

Melton Priority Neighbourhood Profile

Egerton/Fairmead

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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 November 2006.

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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PURPOSE OF REPORT

Melton Community Partnership is currently in the process of implementing neighbourhood management processes to be delivered in three key Neighbourhood Management zones in Melton Mowbray. These priority neighbourhoods have been identified as areas experiencing particular deprivation. The purpose of this report is to review the existing knowledge and information available about the Egerton/ Fairmead zone (zone I) as a means of supporting the evidence base for the implementation of Neighbourhood Management processes.

Data

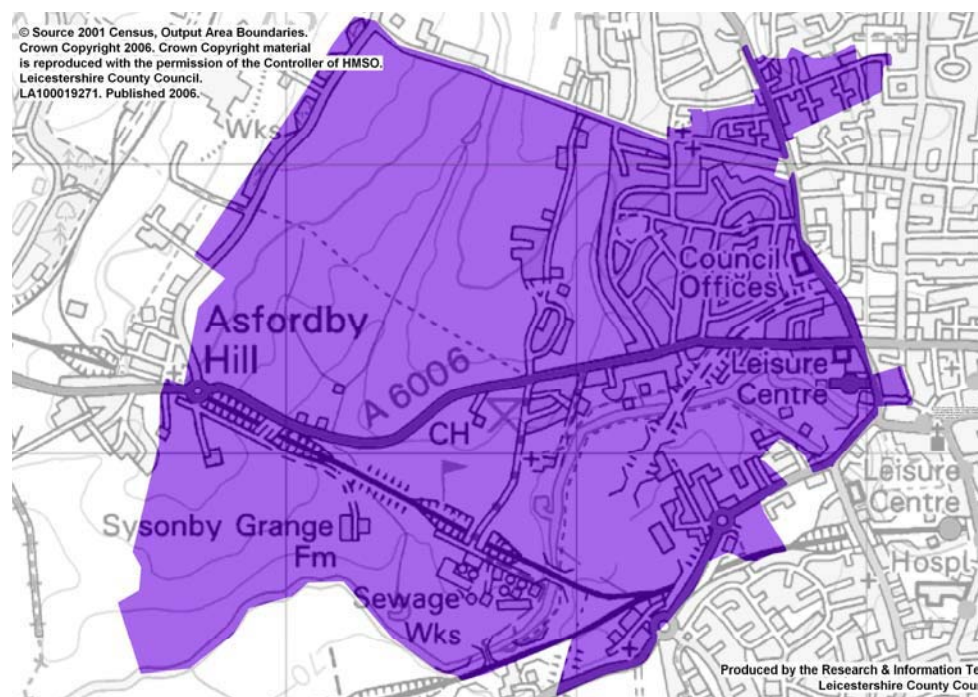
The data sources used to compile this report are the Census of Population 2001 data (ODPM), the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates, Leicestershire Constabulary Monthly Incidents 2005, The Annual Business Enquiry (2004), Leicestershire Health Informatics (2001-2004), the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP),

Local Education Authority (LEA) data on exclusions (2005-2006), PointX National Points of Interest database (2006), Children's Social Care data (2006) and the Teenage Pregnancy Unit's data on conceptions (2001– 2003). The report will include data at Lower Super Output Areas, thus allowing the examination of statistics at a very low 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 5 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the Egerton/Fairmead Neighbourhood management zone shall be examined as detailed in the table to the right:

Table I: Super Output Areas in Zone I - Egerton/ Fairmead

| District | Ward | Super Output Area |
|----------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Melton | Melton Dorian | Melton Dorian North |
| Melton | Melton Egerton | Melton Egerton East |
| Melton | Melton Egerton | Melton Egerton North West |
| Melton | Melton Egerton | Melton Egerton South West |
| Melton | Melton Sysonby | Melton Sysonby South |

Map I: Zone I Egerton/Fairmead

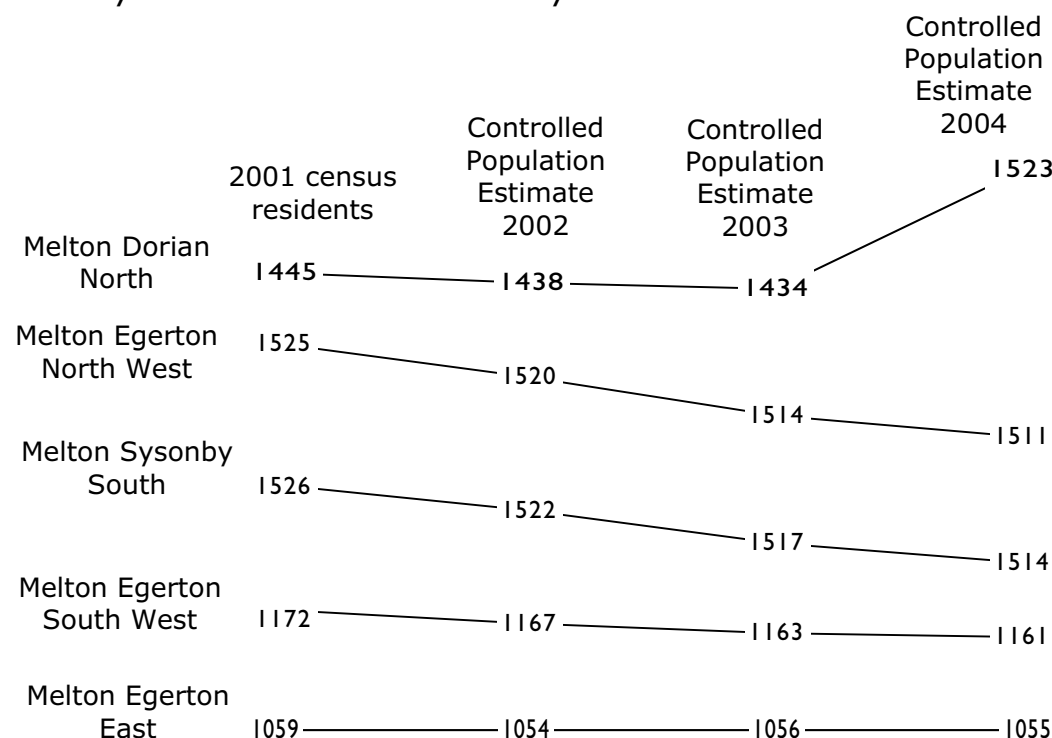


DEMOGRAPHICS

Summary

- **The population of Zone I is 6727**
- **22% of the population are under 16 years of age**
- **18% of the population are of retirement age**
- **There are 2826 households in the SOAS in and around Zone I with an average occupancy of 2.43 persons per household**

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 the SOAs in zone I was 6727 persons. The population in 2004 was estimated to be approximately 6764 persons indicating a population growth (Leicestershire County Council controlled population estimates). The estimated population change for Melton Dorian North, Melton Egerton North West, Melton Egerton East, Melton Egerton South West and Melton Sysonby South is depicted to the left. The population has increased by a net of approximately 37 persons which is largely attributable to a population growth in Melton Dorian North. Conversely there has been a slight decrease in population in Melton Egerton North West, Melton Egerton South West, Melton Egerton East and Melton Sysonby South.

Table 2: Estimated population change in Zone I (2001-2004)

Age Structure

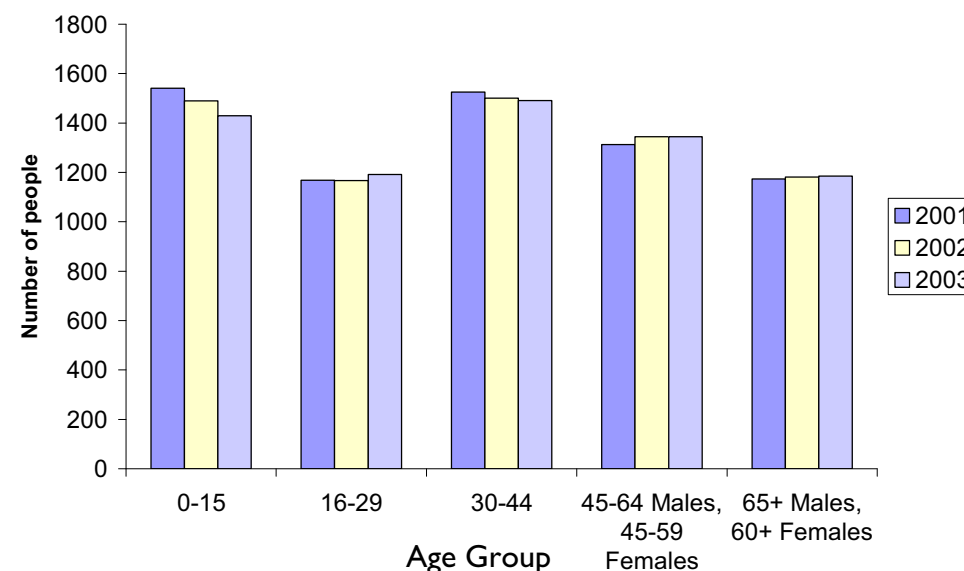
The age structure of the SOAs in Zone 1 were examined using the ONS yearly population estimates and are depicted in Graph 1. Just under a quarter of the population in Egerton/Fairmead are aged under 16 and therefore still at school and dependent, 18% of the population are of retirement age.

The 16-29 age groups contain the lowest population proportion. Being the main child-bearing age this may have implications for younger age groups in future years. A notable change in population is a reduction in the 0-15 population over the 3 year span 2001 – 2003.

Births and deaths by ward

Table 3 shows the number of births in each ward in and around zone 1 (ONS, 2005), data is available at a ward level only. The number of deaths per ward is shown in Table 4. The higher number of births and deaths in Melton Dorian is attributable to its slightly larger population. Data recorded by Leicestershire Health Informatics Service (2003) revealed that Melton Egerton ward has the third lowest life expectancy for both males and females within Melton, Rutland and Harborough Primary Care Trust (MRH PCT).

Graph 1: Age Structure



Source: ONS yearly population estimates

Table 3: Number of Live Births by Ward (2005)

| Ward | Males | Females | Total Births |
|----------------|-------|---------|--------------|
| Melton Dorian | 29 | 44 | 73 |
| Melton Sysonby | 32 | 35 | 67 |
| Melton Egerton | 28 | 24 | 52 |
| Total | 89 | 103 | 192 |

Source: ONS General Release

Table 4: Number of Deaths by Ward (2005)

| Ward | Males | Females | Total Deaths |
|----------------|-------|---------|--------------|
| Melton Dorian | 21 | 23 | 44 |
| Melton Sysonby | 14 | 27 | 41 |
| Melton Egerton | 11 | 15 | 26 |
| Total | 46 | 65 | 111 |

Source: ONS General Release

Housing

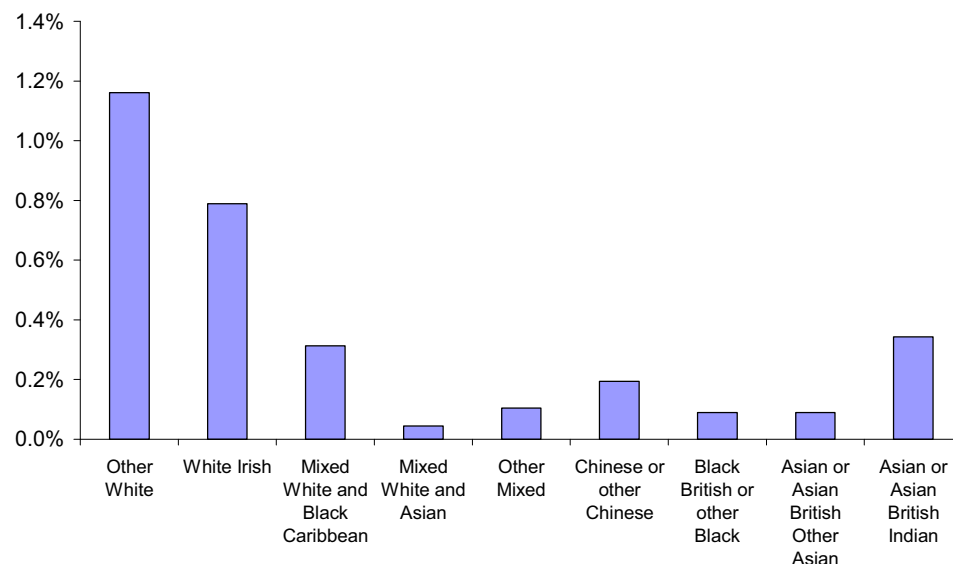
According to the ONS (2004) yearly household estimates there are 2826 households in the SOAs surrounding Zone I. There has been an increase in the estimated number of households in the Egerton/Fairmead area, which, when compared with changes to population reflects a slight decrease in the average occupancy of households. The average household size in 2001 was estimated to be 2.43 persons per household in comparison to 2.39 persons per household in 2004.

ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

Summary

- **The BME population of Zone I is 210 or 3.2% of the population**
- **The largest ethnic groups are Other White and Irish**
- **74.29% of the population are Christian. The largest non-Christian religious group is Hindu (0.21% of the population)**

Graph 2: BME population



Source: Census of population 2001

Ethnicity

The 2001 Census of Population was used to provide a breakdown of ethnic groups in Zone I. An overwhelming majority of persons (96.9%) were White British. The overall Black and Minority ethnic origin population (all people other than White British) was 210, or 3.1%. Comparatively this is a similar percentage to the Melton Borough proportion of 3.2% however lower than the Leicestershire County proportion of 7.3%. The largest BME groups were White Other and Irish. A breakdown of Black and Minority Ethnic groups in Zone I is depicted in Graph 2.

Religion

A voluntary question was asked in the 2001 census about religion, 74.29% of the population in Egerton identified themselves as being Christian. A minority (42 persons) identified their religion as being Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim, or other and 595 persons chose not to state their religion.

INDICES OF DEPRIVATION

Summary

- **Zone I experiences high levels of income deprivation, deprivation in education skills and training, health deprivation, and crime deprivation**
- **There are 401 children (under 16 years) and 162 older people (over 60 years) living in income deprived households**
- **Melton Egerton East ranks amongst the 12% most deprived SOAs in the country in terms of crime deprivation**

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) 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 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.

The Indices of Deprivation are also produced at Lower Super Output Area (SOA). 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
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment Deprivation
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

This section examines the Super Output Areas covering Zone I (Melton Sysonby South, Melton Egerton North-West, Melton Egerton East, Melton Egerton South-West, and Melton Dorian North). There are 32,482 SOAs in England which are ranked from 1 to 32,482, where 1 = most deprived, and a rank of 32,482 = least deprived.

Index of Multiple Deprivation

| Super Output Area | Indices of Multiple Deprivation Score | Rank in District/ Borough (ranked 1 to 30) | Rank in Leicestershire County (Ranked 1 to 396) | Rank in England (Ranked 1 to 32482) |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| Melton Egerton North West | 24.56 | 1 | 19 | 10819 |
| Melton Sysonby South | 20.35 | 2 | 43 | 13607 |
| Melton Egerton East | 18.58 | 5 | 56 | 14938 |
| Melton Egerton South West | 15.89 | 6 | 77 | 17265 |
| Melton Dorian North | 13.3 | 9 | 113 | 19964 |

At lower SOA, Zone I experiences a fairly high level of deprivation. Each of the respective rankings for the SOAs in Zone I can be seen in Table 4.

District Rank: 30 = least deprived,, County Rank: 396 = least deprived,, National Rank: 32482 = least deprived

Table 4: SOA rankings as per the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004

The SOAs within Zone I are all amongst the ten most deprived within the Borough. A SOA of particular interest is Melton Egerton North-West. This SOA is ranked as the most deprived in the whole of Melton Borough. It is also ranked within the 5% most deprived in Leicestershire County and within the 40% most deprived SOAs in England (ranked 1 to 12,993).

Income Deprivation

All five SOAs in Zone I are ranked within the 25% most deprived in Leicestershire County and within the 25% most deprived in Melton Borough in terms of income deprivation. Melton Sysonby South fairs particularly poorly and is the most income deprived SOA in Melton Borough.

Income Deprivation Affecting Children

Income deprivation affecting children is measured as the proportion of children aged under 16 years living in income deprived households. All five SOAs in Zone I are ranked in the top 50% for this domain in England indicating a high number of children living in income deprived households. Melton Sysonby South has the highest proportion of children living in income deprived households in Melton Borough and is ranked within the 20% most deprived in this domain in England. Using the 2001 Census of population as a denominator it is possible to calculate approximately how many children in each neighbourhood management zone live in income deprived households. In the Egerton/Fairmead area overall there are 401 children living in income deprived households which is 26% of the population of children aged under 16 years. Table 5 shows national and district rankings and the number of income deprived children living in each SOA.

Table 5: Income deprivation affecting children

| SOA | District Rank | National Rank | Estimated no of children living in income deprived households |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| Melton Sysonby South | 1 | 5776 | 136 |
| Melton Egerton North West | 2 | 7449 | 121 |
| Melton Dorian North | 4 | 11566 | 68 |
| Melton Egerton East | 5 | 14209 | 37 |
| Melton Egerton South West | 7 | 15676 | 39 |

District Rank: 30 = least deprived, National Rank: 32482 = least deprived

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

Table 6 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. All of the SOAs in Zone I are ranked in the 50% most deprived in Melton Borough and the 50% most deprived in England. Using the 2001 Census of population as a denominator the percentage of older persons living in income deprived households was calculated. Approximately 12% of the population of older people aged 60 or over in Zone I lives in income deprived households (162 persons out of a total population of 1305).

Table 6: Income deprivation affecting older people

| SOA | District Rank | National Rank | Estimated no of old people living in income deprived households |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| Melton Dorian North | 4 | 14342 | 40 |
| Melton Sysonby South | 6 | 15067 | 43 |
| Melton Egerton East | 8 | 16083 | 19 |
| Melton Egerton North West | 11 | 20602 | 34 |
| Melton Egerton South West | 14 | 21624 | 26 |

District Rank: 30 = least deprived, National Rank: 32482 = least deprived

Barriers to Services

Overall there is little deprivation in Egerton 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 all five SOAs covered in this section are ranked in the 60% least deprived within the Borough and within the 50% least deprived in England.

Education

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004 show that Zone I experiences high levels of deprivation in education, skills, and training. Four of the SOAs in and around zone I are ranked within the 30% most deprived areas in England in this domain. A deficit of education, skills and training is particularly prevalent in the North West of the Egerton area. This area is the most deprived SOA in the whole of Melton Borough and is ranked within the 10 most deprived areas in Leicestershire and in the 15% most deprived in the whole of England.

Table 7: Education and Skills Deprivation in Zone I

| Super Output Area | Education and Skills Score | District Rank | County Rank | National Rank | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Melton Egerton North West | 46.12 | 1 | 9 | 3863 | |
| Melton Sysonby South | 32.29 | 2 | 42 | 7411 | |
| Melton Egerton South West | 30.12 | 3 | 58 | 8229 | <i>District Rank: 30 = least deprived</i> |
| Melton Dorian North | 26.88 | 5 | 69 | 9604 | <i>County Rank: 396 = least deprived</i> |
| Melton Egerton East | 17.86 | 11 | 152 | 14879 | <i>National Rank: 32482 = least deprived</i> |

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 Zone I. All five SOAs in this area are ranked within the 25% most deprived in Melton Borough and within the 30% most deprived in Leicestershire County. Melton Egerton East is seen to experience very high deprivation in terms of crime, this SOA is the most deprived in the whole of Melton Borough and ranks amongst the 12% most deprived SOAs in the country.

Table 8: Crime Deprivation in Zone I

| SOA | Crime and Disorder Score | District Rank | County Rank | National Rank | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Melton Egerton East | 1.00 | 1 | 6 | 3932 | <i>District Rank: 30 = least deprived</i> |
| Melton Egerton South West | 0.42 | 4 | 39 | 10335 | <i>County Rank: 396 = least deprived</i> |
| Melton Egerton North West | 0.35 | 5 | 45 | 11267 | <i>National Rank: 32482 = least deprived</i> |
| Melton Dorian North | 0.24 | 6 | 59 | 12764 | |
| Melton Sysonby South | -0.09 | 7 | 113 | 17409 | |

Employment

All the SOAs in Zone I rank within the 10 most deprived in Melton Borough in terms of Employment Deprivation. Melton Egerton North West and Melton Sysonby South fair particularly poorly and rank as the second and third most deprived in the district.

Table 9: Employment Deprivation in Zone I

| SOA | Employment Score | District Rank | County Rank | National Rank | |
|---------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Melton Egerton North West | 0.10 | 2 | 34 | 12782 | |
| Melton Sysonby South | 0.09 | 3 | 55 | 14328 | |
| Melton Egerton East | 0.08 | 5 | 96 | 17376 | <i>District Rank: 30 = least deprived</i> |
| Melton Egerton South West | 0.06 | 7 | 156 | 21305 | <i>County Rank: 396 = least deprived</i> |
| Melton Dorian North | 0.05 | 10 | 236 | 24856 | <i>National Rank: 32482 = least deprived</i> |

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. Health deprivation and disability appears to be a key area of deprivation in Egerton/Fairmead as depicted in Table 10. Melton Egerton East experiences particularly high levels of health deprivation and disability and is the most deprived SOA in this domain in the district.

Table 10: Health Deprivation and Disability in Zone I

| SOA | Health Deprivation and Disability Score | District Rank | County Rank | National Rank | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Melton Egerton East | -0.12 | 1 | 59 | 17730 | |
| Melton Egerton North West | -0.21 | 3 | 84 | 18934 | |
| Melton Sysonby South | -0.22 | 4 | 87 | 19074 | <i>District Rank: 30 = least deprived</i> |
| Melton Dorian North | -0.57 | 7 | 167 | 23634 | <i>County Rank: 396 = least deprived</i> |
| Melton Egerton South West | -0.83 | 13 | 247 | 26542 | <i>National Rank: 32482 = least deprived</i> |

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. Overall there is little deprivation in Zone I in this regards. The most deprived SOA in Zone I in terms of living environment is Melton Egerton South West which ranks seventh in the district.

STRONGER COMMUNITIES

Summary

- **There are two residents groups in Egerton/Fairmead, Residents Action Group Egerton (RAGE) and the Fairmead Residents Association**
- **Zone 1 priority neighbourhood covers an area of approximately 4 square kilometres**
- **The area is limited in terms of healthcare facilities and access to convenience and general stores**

Residents Groups

Residents groups form the central hub of any community and meet together to discuss mutually affecting issues with the aim of responding to issues on behalf of local residents and improving the neighbourhood. Within the Zone 1 priority neighbourhood there are currently two local residents groups:

Residents Action Group, Egerton (RAGE)

Egerton Ward has a strong residents group – RAGE (Residents Action Group, Egerton) who meet on a monthly basis at the Council Offices in Melton. RAGE currently have a committee of six and a regular attendance of more than twenty-five people attending each meeting. The group is also strongly supported by Councillors Smith, Tempest and O’Callaghan. The group covers the whole of Egerton ward (circa 1700 households) and produces three or four newsletters a year covering local news and issues.

Fairmead Residents Association

The Fairmead Residents Association is run by a Community Warden who is responsible for running the Community Centre, facilitating the residents group, and organising a newsletter for the estate which is produced every quarter. Fairmead Residents Association meets every four to six weeks at the Community Centre and has a four person-strong committee. They regularly have a dozen residents in attendance and are supported well by Melton Borough Council and Leicestershire County Council Development Workers. The group represents approximately 200 households on the estate and are mainly focused on providing and improving facilities, activities and services to the young people of the estate.

Access to Services

The Zone 1 priority neighbourhood covers an area of approximately 4 square kilometres and has a population of circa 6727 persons (LCC controlled population estimate 2004). The location of various amenities within and around Zone 1 are mapped on the following two pages. Points were mapped using the Pointx National Points of Interest database.

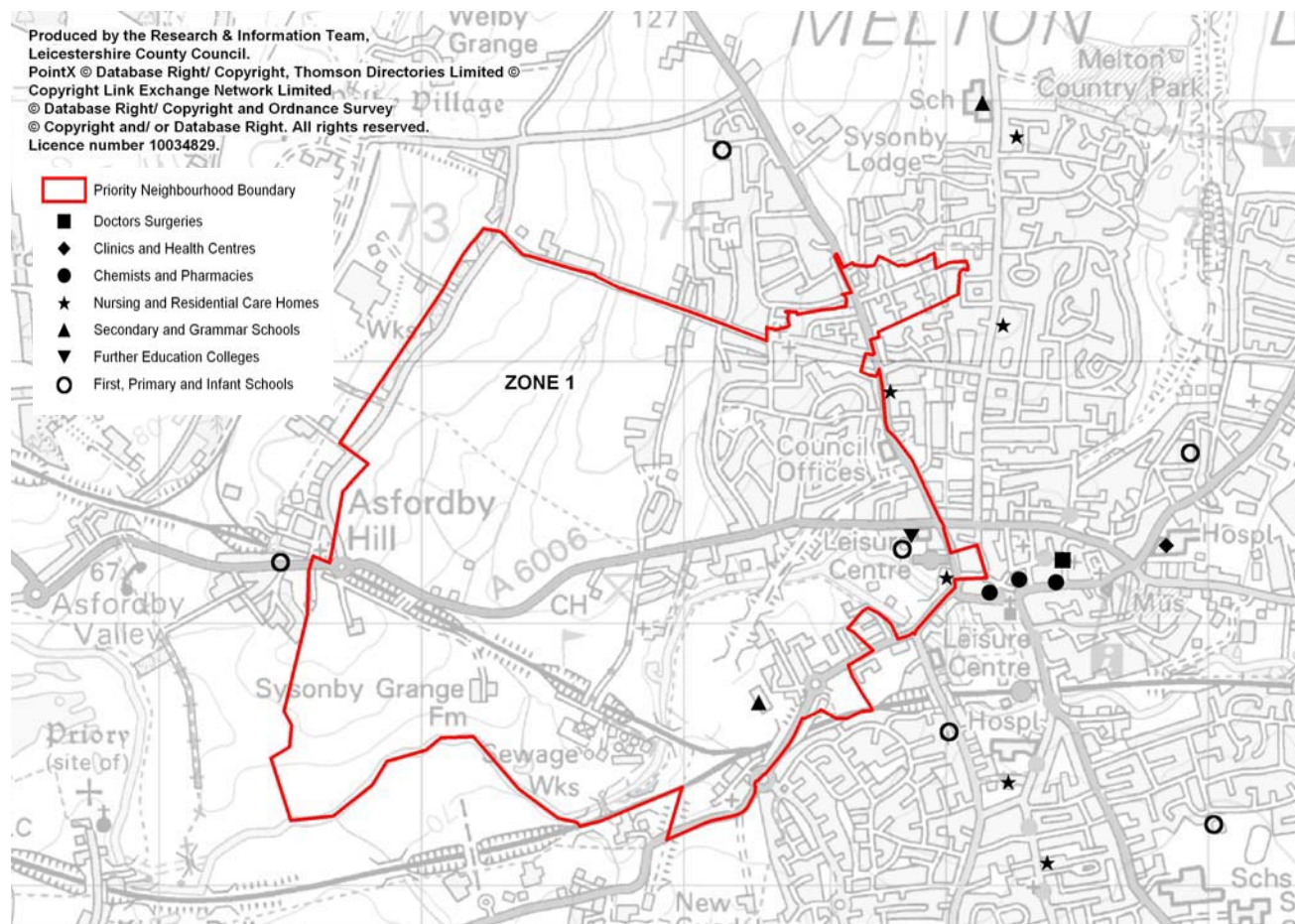
Education and Health Facilities

Map 2 (right) depicts Education and Health facilities in Zone 1

The Egerton/Fairmead Neighbourhood Management Zone appears to have relatively good access to Educational establishments for all ages. The area is equipped with a Primary School, a Secondary School and a Further Education College. These establishments are all based in the urban areas of Zone 1, there is less of a provision in the rural areas to the west.

Zone 1 is limited in terms of access to healthcare. The Map indicates that all the Health Clinics, Doctors Surgeries and Chemists are located in the town centre or to the eastern side of the town.

There is one Nursing and Residential Care home in Zone 1 situated in the town centre.



Map 2: Education and Health Facilities in Zone 1

Access to Services

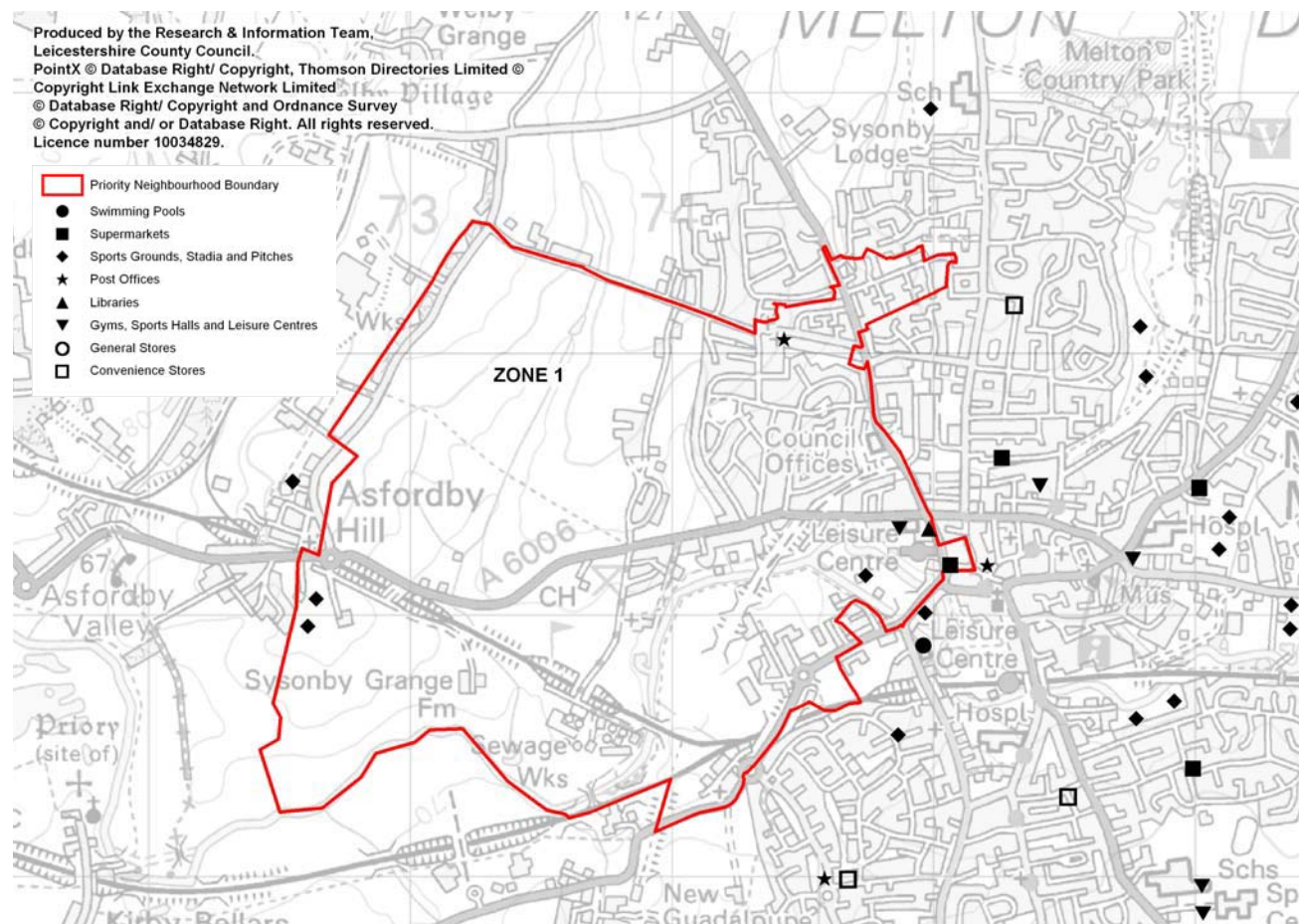
Map 3 depicts the location of public convenience services in and around Zone 1. Facilities that are mapped include sports centres, libraries, supermarkets, convenience stores, swimming pools and post offices.

Services and Amenities

The map shows there to be four sports grounds or facilities in Zone 1. These are centred either near to the town centre or in the less urban areas to the west.

Zone 1 has access to one post office, one library and one supermarket. The supermarket and library are both situated in the town centre.

The map shows there to be a deficiency of convenience stores and general stores in the Zone 1 priority neighbourhood. This lack of provision means that local residents will need to travel into the town centre to purchase groceries and household goods.



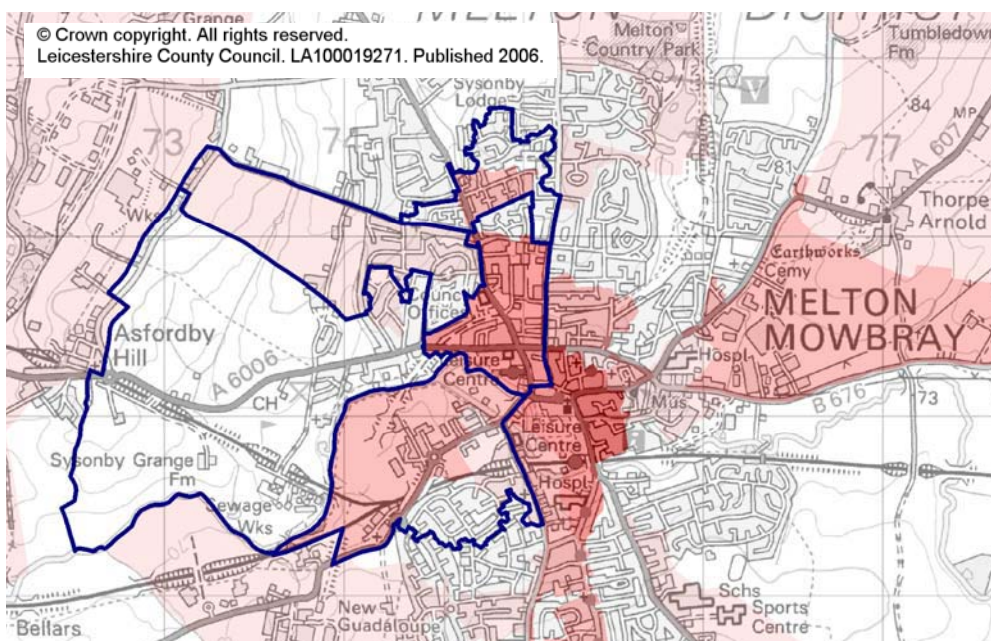
Map 3: Public Convenience Services in Zone 1

SAFER COMMUNITIES

Summary

- There is a high number of offences occurring in Zone I, crime is approximately 50% higher than for the Borough
- Melton Egerton East is a particular crime hotspot (289 offences were recorded in this SOA alone in 2005/06)
- Assault accounts for the highest volume of crime

Map 4: Melton Town Centre Crime Hotspots



Map 4 (left) shows the hotspot areas for all crime in and around Melton Mowbray town centre along with the boundary of the monitoring area for Zone I. This shows that there is a considerable number of recorded offences taking place within Zone I, particularly a hot-spot of crime in the LSOA of Melton Egerton East where there were 289 offences recorded in 2005/06.

Lower Super Output Area Boundary (Zone I)

Total Number of Crimes by Output Area 2005/06

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 375 to 375 | (1) |
| 100 to 375 | (3) |
| 48 to 100 | (7) |
| 24 to 48 | (21) |
| 0 to 24 | (128) |

Note: Figures in brackets are the number of Output Areas falling in each range for the whole of Melton Borough. Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Table 11 shows crimes recorded in Zone 1 and in Melton Borough as a whole for 2005/06, broken down into crime categories. The table is ranked according to the crime rate per 1000 in Zone 1—highest at the top. The volume of crime in each category is very similar for both areas. Assault is the highest volume crime and accounts for around a fifth of all offences recorded in each area. This is followed by ‘theft from a motor vehicle’ and ‘theft’ which each account for around one in every eight offences.

Table 11 shows that the overall crime rate is approximately 50% higher in Zone 1 (100.4 per 1,000 population) than for the Borough as a whole (65.1 per 1,000). The crime rate is higher in Zone 1 for all types of crime with the exception of burglary dwelling where the rate per thousand households is lower for Zone 1 than for the Borough. Of the higher volume crimes, assault and theft were both over two-thirds higher in Zone 1 than for the whole Borough.

Table 11 also shows that over a fifth of all crime (22%) in Melton Borough is recorded in Zone 1. This has remained fairly constant over the last five years (between 20% and 22% since 2001/02). The corresponding figure for each crime categories varies from 17% to 45% - though some of the percentages related to low numbers. Around a quarter of assault (24%), theft (23%) fraud & forgery (26%) and theft of vehicle (27%) in the Borough takes place in Zone 1. A slightly higher amount (around a third) of drug offences (29%) and cycle theft (30%) in the Borough took place in Zone 1.

Table 11: Recorded crime in Melton Borough and in Zone 1 (2005/06)

| | <u>Melton Borough</u> | | <u>Zone 1</u> | | <u>Percentage in Zone 1</u> |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <u>no. of crimes</u> | <u>rate per 1,000</u> | <u>no. of crimes</u> | <u>rate per 1,000</u> | |
| All Crime | 3145 | 65.1 | 683 | 100.4 | 22% |
| Assault | 629 | 13.0 | 149 | 21.9 | 24% |
| Theft From Motor Vehicle | 425 | 8.8 | 94 | 13.8 | 22% |
| Theft | 392 | 8.1 | 92 | 13.5 | 23% |
| Burglary Other | 335 | 6.9 | 75 | 11.0 | 22% |
| Criminal Damage | 362 | 7.5 | 68 | 10.0 | 19% |
| Burglary Dwelling* | 162 | 8.1 | 17 | 6.0 | 10% |
| Fraud & Forgery | 150 | 3.1 | 39 | 5.7 | 26% |
| Theft from Stores | 210 | 4.3 | 38 | 5.6 | 18% |
| Theft of Motor Vehicle | 130 | 2.7 | 35 | 5.1 | 27% |
| Damage to Motor Vehicle | 174 | 3.6 | 33 | 4.8 | 19% |
| Drugs | 38 | 0.8 | 11 | 1.6 | 29% |
| Theft of Cycle | 33 | 0.7 | 10 | 1.5 | 30% |
| Non Recordable | 11 | 0.2 | 5 | 0.7 | 45% |
| Public Order | 23 | 0.5 | 5 | 0.7 | 22% |
| Indecency | 30 | 0.6 | 4 | 0.6 | 13% |
| Theft from Person | 23 | 0.5 | 4 | 0.6 | 17% |
| Misc | 11 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 18% |
| Robbery | 7 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.3 | 29% |

Source: Crime Data—Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS. Denominator data—Leicestershire County Council Mid-Year Estimates 2004. All rate are expressed per thousand population with the exception of burglary dwelling * which is a rate per thousand households

The table to the right shows the crime trends over the last five years in Melton Borough and in Zone I for 'all crime' and for selected crime categories. On the whole the trends are fairly similar for both areas. This is to be expected given that the crime which takes place in Zone I accounts for around a fifth of all crime in the Borough.

Overall, crime in the Borough is higher in 2005/06 than five years ago but it is down slightly in the last two years after peaking around 2002/03/04 (within this period). In Zone I all crime is up slightly 2005/06 on the previous year, though there isn't a great deal of difference over the last four years.

Assault has increased at the same rate in Zone I as for the Borough as a whole and was around three-quarters (77%) higher in 2005/06 than in 2001/02. However, this was largely due to a change in crime recording practices at the start of 2002/03. Since then, the increase is only 12% for Melton Borough and a little higher (21%) for Zone I. Vehicle crime shows a degree of fluctuation in both areas over this five year period, with a recent increase in 2005/06 compared to the previous year.

Table 12: Recorded crime trends over the last five years in Melton Borough and in Zone I

| <u>Melton Borough</u> | | | | | | <u>Zone I</u> | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <u>2001/02</u> | <u>2002/03</u> | <u>2003/04</u> | <u>2004/05</u> | <u>2005/06</u> | | <u>2001/02</u> | <u>2002/03</u> | <u>2003/04</u> | <u>2004/05</u> | <u>2005/06</u> |
| 2896 | 3362 | 3466 | 3158 | 3145 | all crime | 588 | 708 | 686 | 645 | 683 |
| 356 | 560 | 546 | 587 | 629 | assault | 84 | 123 | 119 | 124 | 149 |
| 542 | 502 | 586 | 419 | 555 | all vehicle crime | 117 | 86 | 136 | 85 | 129 |
| 408 | 437 | 468 | 474 | 392 | theft | 63 | 74 | 80 | 98 | 92 |
| 403 | 406 | 418 | 425 | 362 | criminal damage | 107 | 105 | 97 | 103 | 68 |
| 324 | 438 | 404 | 321 | 335 | burglary other | 51 | 100 | 68 | 68 | 75 |
| 142 | 172 | 245 | 213 | 162 | burglary dwelling | 20 | 26 | 41 | 37 | 17 |

Source: Crime Data—Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

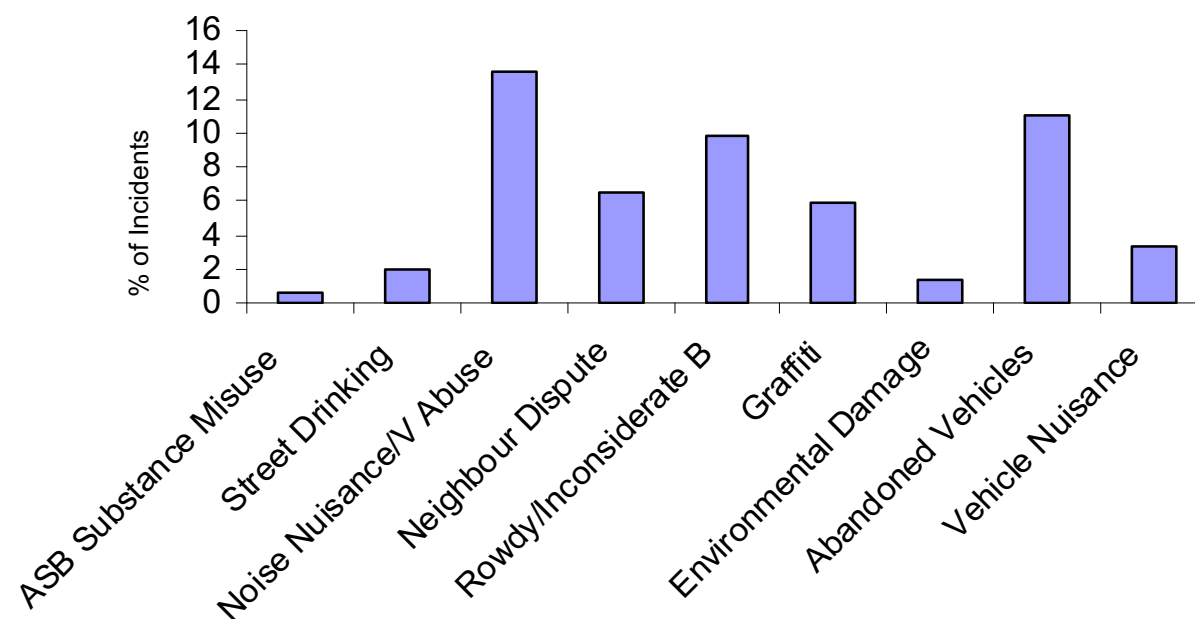
Anti-social Behaviour

Summary

- **Anti-social behaviour in the wards in and around Zone 1 accounts for a third of all incidents in Melton Borough as a whole**
- **Littering (including drug waste) and tipping accounts for nearly half (46%) of all anti-social behaviour in the wards in and around Zone 1**

Incidents of anti-social behaviour were recorded by Melton Borough Council at ward level only. During the first two quarters of 2006 anti-social behaviour in the wards in and around Zone 1 accounted for over a third of all incidents in Melton Borough as a whole. A slightly higher number of incidents were recorded in Melton Sysonby ward than in Melton Dorian and Melton Egerton. Melton Egerton and Melton Sysonby wards were identified as particular anti-social behaviour hotspots within Melton Borough.

The most common form of anti-social behaviour was littering (including drug waste) and tipping, which accounted for 46% of anti-social behaviour in the area. The second most common form was noise nuisance and verbal abuse (14%). Other common forms of anti-social behaviour that occurred in Zone 1 (excluding littering) can be seen in Graph 3 (for April to September 2006 only). Data on anti-social behaviour incidents in Melton Borough are not currently available for analysis before the beginning of quarter one 2006 therefore it is not possible to provide a time series of incidents.



Graph 3: Incidents of anti-social behaviour (excluding littering) April—September 2006

Domestic Violence

Summary

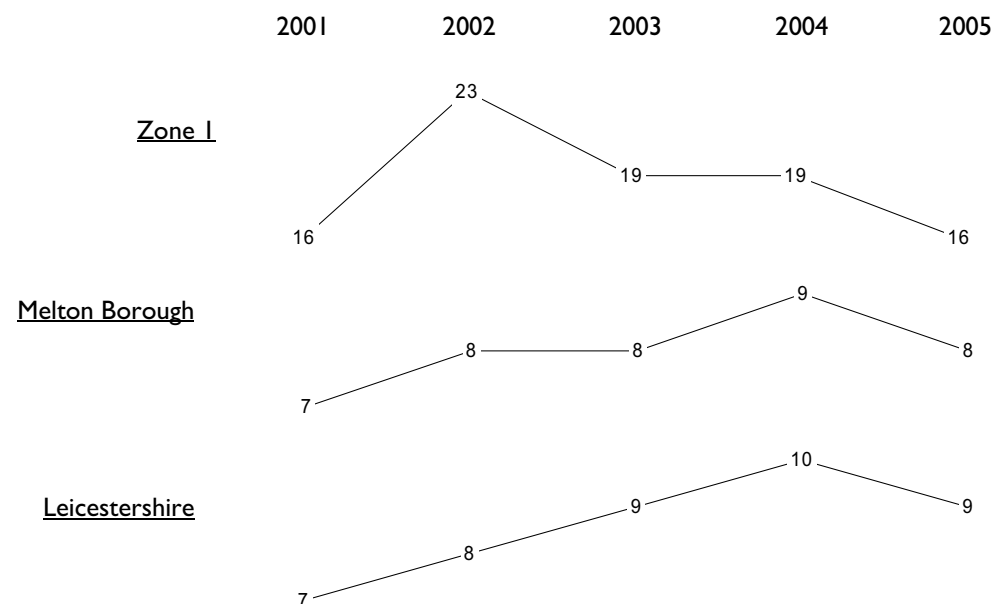
- **Rates of Domestic Violence are twice as high in Zone I than in Melton Borough or Leicestershire County**

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.

Zone I has high rates of DV in comparison to Melton Borough as a whole and Leicestershire County. In 2005 reported incidents of DV in the SOAs in Zone I were 16 per 1000 population. Rates are approximately 50% higher than for the County which had 9 occurrences of domestic violence per 1000 population or for Melton Borough which had 8 occurrences per 1000 population.

Table 13 depicts trends of recorded DV over a five year period (2001-2005) for Zone I, Melton Borough and Leicestershire County. Despite a degree of fluctuation during this period, rates of DV in Zone I have remained higher than rates in Melton Borough or Leicestershire which have changed little. However, recent DV figures in Zone I (recorded in 2005) have shown a decline on previous years.

Table 13: Recorded DV trends over the last five years in Melton Borough Leicestershire and in Zone I



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

Summary

- **Healthy lifestyle indicators show Melton Egerton ward to have a higher prevalence of unhealthy lifestyle behaviours than other wards in and around Zone 1**
- **Estimated prevalence of smoking is higher in Melton Egerton ward (32.5%) than in other wards in and around Zone 1**
- **Confidence intervals show that levels of obesity may be higher in Melton Egerton ward (32.1%) than the national prevalence of obesity**

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. The three wards in and around zone 1 are Melton Egerton, Melton Sysonby and Melton Dorian

Smoking

Melton Egerton Ward occupies the largest geographical area of Neighbourhood Management zone 1. It is estimated that nearly a third (32.5%) of the adult population within this ward are current smokers. This estimate is larger than that for the other wards in and around zone 1. However the confidence intervals are relatively disparate indicating that 95% of the time the expected prevalence of smoking will fall between 20.5% and 47.2%. The estimated prevalence for smoking in Melton Egerton 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 14: Synthetic Estimates of Smoking

| Ward | Estimated Smoking - Percentage of Persons | Estimated Smoking - Lower Confidence Interval | Estimated Smoking - Upper Confidence Interval |
|----------------|---|---|---|
| Melton Sysonby | 21.10% | 12.5 | 33.2 |
| Melton Dorian | 23.70% | 14.1 | 36.6 |
| Melton Egerton | 32.50% | 20.5 | 47.2 |

Binge Drinking

Binge drinking was defined by 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 15 shows estimates of binge drinking in the three wards, levels of binge drinking are estimated to be highest in Melton Egerton. However, because of large confidence intervals these estimates must be interpreted with an element of caution.

Table 15: Synthetic Estimates of Binge Drinking (Wards in Zone I)

| Ward | Estimated Binge Drinking Percentage of Persons | Estimated Binge Drinking - Lower Confidence Interval | Estimated Binge Drinking - Upper Confidence Interval |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| Melton Sysonby | 17.10% | 9% | 29.90% |
| Melton Dorian | 17.30% | 9.10% | 30.10% |
| Melton Egerton | 19.20% | 10.30% | 32.90% |

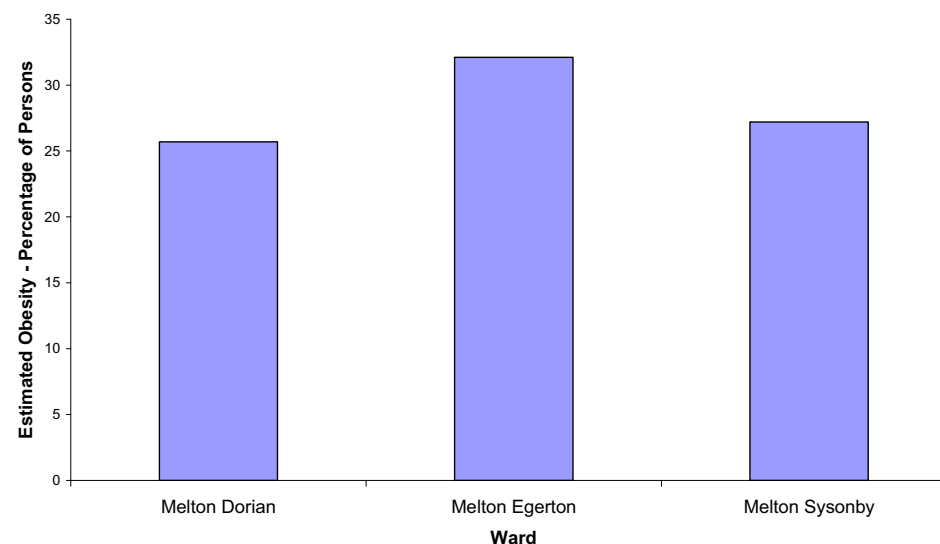
Obesity

Obesity in adults was defined as adults whom in response to the HSfE recorded their BMI as being 30 or above. Synthetic estimates for obesity indicate that around a third of persons in the three wards in the zone I area are obese. More people in Egerton ward are estimated to be obese than in Melton Dorian or Melton Sysonby (see Graph 4).

National prevalence of obesity was calculated as a direct estimate from the 2000—2003 HSfE Survey and is therefore not a synthetic estimate. Comparisons with national estimates show that the confidence intervals for synthetic estimates of obesity in Melton Egerton are significantly above the confidence intervals of National Estimates. Therefore we

might expect the prevalence of obesity in Melton Egerton to be higher than prevalence of obesity in England.

Graph 4: Synthetic Estimates of Obesity (Wards in Zone I)



Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Synthetic estimates of fruit and vegetable consumption was measured by the prevalence of adult respondents to the HSfE who had eaten 5 or more fruit and vegetables on the previous day. Estimated fruit and vegetable consumption was relatively low in the 3 wards in and around zone I. This indicates that few adults in zone I may be consuming the recommended daily allowance of fruit and vegetables.

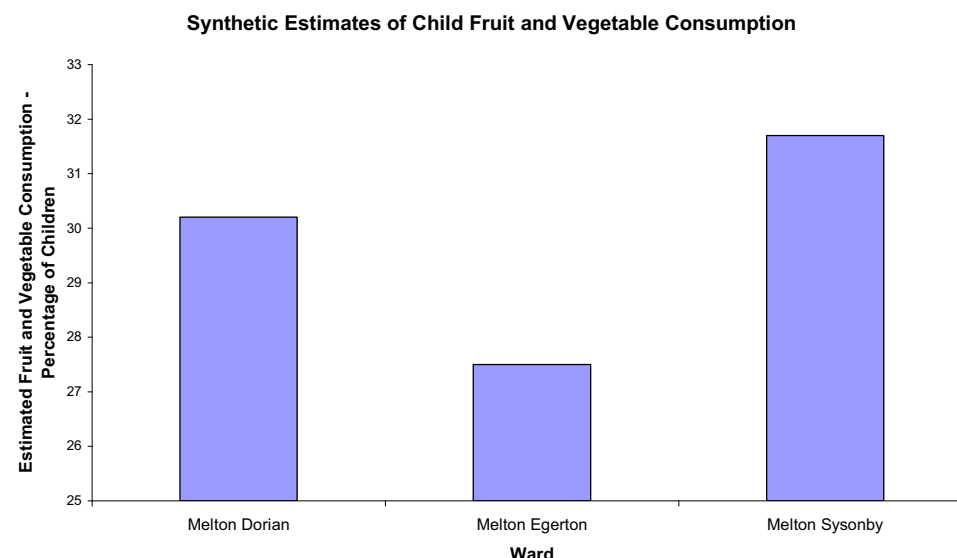
Table 16: Synthetic Estimates of Adult Fruit and Veg Consumption (Wards in Zone I)

| Ward | Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Percentage of Persons | Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Lower Confidence Interval | Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Upper Confidence Interval |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| Melton Egerton | 16.10% | 8.80% | 27.40% |
| Melton Dorian | 19% | 10.50% | 31.60% |
| Melton Sysonby | 20.70% | 11.70% | 34% |

Child Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Synthetic estimates of child fruit and vegetable consumption was measured by the prevalence of child respondents to the HSfE who had eaten 3 or more fruit and vegetables on the previous day. Synthetic estimates for child fruit and vegetable consumption are shown in Graph 5. Confidence intervals for Melton Egerton, Melton Sysonby and Melton Dorian overlap with National Confidence intervals for this measure therefore we might expect prevalence of child fruit and vegetable consumption in these wards to be similar to national estimates. Melton Egerton Ward has the lowest estimated child fruit and vegetable consumption as depicted in Graph 5.

Graph 5: Synthetic Estimates of Child Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (Wards in Zone I)



Open Spaces

Summary

- **There are currently eight open spaces in Zone I**
- **Melton Dorian ward is less well equipped than Melton Egerton and Melton Sysonby wards**

The various open spaces and facilities in Zone I are summarised on the following pages, their location is defined according to Ward boundaries:

Egerton Ward

- **Sysonby Street Play Area**

Sysonby Street Play Area is a fenced area which covers approximately 142m². It is equipped with a large multiplay unit, one set of one bay 2 seat swings and one bench seat. The facilities are suitable for children aged 8 years or above. Other equipment was in position but has been removed due to vandalism. The Play surface associated with these items remains in place. The area is subject to vandal attacks and the play equipment is in average to poor condition. Stones from adjacent parking areas are regularly imported onto the site. Complaints have been made about the gathering of youths on this area. It is close to housing which causes annoyance to some residents.

- **West Avenue Green**

West Avenue Green is a large green on the western side of Egerton Ward which covers an area of approximately 15789m² and slopes down toward the town. The area has a number of items of equipment installed suitable for children aged 5 years and above. Equipment consists of football goals with an Astroturf surface in the goal area, low rise balancing equipment, a large 2 seat spinning swinging unit, multiplay units, 2 spring animals, one 3 seat spinning item, and one bay 2 seat swing. The area is subject to vandalism. Around half of the area is not suitable for ball games because of the gradient of the slope. The lower part of the site also gets wet and muddy during the winter and periods of persistent rain making the area of limited use.

- **Weavers Green**

Weavers Green is a collective name for a series of open spaces centred on Petersfield Road. There are a total of five distinct spaces that make up this area, each is separated by a road or hard path. The central green is the most usable space in the collection. It is approximately 2992m² and is surrounded by a road. Other open spaces at Weaver's Green are a road verge surrounded by roads (603m²), a green surrounded by facing housing (711m²), a green to the rear of houses facing Rudbeck Avenue (1138m²), a green in front of housing on St Peters Walk (939m²). There are no facilities or equipment provided in this area.

- **Old Railway Bank**

The Old Railway Bank is a disused railway line running from Nottingham road to Asfordby Road then on as far as the river. The stretch of land between Nottingham Road and Asfordby Road is approximately 11480m². The stretch of land between Asfordby Road and the river Wreake is approximately 9236m². The rear of housing forms the boundary along most of its length, except at the Nottingham Road end it adjoins a large car park. The banks are approximately 4-5m high and are overgrown with thorn and other shrubs. The pathway along the top forms a link between the various areas. This bank has in the past attracted misuse by motorcycles which has reduced as the area has become more overgrown. Work has been undertaken at the Asfordby Road end of the embankment to improve the visual aspect of the space.

Sysonby Ward

- **Fairmead Estate**

This is a high density housing estate with a number of small grassed areas all less than 100m². None of these areas have any equipment installed. There is an area used for ball games between Nottingham Road and the housing (approximately 1837m²). This is a well used flat area which has a set of 7 a side goal posts.

- **Sunnybrook Play Area**

Sunnybrook Play Area is a semi-natural equipped play area centred around a stream which flows from north to south through the site. The area is approximately 6886m² and uses the vegetation of the site to create a play space and generate additional play value and interest for children of all ages. Features include shrubs, trees, a small stream, long grass, slopes, hums and hollows, and muddy and wild areas. The play equipment consists of one roundabout, two multi-play units, agility items, and a large single point swing. There is also a toddler area which contains equipment suitable for children up to five years old, this comprises of 2 spring animals, a multi-play unit, and one cradle seat swing.

Dorian Ward

- **Town Estate Park**

Town Estate park covers an area of approximately 64435m² and consists of a sports field bordered on 3 sides by the River Wreake and Canal. There are facilities for formal Football and Cricket.

- **Open Field**

An open field to the rear of a sheltered housing scheme. Access is via Leicester Road. This is a remote area that is underused due to its access restrictions.

OLDER PEOPLE

Summary

- The largest proportion of old people living in Zone I are in the 65 to 74 age range
- The majority of state pension claimants and pension credit claimants in Zone I are female
- Number of persons claiming pension credit increases according to age

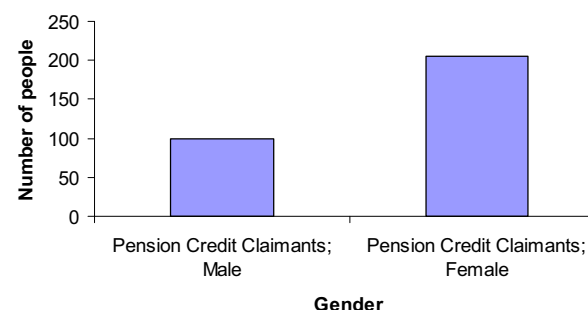
The age structure of older people living in Zone I was examined using the 2001 Census of Population data. In 2001 there were a total of 1305 persons over the age of 60 living in the SOAs in Zone I. The largest proportion of these were aged 65 to 74 (36%) or 75 to 84 (32%). A minority (11%) were aged 85 or over.

Data on Pensions Credit and State Pension was downloaded from the DWP website. Data is currently only available for August 2005 in anticipation of a full complement of back-dated time series of quarterly data for these benefits. 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 2005 just under a third of persons claiming disability living allowance in Zone I were aged 60 or over. This accounts for nearly a fifth of disability living allowance claimants over the age of 60 in the whole of Melton Borough. A further 40 persons over the age of 60 in Zone I were recorded as claiming incapacity benefit/severe disablement allowance.

Persons claiming a state pension in Zone I account for over a tenth of state pension claimants in the whole of Melton Borough. The majority of claimants are female (63%) which may in part be attributable to women having a longer life expectancy than men.

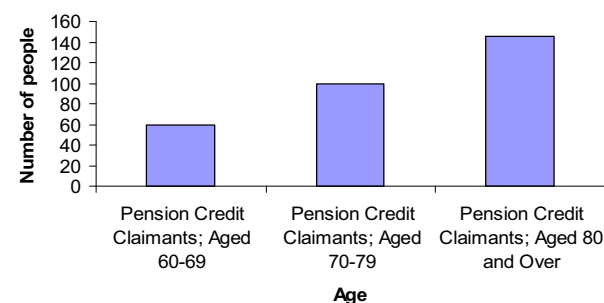
Pensions credit is a benefit allocated to persons over the age of 60 to ensure that they receive a minimum weekly allowance. In August 2005 in Zone I a total of 305 persons were receiving this benefit. The majority of

claimants (67%) were female. Graph 7 shows that number of persons claiming pension credit appears to increase according to age.



Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Graph 6: Number of Persons Claiming Pension Credit by Gender



Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Graph 7: Number of Persons Claiming Pension Credit by Age

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

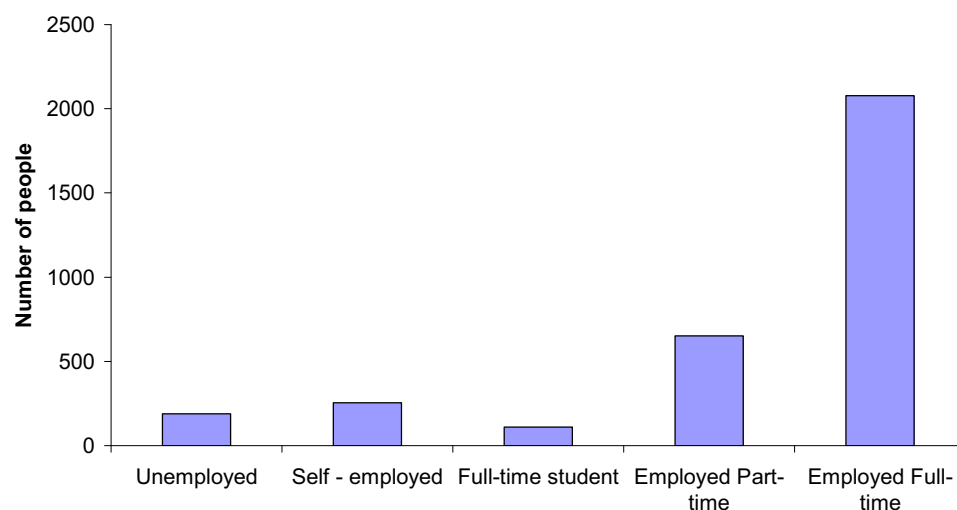
- There are 4630 people (65% of the population) of working age living in Zone 1
- 71% of the working age population are economically active
- Two thirds of persons claiming income support are female.
- The largest proportion of income support claimants are in the 25-49 age group

Employment

According to the 2001 Census of Population the majority (65%) of people living in Egerton/Fairmead are of employment age (16-74). Of these the largest proportion of people are economically active (71%). This 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 8 shows that the majority of economically active people are employed full time.

CACI data no longer available

Graph 8: Economically Active - working age residents aged 16-74



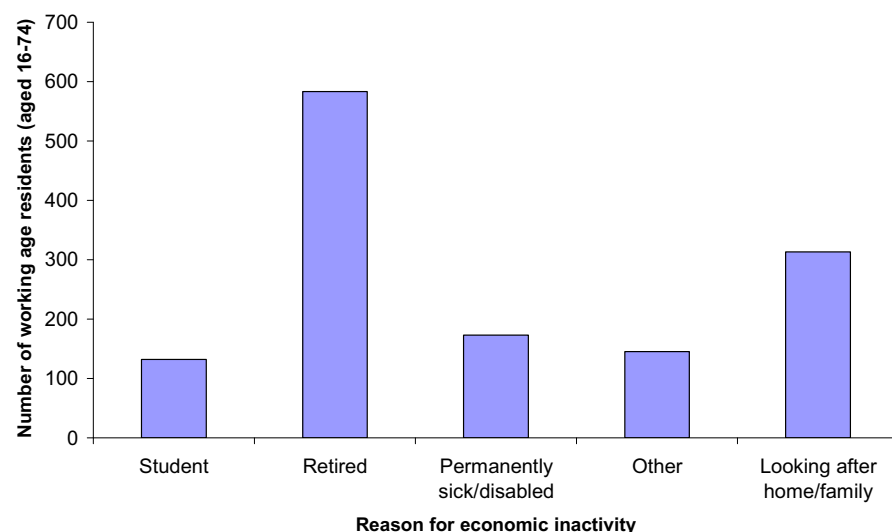
Results of the Annual Business Enquiry (2004) were analysed to identify industries of employment within Zone 1. The service sector dominates the market with the largest employment sectors being public administration, education & health (45%) and distribution, hotels and restaurants (24%).

Results of the 2001 Census of Population showed the largest occupation sectors of actual residents in Egerton/Fairmead to be Elementary Occupations (19.2%) and process plant and machine operatives (15.4%) indicating that many residents may work outside of Zone 1. Males in Zone 1 work longer hours and were found to be three times as likely as females to work more than 38 hours a week.

Unemployment and Benefits

The 2001 Census of population showed that nearly a third (29%) of people of employment age (16-74) living in Zone 1 are economically inactive. This is defined by people who are not looking for, or not available for work. Graph 9 shows the main reason for economic inactivity in Zone 1 to be retirement.

Graph 9: Economically Inactive– number of working age residents aged 16-74



Source: Census of Population 2001

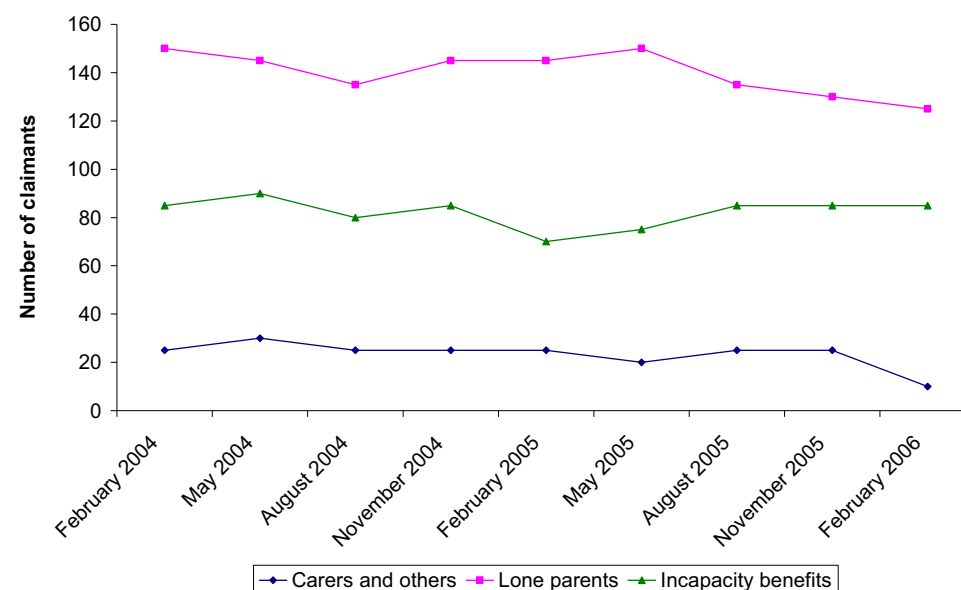
Income support

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. High concentrations of lone parent income support claimants live in Zone 1 in comparison to elsewhere in the borough. The distribution of income support benefit within Zone 1 is depicted in Graph 10, lone parent income support is seen to account for the majority of all benefit claims made within Egerton/Fairmead.

Graph 10: Income support claims made in Zone 1 (Feb 2004 - Feb 2006)

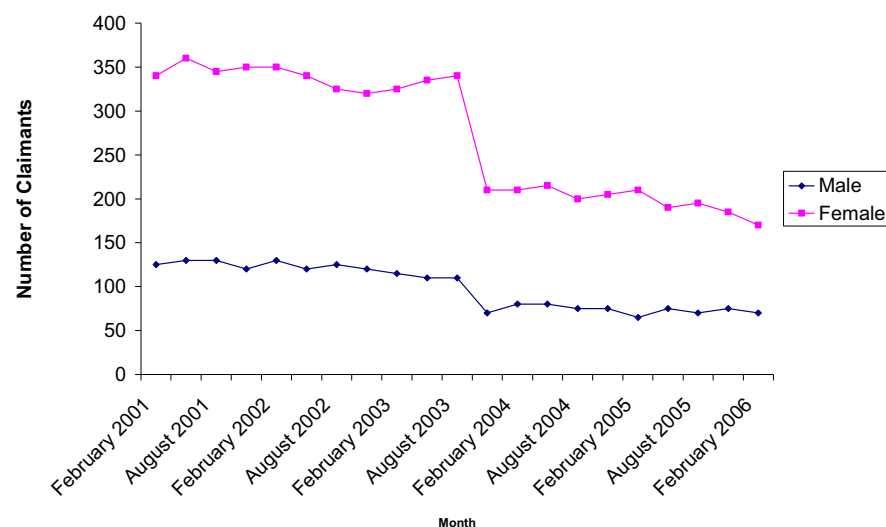


Source: Department for Work and Pensions 2006

Benefit Claimants

It is possible to analyse the demographics of IS claimants in Zone I using data provided by the DWP. Female IS claimants make up two thirds of total benefit claimants. This is probably attributable to a greater number of women taking on the role of lone parent or carer. From Graph 11 it is apparent that total benefit claims for males and females have decreased in Zone I over a five year period. Analysis of IS by age shows that the largest proportion of claimants are in the 25-49 age group.

Graph 11: Gender of Benefit Claimants



Source: Department of Work and Pensions 2006

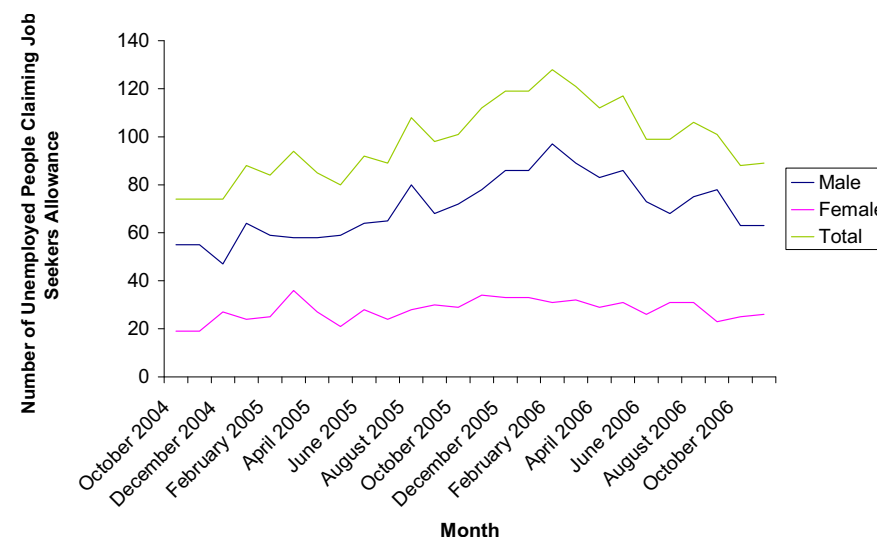
Job Seekers Allowance Claimants

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. Graph 12 shows a time-series analysis of the numbers of people

claiming job seekers allowance in the SOAs covering Zone I throughout the period October 2004 to August 2006. Persons claiming JSA represent 1.3% of the working age population in Zone I. There are twice as many male JSA claimants in Zone I than women. This is partly because only one partner, normally the man, claims income-based JSA on behalf of couples.

Overall there has been a steady rise in JSA claimants over the two year period. JSA claimant rates reached a high in February 2006 when there were nearly three times as many men than women claiming the allowance. These figures subsequently fell in June 2006. The rise in JSA claimants in February 2006 appears to be mainly attributable to more males registering for the benefit. Rates of women claiming JSA has remained relatively consistent since October 2004.

Graph 12: Change in numbers of JSA claimants in Egerton/Fairmead (Oct 2004 - Aug 2006)



Source: Department of Work and Pensions 2006

CLEANER AND GREENER

Summary

- **The most popular mode of transport used to get to work by both resident and workplace populations is private car or van (67%)**
- **Melton Sysonby ward has a particularly large net outflow of persons travelling out of the ward to work**
- **The majority of people living in Zone 1 work in other wards but do not work in other districts**

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 Melton (resident population) as well as those that work inside the borough (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 Zone 1 in general terms based on findings from the wards in and around Zone 1 (Melton Egerton, Melton Sysonby and Melton Dorian).

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 Melton Egerton, Melton Sysonby and Melton Dorian. There is no great variation in means of transport used to get to work between populations. The most popular mode of transport used by resident and

workplace populations in Egerton/Fairmead is private car or van (67%) and the second most utilised method is 'on foot' (14%). The proportion of the resident population travelling to work 'on foot' is higher in urban wards than in rural wards. This is because a greater number of people in rural wards commute to urban areas to work and therefore travel a greater distance. Melton Egerton has the highest proportion of resident population travelling 'on foot' within the whole of Melton Borough. Table 18 shows the method of travel to work for resident population in the wards in and around Zone 1.

Destination of Melton Resident Population

The most popular workplace destination of resident population living in Melton and working outside the borough is Leicester, accounting for 20% of work travel outflow. The majority of Melton residents working within the borough are employed in routine and manual occupational groups (46%). A higher proportion of those that travel outside the borough to work are employed in managerial and professional occupations (55%).

Table 18: Method of travel to work by mode for resident population

| Ward | Residents in employment 16-74 | % Car or van | % Home working | % Public transport | % Bicycle | % On foot | % Other |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Melton Sysonby | 2525 | 72 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 1 |
| Melton Dorian | 2597 | 69 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 1 |
| Melton Egerton | 1725 | 62 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 20 | 2 |

Ward Commuting Balance

The below table shows the balance of commuting in the wards in and around Zone 1. All three wards have a net outflow of more than 200 people. In the case of Melton Sysonby there is a particularly large net outflow as there are no major employers within the ward.

Table 19: Commuting balance of wards in Zone 1

| Ward | No. of people travelling into ward | No. of people travelling out of ward | Net flow |
|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Melton Egerton | 1206 | 1411 | -205 |
| Melton Dorian | 1723 | 1981 | -258 |
| Melton Sysonby | 401 | 2142 | -1741 |

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

Self Containment of Wards

Table 20 shows the self containment within wards and the borough as a whole. Self containment is defined as the proportion of people who live and work within the same area. All three wards in and around Zone 1 are ranked within the 50% least contained within Melton borough in terms of ward indicating that many people within Zone 1 work in different wards to where they live. Melton Sysonby ward has the smallest proportion of people who live and work within the same ward (16%).

In contrast all three wards rank within the 50% most contained in terms of district. A smaller percentage of people in the three wards in and around Zone 1 travel to work outside of Melton Borough than in many other wards.

Table 20: Self containment of Melton wards

| Ward | Employed residents | % Work in Melton | % Work in ward | % Work outside of Melton |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Melton Newport | 2419 | 73 | 30 | 27 |
| Melton Egerton | 1760 | 73 | 20 | 27 |
| Melton Warwick | 1522 | 70 | 21 | 30 |
| Melton Dorian | 2607 | 69 | 24 | 31 |
| Melton Craven | 1871 | 68 | 27 | 32 |
| Melton Sysonby | 2554 | 66 | 16 | 34 |
| Asfordby | 1629 | 65 | 22 | 35 |
| Waltham-on-the-Wolds | 780 | 62 | 35 | 38 |
| Wymondham | 866 | 58 | 42 | 41 |
| Croxton Kerrial | 835 | 57 | 36 | 43 |
| Gaddesby | 851 | 55 | 29 | 45 |
| Old Dalby | 981 | 55 | 31 | 45 |
| Somerby | 893 | 53 | 36 | 47 |
| Frisby-on-the-Wreake | 1009 | 50 | 30 | 50 |
| Long Clawson and Stathern | 1971 | 48 | 33 | 52 |
| Bottesford | 1748 | 42 | 36 | 58 |

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

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

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Summary

- **There 1108 pupils attending a Leicestershire maintained school in Zone 1**
- **Key stage achievement falls below district and county levels and below the floor targets set for the county**

Attainment Levels

In Zone 1 there are currently 1108 pupils attending a Leicestershire maintained school (Local Education Authority 2006). During a child's school career there are four 'Key Stages' 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 Zone 1 for key stages two to four. Data is provided for the school year 2005 – 2006 and relates to children attending a Leicestershire maintained school.

Leicestershire's floor targets for 2006 are:

- **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

Educational achievement in Zone 1 is poor. The tables to the right show that achievement levels in Zone 1 for key stages 2 and 3 fall below those for Melton District and the County in all three core subjects. In Zone 1 fewer children are achieving the recommended level 4 or above at key stage 2, and the recommended level 5 or above at key stage 3. Moreover achievement levels fall below the County targets set for 2006 by approximately ten percent at key stage 2 and five percent at key stage 3. At key stage 2 figures are particularly low for the percentage of children achieving the recommended level 4 or above in mathematics.

Table 23 depicts the percentage of children achieving five or more A* to C grades at GCSE, or A to G grades at GCSE. There are significantly less children in Zone 1 achieving A* to C grades than in Melton District or the County. Under half (41%) achieve A* to C grades in comparison to over half for Melton District and Leicestershire County (57% and 59% respectively). Figures for the percentage of children achieving grades A* to C fall approximately 20 percent short of the target set for the county.

Table 21: Key Stage 2 % attaining 4+ (2005/06)

| Area | English | Maths | Science |
|-----------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Zone 1 | 74% | 68% | 77% |
| Melton District | 83% | 79% | 90% |
| Leicestershire | 82% | 77% | 89% |

Table 22: Key Stage 3 % attaining 5+ (2005/06)

| Area | English | Maths | Science |
|-----------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Zone 1 | 78% | 78% | 77% |
| Melton District | 84% | 85% | 84% |
| Leicestershire | 83% | 85% | 83% |

Table 23: GCSE and Equivalent attainment (2005/06)

| Area | % 5+ A-C | % 5+ A-G |
|-----------------|----------|----------|
| Zone 1 | 41% | 79% |
| Melton District | 57% | 90% |
| Leicestershire | 59% | 92% |

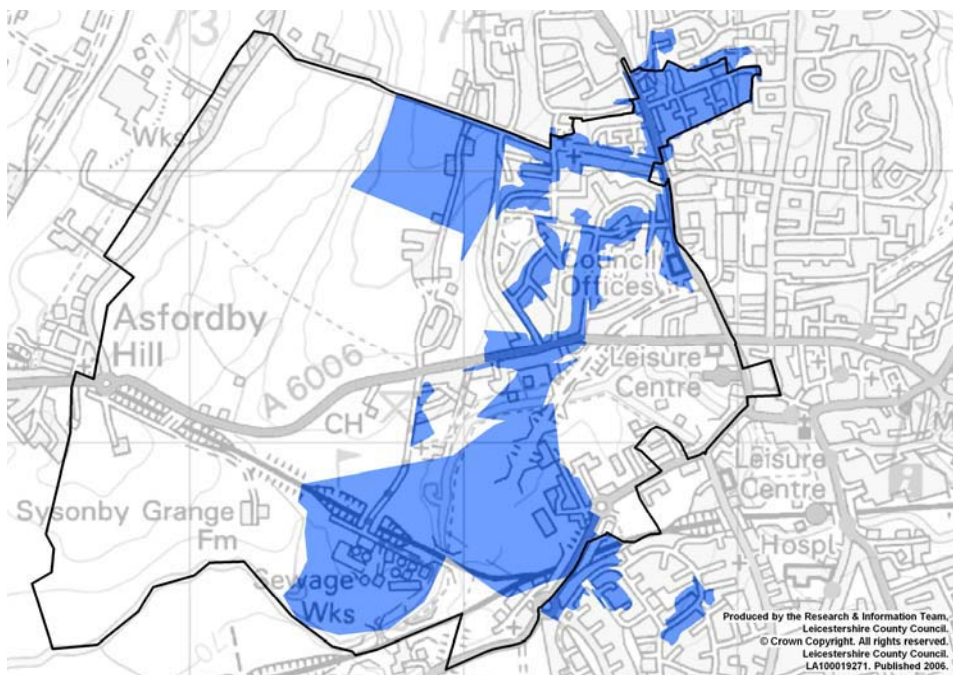
School Exclusions

Summary

- **5% of pupils living in Zone 1 were excluded from school during 2005/06 which represents twice as many exclusions than for the Borough or the County**

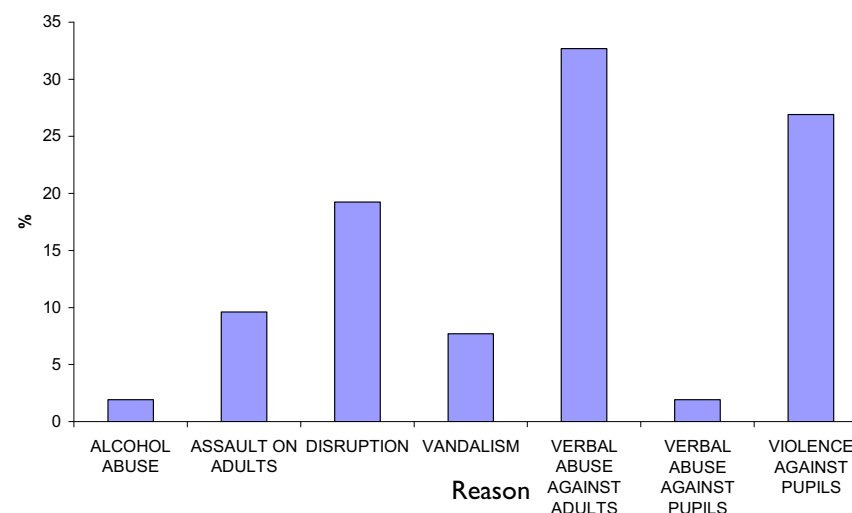
Numbers of pupils living in Zone 1 who had been excluded from Local Education Authority controlled schools during April 2005– April 2006 were recorded and compared with district and county percentages. In total 52 Pupils (5% of the LEA school population in Zone 1) were excluded from school for an amount of time during this period. This is higher than pupil exclusion rates for Melton District (2.6%) and Leicestershire (2.7%). Of those who were excluded the majority were male (62%) and White British (94%).

The predominant reason for pupils being excluded from schools in Zone 1 was verbal abuse against adults (33%), other reasons are shown in Graph 13. Average number of days out of school as a consequence of being excluded was calculated to be approximately 4 (per excluded pupil) for the previous term. Areas where there are high concentrations of excluded pupils were mapped according to postcode area using codepoint and are depicted in Map 5. Areas where there are very small concentrations of excluded pupils have not been mapped for anonymity purposes. The map does not represent individual cases.



Map 5: Areas with high concentrations of excluded pupils

Graph 13: Reasons for school exclusions in all LEA schools in Zone 1



Source: LEA School Exclusions

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Summary

- **324 children were referred to Children's Social Care between April and October 2006**
- **Rates of teenage pregnancies are particularly high in certain areas of Zone I**

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 Melton Borough as a whole there were 324 children referred to CSC between April and October (2006). Nearly 40 percent of these children were living within Zone I when they were referred. The majority of children (18%) were referred by a parent, health professional (16%), or Social Service Department (SSD) staff (16%). Just over a tenth (12%) of children were referred because of a disability or parental illness or disability.

Teenage Pregnancy Rates

Under 18 conception rates are recorded at ward level by the Teenage Pregnancy Unit at Leicestershire County Council and are recorded per 1000 females aged 15-17. Wards are considered to be 'hotspots' if they have a rate of 54.5 conceptions and above. Rates for the wards in and around Zone I indicate that Melton Egerton is a particular hotspot for teenage pregnancies, 61.5 females in every thousand below the age of 18 conceived between 2001 and 2003. Rates for Melton Sysonby and Melton Dorian are less high (33.2 and 26.1 respectively).

GLOSSARY

| | |
|--------|---|
| ABI | Annual Business Inquiry |
| BME | Black and Minority Ethnic |
| CSC | Children's Social Care |
| DV | Domestic Violence |
| DWP | Department for Work and Pensions |
| HPI | Health Poverty Index |
| HSfE | Health Survey for England |
| ID2004 | Indices of Deprivation 2004 |
| IDAC | Income Deprivation Affecting Children |
| IDAOP | Income Deprivation Affecting Older People |
| IMD | Indices of Multiple Deprivation |
| JSA | Job Seekers Allowance |

| | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|
| KS2 | Key Stage 2 |
| KS3 | Key Stage 3 |
| KS4 | Key Stage 4 |
| LCC | Leicestershire County Council |
| LEA | Local Education Authority |
| LSORA | Leicestershire Online Research Atlas |
| OA | Output Area |
| ODPM | Office of the Deputy Prime Minister |
| ONS | Office for National Statistics |
| PCT | Primary Care Trust |
| RAGE | Residents Action Group Egerton |
| SSD | Social Services Department |
| SOA | Super Output Area |

REFERENCES**EMPHO**

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

www.empho.org.uk
www.lsora.org
www.odpm.gov.uk
www.ons.gov.uk
www.dwp.gov.uk

OTHER RELATED / USEFUL INFORMATION

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

www.leics.gov.uk/statistics
www.lsint.info
www.lsora.org
www.leics.gov.uk/statistics
www.leics.gov.uk/statistics

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Further details available on the web:
www.leics.gov.uk/statistics