

# Blaby District Community Profile 2005

August 2005

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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 Blaby is 91,519
- ◆ 19.6% of the population are aged under 16 years and 18.5% are of pension age
- ◆ There are 35,908 households in the District, with an average household size of 2.48 persons
- ◆ 7.6% of the population (6,874 persons) are of Black and Minority Ethnic origin. The largest BME groups are Indian (3,043 people), Other White (1,052 people) and Irish (683 people)
- ◆ In Blaby, 14.7% of the population have a Limiting Long Term Illness
- ◆ 10.6% of the population provide unpaid care to a relative or neighbour
- ◆ Overall levels of deprivation are low, but there are small pockets of deprivation in parts of Winstanley and Blaby South wards
- ◆ There are 1,341 children (under 16 years) and 1,745 older people (over 60 years) living in income deprived households
- ◆ 10,991 pupils attend an LEA school in Blaby
- ◆ 85.4% of the working age population in the District are economically active
- ◆ In May 2005, 621 people were claiming Job Seekers Allowance in Blaby
- ◆ 81.5% of businesses employ less than 10 people
- ◆ Average household income in the District is £34,166
- ◆ Offences recorded by the police in 2004/05 show falling vehicle crime and burglary but increases in assault and criminal damage
- ◆ There are 49,709 cars and vans in Blaby, and this is the most common method of travel to work (72.4%). 7.8% of the population travel to work by public transport.

## **PURPOSE OF REPORT**

Blaby District Council is in the process of reviewing the Blaby Community Plan and the Blaby Local Plan, the latter eventually being replaced by a Local Development Framework (LDF). It is therefore important that the District Council and the Local Strategic Partnership review the information available about the District to inform this process. This profile has been prepared to ensure the preparation of, and consultation on these documents are well informed and based upon existing knowledge about the District. 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:

- District
- Ward – There are 18 wards in the District. Ward boundaries were changed in the District in 2001. Wherever possible, the new ward boundaries have been used in this report.
- Super Output Areas - lower level (SOA) – There are 60 lower level SOAs in the District, 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 289 Output Areas in the District. These are small areas created for the 2001 Census which each contain approximately 120 households.

Where possible, the data will be compared with the district (and the group of 'most similar' local authorities\*), the county, the region and the country.

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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](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/area_classification).

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF BLABY

### Summary

- The population of Blaby is 91,519 (mid-2003)
- 19.6% of the population are under 16 years
- 18.5% of the population are of pension age

### The District

The District covers an area of 13,047 hectares.

It shares borders with Charnwood, Leicester City, Oadby and Wigston, Harborough, Rugby and Hinckley and Bosworth Districts.

In 2003, the population of the District was estimated to be 91,519 (Source: ONS mid year estimate).

The largest proportion of the population live in the larger settlements of Braunstone (15,123 people), Glenfield (9,779 people), Narborough (8,500 people), Blaby (6,240 people), Countesthorpe (6,595 people) and Leicester Forest East (6,309 people). (Source: 2001 Mid Year Population Estimates, Leicestershire County Council).

The population is predicted to grow to 94,100 in 2011.

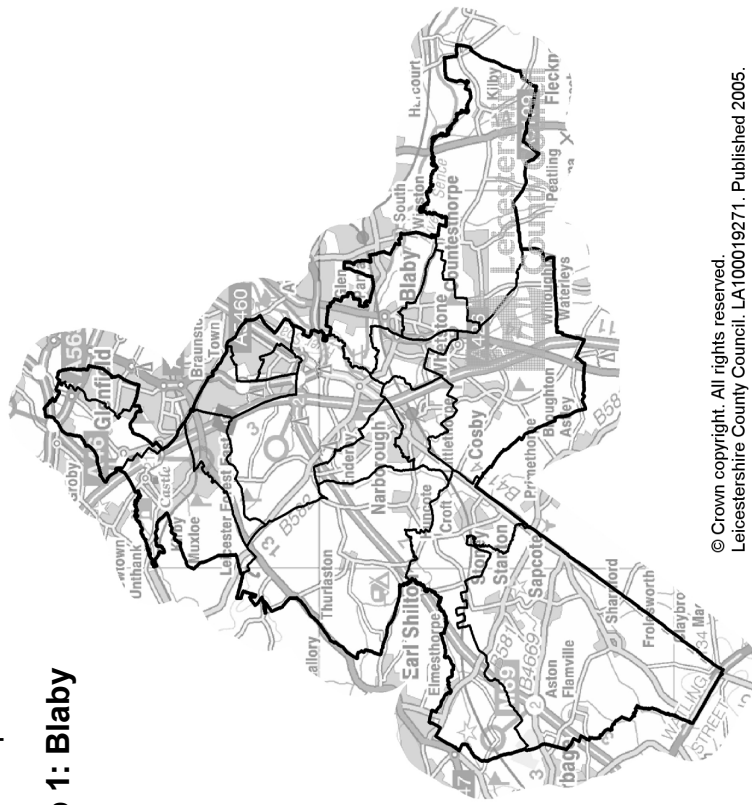
**Table 1: Population projection**

	2001	2006	2011
Blaby	90,400	92,400	94,100

Source: Leicestershire County Council 2002-based projections

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

**Map 1: Blaby**

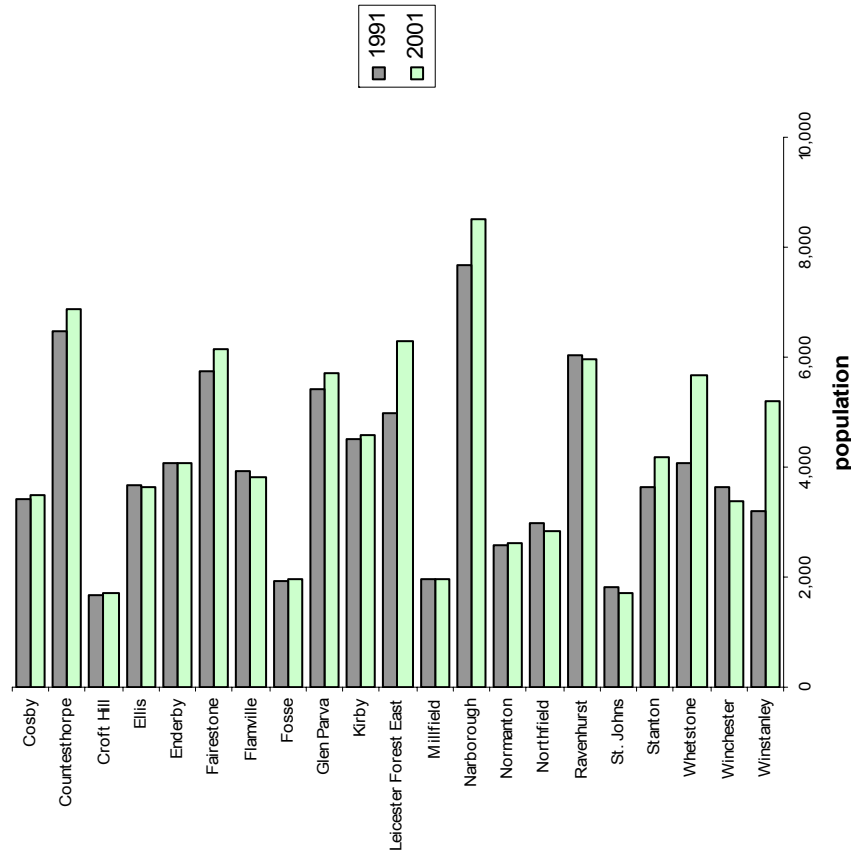


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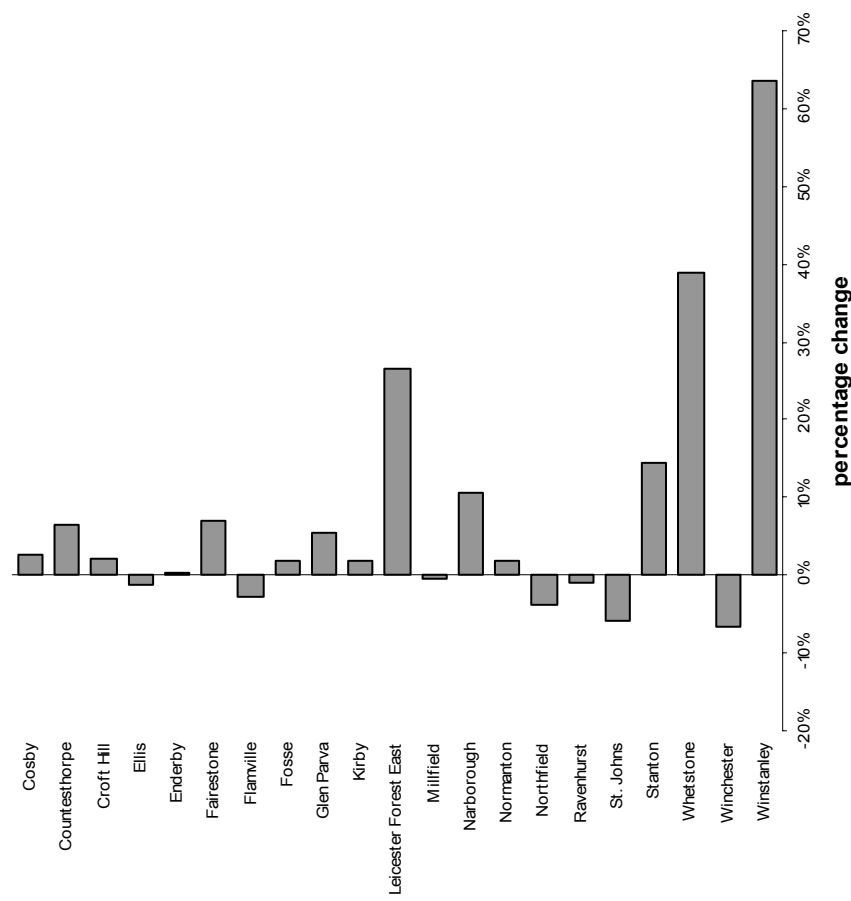
### Ward level change 1991-2001

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 Winstanley and Whetstone have seen the largest rise in their populations (63.6% and 39.0% respectively). A number of wards saw their population fall between 1991 and 2001.

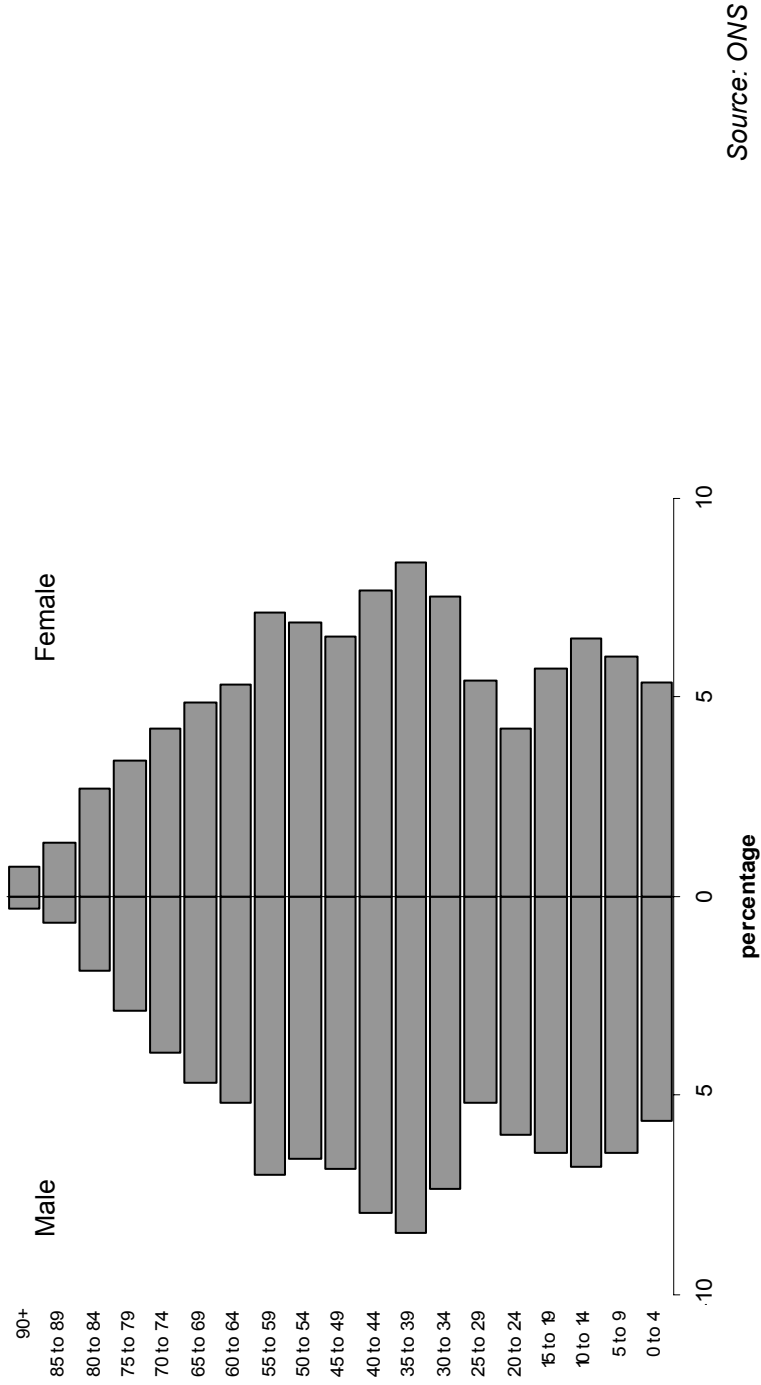
**Graph 1: Population change 1991 - 2001**



**Graph 2: Percentage change 1991 - 2001**



**Graph 3: Age Structure, 2003**



Source: ONS

The population pyramid above shows the age profile of the District's population. It clearly shows that the District contains a low proportion of 20 to 29 year olds, with the 35 to 39 years age group containing the largest proportions.

19.6% of the population are aged under 16 years, and 18.5% 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 some wards saw an increase in the number of births (most noticeable in Winstanley ward where the number increased from 46 to 80 - an increase of 74%) whilst others saw a decrease. The District as a whole saw a decline in number of births from 1,070 to 945, a decline of 12%.

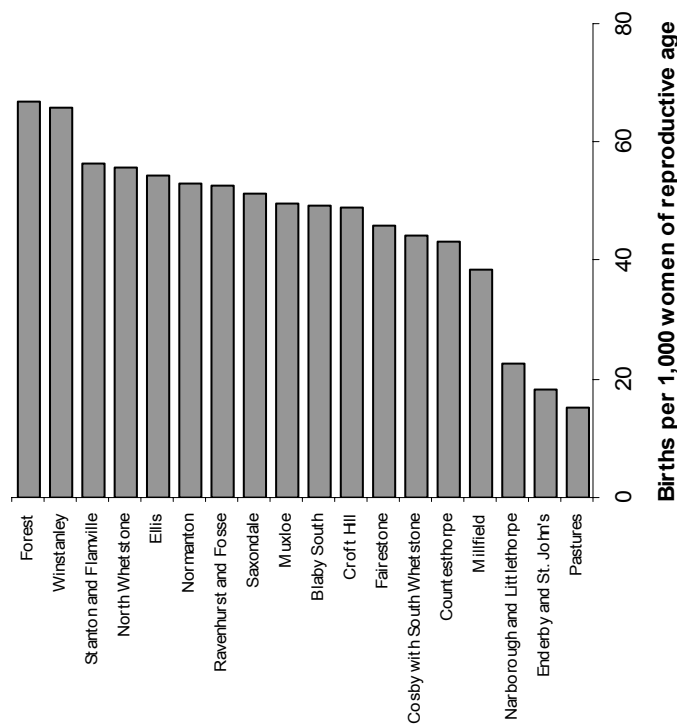
**Table 2: Number of births per year (ONS)**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% change 97-02
Winstanley	46	31	26	29	87	80	74%
St. Johns	15	11	19	16	12	22	47%
Northfield	29	26	29	34	28	39	34%
Narborough	108	122	115	74	93	121	12%
Millfield	11	11	17	15	11	12	9%
Glen Parva	49	61	57	45	50	49	0%
Croft Hill	18	15	20	13	17	17	-6%
Stanton	53	47	42	39	43	50	-6%
Ellis	31	27	44	42	34	28	-10%
Normanton	27	38	32	23	33	24	-11%
Fairestone	59	61	57	52	50	52	-12%
Enderby	47	66	58	54	48	41	-13%
Leicester Forest East	100	125	133	140	97	83	-17%
Whetstone	114	86	103	101	74	91	-20%
Winchester	26	29	32	24	26	20	-23%
Flamville	30	45	26	38	29	23	-23%
Kirby	48	36	38	30	29	35	-27%
Fosse	32	27	26	21	29	22	-31%
Ravenhurst	81	69	64	51	62	54	-33%
Countesthorpe	89	83	68	66	65	50	-44%
Cosby	57	43	24	49	29	32	-44%
<b>Blaby</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>-12%</b>

### Birth rate

Graph 4 shows the birth rate measured as a proportion of women of reproductive age in each ward in the District. Forest ward has the highest birth rate: 66.7 births per 1,000 women of reproductive age, against a low of 15.1 births per 1,000 women of reproductive age in Pastures ward.

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



## Housing

The 2001 census counted 35,908 households in Blaby. The average household size in the District was 2.48 persons per household, slightly below the county average of 2.43.

Blaby has a higher proportion of owner occupied dwellings (87.03%) than the county average (81.15%), and a lower

proportion of rented properties - both from the council / housing association or from a private landlord.

**Table 3: Household type, tenure and composition**

Accommodation type	Blaby		Leicestershire	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total household spaces	35,908	--	252,661	--
Detached	13,486	36.81%	94,129	37.26%
Semi-detached	17,745	48.43%	100,478	39.77%
Terraced	3,547	9.68%	39,586	15.67%
Flat or apartment	1,774	4.84%	17,462	6.91%
Other	86	0.23%	1,006	0.40%
<b>Tenure</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Owner occupied	31,252	87.03%	199,020	81.15%
Rented from council / housing association	2,942	8.19%	26,982	11.00%
Private landlord / letting agency	1,222	3.40%	13,463	5.49%
Other	492	1.37%	5,780	2.36%
<b>Household composition</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Households with dependent children	11,198	31.18%	74,236	30.27%
Lone parent households with dependent children	2,018	4.09%	11,375	4.64%
All pensioner households	8,045	22.40%	56,978	23.23%

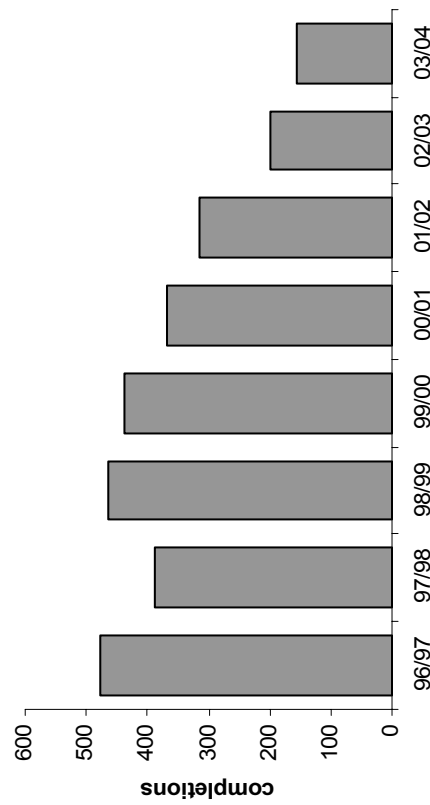
Source: 2001 Census

## New dwellings

Graph 5 shows the number of new dwellings built each year between 1996 and 2004 in the District. 2,805 new dwellings have been built in the District since 1996, built at an average rate of 351 dwellings per year. During this period, 32% of dwellings completed were built on land which had previously been developed.

At 31 March 2004, there were a further 776 dwellings with planning permission, but yet to be built.

**Graph 5: New dwellings built 1996 - 2004**



Source: Leicestershire County Council Land Monitoring Report, 2004

## ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

### Summary

- The BME population of Blaby is 6,874 or 7.6% of the population
- The largest ethnic groups are Indian (3,043 people), Other White (1,052 people) and Irish (683 people)
- 74% of the population are Christian. The largest non-Christian religious group is Hindu (1.9% 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 Indian, Other White and Irish are the largest Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) populations in Blaby. The overall BME population (all people other than White British) is 6,874 or 7.6%. This compares to the Leicestershire County figure of 7.3% and the East Midlands of 8.7%.

**Table 4: Ethnic groups in Blaby**

All people	White			Mixed				Asian or Asian British				Black or Black British			Chinese or other ethnic group	
	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
90,252	83,378	683	1,052	365	63	251	152	3,043	115	10	243	320	85	47	348	97
	92.38%	0.76%	1.17%	0.40%	0.07%	0.28%	0.17%	3.37%	0.13%	0.01%	0.27%	0.35%	0.09%	0.05%	0.39%	0.11%

### Religion

For the first time in 150 years, a (voluntary) question was asked in the 2001 census about religion. In Blaby, 66,491 people identified themselves as Christian. The largest non-Christian group is Hindu (1.87%) although a large minority (over 22%) stated that they had no religion, or did not state their religion.

**Table 5: Religion in Blaby**

All people	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	No religion or religion not stated
90,252	66,491	116	1,689	69	372	1,280	172	20,063
	73.67%	0.13%	1.87%	0.08%	0.41%	1.42%	0.19%	22.23%

Source: 2001 Census

### Ethnicity by ward

By presenting the ethnicity data by ward, it is possible to identify small groups of BME populations. Ravenhurst and Fosse and Millfield wards have the highest BME populations in the District (27.7% and 16.9% respectively). In both wards, the large Indian community (1,110 and 246 respectively) accounts for the majority of the BME population. Ellis, Forest and Winstanley wards also have relatively large Indian community.

**Table 6: Ethnicity by ward**

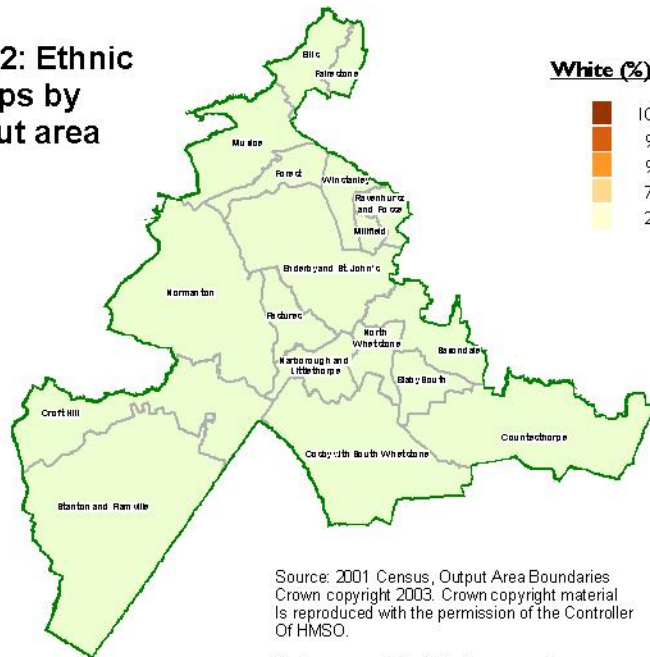
	All people	White						Mixed				Asian or Asian British				Black or Black British			Chinese or other ethnic group														
		British	Irish	Other White	White and Black	White and Black African	White and Asian	Other Mixed	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Black Caribbean	Black African	Other Black	Chinese	Other Ethnic Group																
Blaby South	4,808	4,595	95.7	37	0.8	51	1.1	18	0.4	6	0.1	20	0.4	3	0.1	30	0.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	5	0.1	10	0.2	8	0.2	3	0.1	18	0.4	4	0.1
Cosby with South Whetstone	4,902	4,723	96.4	27	0.6	40	0.8	22	0.5	3	0.1	3	0.1	15	0.3	32	0.7	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	8	0.2	-	0.0	3	0.1	22	0.5	4	0.1
Countesthorpe	6,664	6,457	96.9	37	0.6	68	1.0	17	0.3	7	0.1	9	0.1	7	0.1	31	0.5	4	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	11	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	13	0.2	3	0.1
Croft Hill	2,251	2,178	96.8	16	0.7	16	0.7	5	0.2	3	0.1	5	0.2	4	0.2	11	0.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.1	7	0.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.1	-	0.0
Ellis	5,033	4,603	91.5	31	0.6	64	1.3	28	0.6	-	0.0	17	0.3	11	0.2	203	4.0	4	0.1	-	0.0	13	0.3	21	0.4	6	0.1	3	0.1	21	0.4	8	0.2
Enderby and St. John's	4,042	3,882	96.0	34	0.8	48	1.2	6	0.2	3	0.1	11	0.3	3	0.1	35	0.9	3	0.1	-	0.0	3	0.1	8	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.1	3	0.1
Fairestone	4,688	4,349	92.8	69	1.5	59	1.3	24	0.5	-	0.0	13	0.3	7	0.2	95	2.0	5	0.1	-	0.0	23	0.5	14	0.3	-	0.0	3	0.1	22	0.5	5	0.1
Forest	6,893	5,931	86.0	55	0.8	102	1.5	20	0.3	7	0.1	34	0.5	12	0.2	528	7.7	16	0.2	-	0.0	40	0.6	31	0.5	24	0.4	3	0.0	80	1.2	10	0.2
Millfield	2,252	1,872	83.1	13	0.6	39	1.7	13	0.6	3	0.1	5	0.2	4	0.2	246	10.9	16	0.7	-	0.0	11	0.5	13	0.6	3	0.1	-	0.0	10	0.4	4	0.2
Muxloe	4,123	3,903	94.7	35	0.9	42	1.0	17	0.4	-	0.0	16	0.4	6	0.2	87	2.1	3	0.1	-	0.0	4	0.1	7	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.1
Narborough and Littlethorpe	5,129	4,888	95.3	43	0.8	39	0.8	22	0.4	3	0.1	17	0.3	13	0.3	62	1.2	5	0.1	-	0.0	7	0.1	11	0.2	-	0.0	3	0.1	10	0.2	6	0.1
Normanton	2,552	2,495	97.8	12	0.5	16	0.6	3	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.2	3	0.1	9	0.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	5	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
North Whetstone	4,847	4,595	94.8	36	0.7	51	1.1	11	0.2	3	0.1	9	0.2	15	0.3	73	1.5	3	0.1	-	0.0	3	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.1	-	0.0	36	0.7	5	0.1
Pastures	4,946	4,704	95.1	19	0.4	57	1.2	16	0.3	3	0.1	11	0.2	13	0.3	81	1.6	3	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	9	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	21	0.4	9	0.2
Ravenhurst and Fosse	7,158	5,530	77.3	69	1.0	128	1.8	26	0.4	4	0.1	29	0.4	5	0.1	1,110	15.5	28	0.4	-	0.0	99	1.4	75	1.1	23	0.3	12	0.2	13	0.2	7	0.1
Saxondale	7,256	6,787	93.5	58	0.8	94	1.3	62	0.9	11	0.2	16	0.2	11	0.2	110	1.5	13	0.2	7	0.1	4	0.1	51	0.7	11	0.2	9	0.1	8	0.1	4	0.1
Stanton and Flamville	7,131	6,942	97.4	32	0.5	69	1.0	19	0.3	4	0.1	9	0.1	8	0.1	16	0.2	3	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.0	8	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	11	0.2	7	0.1
Winstanley	5,573	4,944	88.7	60	1.1	69	1.2	36	0.7	3	0.1	21	0.4	12	0.2	284	5.1	13	0.2	3	0.1	25	0.5	27	0.5	4	0.1	4	0.1	55	1.0	13	0.2

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.

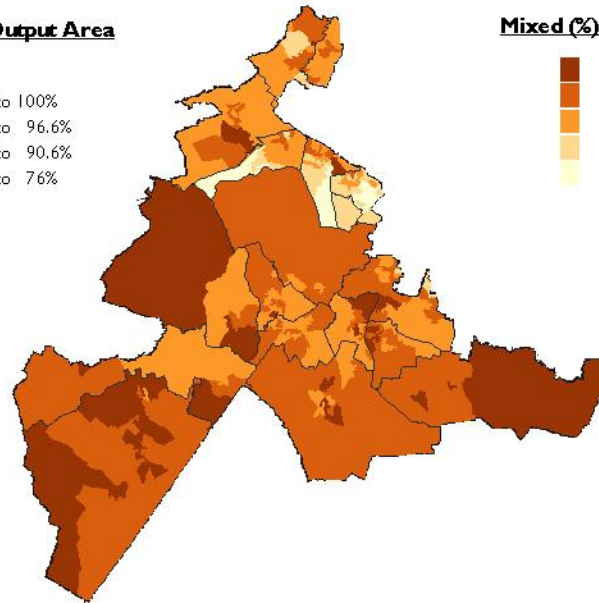
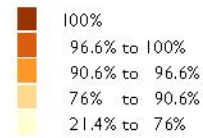
**Map 2: Ethnic groups by output area**



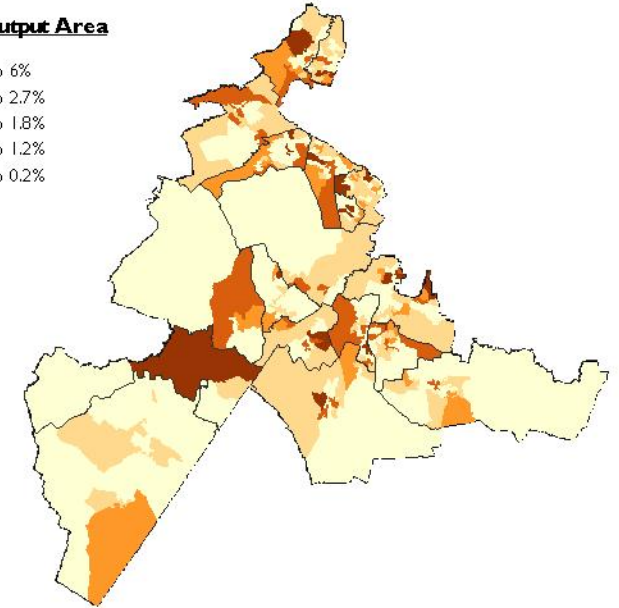
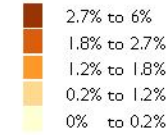
Source: 2001 Census, Output Area Boundaries  
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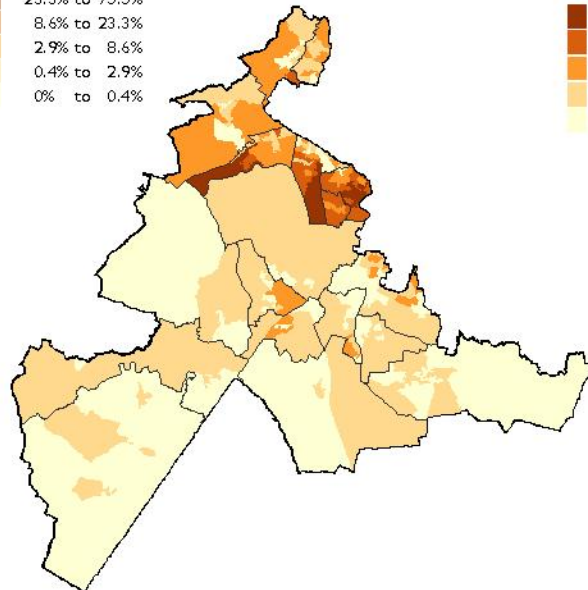
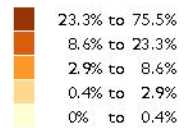
**White (%) by Output Area**



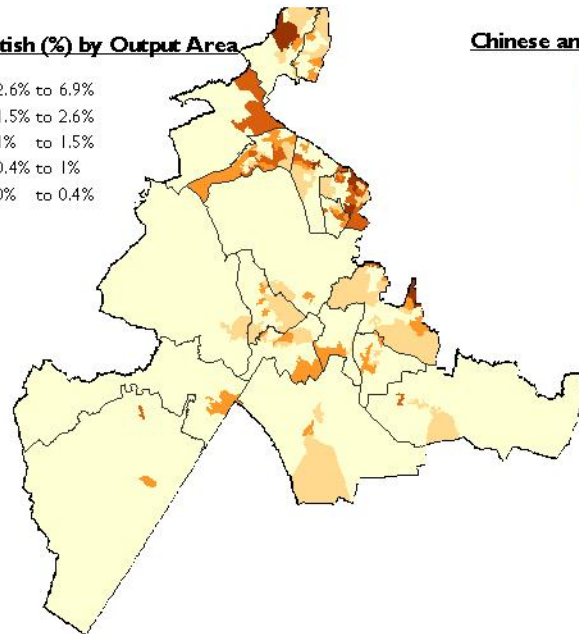
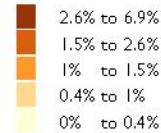
**Mixed (%) by Output Area**



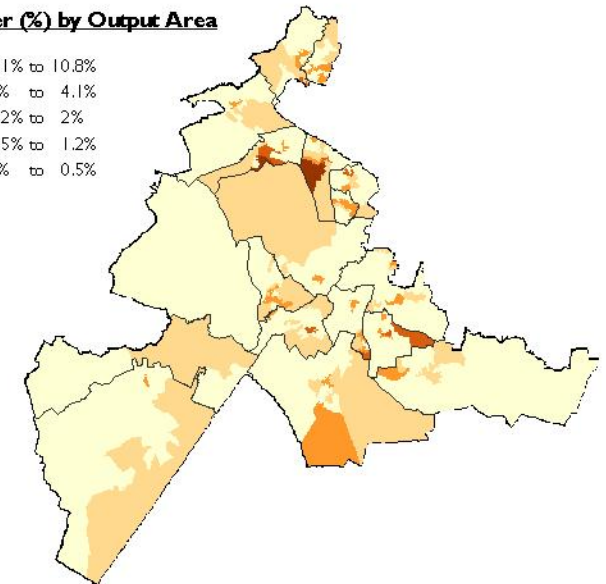
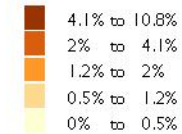
**Asian or Asian British (%) by Output Area**



**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
British	42,576	69%	1,213	2%
Indian	1,477	67%	93	4%
Black Caribbean	183	67%	7	3%
Other White	548	66%	15	2%
Other Ethnic Group	50	65%	3	4%
Chinese	161	63%	3	1%
Black African	47	63%	3	4%
Other Black	26	62%	3	7%
Other Asian	112	61%	10	5%
Pakistani	55	60%	9	10%
Irish	328	57%	9	2%
White and Black African	15	56%	0	0%
White and Black Caribbean	91	55%	7	4%
White and Asian	61	54%	9	8%
Other Mixed	38	53%	6	8%
Bangladeshi	3	25%	0	0%

Source: Standard Table 108

**Table 8: Ethnicity and qualifications**

	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
Irish	224	39%	115	20%
Bangladeshi	3	33%	3	33%
Chinese	83	32%	83	32%
British	17,096	28%	10,090	16%
Other Ethnic Group	25	28%	36	40%
Other White	216	26%	240	29%
Indian	562	26%	580	26%
White and Black African	7	25%	6	21%
Other Mixed	17	24%	16	23%
White and Black Caribbean	38	23%	23	14%
Other Asian	42	23%	50	27%
Black Caribbean	59	22%	68	25%
Other Black	7	21%	9	26%
White and Asian	19	18%	16	16%
Pakistani	16	17%	36	38%
Black African	9	14%	33 <sup>14</sup>	50%

Source: Standard Table 117

**Labour Market** Blaby District Community Profile 2005

- Table 7 shows there are large differences in the percentage of people working by ethnic group. To some extent this may be explained by the fact that certain groups have younger age structures.
- Unemployment figures are low, with low numbers of people unemployed in each ethnic group. The largest percentage of unemployed is found amongst the Pakistani community - 10%

**Qualifications**

- Compared to the White British population, BME groups generally have a lower percentage of people with no qualifications, and a higher percentage with a degree.
- The highest proportion of people with a degree is amongst the Black African community (50%), who also have the lowest proportions of people with no qualifications (14%). The Irish, Bangladeshi and Chinese communities have high proportions of people with no qualifications (39%, 33%, 32% respectively).

## Ethnicity and Health

**Table 9: Ethnicity and health**

	People with a LLTI <sup>1</sup>	Percentage with a LLTI	People with a 'Not good' Health	Percentage with 'Not good' health
Bangladeshi	3	33%	3	33%
Irish	156	23%	75	11%
Other White	179	17%	74	7%
British	12,397	15%	4,799	6%
Indian	394	13%	208	7%
Other Mixed	18	12%	6	4%
Chinese	36	10%	12	3%
Other Asian	23	10%	16	7%
White and Black African	6	9%	6	9%
Pakistani	9	8%	3	3%
Black Caribbean	22	7%	9	3%
Other Ethnic Group	6	6%	0	0%
White and Black Caribbean	21	6%	3	1%
White and Asian	12	5%	3	1%
Black African	3	4%	0	0%
Other Black	-	0%	0	0%

Source: Standard Table 107

<sup>1</sup>LLTI (Limiting long term illness).

## 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 have significantly worse health and illness than other ethnic groups. This to some extent could remain hidden as the Irish community, although a sizeable BME group, are spread more evenly than other groups across the District wards.
- The Bangladeshi community have the highest rates of LLTI and Not Good Health - although absolute numbers are very small.

## HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

### Summary

- **15% of people in Blaby have a Limiting Long Term Illness, and 7% consider their health to be 'not good'**
- **Limiting long term illness has increased 6 percentage points between the 1991 and 2001 Census.**
- **9,535 people provide unpaid care to a relative or neighbour**

One of the key themes of the current Community Strategy\* is to 'enable healthier lifestyles'.

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 will help prioritise local action to tackle health inequality.

### District Health: Limiting long-term illness

Table 10 shows some small variations in the self-reported LLTI in 2001 in comparison between Blaby, its similar district areas, the County area and England.

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

The table below shows that Blaby has relatively low levels of Limiting Long Term Illness and rates of 'not good' health when compared with it's most similar authorities.

**Table 10: Most similar authorities**

	% of people with LLTI	% of people with 'Not Good' health
Eastleigh	14%	6%
<b>Blaby</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>7%</b>
Hinckley & Bosworth	16%	8%
South Staffordshire	17%	8%
South Ribble	18%	9%
<i>Leicestershire</i>	<i>15%</i>	<i>7%</i>
<i>England</i>	<i>18%</i>	<i>9%</i>

\* Blaby Community Strategy produced by Blaby Strategic Partnership



### District Health: General Health

For the 2001 Census 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 half as many people reported 'not good' health in Blaby as reported 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%

### District Health: Change in Limiting Long Term Illness

A question on LLTI was asked in the 1991 Census and Table 11 shows that there was a large 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 in England. With the addition of the general health question in 2001, we now know that 15 per cent of people reporting a LLTI in fact have good health.

**Table 11: LLTI 1991 & 2001**

	LLTI All people	Percentage
2001	13,298	15%
1991	7,767	9%

(15% of people with a LLTI in 2001 reported having good health)

*Source: 1991 & 2001 Census*

### District Health: Provision of Unpaid Care

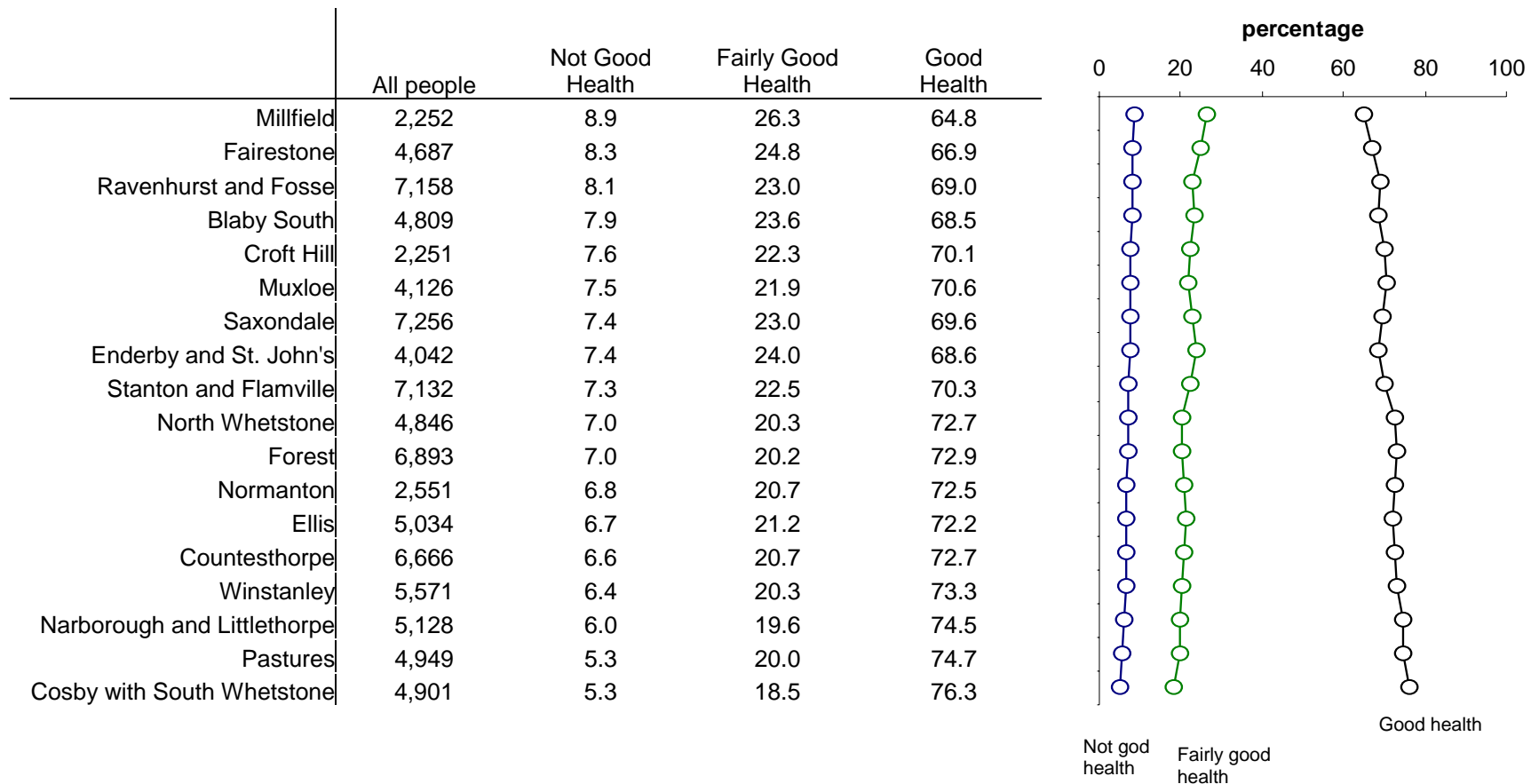
This new question in the 2001 Census shows for the first time how many people are caring for relatives and neighbours in Blaby, and raises issues regarding the amount of support at home and in the workplace that is needed. Some of the key facts are:

- 9,535 people or 11% of the total population are providing unpaid care. (11% in Leicestershire and 10% in England)
- 76% of carers do so between 1 to 19 hours a week, 9% are providing care between 20 to 49 hours a week, 17% are providing care over 50 hours a week
- 43% of carers are working full-time

### Health and LLTI by ward and Output Area

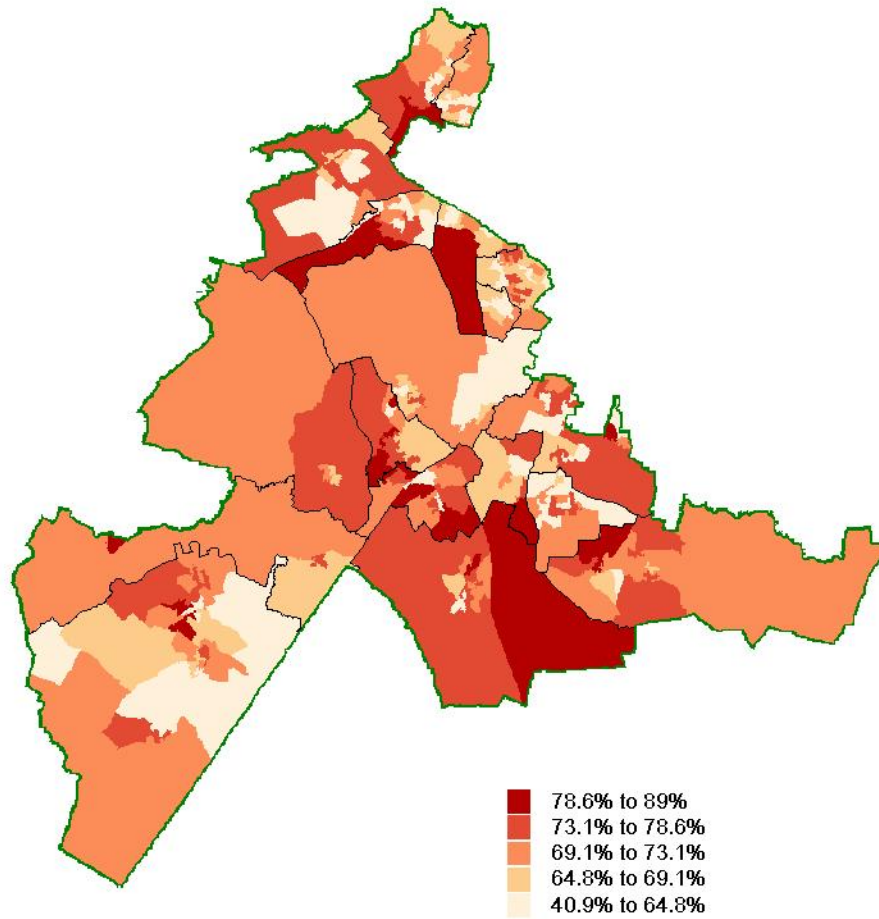
Over the next few pages, LLTI and General Health are examined at lower geographical levels. Starting with General Health, the table and graph below show that Millfield ward has the highest rates of people with 'not good' health - 8.9%, almost double the rate of the lowest ward: Cosby with South Whetstone where only 5.3% of its population has 'not good' health.

**Table 12: Health by ward**

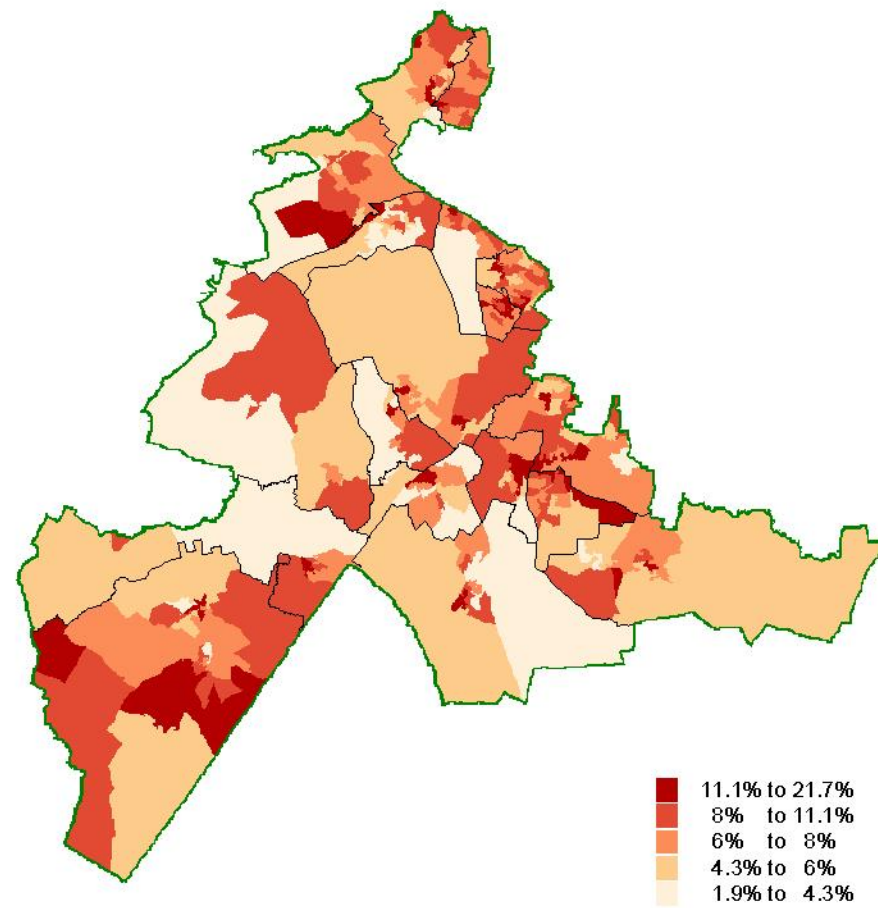


Source: 2001 Census

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



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



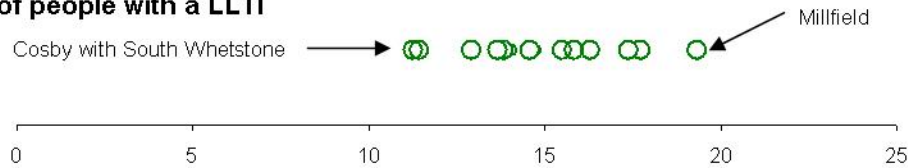
**Table 13: Limiting Long Term Illness by ward and output area**

	All people	Percentage of all people with LLTI	Percentage of working age population with LLTI
Millfield	2,252	19.3	11.8
Fairestone	4,687	17.7	11.9
Blaby South	4,809	17.4	11.7
Muxloe	4,126	16.4	9.5
Ravenhurst and Fosse	7,158	16.4	12.3
Enderby and St John's	4,042	16.3	11.2
Croft Hill	2,251	15.8	10.7
Saxondale	7,256	15.5	11.0
Stanton and Flamville	7,132	14.8	9.8
Countesthorpe	6,666	14.6	9.9
Ellis	5,034	14.1	10.5
Forest	6,893	13.9	8.9
Normanton	2,551	13.7	10.6
North Whetstone	4,846	13.7	9.0
Narborough and Littlethorpe	5,128	13.0	9.1
Winstanley	5,571	12.9	9.5
Pastures	4,949	11.4	9.4
Cosby with South Whetstone	4,901	11.3	7.9

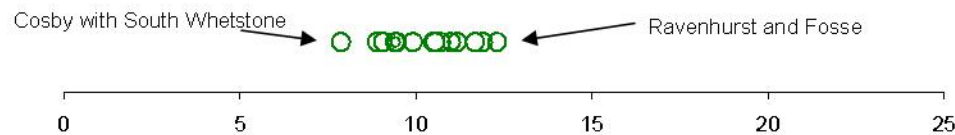
The table above shows that Millfield has the highest rates of LLTI among the overall population.

**Graph 6: LLTI by ward**

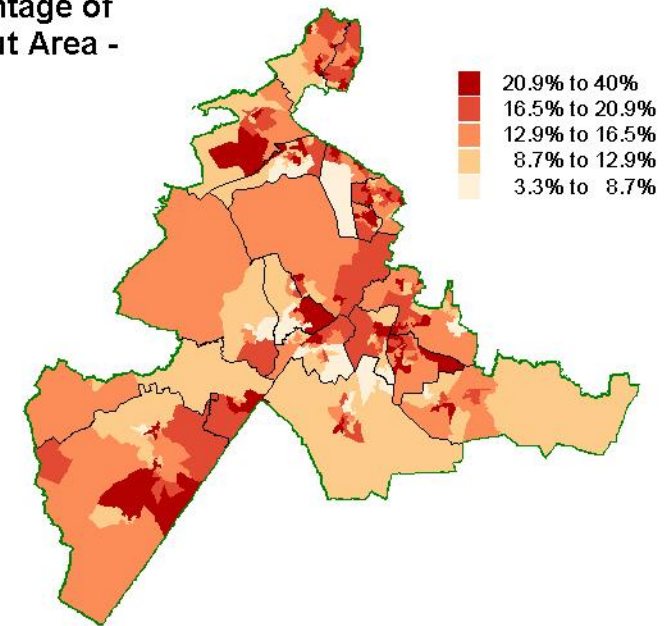
**% of people with a LLTI**



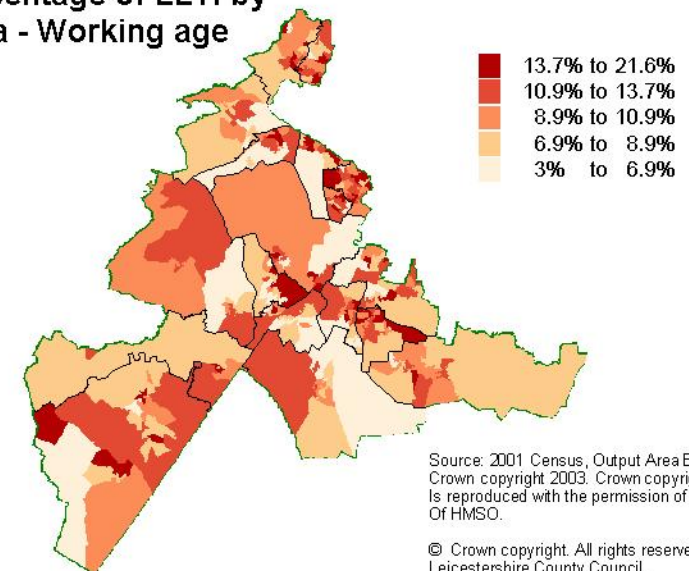
**% of working age with a LLTI**



**Map 5: Percentage of LLTI by Output Area - all people**



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



Source: 2001 Census, Output Area Boundaries  
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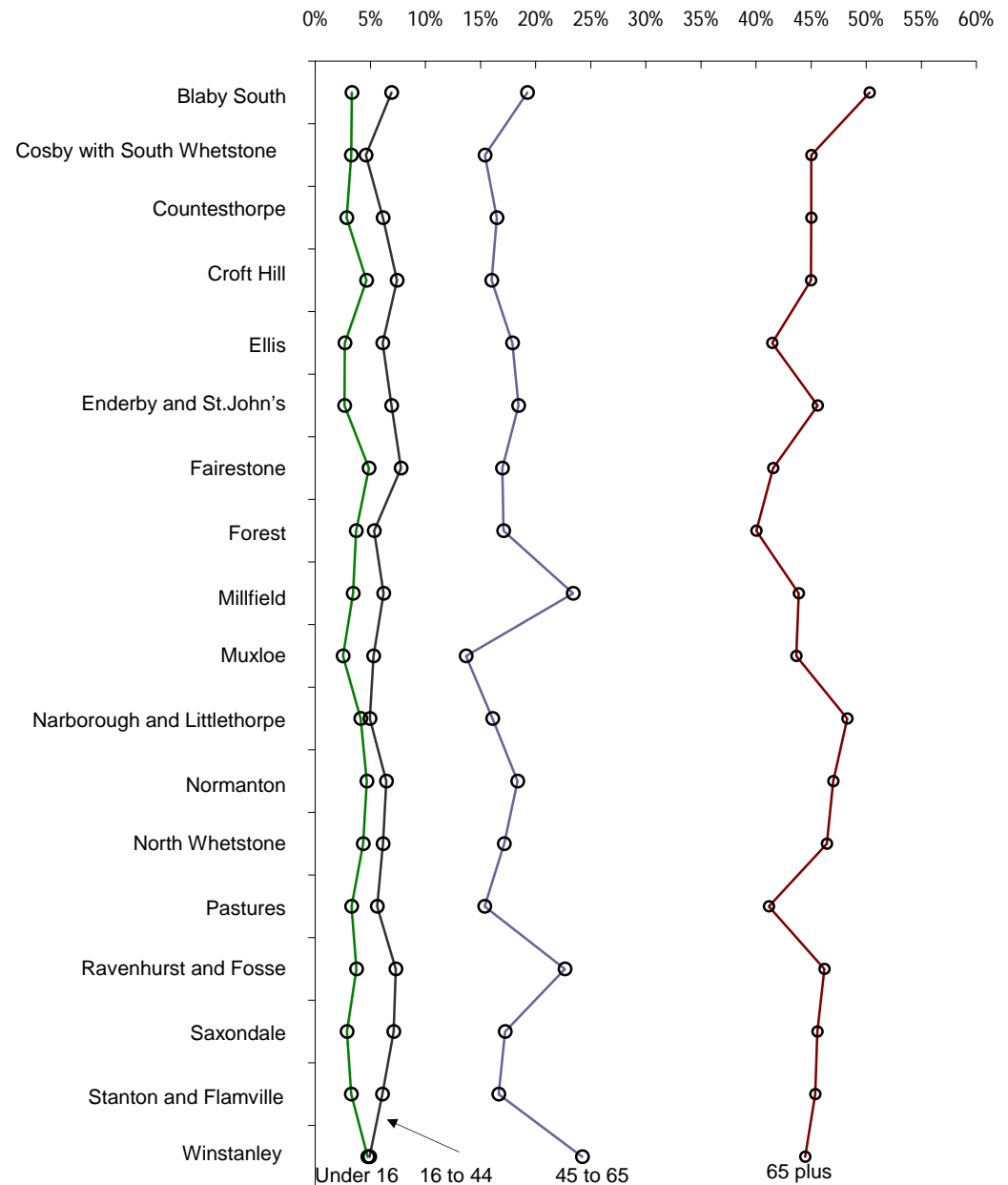
### Ward limiting long term illness by age

- Graph 7 shows the main variation in the limiting long term illness by ward occurs at pensionable age.
- However, Graph 7 also shows Winstanley, Ravenhurst and Fosse, and Millfield have particularly high LLTI rate for the 45 to 65 age groups.
- Table 14 takes into account the differing age structure in a ward and shows Ravenhurst and Fosse to have the highest rates of LLTI.

**Table 14: LLTI by standardising age**

Ravenhurst and Fosse	113
Winstanley	110
Blaby South	108
Normanton	107
Millfield	107
North Whetstone	103
Enderby and St. John's	102
Croft Hill	101
Saxondale	101
Fairestone	99
Stanton and Flamville	98
Narborough and Littlethorpe	98
Countesthorpe	97
Ellis	95
Forest	94
Pastures	92
Cosby with South Whetstone	90
Muxloe	88
District average = 100	

**Graph 7: LLTI by age**



## Health Inequalities

The following few pages present Census data highlighting how health can depend on where you live, what you do and who you are. These distinguishing characteristics of tenure, economic activity and ethnicity can set areas apart and are usually focussed on when looking at health inequalities.

However, this approach can overlook an important factor about place and health: the importance of how all places are connected to each other both 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%	7%
Owner/occupier	13%	6%
Rented from council	34%	18%
Other social rented	27%	14%
Private rented	14%	7%

**Table 16: Health by economic activity**

	LLTI
Employed	6%
Unemployed	13%

**Table 17: Health by ethnicity**

	% with LLTI	Number with LLTI	% with Not Good health	Number with Not Good health
White	15%	12,723	6%	4,948
Mixed	7%	57	2%	18
Asian	13%	429	7%	230
Black	6%	25	2%	9
Chinese	9%	42	3%	12

Source: 2001 Census

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

Ward	Difference in male / female rates	Male LLTI	Female LLTI	% of females in ward	Standardised Male age	Standardised Female age
Cosby with South Whetstone	1.4%	11.7%	10.3%	51%	95	85
Fairestone	0.2%	17.8%	17.6%	51%	104	94
Narborough and Littlethorpe	-0.3%	12.5%	12.7%	50%	100	95
Normanton	-0.4%	13.9%	14.3%	51%	109	105
Pastures	-0.4%	10.3%	10.7%	50%	89	95
Ellis	-0.5%	13.7%	14.2%	51%	96	95
Muxloe	-0.5%	15.8%	16.3%	51%	91	85
Millfield	-0.5%	19.5%	20.0%	51%	108	106
Croft Hill	-0.6%	15.5%	16.1%	50%	101	102
Forest	-0.7%	11.7%	12.4%	51%	93	94
North Whetstone	-0.8%	12.3%	13.1%	51%	105	102
Winstanley	-1.1%	12.5%	13.6%	50%	109	111
Enderby and St. John's	-1.4%	14.9%	16.4%	51%	102	102
Blaby South	-1.4%	16.5%	18.0%	51%	110	106
Ravenhurst and Fosse	-1.9%	15.3%	17.2%	51%	111	115
Stanton and Flamville	-2.2%	13.3%	15.4%	50%	95	101
Saxondale	-2.2%	13.6%	15.9%	46%	100	102
Countesthorpe	-3.3%	12.4%	15.7%	51%	91	102

100 = District average

- Females have the highest rates of LLTI in all but two wards: Cosby with South Whetstone and Fairestone. The biggest differences between the sexes is in Countesthorpe. Higher female life expectancy probably accounts for the differences because they are more likely to suffer LLTI in old age.
- The final two columns take 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 Blaby South, Millfield and Ravenhurst and Fosse wards have higher than expected rates of LLTI.
- There are low rates in Cosby with South Whetstone and Pastures, Muxloe and Forest wards.
- The largest difference between the standardized male and female columns is found in Countesthorpe ward (male=91, female=102).

## 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 Blaby, there are notable differences between life expectancy, not only between males and females in wards, but also for individual genders across the District.

**Table 19: Life Expectancy by gender**

	Female	Male	Difference
Croft Hill	85.3	77.5	7.8
Millfield	83.0	75.2	7.7
Saxondale	84.7	78.6	6.1
Narborough and Littlethorpe	84.4	78.5	5.9
Fairestone	85.6	79.8	5.8
Enderby and St. John's	82.6	77.3	5.2
Cosby with South Whetstone	81.4	76.3	5.1
North Whetstone	80.6	76.3	4.3
Countesthorpe	83.2	78.9	4.3
Blaby South	82.4	78.1	4.2
Forest	81.4	77.5	4.0
Ravenhurst and Fosse	81.7	77.9	3.8
Muxloe	83.0	79.3	3.7
Ellis	84.2	80.8	3.4
Stanton and Flamville	81.3	78.3	3.0
Winstanley	80.5	77.8	2.7
Pastures	81.6	79.1	2.5
Normanton	80.8	83.1	-2.3

Table 19 shows that female life expectancy is highest in Fairestone ward (85.6 years) and lowest in Winstanley (80.5 years) and North Whetstone (80.6 years) wards; and that male life expectancy is highest in Normanton ward (83.1 years) and lowest in Millfield ward (75.2 years).

The greatest difference between the genders is in Croft Hill and Millfield wards, where the female life expectancy is 7.8 and 7.7 years greater than the male life expectancy respectively. Unusually in Normanton ward, male life expectancy is actually higher than female life expectancy.

Source: East Midlands Public Health Observatory

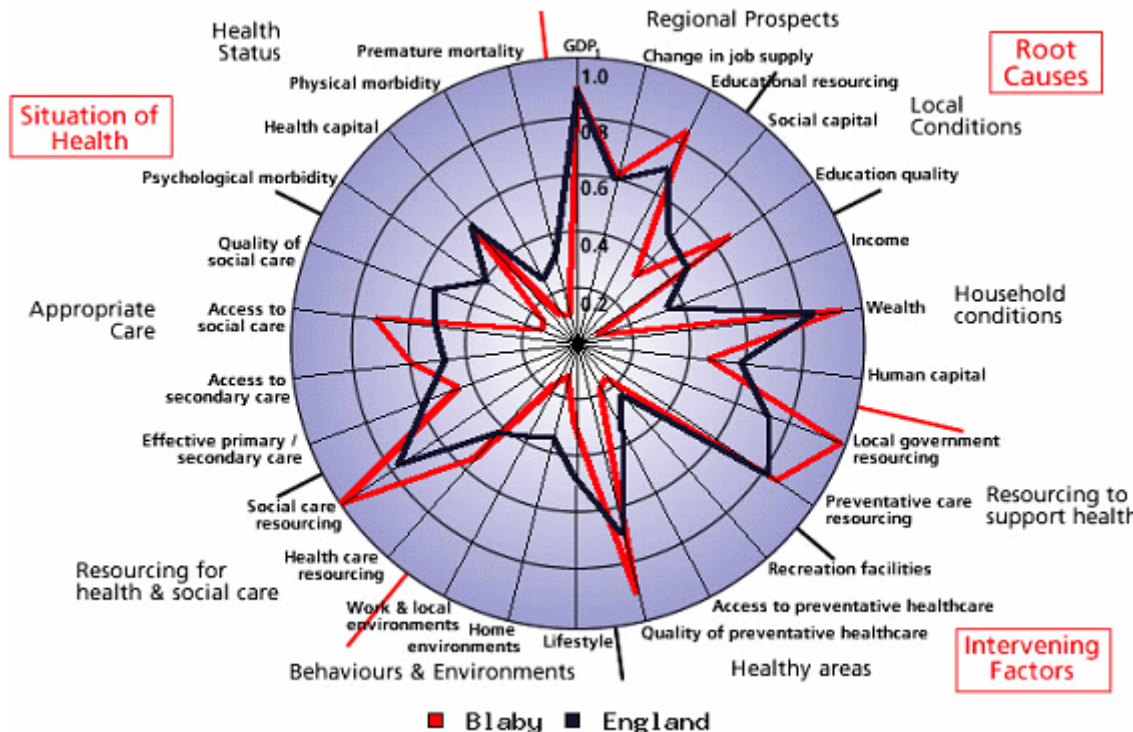


## Health Poverty Index

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 8: Health Poverty Index for 2002**



### Summary of graph

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

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](http://www.hpi.org.uk)

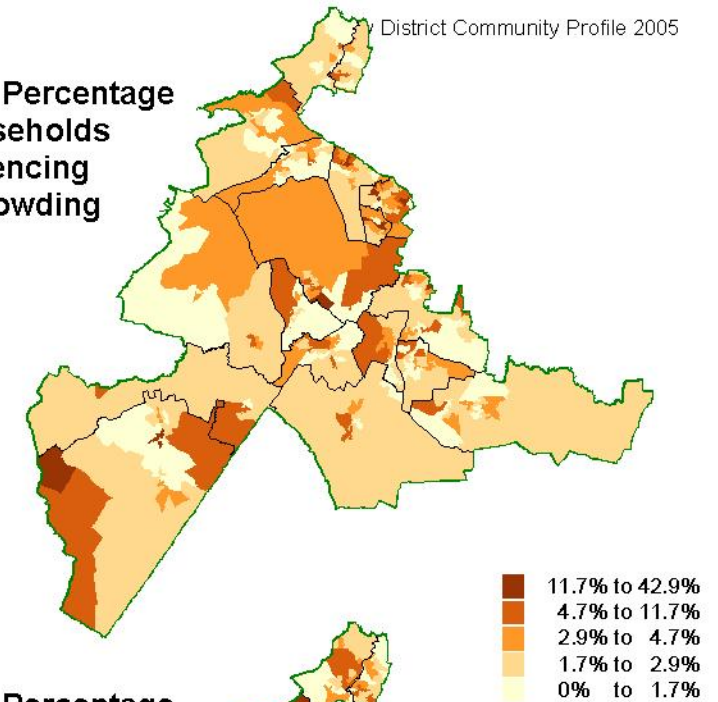
### Accommodation

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 Millfield and with lack of access to basic amenities is Ravenhurst and Fosse.

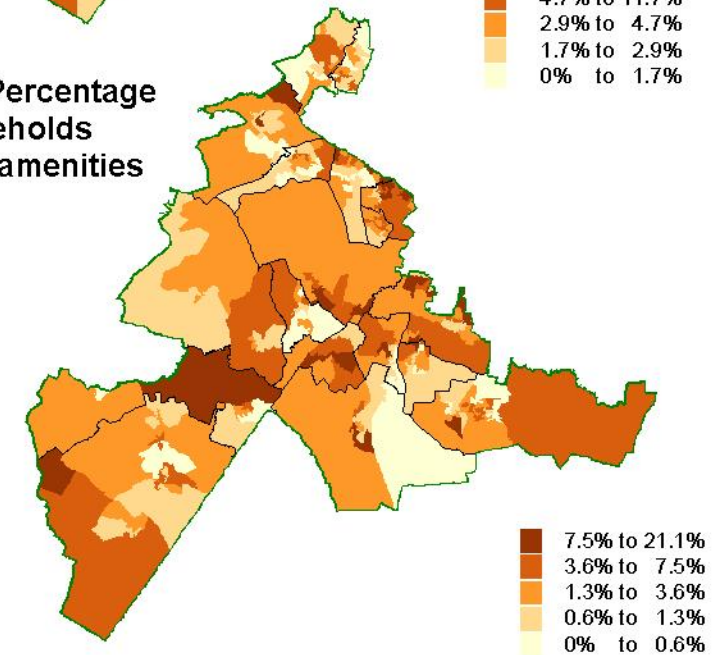
**Table 20: Accommodation by ward**

	Number of households	Percentage of households experiencing overcrowding	Percentage of households without central heating and/or sole use of bath/shower and toilet
Millfield	960	5.94%	3.23%
Ravenhurst and Fosse	2761	5.87%	5.69%
Enderby and St. John's	1738	4.32%	5.52%
Winstanley	2351	3.49%	3.06%
Croft Hill	897	3.46%	2.90%
Saxondale	2696	3.26%	5.19%
North Whetstone	1951	3.13%	2.92%
Narborough and Littlethorpe	2121	2.83%	4.43%
Stanton and Flamville	2867	2.79%	2.37%
Blaby South	1903	2.73%	2.36%
Normanton	989	2.53%	2.22%
Muxloe	1752	2.23%	3.54%
Countesthorpe	2655	2.15%	2.37%
Cosby with South Whetstone	1845	2.11%	2.22%
Fairestone	1927	2.02%	1.35%
Forest	2569	1.99%	1.83%
Ellis	2081	1.73%	2.21%
Pastures	1845	0.81%	1.63%

**Map 7: Percentage of households experiencing overcrowding**



**Map 8: Percentage of households without amenities**



Source: 2001 Census, Output Area Boundaries  
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## DEPRIVATION IN BLABY

### Summary

- Whilst overall levels of deprivation are low, (the District is the second least deprived in Leicestershire), some parts of the District experience higher levels of deprivation than others
- There are 1,341 children (under 16 years) and 1,745 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 Blaby. It also considers deprivation affecting both young people and older people in more detail and highlights the areas where these groups are located.

### District ranking

At Local Authority level, Blaby experiences the second lowest levels of deprivation of the districts in Leicestershire. It is ranked only as the 316<sup>th</sup> most 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
<b>Blaby</b>	<b>316</b>
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 Blaby is relatively less deprived than it's most similar authorities (based on the ONS Area Classification).

**Table 22: Most similar authorities Blaby Group**

District	Rank of average rank
South Ribble	231
South Staffordshire	266
Hinckley and Bosworth	275
Eastleigh	315
Blaby	316

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

### Small area deprivation

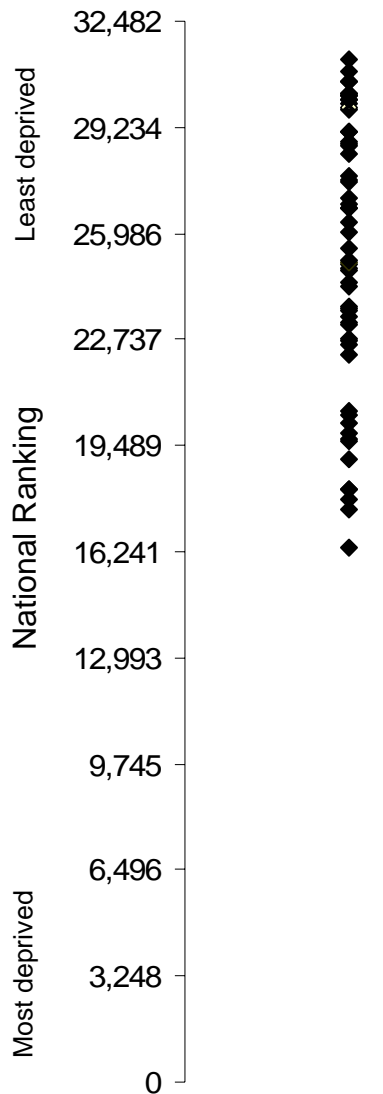
The Indices of Deprivation are also produced at Super Output Area (SOA) level – small areas each containing approximately 1,500 people. There are 60 SOAs in Blaby.

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 9: 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 District. All 60 SOAs in Blaby are ranked within the 50% least deprived in England (ranked 16,241 to 32,482). The median rank is 26,049 (the middle ranking SOA in Blaby), which is within the 10-20% least deprived in England.

#### Most deprived areas in Blaby

The 10% most deprived SOAs in Blaby are listed below, along with the ward in which they are located (for information).

**Table 23: Most deprived SOAs**

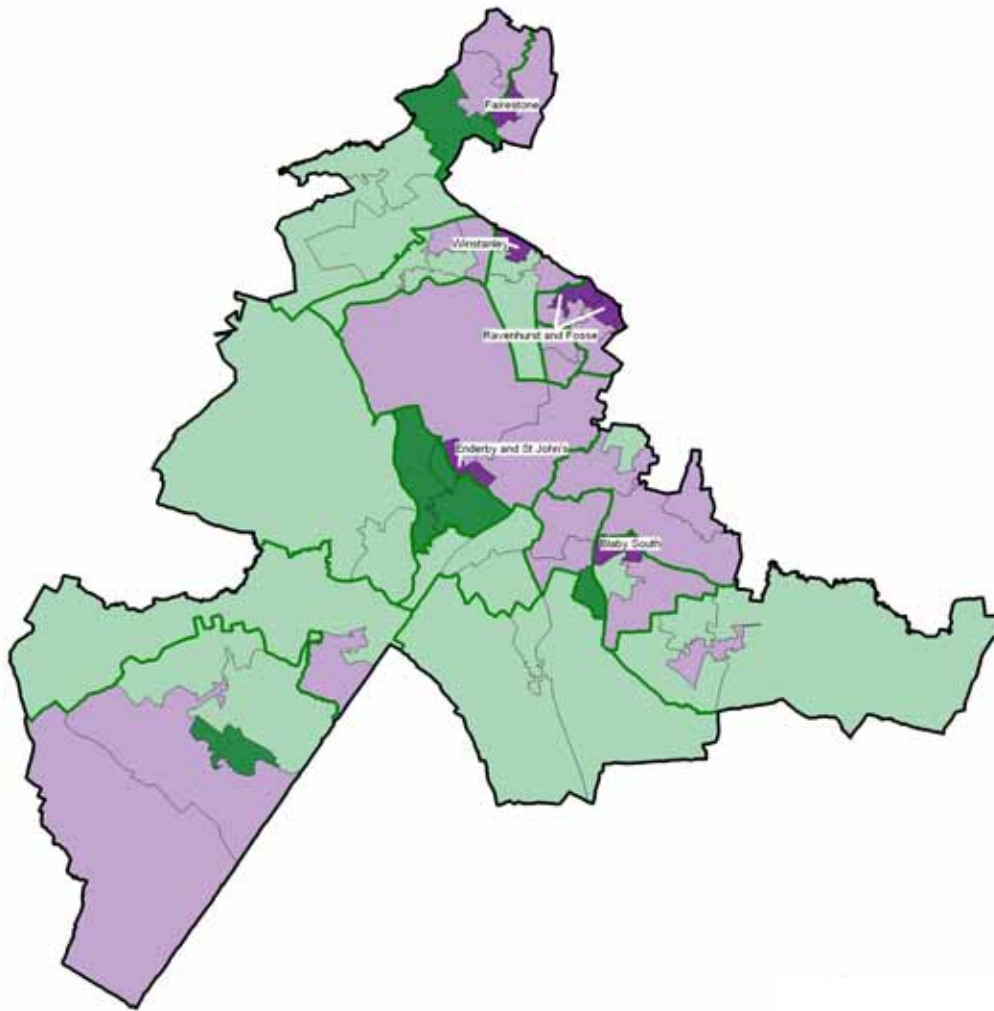
SOA	Ward	Score	County Rank	National Rank
E01025666	Winstanley	16.88	63	16,362
E01025610	Blaby South	15.58	82	17,560
E01025653	Ravenhurst and Fosse	15.31	84	17,824
E01025625	Enderby and St John's	14.99	86	18,143
E01025655	Ravenhurst and Fosse	14.98	87	18,161
E01025629	Fairestone	14.06	101	19,094

*National Rank: 1=most deprived, 32,482=least deprived  
 County Rank: 1=most deprived, 396=least deprived*

The table above shows that the most deprived areas in the District are located in parts of Winstanley, Blaby South and Ravenhurst and Fosse wards. However, the most deprived areas, SOA5666 and SOA5610 are ranked within the 50% least deprived in England and are not within the 50 most deprived SOAs in Leicestershire.

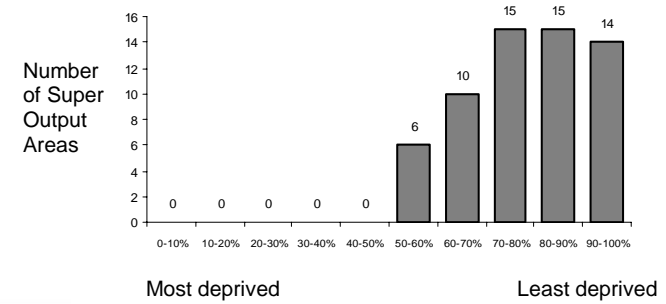
The maps on the following page show where these SOAs are located.

**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 Blaby are located. The table below shows how the SOAs are ranked within England, with all SOAs being within the 50% least deprived.



**Levels of Multiple Deprivation in Blaby**  
 (Number of Super Output Areas)

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

**10% Most Deprived  
 Blaby Super Output Areas**

SOA Code	Ward
1.5666	Winstanley
2.5610	Blaby South
3.5653	Ravenhurst and Fosse
4.5625	Enderby and St John's
5.5655	Ravenhurst and Fosse
6.5629	Fairstone

- District Boundary
- Electoral Ward Boudaries
- Super Output Areas

Source: 2001 Census, Output Area Boundaries.  
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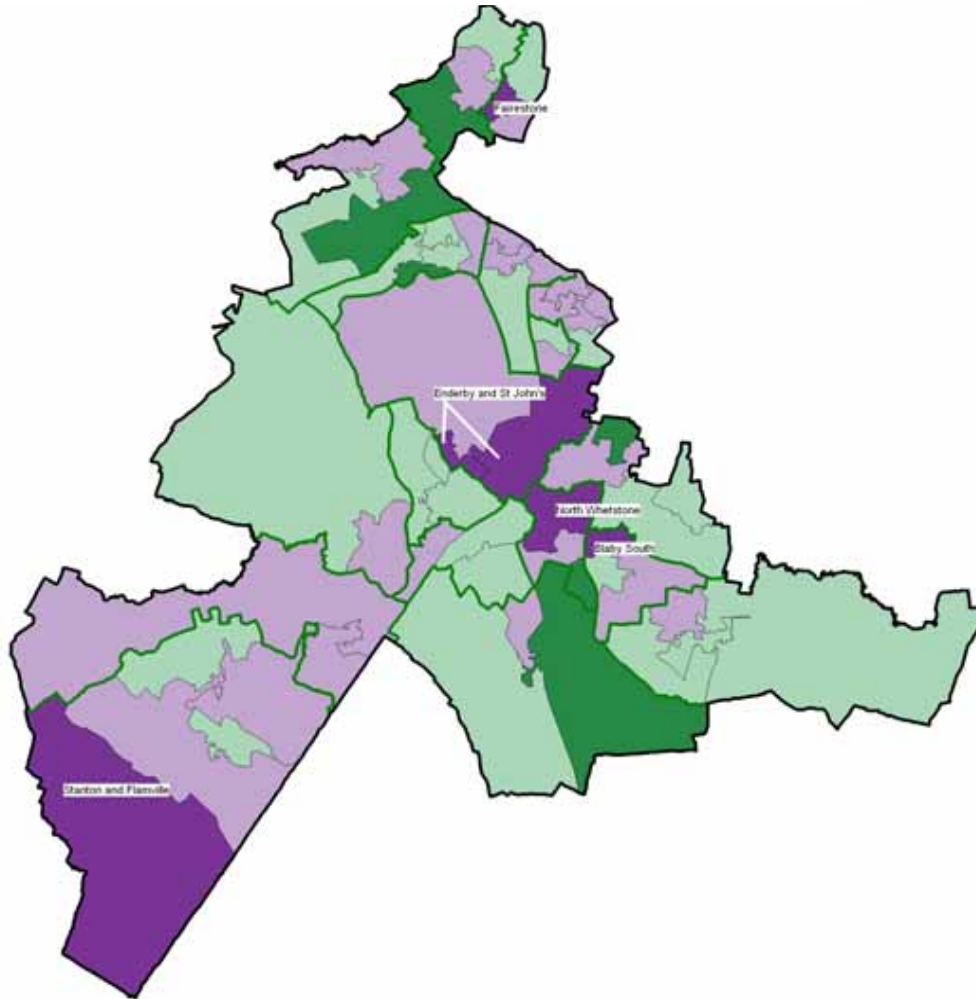
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Source: Office for Deputy Prime Minister 2004

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

**Map 10: Income deprivation affecting children - most deprived SOAs**



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, **1,341 children** in Blaby live in income deprived households.

The most deprived SOA is located in part of Stanton and Flamville ward. It is ranked within the 50% most deprived in England and contains 44 children living in income deprived households.

**Levels of income deprivation affecting children in Blaby**  
 (Number of Super Output Areas)

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

**10% Most Deprived**  
 Blaby Super Output Areas

SOA Code	Ward
1.5664	Stanton and Flamville
2.5646	North Whetstone
3.5625	Enderby and St John's
4.5627	Enderby and St John's
5.5610	Blaby South
6.5629	Fairstone

- District Boundary
- Electoral Ward Boundaries
- Super Output Areas

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

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### Children living in income deprived households

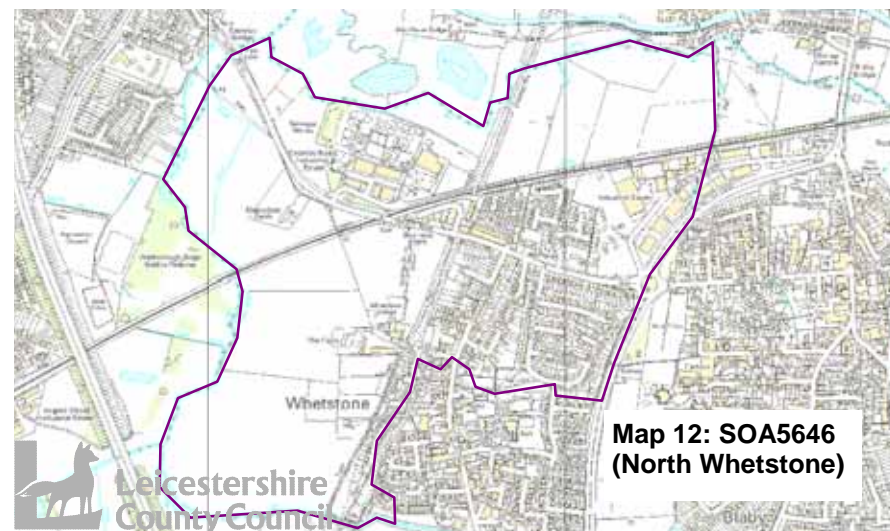
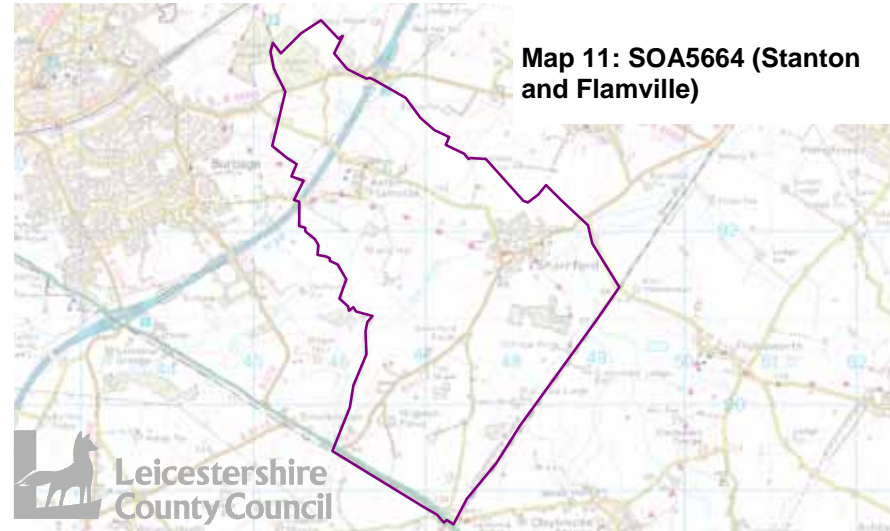
The score used to rank each SOA shows the proportion of children in each area who live in income deprived households.

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 - Ravenhurst and Fosse has the highest number - 125 children.

**Table 24: Number of children living in income deprived households**

	Number of children living in income deprived households
Ravenhurst and Fosse	125
Stanton and Flamville	124
Enderby and St. John's	113
Narborough and Littlethorpe	98
Blaby South	90
Winstanley	87
Countesthorpe	86
North Whetstone	74
Cosby with South Whetstone	72
Saxondale	72
Forest	71
Fairestone	67
Pastures	55
Ellis	47
Muxloe	47
Croft Hill	40
Normanton	40
Millfield	33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,341</b>

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

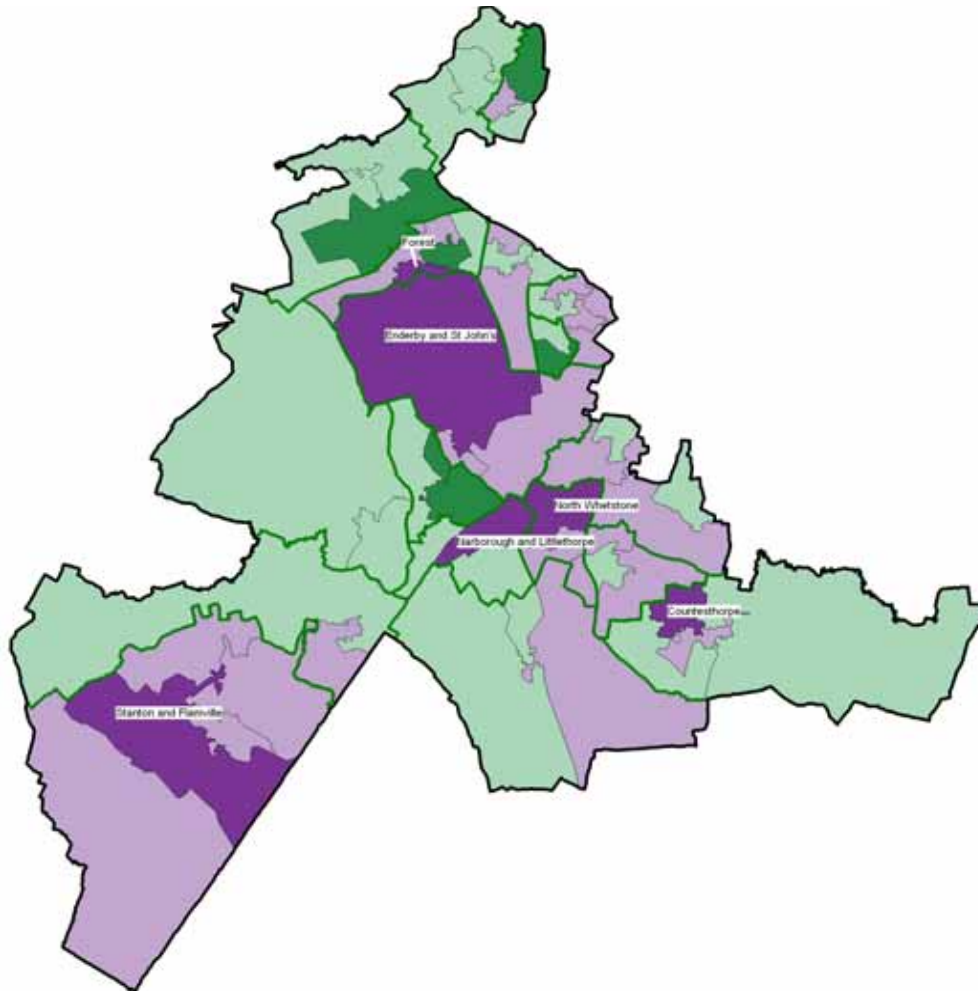


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**Map 13: Income deprivation affecting older people - most deprived SOAs**



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, **1,745 people** aged over 60 years in Blaby live in income deprived households. The most deprived SOAs are located in parts of Stanton Flamville and Forest wards. They are both ranked within the 40% most deprived in England. These areas are shown in more detail on the following page.

**Levels of Income Deprivation Affecting Older People in Blaby**  
 (Number of Super Output Areas)

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

**10% Most Deprived  
 Blaby Super Output Areas**

SOA Code	Ward
1.5662	Stanton and Flamville
2.5632	Forest
3.5646	North Whetstone
4.5619	Countesthorpe
5.5642	Narborough and Littlethorpe
6.5626	Enderby and St John's

- District Boundary
- Electoral Ward Boudaries
- Super Output Areas

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

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Source: Office for Deputy Prime Minister 2004

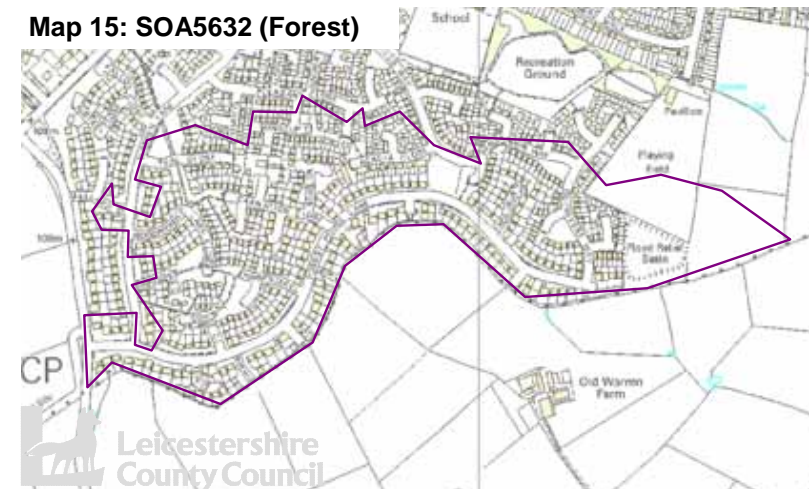
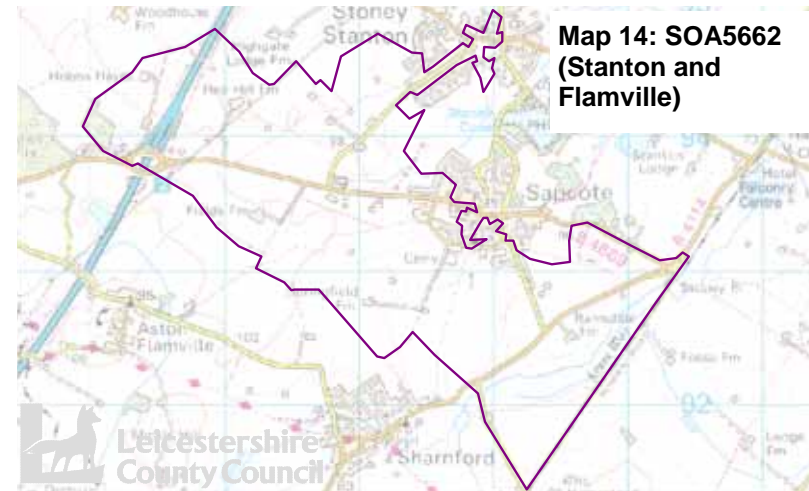
### Older people living in income deprived households

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 - Stanton and Flamville has the highest number - 198 older people.

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

	Number of older people living in income deprived households
Stanton and Flamville	198
Saxondale	157
Ravenhurst and Fosse	154
Countesthorpe	148
Forest	133
Enderby and St. John's	128
Blaby South	113
North Whetstone	108
Winstanley	88
Narborough and Littlethorpe	87
Ellis	80
Fairestone	79
Muxloe	66
Cosby with South Whetstone	55
Croft Hill	49
Millfield	49
Normanton	29
Pastures	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,745</b>

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.



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## EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING

### Summary

- There are 10,991 pupils on the school roll in LEA schools in Blaby
- 37.4% of 16-18 year olds and 9.1% of people aged 19 or over are in further education or work based learning
- Of the 167 16 year olds who left school in 2004 and entered employment, 41% were working in Craft and related occupations, 25% were classified as in an 'Other' occupation group, and 21% in Personal and protective services.

### Education

Education and training are vital to the future well-being of the Blaby 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.<sup>1</sup>

Education in Blaby is covered by Leicestershire Local Education Authority (LEA). There are 26 primary schools, 4 secondary schools and no special schools in the District (April 2005). One school also has a special unit.

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

**Table 26: Number of pupils on school roll, 2004**

	Number of schools	Number on school roll
Primary	26	7,848
Secondary	4	3,143

<sup>1</sup> 'Routes out of poverty: A research review' November 2004, Peter Kemp, Jonathan Bradshaw, Paul Dornan, Naomi Finch and Emese Mayhew, Joseph Rowntree Foundation

Source: Leicestershire LEA

## 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 state schools in Blaby. 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.

### 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 District.

The three wards which have the highest attainment across all three subjects are Millfield, Muxloe and Pastures wards. The wards with the lowest overall attainment are Stanton and Flamville, Ravenhurst and Fosse and Normanton wards.

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

	% achieving level 4+		
	English	Maths	Science
Millfield	87.5	79.2	95.8
Muxloe	87.0	87.0	93.5
Pastures	86.3	83.6	94.5
Fairestone	86.2	82.8	96.6
Saxondale	83.5	77.6	88.2
Winstanley	82.7	82.7	88.5
Ellis	82.5	75.4	89.5
Blaby South	79.5	74.0	87.7
Cosby with South Whetstone	76.7	76.7	88.4
North Whetstone	75.6	72.0	81.7
Croft Hill	75.0	80.0	100.0
Enderby and St. John's	73.8	72.3	87.7
Countesthorpe	73.8	70.0	91.3
Narborough and Littlethorpe	72.4	71.1	85.5
Normanton	72.2	66.7	83.3
Forest	72.2	72.2	81.0
Ravenhurst and Fosse	71.1	66.0	80.4
Stanton and Flamville	65.5	70.2	88.1

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 Pastures, Forest and Saxondale wards that over 65% of sixteen year olds obtain five or more GCSE's at grades A\* to C, compared to a low in Enderby and St Johns and Blaby South wards where only 36.4% and 37.8% of sixteen year olds respectively obtain this level of qualifications. 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
Pastures	68.9
Forest	66.7
Saxondale	65.3
Millfield	64.0
Countesthorpe	61.6
Muxloe	61.4
Normanton	60.0
Stanton and Flamville	59.3
Cosby with South Whetstone	55.9
Narborough and Littlethorpe	54.8
Ellis	54.2
Fairestone	52.9
Ravenhurst and Fosse	46.8
Croft Hill	46.7
North Whetstone	44.6
Winstanley	40.7
Blaby South	37.9
Enderby and St. John's	36.4

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

## Post-16 Education

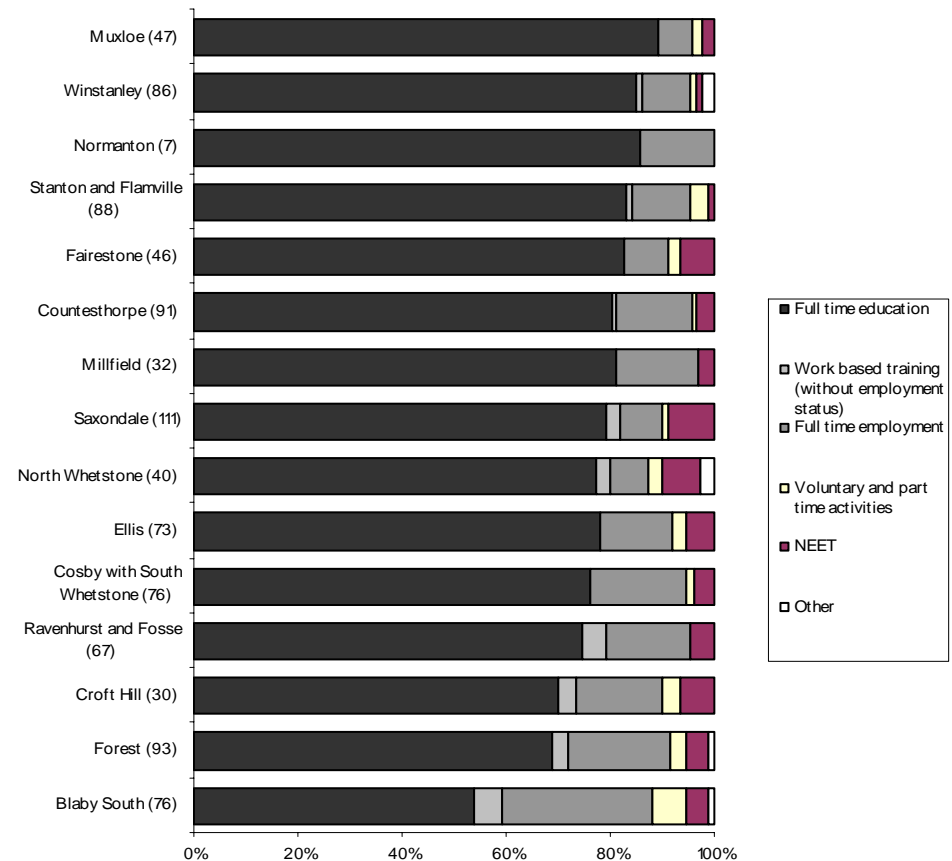
Post-16 education of a vocational or academic nature is provided through secondary schools and Further Education colleges. In Blaby, there is one secondary school with a sixth form: Countesthorpe Community College. There are also other local providers of other training courses.

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, 89.4% of 16 year olds in Muxloe ward remained in full-time education whilst only 53.9% of 16 year olds in Blaby South ward remained in full-time education. An average of 76.9% of 16 year olds in Blaby 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 10% of 16 year olds in Saxondale ward are not in employment, education or training.

**Graph 10: % 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 point score of 16-18 year old candidates collected by the Department for Education and Skills in 2004 shows how the further education providers in Blaby 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 point score per student in Further Education establishments, 2004**

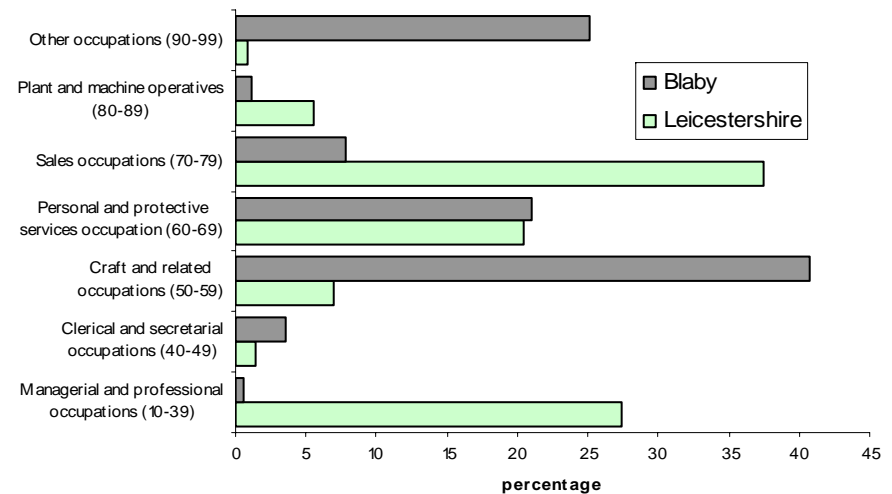
	Average point score per student
Countesthorpe Community College, Countesthorpe	241.6
Leicestershire	261.0
England	269.2

Source: Department for Education and Skills Performance Tables, 2004

### 16 year olds in employment

Of the 173 16 year olds who left school in 2004 and entered employment, 41% were working in Craft and related occupations, 25% were classified as working in Other occupations and 21% in Personal and protective services.

**Graph 11: 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 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 Winstanley, Fairestone and Millfield wards. The highest percentages of people aged over 19 years in education or work based learning are located in Ravenhurst and Fosse, Winstanley and Croft Hill wards.

**Table 30: Percentage of learners by age**

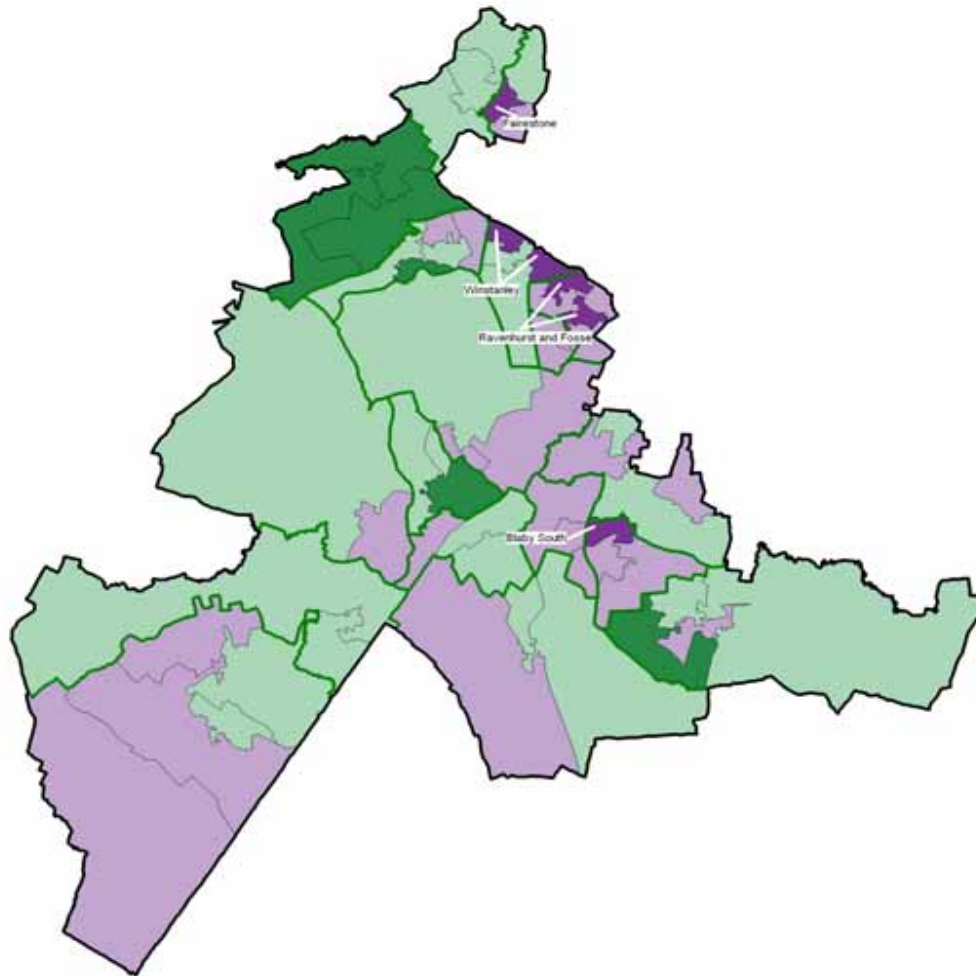
	Age 16-18	Age 19+
Winstanley	56.8%	11.0%
Fairestone	50.3%	8.2%
Millfield	48.8%	9.8%
North Whetstone	48.0%	8.1%
Forest	46.9%	9.7%
Ravenhurst and Fosse	45.1%	11.4%
Ellis	43.4%	9.4%
Stanton and Flamville	41.0%	8.6%
Muxloe	40.3%	9.0%
Cosby with South Whetstone	38.4%	8.5%
Blaby South	37.0%	9.6%
Enderby and St. John's	36.3%	8.6%
Normanton	30.3%	6.4%
Countesthorpe	29.1%	9.3%
Narborough and Littlethorpe	26.6%	7.1%
Saxondale	24.5%	9.4%
Croft Hill	21.5%	10.2%
Pastures	21.2%	8.2%

Source: Leicestershire Learning and Skills Council

\* Does not include those in sixth form colleges



**Map 16: ID2004: Education, Skills and Training deprivation**



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. Blaby has two SOAs ranked within the 30% most deprived in England - part of Winstanley and Ravenhurst and Fosse wards.

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

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

**10% Most Deprived**  
 Blaby Super Output Areas

SOA Code	Ward
1.5666	Winstanley
2.5653	Ravenhurst and Fosse
3.5610	Blaby South
4.5629	Fairstone
5.5667	Winstanley
6.5656	Ravenhurst and Fosse

- District Boundary
- Electoral Ward Boundaries
- Super Output Areas

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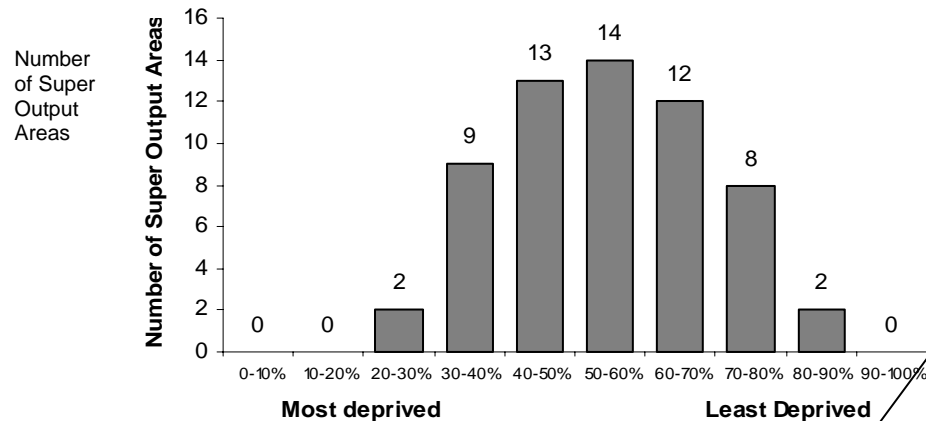
Source: Office for Deputy Prime Minister 2004

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

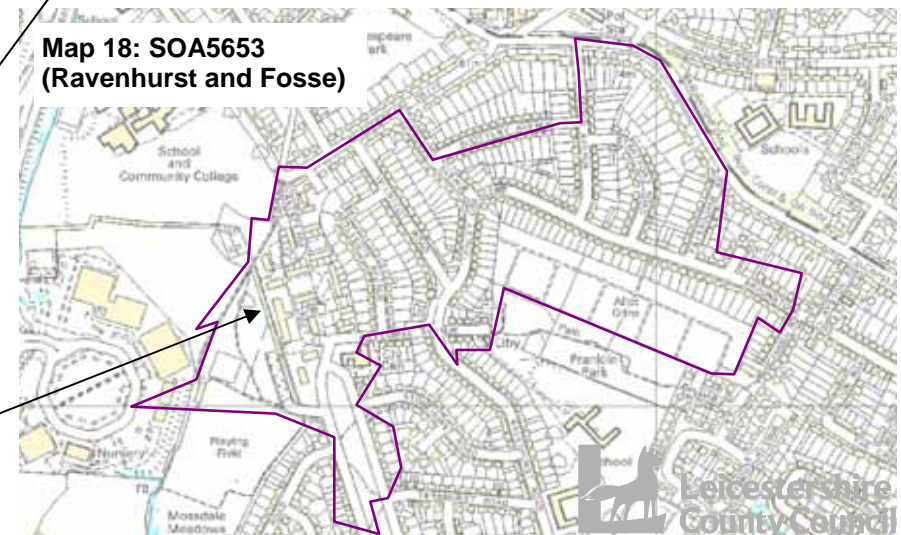
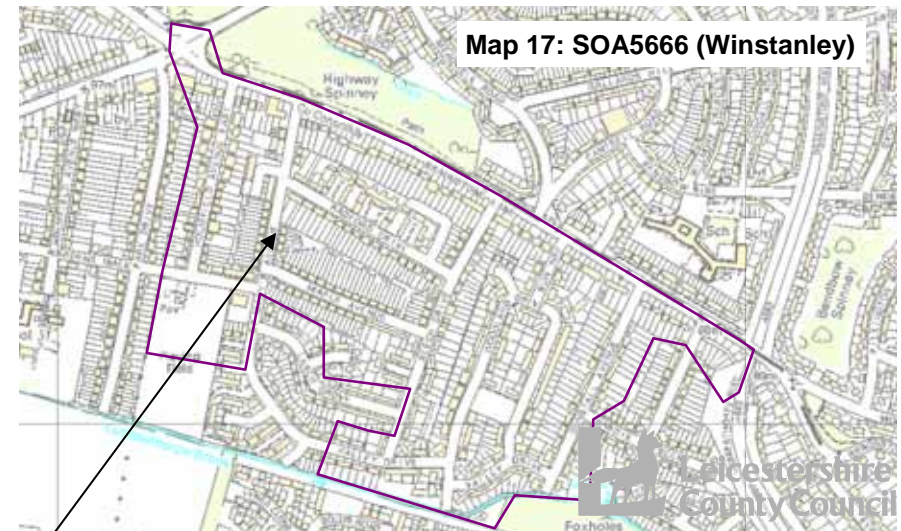
### Education, skills and training deprivation

The District experiences higher levels of deprivation in this domain than in most of the others. Two SOAs are ranked within the 30% most deprived nationally - part of Winstanley and Ravenhurst and Fosse wards. The spread of rankings is shown in the graph below. SOA5666 (part of Winstanley ward) is ranked within the 50 most deprived SOAs in Leicestershire.

**Graph 12: % Spread of rankings**



SOA5666 (Winstanley) is ranked as the 7,119<sup>th</sup> most deprived SOA in England (out of 32,482). SOA5653 (Ravenhurst and Fosse) is ranked as the 9,376<sup>th</sup> most deprived SOA in England.



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## ECONOMY

### Summary

- There are 56,600 people (61.9% of the population) of working age living in Blaby
- 85.4% of the working age population are economically active
- 1.1% of the working age population claim Job Seekers Allowance
- 81.5% of businesses in Blaby employ less than 10 employees

### Key issues for Blaby

- High rates of employment and economic activity
- High rates of ICT use at work
- Low levels of qualifications gained through work
- High proportion of respondents recently / currently participating in training
- Some need for basic numeracy skills
- High proportion of respondents with no skills to develop
- Demand for part-time training courses
- Demand for college-based training / learning
- General satisfaction with local training provision

*Life & Work Survey, 2003 (LSC)*

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

**Table 31: Working age population**

		Blaby	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%	%
All people	56,600	61.9	62.2	61.2	61.4
Male	29,800	65.6	65.8	64.3	64.6
Female	26,800	58.3	58.6	58.2	58.3

The table above shows that the working age population is very similar to the county, regional and national proportion.

### 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 Blaby, the job density is 0.7 (less than one job for every resident). This ratio is similar to the county, regional and national ratio (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 85.4% of people of working age in the District are economically active - a higher proportion than the county, region or country.

**Table 32: Economic activity**

	Blaby		Leicester-	East	Great
	Number	%	shire	Midlands	Britain
			%	%	%
<b>All people</b>					
Economically active	48,000	85.4	84.9	79.0	78.2
In employment	47,000	84.5	82.0	75.3	74.3
Employees	39,000	70.3	71.1	66.3	64.8
Self employed	7,000	13.2	10.3	8.6	9.0
Unemployed (ILO)	--	--	3.4	4.7	5.0
<b>Males</b>					
Economically active	26,000	89.6	89.6	83.9	83.4
In employment	26,000	88.7	85.9	79.8	78.9
Employees	20,000	69.2	71.2	67.1	65.5
Self employed	5,000	17.6	13.9	12.2	13.0
Unemployed (ILO)	--	--	4.1	5.0	5.4
<b>Females</b>					
Economically active	22,000	80.9	79.8	73.7	72.8
In employment	22,000	80.1	77.9	70.6	69.5
Employees	19,000	71.4	70.9	65.4	64.2
Self employed	2,000	8.6	6.5	4.8	4.8
Unemployed (ILO)	--	--	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 8,000 people in Blaby that are economically inactive. This is a lower proportion than the county, region or country as a whole.

**Table 33: Economic inactivity**

	Blaby		Leicester-	East	Great
	Number	%	shire	Midlands	Britain
			%	%	%
<b>All people</b>					
Economically inactive	8,000	14.6	15.1	21.0	21.8
Wanting a job	3,000	4.9	4.3	5.2	5.7
Not wanting a job	5,000	9.7	10.9	15.8	16.1
<b>Males</b>					
Economically inactive	3,000	10.4	10.4	16.1	16.6
Wanting a job	1,000	4.2	3.0	4.6	4.7
Not wanting a job	2,000	6.2	7.3	11.5	11.9
<b>Females</b>					
Economically inactive	5,000	19.1	20.2	26.3	27.2
Wanting a job	2,000	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.7
Not wanting a job	4,000	13.4	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 Blaby. The table to the right shows the proportion of the population employed by occupation. It shows that the largest occupation groups are Administrative and secretarial (17.6%), Associate professional and technical (15.6%) and Skilled trades (14.9%)

The District has a lower proportion of people employed in Professional, Sales and customer services, Process, plant and machine operatives and Elementary occupations than the rest of the county.

## Qualifications

The table to the right shows the qualifications of the working age population in Blaby and how this compares to the rest of the county and the region. It shows that Blaby has a lower percentage of its working age population educated to at least NVQ level 3\* than the rest of the county, region or country.

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

**Table 34: Employment by occupation**

	Blaby		Leicester-	East	Great
	Number	%	shire	Midlands	Britain
			%	%	%
<b>Soc 2000 major group 1-3</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>
1. Managers and senior officials	7,000	14.8	15.5	13.9	14.6
2. Professional occupations	4,000	8.2	11.4	10.7	12.1
3. Associate professionals & technical	8,000	15.6	12.0	12.3	13.8
<b>Soc 2000 major group 4-5</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>24.4</b>
4. Administrative & secretarial	9,000	17.6	13.6	12.4	13.0
5. Skilled trades occupations	7,000	14.9	12.7	12.1	11.4
<b>Soc 2000 major group 6-7</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.5</b>
6. Personal service occupations	3,000	6.4	6.5	7.4	7.5
7. Sales and customer services	4,000	7.5	9.3	8.2	8.0
<b>Soc 2000 major group 8-9</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>
8. Process plant & machine operatives	3,000	6.6	8.4	10.0	7.7
9. Elementary occupations	4,000	7.3	10.3	12.6	11.8

**Table 35: Qualifications (% of working age population)**

	Blaby		Leicester-	East	Great
	Number	%	shire	Midlands	Britain
			%	%	%
NVQ4 and above	11,000	19.8	23.5	22.2	25.2
NVQ3 and above	23,000	40.8	43.7	41.4	43.1
NVQ2 and above	36,000	65.2	63.7	59.7	61.5
NVQ1 and above	43,000	77.5	78.9	75.7	76.0
Other qualifications	6,000	10.2	8.0	7.6	8.8
No qualifications	7,000	12.3	13.1	16.6	15.1

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

### Earnings by residence

The table below shows the average earnings of people who live in Blaby. It shows that gross weekly pay in the District is higher than in the rest of the county.

**Table 36: Earnings by residence**

	Blaby	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
<b>Gross weekly pay</b>				
Full-time workers	457.9	456.6	439.4	475.8
Male	502.2	501.9	480.5	525.0
Female	--	374.6	363.6	396.0
<b>Hourly pay</b>				
Full-time workers	11.5	11.6	11.0	12.0
Male	12.4	12.4	11.6	12.8
Female	--	10.0	9.6	10.6

### Employee jobs

The table to the right 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.

Blaby has a lower proportion of its workforce employed in Manufacturing sectors than the rest of the county, and a higher proportion employed in the Distribution, Finance and Public sectors.

### Earnings by workplace

The table below shows the average earnings of people who work in Blaby. It shows that gross weekly pay of females working in the District is lower than in the rest of the county.

**Table 37: Earnings by workplace**

	Blaby	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
<b>Gross weekly pay</b>				
Full-time workers	--	456.6	439.4	475.8
Male	--	501.9	480.5	525.0
Female	356.5	374.6	363.6	396.0
<b>Hourly pay</b>				
Full-time workers	--	11.6	11.0	12.0
Male	--	12.4	11.6	12.8
Female	--	10.0	9.6	10.6

Note: -- Sample size too small for reliable estimate

**Table 38: Employee jobs**

	Blaby		Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%	%
Total employee jobs	35,404	--	--	--	--
Full-time	23,681	66.9	68.0	66.7	68.1
Part-time	11,723	33.1	32.0	33.3	31.9
Manufacturing	4,261	12.0	20.4	18.3	12.6
Construction	1,904	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.4
Services	29,063	82.1	72.7	75.0	81.4
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	11,352	32.1	26.9	24.8	24.7
Transport & communications	2,572	7.3	8.5	5.7	6.0
Finance, IT, other business activities	6,099	17.2	13.3	14.4	19.8
Public admin, education, health	7,895	22.3	19.7	25.7	25.8
Other services	1,145	3.2	4.3	4.4	5.2
Tourism-related	2,447	6.9	7.3	7.5	8.1

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

	Blaby	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>24,250</b>	<b>152,050</b>	<b>2,213,800</b>
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)	10.8%	11.3%	10.4%	7.8%
4 : Construction (SIC F)	13.8%	10.7%	10.1%	9.0%
5 : Distribution, hotels and restaurants (SIC G,H)	24.6%	28.0%	30.7%	29.5%
6 : Transport and communications (SIC I)	6.2%	6.4%	5.3%	4.7%
7 : Banking, finance and insurance, etc (SIC J,K)	26.2%	26.6%	24.9%	30.5%
8 : Public administration, education & health (SIC L,M,N)	10.8%	8.7%	9.5%	8.7%
9 : Other services (SIC O,P,Q)	7.7%	7.8%	8.5%	9.2%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2003

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 Blaby that are employed in these sectors.

**Table 40: Knowledge Economy Employment**

	Blaby	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
Consumer Services (%)	23.5	20.3	19.7	21.0
High Technology Manufacturing (%)	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.9
Knowledge Based Services (%)	16.0	11.6	12.6	17.7

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2003

Note: Percentages are of total employment

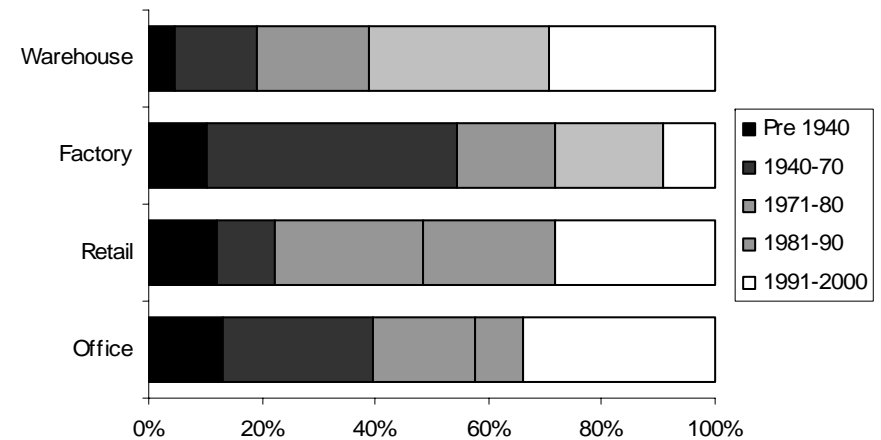
Consumer Services - SIC codes 52 (Retail), 55 (Hotels & restaurants), 92 (Recreational, cultural & sporting)  
 High Tech Manufacturing - SIC codes 22 (Publishing, printing), 24.4 (Manufacture of pharmaceuticals), 30 (Manufacture of office machinery, computers), 32 (Manufacture of radio, TV, communications)  
 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 Blaby

The graph to the right shows the age of employment floorspace by type. It shows that a larger proportion of the factory floorspace in the District dates back pre 1970, whilst the majority of the warehouses have been built in the past 15 years.

**Graph 13: Floorspace by age**



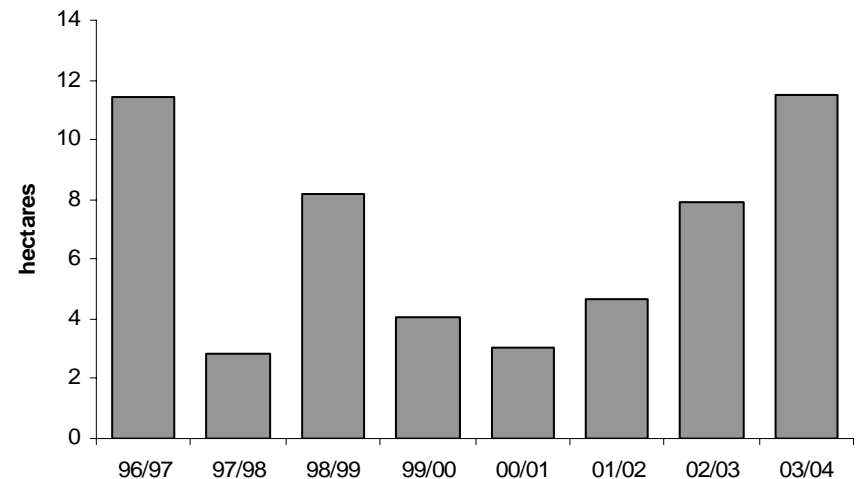
Source: ODPM

### Employment land

Since 1996, 53.6 hectares of land have been developed in Blaby for employment uses (at 31 March 2004), an average of 6.7 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 plots at Carlton Park, (Narborough), Meridian East (Braunstone) and Kirby Park Farm, Ratby Lane (Kirby Muxloe).

**Graph 14: New employment land**



Source: Leicestershire County Council Land Monitoring Report, 2004



## 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 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 Blaby is slightly lower than the rest of the county, the region and Great Britain.

**Table 41: Total JSA Claimants**

	Blaby		Leicestershire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%	%
All people	621	1.1	1.3	2.1	2.4
Male	436	1.5	1.7	3.0	3.4
Female	185	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3

Source: Claimant Count, May 2005

**Age:** In Blaby, 25.0% of JSA claimants are aged 18 - 24 years, 48.0% are aged 25 - 49 years and 26.2% are aged over 50 years.

The District has a higher proportion of people claiming JSA aged over 50 years than the regional average of 18%.

**Duration:** 66.0% of JSA claimants in Blaby have been claiming this benefit for less than six months. 15.1% of claimants have been claiming for more than 12 months - above the regional average of 12.5%.

## VAT Registrations / De-registrations

At the end of 2003, there were 2,585 VAT registered businesses in Blaby.

In 2003, there had been a net increase in the number of VAT registered businesses with 275 new businesses registering and 215 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 Blaby (as a percentage of the working age population). The District has a slightly lower than average proportion of its working age population working part time (compared with both Leicestershire and the East Midlands). It also has a smaller proportion of its working age population working over 48 hours a week (16.1% compared with a county figure of 17.1 % and a regional figure of 16.3%).

**Table 42: Hours worked**

	Blaby	Leicester-shire	East Midlands
All people	45,840	295,754	1,917,728
% working part time	23.3	24.1	23.6
% working full time	76.7	75.9	73.7
% working over 48hrs a week	16.1	17.1	16.3

## 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.

### Blaby

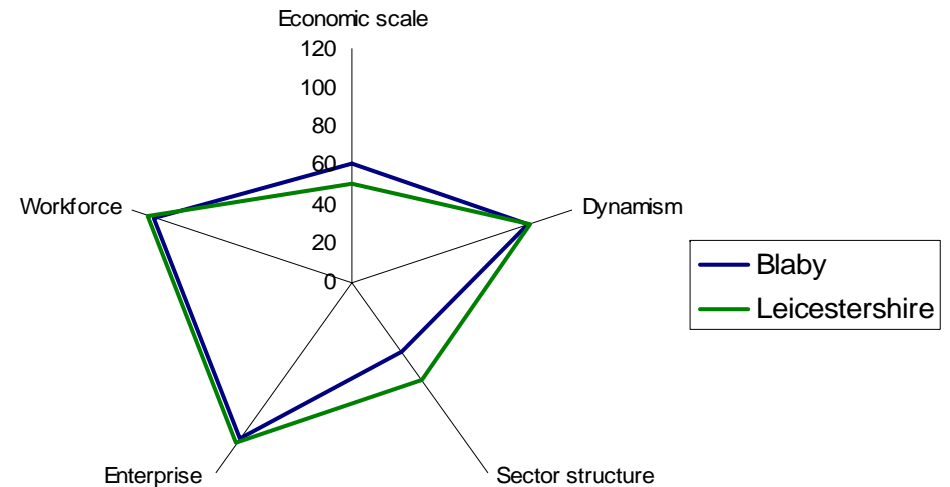
The study concluded that the strongest indicator for Blaby is workforce, where it scores 107.1. The Districts workforce is stronger than the national average (100) but lower than the average for the county (111.2). This is the only indicator where the District scores above the national average.

Compared to the county averages, Blaby has similar scores in terms of dynamism and enterprise.

Blaby is comparatively weak in terms of economic scale and sector structure, where it scores 61.1 and 43.8 respectively.

\* Source: Leicester Shire Economic Baseline Study, 2004 Available to download from [www.lsint.info](http://www.lsint.info)

**Graph 15: Competitiveness Summary Chart**



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

**Table 43: Overall economic profile**

	Blaby		Leicestershire	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Economic scale	61.1	262	51.2	--
Dynamism	96.2	332	97.0	--
Sector structure	43.8	383	61.5	--
Enterprise	98.1	226	101.7	--
Workforce	107.1	199	111.2	--

Score = against national benchmark of 100

Rank = against 408 local authority areas in Great Britain

## Largest employers in Blaby

The table below lists the companies with the largest number of employees on a single site in Blaby

**Table 44: Largest employers**

Name of Business	Nature of Business	No of Employees
Alliance & Leicester Plc, Narborough	Banking Services - Head Office	1,850
Leicestershire Constabulary, Narborough	Police Headquarters	1,600
Leicestershire County Council, Glenfield	County Council	1,500
Next Retail Ltd, Enderby	Head Office for Retail and Mail Order of Clothing/Home Furnishings	1,500
Alstec Ltd, Whetstone	Engineering / Project management/manufacture/nuclear and marine defence	850
Royal Mail Leicester, Meridian Business Park	Postal Services	700
Benchmarks Electronics Ltd, Meridian Business Park	Printed Circuit Board Manufacture	600
Marks & Spencer Plc	Retail store	577
Asda Superstore Plc	Supermarket	520
Sainsburys Supermarkets Ltd, Enderby	Supermarket	490
Widdowson Group Ltd, Glenfield	Transport Warehousing Freight Forwarding and Garage Services	350

Source: Data4Business database listing, July 2005

## Business size

The table below shows the proportion of people employed in Blaby by the size of business that they are employed in. It shows that the District has a lower proportion of its workforce employed in businesses which employ less than 10 employees (81.5% against a county figure of 84.5%, a regional figure of 82.5% and a national figure of 83.3%).

**Table 45: Business size**

Number of employees	Blaby	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
1-10	81.5%	84.5%	82.5%	83.3%
11-49	15.4%	12.2%	13.6%	12.9%
50+	3.1%	3.6%	3.9%	3.8%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2003

## Household income

Table 46 shows the average household income in Blaby is £34,166. This is above both the county average of £32,760 and the regional average of £29,259. The District has the second highest average household income of all the districts in the county, with only Harborough District having a higher average.

Table 47 shows that there is a very large variation between the wards within Blaby. The ward with the highest average household income is Muxloe ward (£39,272). The wards with the lowest average household income are Millfield (£26,812) and Blaby South wards (£27,617).

All wards in the district have seen a rise in average household income since 2004. The largest rises have been experienced in Ellis ward (£5,011) and Normanton ward (£4,315).

**Table 46: Average household income by district, 2005**

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

**Table 47: Average household income by ward, 2005**

	Mean household income (£)	Change 2004/05 (£)
Muxloe	39,272	4,166
Pastures	39,203	782
Cosby with South Whetstone	37,573	2,998
Forest	37,038	2,363
Ellis	36,475	5,011
Narborough and Littlethorpe	35,858	2,010
Countesthorpe	35,743	3,258
Winstanley	35,635	3,542
Stanton and Flamville	35,413	2,308
Normanton	35,400	4,315
Croft Hill	34,423	4,145
North Whetstone	33,618	2,029
Fairestone	32,545	3,614
Saxondale	31,767	2,417
Enderby and St John's	31,377	4,284
Ravenhurst and Fosse	28,193	2,736
Blaby South	27,617	1,942
Millfield	26,812	1,974

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 and flats in Blaby have a lower average selling price than the rest of the county, but semi-detached properties have a slightly higher than average selling price than the county and the region.

**Table 48: House price**

	Detached		Semi-Detached		Terraced		Flat/Maisonette		Overall	
	Average price	Sales	Average price	Sales	Average price	Sales	Average price	Sales	Average price	Sales
Blaby	£229,793	68	£146,807	128	£117,233	40	£110,902	23	£160,948	257
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 all types of properties in Blaby, the affordability ratio is lower than the Leicestershire ratio and East Midlands ratio except for semi-detached properties (meaning that they are more affordable). The last column in the table shows the average earnings figure that the affordability ratio is based upon.

**Table 49: House affordability**

	House Affordability Ratio				Overall	Average annual earnings (resident based)
	Detached	Semi Detached	Terraced	Flat / maisonette		
Blaby	11.0	7.0	5.6	5.3	7.7	£20,923
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

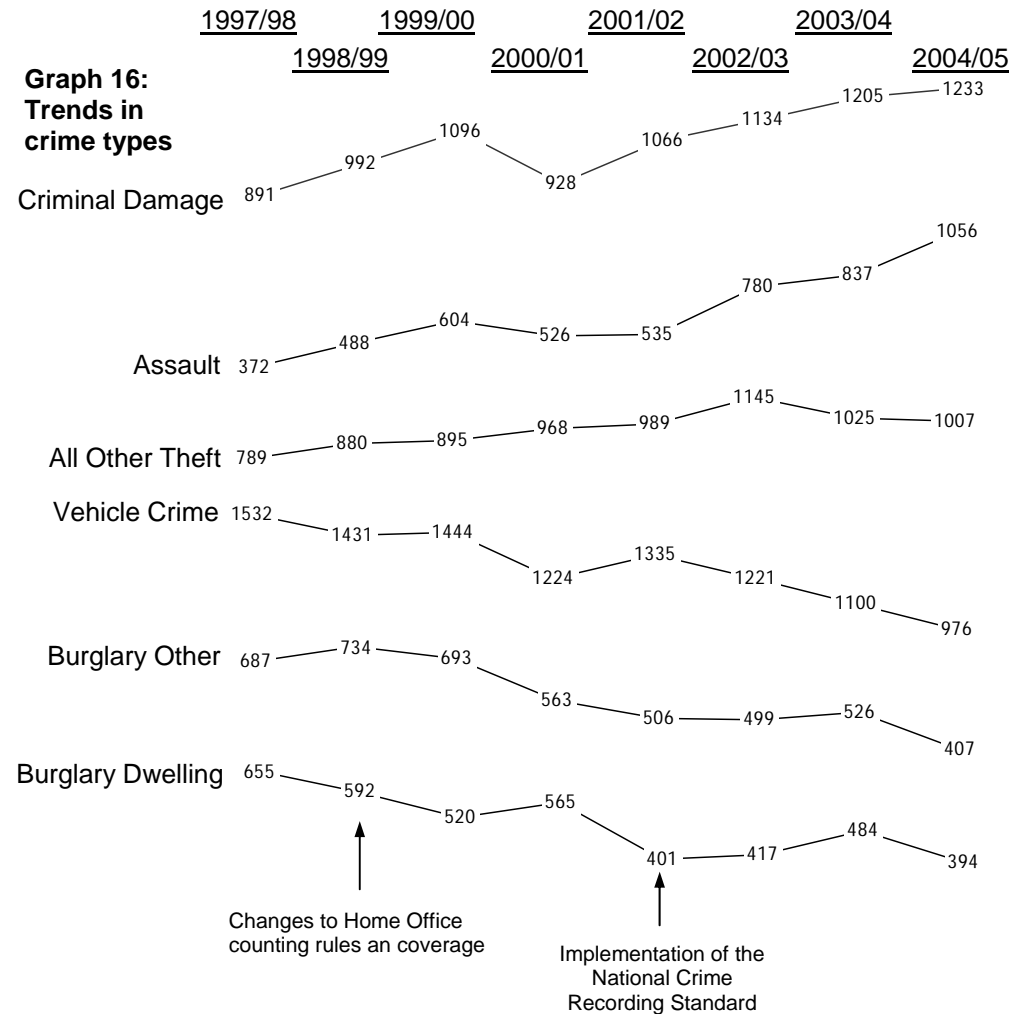
### Summary

- **Offences recorded by the police in Blaby District in 2004/05, shows falling vehicle crime and burglary but increases in assault and criminal damage**

In 2004/05 there was a total of 6,043 recorded offences in Blaby District, down by 2% on the previous year.

The histogram and trend-line (right) show that the high-volume crime categories in Blaby are Criminal damage, Assault and All other theft. These three types of crime accounted for over half of all crime in Blaby District in 2004/05. The trend-lines (right) show the sustained, large increases in Criminal damage, Assault and All Other Theft.

Criminal damage (which includes and is sometimes referred to as vandalism) is linked with low-level anti-social behaviour. Assault covers a range of different offences from the less serious (harassment, verbal abuse) to more serious violent crime (Grievous Bodily Harm - GBH, wounding). The type of offences recorded in the category of 'All Other Theft' is less obvious.



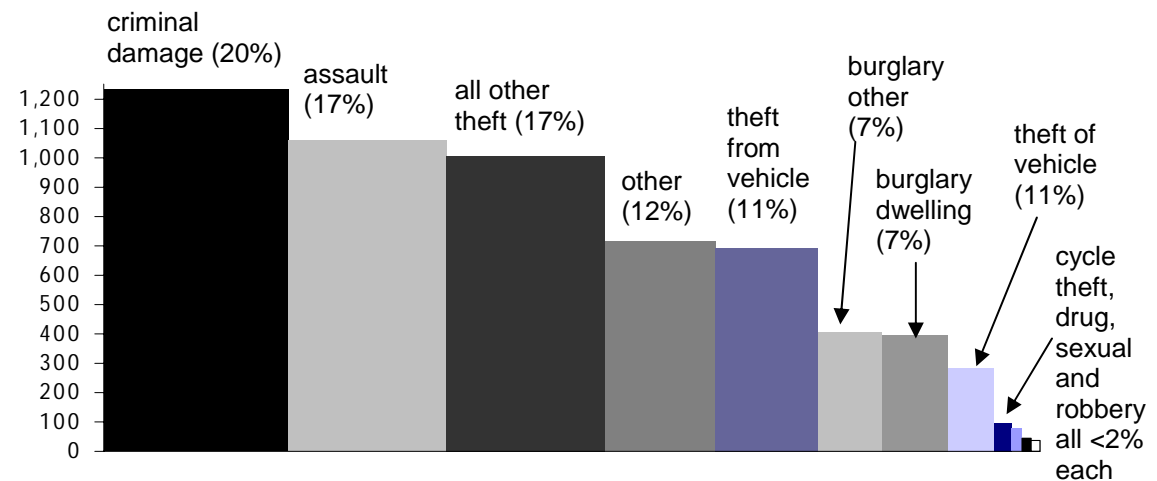
Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Research carried out elsewhere in the county has identified that a large number of 'All Other Theft' offences were the theft of handbags/purses, wallets, phones etc, which had been left unattended in public places (leisure centres, pubs, shops, libraries etc). If this was also the case for Blaby, it would suggest that appropriate situational crime prevention initiatives could have an impact in reducing this figure.

The trend-lines in Graph 16 are ranked (top-to-bottom) by the number of crimes recorded in 2004/05 (most-to-least) for six major crime categories. This shows the main priority crime categories at the end of 2004/05 (already outlined) and also how these have changed over the last eight years. For example, vehicle crime was the highest volume crime in Blaby in 1997/98 (by 641 offences) but only the fourth highest by 2004/05. Conversely, assault has gone from the lowest volume crime to the second highest over the same period.

The histogram below shows the number of offences recorded in Blaby District (2004/05) are dominated by criminal damage, assault and all other theft.

**Graph 17: Number of recorded offences, 2004/05**



Bar width is proportional to the percentage of all crime in Blaby District 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

## Summary of crime in Blaby District by ward

### How to interpret this chart

This section provides a summary of five major types of crime, plus total crime, for each ward in Blaby District. Each dot represents a comparison of that ward's crime rate (per thousand population) to the average for Blaby District. The comparison is specific to each crime type and each year. The legend shows what each type of dot represents.






**The general rule is: the less ink on the dot, the better the crime rate in that ward compared to the average for the District.**

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.

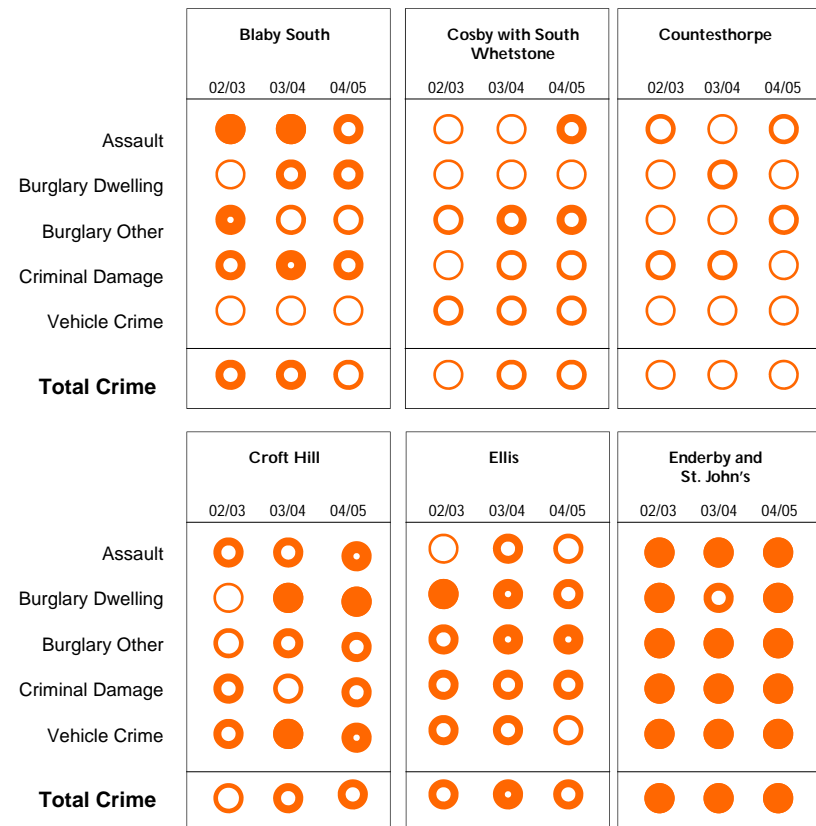
### What doesn't this chart tell us?

This chart does not give any indication of how crime rates in wards in Blaby 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 Blaby.

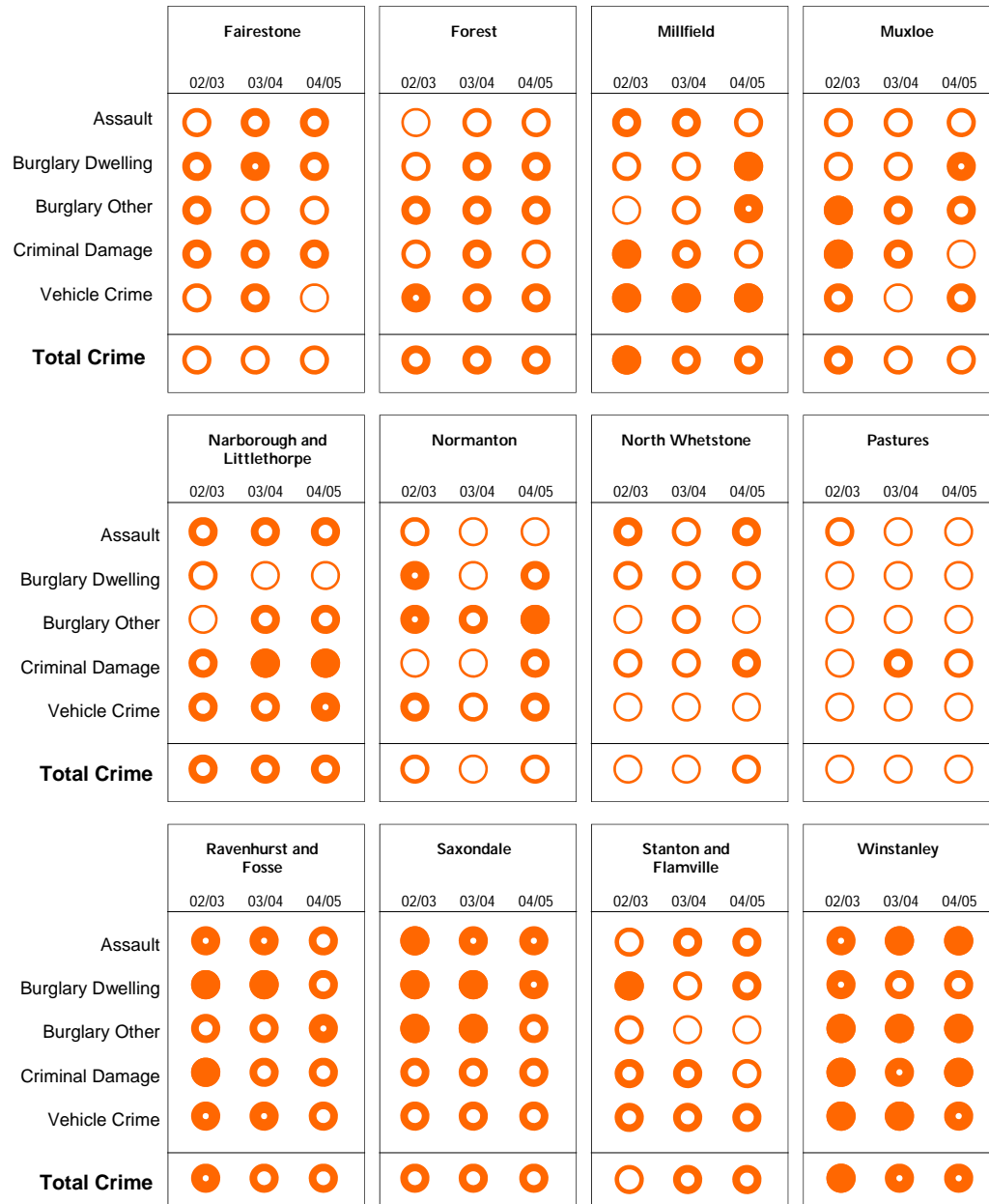
**Graph 18:  
 Summary of  
 crime by ward**

-  - much higher than average (+40% and over)
-  - higher than average (+21% to +39%)
-  - average (+/- 20%)
-  - lower than average (-21% to -39%)
-  - much lower than average (-40% and over)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS







### What does this tell us?

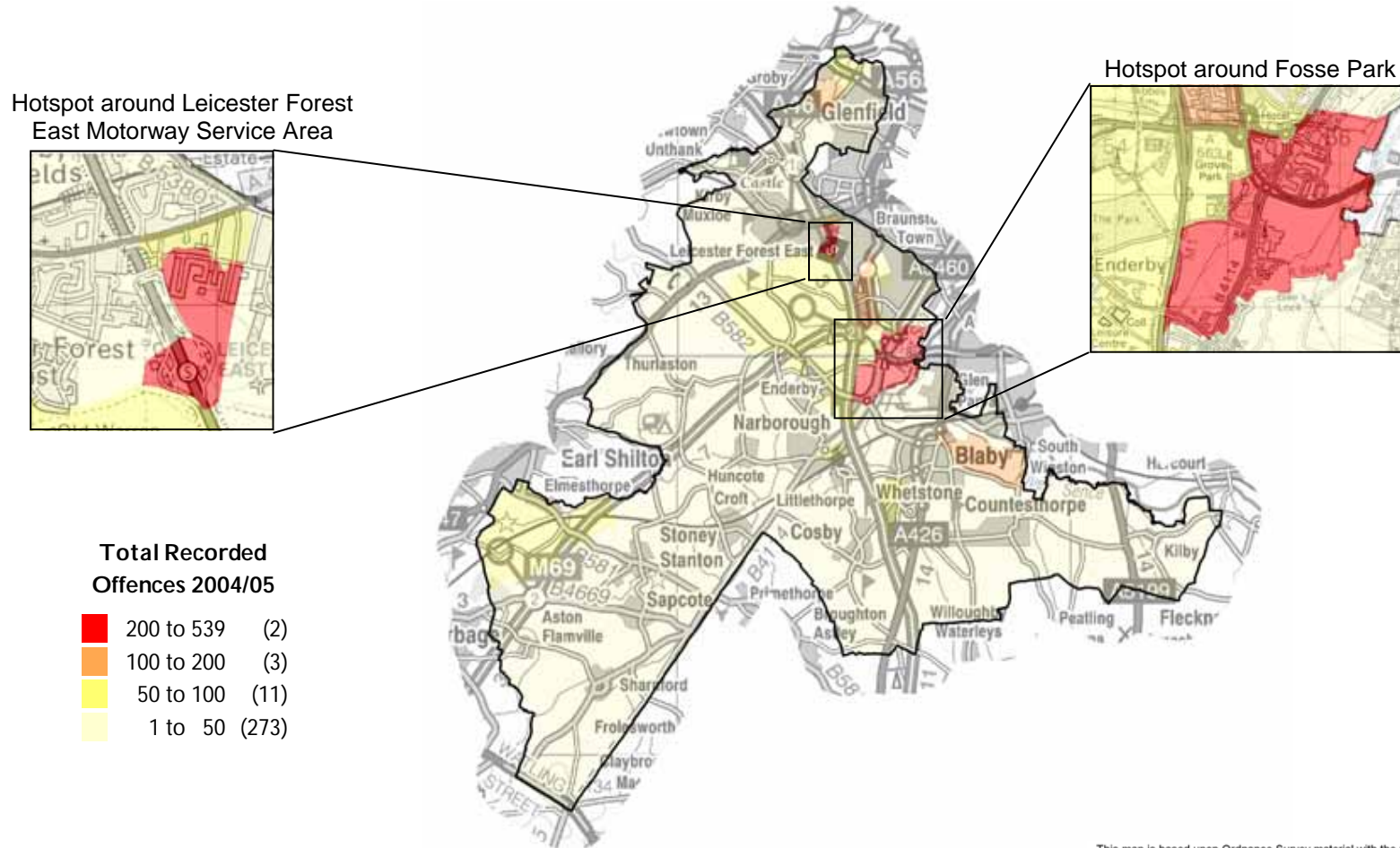
For Enderby and St John's ward, covering Fosse Park, the total crime rate and all types of crime were much higher than average for the last three years. This is mainly because the rate is based on resident population and does not take into account, for example, the large numbers of shoppers.

The total crime rates in the wards of Narborough and Littlethorpe, Forest and Saxondale are average for the District as a whole. Saxondale has seen a relative reduction in Assault and Burglary Dwelling but is still higher than the District average in these categories.

For all types of crime over the three years, the lowest crime rates, relative to Blaby District, are in Countesthorpe, Pastures and North Whetstone wards.

The criminal damage crime rate in both Muxloe and Millfield wards has gone from much higher than the average in 2002/03 to below the average in 2004/05.

**Crime hotspots in Blaby District**  
**Map 19: Total recorded offences by census output area**  
**2004/05**



The maps above show that the main crime hot-spots in Blaby District are located around Fosse Park and Leicester Forest East motorway service area.

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Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

## Crime hotspots in Blaby

The table below shows the recorded crime for each of these hot-spot areas. This shows that in 2004 / 05 there has been a decrease of 2% in total recorded offences in Blaby District. This reduction was reflected in the Leicester Forest East motorway service area hot-spot. The hotspot identified at Fosse Park saw an increase of 4% in total recorded offences over the last year.

In 2004 / 05 over half (54%) of all offences in the Fosse Park hot-spot were 'All Other Theft', approximately half of these were recorded as shoplifting. One quarter (27%) of offences in the Fosse Park hot-spot were recorded as 'Other'. The majority of these offences were either bilking (making off without payment) or cheque / credit card fraud.

Over half (58%) of all the crimes in the hot-spot around Leicester Forest East motorway service area were in the category of 'Other' offences. Nearly all of these offences were recorded as bilking.

**Table 50: Blaby District crime hotspots profile by recorded offence category**

	Total Crime			Criminal Damage	Assault	All Other		Theft		
	03/04	04/05	Trend			Theft	Other	from Vehicle	Burglary Other	Burglary Dwelling
Blaby District	6,195	6,043	▼ -2%	20%	17%	17%	12%	11%	7%	7%
Fosse Park hot-spot	518	539	▲ 4%	4%	5%	54%	27%	5%	1%	0%
LFE Motorway Service Area hotspot	233	219	▼ -6%	4%	6%	18%	58%	9%	0%	0%

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

## TRAVEL TO WORK

- **There is a net outflow from the District, and the majority of the workplace population live outside the District.**
- **Leicester City is the most popular destination for work for people living in Blaby, and also provides the workforce with the most people from outside the District.**
- **In Blaby 72% of people aged 16 to 74 in employment travel to work by car**

The following tables presents data from the recently released origin destination tables from the 2001 Census at district level.

**Table 51: Travel to work**

	Number of residents aged 16 to 74	Workplace population	Lives and works in the District	% of workplace population living and working in the District	Lives in and works outside District	Lives outside and works in District	Net Flow	% of workplace population living outside but working in District
	66,208	41,078	18,044	44%	29,092	23,034	-4,990	56%

### Journey Destination

**Table 52: District destination of people aged 16 to 74 in employment**

	Number of people	% of people leaving Blaby to work
Blaby	18,044	-
Leicester	16,141	56%
Hinckley & Bosworth	2,595	9%
Oadby & Wigston	2,092	7%
Harborough	1,920	7%
Charnwood	1,294	4%
Coventry	614	2%
North West Leicestershire	551	2%
Rugby	384	1%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	294	1%
Birmingham	286	1%

### Journey Origin

**Table 53: District origin of people aged 16 to 74 in employment**

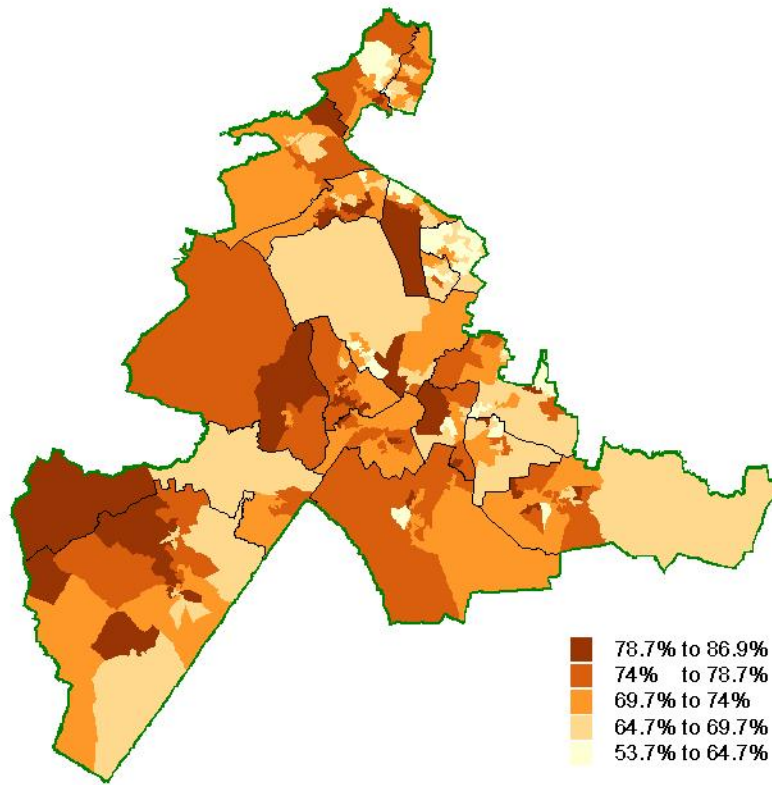
	Number of people	% of people entering Blaby to work
Blaby	18,044	-
Leicester	7,254	32%
Hinckley & Bosworth	3,160	14%
Harborough	2,570	11%
Charnwood	2,472	11%
Oadby & Wigston	2,371	10%
North West Leicestershire	997	4%
Melton	398	2%
Rushcliffe	242	1%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	193	1%
Coventry	161	1%

### Mode of transport

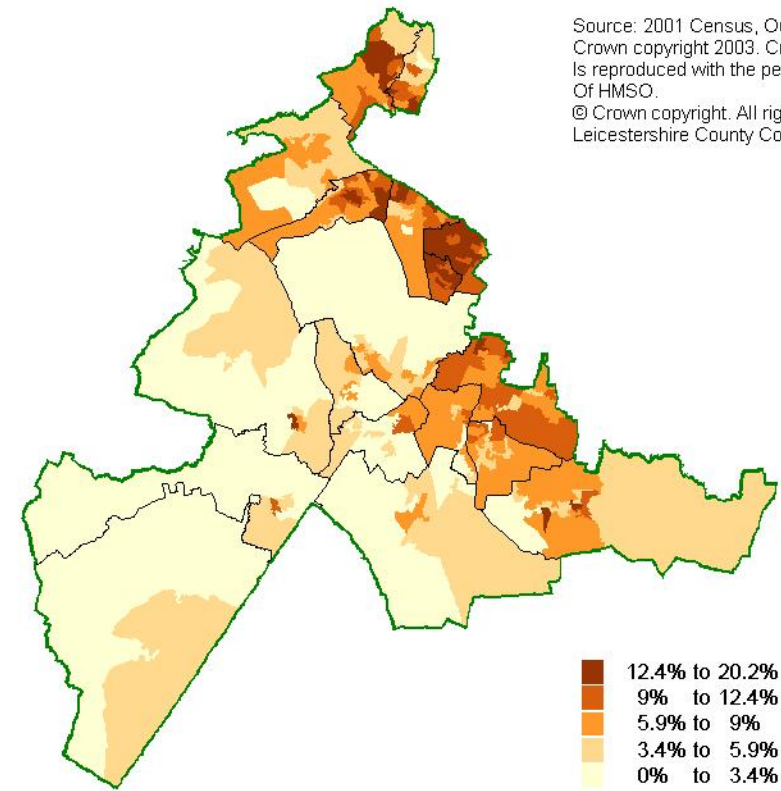
- In Blaby 72% of people aged 16 to 74 in employment travel to work by car, similar to the proportion for the Leicestershire County of 71%.
- 7% travel to work by bus, slightly higher than the proportion of 5% for the County area.

Below are maps showing mode of travel by ward for the District by output area

**Map 20: Percentage travelling to work by car (either driving or passenger) by Output Area**



**Map 21: Percentage travelling to work by Bus by Output Area**



Source: 2001 Census, Output Area Boundaries  
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 Leicestershire County Council.

## SUMMARY AND GAPS

This report takes a descriptive approach to information on the community in Blaby District using readily available data sets. Where possible, areas of deficiencies or strengths have been identified to assist both the District 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 District. 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 User 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 District 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.

## SUMMARY AND GAPS

This report takes a descriptive approach to information on the community in Blaby District using readily available data sets. Where possible, areas of deficiencies or strengths have been identified to assist both the District 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 District. 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.
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## GLOSSARY

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

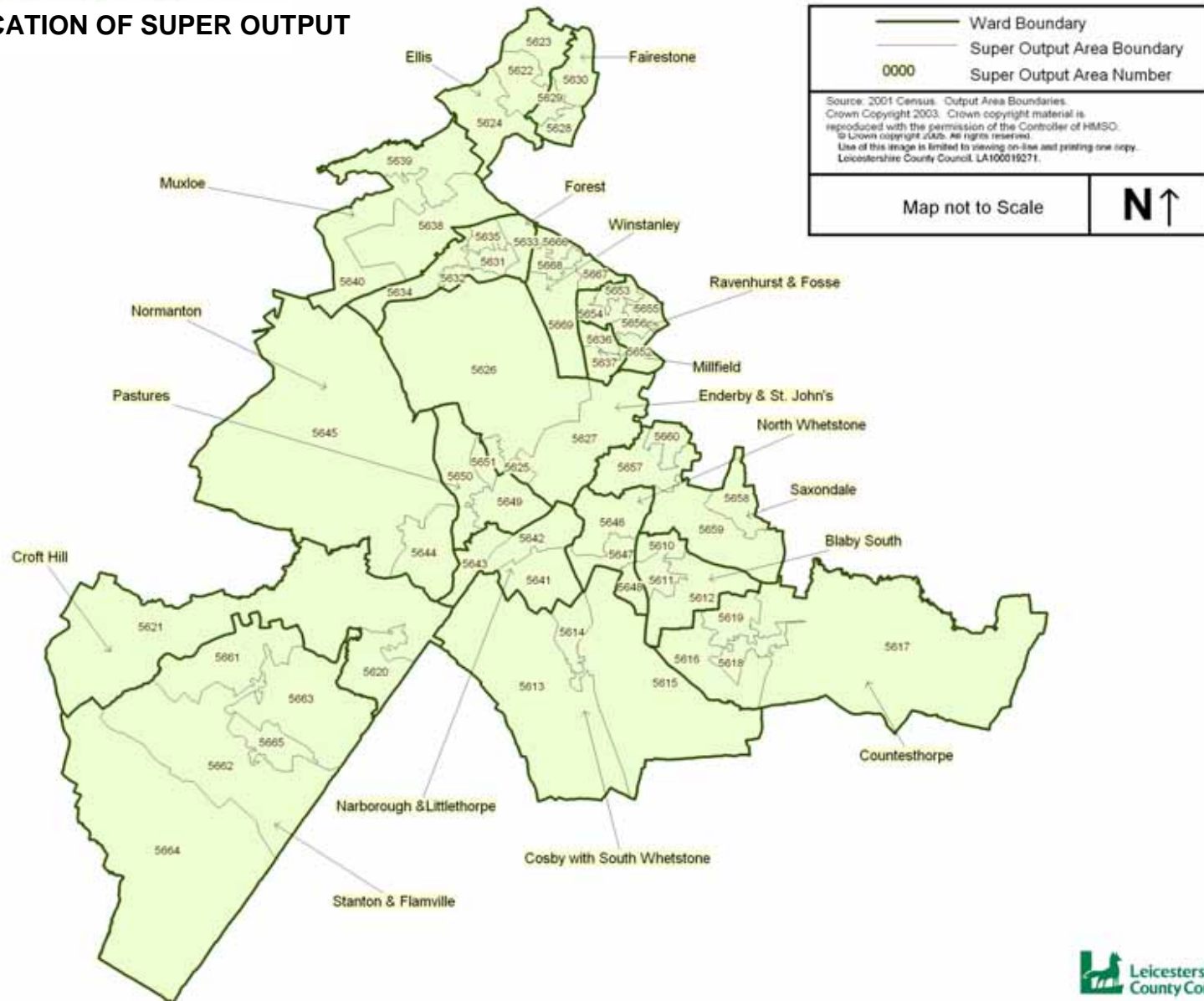
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Office for National Statistics	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">www.statistics.gov.uk</a>
Office for National Statistics: Area Classification	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/area_classification">www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/area_classification</a>

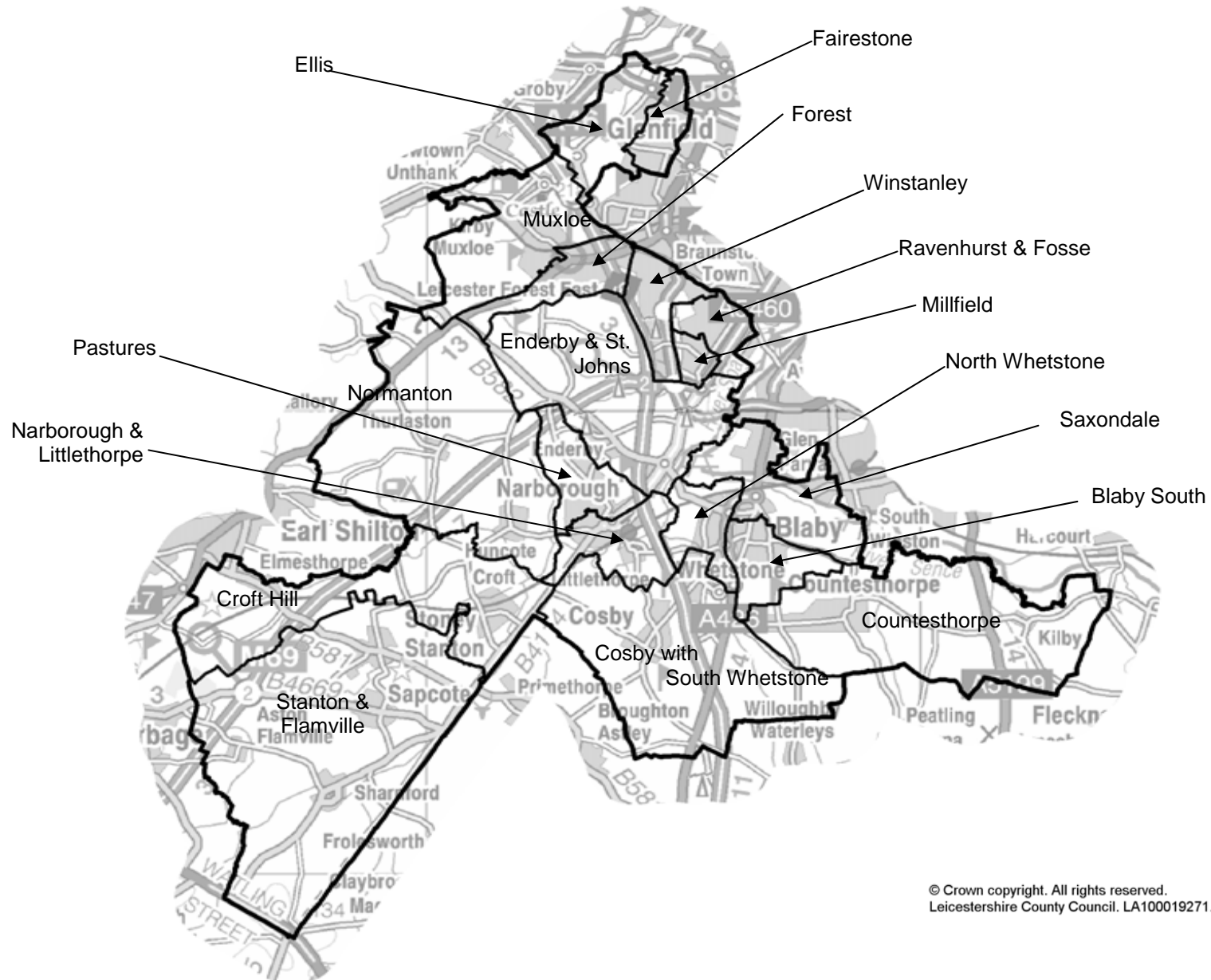
## OTHER RELATED / USEFUL INFORMATION

Census profiles (ward, parish and district)	<a href="http://www.leics.gov.uk/statistics">www.leics.gov.uk/statistics</a>
Economic information	<a href="http://www.lshint.info">www.lshint.info</a>
Leicester Shire Online Research Atlas	<a href="http://www.lSORA.org">www.lSORA.org</a>
Crime Audits (district level)	<a href="http://www.leics.gov.uk/statistics">www.leics.gov.uk/statistics</a>
Indices of Deprivation 2004 (district level)	<a href="http://www.leics.gov.uk/statistics">www.leics.gov.uk/statistics</a>

## APPENDIX 1: LOCATION OF SUPER OUTPUT AREAS IN BLABY



## APPENDIX 2: WARDS IN BLABY



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