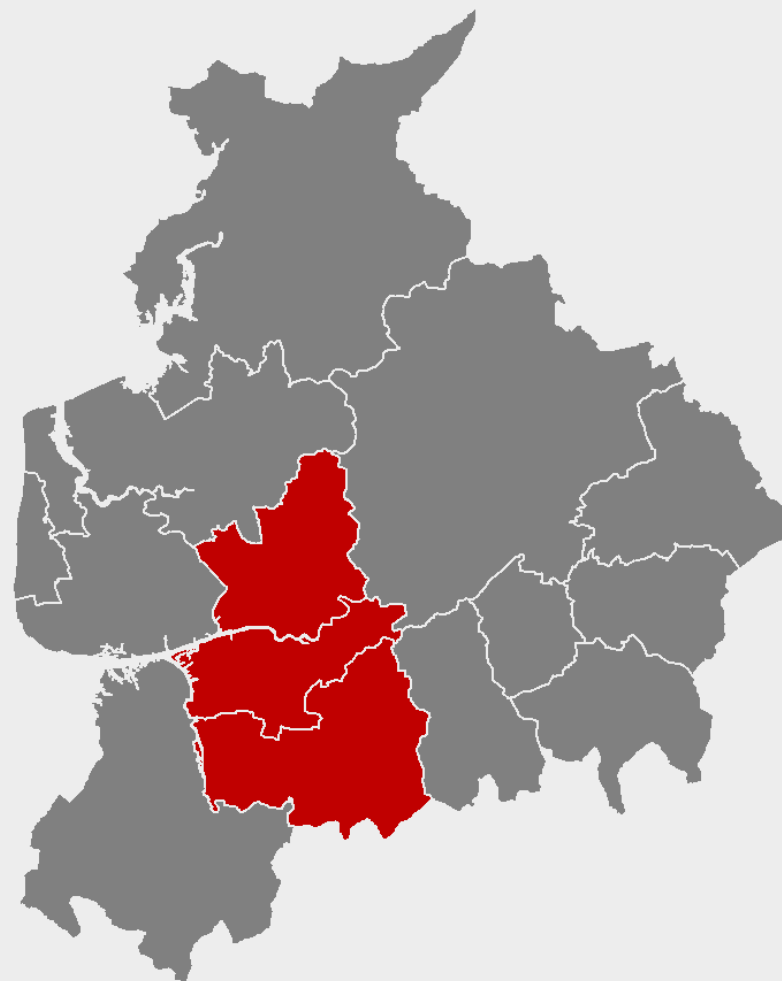




Lancashire
Enterprise Partnership

The Preston, Chorley and South Ribble Labour Market Intelligence Report

Part of the 2019 Lancashire Labour Market Intelligence Toolkit



European Union
European Social Fund
Investing in jobs and skills



The Lancashire Labour Market Intelligence Toolkit and Report Overview

This report is the **Travel to Work Area (TTWA) Labour Market Intelligence report for Preston, Chorley and South Ribble**, part of the **2019 Lancashire Labour Market Intelligence (LMI) Toolkit**. It updates the information provided in the 2018 Toolkit and aligns with the Department for Education's (DfE's) Skills Advisory Panel (SAP) toolkit for local skills analysis.

Labour Market Intelligence is the term used to describe the wide range of information that helps inform decisions about work and training, covering topics such as jobs, salaries and employers, as well as education and skills.

The toolkit contains three parts:

- **LMI reports** – of which this is one - covering **six TTWA's¹ in Lancashire²**, alongside a stand-alone report covering **Lancashire**.
- **A data matrix** that contains all of the underpinning data which has been analysed to inform the LMI reports and the presentation packs. This includes time series data (typically for up to 10 years) and data for Local Authorities, the six TTWAs, Lancashire, and the national average³. The Matrix includes Local Authority and TTWA summary sheets which allow users to access summary charts and tables for their selected area.
- **Presentation packs** for each area, providing key labour market facts and figures for those who need them.

The report covers the four themes set out in the table below. Each theme includes a series of summary sheets, which provide key facts and figures, followed by more detailed analysis and commentary. An overview and key messages are also provided.

REPORT COVERAGE	
Overview and Key Messages	Overview and Key Messages for Preston, Chorley and South Ribble
Residents in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble	This section provides data on the residents who live in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble – their employment, occupations, skills and earnings. It also provides information on unemployment and inactivity. It covers the overall resident base including those who work within and outside the TTWA. <i>The underpinning data is available in the Resident Matrix which can be accessed on the Lancashire Skills Hub website</i>
The Economy in the Travel to Work Area	This section provides data on the jobs available at employers located in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble. This includes jobs that are filled by residents from within and outside the TTWA. <i>The underpinning data is available in the Economy and Business Matrix which is located on the Lancashire Skills Hub website</i>
Economic Forecasts for the TTWA to 2028	This section provides forecasts of the jobs expected to be available at businesses located in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble in the 2018-2028 period. This includes jobs that could be filled by residents from within and outside the TTWA. <i>The underpinning data is available in the Economic Forecasts Matrix which can be accessed on the Lancashire Skills Hub website</i>
The Skills and Education System in the TTWA	This section provides data on provision, participation and attainment levels throughout the education system in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble – from Key Stage 1 through to Higher Education. <i>The underpinning data is available in the Skills and Education System Matrix which can be accessed on the Lancashire Skills Hub Website</i>

¹ TTWAs represent labour markets in which the residents of each local area are most likely to work. Not all residents work in the TTWA in which they live.

² Throughout this report, the term 'Lancashire' is used to refer to the Lancashire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) area.

³ England excluding London is used as the national comparator, to remove the distorting effects of the London economy (which differs markedly from the rest of England) from the comparison.

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Overview of the Economy and Labour Market in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble

Key Points

Residents

- In 2018, the population of the Preston, Chorley and South Ribble Travel to Work Area (TTWA) is nearly 370,000, making it the largest of Lancashire's TTWAs.
- The population has grown by 5% between 2008 and 2018 (the second highest TTWA rate), higher than the Lancashire growth rate (3%) but slower than growth nationally (7%).
- The population is very slightly younger on average than in Lancashire, but the number of people of working age has fallen by 1,000 between 2008 and 2018. This is expected to continue, with 1,900 fewer residents of working age forecast by 2028.
- At 82.8%, the proportion of working age people in employment is above the national rate (75.4%). The employment rate in the TTWA has risen faster over the past ten years (2008/2018) than nationally or the Lancashire average, and is the highest of Lancashire's TTWAs.
- Overall, the working age population in the TTWA is better qualified than in Lancashire and nationally in 2017/18 – 41.7% of TTWA residents hold a qualification at NVQ4+ (the highest proportion in the TTWAs) compared to a Lancashire rate of 34.9% and national rate of 36.1%.
- The proportion of residents working in highly skilled occupations is in line with the Lancashire average. Median earnings levels in South Ribble and Chorley exceed the Lancashire average.
- Unemployment has been on a downward trend for a number of years, reaching 3.1% in 2017/18. Although unemployment is particularly high amongst 16-19 year olds in the TTWA (17%), it is below the Lancashire average (20%). Around 4,700 residents within the TTWA receive unemployment-related benefits.
- Economic inactivity rates have also fallen between 2017 and 2018, and are now well below the Lancashire and national average. The proportion of economically inactive people within the TTWA looking

after the family – the most common reason for inactivity - is slightly above the Lancashire and national average. In contrast, inactivity levels due to long term illness are lower than average.

- 10% of neighbourhoods (defined using Lower Layer Super Output Areas or LSOAs¹) are amongst the 10% most deprived in England in 2019, the second fewest of Lancashire's TTWAs. Deprivation levels are particularly low in Chorley and South Ribble (where, respectively, 4.5% and 4.3% of LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived nationally) but above the TTWA average in Preston (where 18.6% of LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived nationally).

Jobs and the Economy

- There are over 13,500 businesses / employers in the TTWA (2019), 88% of which are microbusinesses employing fewer than ten people.
- These provide 186,600 jobs in 2018, a figure which has increased by 1,000 jobs over the past year and accounts for 28% of jobs in Lancashire (the most of any TTWA).
- The TTWA has a diverse economy. The largest sector in employment terms is Finance and Professional Services, which employs 29,000 people in 2018, 16% of the total workforce, although this is lower than typical regionally and nationally.
- The second and third largest sectors are Health and Social Care (26,000 jobs) and Retail (22,000 jobs).
- The fastest growing sector between 2015 and 2018 has been Logistics, which now employs 18,000 people within the TTWA, mirroring a trend across Lancashire.

Employment Forecasts

- Employment is forecast to grow between 2018 and 2028, with the creation of just over 10,500 new jobs (+5.1%), a similar rate of growth as across the UK as a whole and significantly above the Lancashire average (+2.6%).
- Recruitment is expected across all sectors and occupations, including in each of Lancashire's priority sectors, and sectors that have recently experienced employment decline such as

¹ LSOAs are small geographies for data collection and reporting purposes that typically contain a population of approximately 1,500 people

Manufacturing and Accommodation and Food. This will include recruitment for new jobs created through sector growth, and jobs that become available as people leave or change jobs.

- Administrative and Support Services and Wholesale and Retail are forecast to create the most job opportunities each year.
- In terms of occupations, recruitment is expected to be highest for Professional and Elementary Occupations, reflecting a move towards an 'hourglass' shaped labour market with opportunities at the top and bottom end but fewer mid-level roles.
- Demand for higher level skills is expected to increase, with an increase in the number of people in employment in the TTWA with qualifications at Level 3 or above, while the number in employment with qualifications at Level 2 or below or no qualifications will fall. The number of people in employment with other qualifications, such as apprenticeships is also expected to increase.

Education and Skills

- Data for 2017/18 shows overall GCSE performance (average Attainment 8 score at 49.3) is above the Lancashire (45.8) and England excluding London (43.7) averages, across all the local areas. Young people in the TTWA make better progress between Key Stage 2 (11) and Key Stage 4 (16) than the Lancashire and England excluding London averages.
- By the age of 19, the proportion of young people who have attained Level 2 and Level 3 qualifications is higher than the Lancashire and national averages in 2017/18.
- In 2018/19, there were over 25,370 TTWA residents participating in Further Education (FE) – the highest level recorded across Lancashire's TTWAs.
- Considering provision delivered within the TTWA in 2018/19 show that General FE Colleges account for just over half (56%) of FE students at providers based in the Travel to Work Area (TTWA), equal to 12,740 students. This proportion is lower than the Lancashire level, but higher than regional and national averages.
- Based on the latest 2018/19 data, there was for approximately 7,660 learners participating in apprenticeships at providers in the TTWA – the highest number of participants across Lancashire's TTWAs.

- The most popular subjects for learners at apprenticeship providers in the TTWA are Health, Public Services and Care; Business, Administration and Law; Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies; and Retail and Commercial Enterprise, which account for four-fifths of provision.
- Based on the latest learner data for 2018/19, Preston, Chorley and South Ribble residents accounted for approximately 3,490 apprenticeship starts, an increase of 15% since 2017/18 and the highest out of Lancashire's TTWAs.

Key messages for partners across Preston, Chorley and South Ribble

This Travel to Work Area (TTWA)-level report, together with the information contained within the data matrix, provides an understanding of the skills and labour market position in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble, and how it compares to the picture across Lancashire, as well as the regional and national position.

The strength of the labour market and the supply of skills available to the economy are increasingly important in driving economic growth and delivering inclusive growth. Tackling the issues identified in this report will help to create the conditions in which the local economy can thrive.

This section of the report summarises the key messages from the data, to help guide partners in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble.

Future Workforce: The Importance of the Young Future Workforce

Preston, Chorley and South Ribble already provides a focus for employment in Lancashire with levels forecast to grow faster than other parts of Lancashire, with an absolute increase in the number of jobs within the TTWA of over 10,000 expected over the ten years from 2008 to 2018. Local employers will need to fill many existing positions as current workers retire or move onto other roles, as well as catering for expansion of the economy.

It is therefore vital that the future workforce - the young people currently in education and training who will become part of the labour pool that local employers will draw from in future years - have the skills and capabilities which prepare them for employment in the 21st century.

Given the pace of change within the labour market, with technological developments affecting not only the type of occupations in which people will work in future years but the nature of the work that they will do and how they will do it, forecasting future skills needs is very challenging. New occupations that cannot currently be envisaged are likely to emerge. The skills and qualifications needed to obtain and perform existing job roles may change significantly.

The future workforce will therefore need to be flexible and adaptable, and have the resilience to recognise and respond to the change that they are likely to see during their working careers. As well as having a firm foundation of the core skills needed for success in life - numeracy, literacy and digital skills, and work-related skills such as team-working, communication and problem-solving - young people need to be aware of the opportunities offered both within their local labour market and further afield, and an understanding of what is required from them if they are to make the most of those opportunities.

Better Informed Young People

In Preston, Chorley and South Ribble, there is a need to continue to engage and inform young people about the world of work and the opportunities which are open to them, and use this as a mechanism to inspire young people to raise their aspirations for their future. A wide range of options are open to young people within the TTWA, with Further Education (FE) and apprenticeship provision across a range of subject areas, and a significant Higher Education (HE) offer within the FE Colleges and at UCLan whose main campus is in Preston.

Engaging employers in education not only helps to educate young people about the world of work, it also offers the opportunity to help shape what young people learn and how they are taught, ensuring the curriculum aligns with local skills needs. As Technical Education is rolled out, including the new T-Levels which three colleges in the TTWA will be offering by 2021, and employers have influenced the content of apprenticeships, the skills of the Future Workforce should continue to become better aligned with the needs of the local economy.

Connecting People to Local Employment Opportunities

The Preston, Chorley and South Ribble TTWA is the largest in employment terms, and provides a significant proportion of Lancashire's jobs with Preston being Lancashire's largest employment centre. The TTWA has particular concentrations of employment within the Finance and Professional Services and Construction Sectors as well as a higher than average proportion of jobs in the Energy and Environmental Technologies Sector.

Ensuring that there is an appropriate pool of labour to take up these jobs, both as new jobs are created and as the existing workforce retires, will help the Lancashire economy to achieve its growth ambitions. Whilst good quality jobs, which include a high proportion of Lancashire's jobs in Financial and Professional Services are likely to attract recruits from across a wider geography, ensuring that local young people have the skills and aptitudes required in such roles is important to ensure local people benefit from the relative strength of the knowledge-based economy locally.

Whilst growth is expected in the number of jobs in the TTWA requiring high level skills, the number of people employed within the TTWA with qualifications at Level 2 or below is expected to fall over the next ten years. However, despite the absolute decline in numbers, entry level jobs will continue to arise due to churn within the labour market, and employers will need to find new recruits to fill them. It is important that young people, particularly those who may not achieve Level 3 qualifications, are made aware of the opportunities that will be open to them, and provided with

pathways once in work to continue to develop their skills and progress into higher levels of work-related learning.

Digital skills are increasingly required by employers across a wide range of occupations, and this is expected to continue as automation and digitalisation becomes more pervasive in all elements of the economy. Young people in the Preston, Chorley and South Ribble TTWA need the opportunity to acquire digital skills throughout their education, to give them a platform from which to develop the more advanced and specialist skills that they may need once in work.

A More Skilled and Productive Workforce

Preston, Chorley and South Ribble TTWA's workforce is crucial to its future economic success. The vast majority of jobs are filled by local people, with over 70% of residents in work being employed within the TTWA. Over the next ten years, there will be a need not only to find the workforce to take up the 10,000 or so additional jobs which are expected to be created by 2028, but also to replace those workers who are leaving the workforce due to retirement.

This additional and replacement demand will coincide with a continued contraction of the working age population, reducing the size of the labour pool from which employers are able to recruit. Although international migration has not contributed to population growth significantly in the TTWA in recent years (the TTWA records the second lowest level of international migration relative to the total population), the uncertainty over future migration patterns once the UK implements a new immigration system post-Brexit will have an effect. Health and Social Care – the second largest employment sector – is expected to be particularly impacted by changing migration patterns. It is therefore important that the potential of the existing workforce is fully utilised, and those not currently in employment but who are interested in working with the appropriate support are encouraged and enabled to play an active part in the economy.

New Skills and Changing Jobs

The changes seen within the labour market, with new roles emerging, and others changing radically as automation alters the way in which businesses operate, mean that re-skilling and upskilling are increasingly important, and will be required throughout our working lives. On average, the working age population in the TTWA is slightly better qualified than in Lancashire as a whole, but many will need to refresh and develop their skills on an on-going basis.

Both employers and the individuals affected by change need to be provided with support to anticipate and respond to future change, providing opportunities to acquire the new skills that will keep businesses competitive and make individuals resilient to labour market change. Apprenticeships, both for new recruits and current workers at all ages and levels, are one part of achieving this, but there will also be a need for shorter, more intensive forms of training, which provide people with the core skills they need to move into new roles.

This type of training is particularly likely to be relevant to those needing digital skills either to retain their existing job, or move into a new one. Putting in place the training provision to deliver these skills will require provides to work with employers to identify the specific skills which are required in each role, and develop a training programme tailored to meet this specific need.

Inclusive Communities and an Inclusive Workforce

Over the past few years, the economy across Lancashire has strengthened and, like other places, the Preston, Chorley and South Ribble TTWA has seen employment rise and unemployment fall. Economic inactivity has also been on a downwards trend, although there have been fluctuations year by year, it is currently at its lowest rate for the past ten years. At 3.1%, unemployment is now below the Lancashire average (4.4%), although there remain some 6,000 people who are unemployed within the TTWA. The unemployment rate in South Ribble – at 5.0% - is however significantly higher than the TTWA average, suggesting that tailored solutions may be needed in parts of the area.

Some groups experience much higher rates of unemployment than others, with young people aged 16-19 particularly affected. Intensive support is needed for those who remain unemployed, to connect them to the job opportunities which arise within the TTWA and ensure that they are equipped with the skills they will need to secure a job.

The Preston, Chorley and South Ribble TTWA currently has the lowest economic inactivity rate across the Lancashire TTWAs at 14.6%, considerably below the Lancashire (21.8%) and national (21.4%) averages. Economic inactivity is particularly low amongst those aged 20-24 years, compared to Lancashire and nationally. In contrast to Lancashire, the most common reason for being economically inactive in the TTWA is looking after the family or home, with studying the second most common reason. Falling economic inactivity rates over the past ten years have brought a significant number of people into the labour pool within Lancashire, helping to offset the decline in the working age population. With a relatively small pool of inactive residents within the TTWA, a range of policy responses will be needed to address the different barriers faced by those who are economically inactive but may wish to work (accounting for 23% of the total in the TTWA, compared to 18% in Lancashire).

The 2019 update of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) shows that 10% of LSOAs in the TTWA are classed as being amongst the 10% most deprived nationally. This is a slight increase since 2015 when the figure was 9%, but it remains the second least deprived out of all the Lancashire TTWAs. Tackling deprivation requires a holistic approach to its multiple domains, but improving skills and labour market outcomes has an important part to play, given the impact on employability and earnings, as well as the social and community benefits of education and skills.

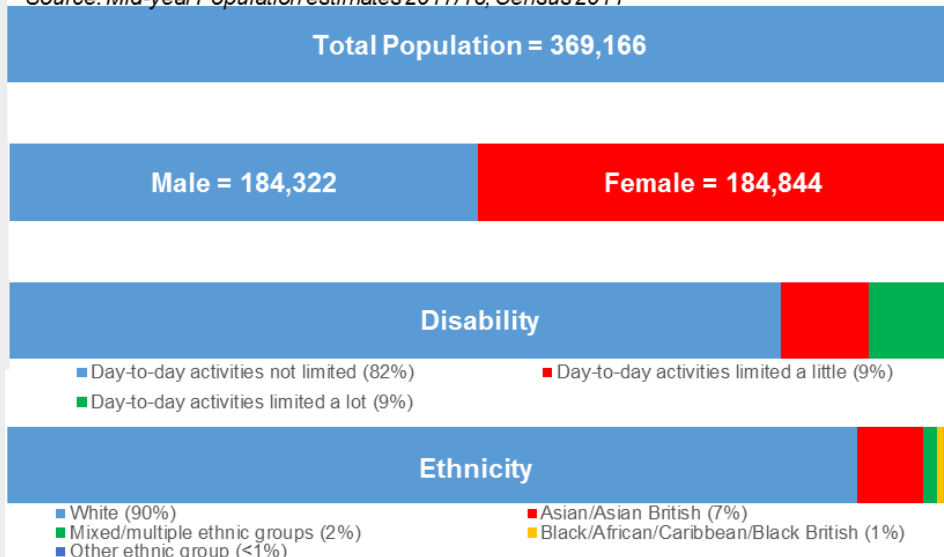
There is a need to recognise the diversity of the Preston, Chorley and South Ribble area, with skills levels, employment and unemployment varying considerably across the TTWA. Focussing support on those areas where

labour market outcomes are poorest (for example, recognising higher than average unemployment levels in South Ribble and the higher levels of deprivation in Preston relative to the other two local authorities in the TTWA) will support inclusive growth ambitions and help to narrow the gap between the TTWA's strongest and weakest economies.

The Population in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble – Who Lives in the Area?

Overview of the Preston, Chorley & South Ribble Population

Source: Mid-year Population estimates 2017/18, Census 2011



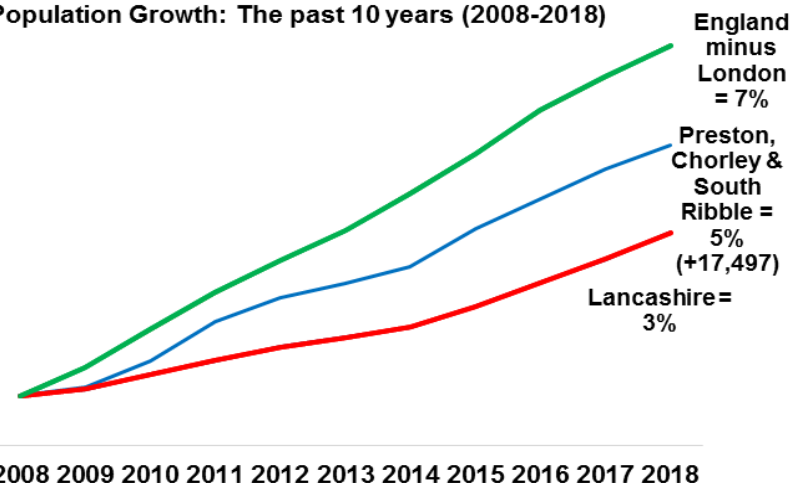
Population by Age Band, 2018

	Preston, Chorley and South Ribble		Lancashire	England minus London
0-14	66,700	18%	18%	18%
15-19	20,100	5%	6%	6%
20-24	24,600	7%	6%	6%
25-34	48,400	13%	12%	13%
35-44	44,600	12%	12%	12%
45-54	52,600	14%	14%	14%
55-64	44,800	12%	12%	12%
65+	67,200	18%	20%	19%

Source: Mid-year Population Estimates

In 2018, 231,400 residents (62.7%) are of working age (aged 16-64). This is slightly higher than the share of the population of working age in Lancashire (61.1%) and nationally (61.7%).

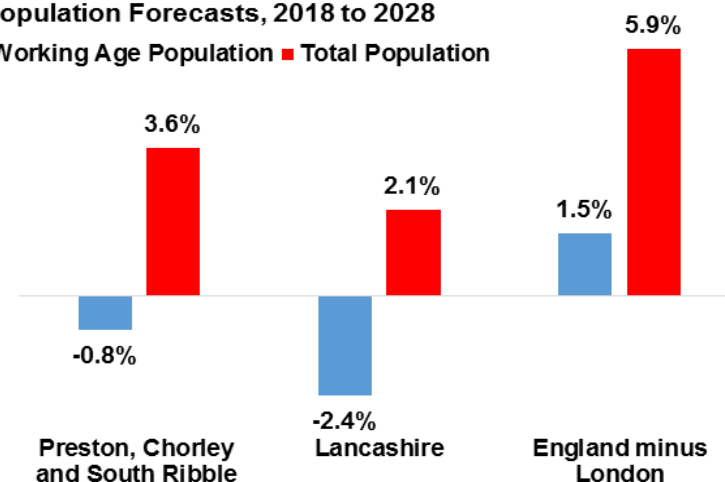
Population Growth: The past 10 years (2008-2018)



Source: Mid-Year Population Estimates 2017/18

Population Forecasts, 2018 to 2028

Working Age Population Total Population



Source: Mid-year Population Projections

While the population is expected to grow by over 13,100 residents between 2018 and 2028, the working age population is expected to get smaller. By 2028, there will be almost 1,900 fewer residents of working age living in the TTWA.

Total Population

The Preston, Chorley and South Ribble Travel to Work Area (TTWA) has a population of almost 370,000 people in 2018, just under a quarter of the Lancashire total (24.6%). It has the largest population of the six TTWAs in Lancashire, marginally higher than in Blackburn with Darwen, Hyndburn, Ribble Valley and Rossendale (361,000) and Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre (330,000).

Preston is the largest of the three local authority areas which make up the TTWA, home to just under 142,000 residents (38.4% of the TTWA total). Chorley and South Ribble have 117,000 and 111,000 residents respectively. Overall, 12% of the TTWA population live in a rural location, which is relatively low for Lancashire. However, there is a large difference in the three local areas – almost a third of Chorley's population live in rural locations (31%) compared to South Ribble where just 2% of the population live in a rural location.

The population of the TTWA has grown by 5.0% over the past ten years (2008-2018), equating to an additional 17,500 residents. This rate is higher than the population growth seen in Lancashire (+3.2%), but below the rate of growth seen nationally over the same period (+7.0%). Out of the local authority areas, Chorley has seen the biggest increase over the ten year period at 10.8% growth.

In 2018, long-term international migration resulted in a net increase of 785 residents, equating to a 0.21% increase in the population – the second lowest rate recorded across Lancashire's TTWAs.

Gender and Ethnic Make-Up of the Population

The population is split almost evenly between males and females, with a slightly higher proportion of females at 50.1% in 2018.

Just over 90% of the population of the TTWA is of white ethnicity, with Asian / Asian British people accounting for a further 7.0%. Preston differs markedly from the other two local authority areas, with 15.5% of its population from the Asian / Asian British ethnic group, compared to 1.6% in

Chorley and 1.5% in South Ribble. This is the third highest Asian / Asian British population in Lancashire's local authority areas, behind Blackburn with Darwen (28.1%) and Pendle (18.8%).

Population Demographics

The age profile of Preston, Chorley and South Ribble is very slightly younger, on average, than is the case in Lancashire and nationally. The 20-34 years age group makes up 20% of the total population, compared to 18% in Lancashire and 19% nationally. Whereas 18% are aged over 65, compared to 20% in Lancashire and 19% nationally.

Working Age Population

There are 231,400 people of working age (16-64 year olds) in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble; 62.7% of the total population in 2018. This is just over one quarter (25.3%) of the Lancashire total, slightly above the TTWA's share of total population.

The working age population has fallen slightly over the past ten years – by 1,000 people, or -0.4%, in contrast to the population as a whole which has grown. This is not dissimilar to Lancashire where the working age population has also declined (-1.4%), but is in contrast to the picture nationally, where the working age population over the same period has grown by +2.5%.

Population Projections

The population of Preston, Chorley and South Ribble is expected to continue to grow over the ten years from 2018 to 2028, by an additional 13,137 residents (+3.6%). This is a faster rate of growth than is expected for Lancashire (+2.1%). Of the local authority areas, Chorley is forecast to have by far the fastest rate of growth (+8.2%).

In contrast, the working age population within the area is expected to fall, by 1,874 people, or -0.8%. Some growth is expected in Chorley (+2,386) but this will be more than offset by declines in Preston and South Ribble.



Employment

Residents who have a job or are self-employed (either within or outside the TTWA)

Unemployment

Residents without a job, who have been actively seeking work within the last four weeks

Inactivity

Residents who are not in work and have not sought work in the last four weeks (e.g. looking after family/home, studying, long-term sick and retired)

What is happening in the Preston, Chorley and South Ribble TTWA?

189,200 people, 82.8% of the resident working-age population (16-64) are in employment (2018), a 13.2 percentage point increase from 2010.

6,000 people, 3.1% of economically active residents are unemployed (2017/18).

33,400 people, 14.6% of the working-age population are economically inactive.

How does this compare to what is happening in Lancashire and nationally?

Much higher than Lancashire (**74.8%**) and national rates (**75.4%**) (2017/18).

Lower than Lancashire (**4.4%**) and national rates (**4.1%**) (2017/18).

Lower than Lancashire (**21.8%**) and national rates (**21.4%**) (2017/18).

What is happening at the local level?

Chorley has the highest employment rate of the three local areas at **87.9%** (2017/18). South Ribble's rate is above the TTWA average at **85.4%** and Preston's is the lowest at **76.9%** (although this is still above the Lancashire and national average) (2017/18).

The rate is higher in South Ribble (**5.0%**) than in Chorley or Preston (**both 2.2%**) (2017/18).

Chorley and South Ribble have lower rates (**both 10.1%**) than Preston (**21.4%**) (2017/18).

This means that across Preston, Chorley and South Ribble:

- 6,000 residents are unemployed and looking for work.
- 33,400 residents are economically inactive - 7,700 of these residents (23%) would like to work, against an 18% Lancashire average.

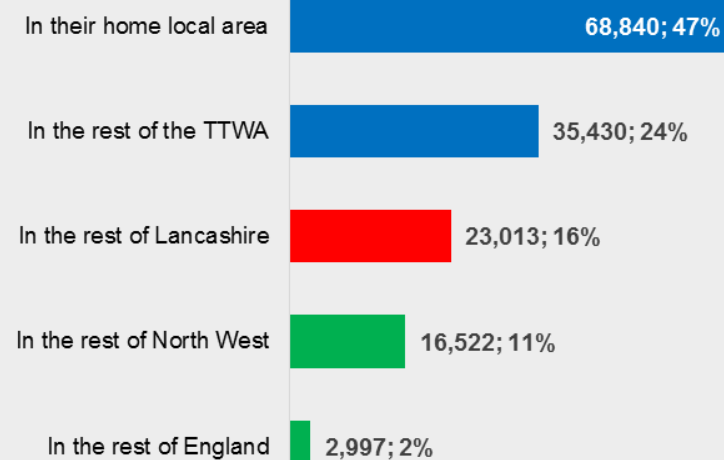
The primary reasons for being economically inactive (with percentages shown against Lancashire averages) are: looking after family/home (26% against 23%), studying (24% against 25%), being retired (20% against 17%), and being long-term sick (19% against 25%).

Local Residents in Employment – Who is working in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble?

Employment Patterns, 2017/18				
Residents who work...	Preston, Chorley and South Ribble		Lancashire	England minus London
	No.	%		
In self-employment	17,100	9.0%	12.4%	13.7%
Full-time	140,700	74.4%	74.7%	74.0%
Part-time	48,500	25.6%	25.1%	25.8%
Under 10 hours weekly	5,700	3.1%	3.0%	3.5%
10-34 hours weekly	53,000	28.6%	28.6%	28.1%
35-44 hours weekly	84,900	45.7%	46.6%	45.2%
45 hours or more weekly	42,000	22.6%	21.8%	23.2%
In non-permanent employment	13,900	7.1%	5.4%	4.7%

Source: Annual Population Survey, July 2017 – June 2018

Where do residents in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble work?



Source: Census 2011

Median resident-based earnings in 2018 (earnings of those who *live* in the area) range from £24,200 in Preston to £26,800 in South Ribble and £27,400 in Chorley, compared to £26,500 in Lancashire and £29,900 nationally.

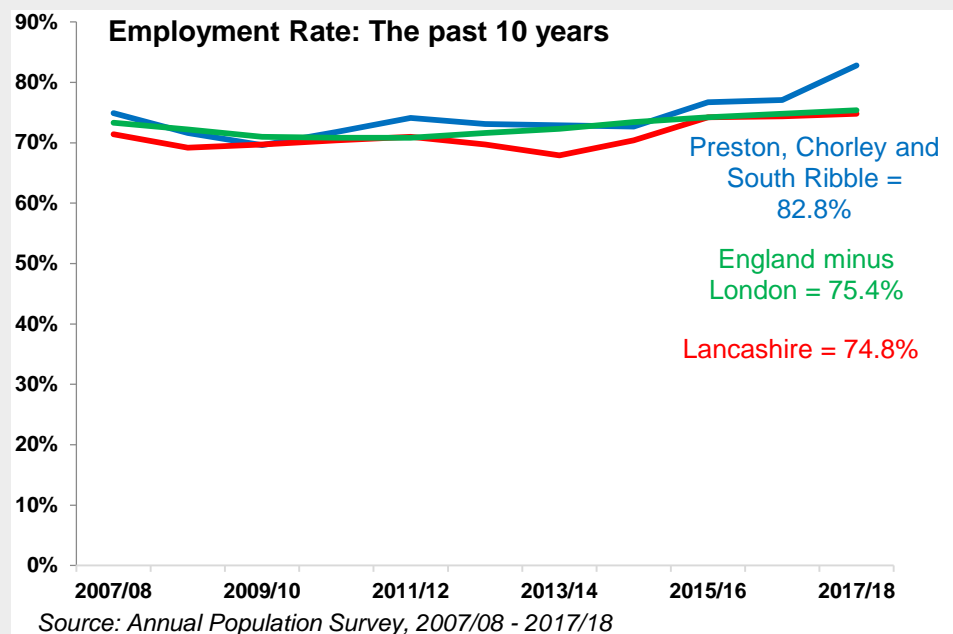
Median workplace-based earnings (earnings of those who *work* in the area) are higher in Preston (£27,700), but lower in Chorley (£25,000) and South Ribble (£24,700).

Median house prices in the area range from £142,500 in Preston to £165,000 in Chorley and South Ribble in 2018. This compares to a Lancashire average of £150,300.



The ratio of median house price to median gross annual residence-based earnings in all three areas in 2018 is slightly higher than the Lancashire average (5.48), ranging from 5.47 in Chorley to 5.82 in South Ribble, with Preston recording a ratio of 5.52.



Local Residents in Employment – Who is working in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble?



Employment Rate by Gender, 2017/18

	Preston, Chorley and South Ribble	Lancashire	England minus London
	72%	70%	70%
	82%	79%	80%

Source: Annual Population Survey, 2017/18

The employment rate grew by 7.9 percentage points over the 10 years from 2007/08 to 2017/18, a higher growth rate than Lancashire's (3.4 percentage points) and nationally (2.1 percentage points). Employment rates for both males and females are higher in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble than for Lancashire and nationally.

Employment Rate by Age Band, 2017/18

	Preston, Chorley and South Ribble	Lancashire	England minus London
16-19	6,200 39%	36%	39%
20-24	23,400 83%	70%	68%
25-34	48,100 92%	87%	84%
35-49	60,600 91%	85%	85%
50-64	50,800 78%	69%	72%
65+	6,500 11%	9%	10%
16-64	189,200 83%	75%	75%

Source: Annual Population Survey, 2017/18

Employment Rate by Ethnicity, 2017/18

	Preston, Chorley and South Ribble	Lancashire	England minus London
White	171,600 84%	77%	77%
Ethnic Minority	17,600 76%	57%	64%
Mixed Ethnic Group	~ 64%	52%	68%
Indians	6,100 73%	64%	74%
Pakistanis/Bangladeshis	2,800 53%	49%	55%
Black or Black British	2,800 100%	90%	74%
All Other Ethnic Groups	4,100 100%	60%	62%
16-64	189,200 83%	75%	75%

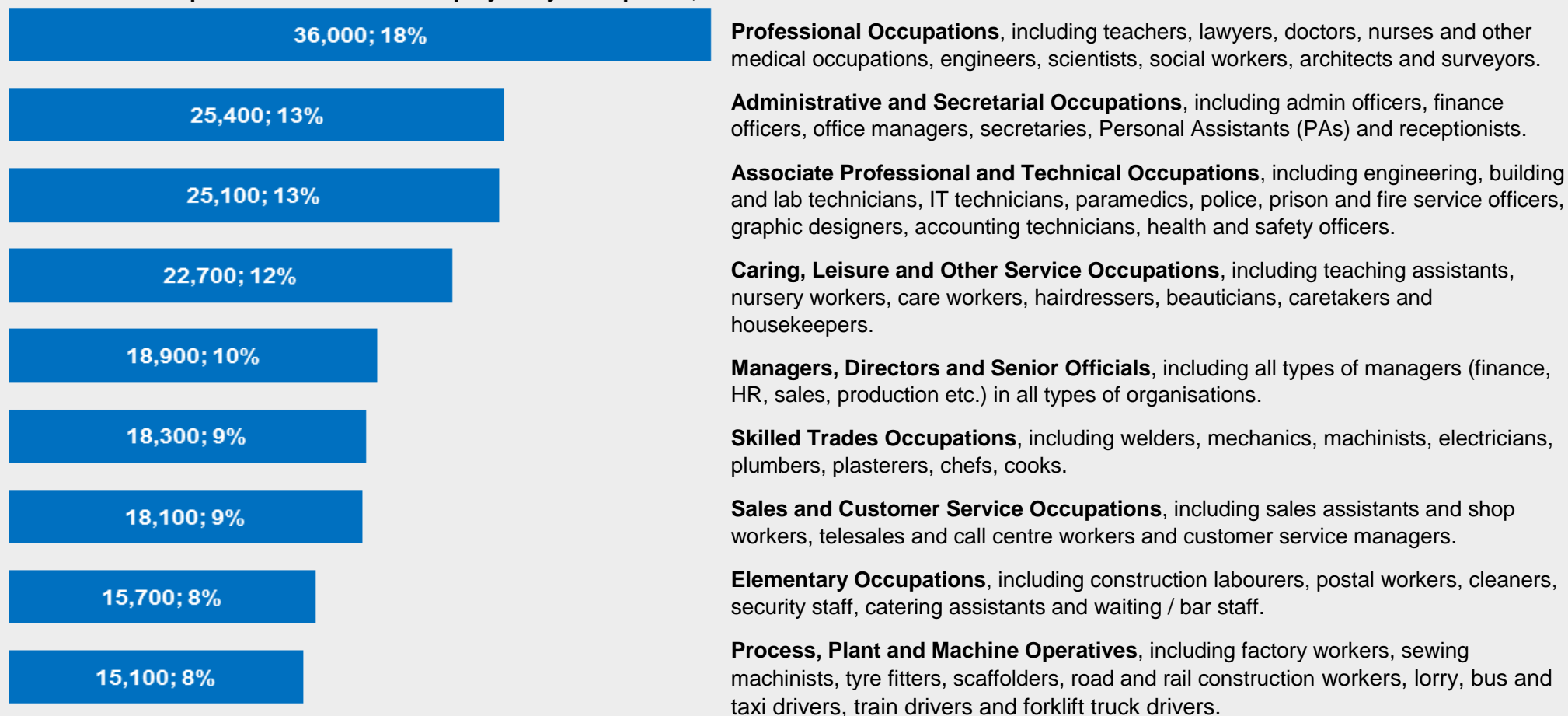
Source: Annual Population Survey, 2017/18

~ Estimate is less than 500

In 2017/18, the employment rate is higher for all age groups than the Lancashire average, and exceeds the national rate in most cases – with the rate for 16-19 year olds level. The employment rate for each Ethnic Group is also above the Lancashire averages.

Occupations of Local Residents – What jobs do people in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble do?

Number and Proportion of Residents Employed by Occupation, 2017/18

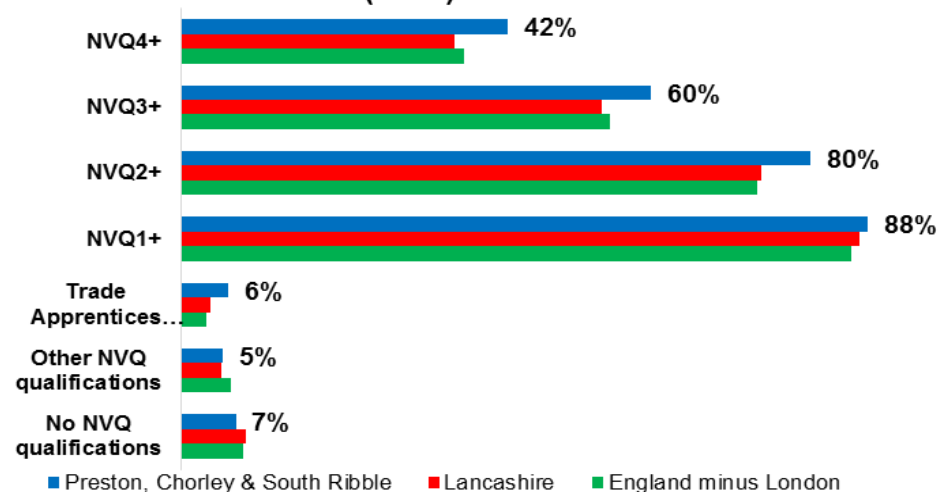


Source: Annual Population Survey 2017/18

Preston, Chorley and South Ribble has a slightly higher share of residents in **Professional Occupations** than the Lancashire average (17%) in 2017/18 but remaining slightly below the national average (19%). There is a lower share in **Elementary Occupations** than Lancashire (10%) and nationally (11%), but a higher share of **Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations**. Since 2017, the proportion of residents working in **Skilled Trades** has reduced to 9%, falling below the Lancashire (10%) and national (11%) averages, and moving it from the third most common occupational category to the sixth. In contrast, **Administrative and Secretarial Occupations** have moved from the fifth most common to the second, with a greater share than in Lancashire (12%) and nationally (10%). **Digital Occupations** are found across all sectors. Some 7,500 people are employed in digital roles in the TTWA, three-quarters of whom work outside the digital sector.

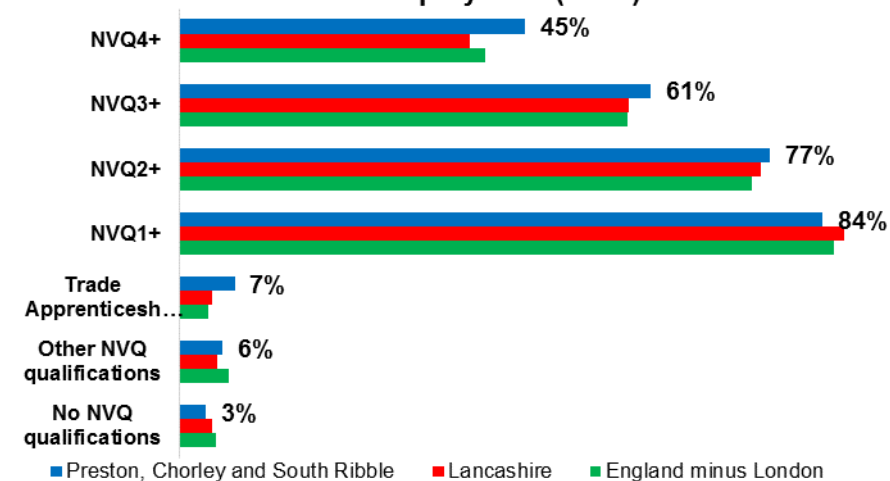
The Skills of Local Residents – How well-qualified are people in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble?

Skills of local residents (2018)



Source: Annual Population Survey 2018

Skills of local residents in employment (2018)



Source: Annual Population Survey 2018

How do the skills of local residents differ by gender?

- On average across Lancashire and nationally females are more highly qualified, but in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble females (41%) are slightly less likely to hold an NVQ4+ qualification than males (42%).
- However, 84% of females hold qualifications at NVQ1 or above, compared to 79% of males.
- Yet more females have no qualifications (9%) than is the case for males (5%).

...and by age?

- Preston, Chorley and South Ribble residents are more qualified (at NVQ4 or above) at all age groups than across Lancashire as a whole, except for those aged 20-24.
- Those aged 25-29 are most highly qualified, which matches the picture across Lancashire and nationally.
- The 25-29 group also has the highest rate of qualifications at NVQ2+ (85%), while 11% of 16-19 year-olds do not hold any formal qualifications - below the Lancashire and national figures.

In 2018, those in employment are more qualified, on average, than the working age population. A greater share of the resident population have no qualifications (7% v 3%), while a larger share of those in work have qualifications at NVQ4 and above (45% vs. 42%).

Residents in Employment in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble

Over 189,000 (82.8%) of working age residents (aged 16-64) are in employment in 2017/18, both within and outside the Travel to Work Area (TTWA). Preston, Chorley and South Ribble has the highest employment rate of the TTWAs across Lancashire, exceeding both the Lancashire (74.8%) and national (75.4%) average by a significant margin.

The employment rate has increased by 7.9 percentage points between 2007/08 and 2017/18, outpacing increases across Lancashire (3.4 percentage points) and nationally (2.1 percentage points).

The high employment rate is driven by South Ribble and Chorley, where 85.4% and 87.9% of working age residents are employed respectively. Chorley in particular has seen a large increase in employment since the last LMI toolkit report, with an increase of 9.7 percentage points.

Although comparatively lower in the context of the TTWA, the employment rate in Preston (76.9%) is nonetheless also above the Lancashire and national average.

Characteristics of those in Employment

In line with national trends, the employment rate for men (85%) in 2017/18 is higher than the employment rate for women (80%). The difference in the rates is smaller than the difference nationally. Although this does mask differences at the local area. In Chorley, the employment rate for females (89%) exceeds the rate for males (87%), yet in Preston the male rate (85%) far exceeds the female employment rate (68%).

The employment rate varies by age group but is consistently higher than the Lancashire and national average for all age groups. The rate is highest for the 25-34 and 35-49 age groups, as is the case across Lancashire and nationwide. However, at 91% and 92% respectively, the employment rates for these age groups in the TTWA far exceed the Lancashire (87% and 85%) and national (84% and 85%) averages, as does the rate for 20-24 year olds 83% against 70% for Lancashire and 68% nationally.

The employment rate also varies by ethnicity and is highest amongst Black and Black British and Other Ethnic Groups, exceeding the employment rate for these groups in Lancashire and nationally. As is the case across Lancashire, there is a particularly low employment rate amongst the Pakistani and Bangladeshi group in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble but, at 53%, is slightly below the national excluding London average (55%) for this ethnic group.

Employment Hours

Data for 2017/18 shows that just under one in ten working age residents in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble are self-employed. This is the lowest rate across the TTWAs and is also lower than the Lancashire (12.4%) and national (13.7%) average. The low rate across the TTWA reflects particularly low levels of self-employment in South Ribble (6.9%) and Preston (6.4%), while Chorley (13.8%) is much closer to the sub-regional and national averages.

Almost three quarters of working age residents in employment are employed on a full time basis, with over two thirds working over 35 hours per week. The split between full time and part time jobs and the profile of the number of hours that people typically work largely aligns with the Lancashire and national profiles.

There are also residents who work on a non-permanent basis, including fixed period contracts, agency temping, casual work and seasonal work. This applies to 7.1% of working age residents in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble, compared to 4.7% nationally. Chorley is in line with the Lancashire wide average but the rate is higher in South Ribble (6.9%) and Preston (8.6%).

Occupations

The largest occupational group amongst residents is **Professional Occupations**, accounting for almost a fifth of those in employment in 2017/18. This is followed by **Administrative and Secretarial Occupations**, and **Associate Professional and Technical Occupations**.

Preston, Chorley and South Ribble has a slightly greater share of residents in Professional Occupations in 2017/18 than in Lancashire as a whole (17%), but remaining slightly below the national share (19%). There is a lower share of Elementary Occupations than Lancashire (10%) and nationally (11%), but a higher share of Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations.

Since last year, the proportion of residents working in Skilled Trades has reduced to 9%, falling below the Lancashire (10%) and national (11%) averages, and moving it from the third most common occupational category to the sixth. In contrast, Administrative and Secretarial Occupations have moved from the fifth most common to the second, with a greater share than in Lancashire (12%) and nationally (10%).

Key points to note at the local level include:

Highly Skilled Occupations: Overall, two fifths of residents from the TTWA are employed in highly skilled occupations (Managers, Directors and Senior Officials; Professional Occupations; and Associate Professional and Technical Occupations). This is in line with the Lancashire average (40%), but lower than the national average (44%). Chorley has a larger share of residents in highly skilled occupations, in particular Managers, Directors and Senior Officials (13%), whereas Preston and South Ribble both have a below average proportion.

Across the remaining occupational groups: South Ribble has a particularly high proportion of residents (17%) working in **Administrative and Secretarial Occupations**, compared to Preston (10%) and Chorley (12%) which align with the Lancashire (12%) and national (10%) average.

Chorley has a slightly higher proportion of residents (11%) working in **Skilled Trade Occupations**, while the proportion in Preston (7%) is below the Lancashire (10%) and national (11%) averages. All three areas have seen a reduction in residents in Skilled Trade Occupations since last year, but Preston has had the largest decrease at minus five percentage points.

In line with the Lancashire wide average, Preston (12%), Chorley and South Ribble (both 11%) have a high proportion of residents working in **Caring, Leisure and Service Occupations**.

Preston has a higher proportion of residents working in **Sales and Customer Service; Process, Plant and Machine; and Elementary Occupations** than South Ribble and Chorley.

Travel to Work

Based on data from the 2011 Census, a total of 71% of residents live and work within the Preston, Chorley and South Ribble TTWA, with almost half working in their home local area. The large majority of residents who work outside Preston, Chorley and South Ribble travel to other parts of Lancashire (16%) or across the North West (11%), with just 2% travelling to work outside of the region.

Earnings

Across the TTWA, the median earnings of residents range from £25,900 in Preston to £27,700 in South Ribble and £30,100 in Chorley in 2018. This is equivalent to between 87% and 101% of the national average (£29,900). The median earnings of South Ribble and Chorley residents exceed the average for Lancashire (£26,500).

When the median earnings of residents from each local area (i.e. resident-based earning) are compared to the median earnings of the jobs based in each area (i.e. workplace-based earnings), the data suggests that:

- Median workplace-based earnings are higher than resident-based earnings in Preston (£27,700), but lower in Chorley (£25,000) and South Ribble (£24,700).
- Residents from South Ribble and Chorley typically travel to access higher paid employment, with workplace-based earnings lower than resident based earnings.
- Residents in Preston are typically employed in lower paid jobs, despite jobs in Preston offering the highest median earnings across the TTWA.

Whilst local data is not available, in the North West as a whole 1.7% of those in employment are earning below the minimum wage.

Housing Affordability

Median house prices in the area range from £142,500 in Preston to £165,000 in Chorley and South Ribble in 2018. The median house price across Lancashire is £150,300.

The ratio of median house price to median gross annual residence-based earnings in all three areas is slightly higher than the Lancashire average (5.48) in 2018. With a ratio of 5.52, housing is most affordable in Preston, although the ratio is similar in both South Ribble (5.82) and Chorley (5.57).

Between 2017 and 2018, house price to earnings ratios have increased in Preston and South Ribble whereas in Chorley the ratio has decreased in line with the slight fall in median house price coupled with an increase in median earnings.

The Skills Profile

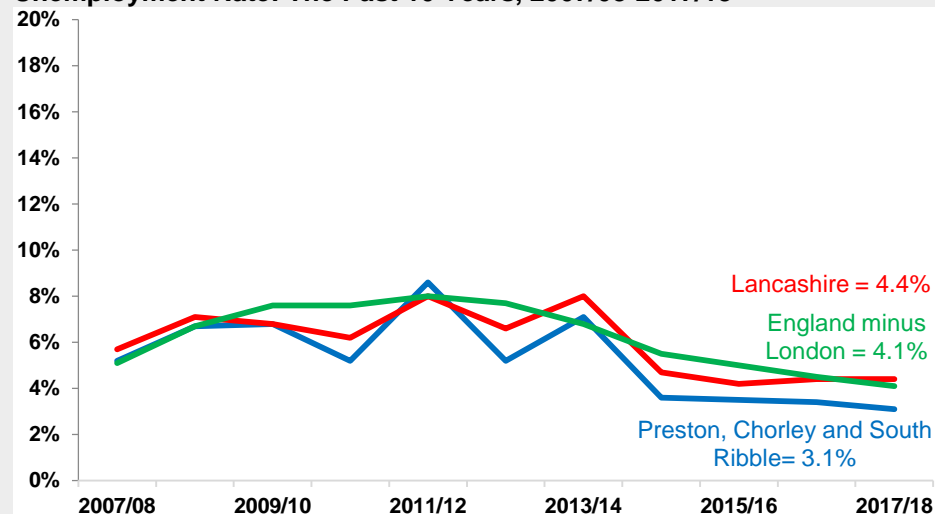
Overall, the working age population in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble are more qualified than the working age population across Lancashire and nationally based on data available for 2018. At all skills levels, including higher level skills (Level 4+), the area outperforms the Lancashire and national average. There is also a smaller proportion of working age residents that hold no qualifications.

In 2016, at the local level the skills profile varied, but now all three areas are typically exceeding the national average at all levels. Preston now has 42% of working age residents holding qualifications at NVQ level 4 or above, compared to 36% nationally.

Residents who are in employment are, on average, more qualified than the working age population. For example, while a larger share of those in work have qualifications at NVQ4 and above (45% v 42%), a greater share of the resident population relative to those in work have no qualifications (7% v 3%).

Unemployment – Who is unemployed in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble?

Unemployment Rate: The Past 10 Years, 2007/08-2017/18



Source: Annual Population Survey, 2007/08 - 2017/18

Unemployment Rate by Gender, 2017/18

	Preston, Chorley and South Ribble	Lancashire	England minus London
	..	4%	4%
	5%	5%	4%

Source: Annual Population Survey, 2017/18

.. Data unavailable

The unemployment rate has fallen by 2.8 percentage points (-4,400 people) over the last 10 years (2007/08 to 2017/18), a greater decline than that seen across Lancashire (-1.3 percentage points) and nationally (-1 percentage points). The unemployment rate for males is in line with the Lancashire rate but higher than the national average, while the data for females is not available.

Unemployment Rate by Age Band, 2017/18

	Preston, Chorley and South Ribble	Lancashire	England minus London
16-19	1,300 17%	20%	17%
20-24	1,700 7%	10%	9%
25-34	.. ..	4%	4%
35-49	1,100 2%	2%	3%
50-64	1,000 2%	2%	3%
16-64	6,000 3%	4%	4%

Source: Annual Population Survey, 2017/18

.. Data unavailable

There are 2,920 young people who are Not in Education, Employment or Training in Lancashire (NEET), equating to 9.0% of 16-17 years old, compared to 5.7% nationally. (Department for Education NEET and participation figures, 2018/19)

Unemployment Rate by Ethnicity, 2017/18

	Preston, Chorley and South Ribble	Lancashire	England minus London
White	4,800 3%	4%	4%
Ethnic Minority	1,200 6%	10%	7%
Mixed Ethnic Group	.. ..	..	6%
Indians	.. ..	4%	5%
Pakistanis/Bangladeshis	.. ..	17%	10%
Black or Black British	.. ..	..	8%
All Other Ethnic Groups	4%	6%
16-64	6,000 3%	4%	4%

Source: Annual Population Survey, 2017/18

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Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, the unemployment rate is highest amongst the 16-19 age group, similar to the picture across Lancashire and nationwide. By ethnicity, the rate is lower in the white population (3%) than the Lancashire and national averages (both 4%). The unemployment rate is higher among ethnic minority groups (6%) than across the TTWA's population as a whole, although the rate is below the averages reported for Lancashire (10%) and nationally (7%).

Unemployment – The Difference between Unemployment and the Claimant Count in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble

Unemployment refers to people who are actively seeking and available for work. There are two core measures:

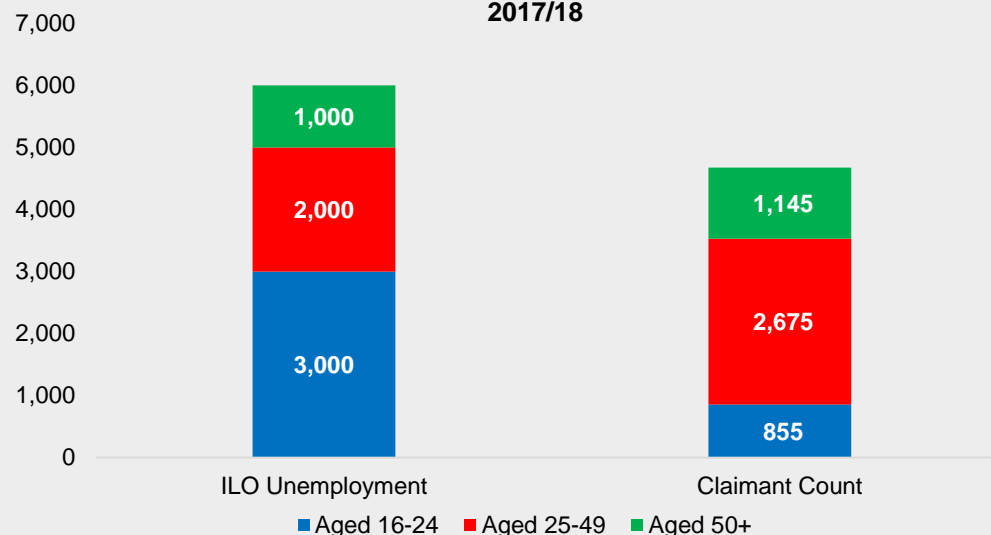
International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment – which is measured using an internationally agreed definition and is typically higher than the number of people claiming benefits.

The Claimant Count – which measures the number of people who are receiving benefits principally because they are unemployed, and includes both those who remain on Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and those who are claiming the unemployment-related elements of Universal Credit. Not everyone who is unemployed is eligible to claim unemployment-related benefits.

This page compares the number of unemployed in people in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble, with the number who are claiming unemployment-related benefits.

The Claimant Count as a share of the working age population is marginally above the rate last year, and remains below with the Lancashire and national rate.

Unemployment and Claimants in Travel to Work Area by Age, 2017/18



Source: Annual Population Survey, July 2017-June 2018; Claimant Count, November 2018



Young unemployed people, aged 16-24, are more likely to be unemployed but less likely to receive unemployment benefits, as is the case nationally. Just over half of men who are unemployed claim and receive benefits.

Claimant Count Unemployment, 2018

Residents	Preston, Chorley and South Ribble	Lancashire	England minus London
Claimant Count (no.)	4,680	24,855	641,455
Claimant Count (% of working age population)	2.0%	2.7%	2.2%
Claimants as % of those Unemployed	78%	81%	69%

Source: Annual Population Survey, 2017/18; Claimant Count, November 2018

Unemployment and Claimant Count by Gender, 2017/18

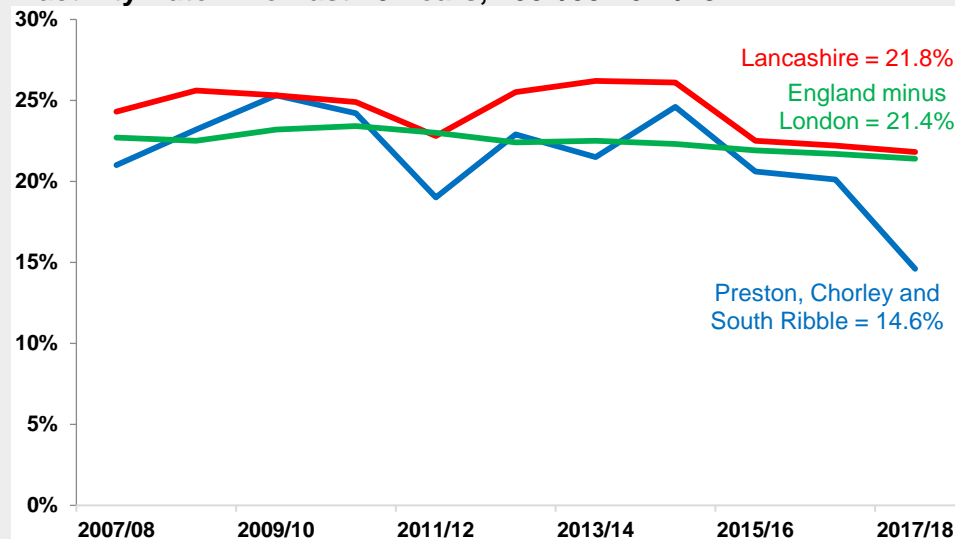
Preston, Chorley and South Ribble	Unemployment	Claimant Count	Claimants as % of those unemployed
	..	1,900	..
	5,200	2,775	53%

Source: Annual Population Survey, 2017/18; Claimant Count, November 2018

.. Data unavailable

Economic Inactivity – Who is economically inactive in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble?

Inactivity Rate: The Past 10 Years, 2007/08-2017/18



Source: Annual Population Survey, 2007/08 - 2017/18

Top 3 Reasons for Inactivity, 2017/18



1. Looking after family and home (26%)



2. Studying (24%)



3. Retired (20%)

The top two most common reasons for economic inactivity in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble are looking after the family home (26%) and being a student (24%), broadly in line with the shares of those inactive for these reasons across Lancashire (23% and 25%) and nationally (24% and 26%). The third most common reason is being retired (20%), above the Lancashire wide (17%) and national (14%) level. The proportion who are long term sick (19%) is considerably lower than across Lancashire (26%) and nationally (23%).

Inactivity Rate by Ethnicity, 2017/18

	Preston, Chorley and South Ribble		Lancashire	England minus London
White	29,000	14%	20%	20%
Ethnic Minority	4,500	19%	37%	31%
Mixed Ethnic Group	..	..	37%	28%
Indians	1,900	23%	33%	22%
Pakistanis/Bangladeshis	2,000	39%	41%	39%
Black or Black British	..	..	10%	27%
All Other Ethnic Groups	..	..	38%	34%
16-64	33,400	15%	22%	21%

Inactivity Rate by Gender, 2017/18

	Preston, Chorley and South Ribble	Lancashire	England minus London
Female	21,900	19%	26%
Male	11,500	10%	17%

Source: Annual Population Survey, 2017/18

.. Data unavailable

Inactivity Rate by Age Band, 2017/18

	Preston, Chorley and South Ribble		Lancashire	England minus London
16-19	8,400	53%	55%	54%
20-24	3,200	11%	23%	26%
25-34	3,400	7%	10%	13%
35-49	4,800	7%	13%	13%
50-64	13,500	21%	30%	26%
65+	54,200	89%	91%	90%
16-64	33,400	15%	22%	21%

Source: Annual Population Survey, 2017/18

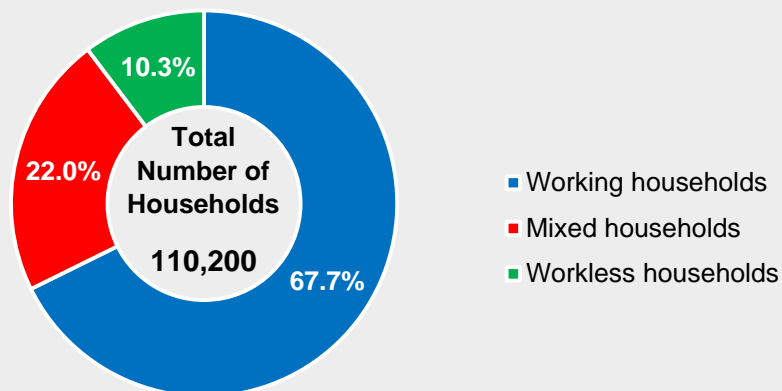
Inactivity rates are highest in the 16-19 age group at 53%, as is the case across Lancashire and nationally in 2017/18. The share of those inactive in all age groups is below the Lancashire and national averages. Rates are particularly high in the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group at 39%, similar to the picture across Lancashire.

Deprivation and Household Economic Inactivity - How many workless households are in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble?

Composition of Households, 2017/18

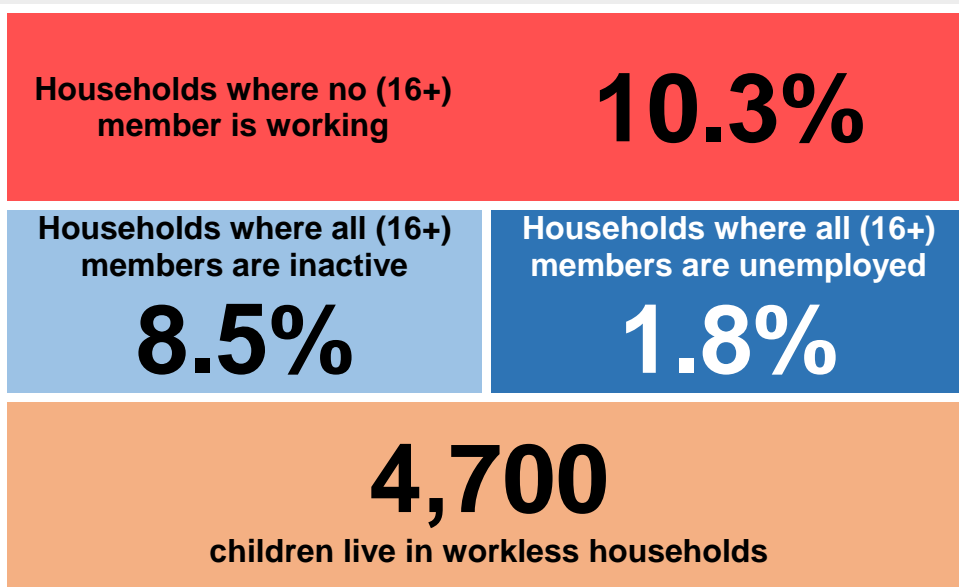
Preston, Chorley and South Ribble have a higher share of working households (68%) than across Lancashire and nationally (both 59%). As a result, both workless (including student households) and mixed households – which contain both working and workless members – are less common in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble than across Lancashire (10% workless and 22% mixed) and nationally (14% and 27% respectively). The share of working households has grown significantly since 2013, when the share was more in line with the Lancashire wide and national average (56%).

The Composition of Households in the TTWA, 2017/18



Source: Annual Population Survey household dataset, July 2017 - June 2018

Overview of Workless Households, 2018



Source: Annual Population Survey household dataset, July 2017 – June 2018

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA*), 2019

	Preston, Chorley and South Ribble	Lancashire
No. LSOA's in 10% most deprived	22	186
% of LSOA's in 10% most deprived	10%	20%

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2019

* lower super output areas are small geographies for data collection and reporting purposes that typically contain a population of approximately 1,500 people.

In Preston, Chorley and South Ribble 10% of LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% in the country based on 2019 figures. This is a better position than across Lancashire as a whole where 20% of LSOA's are in the most deprived 10%.

Deprivation varies within the TTWA. Preston ranks 45th in the country, where 1 is the most deprived, while Chorley ranks 177th and South Ribble 204th.

Unemployment in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble

Based on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment*, there are 6,000 people unemployed in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble in 2017/18 down from 6,300 in the previous year. This equates to an unemployment rate of 3.1%, below the Lancashire (4.4%) and national (4.1%) rate. Unemployment has fluctuated over the past 10 years and is currently at its lowest level, down from a high of 8.6% in 2011/12. Over this period the unemployment rate has fallen by 2.8 percentage points, a faster rate than seen across Lancashire (-1.3 percentage points) and nationally (-1 percentage point).

Unemployment varies within the TTWA. The low rate reflects the levels of unemployment in Preston and Chorley (both 2.2%) which are both below the Lancashire rate and national average. In contrast, in South Ribble unemployment exceeds the Lancashire and national average (5%).

Characteristics of those who are unemployed

Across Lancashire the unemployment rate for men (5.0%) is higher than for women (3.7%), while in previous years this was the case nationally, the most recent data shows this disparity no longer exists across England. Unemployment amongst men in Lancaster in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble (5.1%) is in line with the Lancashire level (5.0%) and above the national average (4.1%), while data is not available for women.

The unemployment rate is highest amongst young people aged 16-19 (17%), below the Lancashire rate (20%) but in line with the national level (17%). Those aged 20-24 also experience higher than average unemployment at 7%, although this is below the Lancashire wide (10%) and national (9%) rate for this age group.

By ethnicity, the rate is lower in the white population (3%) than across Lancashire and nationally (both 4%). The unemployment rate is higher among ethnic minority groups (6%) than the population as a whole, although the rate is below that across Lancashire (10%) and nationally (7%).

The Claimant Count

The Claimant Count measures the number of people who are receiving benefits principally because they are unemployed, and includes both those who remain on Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and those who are claiming the unemployment-related elements of Universal Credit.

There are 4,680 claimants in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble in 2017/18. This is equivalent to 2.0% of the working age population, up from 1.8% in the previous year, but below the Lancashire (2.7%) and the national (2.2%) average. Contrary to the unemployment rate, Preston has the highest share of its population registered as claimants in the TTWA (2.6%), while in Chorley (1.7%) and South Ribble (1.5%) the proportion of claimants is below both the Lancashire and national averages.

In Preston, Chorley and South Ribble a lower share of those who are unemployed receive and/or claim benefits (78%) in 2017/18 compared to the Lancashire (81%) level, while the rate is above the national level (69%). Young unemployed people, aged 16-24, are more likely to be unemployed but less likely to receive unemployment benefits, as is the case nationally. Just over half of men who are unemployed claim and receive benefits.

Economic Inactivity in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble

Across Preston, Chorley and South Ribble in 2017/18 there are 33,400 economically inactive residents, which includes those who are not in work and have not sought work in the last four weeks. This makes up just 14.6% of the working age population, below both the Lancashire (21.8%) and national (21.4%) rate. It has the lowest economic inactivity rate across the TTWAs. Inactivity is currently at its lowest level for 10 years, down by 9.4 percentage points over the past decade, compared to a decline of 2.5 percentage points in Lancashire and 1.3 percentage points nationally.

The low rate of inactivity in the TTWA reflects particularly low levels of inactivity in South Ribble and Chorley (both 10.1%), while in Preston (21.4%) inactivity is in line with the Lancashire and national averages.

Reasons for Economic Inactivity

Looking after family/home was the most common reason for being inactive in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble (26%) in 2017/18; a rate that is above the Lancashire (23%) and national (24%) averages. The second most common reason for being inactive is studying (24%), accounting for a slightly lower share of those inactive than Lancashire (25%) and nationally (26%). Being retired is the third most common reason (20%), above the Lancashire (17%) and national (14%) share. The level of inactivity due to long-term illness is considerably lower in the TTWA (at 19%) than the rates reported for Lancashire (25%) and nationally (23%).

Characteristics of those who are Inactive

As is the case nationally, in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble a higher proportion of women are inactive (19%) than men (10%) in 2017/18, although the shares are below those across Lancashire as a whole and nationally (both 26% for women and 17% for men).

Inactivity rates, particularly for women, differ significantly within the TTWA. For instance inactivity rates for women are particular low within Chorley (11%) and South Ribble (13%), significantly below the Lancashire and national average. While in Preston 31% of working age women are inactive, above the Lancashire and national average. For men inactivity is low in all areas, with the lowest levels in South Ribble (8%).

After those aged 65+, inactivity rates are highest in the 16-19 age group at 53%, as is the case across Lancashire (55%) and nationally (54%). The share of those inactive in all age groups is below the Lancashire and national averages.

In terms of ethnicity, inactivity is lowest among the white population (14%), and is below the Lancashire and national average (both 20%). Inactivity within ethnic minorities (19%) is significantly below the Lancashire (37%) and national (31%) rate for this demographic. Within the Pakistani/Bangladeshi, inactivity is particularly high (39%) similar to the picture across Lancashire (41%) and nationally (39%).

Economic Activity by Household

Data for 2017/18 shows that out of the 110,200 households in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble, the majority (67.7%) are working, as is the case across Lancashire (58.6%) and nationally (58.5%) although the share of working households is significantly higher in the TTWA. As a result both workless and mixed households – which contain both working and workless members – are less common in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble than across Lancashire (10% workless and 22% mixed) and nationally (14% and 27% respectively). The share of working households has grown significantly since 2013, when the share was more in line with the Lancashire wide and national average (56%).

As with the disparities for employment, unemployment and inactivity, there are variances in the household profile at the local level. Working households are far more prevalent in Chorley (77%) compared to Preston (62%) and South Ribble (67%). While mixed households are most prevalent in Preston and South Ribble (both 26%) and least prevalent in Chorley (12%). The share of workless households in all local areas is below the Lancashire and national rate.

Of 11,300 workless households in 2017/18, a large majority are occupied by residents who are economically inactive. In 8.5% of households all members over 16 are inactive, while in just 1.8% of households all members are unemployed. There are 4,700 children living in households where no-one is in work, a number which has fallen since 2013 by around 1,600.

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), the most commonly used measure of deprivation, covers a range of factors which influence an individuals' living conditions including: income; employment; health deprivation and disability; education skills and training; barriers to housing and services; living environment; and crime.

IMD data for 2019 shows that around 10% of small areas or Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs, small areas – see page 19 for definition) in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble are in the most deprived 10% in the country, a proportion which has risen slightly since 2015 when it was 9%, remaining below the 20% across Lancashire and 22% in the North West.

Deprivation varies within the TTWA. Preston ranks 45th out of 326 local authorities, up from 61st in 2015 (where 1 is the most deprived), with 19% of its LSOA's are in the most 10% deprived nationally, in contrast, Chorley ranks 177th and South Ribble ranks 204th, 5% and 4% of LSOA's respectively are in the most deprived 10%.

Employment by Sector in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble – What sectors do people work in?

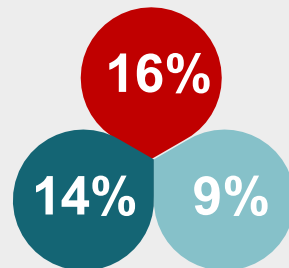
Total Employment, 2018



186,000 JOBS

28% of all jobs in Lancashire

Three Largest Employment Sectors, 2018



Finance and Professional Services

Health and Social Care

Retail (including Motor Trades)

Jobs in the Largest Sectors*, 2018



29,000 JOBS

1. Finance and Professional Services



26,000 JOBS

2. Health and Social Care



22,000 JOBS

3. Retail (including Motor Trades)



18,000 JOBS

4. Construction



18,000 JOBS

5. Administration and Support



18,000 JOBS

6. Energy and Environmental Technologies



18,000 JOBS

7. Logistics



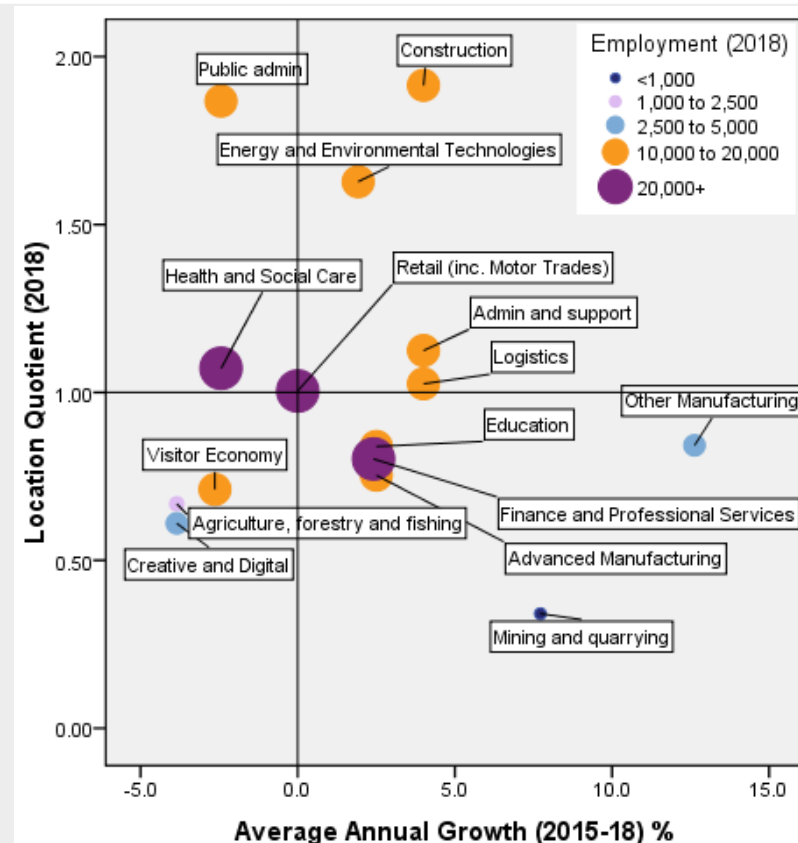
14,000 JOBS

8. Education

Employment Growth and Specialisation, 2015-2018

Top left: Sectors that have seen employment fall since 2015, and are more highly represented in the local area than the national average.

Top right: Sectors that have seen employment growth since 2015 and are more highly represented in the local area than the national average.



Bottom left: Sectors that have seen employment fall since 2015 and are less highly concentrated in the local area than the national average.

Bottom right: Sectors that have seen employment growth since 2015 and are less highly concentrated in the local area than the national average.

The Business Base in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble – What Businesses are in the area?

There are 13,630 different businesses in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble in 2019



Private Employers

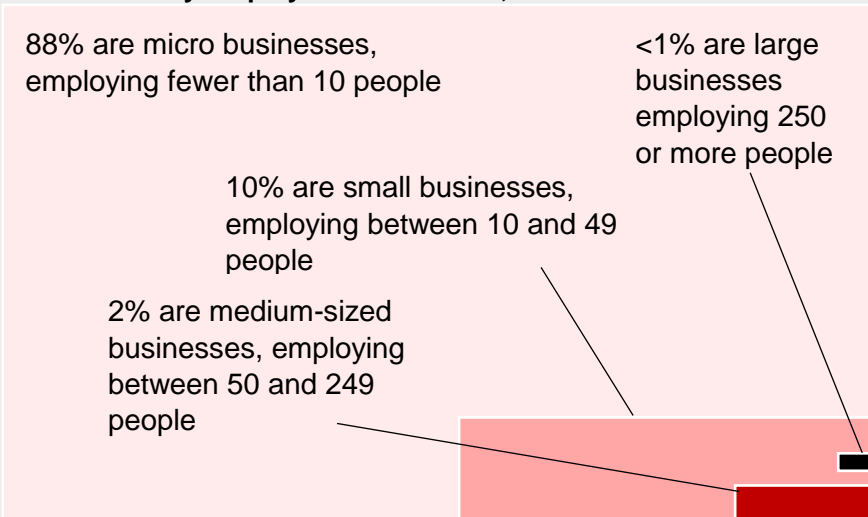


The Public Sector



Charities and Voluntary Organisations

Businesses by Employment Size Band, 2019



Source: UK Business Counts 2019

The split by size of businesses is in line with the Lancashire average in 2019. Micro businesses account for a slightly smaller proportion of the business base than nationally (89%). Fewer than 1% of employers, around 60, in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble are classed as large employers, employing 250 or more people.

Preston, Chorley and South Ribble Business Counts by Sector 2019



Source: UK Business Counts 2019

In 2017, business births outnumbered business deaths by 5, resulting in a net rate of business creation of less than 1%, slightly higher than the Lancashire average which was -1%.

Location of Employment and Key Employers – Where do people work in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble?

This map shows where employment is concentrated across Preston, Chorley and South Ribble. Darker regions correspond to higher numbers of jobs. There are 13,600 micro, small, medium and large employers based in the area.

This map highlights some of the area's key employers and the sectors they are in.

Sector

A – Agriculture **AM** – Advanced Manufacturing
AS – Admin and Support Services
CD – Creative and Digital
Co – Construction **Ed** - Education
EE – Energy and Environmental Technologies
FPS – Finance and Professional Services
HSC – Health and Social Care **L** – Logistics
PA – Public Admin and Defence
OM – Other Manufacturing **R** – Retail
VE – Visitor Economy

>> Major employer just outside the area...

BAE Systems (AM)
 Westinghouse Springfields Fuels Ltd (EE)
 Huntapac (FPS)

Preston City Centre:

Lancashire County Council (PA) UCLan (Ed)
 Preston City Council (PA) CEC (PA)
 Moore and Smalley (FPS) Net Flights (AS)
 Tetrad (AM) The Guild Centre (FPS)
 Napthens LLP (FPS)

Lancashire and Leyland Business Parks and Moss Side

Leyland Trucks (AM) Amazon (L)
 Doctor Oetker (AM) Cegedimrx (CD)
 NHS Clinical Commissioning Group (HSC)
 Millbrook (AM) MIVI (AM)

Ackhurst Business Park and Common Bank Industrial Estate

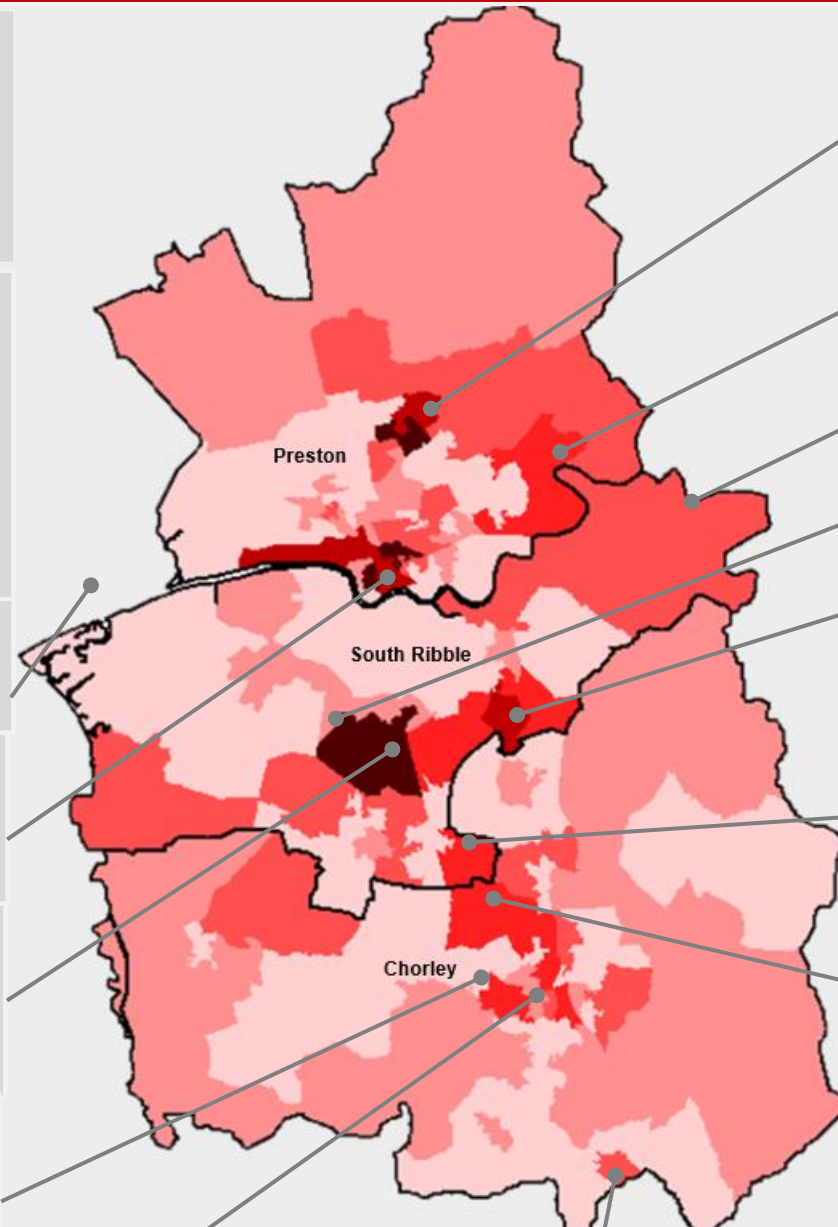
Synexus (FPS) H&A Prestige Bottling (AM)
 Ruttle Plant Hire (AS) NIS Ltd (Co)

Chorley

Chorley Building Society (FPS) Porter Lancastrian (OM) Crowberry Consulting (FPS)
 Forbes Solicitors (FPS) Telent (CD) Chorley Group (R)

Adlington

Pincroft Dyeing and Printing (AM)



North Preston

Royal Preston Hospital (HSC)
 Homeserve Insurance (FPS)
 Royal Mail (L) EKM (CD)

Red Scar Business Park / Roman Way Industrial Estate

James Hall & Co. (L) EH Booths (R)
 Motionlab (CD)
 Sika Liquid Plastics (AM)

Samlesbury Aerodrome/ Samlesbury

BAE Systems (AM)
 AB InBev (AM)

Hutton

Police headquarters (PA)

Walton Summit Centre / Bamber Bridge

Evans Vanodine International (AM)
 Baxi (AM) James Fischer Nuclear (EE)
 Conlon Construction (Co) Dixon (AM)
 Bespoke Internet (CD)
 Eric Wright Group (Co)
 Montgomery Transport (L)
 The Priory Group (HSC)

Matrix Industrial Park

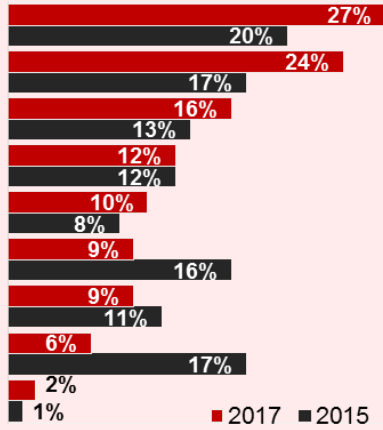
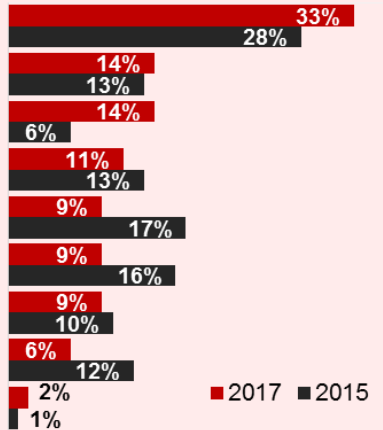
Elite (Creative and Digital) NW Projects (FPS)
 Waitrose (Retail)
 Vernacare (Health)
 Speed Medical (Health)
 North West Projects (Finance & Prof Services))

Chorley Hospital and Buckshaw Village


Chorley Hospital (HSC) Utiligroup (CD)
 Runshaw College (Ed)
 John Reilly Civil Engineering Ltd. (Co)
 DXC Technology (CD)
 Story Homes (Co)
 GA Petfood (AM)
 TVS Supply Chain (L)
 Conair (L)
 Scorpion Automotive (AM)
 Parcel Force (L)
 Kimberley Clark (L)

Employer Skill Requirements – What skills shortages are employers reporting in Lancashire?

The **UK Employer Skills Survey** provides a comprehensive source of information on employer skills needs. Both for the 2015 and 2017 editions approximately 1,900 businesses in Lancashire were surveyed. The sample size means that data is only available at Lancashire level rather than by TTWA. (Change since 2015 shown in brackets)

Skills Gaps within the current workforce	Skills Shortages – a lack of suitably skilled people when trying to recruit new workers																																
<p>16%(-1 percentage point 2015 to 2017) of employers in Lancashire report skills gaps, a greater proportion than the North West's 15% and 14% nationally.</p>	<p>20% (+3 percentage points 2015 to 2017) of employers reported at least one vacancy, in line with the North West and national average.</p>	<p>In 2017, 8% of Lancashire employers said they had hard to fill vacancies, compared to 8% in England as a whole. Hard to Fill Vacancies in Lancashire, by occupation:</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Skills Shortages in Lancashire by Occupation (2015 vs 2017)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Occupation</th> <th>2015 (%)</th> <th>2017 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Skilled Trades Occupations</td><td>20%</td><td>27%</td></tr> <tr><td>Caring, Leisure and other Services Staff</td><td>17%</td><td>24%</td></tr> <tr><td>Elementary Staff</td><td>13%</td><td>16%</td></tr> <tr><td>Professionals</td><td>12%</td><td>12%</td></tr> <tr><td>Associate Professionals</td><td>8%</td><td>10%</td></tr> <tr><td>Machine Operatives</td><td>9%</td><td>16%</td></tr> <tr><td>Administrative/Clerical Staff</td><td>11%</td><td>9%</td></tr> <tr><td>Sales and Customer Services Staff</td><td>6%</td><td>17%</td></tr> <tr><td>Managers</td><td>1%</td><td>2%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Employer Skills Survey</p>	Occupation	2015 (%)	2017 (%)	Skilled Trades Occupations	20%	27%	Caring, Leisure and other Services Staff	17%	24%	Elementary Staff	13%	16%	Professionals	12%	12%	Associate Professionals	8%	10%	Machine Operatives	9%	16%	Administrative/Clerical Staff	11%	9%	Sales and Customer Services Staff	6%	17%	Managers	1%	2%
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Managers	1%	2%																															
<p>The top ten reasons reported by employers for employee skills gaps (2017):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are new to the role 65% (-1 percentage point). 2. Their training is currently only partially completed 61% (-8 percentage points). 3. Staff lack motivation 30% (+6 percentage points). 4. They have not received the appropriate training 28% (no change). 5. Unable to recruit staff with the required skills 28% (+11percentage points). 6. They have been on training but their performance has not improved sufficiently 27% (+5 percentage points). 7. Problems retaining staff 21% (+15 percentage points). 8. The introduction of new working practices 19% (-2 percentage points) 9. The development of new products and services 16% (+3 percentage points). 10. The introduction of new technology 16% (+2 percentage points). 	<p>In both 2015 and 2017 Lancashire employers reported a higher proportion of hard to fill vacancies than the North West and national averages in:</p> <p>Administrative and Clerical Occupations; Caring, Leisure and other Service Staff; and Machine Operatives. In 2017 this was also the case for Skilled Trades and Elementary Roles.</p> <p>They also reported above regional and national average skills shortages in both years in Skilled Trades, and in 2017 for Caring, Leisure and other Services; Machine Operatives and Elementary Roles.</p>	<p>In 2017, 5% of Lancashire employers said they had vacancies due to skills shortages, compared to 6% nationally. Skills shortage vacancies in Lancashire by occupation:</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Skills Shortages in Lancashire by Occupation (2015 vs 2017)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Occupation</th> <th>2015 (%)</th> <th>2017 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Skilled Trades Occupations</td><td>28%</td><td>33%</td></tr> <tr><td>Caring, Leisure and other Services Staff</td><td>13%</td><td>14%</td></tr> <tr><td>Elementary Staff</td><td>6%</td><td>14%</td></tr> <tr><td>Professionals</td><td>11%</td><td>13%</td></tr> <tr><td>Sales and Customer Services Staff</td><td>9%</td><td>17%</td></tr> <tr><td>Machine Operatives</td><td>9%</td><td>16%</td></tr> <tr><td>Associate Professionals</td><td>9%</td><td>10%</td></tr> <tr><td>Administrative/Clerical Staff</td><td>6%</td><td>12%</td></tr> <tr><td>Managers</td><td>1%</td><td>2%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Employer Skills Survey</p>	Occupation	2015 (%)	2017 (%)	Skilled Trades Occupations	28%	33%	Caring, Leisure and other Services Staff	13%	14%	Elementary Staff	6%	14%	Professionals	11%	13%	Sales and Customer Services Staff	9%	17%	Machine Operatives	9%	16%	Associate Professionals	9%	10%	Administrative/Clerical Staff	6%	12%	Managers	1%	2%
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Employer Skill Requirements – What skills shortages are employers reporting in Lancashire?

Future training needs within the current workforce	Skills surpluses	Training provided to staff																					
<p>Skills most needing development in the workforce according to employers (% of those anticipating the need for new skills in the next 12 months) – Top ten (2017):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adapting to new equipment 48%. 2. Role specific skills or knowledge 48%. 3. Organisation specific knowledge of goods and services 46%. 4. Complex problem solving 35%. 5. Knowledge of the organisation 35%. 6. Basic IT and computer skills 34%. 7. Advanced IT skills 29%. 8. Writing reports etc. 29%. 9. Comprehension of guidelines and reports 27%. 10. Complex numerical and statistical skills 19%. 	<p>In 2017, 45% of employers in Lancashire report having staff who are over-qualified in their current role, the same as in the North West and above the national average (42%)</p> <p>In 2017, 37% of employers in Lancashire report having staff who are under-utilised (over-qualified and with more advanced skills) in their current role, above the North West (36%) and national averages (34%).</p>	<p>Occupations provided training in the last twelve months (% employers providing training in last 12 months, 2017).</p>	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Occupation</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Managers</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative/Clerical Staff</td> <td>37%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elementary Staff</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sales and Customer Services Staff</td> <td>22%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Skilled Trades Occupations</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Professionals</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caring, Leisure and other Services Staff</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Machine Operatives</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Associate Professionals</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Employer Skills Survey 2017</i></p> <p>3.6 days is the average training in a year provided per member of staff in Lancashire employers providing training, compared to 3.8 regionally and 4.0 nationally (2017).</p> <p>68% of employers in Lancashire report funding or arranging training for staff in the past 12 months, the same proportion in the North West and slightly above the national figure of 66% (2017).</p>	Occupation	Percentage	Managers	62%	Administrative/Clerical Staff	37%	Elementary Staff	25%	Sales and Customer Services Staff	22%	Skilled Trades Occupations	20%	Professionals	15%	Caring, Leisure and other Services Staff	12%	Machine Operatives	11%	Associate Professionals	9%
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Employment Numbers and Trends

In 2018, Preston, Chorley and South Ribble is the largest of the six Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs) in Lancashire in employment terms with 186,000 jobs accounting for 28.2% of the Lancashire total. This share of employment is almost identical to when the previous toolkit report was produced (+0.1 percentage points). Since 2015¹, employment has increased by 5,000 (+2.8%), above the rate in Lancashire as a whole (2.2%), and reversing the decline in jobs between 2009 and 2015 (-4,000). Over the past year employment in the area has continued to grow with 1,000 jobs added. This expansion in employment is at a slower rate of increase however than in the North West as a whole (+5.1%) or nationally (+3.4%).

Preston has the largest employment of the local authority districts in the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) area with 91,000 jobs (14% of the Lancashire total), increasing its share since the publication of the last toolkit. There are 56,000 jobs in South Ribble and 40,000 in Chorley (8% and 6% of the Lancashire total respectively) roughly the same as in 2015. The additional 6,000 jobs in Preston since 2015 is the largest absolute gain in any of Lancashire's local authorities in the period, and represents more than one in four of the extra jobs across the LEP.

Sectoral Employment²

The sectoral pattern in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble in 2018 is distinct from other geographies:

- Preston, Chorley and South Ribble is the only TTWA where **Finance and Professional Services** is the largest employment sector, however these activities employ fewer people (16%) than typical regionally or across England minus London (both 19%).
- In line with Lancashire, **Retail** and **Health** make up the remaining top three employment sectors, both employing over 20,000 people.
- **Construction** is the third largest priority sector in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble, with 10% of all workers employed in the sector, an increased share since the previous toolkit. This compares to just 6% across Lancashire as a whole and means that 46% of Lancashire's construction workforce (18,000) are based in the area.

Construction is particularly prominent in South Ribble, with one in five jobs in the sector (11,000). This reflects the location of a number of major construction companies.

- **Administrative and Support Services** is the next largest sector, accounting for 10% of total employment, compared to 7% in Lancashire as a whole. The sector has grown in the area since the last toolkit, and includes business support activities such as building management, office administration and employment agencies, and the high percentage reflecting Preston's role as a key business centre within Lancashire.
- **Energy and Environmental Technologies** are a clear employment specialism providing 10% of the TTWA's jobs - a greater share than in the other five TTWAs, and far above the Lancashire, North West and national average (all 6%). Two-thirds of these 18,000 roles are located in South Ribble.
- Only 8% of workers in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble are employed in the **Advanced Manufacturing** sector, compared to 12% in Lancashire as a whole. There are a number of major manufacturing plants just outside the TTWA.

Sectoral Trends

Between 2015 and 2018¹, employment in five of Lancashire's priority sectors has increased in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble:

- Logistics: +2,000 (+13%).
- Construction: +2,000 (+13%).
- Finance and Professional Services: +2,000 (+7%).
- Advanced Manufacturing: +1,000 (+8%).
- Energy and Environmental Technologies +1,000 (+6%).

This mirrors the position in Lancashire as whole over the period. Other sectors to experience employment growth are Administration and Support Services (+2,000), Education (+1,000) and Other Manufacturing (+750). In the remaining three priority sectors, employment has fallen by the greatest number in Health and Social Care (-2,000), and the greatest proportion in the Creative and Digital sector (-11%), whilst 1,000 jobs were lost in the Visitor Economy.

Local Authority District Sectoral Employment

Preston is the key location in Lancashire for finance and professional services as the sector employs 17,000 people – 19% of total employment in the city – the greatest number and proportion in Lancashire’s local authorities. Preston’s role as a service centre for the wider area is clear from the sectoral make-up of employment in the city. Over 35% of those employed in the city work in the Health (15,000), Public Administration (10,000) or Education (8,000) sectors, with a further 10,000 working in the Retail sector and Motor Trades in 2018.

Chorley has a large Health and Social Care sector employing 7,000 people, which equates to 18% of the local authority total, despite falling since 2015. Compared to the rest of Lancashire, Chorley has a strong Creative and Digital sector, which contributes 4% of all jobs, four times the Lancashire average. Finance and Professional Services are also well represented in the economy providing 6,000 jobs in 2018.

South Ribble’s employment base is less service-focussed than Preston or Chorley. As noted above, employment is dominated by the Construction sector, which accounts for 11,000 jobs or 20% of all employment. The Energy and Environmental Technologies sector represents over a fifth of the jobs in the local authority, far above the Lancashire average of 6%. Advanced Manufacturing is also more prevalent in South Ribble than the rest of the TTWA, with 7,000 employed in the sector which accounts for over 13% of total employment, whilst Logistics employ 6,000 people and represents 11% of employment in 2018.

Employment Locations

Employment is distributed across the Preston, Chorley and South Ribble area, with concentrations in the key centres, along transport routes and at major employment locations such as the Leyland and Lancashire Business Parks, where more than 10,000 jobs are located. Many local people are also employed at the two BAE Systems sites one of which (Warton) is located just outside the TTWA at Warton, while the other (Samlesbury) is on the South Ribble border.

Employer Skill Requirements

The UK Employer Skills Survey 2017 provides a comprehensive source of information on employer skills needs. Data is available for Lancashire based on responses from 1,900 businesses.

The data from the survey covers both the current workforce (skills gaps, training provided) and experience of recruitment (vacancies, hard to fill and skills shortage vacancies, recruitment methods) and asks employers about the skills they will need in future.

Skills Gaps

Considering the current workforce, 16% of Lancashire employers said that at least some of their workers had skills gaps (i.e. they were not fully proficient in their current role). This is a slight fall from 17% in 2015, but remains higher than the regional (15%) and national averages (14%).

The main reasons for skills gaps within the workforce reported by Lancashire employers in the 2017 survey are:

- They are new to the role (65% of employers).
- Employee training is currently only partially complete (reported by 61%).
- Staff lack motivation (30%).
- They have not received the appropriate training (28%).
- Unable to recruit staff with the required skills (28%).
- They have been on training but their performance has not improved sufficiently (27%).

Employers in Lancashire were much more likely to cite problems retaining skilled staff as a cause of skills gaps (20%) than those in the North West (14%) or nationally (13%).

Over-Qualification

In addition to skills gaps, employers also identified staff within their workforce who were over-qualified for their current role, or under-utilised within the role (i.e. both over-qualified and have skills which are more advanced than are needed in their role). Forty-five percent of Lancashire employers said they had at least one employee who was over-qualified for their role, the same as the regional proportion and higher than the number saying the same nationally (42%).

Thirty-seven per cent said they had under-utilised staff, slightly higher than the regional (36%) and higher than the national shares (34%).

Employer-Provided Training

In 2017, 68% of employers in Lancashire said they provide training to their staff, with 54% providing on-the-job training and 49% providing off-the-job training. On average, Lancashire employers provided 3.6 days of training per trainee, compared to 3.8 days per trainee on average in the North West and 4.0 days nationally.

The most commonly provided types of training are job specific training (85% of employers), health and safety / first aid training (73%) and induction training when staff first start in their role (67%). Lancashire employers are less likely than the regional and national average to provide training in new technology (44% of employers, compared to 49% regionally and 47% nationally).

Different occupations benefit from different levels of training. Managers and directors are the occupational group most likely to receive training - with 62% of Lancashire employers providing training to this group. Associate professionals are the group least likely to be trained (9% of employers said they train this group). Employers in Lancashire are more likely to say they train workers in elementary jobs (25% of employers) than is the case regionally (21%) or nationally (18%). Two main barriers were identified by Lancashire employers which prevent them from offering more training to staff - being unable to spare the time for staff to go on training (53%) and

the expense / cost of training (47%). Very few employers identified a lack of provision (2%) or a lack of good quality provision (3%) as barriers to providing training.

Skills in need of development, identified by Lancashire employers, include adapting to new equipment, role-specific skills and organisation-specific knowledge. Over one-third of Lancashire employers said basic IT and computer skills would need development, slightly higher than the national level (34% compared to 31%) and 29% said advanced IT skills would be required (compared to 30% nationally).

Recruitment and Recruitment Difficulties

One in five Lancashire employers surveyed said that they had at least one vacancy in 2017, the same proportion as regionally and nationally, but up from 17% in 2015. Eight per cent said that at least one vacancy was hard to fill, with 5% saying that they had a skill shortage vacancy, i.e. a vacancy which is hard to fill due to skills shortages amongst potential applicants. The most commonly used recruitment methods were via social media or the company's website. Employers in Lancashire are much more likely to use a government recruitment service or scheme than is the case nationally (29% compared to 22%).

Lancashire employers most commonly reported hard to fill vacancies in Skilled Trades (27%), and Caring, Leisure and other Services (24%) and Elementary Occupations (16%). All of these occupations accounted for a higher proportion of hard to fill vacancies in 2017 than in 2015. Skills shortage vacancies were also most common across these occupations, with one-third linked to Skilled Trades occupations. Employers in the Transport and Storage and Construction sectors were most likely to report skill shortage vacancies. The skills most difficult to obtain from applicants were specialist skills and knowledge (stated by 24% of employers) and the ability to manage their own time (13% of employers).

Employment Forecasts 2018-2028 – Which Sectors will employ people in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble in future?

Forecast 10-Year Employment Change, 2018-2028

	Preston, Chorley and South Ribble		Lancashire	UK
2018-2028	10,570	5.1%	2.6%	5.2%

Top 5 Sectors requiring employees due to sector growth (expansion demand)



- **Administrative and Support Services** (+290 new jobs each year).
- **Construction** (+230 new jobs each year).
- **Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities** (+130 new jobs each year).
- **Wholesale and Retail Trade** (+110 new jobs each year).
- **Health and Social Work** (+80 new jobs each year).

Top 5 Sectors requiring employees to fill jobs to replace people leaving or changing jobs (replacement demand)



- **Wholesale and Retail Trade** (2,730 jobs each year).
- **Administrative and Support Services** (2,610 jobs each year).
- **Health and Social Work** (2,000 jobs each year)
- **Accommodation and Food Services** (1,320 jobs each year).
- **Construction** (1,160 jobs each year).

Total Employment Requirement Across all Sectors 2018-2028 To meet sector growth and replace people leaving or changing jobs

Sector	Part of Priority Sector?	Average Annual Requirement	Total Requirement
Administrative and Support Service Activities	- Finance and Professional Services - Visitor Economy	2,900	31,870
Wholesale and Retail Trade		2,840	31,240
Human Health and Social Work Activities	- Health and Social Care	2,080	22,910
Construction	- Construction - Energy and Environmental Tech	1,390	15,280
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	- Visitor Economy	1,360	14,990
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	- Finance and Professional Services - Advanced Manufacturing - Creative and Digital - Energy and Environmental Tech	920	10,100
Education	- Creative and Digital	900	9,930
Public Administration and Defence		890	9,770
Information and Communication	- Creative and Digital - Finance and Professional Services	720	7,870
Transportation and Storage	- Visitor Economy	700	7,680
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	- Creative and Digital - Visitor Economy	650	7,160
Other Service Activities		580	6,330
Manufacturing	- Advanced Manufacturing - Creative and Digital - Energy and Environmental Tech	500	5,510
Real Estate Activities	- Finance and Professional Services	230	2,540
Financial and Insurance Activities	- Finance and Professional Services	160	1,760
Water Supply; Sewerage etc.	- Energy and Environmental Tech	140	1,520
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		120	1,290
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	- Energy and Environmental Tech	<50	160
Mining and Quarrying	- Energy and Environmental Tech	<50	<50

Forecast 10-Year Employment Change, 2018-2028

	Preston, Chorley & South Ribble	Lancashire	UK
2018-2028	10,570 5.1%	2.6%	5.2%

Top 5 Occupations requiring employees due to sector growth (expansion demand)



- **Skilled Trades Occupations** (+120 jobs each year).
- **Professional Occupations** (+110 jobs each year).
- **Elementary Occupations** (+110 jobs each year).
- **Caring, Leisure and other Service Occupations** (+100 jobs each year).
- **Managers, Directors and Senior Officials** (+90 jobs each year).

Top 5 Occupations requiring employees to fill jobs to replace people leaving or changing jobs (replacement demand)



- **Professional Occupations** (2,720 jobs each year).
- **Elementary Occupations** (2,290 jobs each year).
- **Administrative and Secretarial Occupations** (1,990 jobs each year).
- **Caring, Leisure and other Service Occupations** (1,960 jobs each year).
- **Associate Professional & Tech Occupations** (1,950 jobs each year).

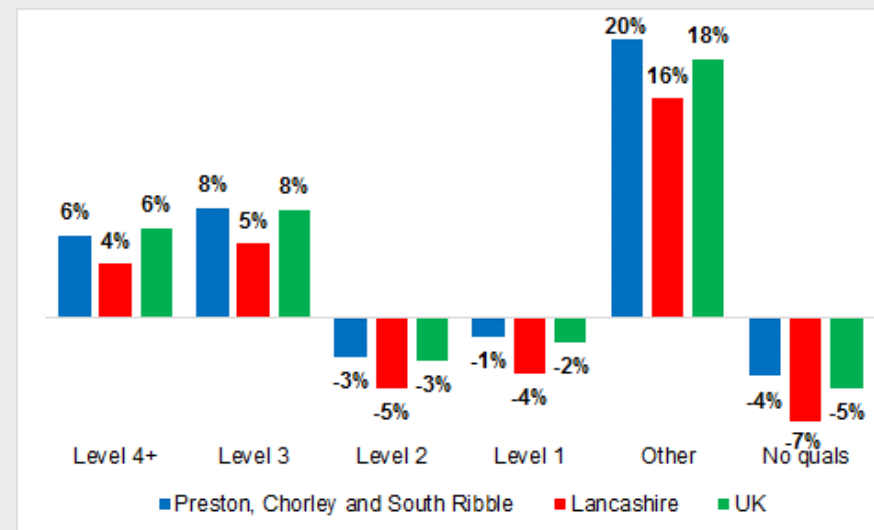
Total Employment Requirement Across all Occupations 2018-2028 To meet occupational growth and replace people leaving or changing jobs

Occupation*	Average Annual Requirement	Total Requirement
Professional Occupations	2,840	31,200
Elementary Occupations	2,400	26,360
Caring, Leisure and other Service Occupations	2,060	22,630
Associate Professional & Tech Occupations	2,010	22,110
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	1,990	21,910
Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	1,930	21,240
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	1,740	19,170
Skilled Trades Occupations	1,160	12,720
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	960	10,560

Skills Forecasts 2018-2028 – How will skills change in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble?

Forecast 10-Year Employment Change by Highest Qualification Level, 2018-2028			
Qualification Level	2018	2028	Change
Level 4+	62,010	65,641	+3,631
Level 3	33,722	36,341	+2,619
Level 2	29,516	28,706	-810
Level 1	24,582	24,261	-321
Other*	16,291	19,505	+3,214
No Qualifications	16,484	15,797	-686

Change in employment by highest qualification level, 2018-2028



In line with forecast trends across the county and country, the typical qualifications held by people employed within Preston, Chorley and South Ribble are expected to shift upwards. The Preston, Chorley and South Ribble economy is anticipated to employ over 6,000 more people with Level 3 or higher qualifications by 2028, whilst the total employment of people with qualifications lower than Level 2 is set fall over the next ten years.

At a Lancashire level, there is forecast to be a particular rise in Level 3 and 4 qualified workers in: Administrative and Secretarial Occupations, and Caring, Leisure and other Service Occupations. Other qualifications* (including Apprenticeships) are expected to be required in Skilled Trade Occupations and Sales and Customer Service Occupations.

Employment Forecasts – Total Employment

Forecasts provide an indication of the future growth of the economy, but are not set in stone. Between 2018 and 2028, over 10,500 new jobs are expected to be created in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble, representing a 5% increase in total employment. This exceeds the growth forecast across Lancashire as a whole (2.6%) and is in line with the national average (5.2%). Over the same period, the working age population is expected to fall.

Job Opportunities

There will be a wide range of job opportunities available between 2018 and 2028, with recruitment across all sectors and occupations, including in each of Lancashire's priority sectors and in sectors which have recently experienced overall employment decline such as Manufacturing, Accommodation and Food and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. This will include recruitment for new jobs created through sector growth (expansion demand) and jobs that become available as people leave or change jobs (replacement demand).

Typically across all sectors and occupations, replacement demand will be much greater than expansion demand, meaning that people are more likely to enter existing rather than newly created jobs. The high levels of replacement demand reflect factors such as the ageing population with many current workers due to retire from the workforce over this period.

Job Opportunities by Sector

Administrative and Support Services and **Wholesale and Retail Trade** will provide the highest number of opportunities in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble – both requiring over 31,000 people to fill jobs between 2018 and 2028. On average, this will equate to 2,800-2,900 people being recruited to these sectors each year.

This is followed by **Human Health and Social Work Activities**, where there is a total requirement for almost 23,000 people between 2018 and 2028 – or approximately 2,000 people per annum on average, and **Construction** and **Accommodation and Food Services**, which will both have opportunities for approximately 15,000 (or over 1,300 per annum).

Other sectors offering opportunities for over 5,000 people between 2018 and 2028 include:

- Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities (920 per annum).
- Education (900 per annum).
- Public Administration and Defence (890 per annum).
- Information and Communication (720 per annum).
- Transportation and Storage (700 per annum).
- Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (650 per annum).
- Other Service Activities (580 per annum).
- Manufacturing (500 per annum).

Job Opportunities by Occupation

Across the sectors, a range of occupations will be available. In Preston, Chorley and South Ribble, there will be opportunities for at least 10,000 people within each occupational group (equivalent to at least 960 jobs per annum) between 2018 and 2028.

Requirements will be highest for **Professional Occupations**, with opportunities for over 31,000 people (2,800 per annum), followed by **Elementary Occupations** with opportunities for over 26,300 people (2,400 per annum) between 2018 and 2028. There will also be opportunities for over 20,000 people in **Caring, Leisure and other Services; Associate Professional and Technical; Administrative and Secretarial; and Manager, Director and Senior Official** roles.

Skills Requirements

In line with trends forecast for Lancashire and nationally, demand for higher level skills is expected to increase, as reflected by an upwards shift in the skills profile of the workforce. By 2028, a higher number of people employed in the Preston, Chorley and South Ribble economy will hold qualifications at Level 3 and above, while the number in employment with qualifications at Level 2 or below or no qualifications will fall. The number of people in employment with other qualifications, such as apprenticeships is also expected to increase. This trend typically applies across all occupations and mirrors trends expected at the Lancashire and UK level.

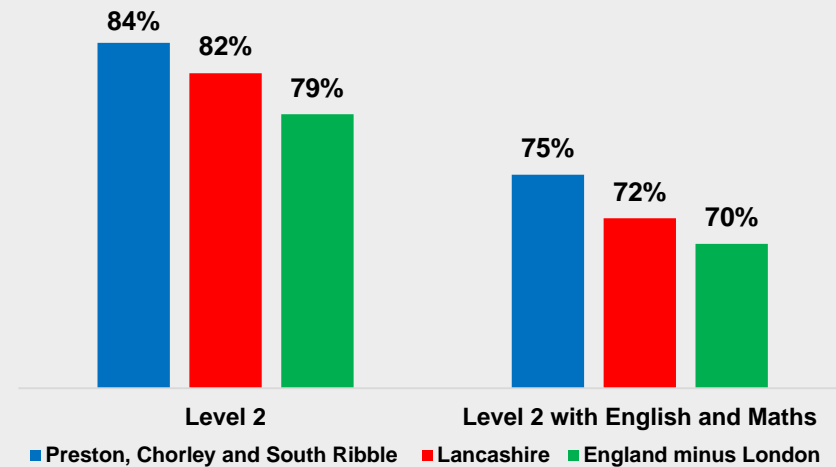
Key Stage 1 to 4 (GCSE) in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble

Age Group	Performance Measure	What is happening in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble?	National comparison
Key Stage 1 (KS1) 5-7 years	% of pupils who meet the required standard of 'phonic decoding': using knowledge of phonics to accurately read words.	In Lancashire*, approximately 81-82% of Year 1 pupils meet the standard, and 91% of Year 2 pupils.	Year 1: 81% Year 2: 91%
Key Stage 2 (KS2) 8-11 years	% of pupils who meet the required standards in reading, writing and mathematics.	65% (+7 percentage points since 2016) of pupils meet the standard, ranging from 68% in Chorley to 65% in South Ribble and 63% in Preston, compared to 63% in Lancashire and 64% in North West.	England excluding London: 64%
Key Stage 4 (KS4) 14-16 years (Recent changes to the GCSE system mean there are three separate performance measures)	Average Attainment 8 score: A measure of attainment – a pupil's average score across a set of eight subjects including English and maths.	49.3 (-1.7 since 2016) , ranging from 48.4 in South Ribble to 49.5 in Chorley and 49.9 in Preston, compared to 45.8 in Lancashire.	England excluding London: 43.7
	Average Progress 8 score: A measure of relative progress - the comparison of pupils' Attainment 8 score with the average Attainment 8 score of all pupils nationally who had a similar KS2 results (0.0 = the national average).	0.09 (+0.12 since 2016) Ranges from 0.05 in Chorley and South Ribble to 0.15 in Preston, compared to -0.12 in Lancashire.	England excluding London: -0.06
	% achieving English Baccalaureate: grade 5 or above in English and maths GCSE, plus C or above in science, a language and history or geography.	18% (-5 percentage points since 2016) achieve the EBacc, ranging from 15% in South Ribble to 19% in Preston and Chorley compared to 13% for Lancashire and 15% in the North West.	England excluding London: 14%
Destinations at age 16	Percentage of pupils in overall sustained education and / or employment / training destination.	95% in line with the Lancashire and North West average.	England excluding London: 95%

Sources: Department for Education Attainment Data by age 19 and by disadvantaged pupils, 2017/18; Percentages of overall pupil destinations after completing key stage 4 / key stage 5 2014/15 - 2016/17 destinations for the 2013/14 cohort

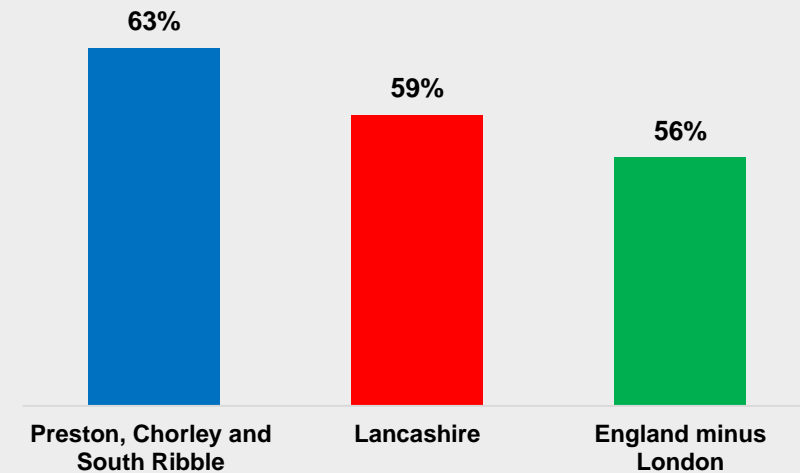
* this indicator is not reported at the TTWA level

Level 2 attainment by age 19, 2017/18



Source: Department for Education Attainment Data, by age 19 and by disadvantaged pupils, 2017/18

Level 3 attainment by age 19, 2017/18



Source: Department for Education Attainment Data, by age 19 and by disadvantaged pupils, 2017/18



82% (-8 percentage points since 2014/15*)
of students in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble enter sustained education or employment after Key Stage 5

64% (-5 percentage points)
enter sustained education - either at HEIs, FEIs or other destinations e.g. private training providers

18% (-2%
percentage points)
enter sustained employment

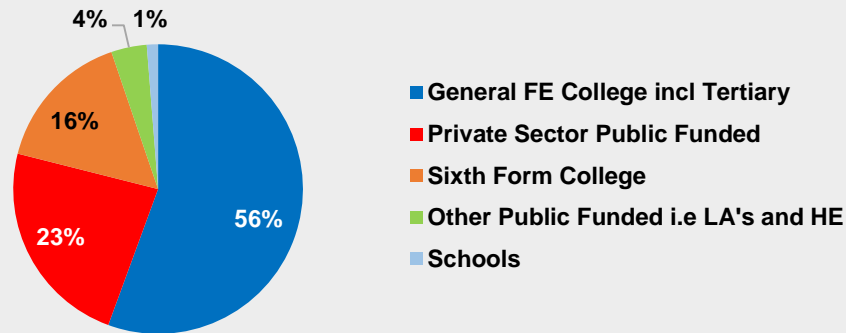
56% (-)
Higher education institutions

6% (-6 percentage
points)
Further education institutions

Of which **9%**(-)
are apprentices

Providers in the TTWA accounted for 22,920 students participating[^] in Further Education in 2018/19 – the second highest out of Lancashire’s Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs)

Share of Further Education (FE) provision (% of Participants) in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble by Provider Type, 2018/19



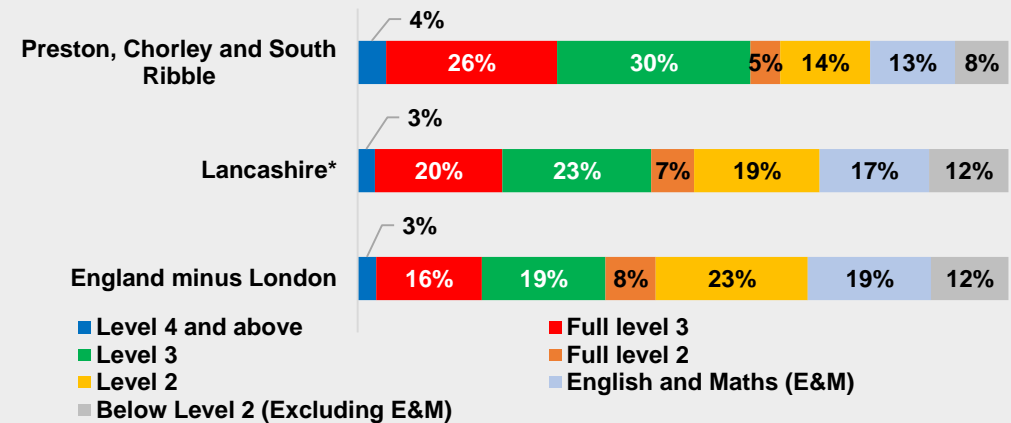
Source: DfE FE Skills Data: Participation by Provider by Funding Stream, Learner and Learning Characteristics 2018/19; School, Pupils, and their Characteristics, January 2019 (Key Stage 5 Years 12 - 14)

Based on the latest 2018/19 data, General FE Colleges account for over half (56%) of FE students at providers based in the Travel to Work Area (TTWA), equal to 12,740 students. This proportion is lower than the Lancashire (64%), but higher than regional (52%) and national averages (51%). Participation levels are also high at Private Sector Public Funded institutions (23%), exceeding Lancashire (12%) and regional levels (22%) but slightly lower than the national profile (24%).

Where data is available, the age profile of students studying at TTWA based FE providers is younger than the Lancashire and national profile¹. Just less than three-fifths (57%) of students were under the age of 19, significantly higher than both Lancashire (39%) and national levels (31%). Ethnic minority groups (accounting for 18% of participants) are consistent with Lancashire and national averages.

Providers based in the TTWA cater for a higher proportion of students studying Full Level 3 (26%) and Level 3 (30%) compared to the Lancashire (20% and 23%) and national profile (16% and 19%)¹. In contrast, there is a lower proportion studying below Level 2 (8%) compared to Lancashire and national levels (12% each).

What level are FE students studying with providers in the TTWA, 2018/19?¹



Source: DfE FE Skills Data: Participation by Provider by Funding Stream, Learner and Learning Characteristics 2018/19

* Lancashire figures exclude West Lancashire College, which reports as part of Newcastle College Group. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

FE Learner Characteristics by Provider Location, 2018/19¹

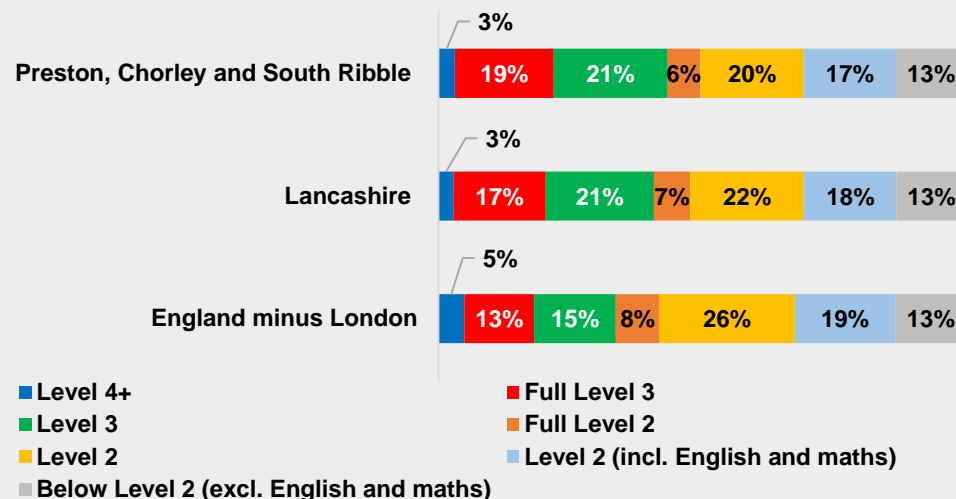
	PCSR	Lancashire*	England minus London
Age			
Under 19	57%	39%	31%
19-24	15%	14%	17%
25+	28%	47%	51%
Gender			
Female	47%	54%	55%
Male	53%	46%	45%
Ethnicity			
Black, Asian or Minority	18%	18%	18%
White	82%	82%	82%

Source: DfE FE Skills Data: Participation by Provider by Funding Stream, Learner and Learning Characteristics 2018/19

* Lancashire figures exclude West Lancashire College, which reports as part of Newcastle College Group. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

In 2018/19, there were a total of 25,370 Preston, Chorley and South Ribble residents participating[^] in Further Education (FE) – the highest level across Lancashire’s Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs).

Level of Study by FE Learners Living in the TTWA, 2018/19

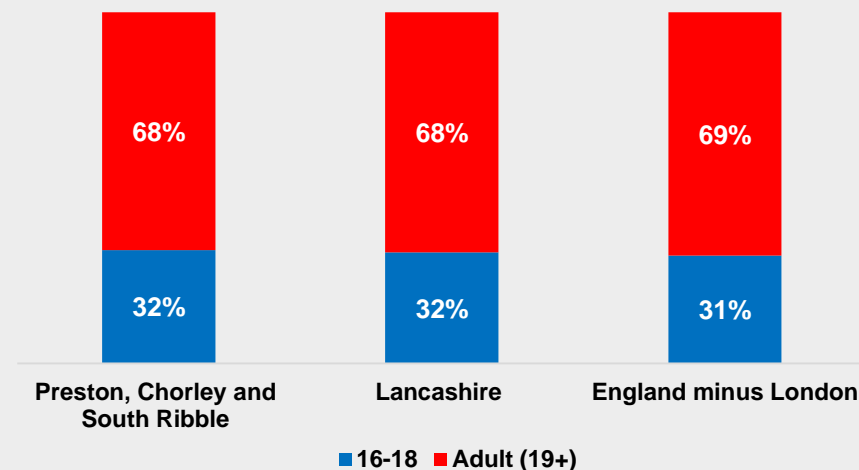


Source: Department for Education: Further Education and Skills Geography 2014/15 to 2018/19. Figures represent the learner aims by level due to students being able to study multiple level courses. Figures also do not include aims where there is no level assigned. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

In 2018/19, there were approximately 25,370 Preston, Chorley and South Ribble residents participating in Further Education (FE) – the highest count across Lancashire’s Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs).

Across the TTWA, the proportion of learner aims that are at a Level 4 (3%) are consistent with Lancashire levels (3%) but lower than national levels (5%). However, there is a slightly larger proportion of learner aims at Level 3 (21%) and Full Level 3 (19%) compared to national levels (15% and 13% respectively) and the Lancashire profile (21% and 17% respectively).

Age profile of FE learners living in the TTWA, 2018/19



Source: Department for Education: Further Education and Skills Geography 2014/15 to 2018/19. Figures represent the learner aims by level due to students being able to study multiple level courses. Figures also do not include aims where there is no level assigned.

Just less than one-third (32%) of Preston, Chorley and South Ribble residents participating in FE are aged between 16 and 18, consistent with the Lancashire profile, and slightly higher than regional and national profiles excluding London (both 31%).

Apprenticeships: TTWA Provider Perspective – Apprenticeship participation by subject and by level

In 2018/19, Preston, Chorley and South Ribble based providers* recorded 7,660 learners participating^ in apprenticeships – the highest level across Lancashire’s Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs).

Apprenticeships in TTWA based providers by subject, 2018/19

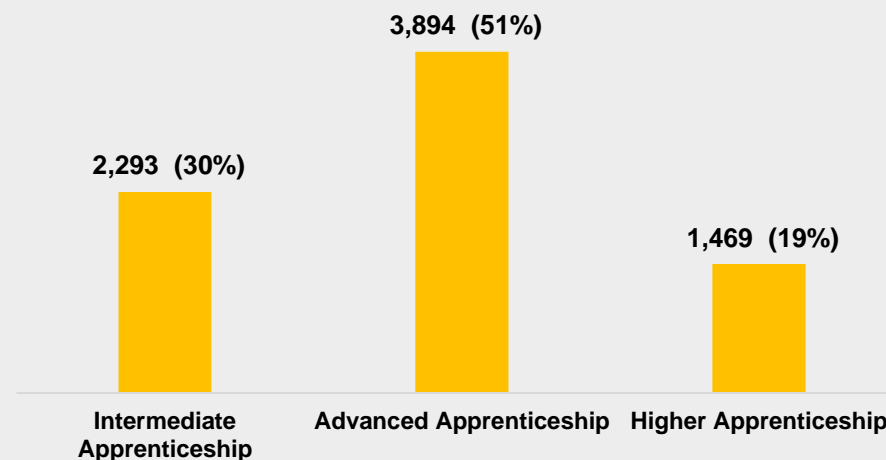


Source: DfE Apprenticeship participation/achievements by sector subject area, provider, framework/standard, local authority district: 2014/15 to 2018/19
Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Based on the latest 2018/19 data, Preston, Chorley and South Ribble based providers account for approximately 7,660 learners participating in apprenticeships – the highest number of participants across Lancashire’s TTWAs.

Almost three in ten (29%) apprentices registered with providers in the TTWA are completing Health, Public Services and Care training. This is followed by Business Administration and Law (25%); Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies (17%); and Retail and Commercial Enterprise (8%), which together account for four-fifths of all apprenticeship provision.

Apprenticeships in TTWA based providers by level, 2018/19



Source: DfE Apprenticeship participation/achievements by sector subject area, provider, framework/standard, local authority district: 2014/15 to 2018/19

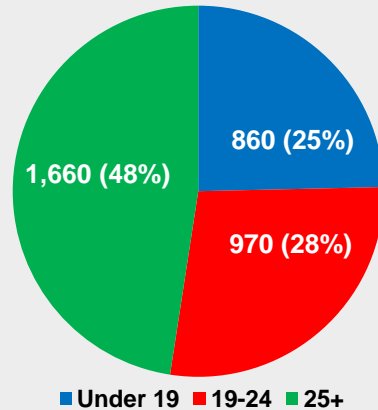
In 2018/19, three out of ten (30%) of apprentices registered with providers in the TTWA were participating in intermediate level apprenticeships, equal to just over 2,290 learners. This compares to 36% of provision being at this level in Lancashire and regionally and 38% nationally (excluding London).

Approximately seven out of ten of apprentices registered with providers in the TTWA were participating in advanced or higher level apprenticeship courses. This is higher than the Lancashire and regional profiles (both 64%), and the national profile (62%).

Apprenticeships: TTWA Learner Perspective – Who started an apprenticeship?

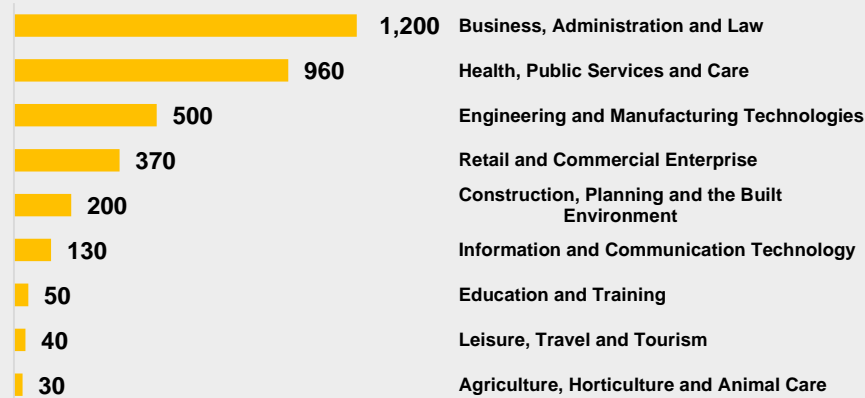
A total of 3,490 Preston, Chorley and South Ribble based residents started apprenticeships in 2018/19 – an increase of 15% on 2017/18 levels.

Apprenticeship starts* by Preston, Chorley and South Ribble residents by age, 2018/19



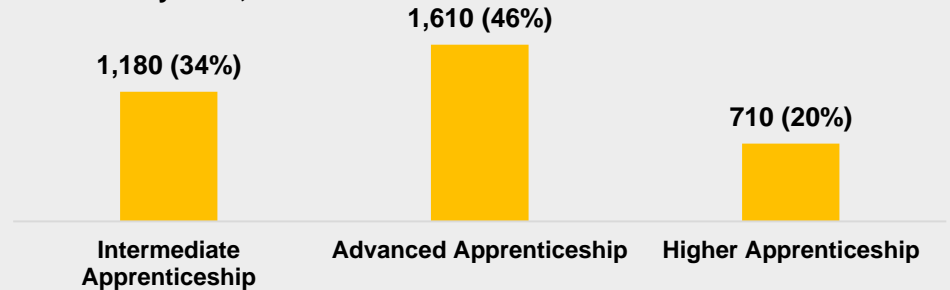
Source: DfE : Apprenticeships geography and sector subject area PivotTable tool: starts and achievements 2018 to 2019
Totals do not sum due to rounding.

Apprenticeship starts by Preston, Chorley and South Ribble residents by subject, 2018/19



Source: DfE : Apprenticeships geography and sector subject area PivotTable tool: starts and achievements 2018 to 2019
Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Apprenticeship starts by Preston, Chorley and South Ribble residents by level, 2018/19



Source: DfE : Apprenticeships geography and sector subject area PivotTable tool: starts and achievements 2018 to 2019

The age profile of TTWA resident apprentices in 2018/19 shows:

- There was a lower proportion of younger learners under the age of 19 (25%) compared to Lancashire (28%), regional and national levels (26% each).
- The proportion of apprentice starts over the age of 25 (48%) was higher than in each of these comparator areas.

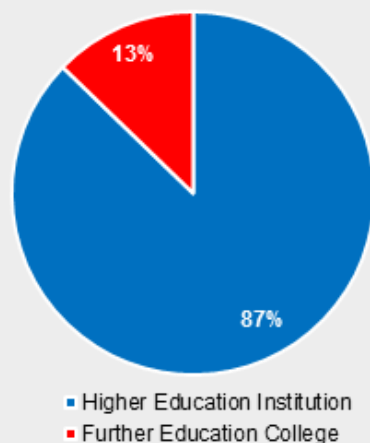
TTWA residents are more commonly starting advanced and higher apprenticeships (66%) than across Lancashire and the North West (both 64%) and across England (excluding London) (63%).

The profile of subjects studied is fairly consistent with the Lancashire profile, with the main differences including:

- A higher proportion of starts in **Business, Administration and Law** (34%) than Lancashire (30%), regionally (31%) and nationally (30%).
- A slightly higher proportion of starts in **Health, Public Services and Care** (28%) compared to Lancashire and the North West (27% each) and nationally (25%).
- A slightly lower proportion of starts in **Retail and Commercial Enterprise** (11%) compared to Lancashire (12%, the North West (12%) and nationally (13%).

In 2017/18 there are 56,460 (+5% since 2016/17) students studying with 16 different Higher Education (HE) providers in Lancashire (including Further Education (FE) and alternative providers).

Location of provision for HE Students in Lancashire, 2017/18



Source: Higher education full time equivalent (FTE) 2017/18 calculated using HESA student, HESA AP student or ILR data.

FE colleges are an important part of HE provision and teach a significant proportion of HE students in Lancashire - around 13% in 2017/18. Unfortunately, the data which used to be available on HE students in FE Colleges (from HEFCE) is no longer produced. The remainder of this section therefore provides data on HE students studying in Lancashire's HE institutions.

Nearly three quarters of students at Lancashire's Higher Education Institutions (HEI's) are from the North West. Leeds City Region is the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) area outside the North West from which the greatest proportion of HEI students come from (4%).

The proportion of International HEI students (13%) is seven percentage points below the national average (20%).

Domicile of HEI students studying in Lancashire, 2016/17

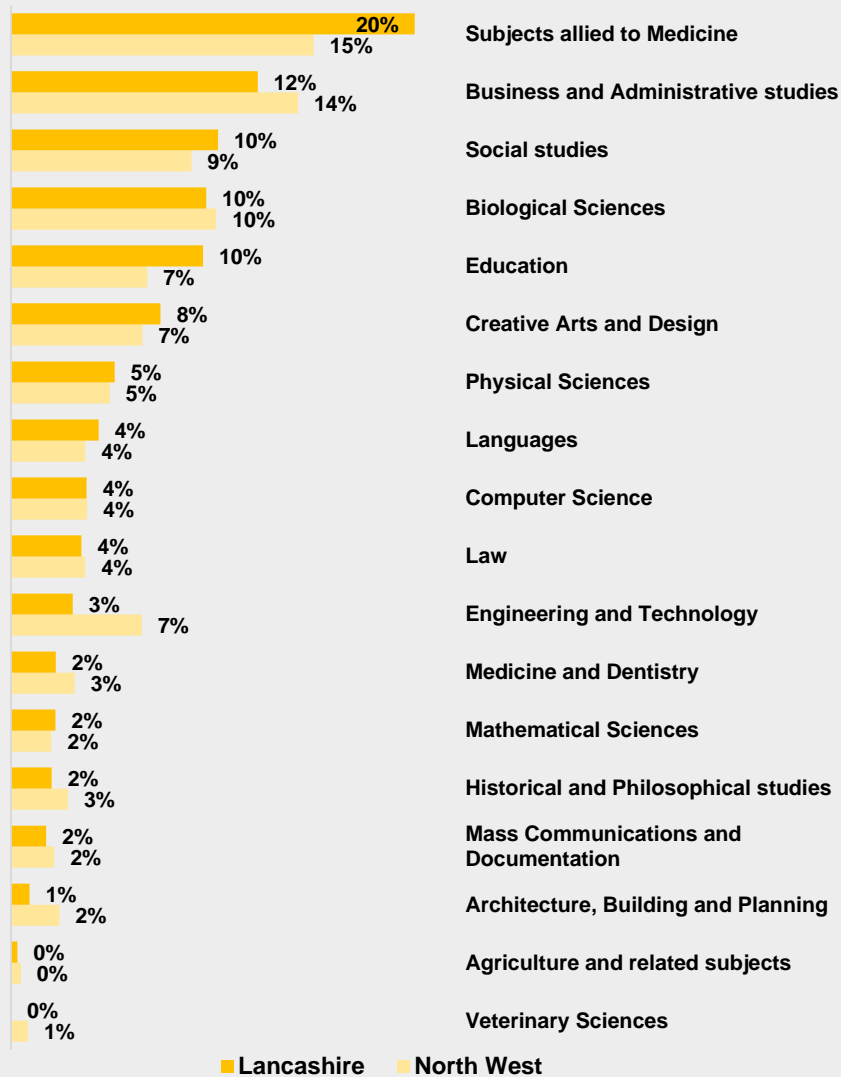
	Lancashire	North West	England
Total UK	87%	83%	80%
Other EU	4%	4%	6%
Non-EU	9%	13%	14%

Source: HESA Destination of Leavers from Higher Education, 2016/17

Where do Lancashire's HE students come from in 2016/17?

1. Lancashire (32%)
2. Greater Manchester (18%)
3. Liverpool City Region (16%)
4. Cheshire and Warrington (4%)
5. Cumbria (4%)

Higher Education students by subject in Lancashire, 2017/18



Source: HESA, 2019. HE student enrolments By HE Provider and Subject of Study

Higher Education Providers in Lancashire

>> *Based in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble:*

- University of Central Lancashire

>> *Based elsewhere in Lancashire:*

- Lancaster University
- Edge Hill University
- University of Cumbria (which has a major campus in Lancaster)

A number of Further Education providers are recognised to deliver Higher Education courses in Lancashire but no data is available to quantify the scale of this provision.

In Lancashire's HE institutions, 20% of students are studying subjects allied to medicine, compared to 15% regionally and 12% nationally. In contrast, only 3% of students at HE institutions in Lancashire study engineering and technology, compared to 7% regionally and nationally.

There is a higher proportion of student at Lancashire based HE institutions studying education compared to the North West (7%) and nationally (6%).

Lancashire Residents Participating in Higher Education (HE), 2014/15*



Source: HEFCE 2014/15

The most recent available data shows, just over three-fifths (61%) of Lancashire residents who participate in HE go into employment in Lancashire. This proportion is similar to the national average for a LEP area (60%).

A higher proportion stay to study and then work locally than the national LEP average (29%), while the proportion who leave to study outside Lancashire and then return to work locally is lower than the national LEP average (30%).

HE Destinations, 2016/17

Where do Lancashire’s students go to work, 2016/17?

The top 5 LEP area destinations:

1. Lancashire (32%)
2. Greater Manchester (18%)
3. Liverpool City Region (15%)
4. London (4%)
5. Cheshire and Warrington (4%)

Source: HESA Destinations of Leavers Survey and Student Record, 2016/17

Outcomes achieved by students of Lancashire’s Higher Education Institutions:

One year

After one year, 69% of graduates from Lancashire’s Higher Education Institutions are in sustained employment. 7% of graduates have no sustained destination (decreased by 3 percentage points since 2015/16), slightly lower than the average for all institutions in the North West where the figure is 8%.

Three years

After three years, the proportion in sustained employment rises to 72%, and 11% have no sustained destination, higher than the North West figure (6%).

Five years

After five years, the proportion in sustained employment increased to 77%. The number with no sustained destination falls to 6%, equal to the regional average.

The Education and Skills System

Data is available for all levels of the education and skills system, from Key stage (KS) 1 through to Higher Education (HE). The data to KS5 shows how well education, skills and training providers and residents in the Travel to Work Area (TTWA) are performing, as well as providing an indication of the choices that residents make after leaving school.

Data for HE is available at the Lancashire level. It is based on data gathered for the Higher Education Institutions (including Further Education (FE) colleges and alternative providers that deliver HE) based in Lancashire and therefore generally covers students that study in the area, regardless of where they come from unless otherwise stated.

Key Stage 1 and 2

Across Lancashire more than eight out of ten year 1 pupils met the required standard of phonic decoding (81%) in 2017/18, in line with the North West and national averages. This increases to 91% by year 2, also in line with regional and national averages.

Data that is available for the TTWA shows that by the end of KS2, 65% of pupils are meeting the required standards in reading, writing and mathematics in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble, an increase of seven percentage points since 2016. This is the joint-second highest of Lancashire's six TTWAs (with West Lancashire after Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre) and is higher than the Lancashire (63%) and national average (both 64%).

Performance across the three local authorities is largely similar, ranging from 68% (+9 percentage points) in Chorley followed by 65% (+8 percentage points) in South Ribble which are above the Lancashire average and 63% (+6 percentage points) in Preston, in line with Lancashire levels.

Key Stage 4 (GCSE)

In terms of measuring performance at KS4 (GCSE), the Department for Education (DfE) implemented a new secondary school accountability system in 2016, using Attainment 8 and Progress 8 measures.

Attainment 8 measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications including English (double weighted if the combined English qualification, or both language and literature are taken), maths (double weighted), three further qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) and three further qualifications that can be GCSE qualifications (including EBacc subjects) or any other non-GCSE qualifications on the DfE approved list.

Progress 8 aims to capture the progress a pupil makes from the end of KS2 to the end of KS4. It compares pupils' achievement – their Attainment 8 score – with the average Attainment 8 score of all pupils nationally who had a similar starting point (or 'prior attainment'), calculated using assessment results from the end of primary school. Progress 8 is a relative measure, therefore the national average Progress 8 score for mainstream schools is zero.

Across Preston, Chorley and South Ribble, the results for the 2017/18 year show:

- The **average Attainment 8 score** is 49.3, falling by 1.7 points since 2015/16 but remains higher than the 45.8 in Lancashire and 43.7 nationally (excluding London). This is the highest average score across the Lancashire TTWAs, with performance across the three local authorities largely similar at 49.9 in Preston followed by 49.5 in Chorley and 48.4 in South Ribble, all above Lancashire and national averages.
- On average, pupils in the TTWA make greater progress from the end of KS2 to the end of KS4 than in Lancashire as a whole and nationally (excluding London). **The average Progress 8 score** in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble is 0.09 (compared to -0.12 for Lancashire and -0.06 for England minus London) increasing by 0.12 since 2015/16. This is the strongest progress score of the six

Lancashire TTWAs by some margin. Within the TTWA, progress is strongest in Preston (0.15 compared to -0.05 in 2015/16) followed by Chorley (0.05 from -0.06) and South Ribble (0.05 from 0.01).

- Just less than one-fifth (18%) **achieve the English Baccalaureate** (a set of subjects at GCSE including English and maths, a science, a language, and geography or history), a fall of five percentage points since 2015/16 but continues to outperform the Lancashire (13%), and national (excluding London 14%) averages. Each of the local authority areas in the TTWA are above both the Lancashire and national averages, with the highest proportions in Chorley and Preston (19% each) followed by South Ribble (15%).

Based on the definitions of students upon completion of KS4 in 2016/17, 95% of leavers remain in sustained education and/or an employment / training destination, and this has remained consistent since 2014/15 and is in line with the Lancashire and national average. There are some variances by local area with the proportion in sustained education and/or an employment / training destination ranging from 97% in Chorley to 95% in South Ribble and 94% in Preston (slightly below the Lancashire and national average).

Young People aged 16-19

Between ages 16 and 19, attainment at Level 2 / KS4 (equivalent to GCSE) and Level 3 / KS5 (equivalent to A-Levels) is measured.

Across the TTWA, by the age of 19 data for 2017/18 shows:

- 84% (-4 percentage points since 2015/16) have **achieved Level 2** and 75% (-1 percentage point) have **achieved Level 2 with English and maths**, continuing to outperform the Lancashire (82% and 72%) and national averages (79% and 70%). The strong performance is driven by Chorley (86% and 76%) and South Ribble (84% and 75%), while Preston (81% and 73%) performs similarly to the Lancashire average.

- 63% have **achieved Level 3**, again outperforming the Lancashire (59%) and national averages (56%) which have remained consistent since 2015/16. Attainment across the three local authorities is consistently above average, ranging from 64% (-1 percentage point since 2015/16) in Chorley followed by 63% (-2 percentage points) in South Ribble and 61% (+2 percentage points) in Preston.

Upon completion of KS5, 82% of leavers enter sustained education or employment – ranked joint fourth highest out of the Lancashire TTWAs along with Burnley and Pendle. Since 2014/15, this has fallen by eight percentage points, and as a result has fallen below the Lancashire and national averages (83% each). This proportion is similar across the Preston, Chorley and South Ribble local authority areas.

The split between education (64%; -5 percentage points) and employment (18%; -2 percentage points) differs to Lancashire (61% and 22%) and the national profile (60% and 23%) where there are higher proportions of students entering sustained employment, although education remains the preferred choice.

The large majority of those entering sustained education (64%; -5 percentage points) go to Higher Education Institutions (within and outside Lancashire) – 88% of those entering sustained education. Nationally, there is a slightly higher proportion of students who attend FE colleges (11%) although HE remains the preferred choice (60%). Just under one in ten (9%) students start an apprenticeship upon completion of KS5, in line with the Lancashire average but higher than nationally (7%; -1 percentage point).

Further Education and Apprenticeship Provision in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble Based Providers[^]

This section considers provision being delivered by providers based in the Preston, Chorley and South Ribble TTWA (a provider perspective) before the patterns of residents of the TTWA are explored in the section that follows (learner perspective).

Further Education

The latest (2018/19) data for Further Education (FE) providers based in the Preston, Chorley and South Ribble TTWA shows there were a total of 22,920 students participating (defined as all learners who are starting, continuing or achieving within the year) in FE courses delivered within the TTWA – equal to more than one-quarter (26%) of FE participation in Lancashire*. Preston, Chorley and South Ribble is ranked highest second out of Lancashire's TTWAs for the scale of FE provision, closely behind Burnley and Pendle, on a measure of participation.

General FE College(s) account for over half (56%) of FE participants registered with providers based in the TTWA, equal to 12,740 students. This proportion is eight percentage points below the Lancashire average (64%) but four percentage points higher than regional (52%) and five percentage points higher than national levels (51%). Private Sector Public Funded Institutions also play an important role, accounting for nearly a quarter (23%) of participants compared to 12% in Lancashire, 22% regionally and 24% nationally. The remaining fifth of students participate in FE at Sixth Form Colleges (16%, which is nine percentage points higher than the Lancashire average (7%)), Other Public Funded Institutions (4%, which is three percentage points below the Lancashire average (7%)) and Schools (1%, which is five percentage points lower than the Lancashire average (6%)).

The age profile of students participating in FE at providers in the TTWA is younger than the national profile in 2018/19[§]. Just under three-fifths (57%) of students were under the age of 19, 18 percentage points higher than Lancashire (39%), and 26 percentage points higher than national levels (31%). Likewise, there is a lower proportion of learners over the age of 25 (28%) compared to Lancashire (47%) and the national profile (51%).

Providers in the TTWA record a higher proportion of students studying Full Level 3 (26%) and Level 3 (30%) compared to the Lancashire (20% and 23%) and national profiles (16% and 19%)[§]. Likewise, there is a lower proportion studying below Level 2 (8%) compared to Lancashire and national levels (12% each). There is also a lower proportion of students studying at Level 2 (14%) compared to the Lancashire average (19%), and national average (23%).

In addition, there were just under 290 pupils studying KS5 (Years 12 to 14 provision, i.e. sixth forms) in Schools in 2018/19 which are not captured in the FE provider data, equal to 6% of KS5 provision at Schools in Lancashire. No detail of the characteristics of provision or students is available through this source.

Apprenticeships

Based on the latest 2018/19 data, there were approximately 7,660 apprentices participating (starting, carrying out or achieving) in apprenticeships with Preston, Chorley and South Ribble based providers (see the definition on page 38). This is the highest level of provision recorded across Lancashire's TTWAs.

There are three main levels of apprenticeships:

- **Intermediate apprenticeship:** This is classed as Level 2 and equivalent to 5 good GCSEs.
- **Advanced apprenticeship:** This is classed as Level 3 and equivalent to 2 A-Levels.
- **Higher apprenticeship:** This can cover Level 4, 5, 6 and 7 and is equivalent to foundation degrees and above.

Sources: DfE FE Skills Data: Participation by Provider by Funding Stream, Learner and Learning Characteristics 2018/19; DfE Apprenticeship participation/achievements by sector subject area, provider, framework/standard, local authority district: 2014/15 to 2018/19

* West Lancashire College data is not captured in Lancashire wide figures due to inclusion in Newcastle College Group wide returns.

[^] All figures in this section relate to participation – a count of the number of people starting, continuing and achieving in that year.

[§] Due to data limitations, the analysis of the level of provision and learner characteristics relates to FE provision that is ESFA-funded and captured in Individualised Learner Record returns only.

This excludes an element of school sixth form provision which accounts for 287 learners.

In 2018/19, there were fewer apprentices in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble based providers participating in lower level apprenticeships than geographical comparators. Three out of ten (30%) learners in the TTWA were participating in intermediate level apprenticeships, equal to just over 2,290 apprentices. This is six percentage points lower than the Lancashire and regional averages (36% each) and eight percentage points lower than national levels (38%).

The remaining 70% of provision was offered through advanced (51%) or higher (19%) level apprenticeship courses. This proportion is higher than Lancashire (64%), regional (64%) and national averages excluding London (62%). The difference is most evident in the proportion of apprentices undertaking higher level apprenticeships, four percentage points more than Lancashire and national levels (15%) and three percentage points more than regional levels (16%).

Subject coverage of apprenticeships offered by Preston, Chorley and South Ribble based providers is fairly consistent with Lancashire trends, but varies from regional and national (excluding London) profiles in 2018/19. Differences include:

- Just less than three out of ten (29%) apprentices at providers in the TTWA participate in **Health, Public Services and Care**, equal to just less than 2,200 learners. This higher than Lancashire (26%), regional (25%) and national excluding London levels (24%).
- There are less apprentices participating in **Business Administration and Law** (25%) compared to Lancashire (26%), regional (29%) and national levels (27%).
- **Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies** (17%) participation in the TTWA is lower than Lancashire (20%), regional (19%) and national levels (21%).
- **Retail and Commercial Enterprise** (9%) participation in the TTWA is below Lancashire (10%), regional (11%) and national levels (12%).

Preston, Chorley and South Ribble Residents Undertaking FE and Apprenticeships

This section considers FE and apprenticeships being undertaken by people who live in the TTWA, based on the home postcode of learners. Not all learners will undertake courses in the TTWA they live in meaning that there are variations between the figures reported from a provider and learner perspective.

Further Education[^]

In 2018/19, 25,370 students participating in FE were residing in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble. This is the highest number of resident learners across Lancashire's TTWAs, closely followed by Blackburn with Darwen, Hyndburn, Rossendale and Ribble Valley.

The provision being undertaken by Preston, Chorley and South Ribble residents split by level shows a lower proportion are studying at Level 4 (3%) than national levels (5%), but this is consistent with the Lancashire profile. On the other hand, there is a higher proportion of learner aims at Level 3 (21%) and Full Level 3 (19%) than the national profile excluding London (15% and 13% respectively) whilst remaining consistent with Lancashire for Level 3 (21%) and higher for Full Level 3 (17%).

The age profile of Preston, Chorley and South Ribble resident FE learners is somewhat consistent when compared to Lancashire, regional and national profiles. Learners across the TTWA are slightly more commonly aged 16 to 18, accounting for nearly one-third (32%) of FE participants, than and nationally, excluding London (31%).

Consideration of the FE participation statistics for TTWA area residents relative to those for local providers suggest that a significant number of Preston, Chorley and South Ribble residents travel outside the TTWA to access FE provision.

Apprenticeships

Based on the latest learner data for 2018/19, Preston, Chorley and South Ribble residents accounted for approximately 3,490 apprenticeship starts (note that the apprenticeship data for Lancashire residents reports on starts rather than participation, comparison between provider and learner statistics is therefore not possible. This is the highest figure recorded across Lancashire's TTWAs).

The age profile of Preston, Chorley and South Ribble resident apprentices in 2018/19 shows:

- There was a lower proportion of apprentices under the age of 19 (25%), three percentage points lower than the Lancashire average (28%), and one percentage point lower than regional and national levels (26% each).
- The proportion of apprentice starts over the age of 25 (48%) was higher than in each of the comparator areas.

Two-thirds (66%) of apprenticeship starts by Preston, Chorley and South Ribble residents were at an advanced or higher level. This is two percentage points more than Lancashire and the North West (64% each) and three percentage points more than across England minus London (63%).

The profile of subjects studied by residents of the TTWA is broadly consistent with the Lancashire profile. Differences include:

- A higher proportion of starts in **Business, Administration and Law** (34%) than Lancashire (30%), regionally (31%) and nationally (30%).
- A slightly higher proportion of starts in **Health, Public Services and Care** (28%) compared to Lancashire and the North West (27% each) and nationally (25%).
- A slightly lower proportion of starts in **Retail and Commercial Enterprise** (11%) compared to Lancashire (12%), the North West (12%) and nationally (13%).

Higher Education in Lancashire

Overall, there are 56,460 students studying at 16 different Higher Education (HE) providers in Lancashire in 2016/17, an increase of 5.1% since the previous Toolkit report was produced. The large majority (87%) are based at the four Higher Education Institutions (HEI) – Lancaster University, the University of Central Lancashire (which has its main campus based in Preston), Edge Hill University and the University of Cumbria (which has a major campus in Lancaster). A further 13% are based in FE colleges in Lancashire.

Compared to the North West region (93%), there is a smaller proportion of students studying at HEIs. While the proportion of students studying at FE colleges in Lancashire is higher than the North West (13% compared to 7%) average.

The large majority of HE students in Lancashire are from the UK, accounting for some 87% of students and higher than the regional (83%) and national (80%) averages. In contrast, there is a smaller proportion of non-EU students studying at HEIs in Lancashire (9%) compared to the North West (13%) and England (14%).

The HEIs and FE colleges have a strong regional draw. Approximately three quarters of students at Lancashire's HEIs are from the North West. Overall, almost four out of ten students residing in Lancashire choose to stay and study in Lancashire for HE. Other LEP areas from which students are attracted include Greater Manchester, Liverpool City Region, Cheshire and Warrington and Cumbria. International students account for 13% (at HEIs) of HE students in Lancashire, below the national average (20%).

In Lancashire there are a wide range of subjects available to students, covering all sectors and priority sectors. Across HEIs in Lancashire, the most popular courses are Subjects Allied to Medicine (accounting for 20% of students), followed by Business and Administration Studies (12%), Biological Sciences, Social Studies, and Education (10% each). Compared to regional and national proportions, key differences are:

- A much higher proportion of students studying Subjects Allied to Medicine in Lancashire (20% compared to 15% regionally and 12% nationally).
- A higher proportion of students studying Education in Lancashire (10% compared to 7% regionally and 6% nationally).
- A lower proportion of students studying Engineering and Technology (3% compared to 7% regionally and nationally).

Higher Education Destinations

Following changes to the availability of graduate destination data following the closure of Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE), data on graduate destinations is available for graduates who studied in Lancashire's HEIs, from the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA). This shows that almost one third of leavers from Lancashire's Higher Education Institutions entering employment did so in Lancashire, and a further 41% in the North West.

ONS Longitudinal Education Outcomes data reveals that one year after graduation 69% of leavers from Lancashire's HEIs are in sustained employment, whilst 20% enter sustained education. In comparison, in the North West 66% entered employment and 22% further study. After five years, the proportion of leavers recorded as in further study, sustained employment or both is 87% compared to 86% across the North West.

Sectors, Occupations and Educational Routes

The table below shows (in broad terms) the relationship between sectors (including Lancashire's priority sectors), occupations and the emerging Technical Education Routes which will provide a pathway into many skilled occupations in future. There is a large degree of overlap between occupations and sectors, with many occupations found across a large number of sectors, e.g. management roles, administrative occupations and support roles such as IT, human resources, etc. The allocation of a Technical Education route to a specific sector therefore is somewhat simplistic – many routes will be relevant to a number of sectors.

It is also important to note that many occupations require similar underlying skills and qualifications, including numeracy, literacy and IT skills. Technical education is only one route into employment – many people will progress into Higher Education, where the link between subject studied and occupation subsequently taken up can be less direct.

Sectors, Occupations and Education Routeways			
Sector	Relationship to Lancashire's Priority Sectors	Occupations*	Technical Education Routes**
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	n/a	Vast majority of jobs are in Skilled Trades and Elementary Occupations, e.g. farmers, groundsmen, farm workers etc. plus a small number of higher level occupations e.g. managers, veterinarians, environmental professionals.	Agriculture, Environmental and Animal Care
Mining and Quarrying	Some elements are part of Energy and Environmental Technologies	One-third work in higher level occupations, including engineers, production managers, health and safety officers etc. 20% are Process, Plant and Machine Operatives, e.g. plant workers. Relatively high proportion of Administrative and Secretarial Occupations.	Construction Engineering and Manufacturing
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	Energy and Environmental Technologies		
Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation	Some elements are part of Energy and Environmental Technologies		

Sectors, Occupations and Educational Routes

Manufacturing	<p>Some elements are part of Advanced Manufacturing</p> <p>Some elements are part of Energy and Environmental Technologies</p> <p>Some elements are part of Creative and Digital Industries</p>	<p>30% of workers are in Professional or Technical roles, e.g. production managers, engineers.</p> <p>One quarter are in Skilled Trades (e.g. welding, machining etc.).</p> <p>20% are in less skilled processing and packing roles.</p>	Engineering and Manufacturing
Construction	<p>Construction</p> <p>Some elements are part of Energy and Environmental Technologies</p>	<p>Over half of workers are in Skilled Trades jobs such as bricklayers, plumbers, carpenters etc.</p> <p>1 in 10 are in Professional Occupations, including engineers, surveyors etc.</p>	Construction
Wholesale and Retail, Repair of Motor Vehicles	n/a	As well as sales and Customer Service Jobs, people work as managers, in finance roles, and as cleaners and security staff.	Sales, Marketing and Procurement
Transportation and Storage	Some elements are part of Visitor Economy	One third work in Process, Plant and Machine Operatives roles, including bus, train, van, truck and taxi drivers.	Transport and Logistics
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Visitor Economy	Jobs include chefs, kitchen and catering assistants, waiters and waitresses, bar staff and cleaners. Some people work as managers, but there are very few professional roles in this sector.	Catering and Hospitality
Information and Communication	<p>Some elements are part of Creative and Digital Industries</p> <p>Some elements are part of Finance and Professional Services</p>	<p>A large proportion of workers are in Elementary Occupations – largely postal workers.</p> <p>Professional and associate Professional Occupations include IT professionals and IT technician roles.</p>	Digital

Sectors, Occupations and Educational Routes

Financial and Insurance Activities	Part of Finance and Professional Services	<p>44% of roles are in Professional and Associate Professional Occupations, including legal roles such as solicitors and barristers, accountancy, advertising etc.</p> <p>13% work as Managers and Senior Officials.</p> <p>1 in 5 work in Administrative and Secretarial Roles, including as finance clerks.</p>	Legal, Financial and Accounting
Real Estate Activities	Part of Finance and Professional Services		Legal, Financial and Accounting
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	<p>Some elements are part of Finance and Professional Services</p> <p>Some elements are part of Advanced Manufacturing</p> <p>Some elements are part of Energy and Environmental Technologies</p> <p>Some elements are part of Creative and Digital Industries</p>		Legal, Financial and Accounting
Administrative and Support Service Activities	<p>Some elements are part of Finance and Professional Services</p> <p>Some elements are part of Visitor Economy</p>		Business and Administration
Public Administration and Defence	n/a		Business and Administration Protective Services
Education	Some elements are part of Creative and Digital Industries		Education and Childcare
Human Health and Social Work activities	Health and Social Care		Health and Science Care Services

Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	Parts included in Visitor Economy; Parts included in Creative and Digital	Relatively few people are employed in Professional Roles. One-third of people work in Caring, Leisure and other Service Occupations, such as hairdressing and beauty therapy.	Creative and Design
Other Service Activities	n/a	Associate Professional Occupations include artistic occupations such as artists, authors, actors, dancers, musicians, photographers.	Hair and Beauty

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, 2018; Annual Population Survey, 2017/18

* Occupations data based on broad sector definitions and applied to SIC sections

** Technical education routes will prepare people for occupations which may be found within a number of sectors