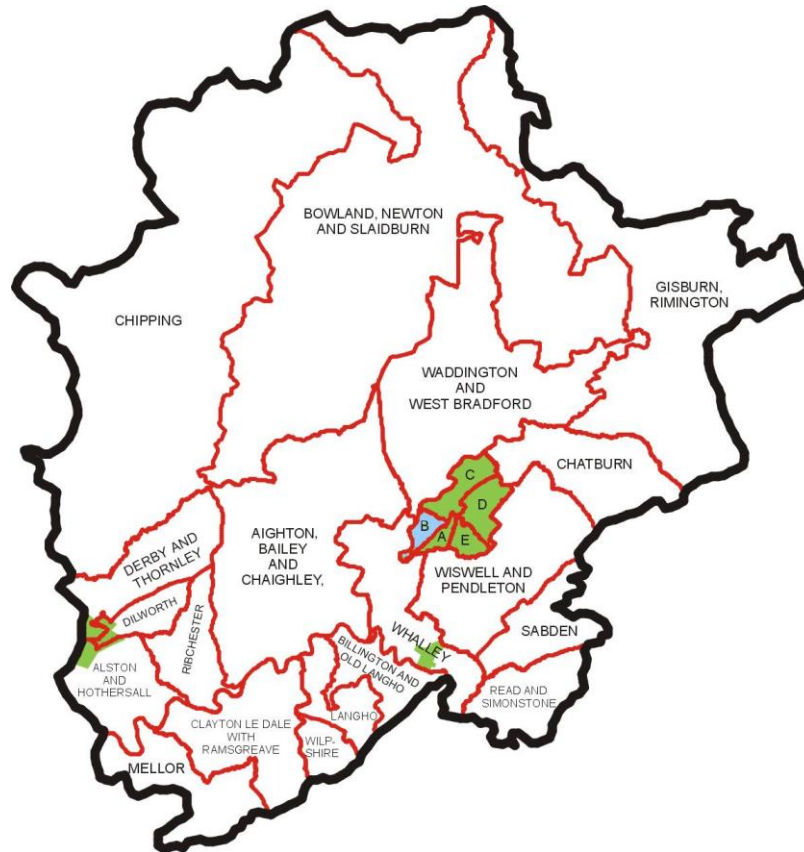


Edisford and Low Moor Ward Profile



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B - Edisford and Low Moor

Population: **2,773**
Households: **1,217**
LSOA's: **E01025329**
E01025330



Ribble Valley
Borough Council

www.ribbonvalley.gov.uk

Ward Profile – Edisford and Low Moor

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 ward includes the following areas: the Edisford and Low Moor areas of Clitheroe.

Points of Interest

Low Moor was built around 200 years ago for the workers of the then Cotton Mill which was built by Jeremiah Garnet in 1799. By 1900 the mill employed around 700 people who worked on 1,160 looms. With the slump in the cotton trade in the early 1900's the mill closed in 1930. The mill was one of the largest spinning and manufacturing mills in Lancashire.

Low Moor has a local club, the Low Moor Reading Room and Club, and local residents of Clitheroe and Low Moor come here to socialize. A new convenience shop has been built within the area.

The Edisford area of Clitheroe includes a swimming pool, tennis centre, a leisure centre, a caravan site and Edisford recreation area.

The ward has two borough Councillors – Cllr Sue Hind (Conservative) and Cllr Maureen Fenton (Labour)



Cllr Sue Hind

01200 859221

cllr.shind@ribblevalley.gov.uk



Cllr Maureen Fenton

01200 425964

cllr.fenton@ribblevalley.gov.uk

OVERVIEW

- Edisford and Low Moor's ward population in 2011 stood at 2,773.
- The ward is far less sparsely populated (20.2 people per hectare) than the average for the borough (1 person per hectare).
- The ward has a lower percentage of residents aged 5 to 19 and 30 to 44 compared to the national, Lancashire and district averages.
- 96.47% of residents in the ward are White.

Population



- Edisford and Low Moor has one LSOA in the Health Deprivation and Disability domain in the bottom 30% and in the Education, Skills and Training domain bottom 40%. The other LSOA is in the Living Environment domain bottom 40%.

Deprivation



- The ward is mainly a mix of the following main socio-economic groups:
 - Residents of small and mid-sized towns with strong local roots
 - Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social housing
 - Owner occupiers in older-style housing, typically in ex-industrial areas
 - Elderly people reliant on state support
 - Residents of small and mid-sized towns with strong local roots
 - Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis

Mosaic



- Edisford and Low Moor has one school within the ward.
- Just over 24.7% of residents have no qualifications; this is lower than the Ribble Valley figure of 18% and much lower than the national figure of 27%.
- 25.6% of the residents of the ward have a level 4 educational qualification compared to nearly 34% in Ribble Valley and only 25% in Lancashire.

Education



- 68.54% of working age people (16-74) in the ward are classed as economically active.

Employment



- 79.3% of respondents in the ward 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%. 10.13% indicated they were limited a lot.
- A high percentage of respondents (78.87%) in the ward rate their general health as good or very good.

Health



- Recorded crime in Edisford and Low Moor is 36.4 per 1,000 population compared to 31.5 as the Ribble Valley district average and 63.5 as the Lancashire County average (March 2014 – February 2015).
- There were 212 calls to the Police, 172.7 calls to Ambulance services and 9 calls to Fire and Rescue services per 1,000 population in the ward.
- In the same period there were 48.7 calls per 1,000 population made to the Police regarding anti-social behaviour.

Crime



- The ward consists of 1,217 households, a decrease of 5 between the 2001 and 2011 Census.
- 69.1% of households are owner occupiers. The rented sector consists of 28.7% of households, with the majority being social rented (other) stock.
- Edisford and Low Moor has a high percentage (47.58%) of semi-detached properties.

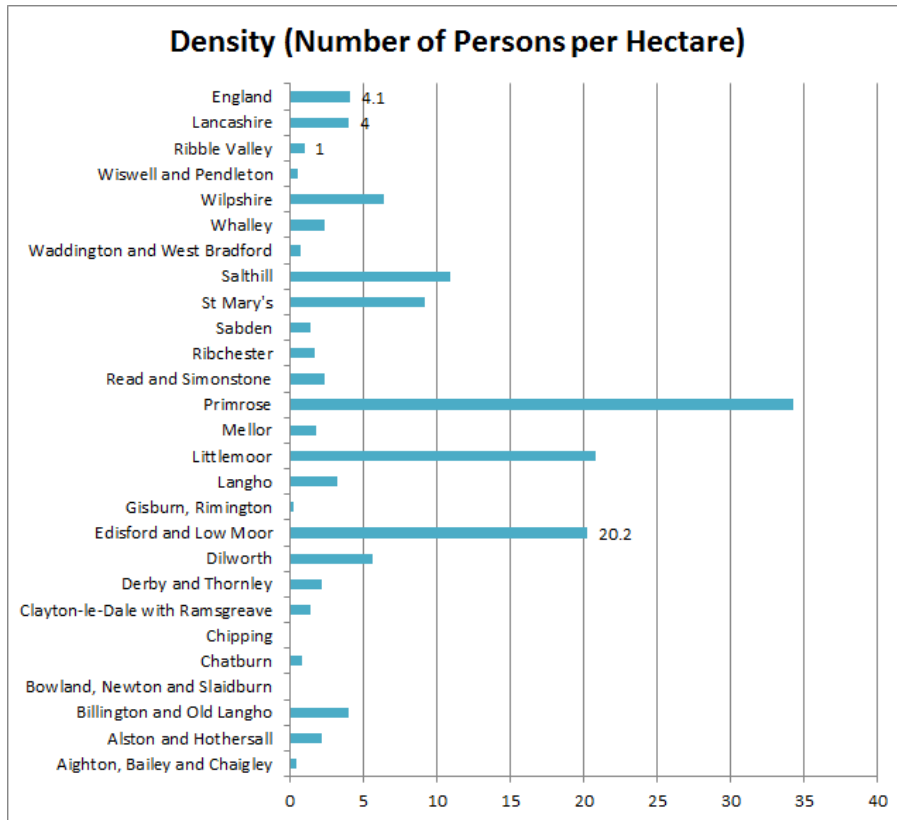
Housing



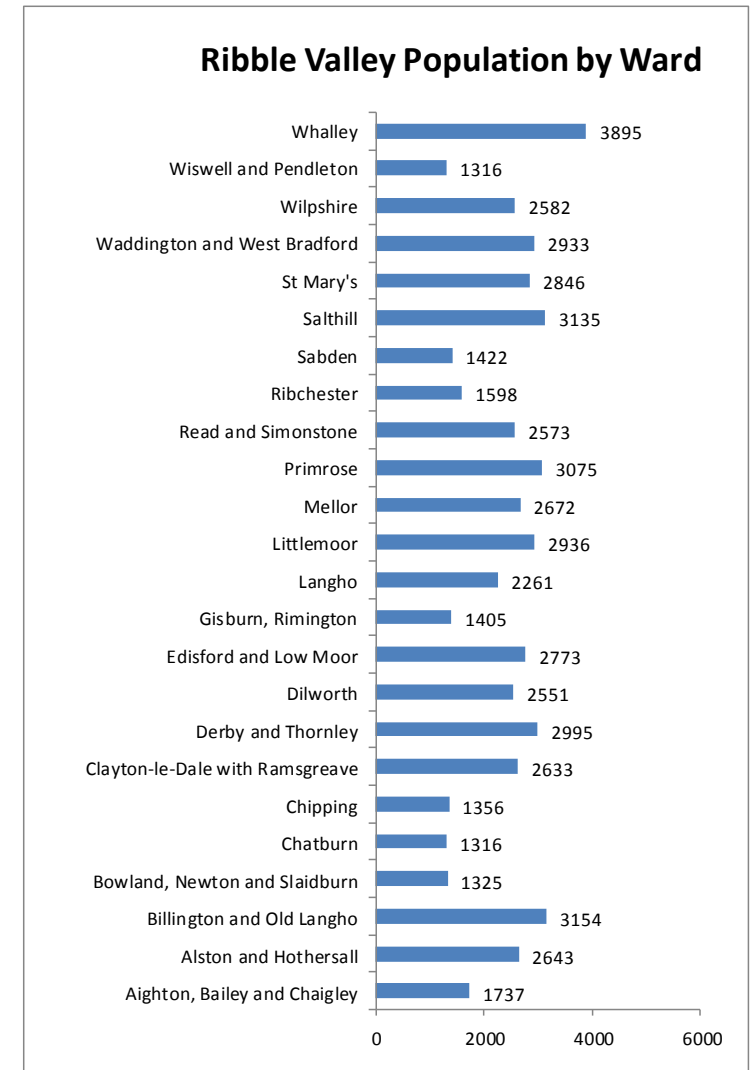
1 POPULATION, AGE AND ETHNICITY

POPULATION

- The population of Edisford and Low Moor according to the 2011 Census is 2,773 (made up of 1,356 males and 1,417 females). Edisford and Low Moor is larger than the average size in terms of population.
- When looking at density of population (number of persons per hectare) the ward is far less sparsely populated (20.2 people per hectare) than the average for the borough (1 person per hectare). The England average is 4.1 people per hectare.



Source: ONS, Census 2011



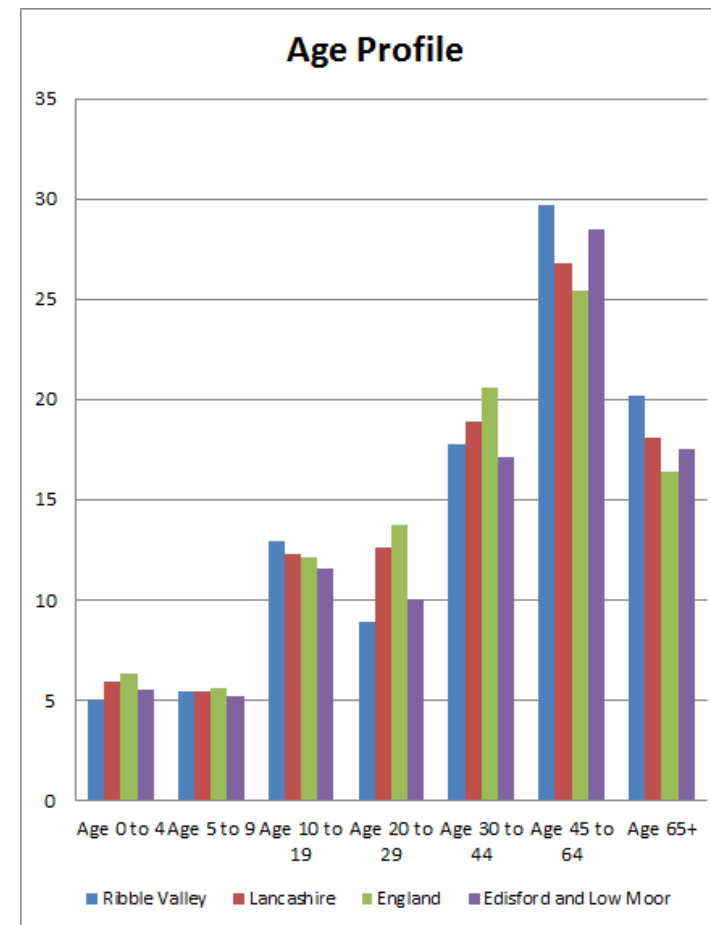
Source: ONS, Census 2011

AGE STRUCTURE

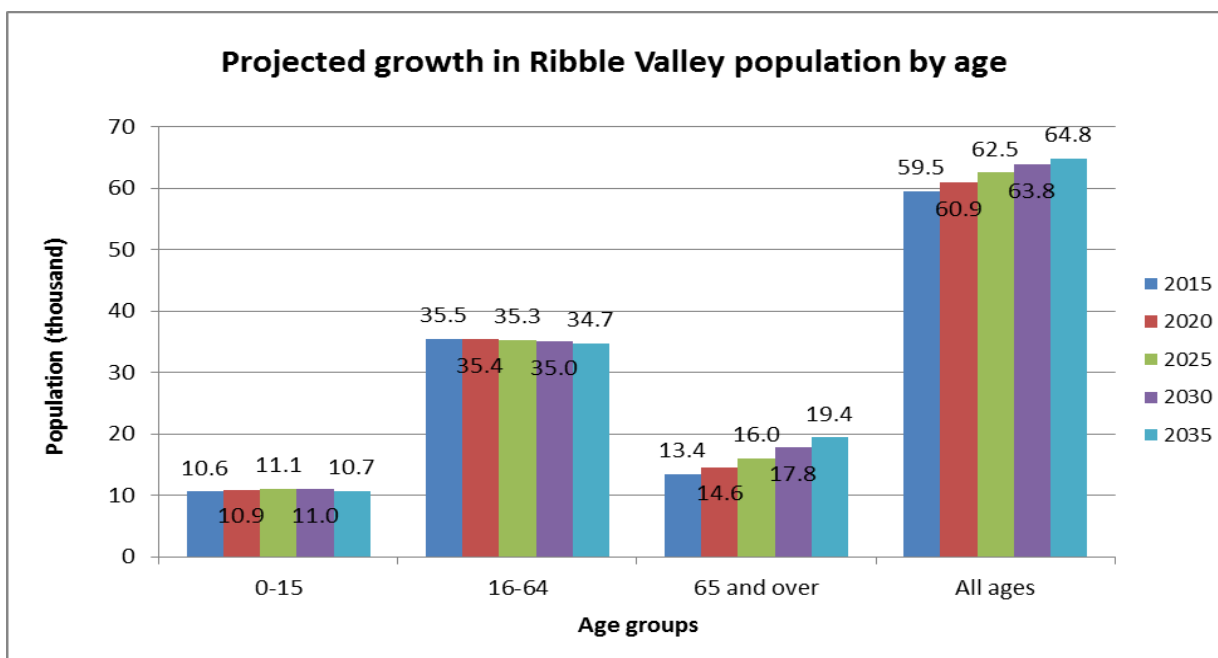
- The ward has a lower percentage of residents aged 5 to 19 and 30 to 44 compared to the national, Lancashire and district average.
- A high percentage of Edisford and Low Moor residents are aged 45 to 64.

| | All Ages | 0-9 | 10-19 | 20-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
|------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Edisford and Low Moor | 2,773 | 296 | 322 | 750 | 789 | 616 |
| | | 10.67% | 11.61% | 27.05% | 28.45% | 22.21% |

Source: ONS, Census 2011



Source: ONS, Census 2011



Source: ONS, 2010 – based Sub-National Population Projections (2012)

Projected growth in Ribble Valley population by age

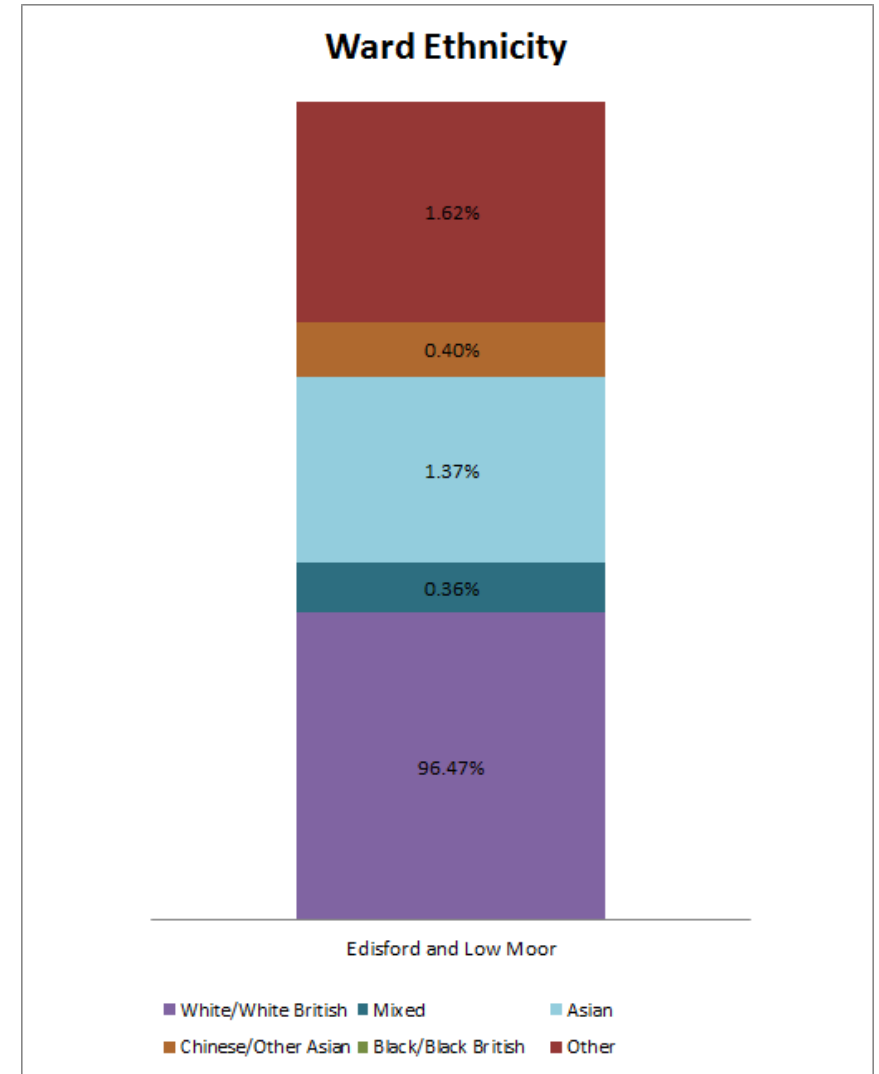
- ONS projected population growth for the borough is 64,800 by 2035.

Ethnicity Profile

- 96.47% of residents in Edisford and Low Moor are White. This is higher than the Ribble Valley average and higher than the England average.

| % | Edisford and Low Moor | Ribble Valley | England |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------|
| White | 96.47 | 96.59 | 81.41 |
| Mixed | 0.36 | 0.53 | 1.86 |
| Asian | 1.37 | 0.93 | 5.57 |
| Chinese/Other Asian | 0.40 | 0.25 | 1.86 |
| Black or Black British | 0.00 | 0.21 | 3.24 |
| Other Ethnic Group | 1.62 | 1.54 | 7.04 |

Source: ONS, 2011 Census



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 |
|-----------|-----------------------|--|---------------|-------------------|--|--------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| E01025329 | Edisford and Low Moor | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 8 |
| E01025330 | Edisford and Low Moor | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 4 |

(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 (green).

As can be seen Edisford and Low Moor has one LSOA in the Health Deprivation and Disability domain in the bottom 30% and in the Education, Skills and Training domain bottom 40%. The other LSOA is in the Living Environment domain bottom 40%.

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.

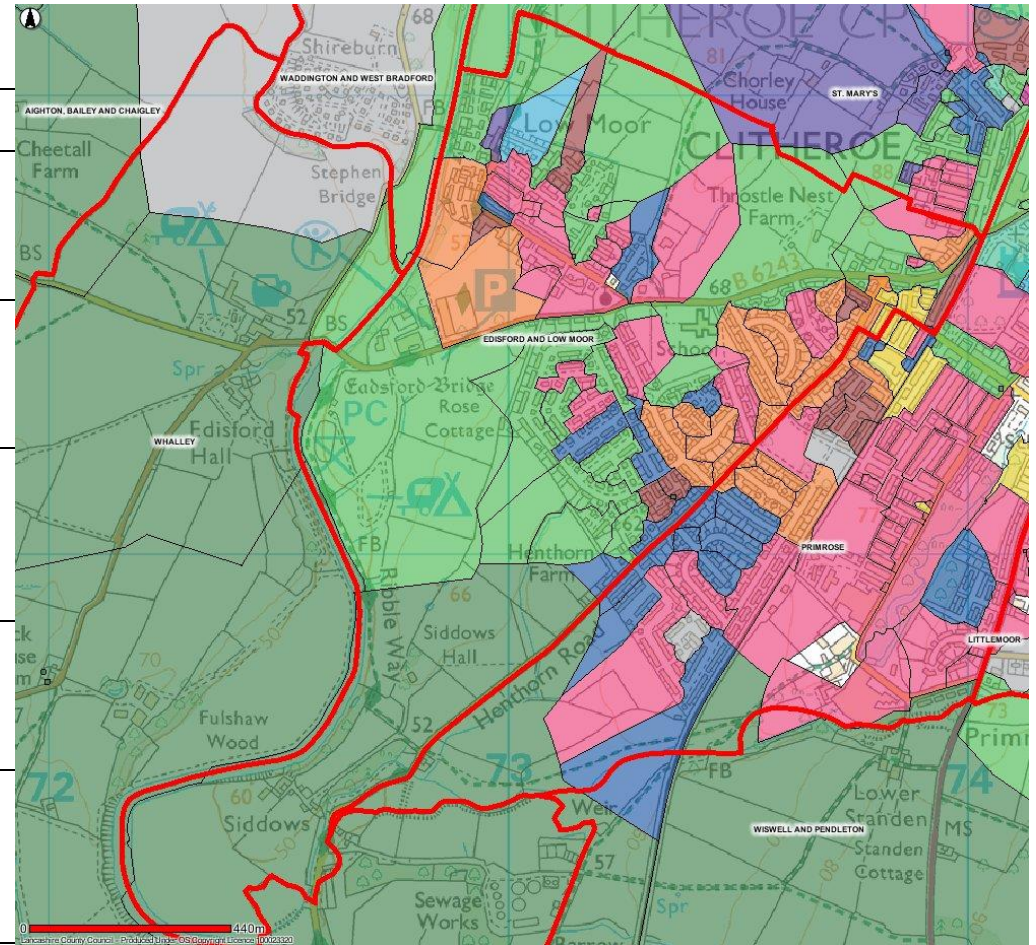
3 MOSAIC DATA

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 | | 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 | |
| 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 | 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 | |
| | 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 | | 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 | |
| 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 | | 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 renting flats in areas of social housing | N64 - Diverse homesharers renting small flats in densely populated areas |
| 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 | | | N65 - Young singles in multi-ethnic communities - many in high rise flats | | | |
| | I44 - Low income families occupying poor quality older terraces | | | | | 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 | | |
| 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 | | | Unclassified | | | | | |

4 EDUCATION

- Edisford and Low Moor has one school within the ward – this being Edisford Primary School. Performance information is provided below.

| | Edisford Primary School |
|--|--------------------------------|
| School type | Community School |
| Pupil ages | 3 - 11 |
| Number of pupils | 228 |
| % with special educational needs | 3.1% |
| % of pupils that are eligible for free school meals | 6.3% |
| Ofsted grading | 'Outstanding' – October 2008 |

Edisford Primary School - Performance Information

2014 KS2 Performance Tables last update: (March 2015)

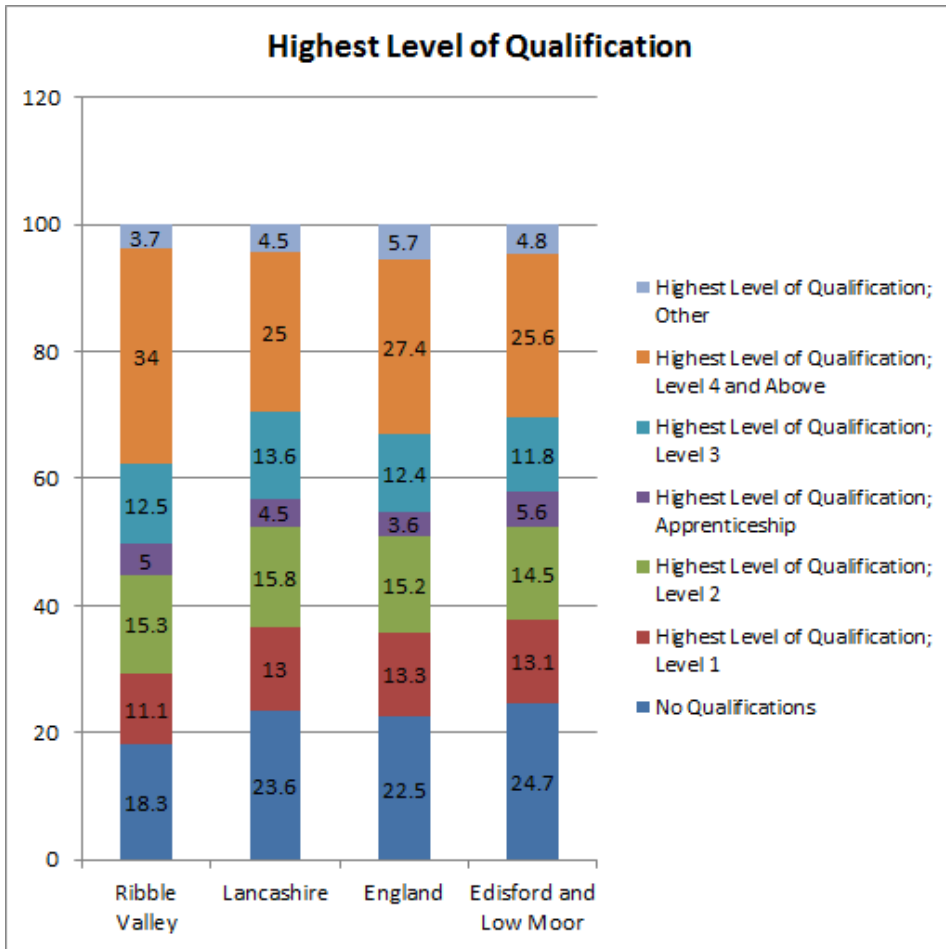
Year on year comparisons

| Percentage achieving Level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|------|------|------|
| School | 93% | 96% | 94% |
| LA | 76% | 77% | 81% |
| England - All Schools | 75% | 75% | 78% |

KS2 test results and progress

| | All pupils |
|---|------------|
| Pupils eligible for KS2 assessment | 31 |
| Percentage achieving level 3 or below in reading, writing and maths | 0% |
| Percentage achieving level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths | 94% |
| Percentage achieving level 4B or above in reading and maths and level 4 or above in writing | 65% |
| Percentage achieving level 5 or above in reading, writing and maths | 39% |
| Percentage of pupils making at least 2 levels of progress in reading | 100% |
| Percentage of pupils making at least 2 levels of progress in writing | 100% |
| Percentage of pupils making at least 2 levels of progress in maths | 97% |
| Average point score | 30.1% |

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



- 24.7% of residents have no qualifications; this is higher than the Ribble Valley figure of 18.3% and the Lancashire figure of nearly 24%, the North West level of 24% and the national figure of 22.5%.
- 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). 25.6% of the residents of the ward have achieved this level of education compared to 34% in Ribble Valley, 25% in Lancashire and 27% in England.

Source: ONS, 2011 Census

5 EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT

- According to the findings from the 2011 Census 68.54% of working age people (16-74) in Edisford and Low Moor are classed as economically active, higher than the Lancashire figure of 68.11% the England figure of 69.91% and slightly lower than the Ribble Valley figure of 71.87%.
- Unemployment is fairly low in the ward at 3.25% 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'.

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 (1.2%), slightly higher than the figure for Ribble Valley (0.6%) and lower than that for Great Britain (2.0%).

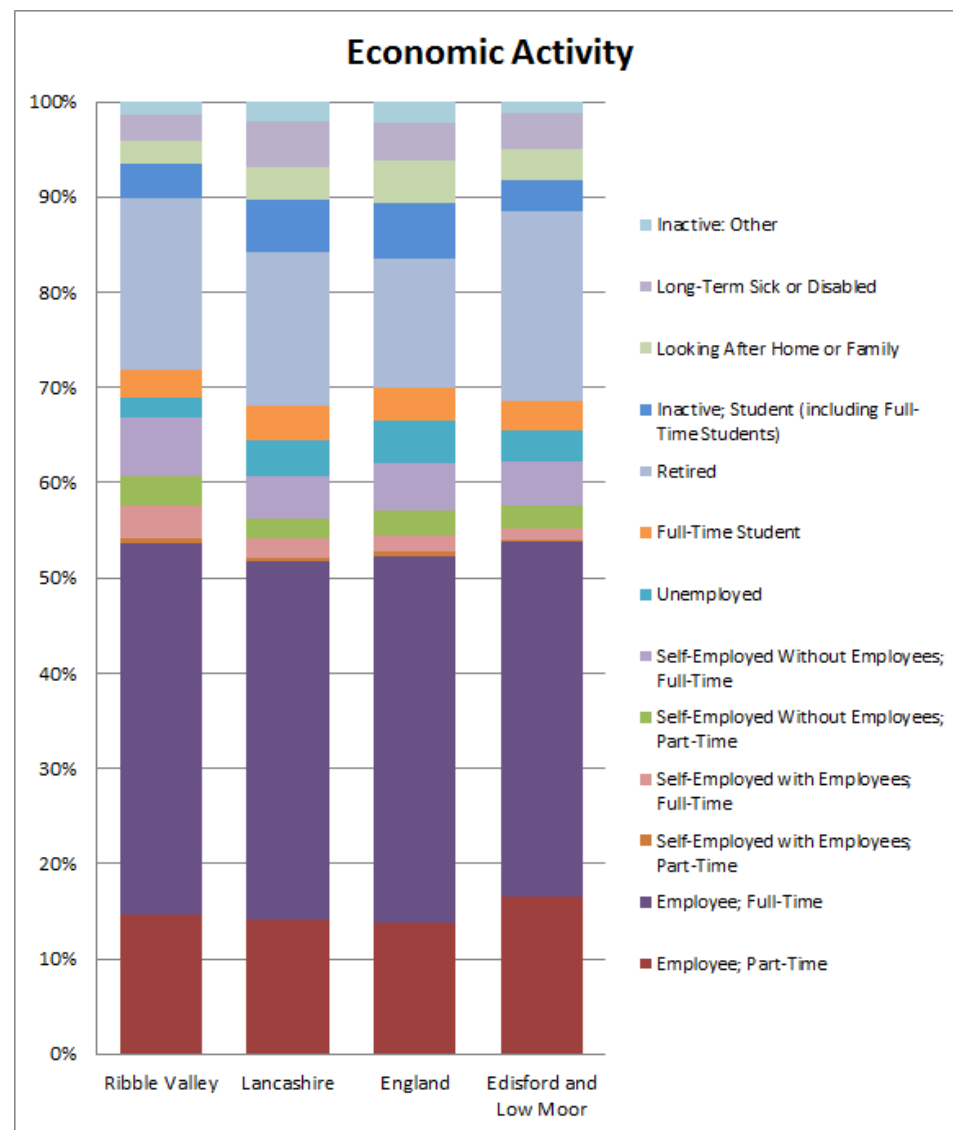
Total JSA claimants (February 2015)

| | Edisford and Low Moor (%) | Ribble Valley (%) | Great Britain (%) |
|------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| All people | 1.2 | 0.6 | 2.0 |
| Males | 1.5 | 0.8 | 2.6 |
| Females | 0.9 | 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.

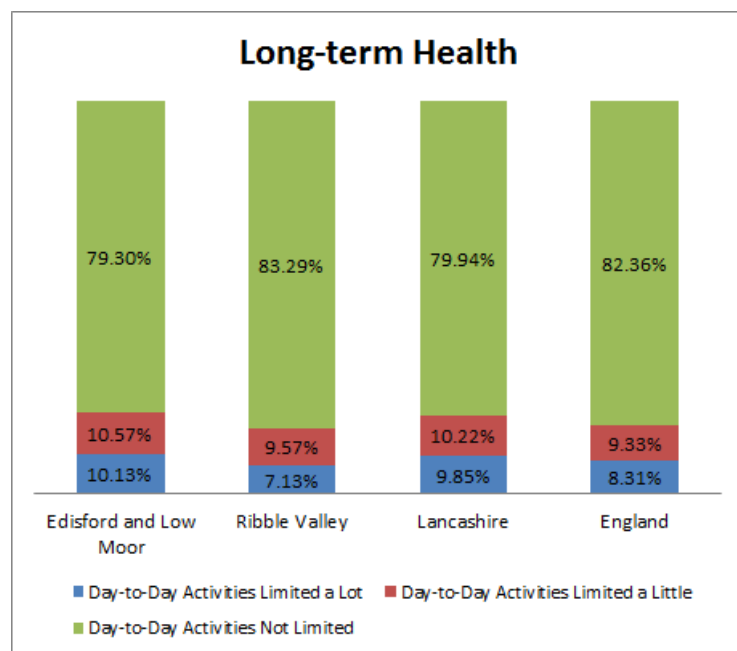
- Information from the DWP regarding benefit payments is currently unavailable for Edisford and Low Moor.



Source: ONS, 2011 Census

6 HEALTH

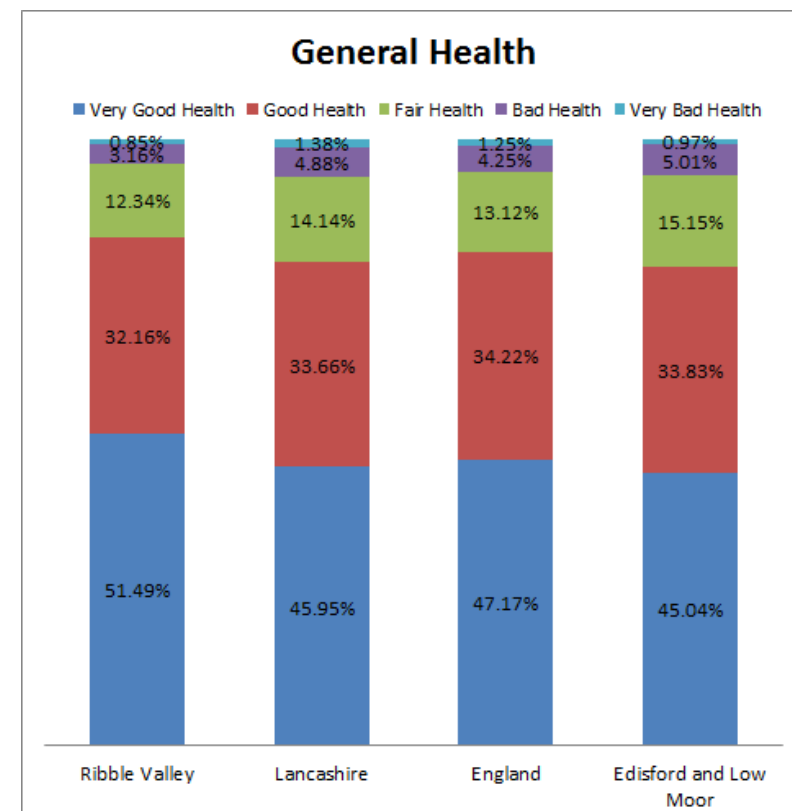
- In the 2011 Census 79.3% of respondents in the ward indicated that their day to day activities are not limited due to health or disability, this is a slightly lower rate than the average for the borough with 83.29%. 10.13% indicated they were limited a lot (Ribble Valley 7.13%), which is higher than the Lancashire figure of 9.85%.
- 78.87% of residents in Edisford and Low Moor rate their health as good or very good, which is higher than the England average.
- The health of people in Ribble Valley is generally better than the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 6.6% (600) of 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.
- 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.

- 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.

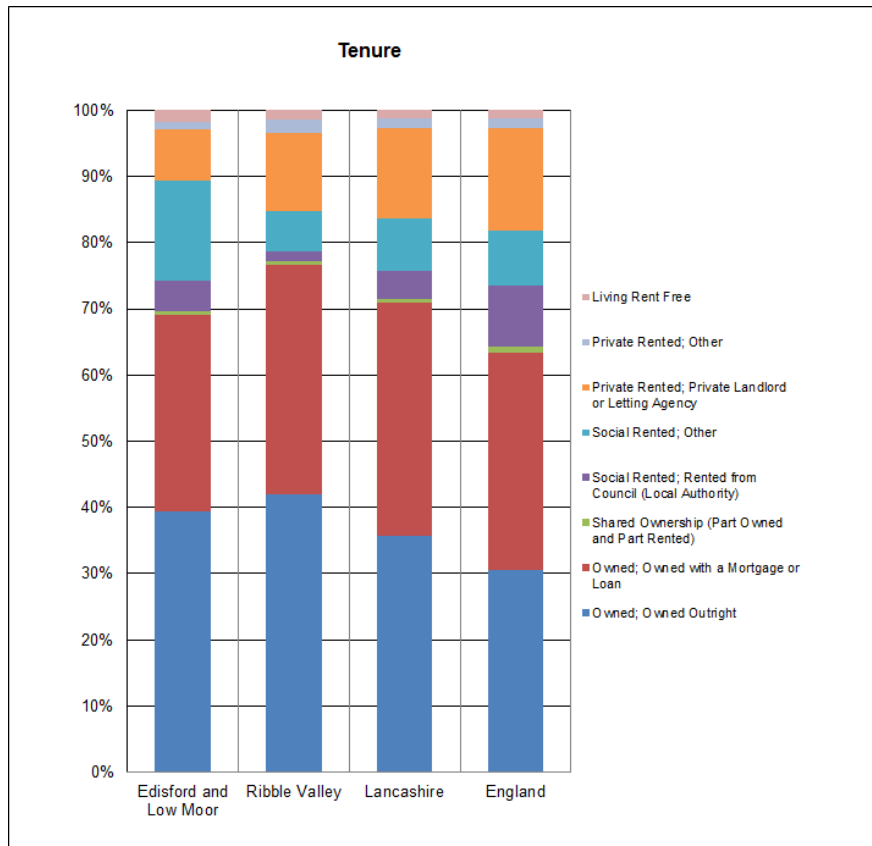


Source: ONS, 2011 Census

¹ * rate per 100,000 population

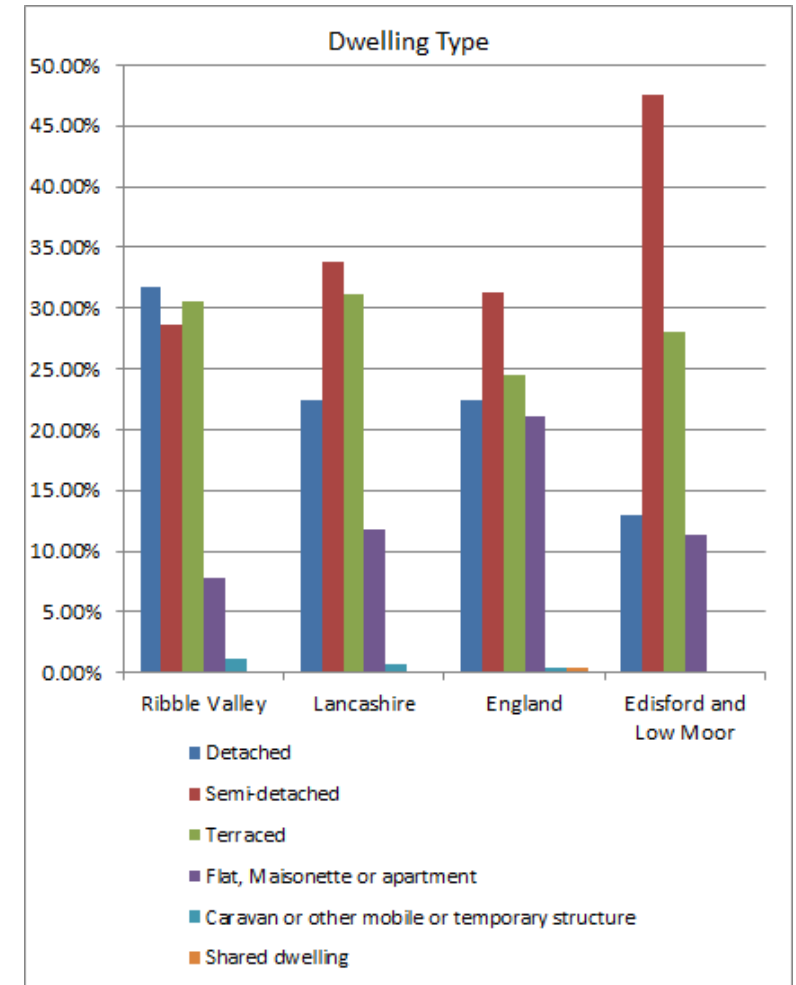
7 HOUSING AND TENURE

- Edisford and Low Moor consists of 1,217 households. The number of households in the ward has decreased by 5 between the 2001 and 2011 Census.
- 69.1% of households are owner occupiers. The rented sector consists of 28.7% of households, with the majority being social rented (other) stock.
- 2.8% of households do not have central heating. 2.2 is the average household size. The average number of rooms per household is 5.3. The average number of bedrooms per household is 2.6.
- Edisford and Low Moor has a high percentage (47.58%) of semi-detached properties.



- The largest household type in the ward is 'One Person Household; Aged 65 and Over' accounting for 17.1%, followed by 'One Person Household; Other' this accounts for 17% of all households.

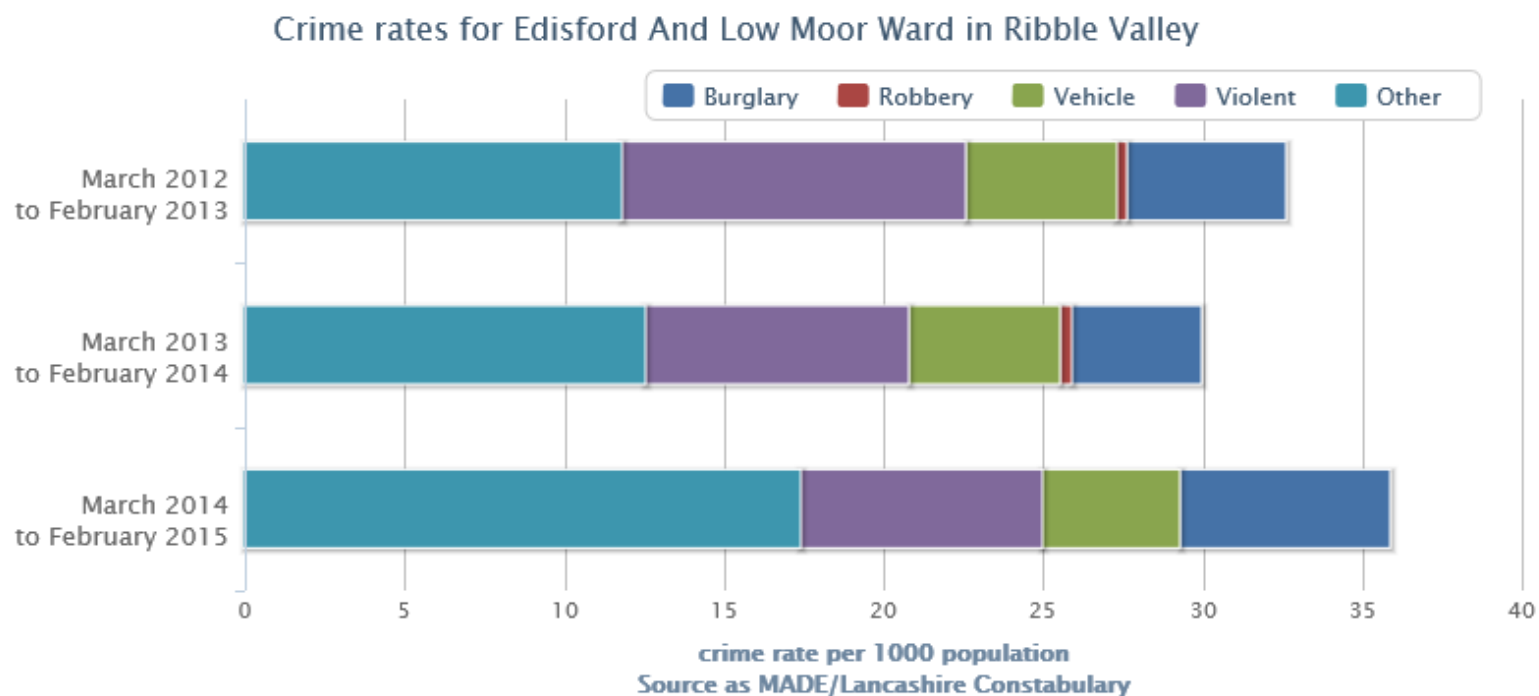
- 1.12% of the residential population have a second address outside the UK and 2.16% have a second address within the UK.



Source: ONS, 2011 Census

8 CRIME

- Recorded crime in Edisford and Low Moor is 36.4 per 1,000 population compared to 31.5 as the Ribble Valley district average and 63.5 as the Lancashire County average (March 2014 – February 2015).
- There were 212 calls to the Police, 172.7 calls to Ambulance services and 9 calls to Fire and Rescue services per 1,000 population in the ward.
- In the same period there were 48.7 calls per 1,000 population made to the Police regarding anti-social behaviour.



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

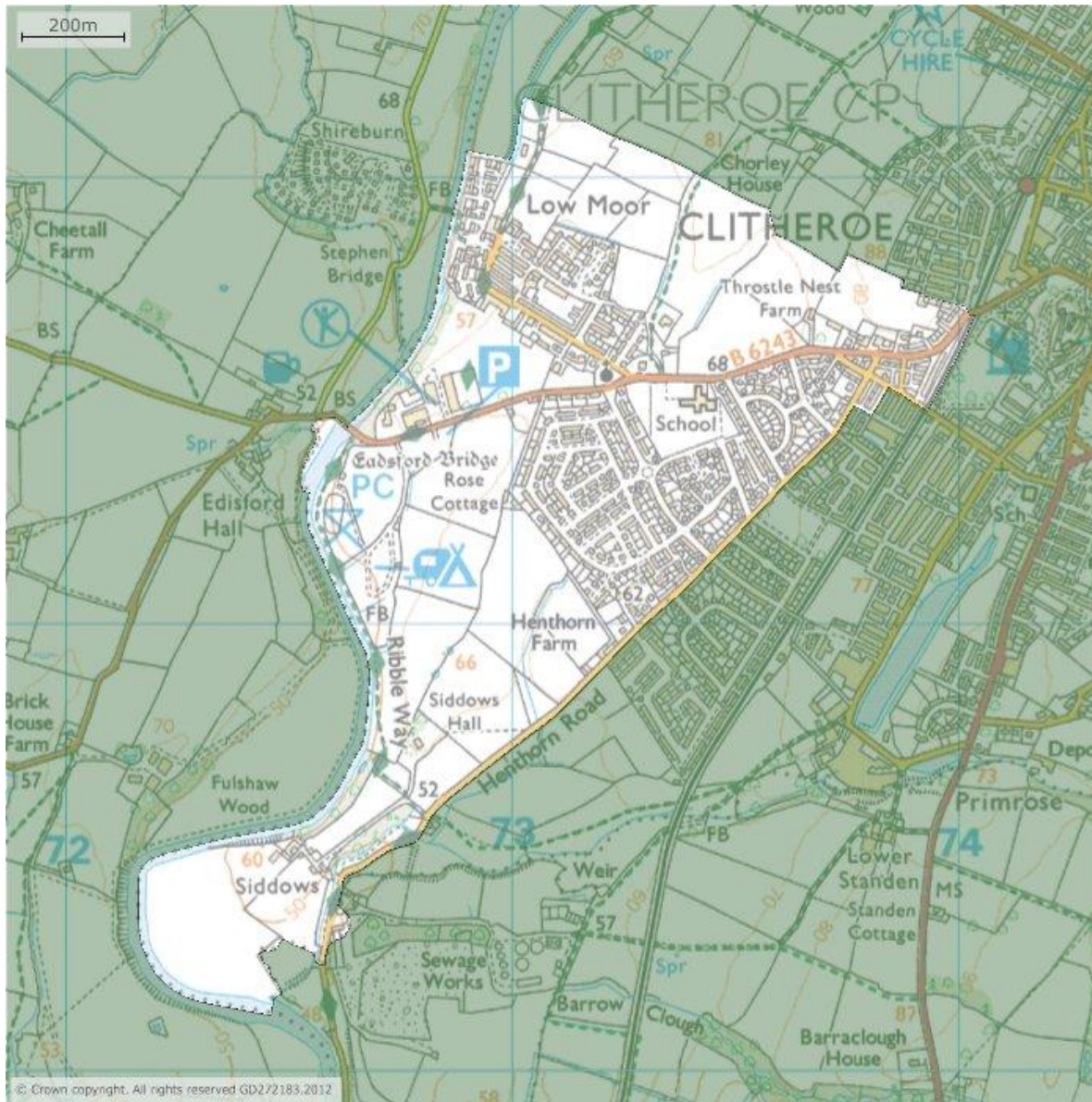
Actual Crimes/Incidents

Rate per thousand population, except for Domestic Burglary which is rate per thousand households

| | | March 2013 to February 2014 | March 2014 to February 2015 | Year on Year Difference | Percentage Change | March 2013 to February 2014 | March 2014 to February 2015 | Ribble Valley District Average (March 2014 to February 2015) | Lancashire County Average (March 2014 to February 2015) |
|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Emergency Service Calls | Calls to the Police | 681 | 588 | -93 | -13.7% | 245.6 | 212 | 202.6 | 356.9 |
| | Calls to the Ambulance Services | 487 | 479 | -8 | -1.6% | 175.6 | 172.7 | 105.2 | 147.5 |
| | Calls to the Fire & Rescue Services | 15 | 25 | 10 | 66.7% | 5.4 | 9 | 6.1 | 10.3 |
| Crime | Total Recorded Crime | 82 | 101 | 19 | 23.2% | 29.6 | 36.4 | 31.5 | 63.5 |
| Personal Safety | Violence Against The Person | 23 | 21 | -2 | -8.7% | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 15.6 |
| | Calls to the Police about Domestic Violence | 30 | 24 | -6 | -20% | 10.8 | 8.7 | 5 | 15 |
| | Calls to the Ambulance Service where violence involved | 0 | 2 | 2 | n/c | 0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| | All Drug Offences | 0 | 2 | 2 | n/c | 0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.1 |
| | Numbers Killed or Serious Injured on the Roads | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Property and Place | Serious Acquisitive Crime | 14 | 12 | -2 | -14.3% | 5 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 9 |
| | Robbery | 1 | 0 | -1 | n/c | 0.4 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| | All Burglary | 5 | 8 | 3 | 60% | 4.1 | 6.6 | 12.3 | 20.1 |
| | Domestic Burglaries | 2 | 4 | 2 | 100% | 1.6 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 8.2 |
| | All Vehicle Crime | 13 | 12 | -1 | -7.7% | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 6 |
| | Theft of a Vehicle | 3 | 0 | -3 | n/c | 1.1 | 0 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| | Theft from a Vehicle | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0% | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.9 |
| | All Criminal Damage (including Arson) | 20 | 26 | 6 | 30% | 7.2 | 9.4 | 4.5 | 10.8 |
| | Deliberate Fires | 1 | 2 | 1 | 100% | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.7 |
| | Deliberate Vehicle Fires | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Calls to the Police about Anti-Social Behaviour | 146 | 135 | -11 | -7.5% | 52.7 | 48.7 | 26.8 | 53.7 | |

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