Melton Borough Community Profile 2005

August 2005

Produced by the Research and Information Team, Chief Executive's Department, County Hall, Leicestershire County Council

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This report was produced by the Research and Information Team at Leicestershire County Council during August 2005 using a range of available data sets.

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the data contained in this report, the County Council can accept no responsibility for any errors or omissions.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The population of Melton Borough is 48,190
- 18.1% of the population are aged under 16 years, and 19.2% are of pension age
- There are 19,615 households in the Borough, with an average household size of 2.42
- 3.2% of the population (1,522 persons) are of Black and Minority Ethnic origin. The largest BME groups are Other White, Irish and Indian
- In Melton Borough, 14.5% of the population have a limiting long term illness
- 4,766 people provide unpaid care to a relative or neighbour
- Overall levels of deprivation are low, but there are small areas which experience more severe levels of some aspects of deprivation
- There are 933 children (under 16 years) and 989 older people (over 60 years) living in income deprived households
- 7,360 pupils attend an LEA school in Melton Borough
- 92.3% of the working age population in the Borough are economically active
- In May 2005, 292 people in Melton Borough were claiming Job Seekers Allowance
- 85.7% of businesses employ less than 10 people
- Average household income in the Borough is £32,174
- Offences recorded by the police in Melton Borough in 2004/05 show that Vehicle crime and Burglary are falling, but that there have been slight increases in Theft and Assault. Criminal damage fell slightly, but remains a high volume crime.
- There are 26,304 cars and vans in Melton Borough, and this is the most common method of travel to work (69%). 3.8% of the population travel to work by public transport

PURPOSE OF REPORT

Melton Borough Council is in the process of reviewing the Melton Local Plan, eventually being replaced by a Local Development Framework (LDF). It is therefore important that the Borough Council and Melton Community Partnership (the Local Strategic Partnership) review the information available about the Borough to inform this process. This profile has been prepared to ensure the preparation of, and consultation on these documents is well informed and based upon existing knowledge about the Borough. It will also support the development of an evidence base for the Local Area Agreements and future regional and sub-regional planning

Data

A range of data from a variety of sources has been used in compiling this report. In all cases, the most up-to-date information has been included. Where relevant, historic data or projected information has also been included.

Geography

This report will include data at different geographical levels:

- Borough
- Ward – There are 16 wards in the Borough. Ward boundaries were changed in the Borough in 2001. Wherever possible, the new ward boundaries have been used in this report.
- Super Output Areas - lower level (SOA) – There are 30 lower level SOAs in the Borough, shown in appendix 1. This is a relatively new geography created by the Office for National Statistics. They are created by combining a number of Output Areas which were created for the 2001 Census. They are small areas of broadly consistent population size across the country, each containing approximately 1,500 people.
- Output Areas – There are 160 Output Areas in the Borough. These are small areas created for the 2001 Census which each contain approximately 120 households.

Where possible, the data will be compared with the borough (and the group of 'most similar' local authorities*), the county, the region and the country (referred to as England, England and Wales and Great Britain).

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* The Office for National Statistics has produced an Area Classification which groups most similar local authorities together using demographic, household composition, socio-economic, employment and industry sector indicators from the 2001 census - more information on the classification is available from www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/area_classification.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF MELTON

Summary

- **The population of Melton Borough is 48,190 (mid-2003)**
- **18.1% of the population are under 16 years of age**
- **19.2% of the population are of pension age**

The Borough

The Borough covers an area of 48,138 hectares. It shares borders with Rushcliffe and Newark and Sherwood (Nottinghamshire), South Kesteven (Lincolnshire), and Rutland, Harborough and Charnwood Districts.

In 2003, the population of the Borough was estimated to be 48,190 (Source: ONS mid year estimate).

Half of the population in the Borough live in Melton Mowbray (25,500 people). Other larger settlements include Bottesford (3,290 people), Asfordby (2,640 people), Long Clawson (970 people) and Waltham (780 people). (Source: 2001 Mid Year Population Estimates, Leicestershire County Council).

The population is predicted to grow to 50,500 in 2011.

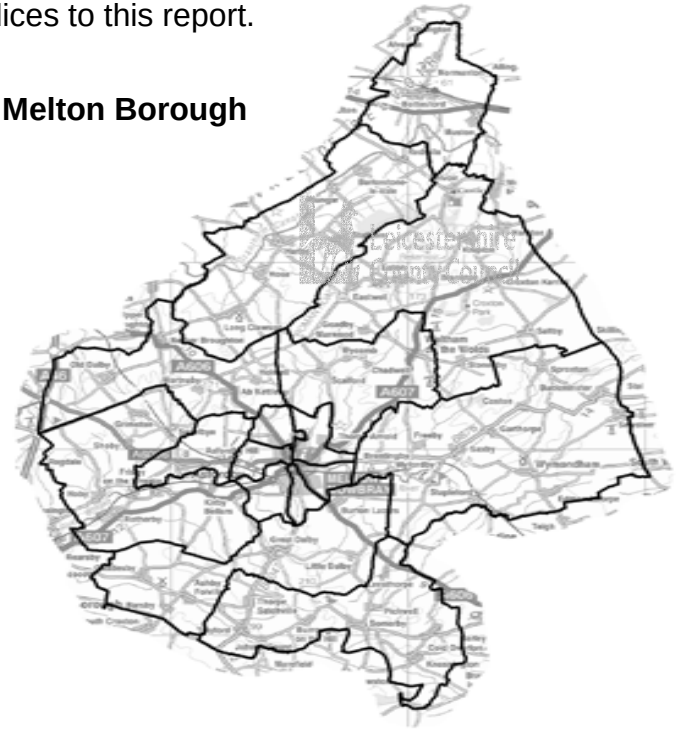
Table 1: Population projection

	2001	2006	2011
Melton	47,900	49,200	50,500

Source: Leicestershire County Council 2002-based projections

More detailed maps of the Borough showing the various boundaries used in this report are located in the appendices to this report.

Map 1: Melton Borough



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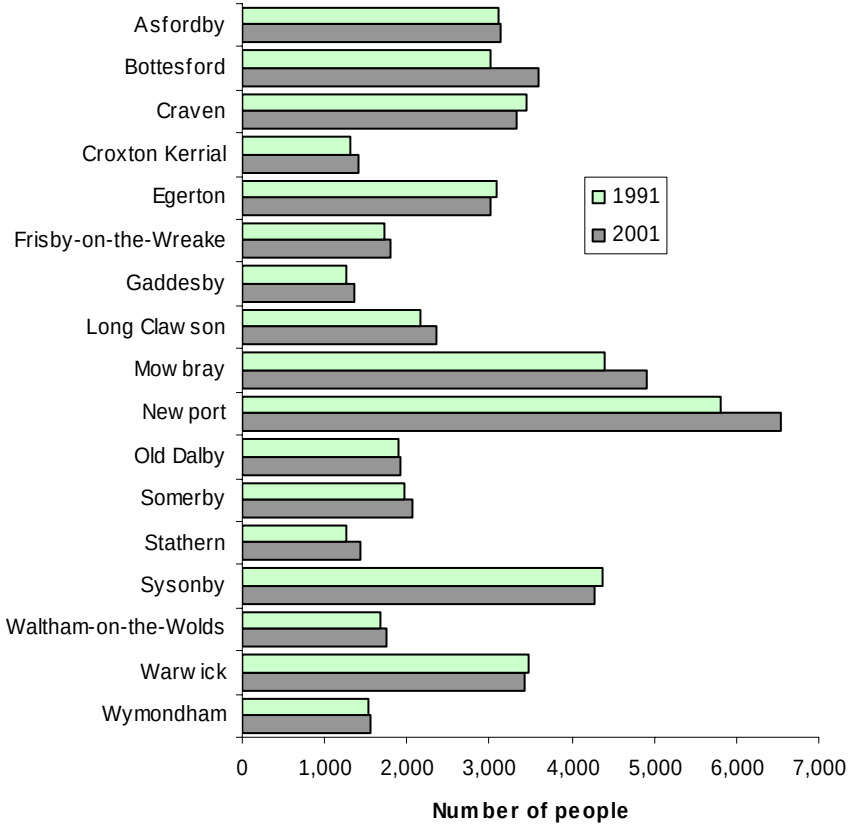
Ward level change 1991-2001

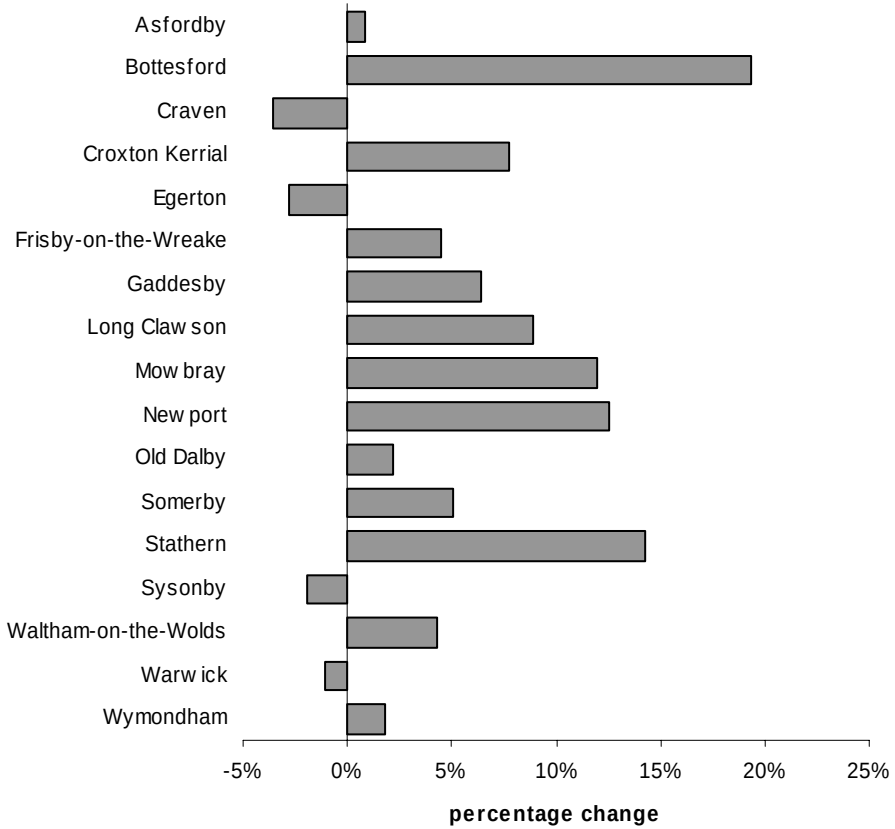
To enable a comparison of the location of population change, old wards have been used. Graph 1 shows absolute change in numbers, Graph 2 shows the percentage change within each ward (old wards have been used). The wards of Bottesford and Stathern have seen the largest rise in their populations (19.3% and 14.3% respectively).

A number of wards saw their population fall slightly between 1991 and 2001.

Graph 1: Population change 1991 - 2001

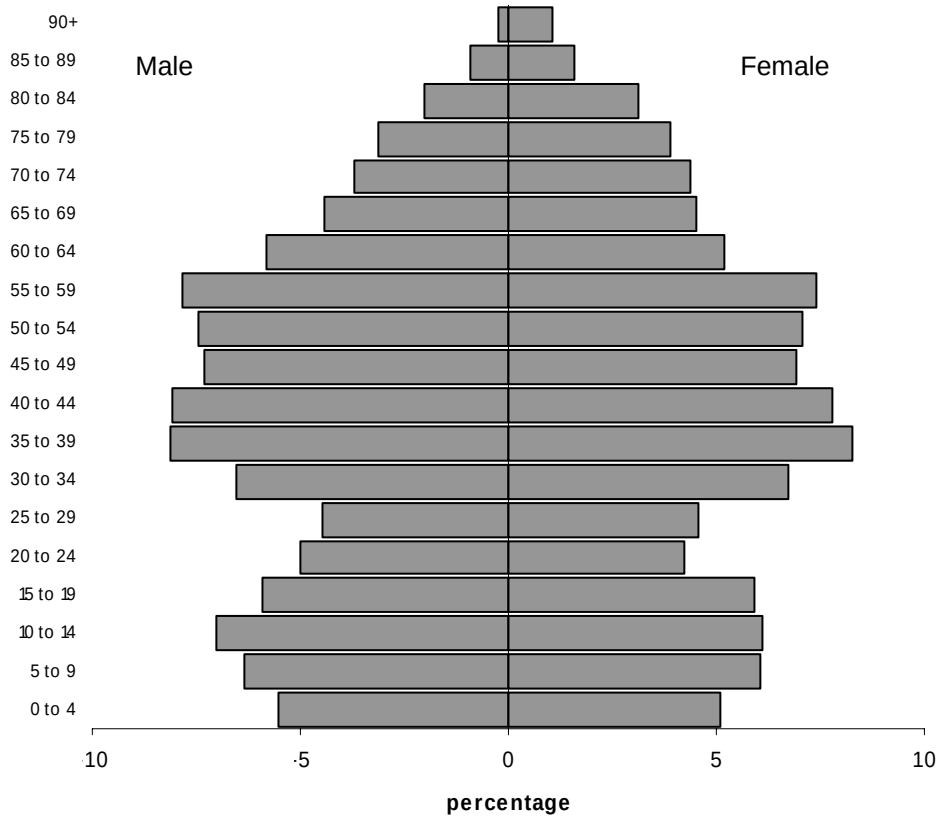


Graph 2: Percentage change 1991 - 2001



Source: Mid year population estimates, ONS

Graph 3: Age Structure, 2003



Source: ONS

The population pyramid above shows the age profile of the Borough's population. It clearly shows that the Borough contains a low proportion of 20 to 29 year olds, with the 35 to 44 years age group containing the largest proportions.

18.1% of the population are aged under 16 years, and 19.2% are of pension age (male over 65 or female over 60).

The decreasing number of children in lower age groups will be compounded by lower numbers in the main child-bearing age groups (20 to 34 years).

Births by ward

Table 2 shows the number of births in each ward between 1997 and 2002 - data is available for 'old wards' only. It shows that only four wards saw an increase in the number of births (most noticeable in Mowbray ward where the number increased from 53 to 67 - an increase of 26%) whilst others saw a decrease (most noticeable in Newport and Stathern wards where number of births declined by 35% for each ward). The Borough as a whole saw a decline in number of births from 582 to 496, a decline of 15%.

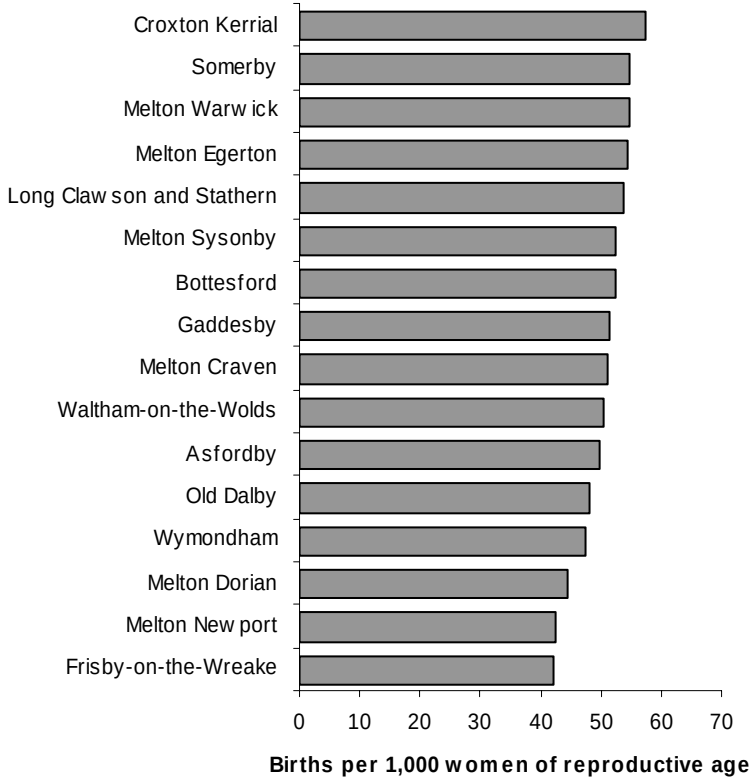
Table 2: Number of births per year

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% change 97/02
Mowbray	53	67	46	54	48	67	26%
Somerby	19	19	15	17	9	20	5%
Wymondham	19	21	13	24	19	20	5%
Bottesford	34	37	30	35	27	35	3%
Asfordby	36	34	33	22	32	35	-3%
Craven	42	48	31	32	26	40	-5%
Waltham-On-The-Wolds	24	20	24	20	15	21	-13%
Sysonby	48	46	39	37	51	41	-15%
Frisby-On-The-Wreake	11	17	18	17	20	9	-18%
Old Dalby	26	17	22	21	12	21	-19%
Croxton Kerrial	14	16	13	13	10	11	-21%
Egerton	58	36	37	39	32	42	-28%
Long Clawson	29	32	24	29	20	21	-28%
Warwick	36	37	35	41	38	26	-28%
Gaddesby	18	10	18	10	11	12	-33%
Newport	84	70	82	79	62	55	-35%
Stathern	31	15	21	18	17	20	-35%
Melton	**582**	**542**	**501**	**508**	**449**	**496**	**-15%**

Birth rate

Graph 4 shows the birth rate measured as a proportion of women of reproductive age in each ward in the Borough. Croxton Kerrial ward has the highest birth rate: 57.3 births per 1,000 women of reproductive age, against a low of 42.3 births per 1,000 women of reproductive age in Frisby on the Wreake ward.

Graph 4: Births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (2001/ 2004 average)



Source: ONS

Housing

From Table 3 the 2001 census counted 19,615 households in Melton Borough. The average household size in the Borough was 2.42 persons per household, very similar to the county average of 2.43.

Melton has a lower proportion of owner occupied dwellings (76.5%) than the county average (81.1%), but a higher proportion of privately rented dwellings (Melton = 8%, Leicestershire = 5.5%).

	Melton		Leicestershire	
Accommodation type	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total household spaces	19,615		252,661	
Detached	8,280	40.96%	94,129	37.26%
Semi-detached	7,542	37.31%	100,478	39.77%
Terraced	2,966	14.67%	39,586	15.67%
Flat or apartment	1,384	6.85%	17,462	6.91%
Other	45	0.22%	1,006	0.40%
Tenure	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Owner occupied	15,010	76.52%	199,020	81.15%
Rented from council / housing association	2,344	11.95%	26,982	11.00%
Private landlord / letting agency	1,567	7.99%	13,463	5.49%
Other	694	3.54%	5,780	2.36%
Household composition	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Households with dependent children	5,802	29.58%	74,236	30.27%
Lone parent households with dependent children	1,020	3.91%	11,375	4.64%
All pensioner households	4,594	23.42%	56,978	23.23%

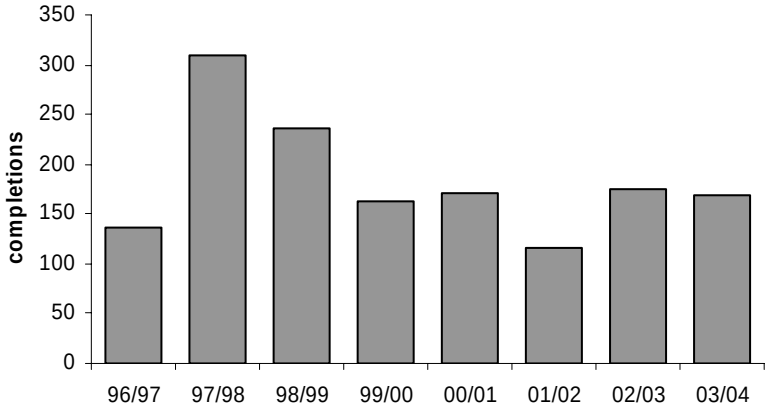
Source: 2001 Census

New dwellings

Graph 5 shows the number of new dwellings built each year between 1996 and 2004 in the Borough. 1,473 new dwellings have been built in the Borough since 1996, built at an average rate of 184 dwellings per year. During this period, 56.4% of dwellings completed were built on land which had previously been developed.

At 31 March 2004, there were a further 277 dwellings* with planning permission, but yet to be built.

Graph 5: New dwellings built 1996 - 2004



Source: Leicestershire County Council Land Monitoring Report, 2004

** Only includes large sites (with ten or more dwellings) with planning permission*

ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

Summary

- **The BME population of Melton is 1,522 or 3.2% of the population**
- **The largest ethnic groups are Other White (613 people), Irish (308 people) and Indian (209 people)**
- **79% of the population are Christian. The largest non-Christian religious group is Hindu (0.3% of the population)**

The 2001 Census provides the most comprehensive information on ethnic groups in Leicestershire. The table below outlines the results using the full 16-group classification. It shows that Other White and Irish are the largest Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) populations in Melton. The overall BME population (all people other than White British) is 1,522 or 3.2%. This compares to the Leicestershire County proportion of 7.3% and the East Midlands of 8.7%.

Table 4: Ethnic groups in Melton

	White			Mixed				Asian or Asian British				Black or Black British			Chinese or other ethnic group	
All people	British	Irish	Other White	White and Black Caribbean	White and Black African	White and Asian	Other Mixed	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Black Caribbean	Black African	Other Black	Chinese	Other Ethnic Group
47,866	46,344	308	619	77	16	85	48	209	4	10	23	28	5	6	57	27
	96.82%	0.64%	1.29%	0.16%	0.03%	0.18%	0.10%	0.44%	0.01%	0.02%	0.05%	0.06%	0.01%	0.01%	0.12%	0.06%

Religion

For the first time in 150 years, a (voluntary) question was asked in the 2001 census about religion. In Melton, 37,913 people identified themselves as Christian. The largest non-Christian group is Hindu (0.3%) although a large minority (over 20%) stated that they had no religion, or did not state their religion.

Table 5: Religion in Melton

All people	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	No religion or religion not stated
47,866	37,913	42	162	28	41	18	83	9,579
	79.21%	0.09%	0.34%	0.06%	0.09%	0.04%	0.17%	20.01%

Source: 2001 Census

Ethnicity by ward

By presenting the ethnicity data by ward, it is possible to identify small groups of BME populations. Table 6 shows that Melton Craven ward has the highest BME population in the Borough - 7.2%. The largest BME communities in this ward are Indian (107 people) and Other White (76 people). Other wards with relatively large BME communities include Other White communities in Melton Newport ward (70 people), Melton Warwick ward (68 people) and Melton Sysonby ward (66 people).

Table 6: Ethnicity by ward

		White						Mixed								Asian or Asian British								Black or Black British						Chinese or other ethnic group			
	All people	British		Irish		Other White		White and Black Caribbean		White and Black African		White and Asian		Other Mixed		Indian		Pakistani		Bangladeshi		Other Asian		Black Caribbean		Black African		Other Black		Chinese		Other Ethnic Group	
Asfordby	3,106	3,056	98.4	9	0.3	16	0.5	3	0.1	-	0.0	5	0.2	3	0.1	3	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.1	8	0.3	-	0.0
Bottesford	3,437	3,336	97.1	24	0.7	40	1.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	6	0.2	6	0.2	4	0.1	3	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	9	0.3	6	0.2
Croxton Kerrial	1,661	1,623	97.7	3	0.2	27	1.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	5	0.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.2
Frisby-on-the-Wreake	1,773	1,718	96.9	11	0.6	30	1.7	3	0.2	-	0.0	7	0.4	-	0.0	4	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Gaddesby	1,637	1,602	97.9	7	0.4	18	1.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.2	4	0.2	3	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Long Clawson and Stathern	3,924	3,855	98.2	9	0.2	42	1.1	6	0.2	-	0.0	6	0.2	-	0.0	3	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.1	-	0.0
Melton Craven	3,726	3,459	92.8	37	1.0	76	2.0	8	0.2	-	0.0	10	0.3	6	0.2	107	2.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	8	0.2	3	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	6	0.2	6	0.2
Melton Dorian	4,785	4,626	96.7	45	0.9	56	1.2	14	0.3	-	0.0	6	0.1	7	0.2	10	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	8	0.2	-	0.0	3	0.1	7	0.2	3	0.1
Melton Egerton	3,754	3,638	96.9	31	0.8	43	1.2	10	0.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.1	16	0.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	10	0.3	-	0.0
Melton Newport	4,896	4,721	96.4	39	0.8	70	1.4	8	0.2	-	0.0	12	0.3	5	0.1	20	0.4	-	0.0	6	0.1	5	0.1	3	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	4	0.1	3	0.1
Melton Sysonby	4,995	4,835	96.8	41	0.8	66	1.3	15	0.3	5	0.1	5	0.1	3	0.1	11	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.1	5	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	6	0.1	-	0.0
Melton Warwick	3,389	3,234	95.4	34	1.0	68	2.0	3	0.1	-	0.0	13	0.4	10	0.3	18	0.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	6	0.2
Old Dalby	1,903	1,872	98.4	4	0.2	15	0.8	3	0.2	-	0.0	3	0.2	-	0.0	3	0.2	-	0.0	3	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Somerby	1,742	1,712	98.3	8	0.5	15	0.9	4	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	1,584	1,558	98.4	5	0.3	15	1.0	3	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Wymondham	1,534	1,499	97.7	3	0.2	22	1.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	4	0.3	-	0.0	3	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

Source: 2001 Census

Ethnicity by output area

The maps on the next page show the BME population by Output Area - the lowest geography that data is available from the census. Output areas consist of around 100 - 125 households, and so in urban areas, small areas can be identified.

Map 2: Ethnic groups by Output Area

Source: 2001 Census, Output Area Boundaries Crown copyright 2003. Crown copyright material Is reproduced with the permission of the Controller Of HMSO.

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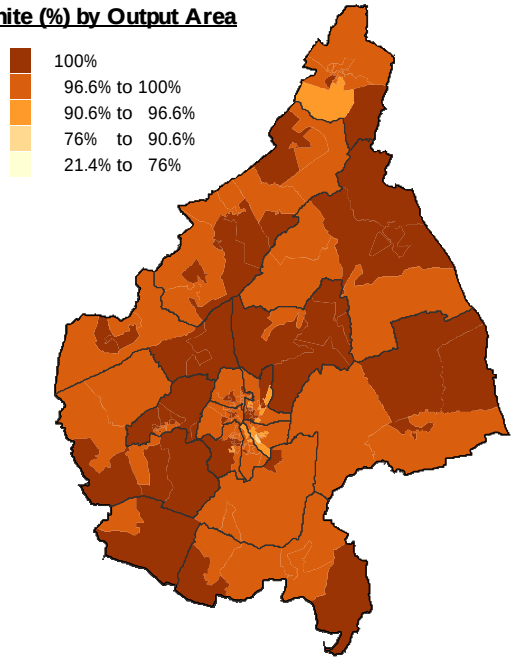
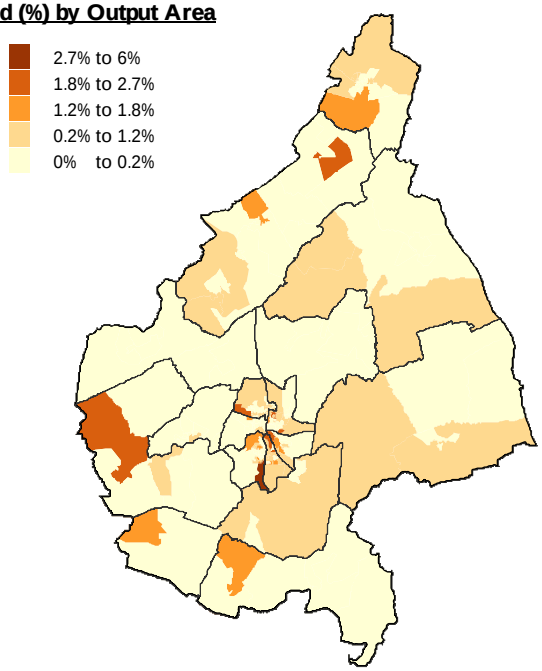
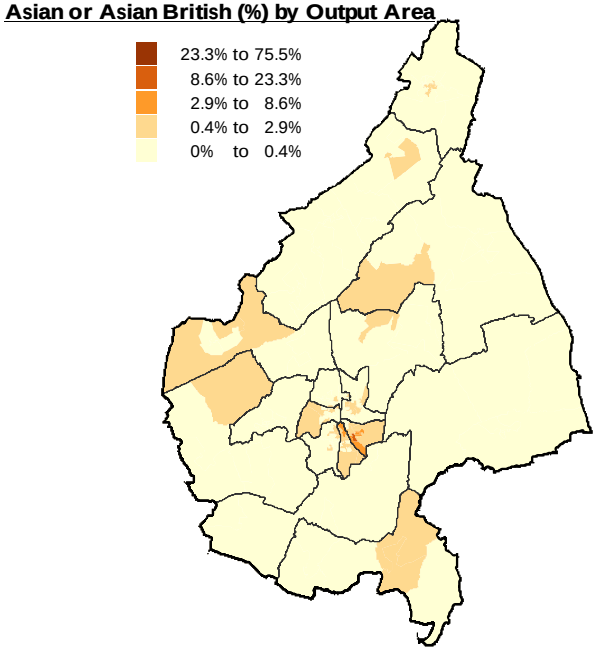
White (%) by Output Area



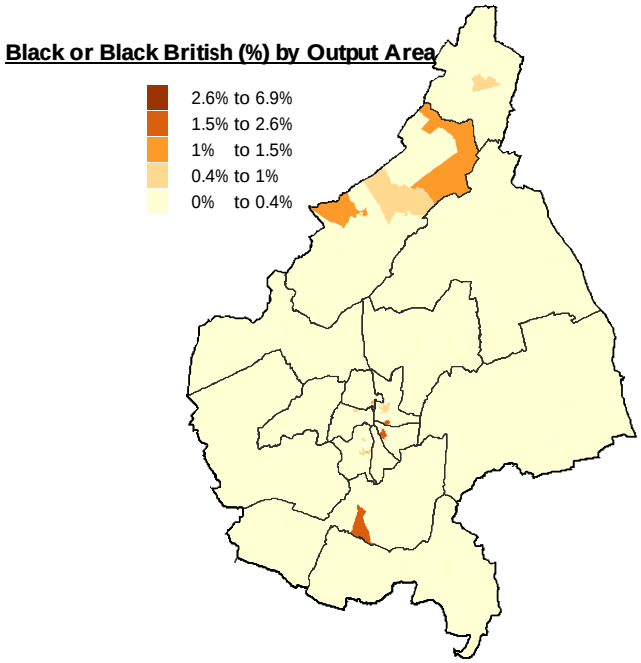
Mixed (%) by Output Area



Asian or Asian British (%) by Output Area



Black or Black British (%) by Output Area



Chinese and Other (%) by Output Area

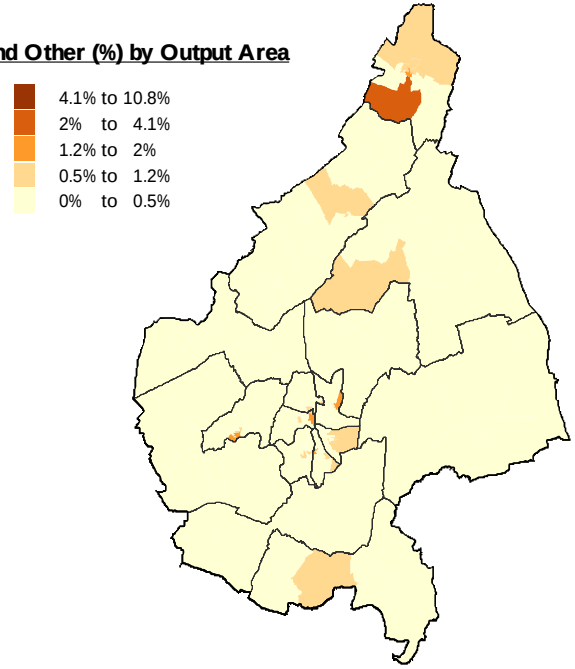


Table 7: Ethnicity and the labour market

	Number 16 to 74 employed	% of 16 to 74 employed	Number 16 to 74 unemployed	% of 16 to 74 unemployed
Other Mixed	15	100%	0	0%
Other Black	6	100%	0	0%
Black Caribbean	18	75%	0	0%
White and Asian	24	73%	6	18%
British	22,733	68%	781	2%
Indian	99	63%	6	4%
White and Black Caribbean	18	58%	0	0%
Other White	267	57%	18	4%
Irish	136	54%	7	3%
Chinese	21	53%	0	0%
White and Black African	3	50%	0	0%
Other Asian	9	43%	0	0%
Other Ethnic Group	7	32%	3	14%
Pakistani	0	0	0	0
Bangladeshi	0	0	0	0
Black African	0	0	0	0

Source: 2001 Census

Table 8: Ethnicity

	Number of people aged 16 to 74 with no qualifications	% of people aged 16 to 74 with no qualifications	Number of people with a degree or equivalent	Percentage of people with a degree or equivalent
Other Mixed	9	50%	3	17%
Irish	100	41%	65	27%
Chinese	13	41%	7	22%
Indian	66	40%	39	23%
White and Black Caribbean	10	33%	3	10%
Bangladeshi	3	33%	-	0%
British	9,155	27%	5,929	18%
Other White	117	24%	167	35%
Other Asian	3	23%	7	54%
White and Asian	6	14%	18	42%
White and Black African	-	0%	3	25%
Pakistani	-	0%	3	33%
Black Caribbean	-	0%	6	24%
Black African	-	0%	-	0%
Other Black	-	0%	-	0%
Other Ethnic Group	-	0%	12	57%

Source: 2001 Census

Labour market

- Table 7 shows a large range in the percentage of people working by ethnic group (although for some groups the figures are small). The Other White and Irish communities have significantly low rates of people employed.
- The number of people unemployed in each ethnic group is low.

Qualifications

- There are significantly high numbers in the Irish and Indian communities without a qualification.
- In comparison to the rest of the ethnic groups, in terms of the percentage of people with a degree, the White British population fares poorly.

Ethnicity and Health

Table 9: Ethnicity and health

	People with a LLTI[1]	Percentage with a LLTI	People with 'Not good' Health	Percentage with 'Not good' health
Irish	65	21%	27	9%
Other White	118	19%	49	8%
British	6,715	14%	2379	5%
Indian	27	13%	9	4%
Other Asian	3	13%	0	0%
Other Ethnic Group	3	13%	3	13%
Black Caribbean	3	11%	0	0%
White and Asian	9	11%	3	4%
Other Mixed	3	6%	3	6%
Chinese	3	5%	0	0%
White and Black Caribbean	3	4%	3	4%
White and Black African	0	0%	0	0%
Pakistani	0	0%	0	0%
Bangladeshi	0	0%	0	0%
Black African	0	0%	0	0%
Other Black	0	0%	0	0%

Source: 2001 Census

Note: Limiting Long term Illness (LLTI)

Health

- There has been a general increase in the reporting of illness since the 1991 Census. Similar to figures for Leicestershire County, the Irish community has poorer illness and health compared to other groups.
- Table 9 shows there are few people with LLTI or 'not good' health in each ethnic group other than Irish, Other White, British and Indian communities.

HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

Summary
- **14.5% of people in Melton have a Limiting Long Term Illness, and 6.3% consider their health to be 'not good'**
- **4,766 people provide unpaid care to a relative or neighbour**

One of the key themes of the current Community Strategy* is to 'promote healthy living and progress towards better health'. By first identifying areas of high limiting long-term illness (LLTI) and 'not good' health from the 2001 Census, and then providing some simple measurements of health inequality across local populations, this chapter hopefully helps prioritise local action.

Borough Limiting Long-Term Illness and General health

Table 10 shows some small variations in the self-reported LLTI in 2001 in comparison between Melton, its similar district areas, the County area and England. The table shows that Melton has lower levels of Limiting Long Term Illness and 'not good' health when compared with its most similar authorities. It is also lower than both the county and national averages.

In the wider context of districts in England, Buckinghamshire has the lowest LLTI rate of 13%, and Easington in County Durham has the highest proportion of its population reporting a LLTI - 31%

Table 10: Most similar authorities

	% of people with LLTI	% of people with 'Not Good' health
Wychavon	16.1%	7.4%
South Kesteven	15.9%	7.2%
Stroud	15.8%	7.2%
Mid Suffolk	15.5%	6.7%
Melton	14.5%	6.3%
Leicestershire	*15.5%*	*7.4%*
England	*17.9%*	*9.0%*

* Community Strategy, produced by Melton Local Strategic Partnership

Borough Health: General Health

For 2001 a new question was asked on general health offering a different perspective on illness (respondents were asked to classify their health as either 'good', 'fairly good' or 'not good'). Table 10 shows that people who reported 'not good' health in Melton is over half that of LLTI. There was a small variation between the comparison districts, and in a wider context Buckingham again had the lowest proportion of unhealthy people with 6%, and Merthyr Tydfil in South Wales the highest at 18%

Borough Health: Limiting Long Term Illness

A question on LLTI was asked in the 1991 Census and Table 11 shows that there was a 5 percentage point increase between Censuses. However, this increase is in line with a general increase in the reporting of illness across not only the County area but England. With the addition of the general health question in 2001, we now know that 19 per cent of people reporting a LLTI have in fact good

Table 11: LLTI 1991 & 2001

	LLTI All people	Percentage
2001	6,960	15%
1991	4,500	10%

*(19% of people with a LLTI in 2001reported having good health)

Borough Health: Provision of Unpaid Care

This new question in the 2001 Census shows for the first time how many people are caring for relatives and neighbours in Melton Borough, and raises issues regarding the amount of support at home and in the workplace that is needed. Some of the key facts are:

- 4,766 people or 10% of the total population are providing unpaid care. (11% in Leicestershire and 10% in England)
- 75% of carers do so between 1 to 19 hours a week, 8% are providing care between 20 to 49 hours a week, 17% are providing care over 50 hours a week .

General Health and Limiting Long Term Illness by Ward and Output Area

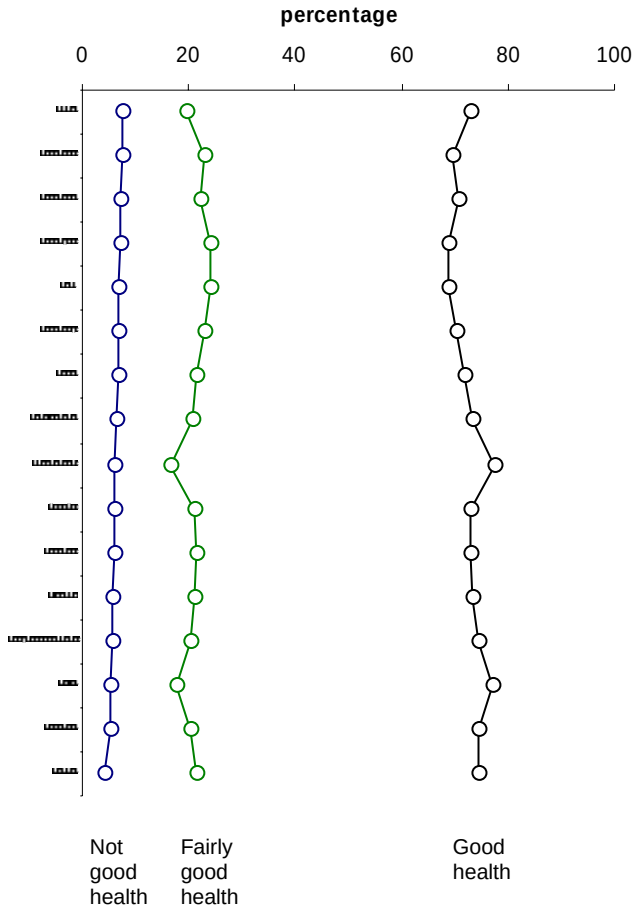
Over the next few pages, LLTI and general health will be examined at lower geographical levels to identify smaller areas which may be experiencing poorer levels of health.

The table and graph below show that Old Dalby ward has the highest rates of people reporting 'not good' health - 7.5%, almost double the rate of the lowest ward: Gaddesby where only 4.1% of its population reported 'not good' health. The ward with the highest proportion of its population reporting 'good health' is Frisby-on-the-Wreake ward (77.6%).

Table 12: Health by ward

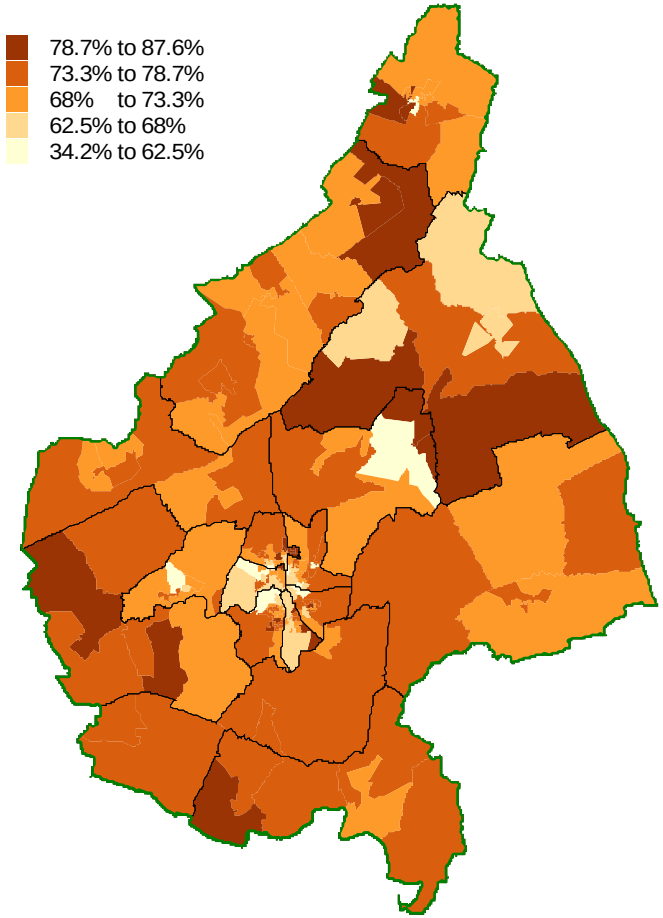
	All people	Not Good Health	Fairly Good Health	Good Health
Old Dalby	1,901	7.5	19.5	73.1
Melton Craven	3,729	7.4	23.0	69.6
Melton Warwick	3,392	7.2	22.2	70.6
Melton Egerton	3,756	7.1	24.0	68.9
Asfordby	3,107	6.9	24.2	68.8
Melton Newport	4,897	6.7	23.0	70.4
Bottesford	3,436	6.7	21.3	72.0
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	1,585	6.3	20.5	73.2
Frisby-on-the-Wreake	1,773	6.0	16.4	77.6
Croxton Kerrial	1,662	5.8	21.2	73.0
Melton Dorian	4,784	5.8	21.3	72.9
Wymondham	1,532	5.7	20.9	73.4
Long Clawson and Stathern	3,929	5.5	20.2	74.3
Somerby	1,744	5.2	17.6	77.2
Melton Sysonby	4,996	5.1	20.4	74.6
Gaddesby	1,643	4.1	21.5	74.4

Graph 6: % Health by ward



Source: 2001 Census

Map 3: Percentage of people with 'Good' health by output area.



Map 4: Percentage of 'people with not Good' health by output area

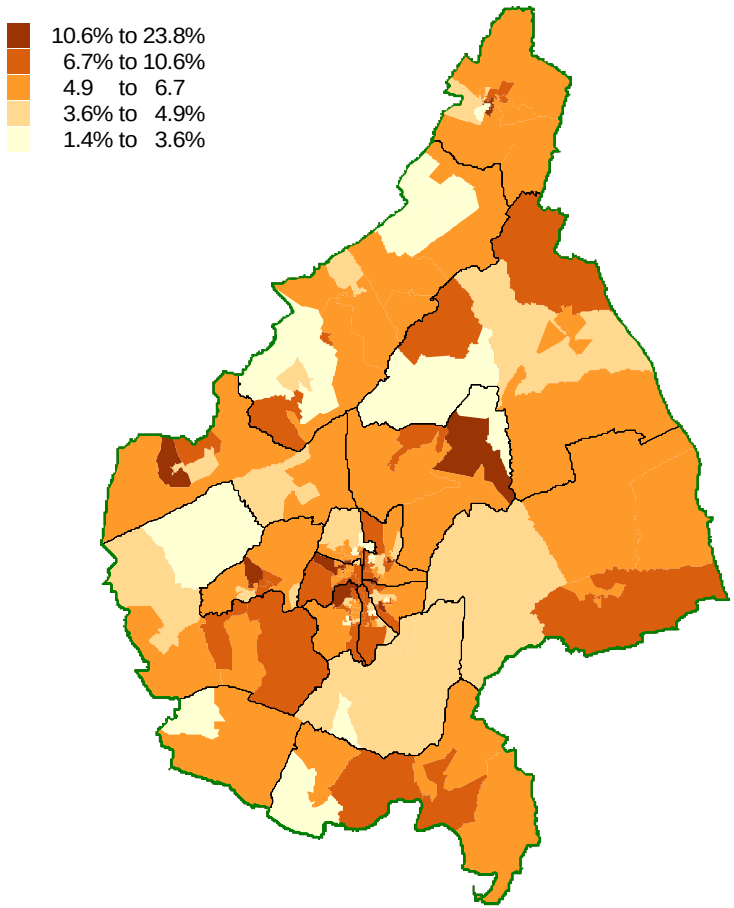


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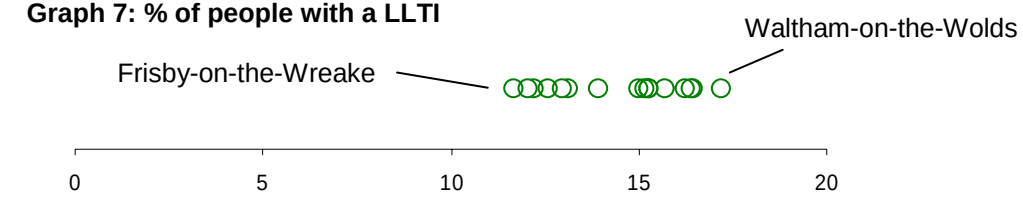
Table 13: Limiting Long Term Illness

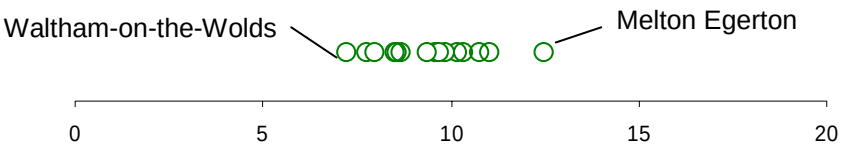
	All people	Percentage of all people with LLTI	Percentage of working age population with LLTI
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	1,585	17.2	7.8
Melton Warwick	3,392	16.5	10.4
Melton Egerton	3,756	16.4	12.5
Bottesford	3,436	16.3	10.2
Melton Craven	3,729	15.7	11.0
Melton Newport	4,897	15.3	9.9
Old Dalby	1,901	15.3	9.6
Asfordby	3,107	15.2	10.8
Croxton Kerrial	1,662	15.0	9.4
Long Clawson and Stathern	3,929	14.0	9.7
Wymondham	1,532	13.1	9.4
Melton Dorian	4,784	13.0	8.5
Somerby	1,744	12.6	7.2
Melton Sysonby	4,996	12.2	8.6
Gaddesby	1,643	12.1	8.0
Frisby-on-the-Wreake	1,773	11.7	8.7

The table above shows that Waltham-on-the-Wolds has the highest rates of LLTI among the overall population and Melton Egerton has the highest rates among the working age population.

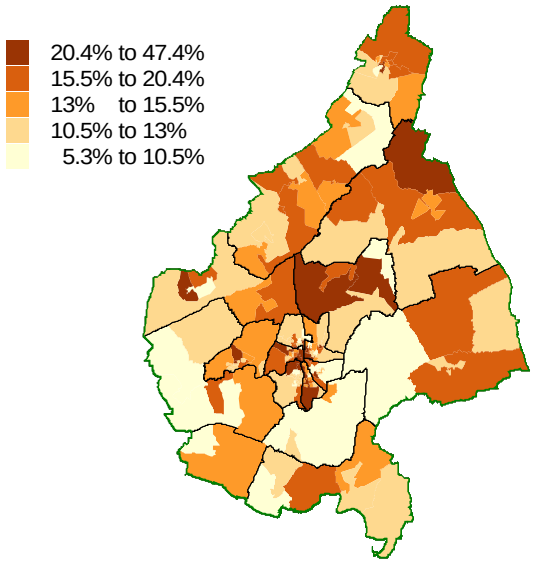
Graph 7: % of people with a LLTI



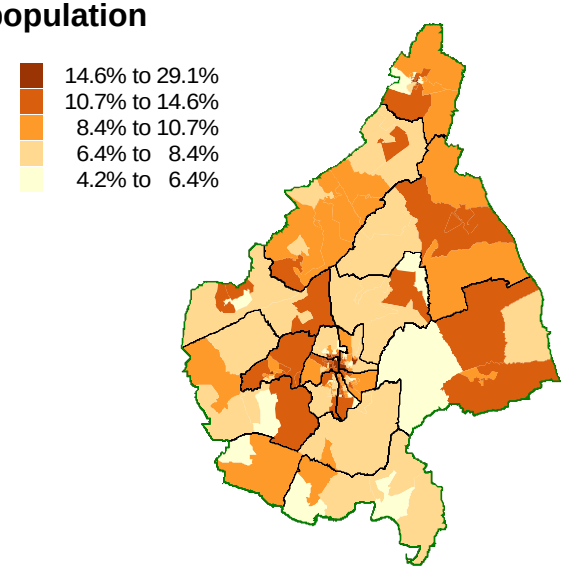
Graph 8: % of working age with a LLTI



Map 5: Percentage of LLTI by Output Area - All people



Map 6: Percentage of LLTI by Output Area - Working age population



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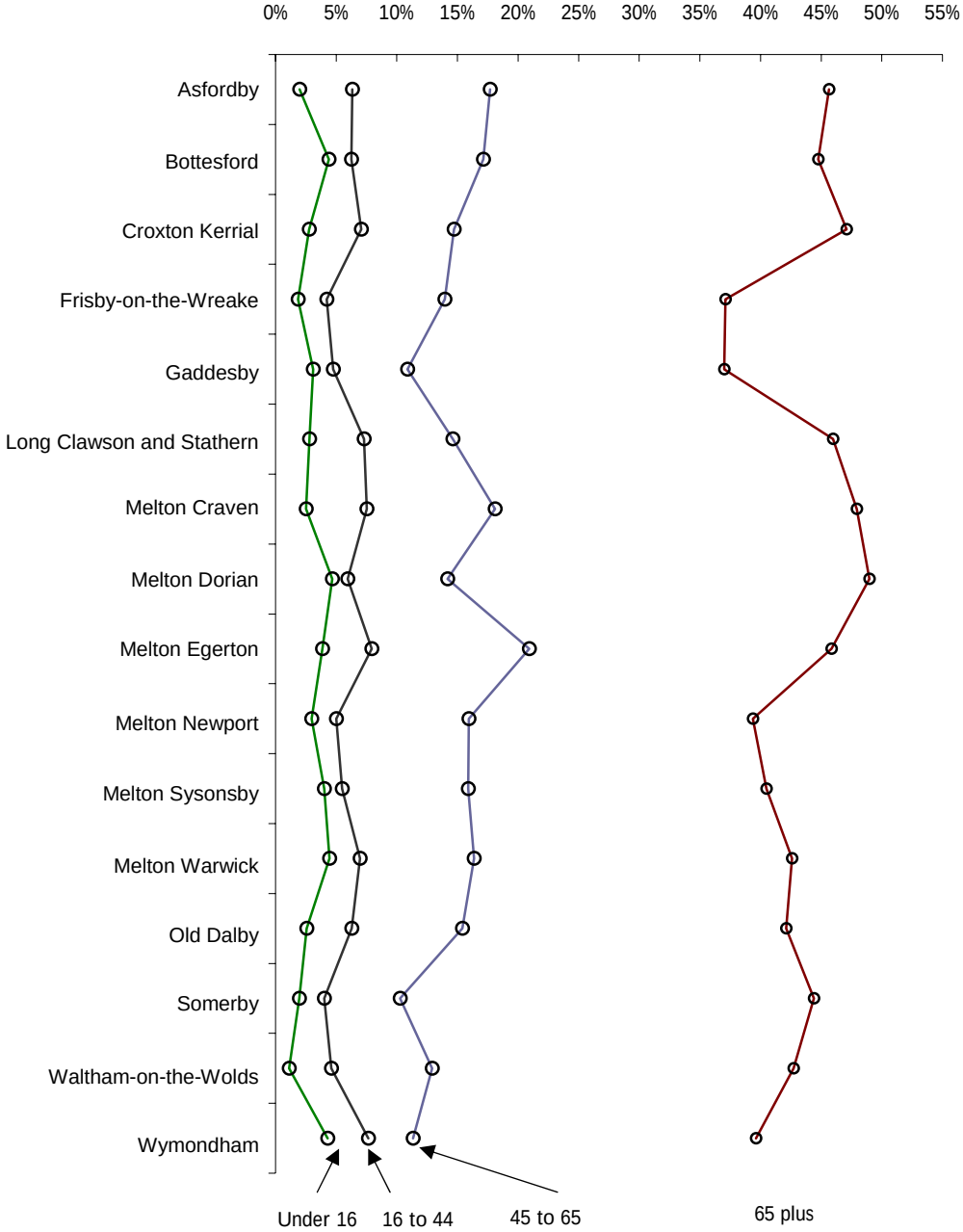
Limiting Long Term illness by age

- Graph 9 shows that the main variation in the limiting long term illness by ward occurs at pensionable age. The difference between the proportion of people aged 65 plus between Melton Dorian ward (49%) and Frisby-on-the-Wreake and Gaddesby wards (38%) is over 10 percentage points. The variation in LLTI by ward is reduced in lower age groups.
- Table 14 takes the differing age structures in each ward into account and shows that Melton Egerton ward has the highest LLTI rates.

Table 14: LLTI by standardising age

Melton Egerton	117
Melton Craven	110
Melton Dorian	105
Asfordby	105
Bottesford	104
Melton Warwick	104
Long Clawson and Stathern	103
Croxton Kerrial	100
Melton Sysonby	99
Old Dalby	98
Wymondham	92
Melton Newport	92
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	87
Frisby-on-the-Wreake	84
Somerby	83
Gaddesby	82

Graph 9: LLTI by age



Health Inequalities

The following few pages presents Census data that highlights how a persons health can depend of where they live, what they do and who they are. It's these distinguishing characteristics that can set areas apart and are usually focussed on when looking at health inequalities.

However, this approach can dismiss an important element about place and health: the importance of how all places are connected to each other by geography, people and history. In fact places exist only in relation to one another, and not just as a convenient container for showing data in reports. How places can influence health (e.g. the lack of facilities) and how places are then in turn influenced by specific health issues (e.g. obesity) depends on these mostly unseen links. These issues are not covered in this report and would need to be addressed by further research.

Table 15: Health by tenure

	% of people with LLTI	% Not Good Health
All People	14%	6%
Owner/occupier	13%	5%
Rented from council	26%	13%
Other social rented	20%	11%
Private rented	14%	7%

Table 16: Health by economic activity

	LLTI
Employed	6%
Unemployed	14%

Table 17: Health by ethnicity

	% with LLTI	Number with LLTI	% with not good health	Number with not good health
White	15%	6,898	5%	2,455
Mixed	7%	15	4%	9
Asian	12%	30	4%	9
Black	11%	3	0%	0
Chinese	8%	6	4%	3

Limiting long term illness by gender
Table 18: Standardised LLTI by gender

Ward	Male LLTI (%)	Female LLTI (%)	Difference in male female rates	% of Females in ward	Standardised Male age	Standardised Female age
Long Clawson and Stathern	14.0	13.9	0.1	49.3%	109	97
Old Dalby	13.5	13.6	-0.1	51.2%	100	97
Melton Egerton	15.1	15.3	-0.3	51.0%	122	114
Melton Warwick	15.0	15.3	-0.3	52.1%	108	101
Frisby-on-the-Wreake	11.3	12.0	-0.7	51.0%	81	87
Melton Newport	13.9	14.7	-0.8	51.5%	95	90
Somerby	11.9	12.7	-0.9	49.2%	83	83
Gaddesby	11.4	12.4	-0.9	50.3%	79	85
Asfordby	13.8	15.2	-1.5	50.8%	109	101
Melton Sysonby	11.0	13.0	-1.9	51.2%	94	103
Melton Craven	14.7	17.1	-2.4	49.9%	113	107
Melton Dorian	11.6	14.1	-2.5	50.4%	102	107
Bottesford	15.2	18.0	-2.9	51.1%	102	107
Croxton Kerrial	14.1	17.0	-2.9	51.3%	94	105
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	10.7	13.6	-2.9	51.2%	80	92
Wymondham	10.9	14.7	-3.7	49.2%	84	99

Source: Census 2001

- Females have the highest rates of LLTI in all but one of the wards. The biggest differences between the sexes is in Wymondham ward
- The final two columns takes into account the differing age structures of each ward. A number of over 100 indicates that levels of limiting long term illness are worse than the District average.
- It shows that Melton Craven has the highest male rate, and Melton Egerton the highest female.
- The largest difference between the standardized male and female columns is found in Wymondham ward (male=84, female=99).

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is one of the key measures of the health status of a population and can be defined as: 'The average number of years a baby born in a particular area or population can be expected to live if it experiences the current age-specific mortality rates of that particular area or population throughout its life'.

Within Melton, there are notable differences between life expectancy, not only between males and females in wards, but also for individual genders across the Borough.

Table 19: Life Expectancy by gender

	Female	Male	Difference
Frisby-on-the-Wreake	95.7*	79.4	16.4
Croxton Kerrial	86.8	74.8	12.0
Somerby	89.6	79.0	10.6
Asfordby	85.7	77.5	8.2
Melton Warwick	80.7	72.8	7.9
Melton Craven	84.3	77.4	6.9
Melton Newport	81.6	75.7	5.9
Long Clawson and Stathern	83.1	78.1	4.9
Melton Egerton	80.2	75.9	4.3
Melton Dorian	84.1	80.5	3.6
Old Dalby	80.0	76.4	3.5
Melton Sysonby	80.0	76.5	3.5
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	79.7	76.7	3.0
Wymondham	82.4	80.2	2.2
Bottesford	82.4	80.6	1.8
Gaddesby	81.2	81.7	-0.5

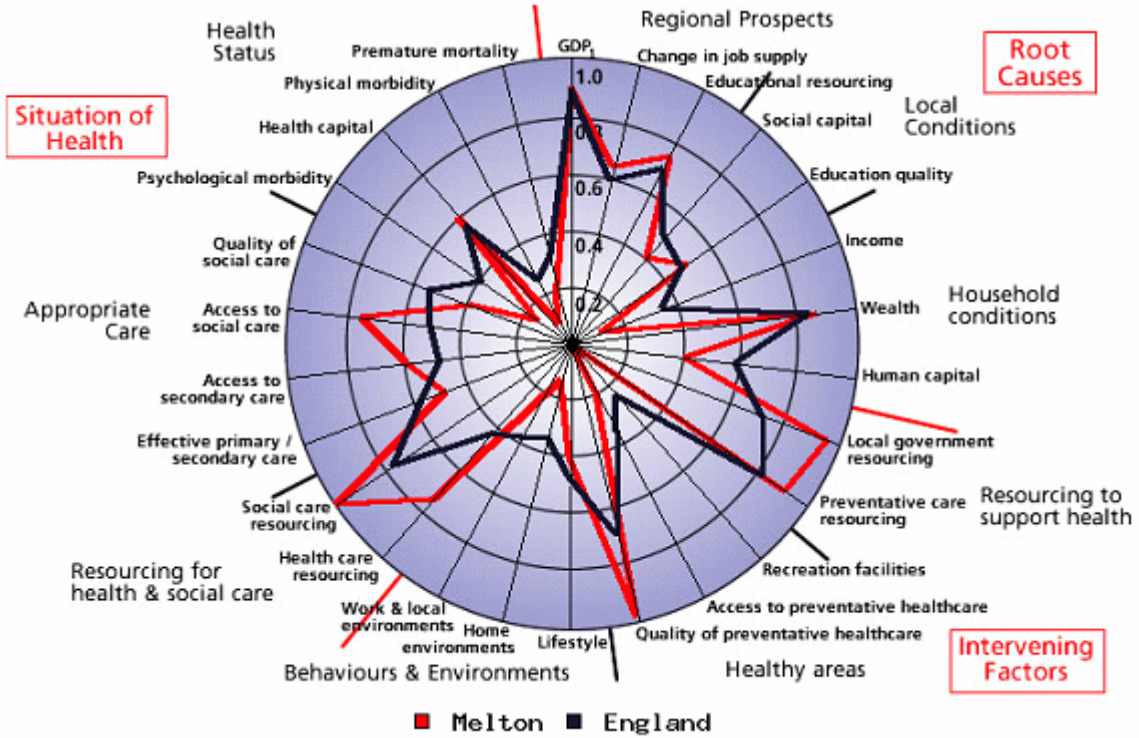
Source: East Midlands Public Health Observatory 2003

Health Poverty Index

The NHS Plan (2000) states that "no injustice is greater than the inequalities in health which scar our nation" and proposes a number of developments to combat this situation. One of these is the production of a Health Poverty Index (HPI). A simple graphical representation of the framework lying behind the design of the HPI is given below. It illustrates that the situation of health for people emerges from a history of intervening factors that are themselves based in a set of root causes. Each of these stages is influenced by the different situations in which they take place and provides a useful starting place for understanding inequalities.

For each indicator, a score of zero indicates the best situation in terms of health poverty and a score of 1 the worst situation. In other words, an area with a score near zero for a particular indicator has lower levels of health poverty in that domain than an area with a score near one.

Graph 10: Health Poverty Index for 2002



Summary of graph

For Melton the index scores the Borough as having poor levels of GDP, educational resourcing, wealth, local government resourcing, preventative care resourcing, quality of preventative healthcare and social care resourcing. In contrast the index has better scores for income, access to preventative healthcare, home environment, work and local environment, psychological morbidity, physical morbidity and premature mortality.

Work on the HPI development is being funded by the DoH and is now being carried out by the School of Geography and Geosciences, University of St Andrews, the Social Disadvantage Research Centre (SDRC) of the Department of Social Policy and Social Work at the University of Oxford and the South East Public Health Observatory (SEPHO). See www.hpi.org.uk

Accommodation

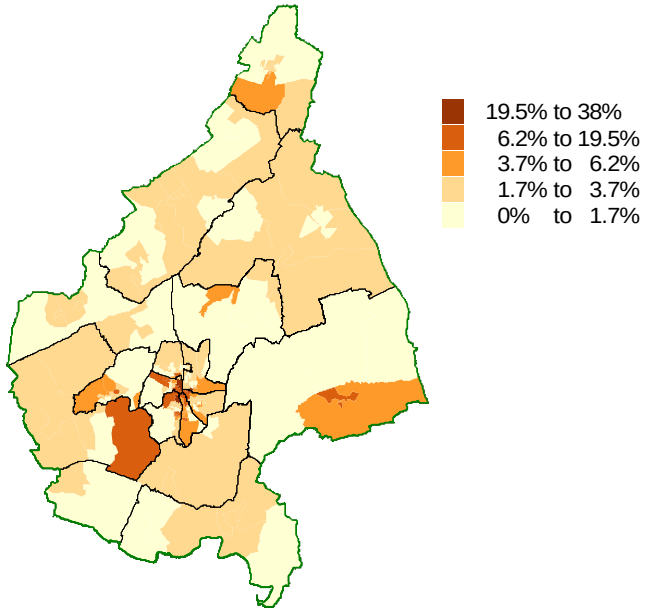
The table below and the maps to the right highlight the areas with the highest household overcrowding and lack of household amenities using data from the 2001 Census. The ward which experiences the worst levels of overcrowding is Melton Craven. The ward which experiences the worst level of access to basic amenities is Ashfordby.

Table 20: Accommodation by ward

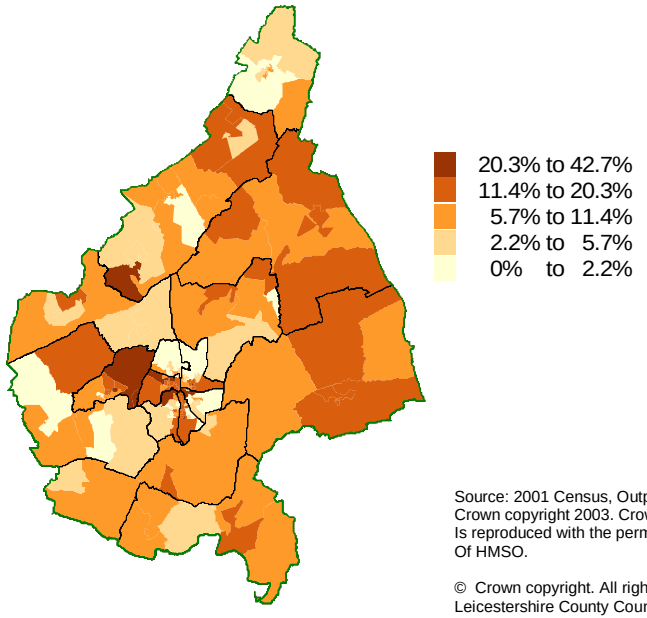
	Number of Households	Percentage of Households experiencing overcrowding	Percentage of households without central heating and/or sole use of bath/ shower and toilet
Melton Craven	1,617	7.5	9.2
Melton Egerton	1,503	5.9	14.4
Melton Dorian	1,978	4.3	6.5
Melton Warwick	1,341	3.8	12.0
Melton Newport	2,110	3.3	6.5
Asfordby	1,319	3.2	14.7
Wymondham	628	2.9	12.9
Melton Sysonby	1,905	2.6	2.2
Frisby-on-the-Wreake	711	2.5	5.6
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	607	2.1	7.7
Croxton Kerrial	702	1.9	12.4
Long Clawson and Stathern	1,585	1.8	8.5
Bottesford	1,450	1.6	3.5
Old Dalby	767	1.2	7.3
Gaddesby	676	1.0	6.4
Somerby	716	1.0	8.1

Source: Census 2001

Map 7: Percentage of overcrowding in households



Map 8: Percentage of household without amenities



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DEPRIVATION IN MELTON

Summary

- **Whilst overall levels of deprivation are low, there are some areas in Melton which experience worse levels of some aspects of deprivation**
- **There are 933 children (under 16 years) and 989 older people (over 60 years) living in income deprived households**

Measuring deprivation

There are many ways of measuring the different aspects of deprivation which affect different areas. The most comprehensive, up-to-date and comparable source of data is the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) which are produced by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).

The Indices of Deprivation are an attempt to measure relative deprivation in a consistent way for all small areas in England.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation combines different aspects of deprivation (including income, employment, health and education) into a single deprivation score which can then be ranked nationally and locally.

This section examines multiple deprivation in Melton. It also considers deprivation affecting both young people and older people in more detail and highlights the areas where these groups are located. The Barriers to Housing and Services domain is also examined in detail as the Borough experiences relatively high levels of deprivation in this domain.

District ranking

At Local Authority level, Melton experiences relatively low levels of deprivation. It is ranked only as the 293rd least deprived district in England (out of 354, where a ranking of 1 = most deprived, and a rank of 354 = least deprived).

Table 21: ID2004 District Ranking

	Rank of average rank
North West Leicestershire	195
Charnwood	262
Hinckley and Bosworth	275
Melton	293
Oadby and Wigston	304
Blaby	316
Harborough	336

Source: ODPM Indices of Deprivation 2004
The districts are ranked 1=most deprived, 354=least deprived

Comparison with similar Local Authorities

It is possible to compare the relative deprivation ranking of each district with other local authority areas which have a similar demographic profile. The table below shows that Melton is the second least deprived of it's most similar authorities (based on the ONS Area Classification).

Table 22: Most similar authorities Melton Group

District	Rank of average rank
South Kesteven	264
Wychavon	273
Stroud	287
Melton	293
Mid Suffolk	294

The districts are ranked 1=most deprived, 354=least deprived.

Small area deprivation

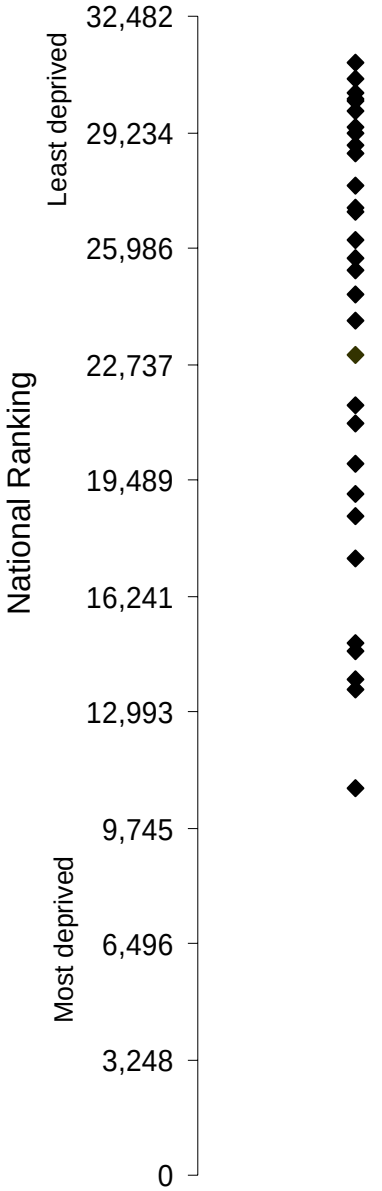
The Indices of Deprivation are also produced at Super Output Area (SOA) level – small areas each containing approximately 1,500 people. There are 30 SOAs in Melton.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD2004) combines indicators across seven domains into a single deprivation score and rank for each Super Output Area. The domains are shown below:

- Income Deprivation
- Employment Deprivation
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment Deprivation
- Crime

There are also two supplementary domains which measure income deprivation affecting children (IDAC) and income deprivation affecting older people (IDAOP).

Graph 11: Ranking of SOAs



Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation considers all aspects of deprivation which affect the local community. The graph to the left shows the distribution of SOAs within the Borough. Overall, the majority of the 30 SOAs in Melton are ranked within the 50% least deprived in England (ranked 16,241 to 32,482). The median rank is 25,726 (the middle ranking SOA in Melton), within the 20-30% least deprived in England.

Most deprived areas in Melton

The five most deprived SOAs in Melton are listed below, along with the ward in which they are located.

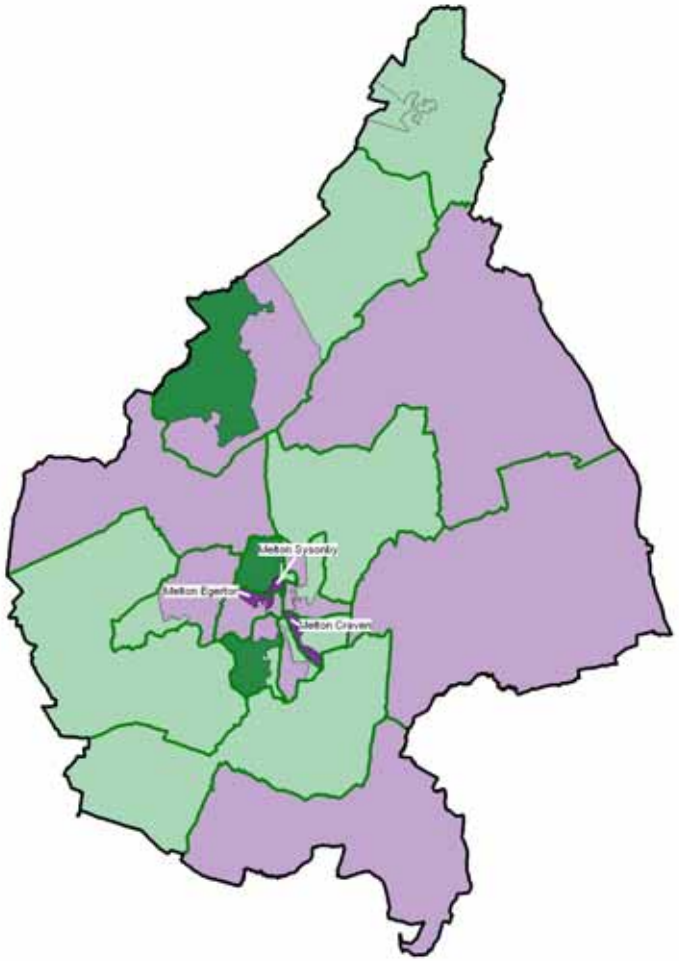
Table 23: Most deprived SOAs

SOA	Ward	Score	County Rank	National Rank
E0102**5900**	Melton Egerton	24.56	19	10,819
E0102**5905**	Melton Sysonby	20.35	43	13,607
E0102**5894**	Melton Craven	19.96	47	13,892
E0102**5907**	Melton Warwick	18.93	54	14,668
E0102**5899**	Melton Egerton	18.58	56	14,938

National Rank: 1=most deprived, 32,482=least deprived

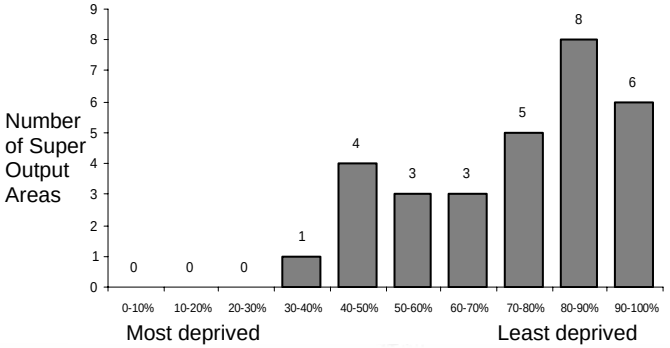
The table above shows that the most deprived areas in the Borough are all located in Melton Mowbray. The most deprived areas, SOA5900, part of Melton Egerton ward is ranked within the 40% most deprived SOAs in England. In total, five SOAs are ranked within the 50% most deprived in England. The maps on the following page show where these SOAs are located.

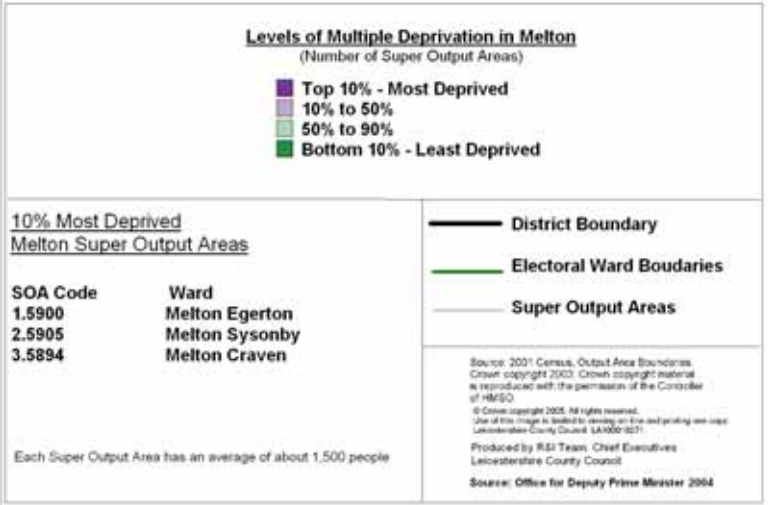
Map 9: Index of Multiple Deprivation - most deprived SOAs



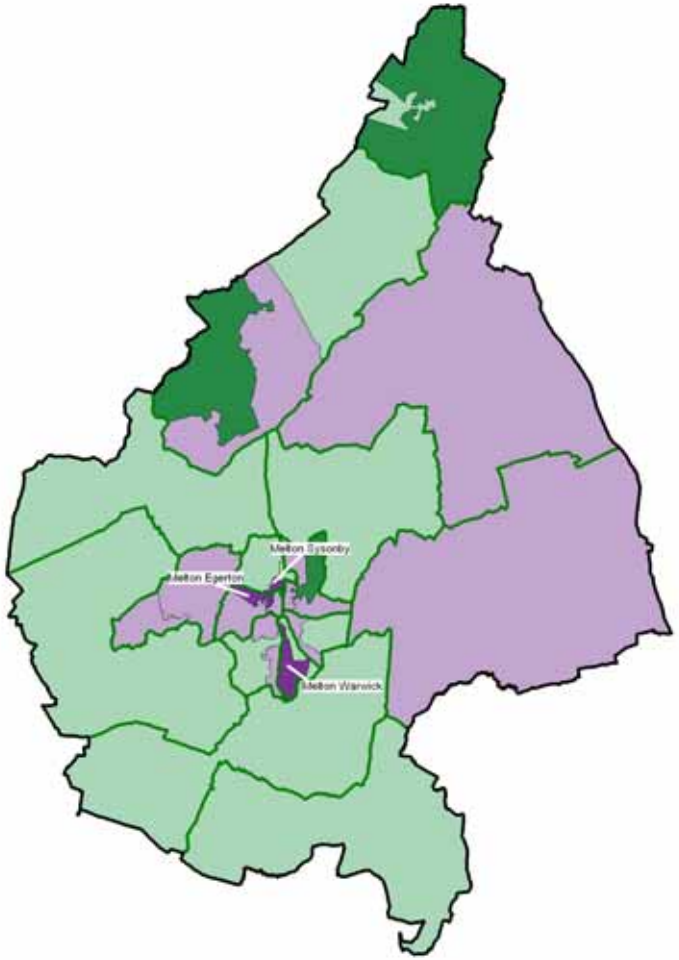
Index of Multiple Deprivation

The map to the left shows where the 10% most deprived SOAs in Melton are located. The graph below shows how the SOAs are ranked within England, with the majority being within the 50% least deprived.





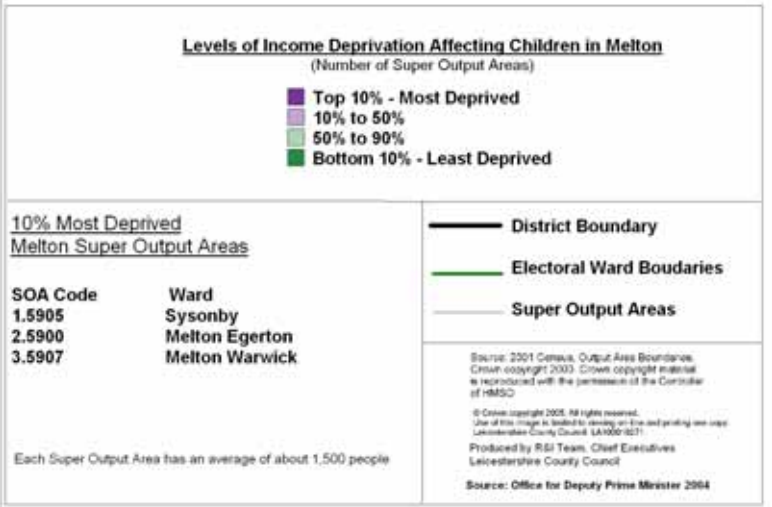
Map 10: Income deprivation affecting children - most deprived SOAs



Income Deprivation Affecting Children

This domain measures the proportion of children aged under 16 years who live in income deprived households (living below 60% of median income). In total, **933 children** in Melton live in income deprived households.

The most deprived SOA is located in part of Sysonby ward. It is ranked within the 20% most deprived in England and contains 136 children living in income deprived households: over a third of the children living in the SOA (38%). A further SOA in Melton Egerton ward is ranked within the 30% most deprived in England.



Children living in income deprived households

The score used to rank each SOA shows the proportion of children in each area who live in income deprived households. Using the 2001 Census population as a denominator, it is therefore possible to calculate how many children in each ward live in income deprived households. The table below shows the number of children living in income deprived households in each ward - Melton Egerton has the highest number - 196 children.

Table 24: Number of children living in income deprived

	Number of children living in income deprived house-holds
Melton Egerton	196
Melton Sysonby	167
Melton Warwick	106
Melton Dorian	84
Asfordby	65
Long Clawson and Stathern	63
Melton Newport	59
Melton Craven	58
Wymondham	35
Croxton Kerrial	26
Bottesford	21
Gaddesby	17
Old Dalby	15
Frisby-on-the-Wreake	10
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	10
Somerby	1
TOTAL	**933**

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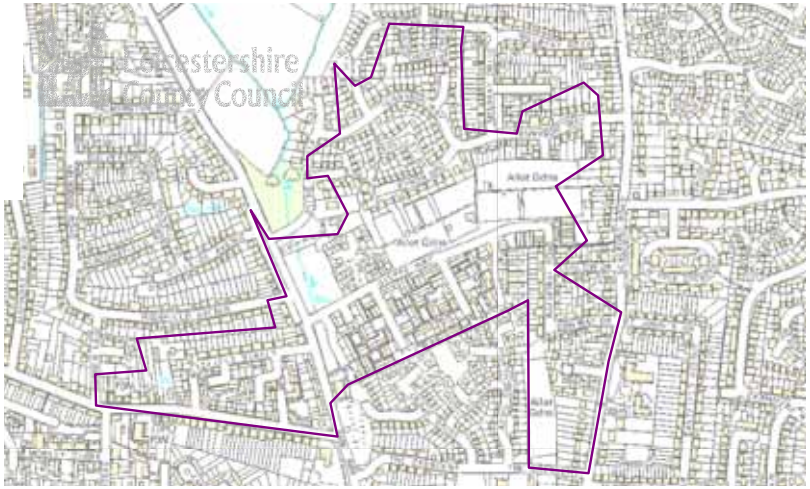
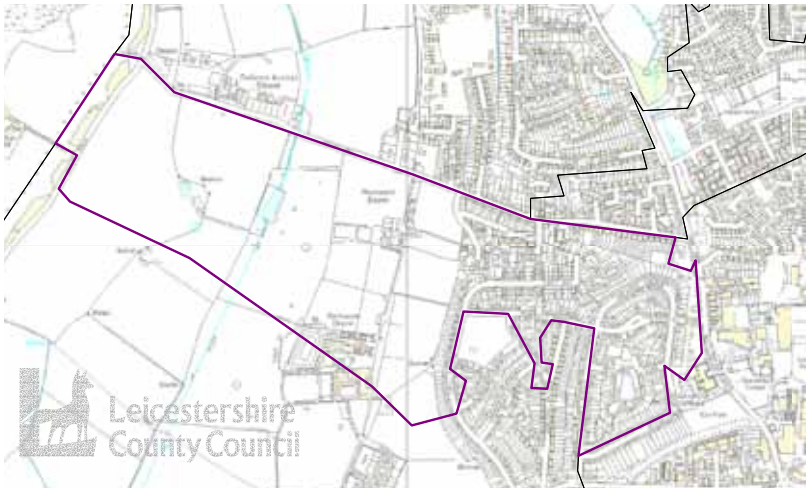
The maps below show the two SOAs which are ranked as the most deprived in this domain i.e. they have the highest proportion of children living in income deprived households

Map 11: SOA5905 (Sysonby ward)



Map 12: SOA5900 (Melton Egerton ward)



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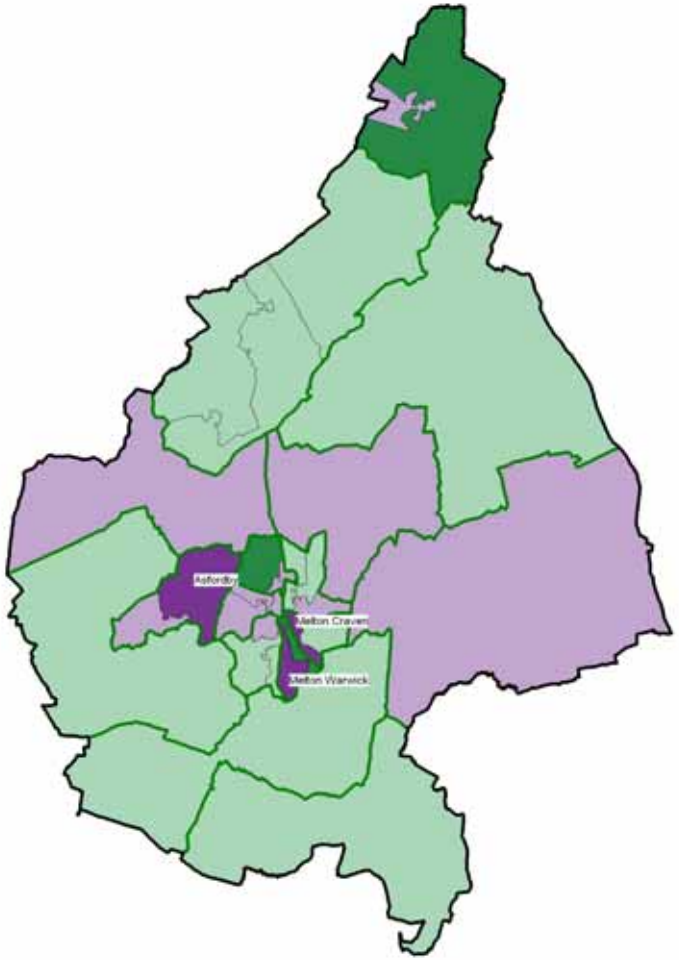
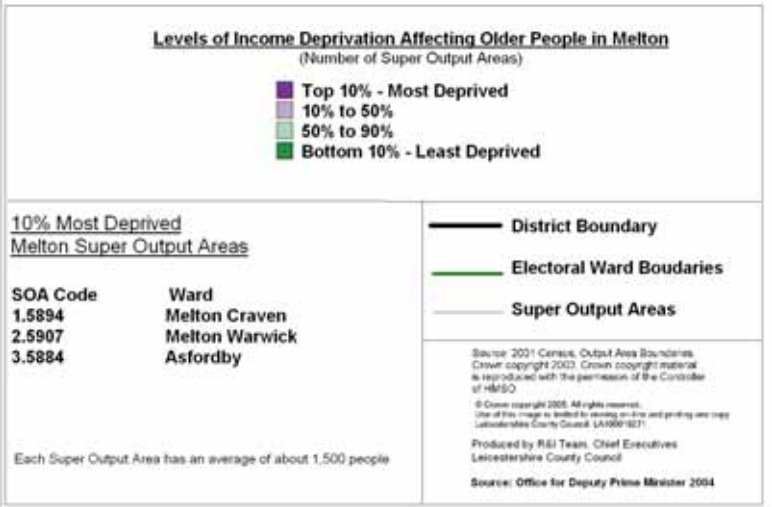
Map 13: Income deprivation affecting older people - most deprived SOAs



Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

This domain measures the proportion of people aged over 60 years who live in income deprived households (living below 60% of median income). In total, **989 people** aged over 60 years in Melton live in income deprived households.

The most deprived SOAs are located in parts of Melton Craven and Melton Warwick wards. They are both ranked within the 40% most deprived in England. In each of these areas, a fifth of the population aged over 60 years live in income deprived households. These areas are shown in more detail on the following page.



Older people living in income deprived households

The score used to rank each SOA shows the proportion of people aged over 60 years in each area who live in income deprived households. Using the 2001 Census population as a denominator, it is therefore possible to calculate how many older people in each ward live in income deprived households. The table below shows the number of older people living in income deprived households in each ward - Melton Craven has the highest number - 119 older people.

Table 25: Number of older people living in income deprived households

	Number of older people living in income deprived households
Melton Craven	119
Melton Warwick	97
Melton Newport	89
Asfordby	81
Melton Egerton	80
Bottesford	78
Melton Sysonby	74
Melton Dorian	69
Long Clawson and Stathern	60
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	59
Old Dalby	42
Wymondham	36
Croxton Kerrial	34
Somerby	30
Gaddesby	25
Frisby-on-the-Wreake	16
TOTAL	**989**

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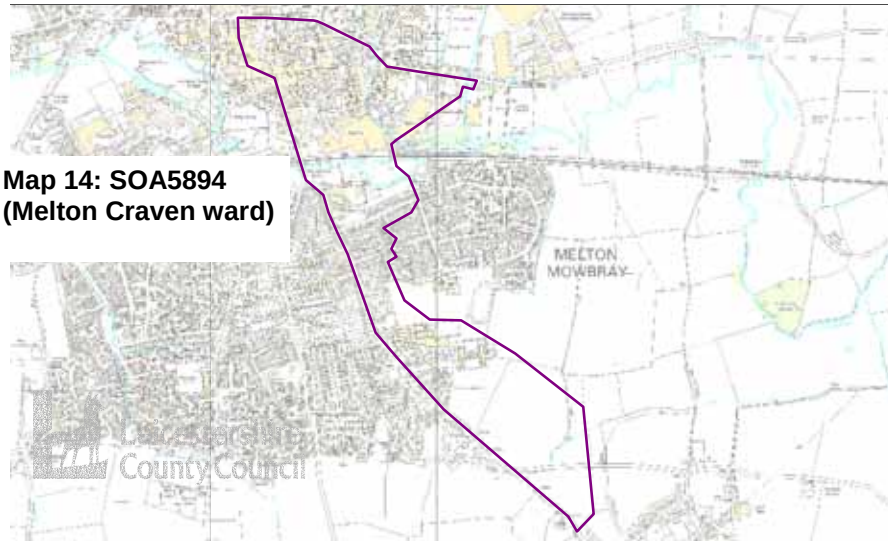
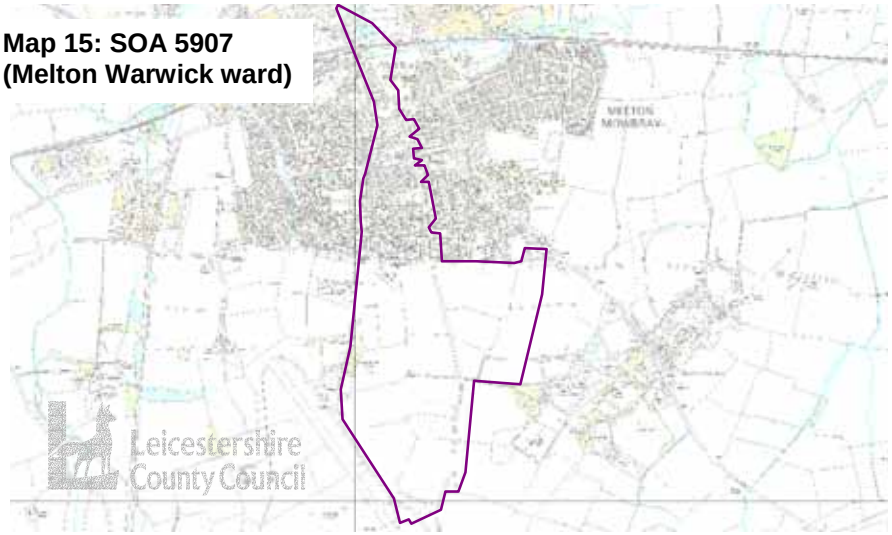
The maps below show the two areas which are ranked as the most deprived in this domain i.e. they have the highest proportion of older people living in income deprived households.

Map 14: SOA5894 (Melton Craven ward)



Map 15: SOA 5907 (Melton Warwick ward)



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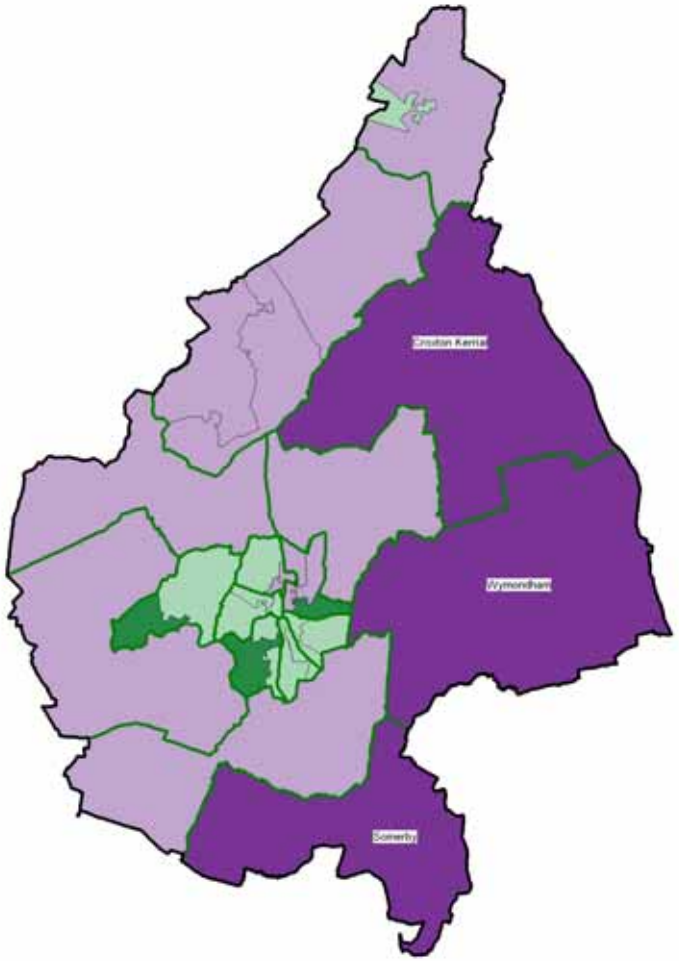
Map 16: Barriers to Housing and Services - most deprived SOAs



Barriers to Housing and Services

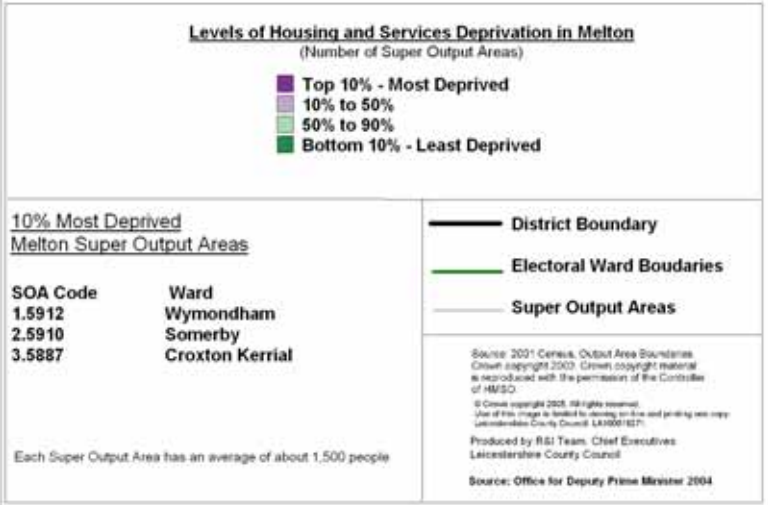
This domain measures the barriers which the local population face to the key local services listed below:

- post office
- doctors surgery
- primary school
- convenience store

Housing issues are also considered.

The most deprived area is Wymondham ward.

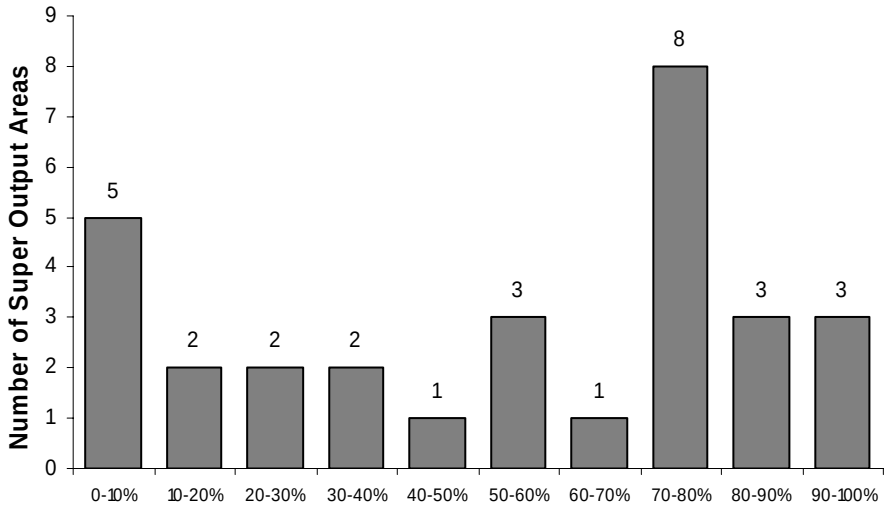
Five Super Output Areas are ranked within the 10% most deprived in England in this domain.



Barriers to housing and services domain

Melton Borough experiences worse deprivation in this domain than in any other, probably because of its largely rural nature. The graph below shows that five SOAs are ranked within the 10% most deprived in England. Three of these are also ranked within the 10 most deprived in Leicestershire.

Graph 12: Spread of national rank of SOAs



The following maps show where the SOAs which are ranked within the 10% most deprived in England are located.

Map 17: SOA5912 - Wymondham ward

Map 18: SOA5910 - Somerby ward

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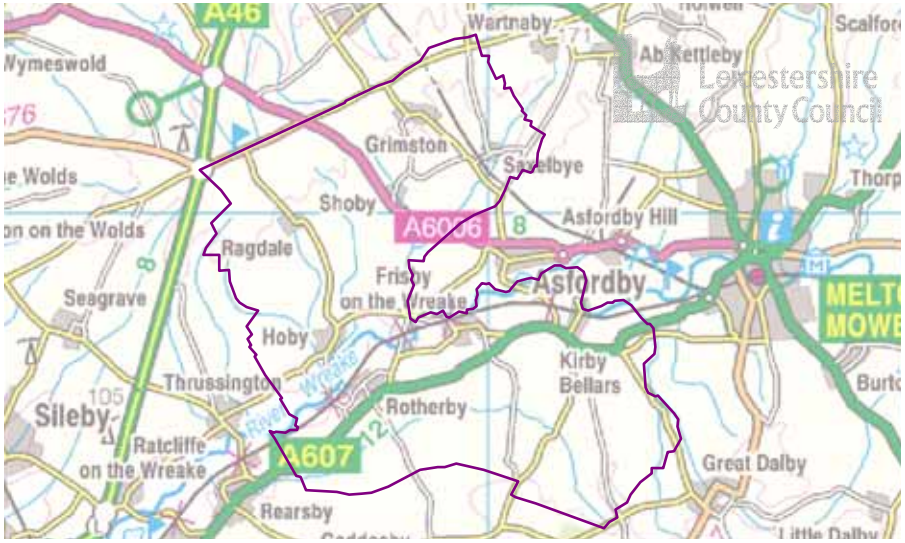
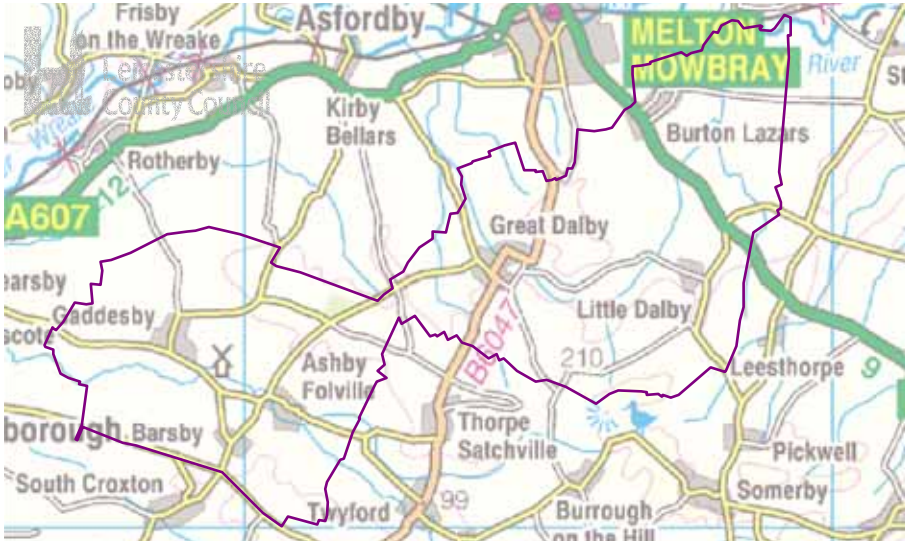
Map 19: SOA5887 - Croxton Kerrial ward

Map 20: SOA5888 - Frisby-on-the-Wreake ward



Map 21: SOA5889 - Gaddesby ward



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EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING

Summary

- **There are 7,360 pupils on the school roll in LEA schools in Melton**
- **32.8% of 16-18 year olds and 10.6% of people aged 19+ are in further education colleges or work based learning**
- **Of the 85 sixteen year olds who left school in 2004 and entered employment, 40% were working in Craft and related occupations and 35.3% were classified as in an 'Other' occupation group**

Education

Education and training are vital to the future well-being of the Melton economy particularly for enhancing the competitiveness of its workforce and ensuring that its industries, businesses and services have an ongoing supply of skilled employees in the future. Recent research carried out by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation has also shown that success in education and training is an increasingly important route out of poverty for young people, although there is evidence of increasing polarisation between those who stay on and gain qualifications and those who do not.[1]

Statutory education in Melton is covered by Leicestershire Local Education Authority (LEA). There are 25 primary schools, 4 secondary schools and 1 special school in the Borough (April 2005). One school also has a special unit.

The table to the right shows the number of pupils attending a school in Melton in January 2004 (rather than the number of pupils living in the Borough).

Table 26: Number of pupils on school roll, 2004

	Number of schools	Number on school roll
Primary	25	3,842
Secondary	4	3,449
Special	1	69

Source: Leicestershire LEA

[1] *'Routes out of poverty: A research review' November 2004, Peter Kemp, Jonathan Bradshaw, Paul Dornan, Naomi Finch and Emese Mayhew, Joseph Rowntree Foundation*

Educational Attainment

Pupils at school in England are now tested at various stages in their primary and secondary career. This section examines some of the performance data for LEA schools in Melton. The data in this section is based on the ward in which the pupil resides. It does not include any children educated in the independent sector or who attend schools outside the County LEA area. This is a particular issue in the more rural wards on the eastern fringe of the Borough where children are more likely to travel to schools in Lincolnshire. Their results will therefore not appear in these tables.

Key Stage 2

Key Stage 2 is the test taken by pupils in their last year in primary school (age 11). A typical 11 year old is expected to achieve Level 4 in English, Mathematics and Science. Table 27 shows a variation in the attainment between different wards in the Borough.

Table 27: Key Stage 2 results: % achieving level 4+

	% achieving level 4+		
	English	Maths	Science
Gaddesby	95.5	90.9	100.0
Melton Dorian	95.0	93.3	95.0
Somerby	94.7	94.7	94.7
Wymondham	91.7	83.3	75.0
Melton Newport	88.2	92.2	96.1
Asfordby	85.3	88.2	94.1
Frisby-on-the-Wreake	85.0	85.0	100.0
Melton Craven	84.4	88.9	91.1
Bottesford	83.3	79.2	87.5
Melton Warwick	82.1	80.4	89.3
Croxton Kerrial	78.6	64.3	92.9
Long Clawson and Stathern	75.9	81.0	91.4
Melton Sysonby	73.2	83.5	86.6
Melton Egerton	71.2	71.2	75.0
Old Dalby	70.0	75.0	90.0
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	62.5	87.5	100.0

Source: LEA data supplied to Leicester Shire Online Research Atlas

GCSE

The headline indicator for secondary schools is the proportion of pupils aged sixteen leaving school with five or more GCSE's at grade C or higher. Table 28 shows in Long Clawson and Stathern, Bottesford and Somerby wards that over 75% of sixteen year olds obtain five or more GCSE's at grades A* to C, compared to a low in Wymondham ward where only 16.7% of sixteen year olds obtain this level of qualifications (this could be partly explained by the number of pupils who travel outside of the Leicestershire LEA area or attend private schools and so do not appear in these figures). This compares to an average in Leicestershire of 54.7% and a national average of 53.7%

Table 28: % of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grade A* to C, 2004

	% achieving 5+ GCSEs at grade A* to C
Long Clawson and Stathern	78.1
Bottesford	77.8
Somerby	75.0
Gaddesby	66.7
Melton Craven	62.3
Melton Newport	56.9
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	56.3
Frisby-on-the-Wreake	52.6
Melton Dorian	50.9
Melton Warwick	50.0
Melton Sysonby	49.3
Asfordby	46.9
Croxton Kerrial	42.9
Old Dalby	42.1
Melton Egerton	37.5
Wymondham	16.7

Source: LEA data supplied to Leicester Shire Online Research Atlas & Department for Education and Skills

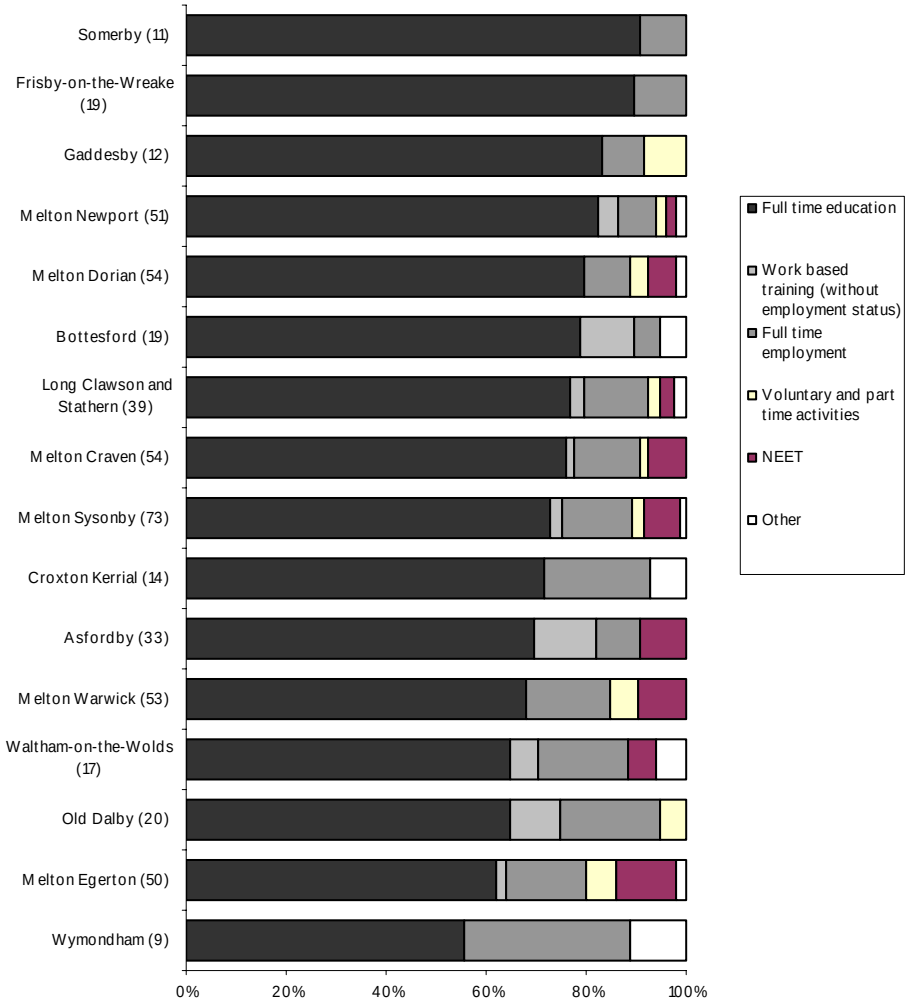
Post-16 Education

Post-16 education of a vocational or academic nature is provided through secondary schools and Further Education colleges. In Melton, there is one secondary school with a sixth form: King Edward VII School in Melton Mowbray. There are also other local providers of other training courses including Brooksby Melton College.

The graph to the right shows the proportion of 16 year olds in each ward choosing to remain in full-time education. There are quite large geographical differences. For example, over 90% of 16 year olds in Somerby ward remained in full-time education whilst only 55% of 16 year olds in Wymondham ward remained in full-time education - although overall numbers are small. An average of 74% of 16 year olds in Melton remained in full time education.

The graph also shows the destination of those leaving full-time education in each ward in the following categories: work based training, full time employment, voluntary and part time activities, not in employment, education or training (NEET) or other. Over 12% of 16 year olds in Melton Egerton ward are not in employment, education or training.

Graph 13: % of 16 year olds remaining in full time education
(total number of 16 years olds in brackets)



Source: Connexions, 2004

Post 16 Educational Attainment

Data on the average GCE / VCE (General and Vocational Certificate of Education) point score of 16-18 year old candidates collected by the Department for Education and Skills in 2003 shows how the further education providers in Melton compare with the average performance in the rest of the County and in England. Points are awarded as follows: an A-level A grade is worth 120 points, B 100, C 80, D 60, E 50, and an AS level is worth half an A-level.

Table 29: Average points per student in FE establishments, 2004

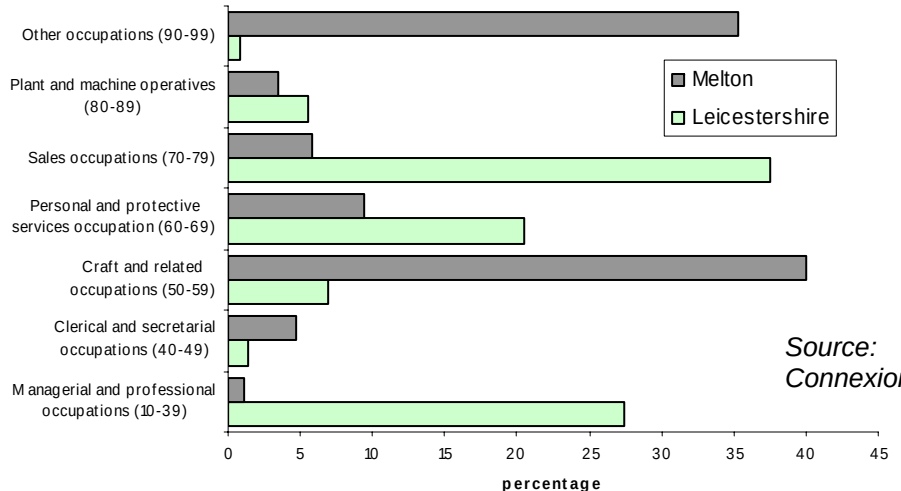
	Average point score per student
King Edward VII School, Melton Mowbray	271.0
Leicestershire	*261.0*
England	*269.2*

Source: DfES, 2003

16 year olds in employment

Of the 85 sixteen year olds who left school in 2004 and entered employment, 40.0% were working in Craft and related occupations and 35.3% were classified as in an 'Other' occupation group.

Graph 14: % 16 year olds in employment by sector, 2004



Source: Connexions, 2004

Number of learners aged 16-18 and 19+

The table below shows the percentage of learners* in further education colleges and work based learning in the 16 - 18 and 19+ age categories. It shows that the highest percentages of 16 - 18 year olds in work based learning or education are located in Asfordby and Melton Egerton wards. The highest percentages of people aged over 19 years in education or work based learning are located in Melton Egerton and Melton Dorian wards.

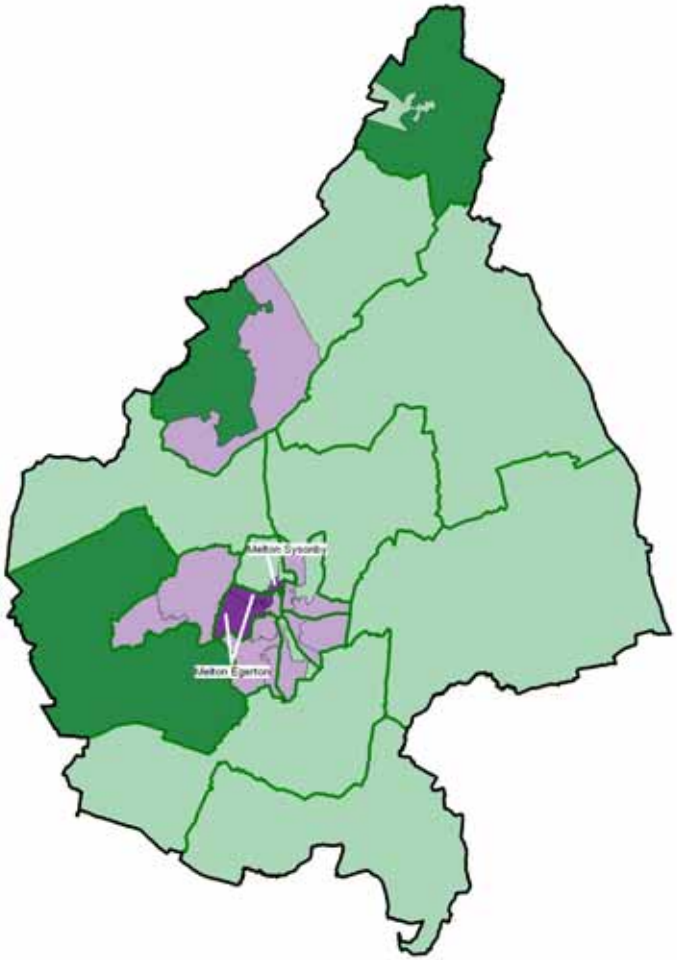
Table 30: Percentage of learners by age

	Age 16-18	Age 19+
Asfordby	57.8%	10.0%
Melton Egerton	52.6%	12.9%
Melton Dorian	38.7%	12.5%
Melton Craven	34.1%	10.6%
Old Dalby	33.3%	9.3%
Melton Sysonby	32.4%	11.1%
Melton Warwick	32.1%	8.8%
Melton Newport	30.5%	9.6%
Wymondham	30.4%	11.2%
Frisby-on-the-Wreake	29.7%	9.7%
Somerby	29.0%	9.1%
Croxton Kerrial	25.0%	10.5%
Bottesford	24.0%	9.8%
Gaddesby	18.5%	11.9%
Long Clawson and Stathern	17.9%	10.9%
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	15.7%	8.4%

Source: Leicestershire Learning and Skills Council

** Does not include those in sixth form colleges or schools*

Map 22: ID2004: Education, Skills and Training deprivation



Education, Skills and Training

This domain captures the extent of deprivation in education, skills and training of people living in a local area. It considers both the attainment levels of school children, absence rates, the proportion of people not staying on in school or further education beyond 16 years along with the proportion of adults with no or low qualifications. Melton Borough experiences relatively low levels of deprivation in this domain, with the worst levels of deprivation located in part of Melton Egerton ward (ranked within the 20% most deprived nationally).

Levels of Education, Skills and Training Deprivation in Melton
(Number of Super Output Areas)

- Top 10% - Most Deprived
- 10% to 50%
- 50% to 90%
- Bottom 10% - Least Deprived

10% Most Deprived
Melton Super Output Areas

SOA Code	Ward
1.5900	Melton Egerton
2.5905	Melton Sysonby
3.5898	Melton Egerton

Each Super Output Area has an average of about 1,500 people

- District Boundary
- Electoral Ward Boudaries
- Super Output Areas

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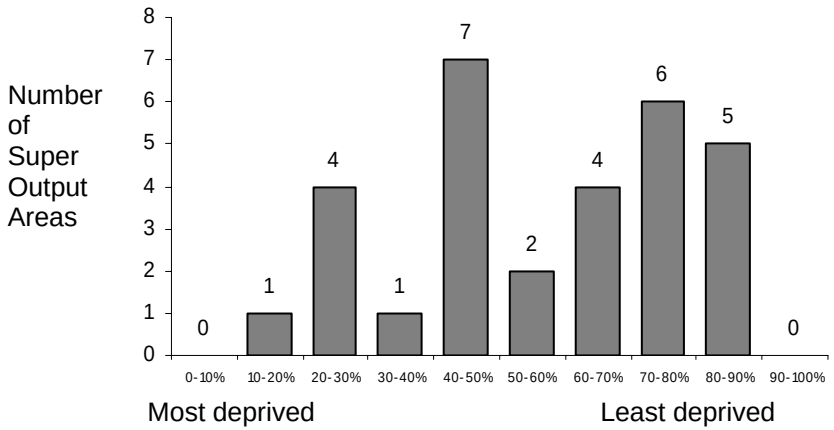
Produced by R&I Team, Chief Executives
Leicestershire County Council

Source: Office for Deputy Prime Minister 2004

Education, skills and training deprivation

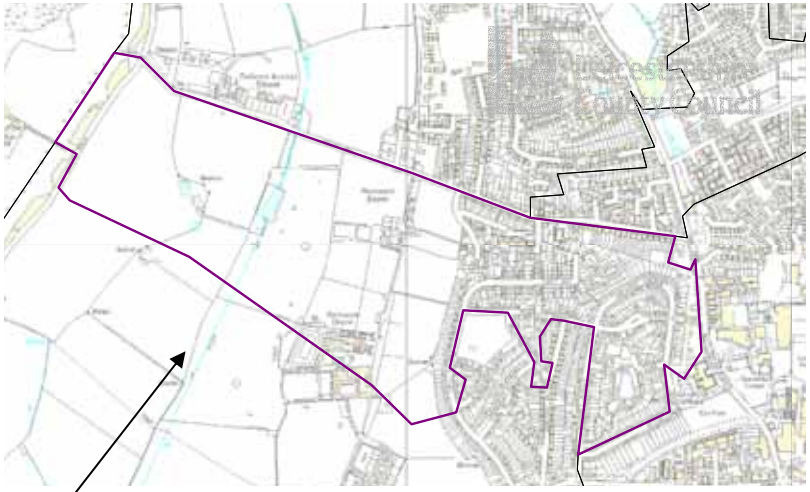
This is one aspect of deprivation in Melton which is more severe than many of the other aspects of deprivation measured. There is one SOA - part of Melton Egerton ward - which is ranked within the 20% most deprived in England. A further four SOAs are ranked within the 30% most deprived. The spread of rankings is shown in the graph below.

Graph 15: Spread of national rank of SOAs

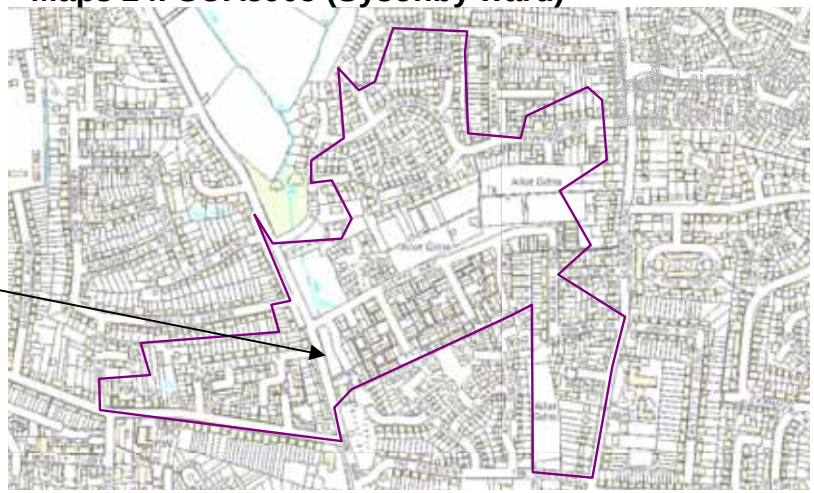


SOA5900 (part of Melton Egerton ward) is ranked within the 20% most deprived nationally, and is also one of the ten most deprived SOAs in this domain in Leicestershire. SOA5905 (part of Melton Sysonby ward) is also within the 50 most deprived SOAs in Leicestershire. Other SOAs which are ranked within the 30% most deprived in England are SOA5898 (part of Melton Egerton), SOA5884 (part of Asfordby ward), SOA5897 (part of Melton Dorian ward) and SOA5907 (part of Melton Warwick ward).

Maps 23: SOA5900 (Melton Egerton ward)



Maps 24: SOA5905 (Sysonby ward)



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ECONOMY

Summary
- **There are 29,600 people (61.4% of the population) of working age living in Melton**
- **92.3% of the working age population are economically active**
- **1.0% of the working age population claim Job Seekers Allowance**
- **85.7% of businesses in Melton employ less than 10 employees**

Key issues for Melton
• High rates of employment and economic activity
• High proportion employed in service sector
• Strong commitment to Investors in People
• High proportion currently participating in training
• Low proportion not participated in training since school
• Poor levels of basic skills in mathematics
• High levels of skills in reading
• High levels of satisfaction with local provision
• Family commitments a strong barrier to learning
Source: Life & Work Survey, 2003 (LSC)

The table above shows the key issues affecting the economy in Melton as identified by the 2003 Life and Work Survey. The following section looks at all aspects of the local economy in Melton.

Table 31: Working age population

		Melton	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%	%
All people	29,600	61.4	62.2	61.2	61.4
Male	15,400	65.4	65.8	64.3	64.6
Female	14,200	57.6	58.6	58.2	58.3

The table above shows that the proportion of working age population is very similar to the county, region and Great Britain.

Job Density

Job Density is a measure of the ratio of total jobs to the working age population. A job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident of working age. In Melton, the job density is 0.7 (less than one job for every resident). This ratio is similar to the county, region and Great Britain (0.7, 0.8 and 0.8 respectively).

Economic activity

Economic activity measures the number of people aged between 16 and 74 who are in work or looking for work as a proportion of the working age population (16-74 years).

The table below shows that 92.3% of people of working age in the Borough are economically active - a higher proportion than the county, region or country.

Table 32: Economic activity

		Melton	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%	%
All people					
Economically active	28,000	92.3	84.9	79.0	78.2
In employment	27,000	89.5	82.0	75.3	74.3
Employees	24,000	78.5	71.1	66.3	64.8
Self employed	3,000	9.6	10.3	8.6	9.0
Unemployed (ILO)	1,000	3.0	3.4	4.7	5.0
Males					
Economically active	15,000	95.5	89.6	83.9	83.4
In employment	14,000	94.1	85.9	79.8	78.9
Employees	13,000	83.0	71.2	67.1	65.5
Self employed	1,000	9.6	13.9	12.2	13.0
Unemployed (ILO)	--	--	4.1	5.0	5.4
Females					
Economically active	13,000	88.9	79.8	73.7	72.8
In employment	12,000	84.8	77.9	70.6	69.5
Employees	11,000	73.8	70.9	65.4	64.2
Self employed	1,000	9.6	6.5	4.8	4.8
Unemployed (ILO)	1,000	4.6	2.5	4.3	4.5

Percentages are based on working age population, except unemployed which is based on economically active
Totals may not add due to rounding
-- Sample size too small for reliable estimate
ILO - International Labour Organisation definition of unemployment

Economic inactivity

Economic inactivity measures the number of people neither in employment nor unemployed of working age, e.g. people who are looking after the home, retired or sick.

The Labour Force Survey estimates that there are 2,000 people in Melton that are economically inactive. This is a much lower than the county, regional and national proportion.

Table 33: Economic inactivity

		Melton	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%	%
All people					
Economically inactive	2,000	7.7	15.1	21.0	21.8
Wanting a job	--	--	4.3	5.2	5.7
Not wanting a job	2,000	6.3	10.9	15.8	16.1
Males					
Economically inactive	1,000	4.5	10.4	16.1	16.6
Wanting a job	--	--	3.0	4.6	4.7
Not wanting a job	1,000	4.5	7.3	11.5	11.9
Females					
Economically inactive	2,000	11.1	20.2	26.3	27.2
Wanting a job	--	--	5.6	6.0	6.7
Not wanting a job	1,000	8.1	14.6	20.3	20.5

Percentages are based on working age population
Totals may not add due to rounding
-- Sample size too small for reliable estimate
'Wanting a job' - people not in employment who want a job but are not classed as unemployed because they have either not sought work in the last 4 weeks or are not available to start work

Source: Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2003 - Feb 2004)

Employment by occupation

The Local Labour Force Survey, conducted annually, collects information on the occupation of people living in Melton. The table to the right shows the proportion of the population employed in each occupation. It shows that the largest employment groups are Managers and senior officials (20.5%), Skilled trades (15.0%) and Professional occupations (11.8%).

The Borough has a lower proportion of people employed in Associate professional, Administrative & secretarial and Process plant and machine operatives occupations than the rest of the county.

Table 34: Employment by occupation

	Melton		Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%	%
Soc 2000 major group 1-3	**11,000**	**41.5**	**39.0**	**37.0**	**40.5**
1. Managers and senior officials	6,000	20.5	15.5	13.9	14.6
2. Professional occupations	3,000	11.8	11.4	10.7	12.1
3. Associate professionals & technical	3,000	9.1	12.0	12.3	13.8
Soc 2000 major group 4-5	**7,000**	**25.8**	**26.3**	**24.6**	**24.4**
4. Administrative & secretarial	3,000	10.9	13.6	12.4	13.0
5. Skilled trades occupations	4,000	15.0	12.7	12.1	11.4
Soc 2000 major group 6-7	**5,000**	**18.0**	**15.9**	**15.7**	**15.5**
6. Personal service occupations	2,000	6.9	6.5	7.4	7.5
7. Sales and customer services	3,000	11.1	9.3	8.2	8.0
Soc 2000 major group 8-9	**4,000**	**14.7**	**18.8**	**22.7**	**19.6**
8. Process plant & machine operatives	1,000	3.3	8.4	10.0	7.7
9. Elementary occupations	3,000	11.4	10.3	12.6	11.8

Totals may not add due to rounding

Qualifications

The table to the right shows that qualifications of the working age population in Melton and how this compares to the rest of the county and the region. It shows that almost 50% of the working age population are educated to at least NVQ level 3*. This is higher than the county, regional and national proportions.

(NVQ level 3 is equivalent to 2 A-levels, vocational A-level (AVCE), BTEC National or an Advanced GNVQ)*

Table 35: Qualifications (% of working age population)

	Melton		Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%	%
NVQ4 and above	9,000	29.3	23.5	22.2	25.2
NVQ3 and above	14,000	48.3	43.7	41.4	43.1
NVQ2 and above	22,000	72.4	63.7	59.7	61.5
NVQ1 and above	26,000	85.7	78.9	75.7	76.0
Other qualifications	1,000	3.6	8.0	7.6	8.8
No qualifications	3,000	10.6	13.1	16.6	15.1

Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2003 - Feb 2004)

Earnings by residence

The table below shows the average weekly earnings of people who live in the county. Unfortunately it is not possible to obtain data for the Borough as the sample size is too small.

Table 36: Earnings by residence

	Melton	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Gross weekly pay				
Full-time workers	--	456.6	439.4	475.8
Male	--	501.9	480.5	525.0
Female	--	374.6	363.6	396.0
Hourly pay				
Full-time workers	--	11.6	11.0	12.0
Male	--	12.4	11.6	12.8
Female	--	10.0	9.6	10.6

Earnings by workplace

The table below shows the average earnings of people who work in the county. Unfortunately it is not possible to obtain data for the Borough as the sample size is too small.

Table 37: Earnings by workplace

	Melton	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Gross weekly pay				
Full-time workers	--	456.6	439.4	475.8
Male	--	501.9	480.5	525.0
Female	--	374.6	363.6	396.0
Hourly pay				
Full-time workers	--	11.6	11.0	12.0
Male	--	12.4	11.6	12.8
Female	--	10.0	9.6	10.6

Table 38: Employee jobs

	Melton		Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%	%
Total employee jobs	17,769		--	--	--
Full-time	12,038	67.7	68.0	66.7	68.1
Part-time	5,730	32.2	32.0	33.3	31.9
Manufacturing	4,456	25.1	20.4	18.3	12.6
Construction	661	3.7	4.9	4.7	4.4
Services	12,183	68.6	72.7	75.0	81.4
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	3,870	21.8	26.9	24.8	24.7
Transport & communications	1,200	6.8	8.5	5.7	6.0
Finance, IT, other business activities	2,240	12.6	13.3	14.4	19.8
Public admin, education, health	3,792	21.3	19.7	25.7	25.8
Other services	1,082	6.1	4.3	4.4	5.2
Tourism-related	1,199	6.7	7.3	7.5	8.1

Source: Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis, 2003

Employee jobs

The table to the left shows the number of people working full and part time, and the sector that they are employed in. The percentages are based on the total employee jobs.

Melton has a higher proportion of its workforce employed in Manufacturing and Public administration than the rest of the county, and a lower proportion employed in the rest of the Service sector.

Table 39: Number of business units* by Broad Industrial Group

	Melton	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
Total	**2,050**	**24,250**	**152,050**	**2,213,800**
1 : Agriculture and fishing (SIC A,B)	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%
2 : Energy and water (SIC C,E)	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
3 : Manufacturing (SIC D)	9.8%	11.3%	10.4%	7.8%
4 : Construction (SIC F)	9.8%	10.7%	10.1%	9.0%
5 : Distribution, hotels and restaurants (SIC G,H)	29.3%	28.0%	30.7%	29.5%
6 : Transport and communications (SIC I)	7.3%	6.4%	5.3%	4.7%
7 : Banking, finance and insurance, etc (SIC J,K)	26.8%	26.6%	24.9%	30.5%
8 : Public administration, education & health (SIC L,M,N)	9.8%	8.7%	9.5%	8.7%
9 : Other services (SIC O,P,Q)	7.3%	7.8%	8.5%	9.2%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2003

Table 39 shows that the proportion of business units in each industrial group is similar to the county, region and country. Increasingly it will be the knowledge-intensive information economy sectors, together with those driven by increasing consumption (e.g. tourism and recreation) that are likely to represent the strongest future growth areas. The table below shows the current proportion of the workforce in Melton that are employed in these sectors.

Table 40: Knowledge Economy Employment

	Melton	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
Consumer Services (%)	17.6	20.3	19.7	21.0
High Technology Manufacturing (%)	0.3	2.2	1.7	1.9
Knowledge Based Services (%)	10.8	11.6	12.6	17.7

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2003

Note: Percentages are of total employment

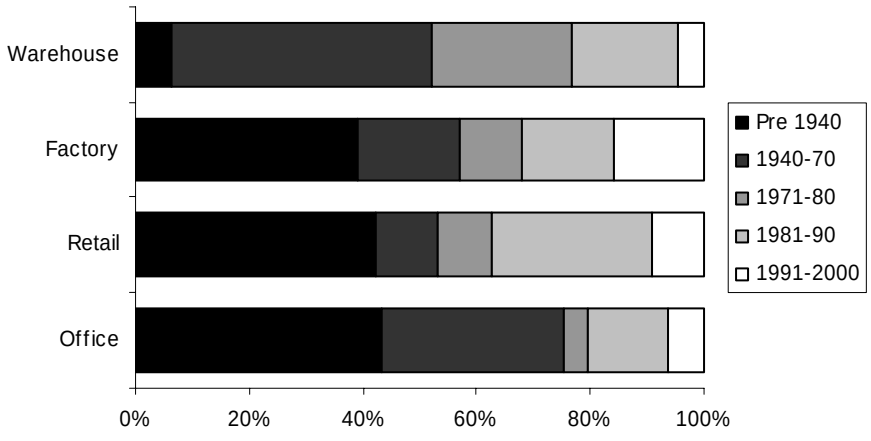
Consumer Services - SIC codes 52 (Retail), 55 (Hotels & restaurants), 92 (Recreational, cultural & sporting)
High Tech Manufacturing - SIC codes 22 (Publishing, printing), 24.4 (Manufacture of pharmaceuticals), 30 (Manufacture of office machinery, computers), 32 (Manufacture of radio, TV, communications)
Knowledge Based Services - SIC codes 65 (Financial), 66 (Insurance, pensions), 67 (Auxiliary financial), 72 (computer-related activities), 73 (Research & development), 74 (Other business activities)

** Business units are roughly equivalent to workplaces. For example, a bank may have several branches and offices in a city - each one of these would be counted as a separate data (business) unit.*

Employment land and floorspace in Melton

The graph to the right shows the age of employment floorspace by type. It shows that a larger proportion of the office floorspace in the Borough dates back pre 1970, whilst a large proportion of the retail floorspace has been built since 1980.

Graph 16: Floorspace by age



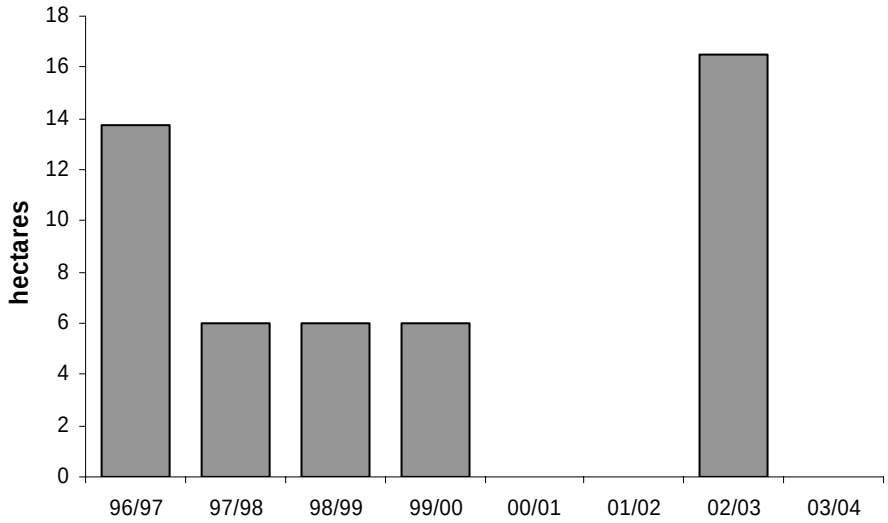
Source: ODPM

Employment land

Since 1996, 48 hectares of land have been developed in Melton for employment uses (at 31 March 2004), an average of 6 hectares each year. The graph to the right shows annual completions.

There are currently a number of larger sites with outstanding planning permission for employment uses. These include sites at Asfordby Storage (Melton Mowbray) and Normanton Lane (Bottesford).

Graph 17: New employment land



Source: Leicestershire County Council Land Monitoring Report, 2004

Town Centre uses

The ODPM Town Centres Statistics project aims to produce consistent boundaries for town centres across England and Wales, together with statistics covering employment and floorspace. These statistical boundaries are generated from data on economic activity, in order to take a consistent approach to defining town centres - they do not define town centres for planning policy purposes.

The map and tables to the right highlight Melton Mowbray town centre; the only town centre in Melton Borough that the project has considered.

They are based on 2002 data and show both the number of employees in the town centre and the type of business that they are employed in. Table 46 lists the floorspace given to each retail type (A1: shops, A2: Professional offices - betting shops, estate agents, travel agents, A3: pubs, cafes, restaurants and takeaways).

The table shows that Melton Mowbray has a large amount of A1 floorspace. Table 46 shows that almost 900 people are employed within this sector. A further 300 people are employed in the entertainment sector: restaurants, pubs, arts and culture.

Further information: www.iggi.gov.uk/towncent

The map background is based upon the OS map by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) with permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence Number: 100018986.

Map 25: Melton Mowbray

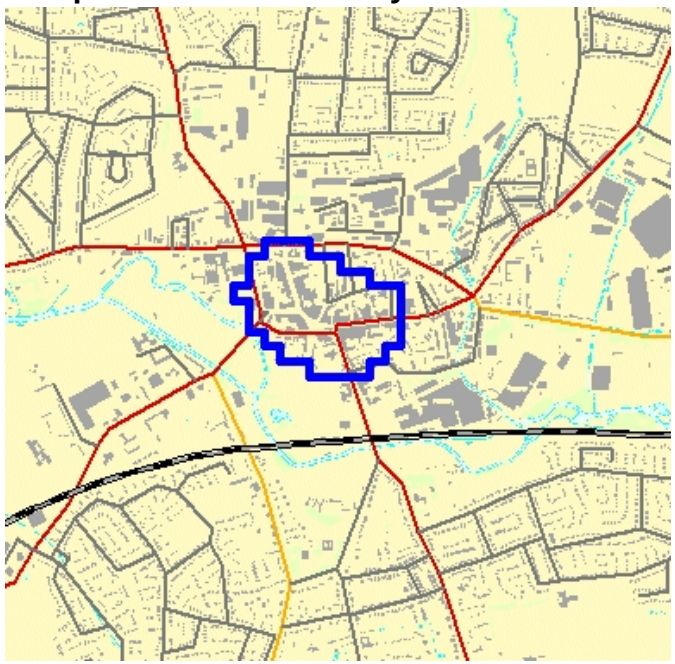


Table 46: Employment (persons)

	Number of employees
Convenience Retail	160
Comparison Retail	570
Service Retail	150
Offices	390
Civic and Public Administration	0
Restaurants & Licensed Premises	220
Arts, Culture and Entertainment	100

Table 47: Floorspace (sqm) & Rateable value (£)

	(sq m)	(£)
A1	28,890	2,398,400
A2	6,820	629,850
A3	1,580	121,250
Offices	6,890	331,860

Job Seekers Allowance Claimants

The Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours per week. The percentage figures in Table 41 show the number of JSA claimants as a proportion of resident-age working population. The table shows that the proportion of people claiming JSA in Melton is lower than the rest of the county, region and Great Britain.

Table 41: Total JSA Claimants

		Melton	Leicestershire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%	%
All people	292	1.0	1.3	2.1	2.4
Male	198	1.3	1.7	3.0	3.4
Female	94	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3

Source: Claimant Count, June 2005

Age: In Melton, 26.4% of JSA claimants are aged 18 - 24 years, 50.0% are aged 25 - 49 years and 21.9% are aged over 50 years. The Borough has a higher proportion of people claiming JSA aged over 50 years than the regional average of 18%.

Duration: 71.9% of JSA claimants in Melton have been claiming this benefit for less than six months. 12.3% of claimants have been claiming for more than 12 months - this is the same as the regional average.

VAT Registrations / De-registrations

At the end of 2003, there were 1,925 VAT registered businesses in Melton. In 2003, there was a net increase in the number of VAT registered businesses with 150 new businesses registering and 145 de-registering (Source: VAT registrations / de-registrations by industry, 2003).

The VAT threshold is an annual turnover of £55,000. Below this figure, companies do not need to register for VAT.

Hours worked

The table below shows the number of hours worked in Melton (as a percentage of the working age population). The Borough has a higher proportion of its working age population working over 48 hours a week (19.3% compared with 17.1% for the county and 16.3% for the region).

Table 42: Hours worked

	Melton	Leicester-shire	East Midlands
All people	23360	295,754	1,917,728
% working part time	24.4	24.1	23.6
% working full time	75.6	75.9	73.7
% working over 48hrs a week	19.3	17.1	16.3

Source: 2001 Census

Economic and Labour Market Conditions

The Leicester Shire Economic Baseline Study* was completed in 2004 by ECOTEC Consultants on behalf of the Leicester Shire Economic Partnership. It reviewed the current economic and labour market conditions and forecast changes anticipated over the next decade for Leicester and Leicestershire.

Melton

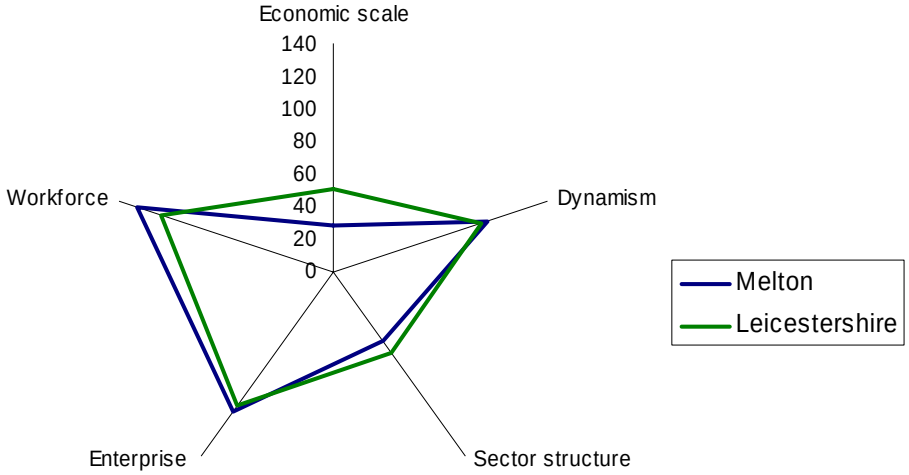
The graph and table to the right show the results of the Study. They show that Melton Borough has a particularly strong workforce, with a score of 127.7 - this is the second strongest in the county behind Harborough. This is also the strongest indicator for the Borough.

Melton scores over 100 for three competitiveness factors: dynamism (100.5), enterprise (105.7) and workforce (127.7). Melton has the smallest local economy in the sub-region, scoring just 28.0 on the economic scale. The Borough is also relatively weak in terms of sector structure (52.6).

The table and graph to the right show how the Borough compares to the county as a whole.

** Source: Leicester Shire Economic Baseline Study, 2004 Available to download from www.lsint.info*

Graph 18: Competitiveness Summary Chart



Competitiveness summary chart, Leicester Shire Economic Baseline Study 2004, produced by ECOTEC Research and Consulting for Leicester Shire

Table 43: Overall economic profile

	Melton		Leicestershire	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Economic scale	28	393	51.2	--
Dynamism	100.5	188	97.0	--
Sector structure	52.6	341	61.5	--
Enterprise	105.7	149	101.7	--
Workforce	127.7	101	111.2	--

Score = against national benchmark of 100
Rank = against 408 local authority areas in Great Britain

Largest employers in Melton

The table below lists the companies with the largest number of employees in Melton

Table 44: Largest employers in Melton

Name of Business	Nature of Business	No of Employees
Masterfoods (Mars UK) Ltd, Melton Mowbray	Manufacture of canned petfood products	800
Ragdale Hall Ltd, Ragdale	Health hydro - Spa resort	500
Jeld-Wen (UK) Ltd, Melton Mowbray	Joinery manufacturing of standard timber windows & domestic staircases	350
Brooksby Enterprises Ltd, Brooksby	Conference & banqueting facilities	350
Asfordby Storage & Haulage Ltd, Melton Mowbray	Storage & haulage	250
Tesco Stores Ltd, Melton Mowbray	Supermarket	250
Long Clawson Dairy Ltd, Melton Mowbray	Stilton and speciality cheese manufacture	245
MAS East Midlands Ltd, Melton Mowbray	Manufacturing business support	200
Melton Borough Council, Melton Mowbray	Local district council	200
Brobot Petroleum Ltd, Melton Mowbray	Petrol sales and oil distribution	180

Source: Data4Business database listing, July 2005

Business size

The table below shows the proportion of people employed in Melton by the size of business that they are employed in. It shows that the Borough has a lower proportion of employees employed in larger businesses (employing over 50 employees) than the rest of the county and the region.

Table 45: Business size

Number of employees	Melton	Leicestershire	East Midlands	Great Britain
1-10	85.7%	84.5%	82.5%	83.3%
11-49	11.9%	12.2%	13.6%	12.9%
50+	2.4%	3.6%	3.9%	3.8%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2003

Household income

Table 48 shows the average household income in Melton is £32,174. This is slightly below the county average of £32,760 but above the regional average of £29,259. The average household income in the Borough has increased by over £400 since 2004.

Table 49 shows that there is a very large variation between the wards within Melton. The ward with the highest average household income is Frisby-on-the-Wreake ward (£42,793). The wards with the lowest average household income are Melton Egerton (£25,377) and Melton Craven wards (£24,413). Melton Craven ward is ranked as one of the five wards with the lowest average household income in the county.

Average household income in Wymondham ward has increased considerably since 2004 (by £3,424). The largest decline in income was experienced in Waltham-on-the-Wolds ward (a decline of £2,899).

Table 48: Average household income by district, 2005

	Mean household income (£)
Harborough	37,460
Blaby	34,166
Hinckley & Bosworth	32,391
Melton	32,174
North West Leicestershire	32,100
Charnwood	31,234
Oadby & Wigston	30,275
Leicestershire County	***32,760***

Table 49: Average household income by ward, 2005

	Mean house-hold income (£)	Change 2004/05 (£)
Frisby-on-the-Wreake	42,793	1,823
Somerby	42,286	1,899
Gaddesby	41,709	-224
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	38,430	-2,899
Long Clawson and Stathern	38,378	817
Wymondham	37,249	3,424
Bottesford	36,188	1,235
Old Dalby	35,820	1,514
Croxton Kerrial	32,539	323
Melton Warwick	30,938	992
Melton Sysonby	30,876	-511
Melton Newport	29,718	119
Melton Dorian	28,849	-210
Asfordby	26,843	-445
Melton Egerton	25,377	1,614
Melton Craven	24,413	-84

Source: CACI, 2005

House Prices

The table below shows the average selling price (and the number of sales) for each house type (detached, semi-detached, terrace, flat / maisonette) for the first three months of 2005. Detached properties in Melton are considerably more expensive than the county and regional average. The average selling price of semi-detached and terraced properties in Melton is slightly lower than the county average, but higher than the rest of the region. No flats were sold in Melton between January and March during 2005.

Table 50: House price

	Detached		Semi-Detached		Terraced		Flat/Maisonette		Overall	
	Average price	Sales	Average price	Sales	Average price	Sales	Average price	Sales	Average price	Sales
Melton	£302,319	44	£141,086	47	£109,626	35	--	--	£188,650	126
Leicestershire	£257,403	569	£144,129	657	£119,017	432	£113,252	102	£172,796	1,760
East Midlands	£222,576	3,926	£128,974	4,304	£106,700	3,869	£112,808	903	£149,486	13,022

Source: Land Registry, January - March 2005

House affordability ratio

The table below shows the house affordability ratio which considers the relationship between average income and average house price in an area. A higher figure implies that housing is less affordable. For detached properties in Melton, the affordability ratio is higher than the Leicestershire and East Midlands ratio (meaning that they are less affordable). The lower affordability ratio in the semi-detached and terraced categories shows that these types of properties are more affordable in Melton than the rest of the county and the region. The last column in the table shows the average earnings figure that the affordability ratio is based upon.

Table 51: House affordability

	Detached	Semi Detached	Terraced	Flat / maisonette	Overall	Average annual earnings (resident based)
Melton	14.4	6.7	5.2	--	9.0	£20,980
Leicestershire	12.9	7.2	6.0	5.7	8.6	£19,991
East Midlands	11.7	6.8	5.6	5.9	7.9	£18,975
England and Wales	11.6	6.8	5.7	6.8	7.4	£20,796

Source: Land Registry 2005, New Earnings Survey

CRIME

Summary

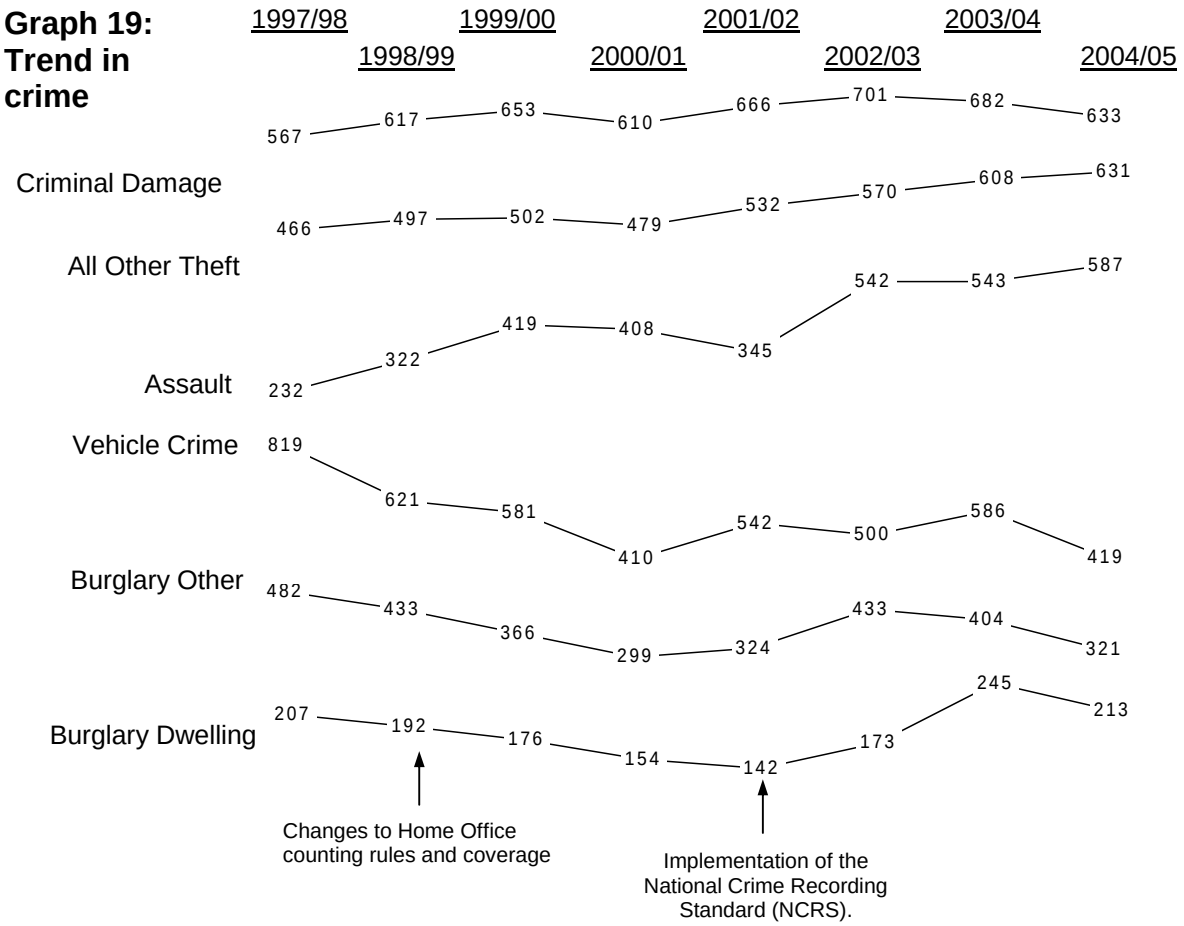
- **Offences recorded by the police in Melton Borough in 2004/05, shows falling Vehicle crime and Burglary but slight increases in Theft and Assault. Criminal damage fell slightly but remains a high volume crime**

In 2004/05 there was a total of 3,148 recorded offences in Melton Borough, down by 10% on the previous year.

The histogram (following page) and trend-lines (right) show that the highest crime types in Melton in 2004/05 are Criminal damage, All other theft and Assault. The trend-lines show the number of recorded offences over the last eight years, and are ranked (top to bottom) by the number of crimes recorded in 2004/05. They range from the highest to lowest for the six major crime types. The histograms show the proportion of total crime by crime type.

The number of Criminal damage offences remain the highest crime type in 2004/05, as they have done since 1999/2000, and make up 20% of total crime in Melton. Criminal damage (which includes and is sometimes referred to as vandalism) is linked with low-level anti-social behaviour.

Graph 19: Trend in crime



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

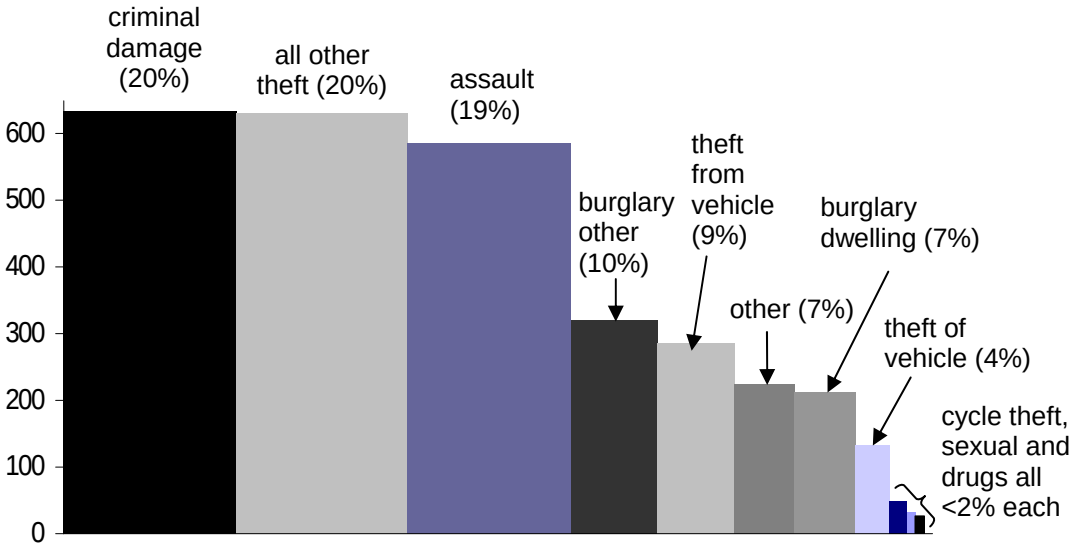
The number of All other theft offences make up a fifth of all crime in Melton and the trend-line over the last eight years suggests a gradual increase.

Further research conducted in the county, suggests that crimes which fall under this category are the theft of handbags/purses, phones etc, which had been left unattended in public places (leisure centres, pubs, shops, etc). Targeting appropriate situational crime prevention measures to reduce the opportunity for these types of crime may help to reverse this trend. However, this is a broad category which consists of different types of thefts.

There has been a relatively steep increase in Assault offences over the past eight years. This period covers two major changes in the way that these crimes are recorded. Assault covers a range of offences from the less serious (harassment, verbal abuse) to more serious violent crime (grievous bodily harm-GBH, wounding) and now accounts for around a fifth of all recorded crime in Melton Borough.

The histogram (below) shows the number of offences recorded in Melton Borough (2004/05) is dominated by Criminal damage, All other theft and Assault.

Graph 20: Number of recorded offences, 2004/05



Bar width is proportional to the percentage of all crime in Melton Borough for each crime category. Crime categories are displayed in ranked order left to right (highest proportion of all crime to lowest). Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

What does this chart show?

This section provides a summary of five major crime types, plus total crime, for each ward in Melton Borough. Each dot represents a comparison of that wards crime rate per thousand population to the average for Melton Borough. The comparison is specific to each crime type and each year. The legend indicates what each type of dot represents.

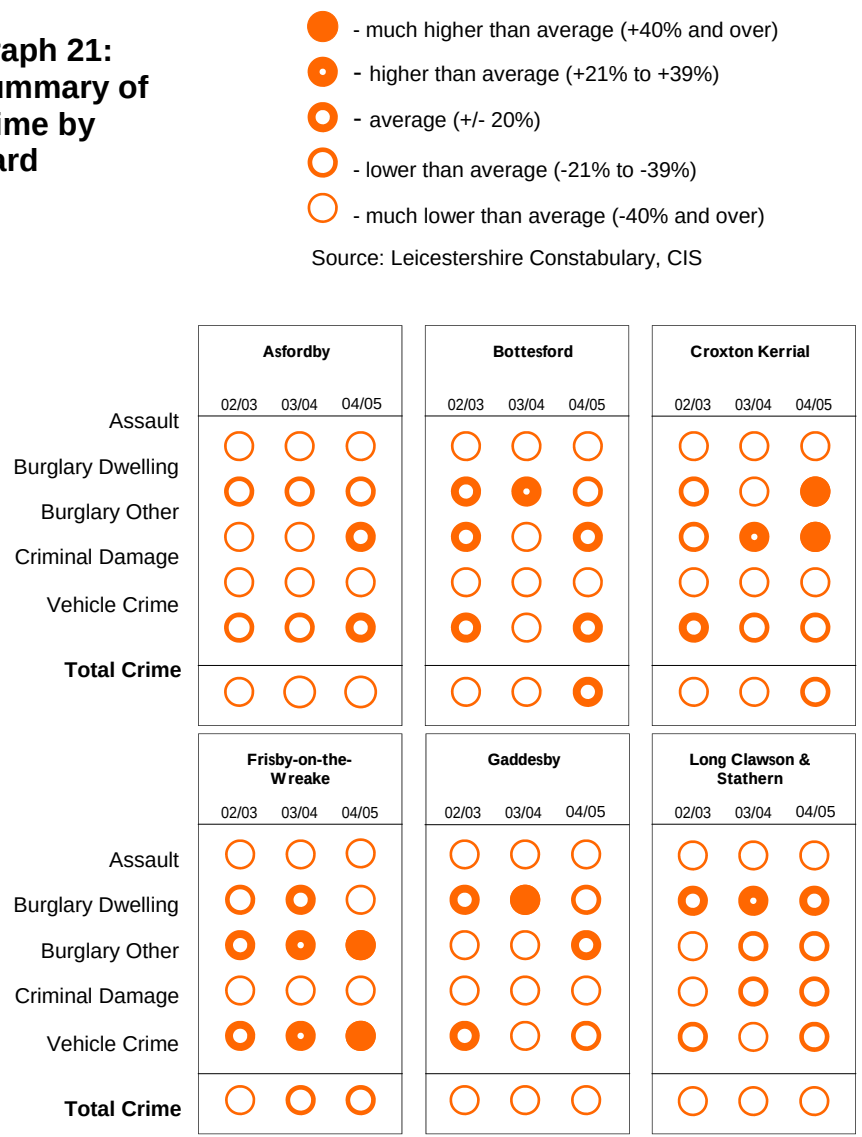
The general rule is: more ink on the dot equals a higher crime rate in that ward compared to the average for the Borough.

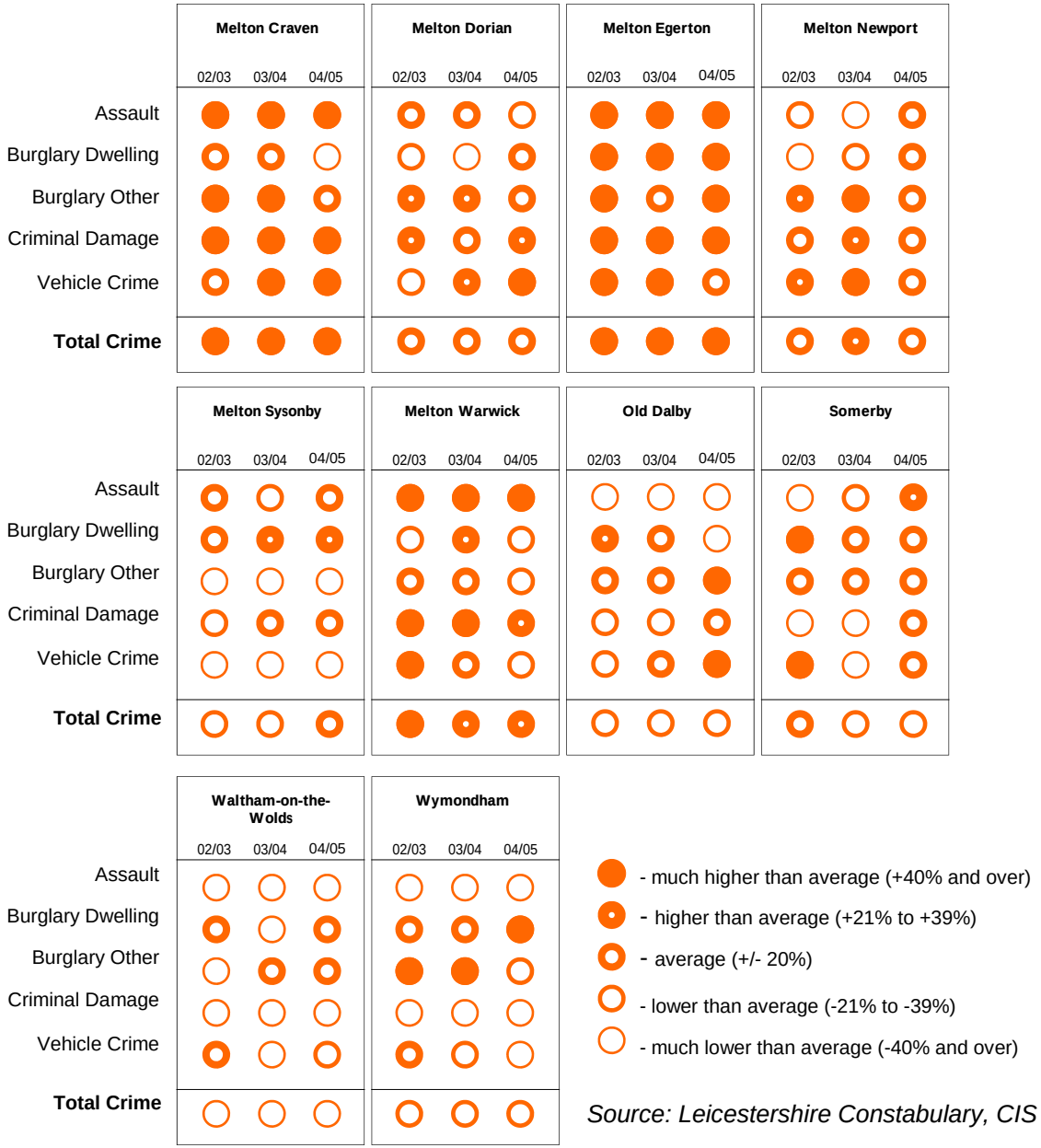
Viewed horizontally, the dots show the performance of that ward for a particular type of crime over the last three years. Viewed vertically, the dots show the performance of that ward for all five major crime types for that one year.

What doesn't this chart show?

This chart does not give any indication of how crime rates in wards in Melton compare to other crime rates in Leicestershire, regionally or nationally. It does not necessarily show whether the number of crimes has gone up or down. It only shows the crime rates relative to other wards in Melton Borough.

Graph 21: Summary of crime by ward





Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

What does this tell us?

The three wards with proportionally higher total crime rates are: Melton Egerton; Melton Craven; and Melton Warwick - though crime has fallen (relatively) in Melton Warwick in 2004/05. There is a large school complex in Melton Craven ward which may have an impact on the crime rates per thousand resident population. Another explanation for there being a high crime rate in these wards could be their proximity to the town centre.

Asfordby, Gaddesby, Long Clawson and Stathern and Waltham-on-the-Wolds wards have lower crime rates than other wards in the Borough.

Some wards which are lower than average for most crime types have relatively higher crime rates for Burglary - e.g. Bottesford, Gaddesby, Old Dalby and Somerby wards. Burglary Other and Vehicle Crime appear to have increased gradually in Frisby-on-the Wreake and Old Dalby over the last three years. These two wards are next to one another in Melton Borough, indicating that these crime types may be a problem in this particular area.

Crime hotspots in Melton Borough

Map 26: Total recorded offences by census output area 2004/05

The maps below show that the main crime hot-spots in Melton Borough are located around Melton town centre.

Hotspot area around Melton town centre

Total Recorded Offences 2004/05

	150 to 346	(1)
	100 to 150	(4)
	50 to 100	(7)
	1 to 50	(148)

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Crime hotspots in Melton Borough

The table below shows the recorded crime for this hot-spot area. This shows that in 2004/05 there has been a 10% decrease in total recorded offences in the Borough from the previous year and a 21% reduction in the main hot-spot around Melton town centre.

Around a third (34%) of all crimes in the Melton town centre hot-spot were Assault and another third (31%) were All other theft. This category includes theft from person and theft from shops/stalls and other theft.

The percentage of Burglary offences, Criminal damage and Theft from vehicle were lower in this hot-spot, compared to the Borough as a whole.

Table 52: Melton Borough crime hotspots profile by recorded offence category

	Total Crime										
	03/04	04/05	Trend	Criminal Damage	All Other Theft	Assault	Burglary Other	Theft from Vehicle	Other	Burglary Dwelling
Melton Borough	3,461	3,148	▼ -10%	20%	20%	19%	10%	9%	7%	7%
Melton Mowbray Hot-spot	420	346	▼ -21%	15%	31%	34%	2%	2%	9%	1%

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

TRAVEL TO WORK

Summary

- **There is a net outflow from the Borough, and the majority of the workplace population live inside the Borough**
- **Leicester City is the most popular destination for work for people living in Melton, while the largest number of people working outside the Borough, work in South Kesteven.**
- **In Melton 69% of people aged 16 to 74 in employment travel to work by car, and 4% by bus**

The following tables present data from the recently released origin destination tables from the 2001 census at district level.

Table 53: Travel to work

Number of residents 16 to 74	Workplace population	Lives and works in the Borough	% of workplace population living and working in the Borough	Lives in and works outside Borough	Lives outside and works in Borough	Net Flow	% of workplace population living outside but working in Borough
34,678	19,428	15,069	78%	8,968	4,359	-4,609	22%

Journey Destination

Table 54: District destination of people aged 16 to 74 in employment

	Number of people	% of people leaving Melton to work
Melton	15,069	-
Leicester	1,806	20%
Charnwood	1,266	14%
Rutland	1,030	11%
Nottingham	826	9%
South Kesteven	707	8%
Rushcliffe	682	7%
Blaby	398	4%
Harborough	187	2%
North West Leicestershire	167	2%

Journey Origin

Table 55: District origin of people aged 16 to 74 in employment

	Number of people	% of people entering Melton to work
Melton	15,069	-
South Kesteven	733	17%
Charnwood	705	16%
Rushcliffe	534	12%
Rutland	526	12%
Leicester	400	9%
Harborough	160	4%
Nottingham	154	4%
Blaby	113	3%
Newark and Sherwood	104	2%

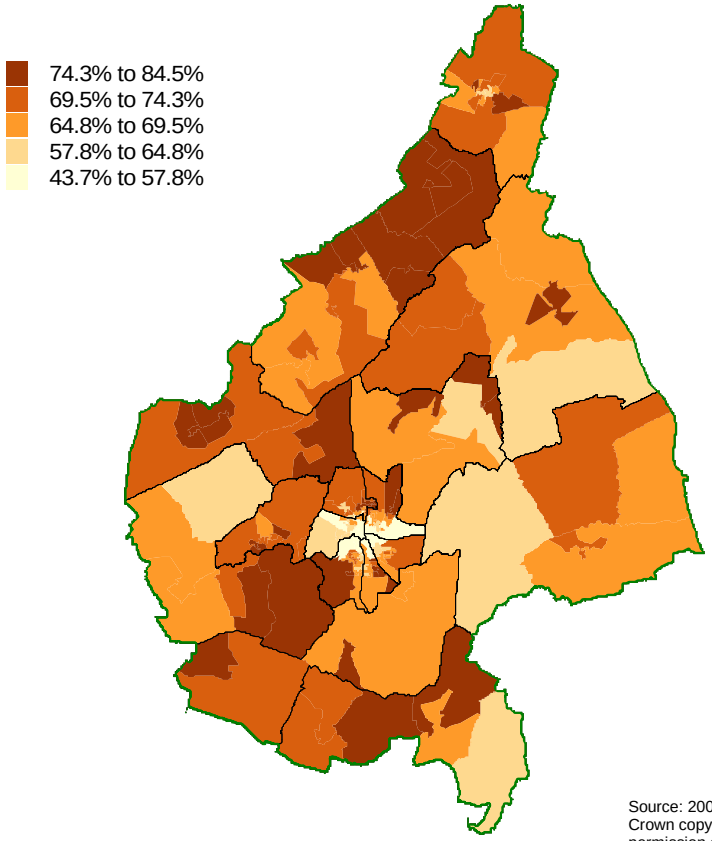
Mode of transport

In Melton 69% of people aged 16 to 74 in employment travel to work by car, similar to the figure for the Leicestershire County of 69%.

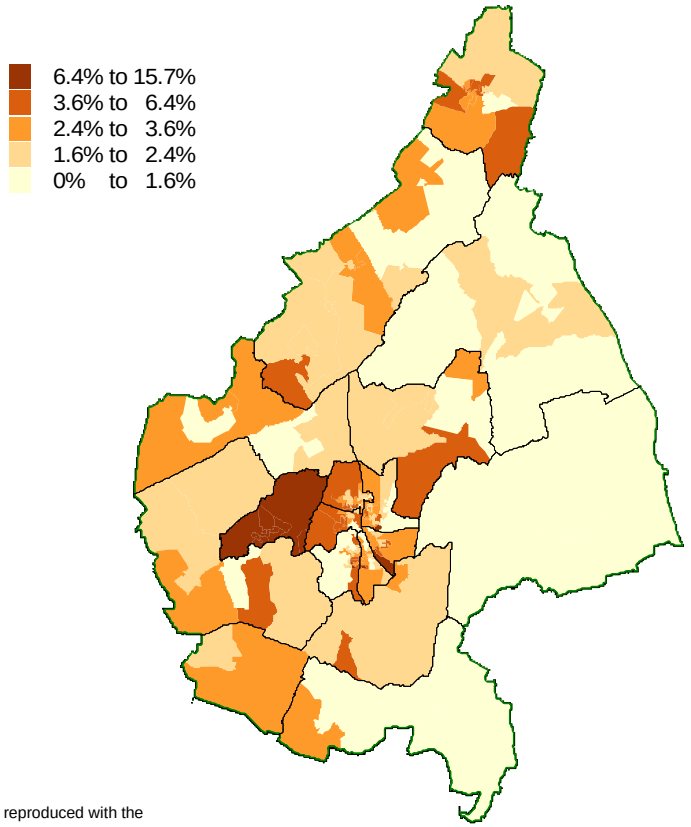
For bus travel 4% travel to work by bus, slightly lower than the figure of 5% for the County area.

The maps below show the mode of travel to work by ward for the Borough

Map 27: Percentage travelling to work by car (either driving or passenger) by output area



Map 28: Percentage travelling to work by Bus by output area



Source: 2001 Census, Output Area Boundaries
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SUMMARY AND GAPS

This report takes a descriptive approach to information on the community in Melton Borough using readily available data sets. Where possible, areas of deficiencies or strengths have been identified to assist both the Borough Council and the Local Strategic Partnership to identify the issues which may need to be addressed. Very limited analysis has been undertaken: the report presents only what is happening, it does not explain why it is happening.

However, given the timescale for preparing this report, there are a number of data sets which have not been explored in any great detail. There are also a number of issues which have not been considered in detail due to the lack of available information.

The main gaps in this report are highlighted below. This list may be a starting point for further in-depth work, and may yield further issues to be tackled:

- Healthier communities. It has proved difficult in the short timescale to obtain detailed information on the health and lifestyles of people living in the Borough. In many cases it is because the information is hard to obtain or does not exist – for example data on smoking and levels of exercise. In other cases, where such small numbers are involved, authorities are reluctant to release information that could identify individuals or give misleading results when analysed. Any future research in this area should be done in conjunction with health experts who may be able to access new data sets and will have more experience of analysing the results.

- Attitudinal data. There is a wealth of attitudinal data available from sources such as the Users Satisfaction Survey 2004 and the Household Survey conducted by the Learning and Skills Council in 2003. There is also a range of more local consultations such as parish plan questionnaires which could be used to identify the issues of concern to local residents. Further research could be undertaken to show if attitudes demonstrated by the local community match the 'real world' situation, and whether any interventions could adequately address these concerns.

- Access to Services. There is a lack of information regarding access to key local services by individuals and communities. To a small extent, one aspect of this is addressed in the Indices of Deprivation Barriers to Services domain. However, further in-depth research is required to identify different issues affecting different parts of the community in different areas, both in terms of the provision of services and access to them.

- Benefits data. The Department for Work and Pensions has recently released more detailed information on different types of benefits claimants at Super Output Area level for the first time. More detailed analysis of this data (at a smaller geography than was previously possible) may identify smaller areas with different problems. Access to other data sets, some held by the Borough council (such as council tax and housing benefits claimants) would compliment this research.

- Environmental data. One area which has not been considered by this report relates to the environment. Environmental data is notoriously difficult to collect and is often only available at a higher level of geography. Further research is required to identify potential sources of data and analyse the impact of various environmental factors on the local community, along with the impact of the local community on the environment.

GLOSSARY

ABI	Annual Business Inquiry
BME	Black & Minority Ethnic
HPI	Health Poverty Index
ID2004	Indices of Deprivation 2004
IDAC	Income Deprivation Affecting Children
IDAOP	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
JSA	Job Seekers Allowance
KS2	Key Stage 2
KS4	Key Stage 4
LCC	Leicestershire County Council
LDF	Local Development Framework
LEA	Local Education Authority
LLTI	Limiting Long Term Illness
LSC	Learning and Skills Council
LSI	Leicester Shire Intelligence
LSORA	Leicester Shire Online Research Atlas
NEET	Not in Employment, Education or Training
OA	Output Area
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PCT	Primary Care Trust
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SOA	Super Output Area
SOC	Standard Occupation Classification

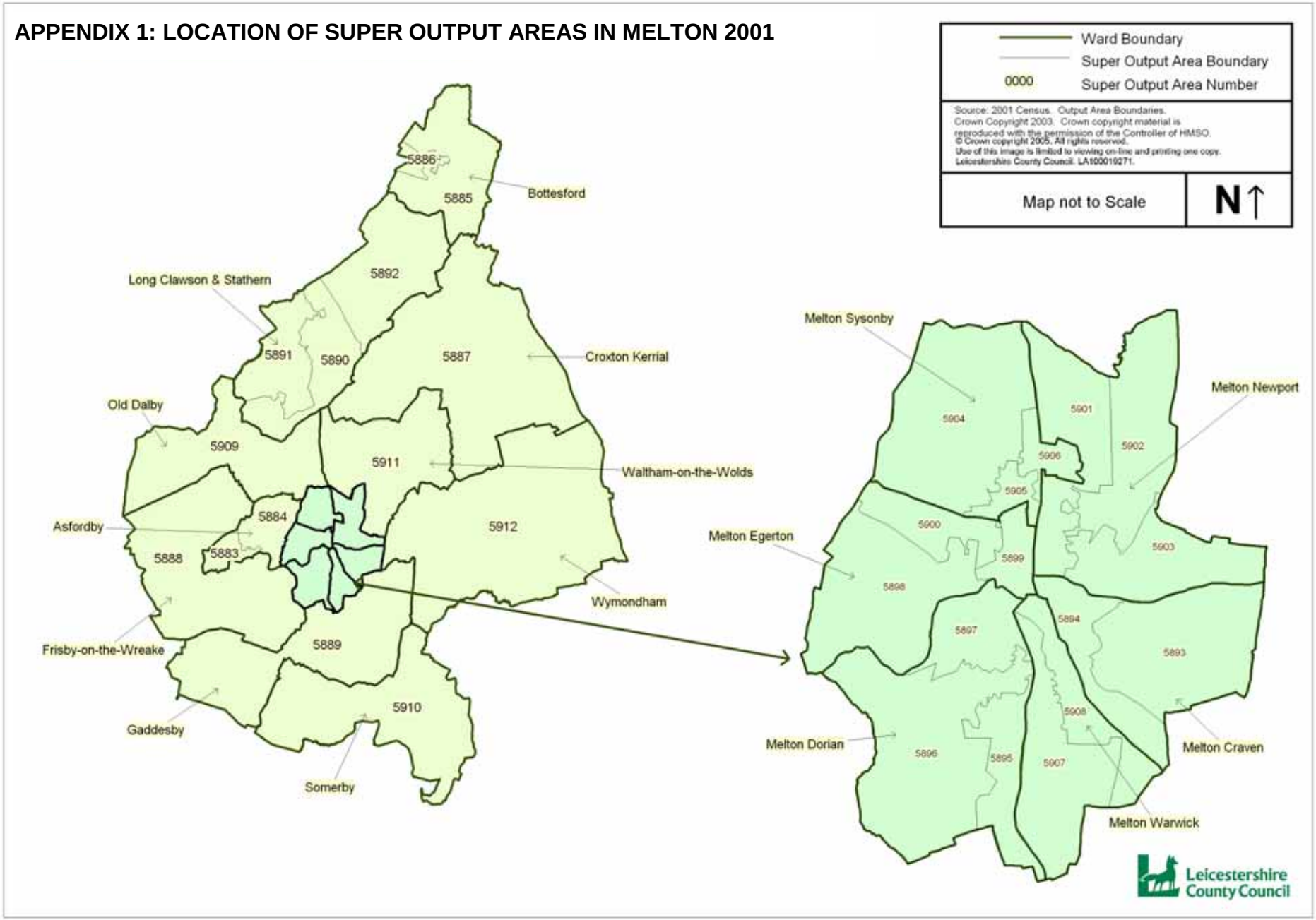
REFERENCES

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	www.odpm.gov.uk
Office for National Statistics	www.statistics.gov.uk
Office for National Statistics: Area Classification	www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/area_classification

OTHER RELATED / USEFUL INFORMATION

Census profiles (ward, parish and district)	www.leics.gov.uk/statistics
Economic information	www.lsint.info
Leicester Shire Online Research Atlas	www.lsora.org
Crime Audits (district level)	www.leics.gov.uk/statistics
Indices of Deprivation 2004 (district level)	www.leics.gov.uk/statistics

APPENDIX 1: LOCATION OF SUPER OUTPUT AREAS IN MELTON 2001



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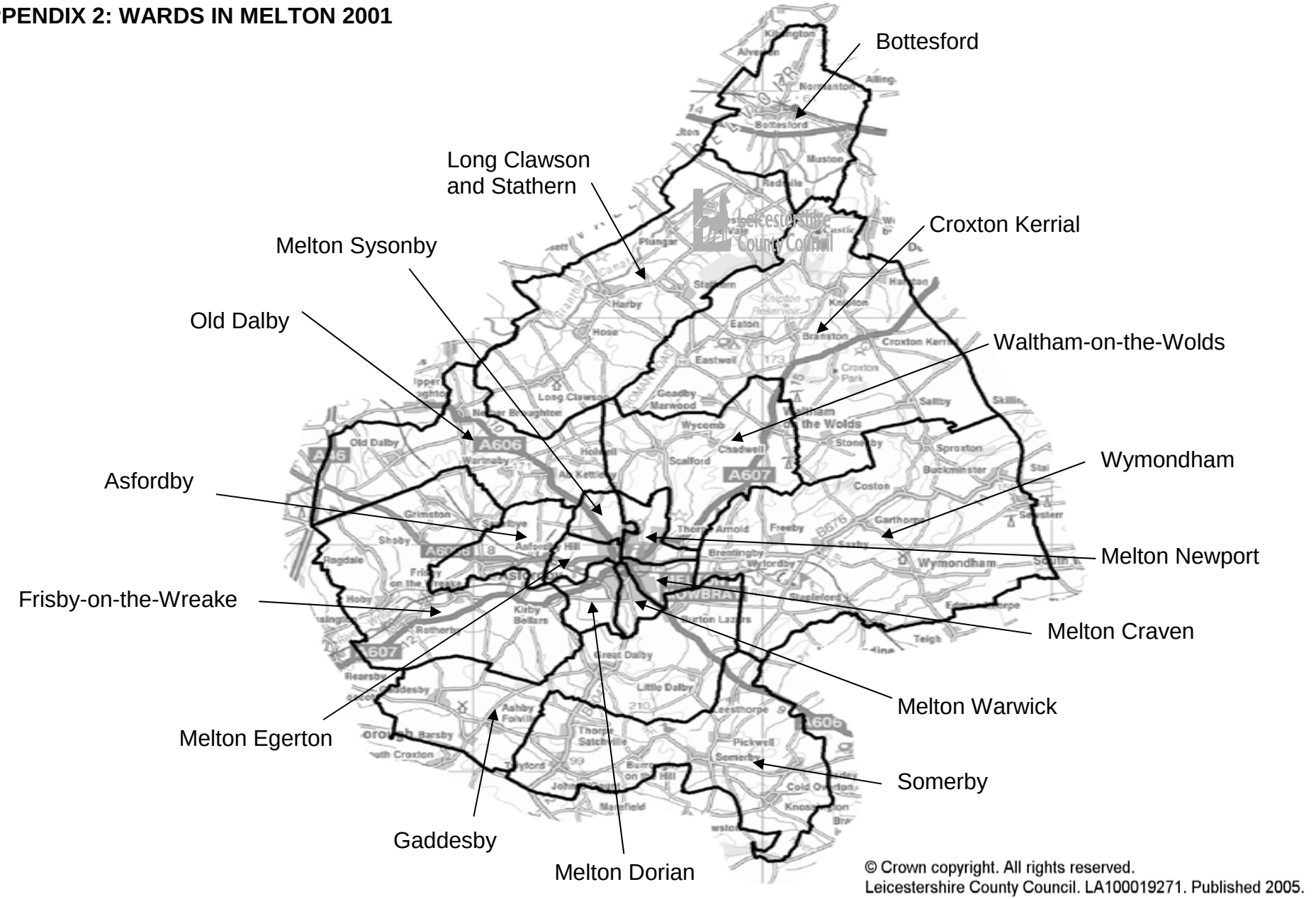
APPENDIX 2: WARDS IN MELTON 2001



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