

# **North West Leicestershire Priority Neighbourhood Profile**

## **Castle Donington**

February 2008

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

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This report was produced by the Research and Information Team at Leicestershire County Council during February 2008.

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 the Castle Donington Monitoring Area is 1,594 persons (2001 Census of Population)
- Comparatively, population proportions of age groups in the monitoring area, do not differ much from those for Leicestershire and England
- The area experiences high deprivation relating to income, crime, employment and training.
- Deprivation in employment is the most prominent form of deprivation in the area.
- The monitoring area has good access to health and educational facilities as well as services and amenities.
- Theft and violence against the person offences account for half of all recorded crime within the monitoring area in 2006/07
- Offences recorded within the monitoring area account for 2% of all recorded offences in North West Leicestershire in 2006/07.
- Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 the number of offences has increased by 18% in the Castle Donington monitoring area.
- Over a fifth of the population in Castle Donington Ward are estimated to smoke
- Compared to other wards in the District, levels of drinking and obesity are average
- A minority of children and adults eat the recommended daily allowance of fruit and vegetables
- In 2001 older people represented a similar proportion of the population compared to the District (21%)
- The largest proportion of older people are in the 65 to 74 age range
- There are 1162 people (73% of the population) of working age living in the Castle Donington monitoring area
- 64% of the working age population are economically active which is comparatively smaller than District proportions (70%)
- Average annual income is approximately £6k below District, County and National averages
- Castle Donington ward has the largest proportion of workplace population travelling to work by car or van in the whole of the District
- Castle Donington has the largest net inflow of persons travelling into the ward to work in the whole of North West Leicestershire
- Attainment at KS2 is considerably lower compared to the District, County and the County floor targets set for 2006
- Only 31% of children achieve GCSE grades A\* to C compared to 58% in North West Leicestershire and 58% in the County
- 6% of pupils living in the Castle Donington monitoring area were excluded from school during 2005/06 which is nearly double the proportion excluded from school in North West Leicestershire and the County
- Castle Donington ward is not considered a 'hotspot' for teenage pregnancies

## **PURPOSE OF REPORT**

North West Leicestershire Local Strategic Partnership are currently in the process of implementing neighbourhood management processes to be delivered in seven key Neighbourhood Management Zones (Intervention Areas). These priority neighbourhoods were identified as urban areas experiencing particular deprivation using the Poverty and Social Exclusion Index 2001 (PSE 2001). The Castle Donington area was identified as an area for intervention as the Output areas within the zone were amongst the 10% poorest in the County (PSE 2001). For further information about the PSE (2001) and how intervention areas were identified please visit:

[http://www.leicestershiretogether.org/suggested\\_neighbourhoodmanagement\\_boudaries.pdf](http://www.leicestershiretogether.org/suggested_neighbourhoodmanagement_boudaries.pdf)

The purpose of this report is to review the existing knowledge and information available about the Castle Donington area as a means of supporting the evidence base for the implementation of Neighbourhood Management processes.

## **Data**

The data sources used to compile this report are

- Census of Population (2001) (ODPM)
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2004) (ODPM)
- Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates
- Leicestershire Constabulary Monthly Incidents 2006
- The Annual Business Enquiry (2005)
- Leicestershire Health Informatics (2001-2004)
- Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) claimant data
- Local Education Authority (LEA) data on exclusions (2005-2006)
- PointX National Points of Interest database (2006)
- Children's Social Care data (2006)
- Teenage Pregnancy Unit data on conceptions (2001– 2003).

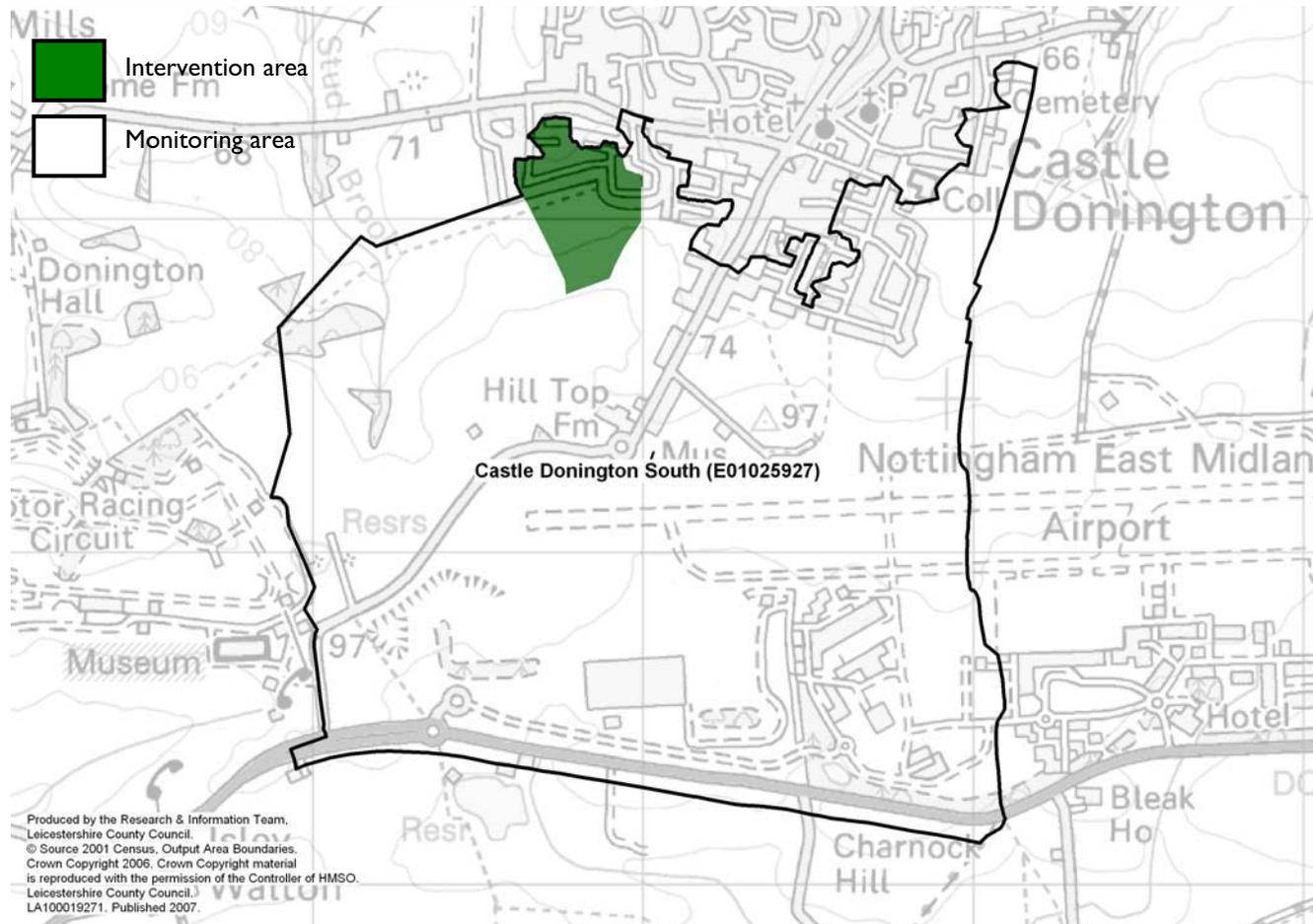
The report will include data at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level, thus allowing the examination of statistics at a very low geographical level (small areas each containing approximately 1500 people). In instances where data is not available at such a low level, data is examined at ward level. Specifically 1 LSOA in and around the Castle Donington Neighbourhood management zone shall be examined as detailed in the table below:

**Table 0.1: Geographical Areas in and Around the Castle Donington Priority Neighbourhood**

| District                  | Ward             | Super Output Area      |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| North West Leicestershire | Castle Donington | Castle Donington South |

The map below depicts the Castle Donington South monitoring area (outlined by the dark black border) and the intervention area (depicted by the small area shaded in green) for Castle Donington. As the monitoring area is considerably larger than the intervention area this report will not always pick up all the issues of the priority neighbourhood itself as information will be diluted.

**Map 0.1: Castle Donington Intervention and Monitoring areas**



## Aerial View

The Castle Donington priority area is relatively small, comprising of approximately half residential area and half agricultural land. The residential area is characterised by largely semi-detached properties and short terraces, with a small number of newer properties on the south-eastern edge.

**Map 0.2: Aerial Photograph of the Castle Donington neighbourhood intervention area**



## **I: DEMOGRAPHICS**

### **Summary**

- **The population of the Castle Donington Monitoring Area is 1,594 persons (2001 Census of Population)**
- **A slightly smaller proportion of the population are aged 16 to 29 than County or National proportions**
- **Comparatively, population proportions across age groups do not differ much from those for Leicestershire and England**

### **Housing**

According to Leicestershire County Council yearly household estimates (2004) there were 649 households in the Castle Donington Monitoring area. There has been a minor increase of approximately 10 households in the area between 2001 and 2004. When compared with changes to population the average occupancy of households has remained the same. The average household size in 2004 was estimated to be 2.5 persons per dwelling.

### **Population**

The following population estimates have been produced by the Research and Information Team at Leicestershire County Council. The estimates were calculated using net dwelling stock change added to base data from the 2001 Census. The results have been adjusted to ONS 2004 mid-year local authority district estimates for consistency.

According to the 2001 Census actual total population in Castle Donington South LSOA was 1,594 persons. The population in 2004 was estimated to be approximately 1,620 persons indicating a small population increase (Leicestershire County Council controlled population estimates). The estimated population change during 2001 to 2004 shows a net increase of approximately 26 persons.

#### *Notes:*

*Figures on the following pages are estimates based on the method described and should not be regarded as precise to the exact figure quoted*

*No liability is accepted by ONS or Leicestershire County Council for the consequences of the use of these statistics*

*Whilst every measure has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the data contained within this report the County Council cannot take any responsibility for any errors or omissions*

## Age Structure

The National Statistics experimental small area population estimates provide a broad age breakdown at Lower Super Output Area level. The age structure of the Castle Donington monitoring area is depicted in Graph I.1. In 2004 a fifth of the population (21%) in the Castle Donington monitoring area were estimated to be aged under 16 and therefore still at school and dependents; 20% were estimated to be of retirement age.

The 16-29 age group contains the lowest population (13%) and is slightly less than County and National proportions (16% and 18% respectively). Being the main child-bearing age this may have implications for younger age groups in future years. Population proportions in each of the age groups do not differ much from County and National proportions. Populations have remained relatively consistent throughout the four year period.

## Births and deaths by ward

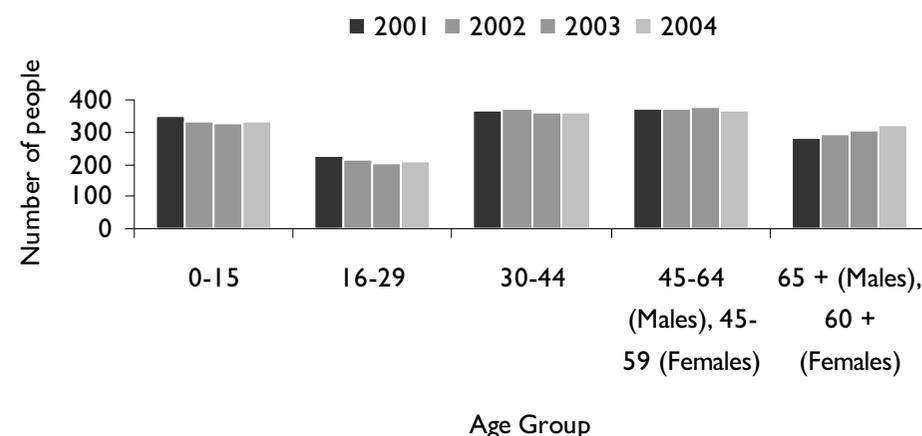
Table I.1 shows the number of births in Castle Donington ward during 2005 (ONS, 2005), data is available at a ward level only. From Table I.1 it is apparent that there was a slight majority of male births (60%) over female births (40%) in the area. The number of deaths per ward is shown in Table I.2

**Table I.1: Number of Live Births by Ward (2005)**

| Ward             | Males | Females | Total Births |
|------------------|-------|---------|--------------|
| Castle Donington | 50    | 33      | 83           |

Source: ONS General Release

**Graph I.1: Age Structure: Castle Donington Monitoring Area**



Source: ONS experimental yearly population estimates (broad age breakdown)

**Table I.2: Number of Deaths by Ward (2005)**

| Ward             | Males | Females | Total Deaths |
|------------------|-------|---------|--------------|
| Castle Donington | 26    | 30      | 56           |

Source: ONS General Release

## **ETHNICITY AND RELIGION**

### **Summary**

- **The BME population of the Castle Donington monitoring area is 2%**
- **BME groups present in the Castle Donington monitoring area were White Irish, White Other, Mixed White and Black Carribean and Asian or Asian British Indian**
- **The majority of the population identified their religion as being Christian (73%)**

### **Ethnicity**

The 2001 Census of Population was used to provide a breakdown of ethnic groups in the Castle Donington Monitoring area. An overwhelming majority of persons (98%) were White British. The overall Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) origin population (all people other than White British) was 2%. Comparatively this is slightly lower than the North West Leicestershire proportion of 2.4% and noticeably lower than the Leicestershire County proportion of 7.3%. BME groups present in the Castle Donington monitoring area were White Irish, White Other, Mixed White and Black Carribean and Asian or Asian British Indian.

### **Religion**

A voluntary question was asked in the 2001 census about religion, 73% of the population in the Castle Donington monitoring area identified themselves as being Christian. A fifth of persons recorded themselves as not having a religion, whilst a small number of persons chose not to state their religion (7%).

*Source: Census of population 2001*

## 2: INDICES OF DEPRIVATION

### Summary

- **The area experiences high deprivation relating to income, crime, employment and training.**
- **Deprivation in employment is the most prominent form of deprivation in the area.**
- **Crime deprivation may be exacerbated by other issues, including employment and income deprivation.**

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004) were produced by the then Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) and are a comprehensive and up to date way of measuring relative deprivation affecting small areas in England. The IMD combines different aspects of deprivation (including income, employment, health and education) into a single deprivation score which can then be ranked nationally and locally.

The IMD are also produced at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA). The IMD (2004) combines indicators across seven domains into a single deprivation score and rank for each LSOA. The Domains are shown below:

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

This section examines Castle Donington South LSOA (the monitoring area). There are 32,482 LSOAs in England which are ranked from 1 to 32,482, where 1 = most deprived, and a rank of 32,482 = least deprived. It is important to note that by ranking areas locally, some areas will invariably be ranked either high or low, even though they may be 'average' when ranked nationally. Therefore, to obtain a true reflection, district rankings must be looked at in relation to both the county and national picture.

### Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Castle Donington monitoring area experiences a high level of deprivation within the district, ranking within the 20% most deprived in North West Leicestershire. This can be seen in Table 2.1 below.

**Table 2.1: IMD rankings**

| LSOA                   | District Rank (1 to 57) | County Rank (1 to 396) | National Ranking (1 to 32482) | IMD SCORE |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Castle Donington South | 10                      | 31                     | 12290                         | 22.15     |

*Highest score = least deprived*

*Source: IMD 2004*

## Income Deprivation

This domain measures the proportion of the population in receipt of income support or other means tested benefits. The single LSOA in the Castle Donington monitoring area ranks amongst the 20% most deprived in North West Leicestershire in terms of income deprivation. Nationally the monitoring area is amongst the 40%, most deprived for this domain suggesting that levels of income deprivation within the district are comparably better when looked at in relation to the national picture.

**Table 2.2: Income Deprivation**

| LSOA                   | District Rank (1 to 57) | County Rank (1 to 396) | National Ranking (1 to 32482) | INCOME SCORE |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Castle Donington South | 11                      | 49                     | 12951                         | 0.13         |

### Income Deprivation Affecting Children

Income deprivation affecting children is measured as the proportion of children aged under 16 years living in income deprived households (e.g. households in receipt of income support and other means tested benefits). The LSOA in the Castle Donington monitoring area is ranked in the 20% most deprived in the district for this domain indicating a relatively high number of children living in income deprived households.

Nationally, the area makes it into the 40% most deprived in this domain. In the Castle Donington monitoring area overall there are 74 children living in income deprived households, which is 21% of the population of children aged under 16 years. Table 2.3 shows respective rankings and the number of income deprived children living in each LSOA.

**Table 2.3: Income deprivation affecting children**

| SOA                    | District Rank (Ranked 1 to 57) | County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396) | National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482) | Population under 16 (census 2001) | Estimated no of children living in income deprived households |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Castle Donington South | 10                             | 43                            | 11689                             | 351                               | 74  |

### Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

Table 2.4 shows income deprivation affecting older people, that is, the proportion of people aged over 60 years in each area who live in income deprived households. Castle Donington South ranks within the 40% least deprived in North West Leicestershire. Using the 2001 Census of population as a denominator the percentage of older persons living in income deprived households was calculated.

Approximately 9% of the population aged 60 or over who are resident in the Castle Donington monitoring area live in income deprived households (31 persons out of a population of 328).

**Table 2.4: Income deprivation affecting older people**

| SOA                    | District Rank (Ranked 1 to 57) | County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396) | National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482) | Population < 60 (census 2001) | Estimated no of old people living in income deprived households |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Castle Donington South | 36                             | 211                           | 22368                             | 328                           | 31  |

Source: IMD 2004

## Barriers to Services

Overall there is little deprivation in the Castle Donington monitoring area in terms of Barriers to Services. This domain measures the barriers which the local population face to accessing key local services such as post offices, doctors surgeries, primary schools, and convenience stores. In this respect the single LSOA is ranked in the 40% most deprived within the district and within the 45% least deprived in England.

**Table 2.5: Barriers to Housing and Services**

| LSOA                   | District Rank (1 to 57) | County Rank (1 to 396) | National Rank (1 to 32482) | Barriers to Housing and Services Score |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Castle Donington South | 32                      | 141                    | 18760                      | 18.12                                  |

## Education

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004 show that the Castle Donington monitoring area experiences moderate levels of deprivation in education, skills, and training. The single LSOA ranks within the 30% most deprived in the district, the 15% most deprived in the county and the 30% most deprived in England.

**Table 2.6: Education and Skills Deprivation**

| LSOA                   | District Rank (1 to 57) | County Rank (1 to 396) | National Ranking (1 to 32482) | EDUCATION SKILLS AND TRAINING SCORE |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Castle Donington South | 16                      | 56                     | 8135                          | 30.36                               |

## Crime

This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to four major crime themes - burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. This aspect of deprivation is relatively high within the area. The Castle Donington South monitoring area is ranked within the 20% most deprived in the district and within the 5% most deprived in the County. Nationally, Castle Donington South LSOA falls within the 20% most deprived. Rankings can be seen in Table 2.7 below.

**Table 2.7: Crime Deprivation**

| LSOA                   | District Rank (1 to 57) | County Rank (1 to 396) | National Ranking (1 to 32482) | CRIME SCORE |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Castle Donington South | 10                      | 15                     | 5957                          | 0.78        |

Source: IMD 2004

## Employment

Analysis of employment rankings show the Castle Donington monitoring area to experience high deprivation in terms of employment. The single LSOA in the area ranks within the 15% most deprived in North West Leicestershire and the 10% most deprived in the county.

**Table 2.8: Employment Deprivation**

| LSOA                   | District Rank (1 to 57) | County Rank (1 to 396) | National Ranking (1 to 32482) | EMPLOYMENT SCORE |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Castle Donington South | 9                       | 27                     | 11214                         | 0.11             |

## Health Deprivation and Disability

This domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled. Castle Donington South is relatively deprived in this domain which may be a consequence of the pronounced income and employment deprivation in the area. The Castle Donington South LSOA ranks twelfth overall in North West Leicestershire, which places it in the 25% most deprived.

**Table 2.9: Health Deprivation and Disability**

| LSOA                   | District Rank (1 to 57) | County Rank (1 to 396) | National Ranking (1 to 32482) | HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY SCORE |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Castle Donington South | 12                      | 24                     | 12989                         | 0.21                                    |

## Living Environment

This Domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents. At district level, the Castle Donington monitoring area experiences relatively low deprivation in terms of living environment.

**Table 2.10: Living Environment Deprivation**

| LSOA                   | District Rank (1 to 57) | County Rank (1 to 396) | National Ranking (1 to 32482) | LIVING ENVIRONMENT SCORE |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Castle Donington South | 39                      | 254                    | 25848                         | 7.28                     |

Source: IMD 2004

### 3: STRONGER COMMUNITIES

#### Access to Services

The Castle Donington priority neighbourhood covers an area of approximately 12 hectares and consists of one output area. The location of various amenities within and around the priority neighbourhoods are mapped on the following two pages. Points were mapped using the Pointx National Points of Interest database.

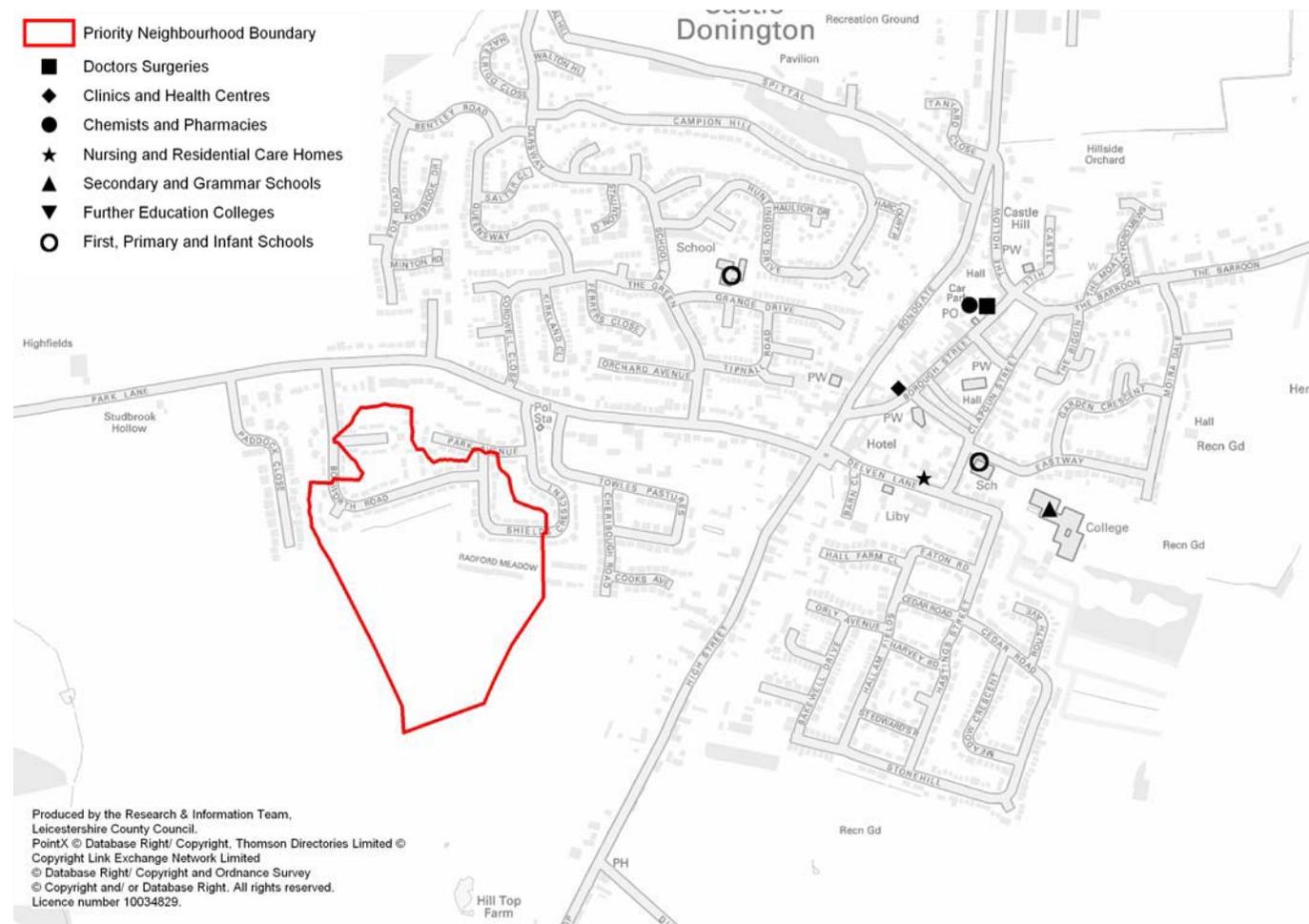
#### Education and Health Facilities

Map 3.1 (right) depicts Education and Health facilities in and around the Castle Donington Priority Neighbourhood.

There is no provision within the actual boundaries of the priority neighbourhood, however within a 900 metre radius there are two Primary Schools and a Secondary School which are both within walking distance. This represents a good provision of educational facilities.

In terms of access to health amenities, the Castle Donington priority neighbourhood again has a relatively good provision. Within a 900 metre radius there is a Doctor's Surgery, a Clinic/Health Centre and a Pharmacy.

**Map 3.1: Education and Health Facilities in the Castle Donington Priority Neighbourhood**



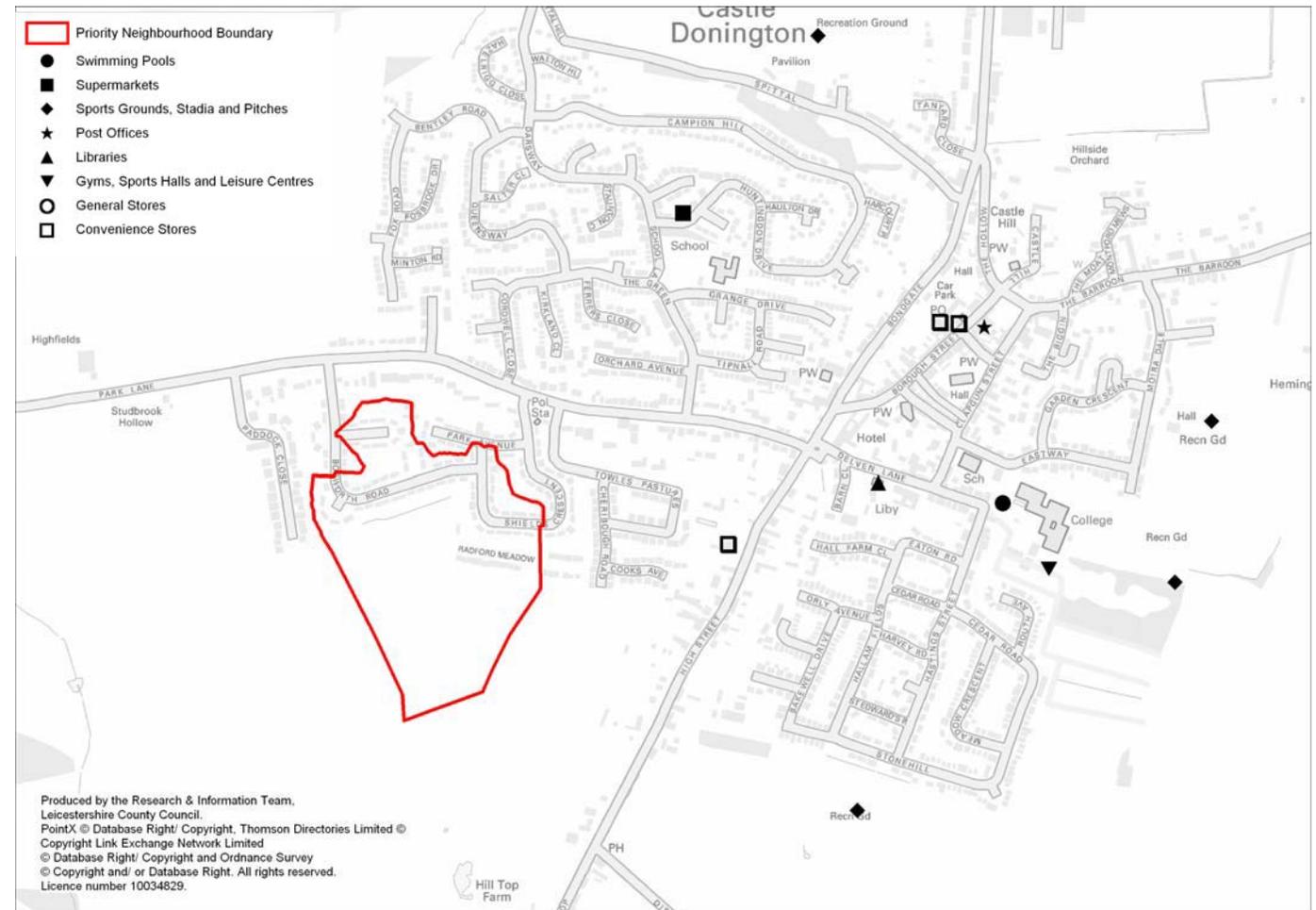
### Access to Services

Map 3.2 depicts the location of public convenience services in and around the Castle Donington Priority Neighbourhood. Facilities that are mapped include sports centres, libraries, supermarkets, convenience stores, swimming pools and post offices.

### Services and Amenities

As the map illustrates, there are no services or amenities within the actual boundaries of the intervention area. However there are adequate services and amenities located within a kilometre radius including three convenience stores, a supermarket, a library, a post office, gym/leisure centre, swimming pool and four sports grounds, stadia or pitches. This represents a very good level of service provision and most amenities are within walking distance, however to reach some of the amenities slightly further out residents may need to rely on some form of public or private transport.

**Map 3.2: Public Convenience Services in the Castle Donington Priority Neighbourhood**

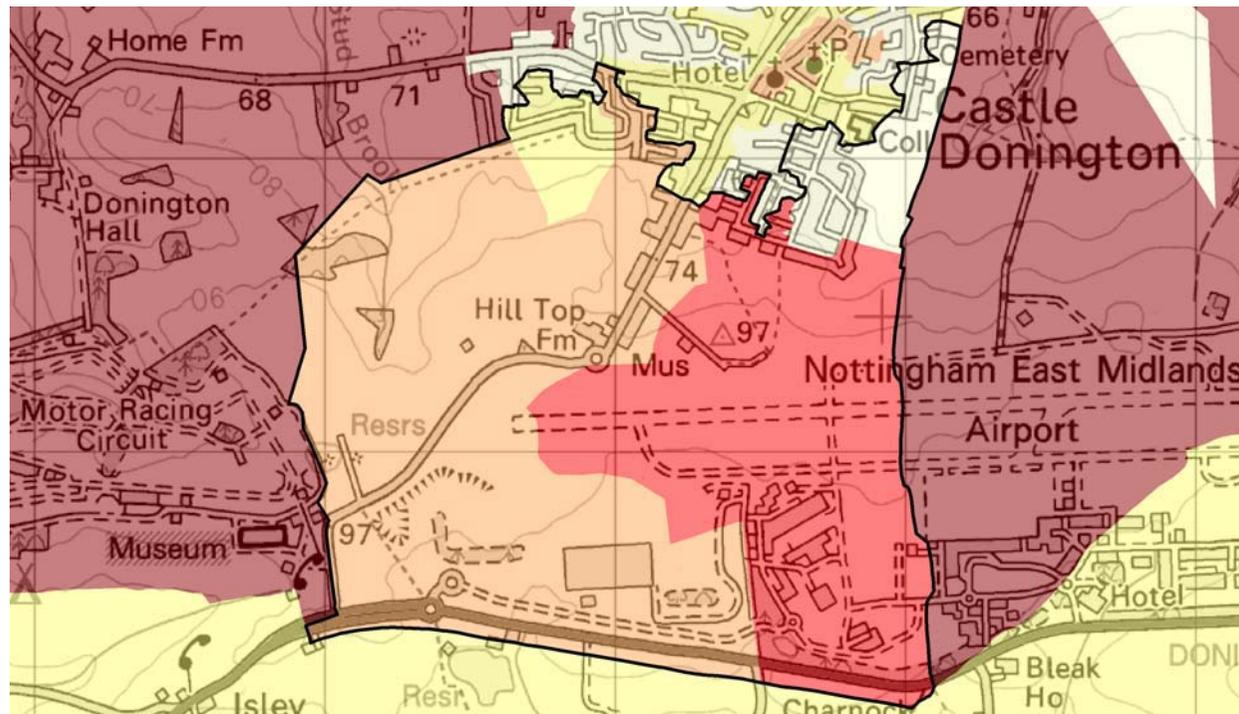


#### 4: SAFER COMMUNITIES

##### Summary

- Theft and violence against the person offences account for half of all recorded crime within the monitoring area in 2006/07
- Offences recorded within the monitoring area account for 2% of all recorded offences in North West Leicestershire in 2006/07.
- Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 the number of offences has increased by 18% in the Castle Donington monitoring area.

Map 4.1 : Castle Donington Crime Hotspots



Map 4.1 (left) shows the hotspot areas for all crime in and around Castle Donington, along with the boundaries of the Castle Donington monitoring area.

There was a total of 161 recorded offences in the Castle Donington monitoring area in 2006/07, up by 18% compared to 2005/06.

The area containing part of East Midlands Airport has highest number of offences within the monitoring area (shown in red).

The Castle Donington monitoring area is adjacent to two of the four output areas with the highest number of recorded offences within North West Leicestershire District (shown in dark red). These contain Donington Park Motor Racing Circuit and the main terminal buildings at East Midlands Airport.

Total recorded crime 2006/07  
By Output Area

|              |            |       |
|--------------|------------|-------|
| Dark Red     | 189 to 461 | (4)   |
| Red          | 63 to 189  | (15)  |
| Orange       | 30 to 63   | (39)  |
| Light Orange | 14 to 30   | (101) |
| Yellow       | 1 to 14    | (126) |

Note: Figures in brackets are the number of Output Areas falling in each range for the whole of North West Leicestershire District.

 Castle Donington monitoring area

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Table 4.1 (right) shows crimes recorded in the Castle Donington monitoring area and in North West Leicestershire District as a whole for 2006/07, broken down into crime categories. The table is ranked according to the volume of crime recorded within in the monitoring area in each category - highest at the top.

Violence against the person and theft offences account for half of all recorded offences within the Castle Donington monitoring area, compared to only one-third of all offences in the whole of North West Leicestershire District.

Table 4.1 shows that the overall crime rate in the Castle Donington monitoring area (99.4 per 1,000 population) is slightly higher than the overall crime rate for the District as a whole (81.2 per 1,000). The crime rate for the Castle Donington monitoring zone could be misleadingly high due to the considerable under-representation of the population present at Donington Park and East Midlands Airport.

The rate per 1,000 population of theft offences within the monitoring area is double (24.7) the comparable rate for the whole of North West Leicestershire District (12.1).

Table 4.1 also shows that 2% of all recorded crime in North West Leicestershire takes place in the Castle Donington monitoring area.

**Table 4.1 : Recorded crime in North West Leicestershire District compared to Castle Donington monitoring area (2006/07)**

|                             | North West<br>Leicestershire |                | Castle Donington<br>Monitoring Area |                | % in<br>monitoring<br>area |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
|                             | no.of crimes                 | rate per 1,000 | no.of crimes                        | rate per 1,000 |                            |
| <b>all crime</b>            | <b>7,172</b>                 | <b>81.2</b>    | <b>161</b>                          | <b>99.4</b>    | <b>2%</b>                  |
| theft                       | 1,072                        | 12.1           | 40                                  | 24.7           | 4%                         |
| violence against the person | 1,445                        | 16.4           | 38                                  | 23.5           | 3%                         |
| theft from motor vehicle    | 776                          | 8.8            | 16                                  | 9.9            | 2%                         |
| drugs                       | 177                          | 2.0            | 13                                  | 8.0            | 7%                         |
| damage to motor vehicle     | 627                          | 7.1            | 11                                  | 6.8            | 2%                         |
| fraud and forgery           | 345                          | 3.9            | 8                                   | 4.9            | 2%                         |
| burglary dwelling*          | 414                          | 11.3           | 7                                   | 10.8           | 2%                         |
| theft from person           | 160                          | 1.8            | 7                                   | 4.3            | 4%                         |
| criminal damage             | 1,030                        | 11.7           | 5                                   | 3.1            | 0%                         |
| miscellaneous               | 33                           | 0.4            | 4                                   | 2.5            | 12%                        |
| burglary other              | 428                          | 4.8            | 3                                   | 1.9            | 1%                         |
| theft from stores           | 181                          | 2.0            | 3                                   | 1.9            | 2%                         |
| theft of motor vehicle      | 243                          | 2.8            | 2                                   | 1.2            | 1%                         |
| theft of cycle              | 83                           | 0.9            | 1                                   | 0.6            | 1%                         |
| indecenty                   | 79                           | 0.9            | 1                                   | 0.6            | 1%                         |
| robbery                     | 40                           | 0.5            | 1                                   | 0.6            | 3%                         |
| theft of cycle              | 39                           | 0.4            | 1                                   | 0.6            | 3%                         |

Source: Crime Data : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS.  
Denominator data : Leicestershire County Council Mid-Year Estimates 2004

All rates are expressed per thousand population with the exception of burglary dwelling \* which is a rate per thousand households

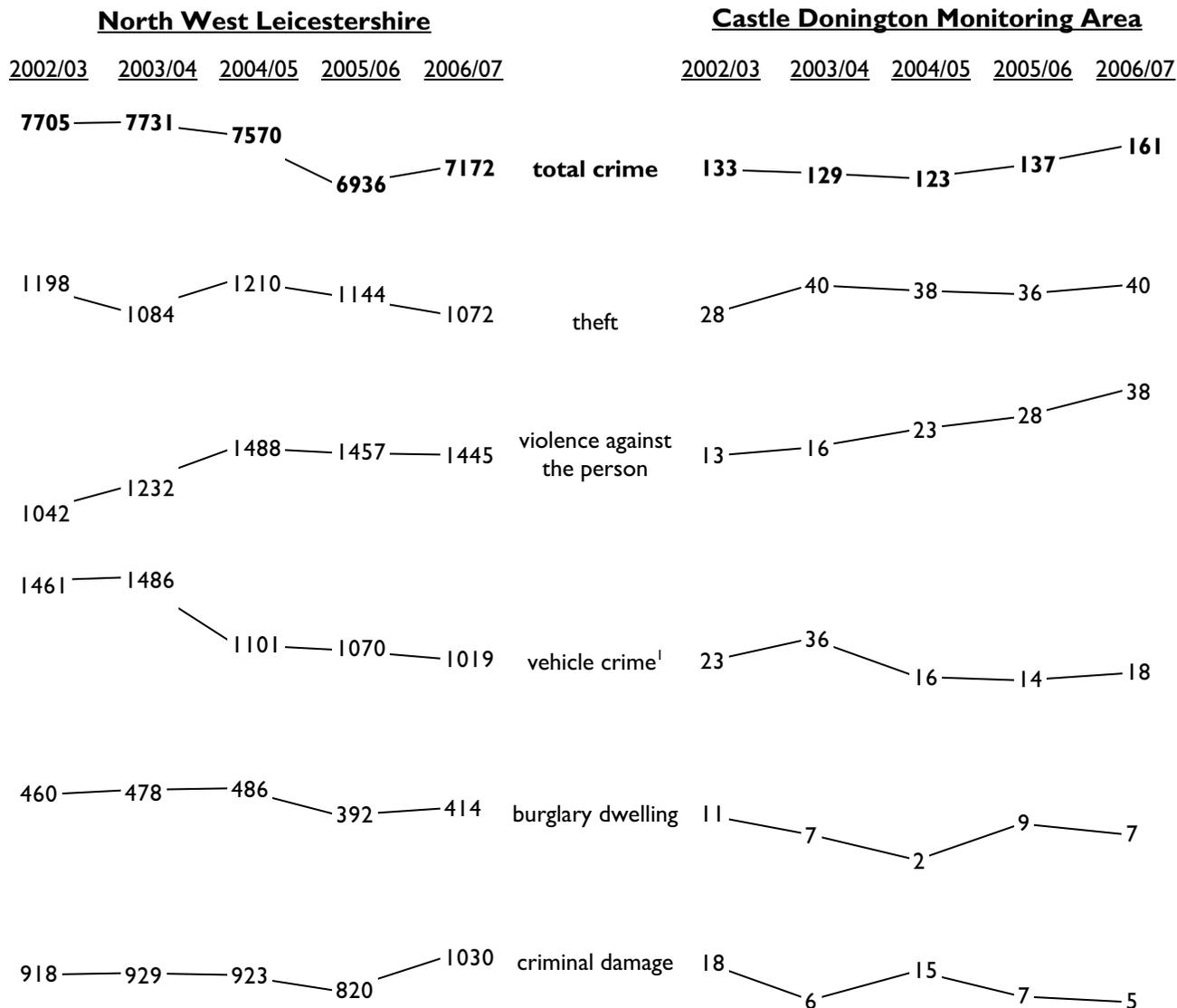
Graph 4.1 (right) shows the crime trends over the last five years in North West Leicestershire District and in the Castle Donington monitoring area for total recorded crime and for selected crime categories.

Overall, crime in the North West Leicestershire District is 7% lower in 2006/07 compared to five years ago, though it increased slightly in the last year, up by 3%.

In comparison, the number of recorded offences within the Castle Donington monitoring area has increased by 21% over the last five years. Though there was a slight decrease in recorded offences between 2002/03 and 2004/05 there has been a 31% increase over the last two years.

In the Castle Donington monitoring area and also within North West Leicestershire District as whole the number of vehicle crime offences reduced considerably in 2004/05 (down 66% and 26% respectively compared to 2003/04). Since then, the number of vehicle crime offences has remained stable both within the district and in the monitoring area.

**Graph 4.1 :Recorded crime trends over the last five years in North West Leicestershire and in Castle Donington Monitoring Zone**



## Domestic Violence

### Summary

- Rates of Domestic Violence in the Castle Donington monitoring area are generally slightly above those in the District or County

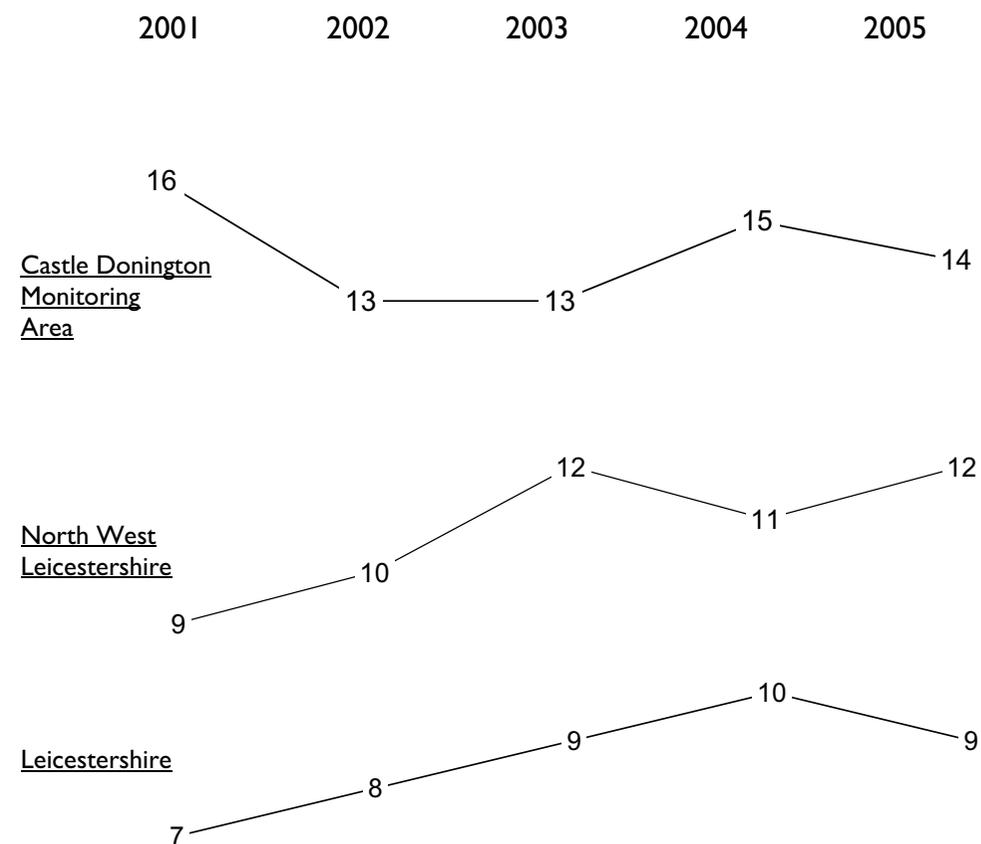
Data relating to domestic violence (DV) are recorded by Leicestershire Constabulary on a quarterly basis. DV incidents are those perceived by the attending Police Officers to be of a domestic nature, whether on home premises or elsewhere. DV incidents may not be recorded as crime.

Rates of DV were measured at LSOA level. In general the Castle Donington monitoring area was found to a relatively stable rate of DV; varying by only three points over the five year period. When compared to rates of DV in North West Leicestershire and Leicestershire County, the rates have been marginally but consistently higher. Rates peaked in 2001.

When analysing DV data it is not possible to determine whether changes in rates are related to changes in the number of incidents actually occurring or changes in awareness and reporting of DV. Therefore it is necessary to employ an element of caution when interpreting findings.

Graph 4.2 depicts trends of recorded DV over a five year period (2001-2005) for the Castle Donington monitoring area, North West Leicestershire and Leicestershire.

**Graph 4.2: Recorded DV trends (2001—2005)**



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

## 5: HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

### Summary

- **Over a fifth of the population in Castle Donington Ward are estimated to smoke**
- **Compared to other wards in the District, levels of drinking and obesity are average**
- **A minority of children and adults eat the recommended daily allowance of fruit and vegetables**

### ESTIMATES OF HEALTHY LIFESTYLE BEHAVIOURS

The Department of Health and Social Care Informatics (2001-2004) commissioned a variety of model-based prevalence estimates and confidence intervals to indicate a range of healthy lifestyle variables at ward level. The outcome measure was generated by combining individual level data collected in the Health Survey for England (HSfE), the 2001 Census and administrative data sets to provide information on the following:

- Smoking for adults (aged 16 years or more)
- Binge drinking for adults (aged 16 years or more)
- Obesity for adults (aged 16 years or more)
- Consumption of five or more fruit and vegetables a day for adults (aged 16 years or more)
- Consumption of three or more fruit and vegetables a day for children (aged 5 to 15 years inclusive)

The synthetic estimates are the expected prevalence of any behaviour for any ward. As information is recorded at ward level it may not always reflect the situation in the priority neighbourhood.

### Smoking

Within Castle Donington Ward it is estimated that under a quarter (22.5%) of the adult population within this ward are current smokers. This estimate is amongst the lowest (12th out of 20) of the wards in North West Leicestershire. However the confidence intervals are relatively disparate indicating that 95% of the time the expected prevalence of smoking will fall between 13.3% and 35.2%. The estimated prevalence for smoking in Castle Donington Ward overlaps with the confidence intervals for national estimates providing a rough indication that the number of current smokers is similar to national estimates for current smokers.

**Table 5.1: Synthetic Estimates of Smoking**

|                  | Estimated Smoking -<br>% of People | Estimated Smoking -<br>Lower Confidence<br>Interval | Estimated Smoking -<br>Upper Confidence<br>Interval |
|------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Castle Donington | 22.5                               | 13.3  | 35.2  |

Source: EMPHO

### Binge Drinking

Binge drinking is defined as an adult who had, in the previous week, on their heaviest drinking day, reported to have drunk 8 or more units of alcohol (for men) or 6 or more units of alcohol (for women).

Table 5.2 shows estimates of binge drinking in Castle Donington Ward. Levels of binge drinking in this ward are estimated to be around average (ranked 11th out of 20) in the district. The estimated prevalence for binge drinking overlaps with confidence intervals for national estimates indicating that the prevalence of binge drinking is similar to national estimates.

### Obesity

Obesity in adults is defined as adults whom in response to the HSfE recorded their BMI as being 30 or above. Synthetic estimates for obesity indicate that just under a quarter (24.1%) of persons in Castle Donington Ward are estimated to be obese. This estimate is moderate compared estimates of obesity for other wards within North West Leicestershire.

National prevalence of obesity was calculated as a direct estimate from the 2000—2003 HSfE Survey and is therefore not a synthetic estimate.

### Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Synthetic estimates of fruit and vegetable consumption were measured by the prevalence of adult respondents to the HSfE who had eaten 5 or more fruit and vegetables on the previous day. Adult fruit and vegetable consumption in Castle Donington Ward is relatively low, just 1 in 4 adults are estimated to eat the recommended daily allowance.

**Table 5.2: Synthetic Estimates of Binge Drinking**

|                  | Estimated Binge Drinking - % of People | Estimated Binge Drinking - Lower Confidence Interval | Estimated Binge Drinking - Upper Confidence Interval |
|------------------|--|--|--|
| Castle Donington | 16.6                                   | 8.7  | 29.1   |

**Table 5.3: Synthetic Estimates of Obesity**

|                  | Estimated Obesity - % of People | Estimated Obesity - Lower Confidence Interval | Estimated Obesity - Upper Confidence Interval |
|------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Castle Donington | 24.1                            | 17.1  | 32.8  |

**Table 5.4: Synthetic Estimates of Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption**

|                  | Estimated Fruit & Vegetable Consumption - % of People | Estimated Fruit & Vegetable Consumption - Lower Confidence Interval | Estimated Fruit & Vegetable Consumption - Upper Confidence Interval |
|------------------|---|---|---|
| Castle Donington | 25.0  | 14.5  | 39.5  |

Source: EMPHO

### Child Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Synthetic estimates of child fruit and vegetable consumption were measured by the prevalence of child respondents to the HSfE who had eaten 3 or more fruit and vegetables on the previous day. Child fruit and vegetable consumption is moderate compared to other wards in North West Leicestershire, Approximately a third (32.5%) of children are estimated to eat the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables per day.

Confidence intervals overlap with National Confidence intervals for this measure therefore we might expect prevalence of child fruit and vegetable consumption to be similar to national estimates.

**Table 5.5: Synthetic Estimates of Child Fruit and Vegetable Consumption**

|                  | Estimated Child Fruit & Vegetable Consumption- % of People | Estimated Child Fruit & Vegetable Consumption - Lower Confidence Interval | Estimated Child Fruit & Vegetable Consumption - Upper Confidence Interval |
|------------------|--|---|---|
| Castle Donington | 32.5   | 16.9  | 53.0  |

Source: EMPHO

## 6: OLDER PEOPLE

### Summary

- In 2001 older people represented a similar proportion of the population compared to the District (21%)
- The largest proportion of older people are in the 65 to 74 age range

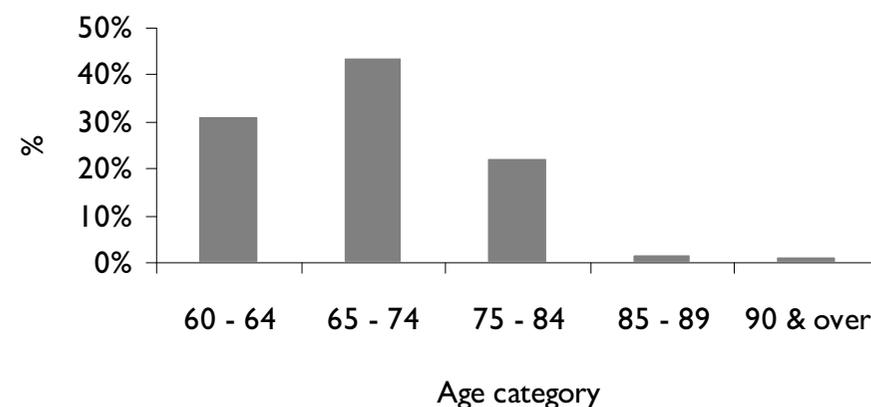
The age structure of older people living in the Castle Donington monitoring area can be examined using the 2001 Census of Population data. In 2001 there were a total of 328 persons over the age of 60 living in the LSOAs in the monitoring area. This represents 21% of the population which is equal to District proportions (21%). The largest proportion of older people were aged 65 to 74 (44%) or 60 to 64 (31%). A minority (3%) were aged 85.

Data on Pensions Credit and State Pension was downloaded from the DWP website. Data is currently only available for August 2006 in anticipation of a full complement of back-dated time series of quarterly data for these benefits. Persons claiming a state pension in the Castle Donington monitoring area account for a minority (2%) of claimants in the whole of North West Leicestershire. Unsurprisingly the percentage of female claimants (59%) outweighs male claimants, this will in part be attributable to women having a longer life expectancy.

Pensions credit is a benefit allocated to persons over the age of 60 to ensure that they receive a minimum weekly allowance. In August 2006 a total of 70 persons were receiving this benefit in the Castle Donington monitoring area. The majority of claimants (57%) were male. Graph 6.1 shows the number of persons claiming pension credit according to age.

Disability living allowance is a tax-free benefit allocated to adults who need help with personal care or have walking difficulties because they are physically or mentally disabled. In August 2006 nearly half (44%) of persons claiming disability living allowance in the Castle Donington monitoring area were aged 60 or over. A further 15 persons over the age of 60 and living in the Castle Donington monitoring area were recorded as claiming incapacity benefit/severe disablement allowance.

**Graph 6.1: Age structure of older people living in the Castle Donington monitoring area (2001)**



Source: Census of Population 2001

## 7: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

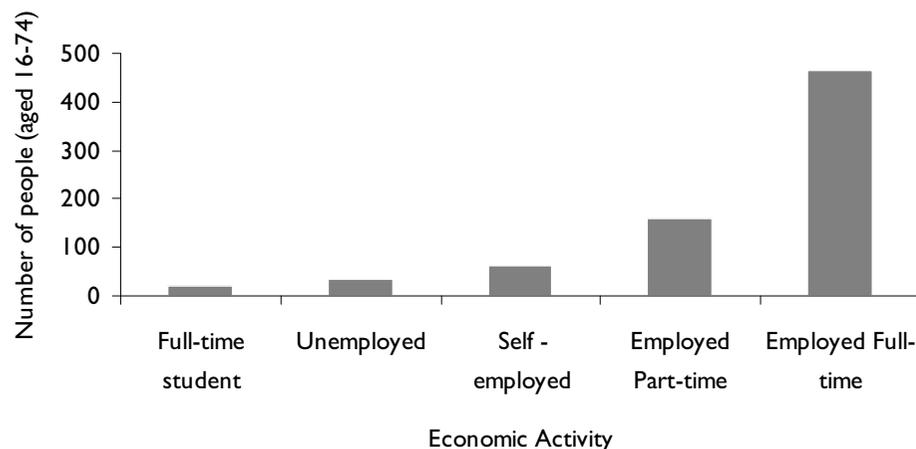
- **There are 1162 people (73% of the population) of working age living in the Castle Donington monitoring area**
- **64% of the working age population are economically active which is comparatively smaller than District proportions (70%)**
- **Average annual income is approximately £6k below District, County and National averages**

### Employment

According to the 2001 Census of Population the majority (73%) of people living in the Castle Donington monitoring area are of employment age (16-74). Of these the largest proportion of people are economically active (64%). This is comparatively smaller than the proportion of economically active people in the whole of North West Leicestershire (70%). Economic activity is defined as persons who are earning in some sort of way, either through full or part time work, self employed or unemployed but seeking work. Graph 7.1 shows that the majority of economically active people are employed full time.

CACI data no longer available

**Graph 7.1: Economic Activity—Working age residents aged 16-74**



Results of the Annual Business Inquiry (2005) were analysed to identify industries of employment within the Castle Donington monitoring area. Distribution, hotels and restaurants dominate the market, over half (53%) of workplaces in the area can be classed under this heading. Banking, finance and insurance is also a large employment sector in the monitoring area accounting for just over a quarter (26%) of businesses.

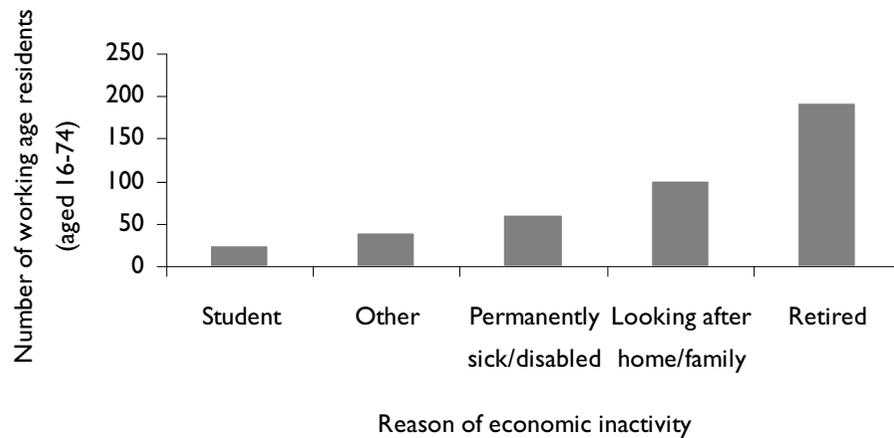
Results of the 2001 Census of Population showed the largest occupation sectors of actual residents in the Castle Donington monitoring area to be Elementary Occupations (19%), process plant and machine operatives (16%) and administrative and secretarial occupations (14%).

Source: Census of population 2001

### Unemployment and Benefits

The 2001 Census of population showed that rates of economic inactivity for people aged 16—74 are slightly higher in the Castle Donington monitoring area than for the County as a whole (36% compared to 29% respectively). Economic inactivity is defined by people who are not looking for, or not available for work. Graph 7.2 shows the main reason for economic inactivity to be retirement.

**Graph 7.2: Economically Inactive— number of working age residents aged 16-74**



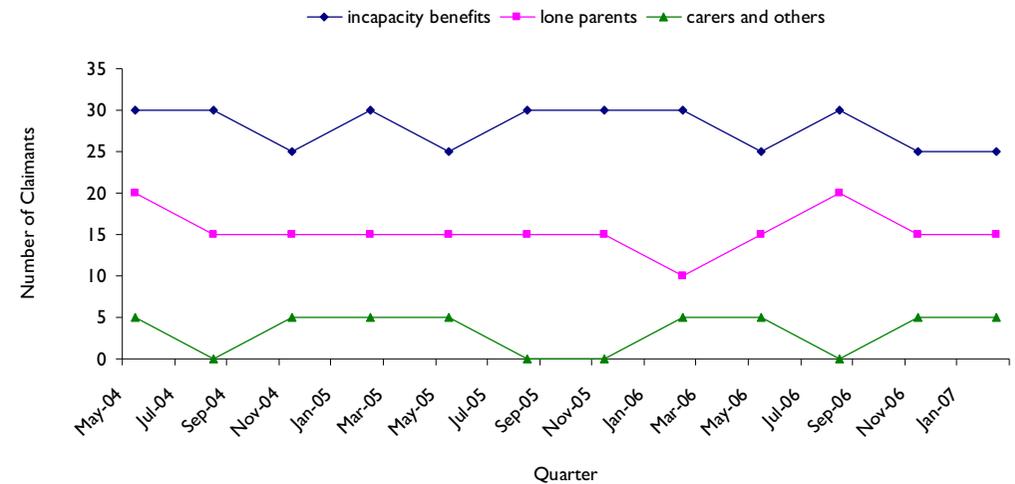
Source: Census of Population 2001

### Income support

Income support (IS) is a non-contributory benefit paid to people who have low incomes and who are not required to be available for employment. The main types of people receiving IS are pensioners, lone parents, the long and short-term sick, people with disabilities and other special groups.

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) provide a snapshot of benefit claimants at particular points in time. A moderate number of income support claimants live in the Castle Donington monitoring area in comparison to elsewhere in the district. The distribution of income support benefit within the monitoring area is depicted in Graph 7.3. Incapacity benefit is seen to account for the majority of all benefit claims made in the monitoring area.

**Graph 7.3: Income support claims made in the Castle Donington monitoring area (May 2004 - Feb 2007) by quarter**



Source: Nomisweb National Statistics 2006

## **Benefit Claimants**

It is possible to analyse the demographics of IS claimants in the Castle Donington monitoring area using data provided by the DWP. More females (56%) claim income support than males (44%). This is probably attributable to a greater number of women taking on the role of lone parent or carer. Analysis of income support by age shows that the largest proportion of income support claimants are in the 25 to 49 age group.

*Source: Department of Work and Pensions 2008*

## **Job Seekers Allowance Claimants**

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. Analysis of persons claiming JSA in the monitoring area shows that JSA claimants represent 1.3% of the working age population in the Castle Donington monitoring area. During August 2006 to February 2007 JSA claimants in the Castle Donington monitoring area were solely male. This will partly be because only one partner, normally the man, claims income-based JSA on behalf of couples.

*Source: Department of Work and Pensions 2008*

## 8: CLEANER AND GREENER

### Summary

- **Castle Donington ward has the largest proportion of workplace population travelling to work by car or van in the whole of the District**
- **Castle Donington has the largest net inflow of persons travelling into the ward to work in the whole of North West Leicestershire**

### Travel to work

The following information provides travel to work data for people between the ages of 16 to 74 in employment who live in North West Leicestershire (resident population) as well as those that work inside the district (workplace population). Travel to work data was recorded in the 2001 Census of Population and provides a great opportunity to find out and understand more about where and how the economically active population go to work. This data is only available at ward level (and in some instances district level) therefore it is only possible to apply the data to the Castle Donington monitoring area in general terms based on findings from Castle Donington ward. Data does not always reflect the situation in the priority neighbourhood.

**Table 8.1: Travel to work mode for resident populations by ward**

|                           | Residents in employment 16-74 | % Car or van | % Home working | % Public transport | % Bicycle | % On foot | % Other |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Castle Donington          | 3,391                         | 73           | 9              | 4                  | 3         | 10        | 3       |
| North West Leicestershire | 41,928                        | 75           | 10             | 3                  | 2         | 8         | 2       |

**Table 8.2: Travel to work mode for workplace populations by ward**

|                           | Workplace population 16-74 | % Car or van | % Home working | % Public transport | % Bicycle | % On foot | % Other |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Castle Donington          | 9,555                      | 83           | 3              | 4                  | 0         | 4         | 2       |
| North West Leicestershire | 45,075                     | 71           | 9              | 4                  | 0         | 8         | 2       |

### Travel to work by mode

The various modes of transport used by the resident population to get to work were compared to those used by the workplace population to get to work in Castle Donington ward. The most popular mode of transport for both resident and workplace populations is private car or van (73% and 83% respectively). The proportion of people travelling to work by car or van is particularly large for the workplace population; Castle Donington ward has the highest proportion of its workplace population travelling to work by private car or van in the whole of the District. This will be attributable to the large number of people travelling to work at Nottingham East Midlands Airport which is located within the ward.

A relatively large proportion of the resident population work from home (9%) whilst only a small percentage of the workplace population class themselves as home working (3%). The second and third most utilised method of travelling to work for both populations is 'on foot' or public transport. A relatively large percentage of the resident population travel to work 'on foot' which is indicative of the large number of job opportunities in the area. Tables 8.1 and 8.2 show the method of travel to work for resident and workplace populations in Castle Donington ward and North West Leicestershire as a whole.

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

Information on this page is taken from the '2001 Census Travel to Work Data NWL District Profile' published February 2006

### Destination of North West Leicestershire Resident Population

The most popular workplace destination of the resident population living in North and West Leicestershire working outside the district is Charnwood, accounting for 19.3% of work travel outflow. There is a higher proportion (41%) of people that commute from outside North West Leicestershire employed in managerial and professional occupations than those that live and work within the district (25%). The majority of North West Leicestershire residents working within the district are employed in routine and manual occupational groups (47%). A higher proportion of those that travel outside the district to work are employed in managerial and professional occupations (51%).

### Ward Commuting Balance

The below table shows the balance of commuting in Castle Donington ward. The ward has the largest net inflow of people travelling into the ward to work in the whole of the District. Approximately 7,770 persons regularly travel into the ward to work. This again is explained by the presence of Nottingham East Midlands Airport located within the ward.

**Table 8.3: Commuting balance in Castle Donington ward**

| Ward             | No. of people travelling into ward | No. of people travelling out of ward | Net flow |
|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Castle Donington | 7,770                              | 1,868                                | 5,902    |

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

### Self Containment of Wards

Table 8.4 shows the self containment within wards and the district as a whole. Self containment is defined as the proportion of people who live and work within the same area. Just over half of the people living in Castle Donington ward work within North West Leicestershire. The ward's close proximity to the M1 and other major routes may make it easier for other residents to commute to other districts to work. Table 8.4 shows Castle Donington to be the most contained ward within the district in terms of ward indicating that a large number of residents (45%) do not travel far to work. Many are likely to be employed at Nottingham East Midlands Airport which is located within Castle Donington ward.

**Table 8.4: Self containment of North West Leicestershire wards**

| Ward                      | Employed Residents | % Work in NWL | % Work in ward | % Work outside of NWL |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Coalville                 | 2,087              | 69            | 39             | 31                    |
| Ashby Ivanhoe             | 2,111              | 65            | 22             | 35                    |
| Ibstock and Heather       | 3,242              | 65            | 33             | 35                    |
| Snibston                  | 2,443              | 65            | 18             | 35                    |
| Greenhill                 | 2,832              | 61            | 18             | 39                    |
| Thringstone               | 2,221              | 61            | 17             | 39                    |
| Whitwick                  | 3,217              | 61            | 19             | 39                    |
| Ashby Holywell            | 2,479              | 60            | 37             | 40                    |
| Hugglescote               | 2,166              | 60            | 24             | 40                    |
| Raventone and Packington  | 1,177              | 60            | 20             | 40                    |
| Valley                    | 2,082              | 59            | 27             | 41                    |
| Measham                   | 2,425              | 57            | 28             | 43                    |
| <b>Castle Donington</b>   | <b>3,413</b>       | <b>54</b>     | <b>45</b>      | <b>46</b>             |
| Breedon                   | 1,151              | 53            | 30             | 47                    |
| Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe | 1,131              | 53            | 18             | 47                    |
| Appleby                   | 1,007              | 52            | 28             | 48                    |
| Ashby Castle              | 1,365              | 50            | 19             | 50                    |
| Bardon                    | 1,319              | 49            | 14             | 51                    |
| Moira                     | 2,235              | 49            | 8              | 51                    |
| Kegworth and Whatton      | 2,315              | 39            | 27             | 61                    |

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

Information on this page is taken from the '2001 Census Travel to Work Data, North West Leicestershire Borough Profile' published February 2006.

## 9: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

### Summary

- **Attainment at KS2 is considerably lower compared to the District, County and the County floor targets set for 2006**
- **Only 31% of children achieve GCSE grades A\* to C compared to 58% in North West Leicestershire and 58% in the County**

### Attainment Levels

In the Castle Donington monitoring area there are currently 251 pupils attending a Leicestershire maintained school (Local Education Authority 2006). During a child's school career there are four 'Key Stages' (KS) set by the government which a child must achieve. The percentage of children achieving the headline level for each of the core subjects is recorded by the LEA and is described in the tables to the right in terms of attainment within the Castle Donington monitoring area for KS2 to KS4. Data is provided for the school year 2005 –2006 and relates to children attending a Leicestershire maintained school.

Leicestershire's floor targets for 2006 were:

- **KS2 English** 83% achieve level 4 or above
- **KS2 Mathematics** 81% achieve level 4 or above
- **KS3 English** 82% achieve level 5 or above
- **KS3 Mathematics** 83% achieve level 5 or above
- **KS3 Science** 83% achieve level 5 or above
- **KS4 GCSE** 62% achieve 5 or more grades A\*- C

At KS2 achievement in English and Maths in the Castle Donington monitoring area is considerably low compared to in the District, County, and the County Targets set for 2006. Attainment is approximately 20 points below District and County figures for English and 30-40 points for Maths. This trend reverses upon entering secondary education. At KS3 attainment is similar to that of the District or County and the County targets set for 2006 in some cases the figures are higher. This is depicted in the tables to the right.

Table 9.3 shows the percentage of children achieving five or more A\* to C grades or A to G grades at GCSE. There is a considerably smaller proportion of children in the Castle Donington monitoring area achieving A\* to C grades than in North West Leicestershire or the County (31% compared to 58%). In contrast, figures for the percentage of children achieving A\* to G grades are closer to district and county rates for 2006.

**Table 9.1: Key Stage 2 - % attaining 4+ (2005/06)**

| Area                               | English | Maths | Science |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Castle Donington                   | 67%     | 47%   | 87%     |
| North West Leicestershire District | 90%     | 91%   | 94%     |
| Leicestershire                     | 82%     | 76%   | 89%     |

**Table 9.2: Key Stage 3 - % attaining 5+ (2005/06)**

| Area                               | English | Maths | Science |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Castle Donington                   | 88%     | 75%   | 83%     |
| North West Leicestershire District | 78%     | 80%   | 81%     |
| Leicestershire                     | 83%     | 85%   | 83%     |

**Table 9.3: Key Stage 4 - % attaining GCSE & Equivalent (2005/06)**

| Area                               | 5+ A*-C | 5+ A*-G |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Castle Donington                   | 31%     | 86%     |
| North West Leicestershire District | 58%     | 90%     |
| Leicestershire                     | 58%     | 91%     |

## School Exclusions

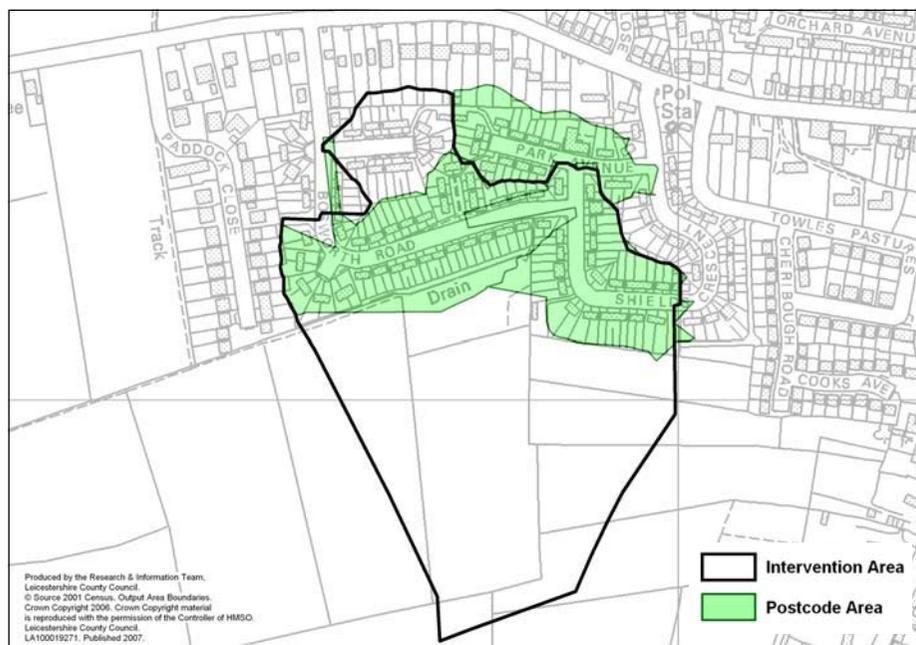
### Summary

- 6% of pupils living in the Castle Donington monitoring area were excluded from school during 2005/06 which is nearly double the proportion excluded from school in North West Leicestershire and the County

Numbers of pupils living in the Castle Donington monitoring area who had been excluded from Local Education Authority (LEA) controlled schools during April 2005-April 2006 were recorded and compared with district and county percentages. In total 15 Pupils (6% of the LEA school population in the Castle Donington monitoring area) were excluded from school for an amount of time during this period. This is nearly double pupil exclusion rates for North West Leicestershire District (3.9%) and Leicestershire (2.7%). Of those who were excluded, the majority were male (73%) and all were White British (100%).

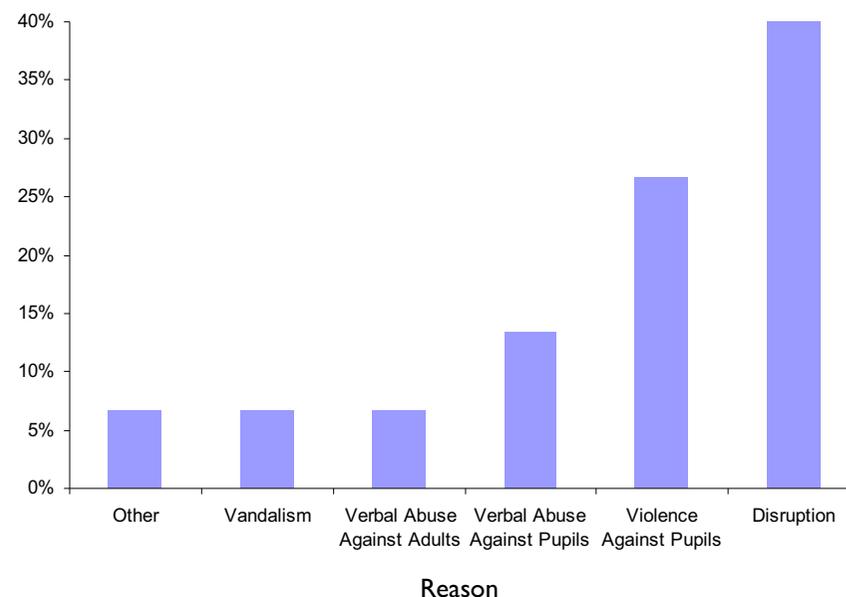
The predominant reason for pupils being excluded from schools in the Castle Donington monitoring area was disruption (40%), other reasons are shown in Graph 9.1. Average number of days out of school as a consequence of being excluded was calculated to be approximately 2 (per excluded pupil) for the previous term. Postcode areas which contain a pupil expulsion are depicted to the left and were mapped using codepoint. The map does not represent individual cases. Postcode areas identified wholly or partly lie within the Castle Donington monitoring area.

**Map 9.1: Postcode areas containing a pupil expulsion**



Source: LCC Children and Young People's Service

**Graph 9.1: Reasons for school exclusions in postcode areas wholly or partly lying in the Castle Donington monitoring area**



Source: LCC Children and Young People's Service

**Summary**

- **A minority of children referred to Children’s Social Care in North West Leicestershire between April and October 2006 were living in the Castle Donington monitoring area at the time of referral**
- **Castle Donington ward is not considered a ‘hotspot’ for teenage pregnancies**

**Children in Care**

Details on Looked After Children (children in care) are recorded by Children’s Social Care (CSC). Looked after children can be referred to CSC by a variety of sources e.g. the police, health professionals, the LEA, Connexions, Sure Start, parents, carers, relatives, friends or the child themselves. Children are referred for reasons pertaining to their personal well being i.e. family dysfunction, disability (of child or parent), abuse or neglect, parental illness, or absent parenting.

Within North West Leicestershire as a whole there were 588 children referred to CSC between April and October (2006), a minority of these children were living within the Castle Donington monitoring area when they were referred. The majority of children were referred by health professionals (34%), the police (18%) or the child referred him/herself (18%).

**Teenage Pregnancy Rates**

Under 18 conception rates are recorded at ward level by the Teenage Pregnancy Unit at Leicestershire County Council and were recorded per 1000 females aged 15-17 during the three year period 2001 to 2003. Wards are considered to be ‘hotspots’ if they have a rate of 54.5 conceptions and above. Rates for Castle Donington ward were calculated to be 22.9 (per 1000 females aged 15-17) indicating that although there were a number of conceptions for females below the age of 18 during the three year period the area is not considered a “hotspot” for teenage pregnancies.

## GLOSSARY

|        |   |       |                                      |
|--------|---|-------|--------------------------------------|
| ABI    | Annual Business Inquiry                   | KS2   | Key Stage 2                          |
| BME    | Black and Minority Ethnic                 | KS3   | Key Stage 3                          |
| CSC    | Children's Social Care                    | KS4   | Key Stage 4                          |
| DV     | Domestic Violence                         | LCC   | Leicestershire County Council        |
| DWP    | Department for Work and Pensions          | LEA   | Local Education Authority            |
| HPI    | Health Poverty Index                      | LSORA | Leicestershire Online Research Atlas |
| HSfE   | Health Survey for England                 | OA    | Output Area                          |
| ID2004 | Indices of Deprivation 2004               | ODPM  | Office of the Deputy Prime Minister  |
| IDAC   | Income Deprivation Affecting Children     | ONS   | Office for National Statistics       |
| IDAOP  | Income Deprivation Affecting Older People | PCT   | Primary Care Trust                   |
| IMD    | Indices of Multiple Deprivation           | SSD   | Social Services Department           |
| JSA    | Job Seekers Allowance                     | LSOA  | Lower Super Output Area              |

## REFERENCES

### EMPHO

Leicestershire Statistics and Research Online  
 Office of the Deputy Prime Minister  
 Office for National Statistics  
 Department for Work and Pensions

[www.empho.org.uk](http://www.empho.org.uk)  
[www.lsr-online.org](http://www.lsr-online.org)  
[www.odpm.gov.uk](http://www.odpm.gov.uk)  
[www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk)  
[www.dwp.gov.uk](http://www.dwp.gov.uk)

## OTHER RELATED / USEFUL INFORMATION

Census profiles (ward, parish and district)  
 Economic Information  
 Leicestershire Statistics and Research Online  
 Crime Audits (district level)  
 Indices of Deprivation 2004 (district level)

[www.leics.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.leics.gov.uk/statistics)  
[www.lsint.info](http://www.lsint.info)  
[www.lsr-online.org](http://www.lsr-online.org)  
[www.leics.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.leics.gov.uk/statistics)  
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