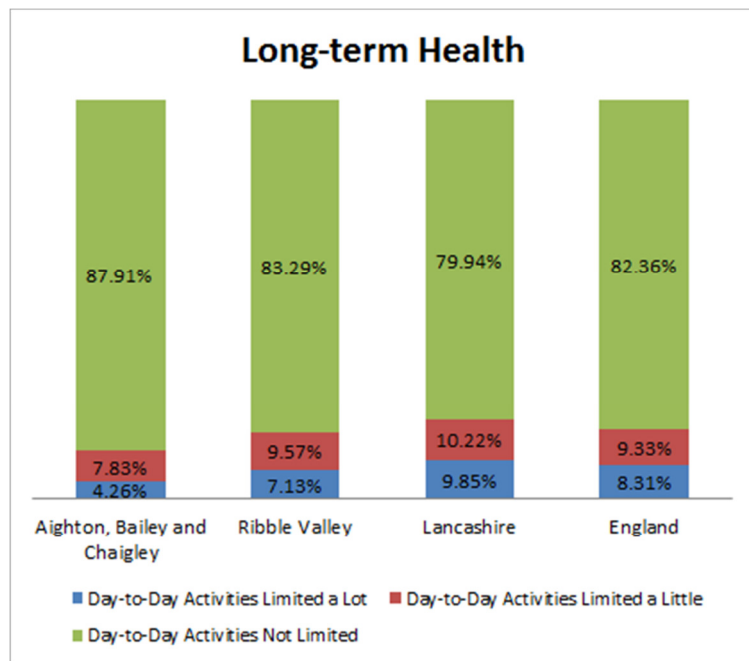|	Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley (%)	Ribble Valley (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	#	0.6	2.0
Males	#	0.8	2.6
Females	#	0.4	1.4

Source: claimant count with rates and proportions
Note: The percentage figures show the number of JSA claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

- Information from the DWP regarding benefit payments is currently unavailable for Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley.

Economic Activity

Legend:
- Inactive: Other
- Long-Term Sick or Disabled
- Looking After Home or Family
- Inactive; Student (including Full-Time Students)
- Retired
- Full-Time Student
- Unemployed
- Self-Employed Without Employees; Full-Time
- Self-Employed Without Employees; Part-Time
- Self-Employed with Employees; Full-Time
- Self-Employed with Employees; Part-Time
- Employee; Full-Time
- Employee; Part-Time

Categories: Ribble Valley, Lancashire, England, Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley
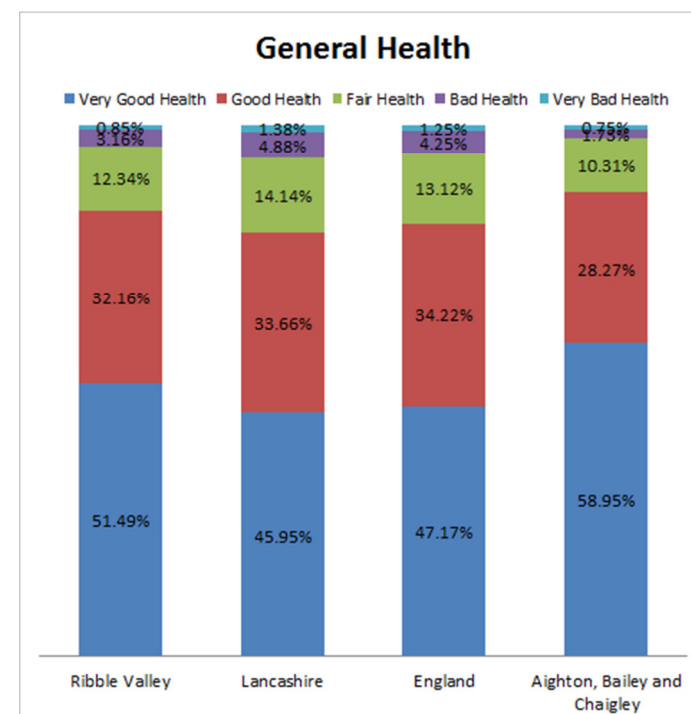
6   HEALTH

- In the 2011 Census 87.91% of respondents in Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley indicated their day to day activities are not limited due to health or disability, this is a slightly higher rate than the average for the borough with 83.29%. 4.26% indicated they were limited a lot (Ribble Valley 7.13%), which is lower than the Lancashire figure of 9.85%.

- A high percentage of respondents (87.22%) in Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley rate their general health as good or very good.

- The health of people in Ribble Valley is generally better than the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 6.6% (600) children live in poverty.

- Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average. Life expectancy is not significantly different for people in the most deprived areas of Ribble Valley than in the least deprived areas.

General Health

Very Good Health ■ Good Health ■ Fair Health ■ Bad Health ■ Very Bad Health

Ribble Valley	Lancashire	England	Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley
0.85%	1.38%	1.25%	0.75%
3.16%	4.88%	4.25%	1.75%
12.34%	14.14%	13.12%	10.31%
32.16%	33.66%	34.22%	28.27%
51.49%	45.95%	47.17%	58.95%

- Child health - In Year 6, 11.4% (67) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 57.9*. [1] This represents 7 stays per year. Levels of breastfeeding and smoking at time of delivery are worse than the England average. Levels of GCSE attainment are better than the England average.

Long-term Health

Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	Ribble Valley	Lancashire	England
87.91%	83.29%	79.94%	82.36%
7.83%	9.57%	10.22%	9.33%
4.26%	7.13%	9.85%	8.31%

■ Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot   ■ Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little
■ Day-to-Day Activities Not Limited

- Adult health - In 2012, 18.6% of adults were classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 522*, better than the average for England. This represents 300 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 154.5*. This represents 81 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 309*. This represents 111 deaths per year. The rate of people killed and seriously injured on roads is worse than average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average. Rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime, long term unemployment and drug misuse are better than average.

- Local priorities - priorities in Ribble Valley include alcohol harm reduction, long term conditions including dementia and access from rural settings.
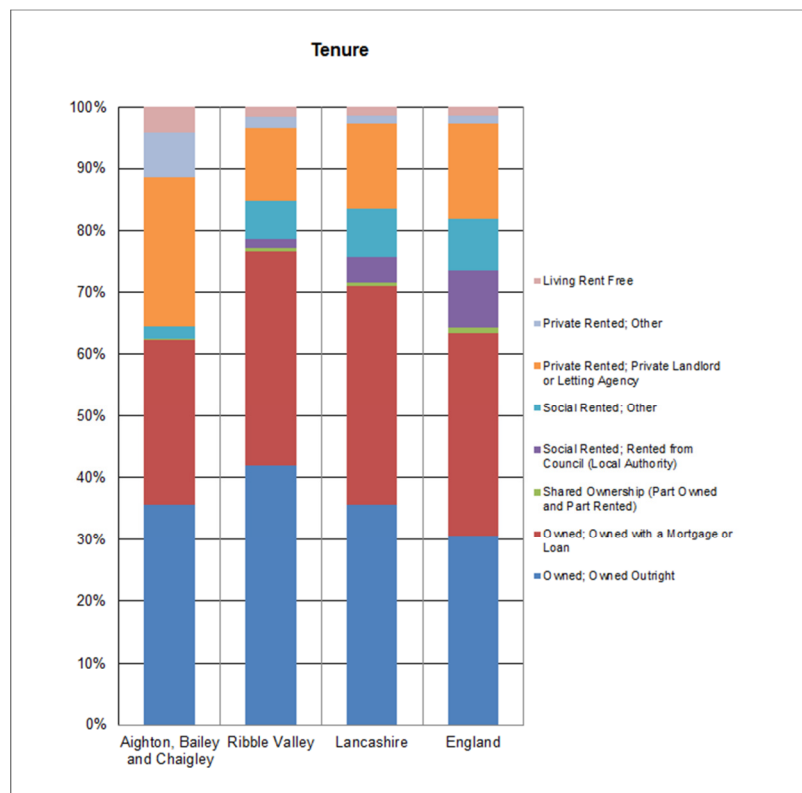
Source: ONS, 2011 Census

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[1] * rate per 100,000 population
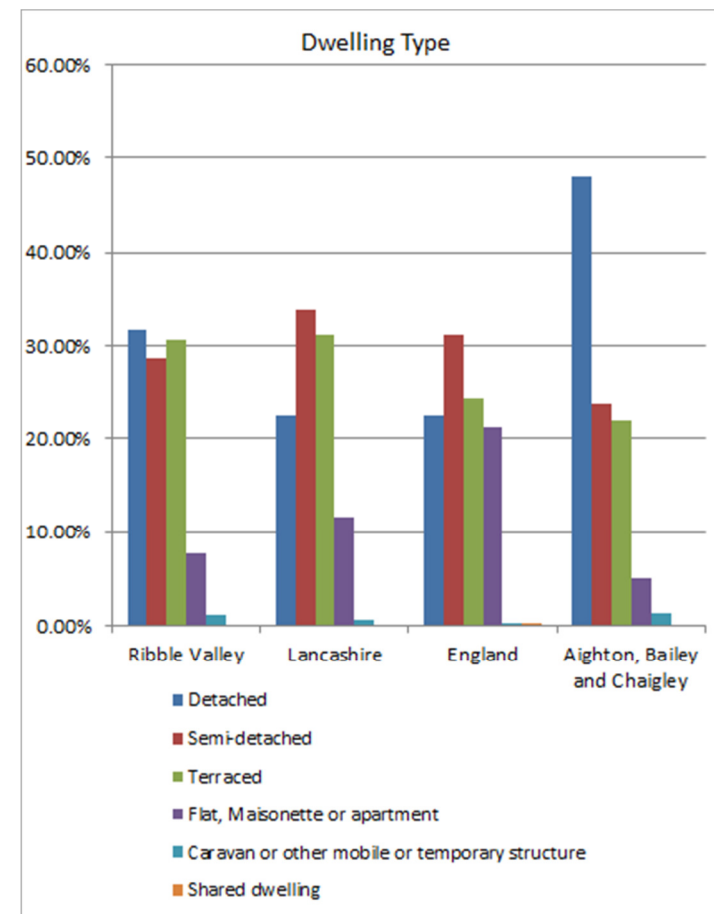
7   HOUSING AND TENURE

- Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley consists of 544 households. The number of households in Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley has increased by 51 between the 2001 and 2011 Census.

- 67.1% of households are owner occupiers. The rented sector consists of 33.6% of households, with the majority being private rented stock.

- 4% of households do not have central heating. 2.6 is the average household size. The average number of rooms per household is 6.8. The average number of bedrooms per household is 3.3.

- Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley has a high percentage of detached properties (47.98%).

- The largest household type in Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley is 'Married or same sex civil partnership with dependent children,' this accounts for 21.7% of all households, followed by 'One person household; Other' and 'Married or same sex civil partnership with no dependent children' accounting for 15.6%.

- 9.38% of the residential population have a second address outside the UK and 3.06% have a second address within the UK.
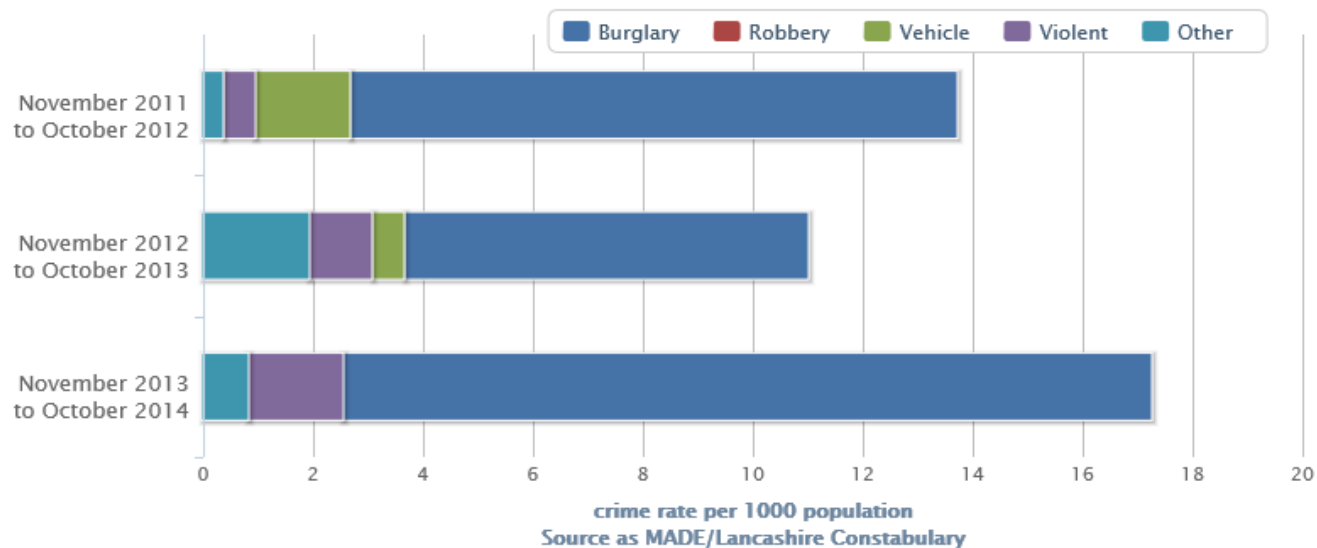

Source: ONS, 2011 Census

8   CRIME

- Recorded crime in Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley is 17.8 per 1,000 population compared to 32.2 as the Ribble Valley district average and 64.6 as the Lancashire County average.

- Between November 2013 and October 2014 there were 147.4 calls to the Police, 54.1 calls to Ambulance services and 5.8 calls to Fire and Rescue services per 1,000 population in Whalley.

- In the same period there were 8.1 calls per 1,000 population made to the Police regarding anti-social behaviour.

Source:

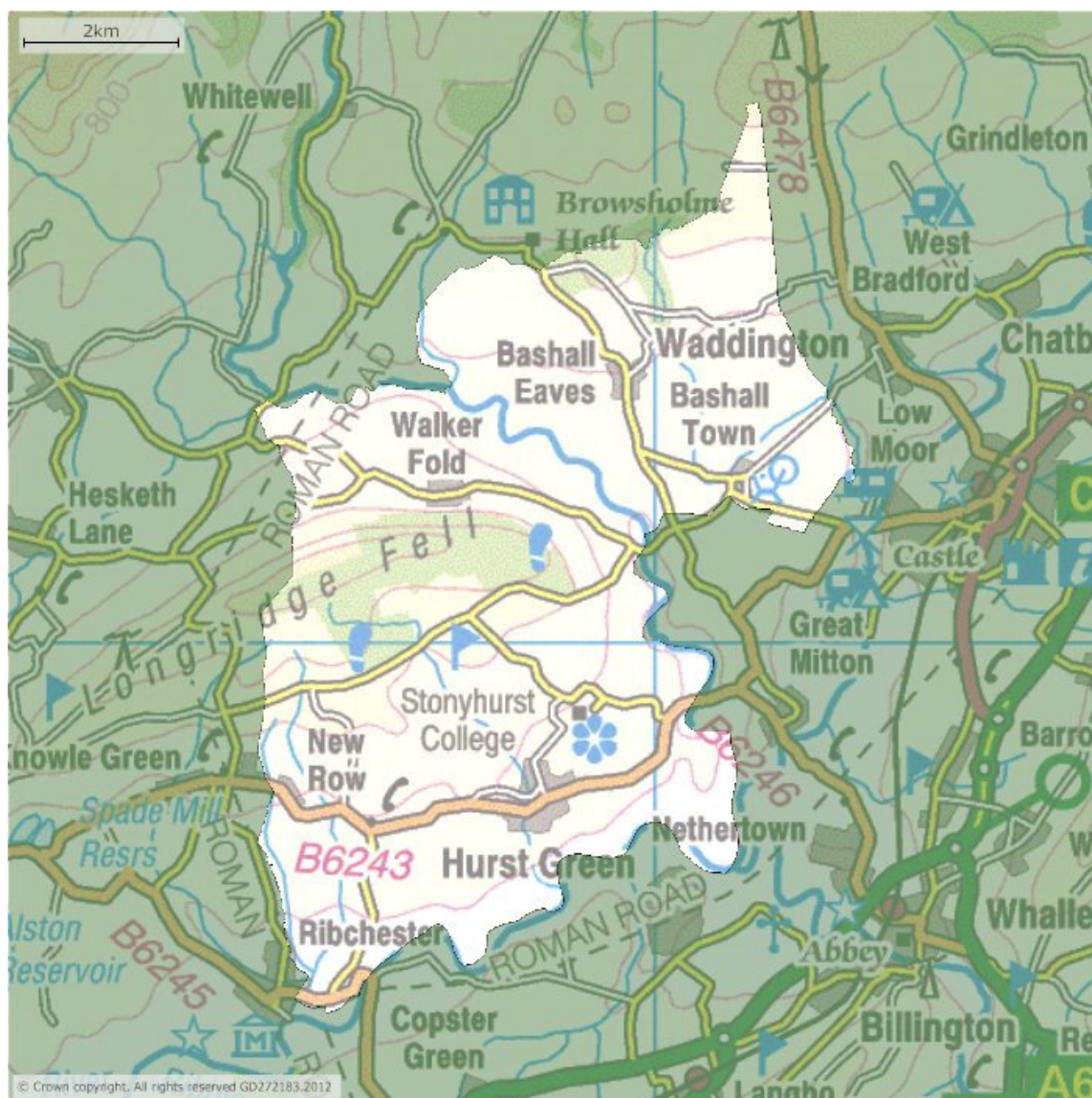### Crime rates for Aighton, Bailey And Chaigley Ward in Ribble Valley

crime rate per 1000 population
Source as MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

http://www.saferlancashire.co.uk/2011/statistics/index.asp

		Actual Crimes/Incidents				Rate per thousand population, except for Domestic Burglary which is rate per thousand households			
		November 2012 to October 2013	November 2013 to October 2014	Year on Year Difference	Percentage Change	November 2012 to October 2013	November 2013 to October 2014	Ribble Valley District Average (November 2013 to October 2014)	Lancashire County Average (November 2013 to October 2014)
Emergency Service Calls	**Calls to the Police**	269	256	-13	-4.8%	154.9	147.4	209.2	359.9
	Calls to the Ambulance Services	84	94	10	11.9%	48.4	54.1	102.1	147.3
	Calls to the Fire & Rescue Services	8	10	2	25%	4.6	5.8	5.3	9.4
Crime	**Total Recorded Crime**	19	31	12	63.2%	10.9	17.8	32.2	64.2
Personal Safety	**Violence Against The Person**	2	3	1	50%	1.2	1.7	6.4	15.5
	Calls to the Police about Domestic Violence	3	3	0	0%	1.7	1.7	6	16.9
	Calls to the Ambulance Service where violence involved	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0.3	1
	All Drug Offences	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0.7	2.2
	Numbers Killed or Serious Injured on the Roads	1	0	-1	n/c	0.6	0	0.4	0.3
Property and Place	**Serious Acquisitive Crime**	3	4	1	33.3%	1.7	2.3	6.2	9
	Robbery	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0.1	0.4
	All Burglary	4	8	4	100%	7.4	14.7	12.1	20.3
	Domestic Burglaries	1	1	0	0%	1.8	1.8	4.3	7.9
	All Vehicle Crime	1	0	-1	n/c	0.6	0	0	0
	Theft of a Vehicle	1	1	0	0%	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.2
	Theft from a Vehicle	1	2	1	100%	0.6	1.2	3.7	4.1
	All Criminal Damage (including Arson)	4	7	3	75%	2.3	4	4.8	11
	Deliberate Fires	1	2	1	100%	0.6	1.2	0.2	1.5
	Deliberate Vehicle Fires	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
	Calls to the Police about Anti-Social Behaviour	25	14	-11	-44%	14.4	8.1	28.8	54.1

n/a = Not Available, n/c = Not Calculated

Source: http://www.saferlancashire.co.uk/2011/statistics/statistics.asp

9   Area Map

10   Key resources for further information

• statistics.gov.uk – The Office for National Statistics' main website (ONS)

• neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk – A subset of the ONS website which collates and presents socio-demographic data available at different geographical levels

• nomisweb.co.uk – A subset of the ONS website which collates and presents labour market statistics

• data.gov.uk – Single, searchable website of all public data collated and used by public agencies

• saferlancashire.co.uk – A searchable website of crime statistics for Lancashire and used by public agencies

• Education.gov.uk – A searchable website for the performance of all schools in England and Wales

• http://www.saferlancashire.co.uk/2011/statistics/index.asp - Safer Lancashire Crime Statistics