

Charnwood Priority Neighbourhood Profile

Mountsorrel

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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 December 2007.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The population of the LSOAs in and around the Mountsorrel Priority Neighbourhood is 3414 (2001 Census of Population)
- The area has a larger proportion of younger people and a smaller proportion of older people than in the County overall
- The BME population of the Mountsorrel Monitoring area is 3.7% compared to 9.4%
- The largest Black Minority Ethnic groups are White Other and Asian or Asian British Indian
- Mountsorrel Centre experiences a higher proportion of deprivation than Mountsorrel South
- The area has moderate levels of deprivation, the most prominent forms are income, education, employment and health deprivation
- There are a substantial number of health facilities in the monitoring area but limited education facilities
- Mountsorrel ward had a moderate voter turnout in the April 2007 elections, 35.42% of the electoral voted
- Crime is relatively low in the priority neighbourhood accounting for only 2% of crime in the whole of Charnwood
- Violence against the person and criminal damage account for nearly half (46%) of crime in the Mountsorrel monitoring area
- Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 the number of offences has increased by 14% in the Mountsorrel monitoring area
- Rates of Domestic Violence are twice as high in the Mountsorrel monitoring area than in the District or County
- Just under a quarter of the adult population are estimated to be current smokers
- The Mountsorrel Priority area is estimated to have a low number of children and adults consuming the recommended daily allowance of fruit and vegetables
- Older people in the Mountsorrel monitoring area represent a similar proportion to the District (20% and 19.5% respectively)
- There are 2391 people (70% of the population) of working age living in the Mountsorrel monitoring area
- 69% of the working age population are economically active which is slightly less than in the County (71%)
- Public Administration, Education and Health is the largest industry of employment in the area (60.9%)
- 31% of people of employment age (16-74) living in the Mountsorrel monitoring area are economically inactive
- The most popular mode of transport used to get to work by both resident and workplace populations is private car or van (76% and 52% respectively)
- Mountsorrel ward has the largest proportion of resident population travelling to work by car/van in the whole of Charnwood
- Achievement in the Mountsorrel monitoring area is consistently lower than for the District throughout key stages 2 to 4
- Under half of students achieve GCSE grades A to C compared to over half in the District and County
- 7% of pupils living in the Mountsorrel monitoring area were excluded from school during 2005/06 which represents more than twice as many exclusions than for the Borough or the County

PURPOSE OF REPORT

Charnwood District Council are currently in the process of implementing neighbourhood management processes to be delivered in five key Neighbourhood Management zones in Charnwood. These priority neighbourhoods were identified as urban areas experiencing particular deprivation using the Poverty and Social Exclusion Index 2001 (PSE 2001). The Mountsorrel 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

The purpose of this report is to review the existing knowledge and information available about the Mountsorrel area as a means of supporting the evidence base to help those residents, community representatives and service providers who will be discussing how the area and local services can be improved.

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).

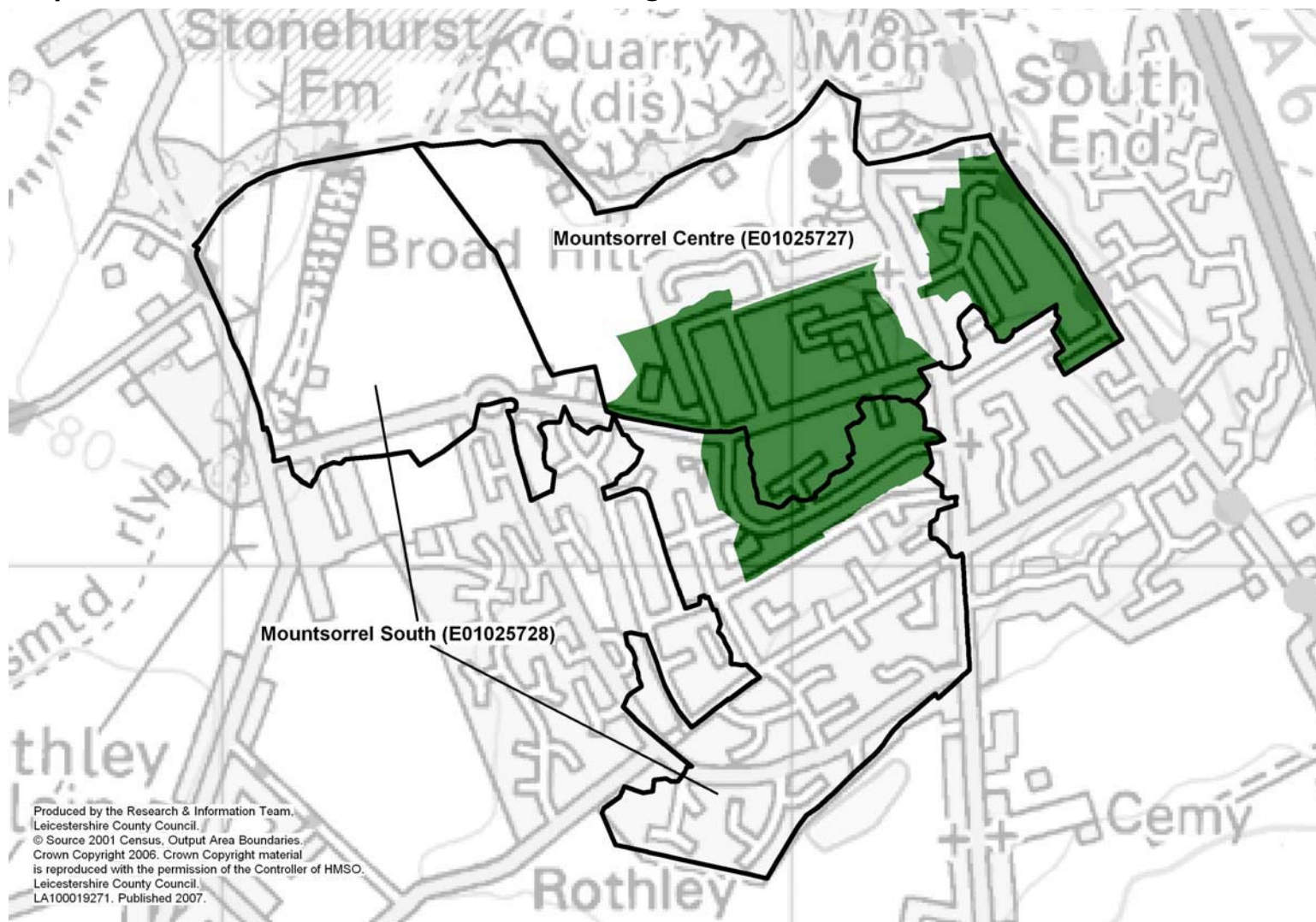
Neighbourhood intervention areas are defined by small clusters of Output areas. Data sources providing information to such a low geographical level are limited therefore this report will include data at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level (areas each containing approximately 1500 people). In this report LSOAs define the monitoring area. In instances where data is not available at LSOA level, data is examined at ward level. Specifically two LSOAs in and around the Mountsorrel Neighbourhood management zone shall be examined as detailed in the table below:

Table 0.1: Geographical Areas in and Around the Mountsorrel Priority Neighbourhood

District	Ward	Super Output Area
Charnwood	Mountsorrel	Mountsorrel Centre
Charnwood	Mountsorrel	Mountsorrel South

The map below depicts the monitoring area (outlined by the dark black border) and the intervention area (depicted by the small area shaded in green) for Mountsorrel. As the monitoring area is much 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: Mountsorrel Intervention and Monitoring areas



Aerial View

The eastern part of the Mountsorrel priority area consists of semi-detached housing and short terraces, with some small sheltered housing complexes. Along Leicester Road on the eastern side, there are some larger detached houses. The western part of the priority neighbourhood is almost completely residential, containing a wide variety of dwellings. Around the edges of the area there are short terraces, with larger, often detached houses along Halstead Road (running east to west). At the western extent of the area there is located recreational open space.

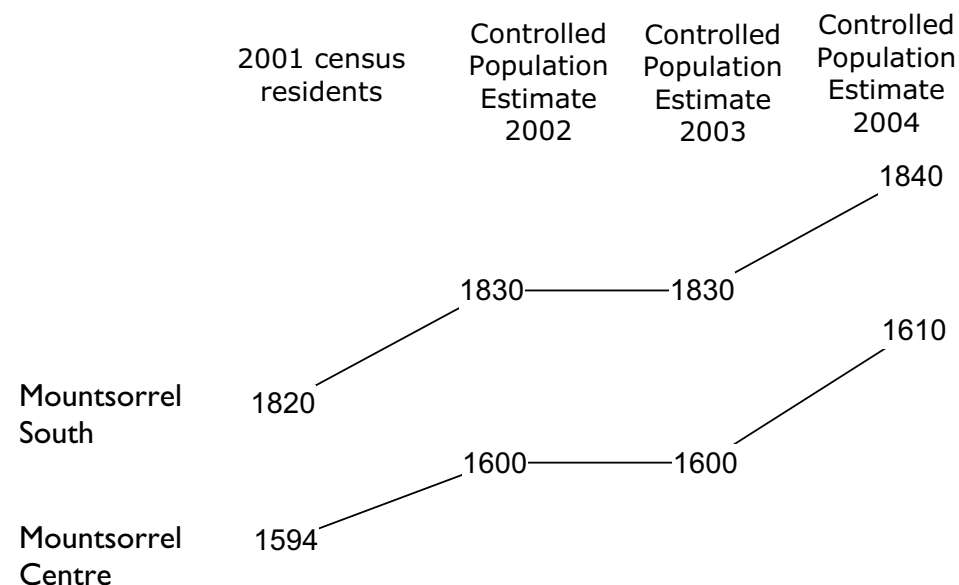
Map 0.2: Aerial Photograph of the Mountsorrel Intervention Areas



I: DEMOGRAPHICS

Summary

- The population of the LSOAs in and around the Mountsorrel Priority Neighbourhood is 3414 (2001 Census of Population)
- The area has a larger proportion of younger people and a smaller proportion of older people than in the County overall
- The 16-29 age group contains the lowest population proportions



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 LSOAs in and around the Mountsorrel Priority Neighbourhood was 3414 persons. The population in 2004 was estimated to be approximately 3450 persons indicating a small population increase (Leicestershire County Council controlled population estimates). The estimated population change for Mountsorrel South and Mountsorrel Centre is depicted to the left. Estimated population change appears to be similar for both areas with a small increase in each LSOA between 2001 to 2002 and 2003 to 2004. Total population in the Mountsorrel Monitoring Area is estimated to have risen by a net of approximately 46 persons between 2001 and 2004.

Graph I.1: Estimated population change in the Mountsorrel monitoring area (2001—2004)

Note: Controlled population estimates are rounded to the nearest ten

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

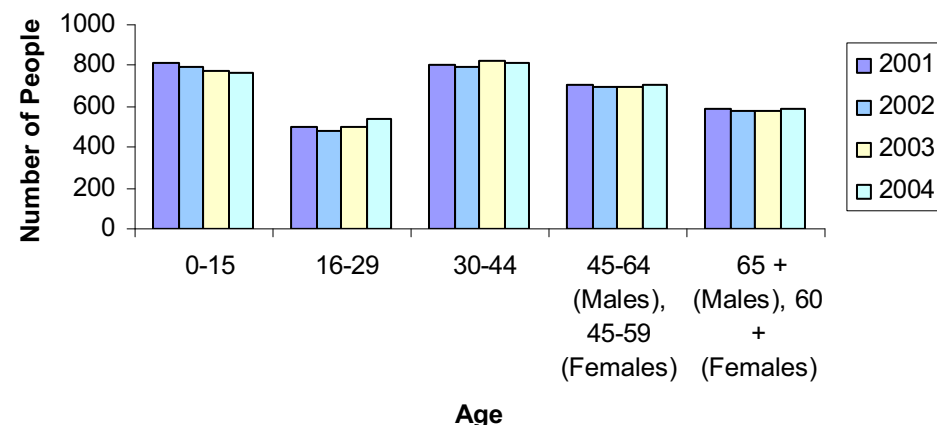
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Age Structure

The National Statistics experimental small area population estimates provide a broad age breakdown at Lower Super Output Area level. The age structure of the Mountsorrel monitoring area is depicted in Graph I.2. In 2004 just over a fifth of the population (23%) in the Mountsorrel monitoring area were estimated to be aged under 16 and therefore still at school and dependents, 17% of the population were estimated to be of retirement age. This indicates that the area has a larger proportion of younger people and a smaller proportion of older people than in the County overall.

Similarly to County and National proportions the 16-29 age group was estimated to contain the lowest population. Being the main child-bearing age this may have implications for younger age groups in future years. A gradual decrease in the 0-15 population over the four year period 2001 to 2004 is observable in Graph I.2.

Graph I.2: Age Structure: Mountsorrel Monitoring Area



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

Births and deaths by ward

Table I.1 shows the number of births in Mountsorrel ward during 2005 (ONS, 2005), data is available at a ward level only. From Table I.1 it is apparent that there was a majority of female births (56%) over male births (44%) in the area. The number of deaths per ward is shown in Table I.2. In 2005 more than half of all deaths in Mountsorrel were female.

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

Ward	Males	Females	Total Births
Mountsorrel	41	53	94

Source: ONS General Release

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

Ward	Males	Females	Total Deaths
Mountsorrel	22	26	48

Source: ONS General Release

Housing

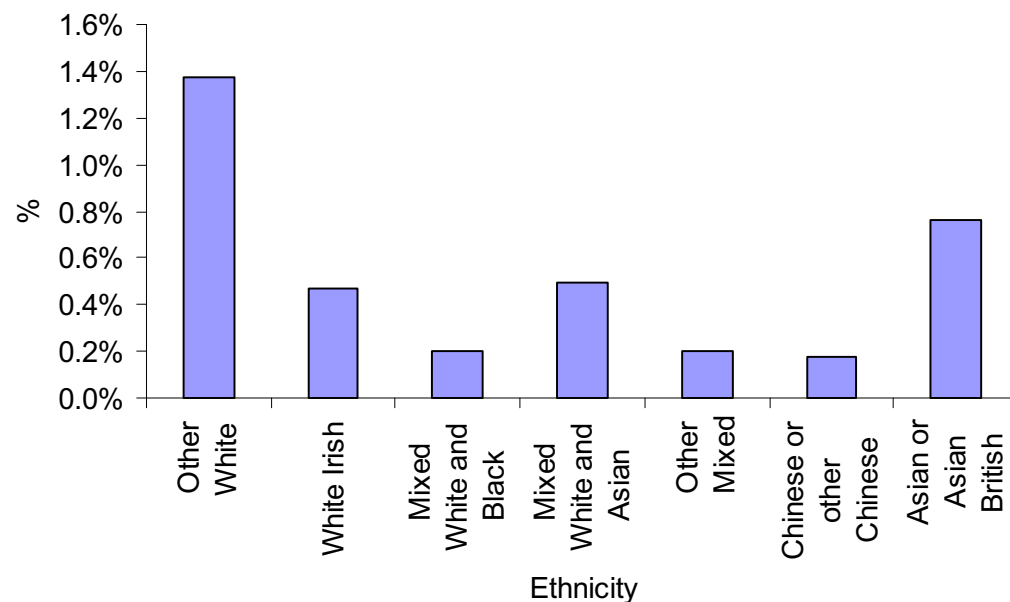
According to Leicestershire County Council yearly household estimates (2004) there are 1,417 households in the LSOAs in the Mountsorrel Monitoring area. There has been a small increase in the estimated number of households in the area between 2001 and 2004, however, when compared with changes to population the average occupancy of households has remained relatively consistent. The average household size in 2004 was estimated to be 2.4 persons per dwelling.

ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

Summary

- The BME population of the Mountsorrel Monitoring area is 3.7% of the population
- The largest Black Minority Ethnic groups are White Other and Asian or Asian British Indian
- 73% of the population identified themselves as being Christian

Graph 1.3: BME population



Ethnicity

The 2001 Census of Population was used to provide a breakdown of ethnic groups in the Mountsorrel Monitoring area. An overwhelming majority of persons (96.3%) were White British. The overall Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) origin population (all people other than White British) was 126, or 3.7%. Comparatively this is much lower than the Charnwood proportion of 9.4% and the Leicestershire County proportion of 7.3%. The largest BME groups were White Other, Asian or Asian British Indian, White Irish and Mixed White and Asian. A breakdown of BME groups in the Mountsorrel Monitoring area is depicted in Graph 1.3.

Religion

A voluntary question was asked in the 2001 census about religion, 73% of the population in the Mountsorrel monitoring area identified themselves as being Christian. A minority identified their religion as being Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Other and 258 persons chose not to state their religion.

2: INDICES OF DEPRIVATION

Summary

- The monitoring area is split in terms of deprivation, Mountsorrel Centre experiences more deprivation than Mountsorrel South
- There is a moderate level of deprivation in the area
- The most prominent forms of deprivation are income, education, employment and health 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
- Living Environment Deprivation
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Employment Deprivation
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

This section examines the LSOAs within the Mountsorrel monitoring area including: Mountsorrel Centre and Mountsorrel South. 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

Overall the Mountsorrel monitoring area experiences a moderate level of deprivation. Mountsorrel Centre LSOA experiences the highest level of deprivation in the monitoring area ranking within the 11% most deprived LSOAs in the district, the 8% most deprived in the County and the 36% most deprived nationally. Respective rankings can be seen in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: IMD LSOA rankings for the Mountsorrel Monitoring Area

LSOA	Rank (1 to 100)	Rank (1 to 396)	Ranking (1 to 32482)	IMD SCORE
Mountsorrel Centre	11	30	11776	22.96
Mountsorrel South	47	163	22928	10.79

Highest score = least deprived

Income Deprivation

This domain measures the proportion of the population in receipt of income support or other means tested benefits. The Mountsorrel monitoring area is relatively dichotomous in this respect. Mountsorrel centre is within the 25% most deprived LSOAs nationally for this domain whilst Mountsorrel South is amongst the 35% least deprived LSOAs nationally. This shows that levels of income deprivation will be less prominent toward the south of the monitoring area.

Table 2.2: Income Deprivation

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 100)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Ranking (1 to 32482)	INCOME SCORE
Mountsorrel Centre	8	17	8313	0.19
Mountsorrel South	48	171	21795	0.06

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). Mountsorrel Centre is ranked amongst the 25% most deprived LSOAs nationally and the 10% most deprived in the district for this domain. Income deprivation affecting children is less pronounced in Mountsorrel South LSOA.

In the Mountsorrel monitoring area overall there are 162 children living in income deprived households, which is 20% 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

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 100)	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
Mountsorrel Centre	10	18	8015	388	116
Mountsorrel South	38	130	19372	430	46
TOTAL				818	162

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. Mountsorrel Centre experiences a moderate level of income deprivation affecting older people whilst Mountsorrel South is amongst the least deprived locally, countywide and nationally for this indicator. 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 aged 60 or over who are resident in the Mountsorrel monitoring area live in income deprived households (84 persons out of a population of 684).

Table 2.4: Income deprivation affecting older people

SOA	District Rank (1 to 100)	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
Mountsorrel Centre	21	36	10830	349	64
Mountsorrel South	82	316	28085	335	20
TOTAL				684	84

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 Mountsorrel South LSOA experiences the highest level of deprivation in the area ranking within the 16% most deprived in the district and the 37% most deprived in England.

Table 2.5: Barriers to Services

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 100)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES SCORE
Mountsorrel South	16	69	11949	24.35
Mountsorrel Centre	40	166	20992	16.21

Education

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004 show that both LSOAs in the Mountsorrel monitoring area experience a fairly high level of deprivation in education, skills, and training. Mountsorrel Centre experiences the highest level within the monitoring area and ranks within the 25% most deprived LSOAs in the country for this domain.

Table 2.6: Education and Skills and Training Deprivation

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 100)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	EDUCATION SKILLS AND TRAINING SCORE
Mountsorrel Centre	11	39	7174	32.93
Mountsorrel South	27	92	11273	23.58

Crime

This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to four major crime themes - burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. This aspect of deprivation is again higher in Mountsorrel Centre which also fairs pretty poorly on a national level. LSOA Rankings for all the LSOAs in the area can be seen in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Crime Deprivation

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 100)	Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	CRIME AND DISORDER SCORE
Mountsorrel Centre	17	52	12239	0.28
Mountsorrel South	47	180	21579	-0.39

Employment

The two LSOAs in the monitoring area are again split in terms of employment deprivation which is conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work. Mountsorrel Centre is amongst the most deprived, while Mountsorrel south is amongst the least deprived.

Table 2.8: Employment Deprivation

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 100)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	EMPLOYMENT SCORE
Mountsorrel Centre	11	37	12988	0.10
Mountsorrel South	53	198	23271	0.06

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. Similarly to other domains of deprivation, Mountsorrel Centre experiences a high level of health deprivation and disability in comparison to Mountsorrel South. This may be related to the pronounced income and employment deprivation also present in the area.

Table 2.9: Health Deprivation and Disability

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 100)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY SCORE
Mountsorrel Centre	12	41	15391	0.04
Mountsorrel South	61	229	26147	-0.79

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. Mountsorrel South is one of the least deprived LSOAs in the District, County and Nationally for this domain. Mountsorrel Centre LSOA experiences a moderate level of living environment deprivation.

Table 2.10: Living Environment Deprivation

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 100)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	LIVING ENVIRONMENT SCORE
Mountsorrel Centre	28	72	14705	18.92
Mountsorrel South	87	317	29167	4.46

3: STRONGER COMMUNITIES

Summary

- There are limited education facilities in the Mountsorrel monitoring area
- There are a substantial number of health facilities in the area
- Mountsorrel ward had a moderate voter turnout, in the April 2007 elections 35.42% of the electoral voted

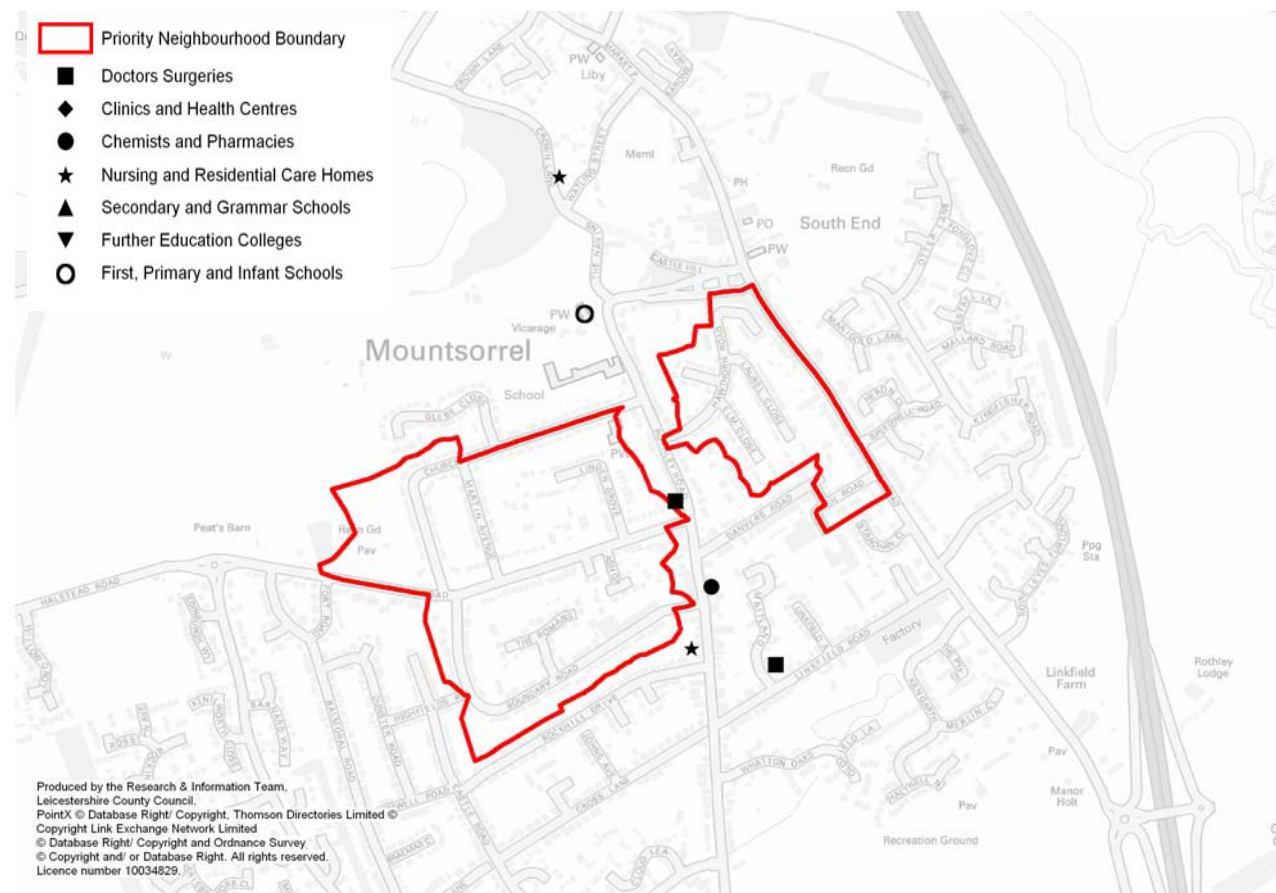
Access to Services

The Mountsorrel priority neighbourhood covers an area of approximately 25 hectares and consists of five Output Areas. 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 Mountsorrel Priority Neighbourhoods.

There are no health and education facilities within the actual boundaries of the Mountsorrel priority area, and only a primary school nearby in terms of educational provisions. To access higher education children would have to travel further a field to one of the High Schools or Further Education colleges in Loughborough. Considering the size of the area the level of healthcare is relatively high, there are two doctor's surgeries, a chemists and a nursing home within walking distance.



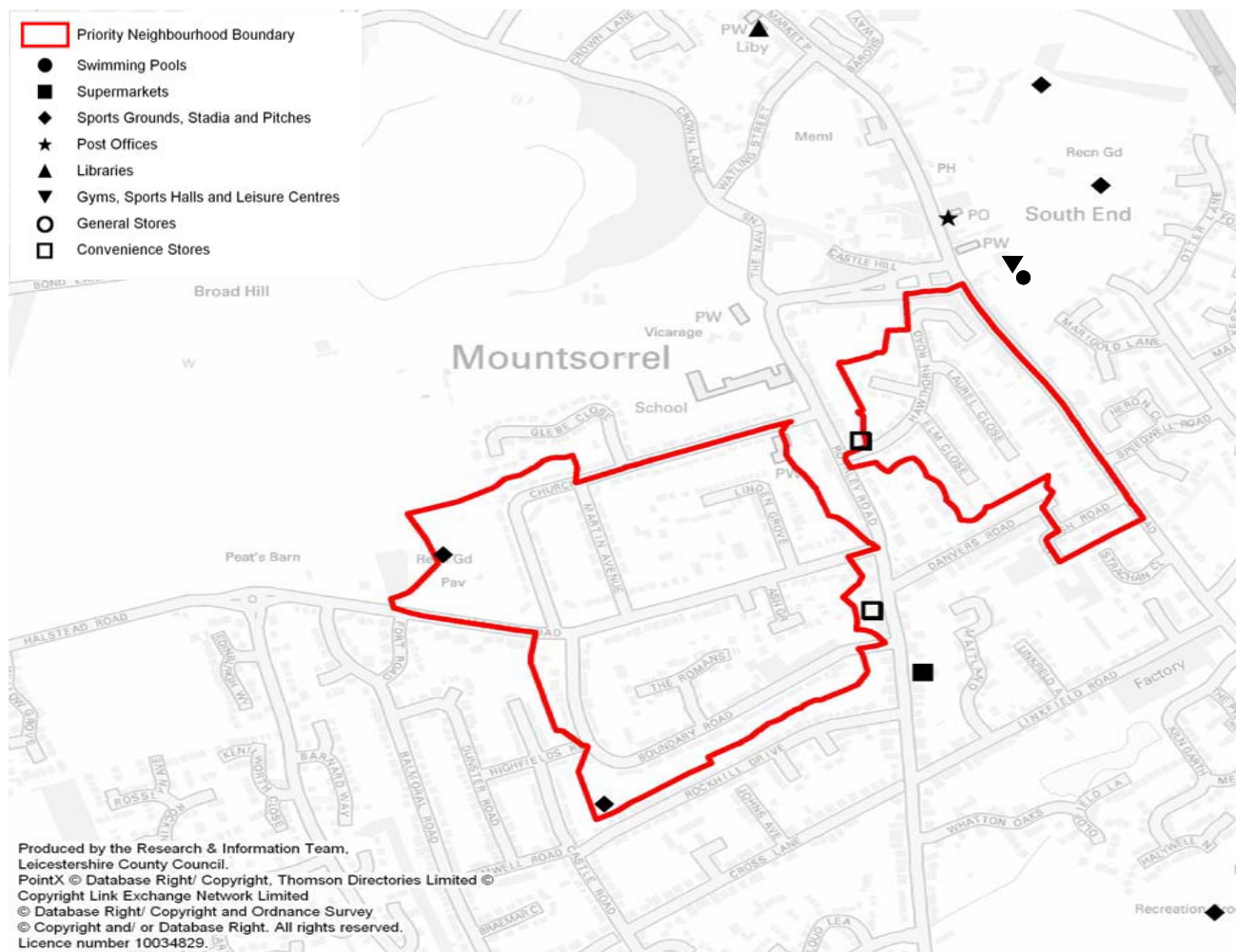
Map 3.1: Education and Health Facilities in the Mountsorrel Priority Neighbourhoods

Access to Services

Map 3.2 depicts the location of public convenience services in and around the Mountsorrel 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, the Mountsorrel priority neighbourhood has an adequate level of service provision, with a small supermarket and two convenience stores located centrally between the two areas. Further out, within a reasonable walking distance is located a post office and library. The priority area is surrounded by several sports grounds due to its rural locality and also has access to a Leisure Centre and swimming pool located to the north east of the area.



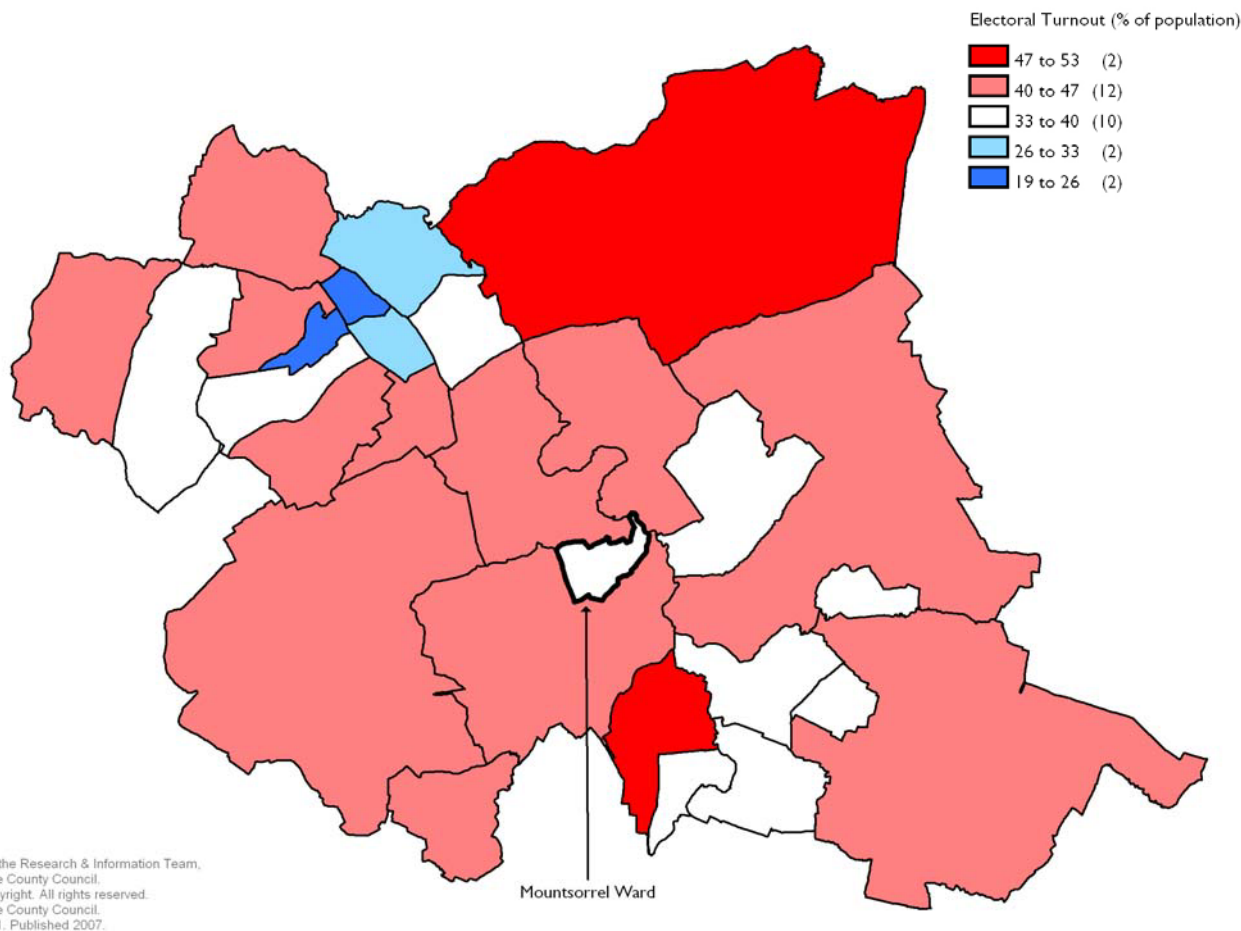
Map 3.2: Public Convenience Services in the Mountsorrel Monitoring Area

Voting Turnout

Map 3.3 to the right depicts voting turnout for the 2007 Charnwood Borough Council Elections. Areas shaded in dark red depict a high electoral turnout. Areas shaded in dark blue depict a very low voter turnout.

A high voting turnout is seen as a sign of a strong and cohesive community as it demonstrates that people feel they can have a say in the running of their local community. On average more people vote in General Elections (69%) compared to District Council Elections (52%) or Parish Council Elections (36%).

Although not amongst the wards with the lowest voter turnout, Mountsorrel ward does not have a high turnout either. In the May 2007 Borough Council elections 35.42% of the electoral in Mountsorrel ward voted.



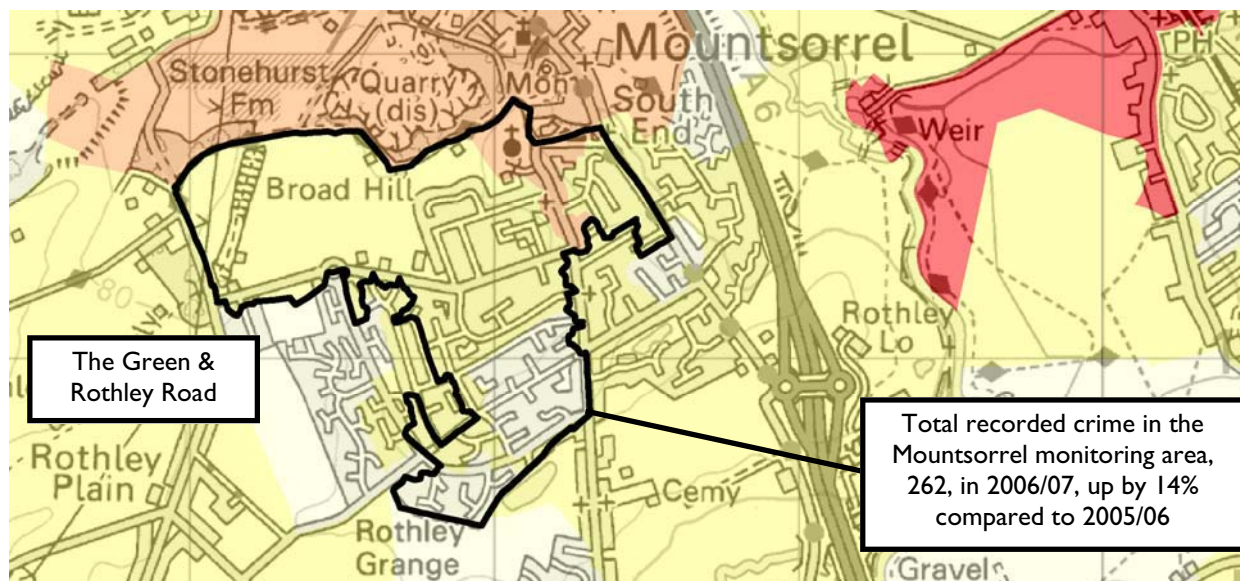
Map 3.3: Voting turnout by ward (May 2007 Charnwood Borough Elections)

4. SAFER COMMUNITIES

Summary

- Violence against the person and criminal damage account for nearly half (46%) of crime in the Mountsorrel monitoring area
- Crime in the Mountsorrel monitoring area accounts for 2% of all crime in Charnwood Borough
- Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 the number of offences has increased by 14% in the Mountsorrel monitoring area

Map 4.1 : Mountsorrel Crime Hotspots



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

The map shows that the crime is relatively low in the Mountsorrel monitoring area compared to the rest of Charnwood Borough. The highest concentration of offences, within the orange shaded area is around The Green and Rothley Road.

The level of recorded crime is generally higher to the north of the village (shaded orange) compared to the majority of the monitoring area (shaded yellow).

Total recorded crime 2006/07
By Output Area

320 to 1,130	(3)
100 to 320	(10)
50 to 100	(51)
10 to 50	(274)
0 to 10	(149)

 Mountsorrel monitoring area

Note: Figures in brackets are the number of Output Areas falling in each range for the whole of Charnwood Borough

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

Violence against the person is the highest volume crime in both Charnwood Borough and in the Mountsorrel monitoring area, followed by criminal damage. Criminal damage offences account for almost one-quarter (23%) of all recorded crime in the Mountsorrel monitoring area, compared to just 13% in the whole of Charnwood Borough.

Table 4.1 shows that the overall crime rate in the Mountsorrel monitoring area is slightly lower (75.9 per 1,000 population) compared to the crime rate for Charnwood Borough as a whole (88.2 per 1,000).

The biggest differences between the crime rates for the Mountsorrel monitoring area and Charnwood Borough are criminal damage, burglary dwelling and theft. The crime rate for criminal damage is considerably higher in the Mountsorrel monitoring area compared to the whole of the Borough. Conversely, the crime rates for burglary dwelling and theft are considerably lower in the Mountsorrel monitoring area compared to the whole of Charnwood Borough.

Table 4.1 shows that a small proportion of all recorded crime in Charnwood Borough (2%) takes place in the Mountsorrel monitoring area.

Table 4.1: Recorded crime in Charnwood Borough compared to Mountsorrel monitoring area (2006/07)

	Charnwood Borough		Mountsorrel monitoring area		% in monitoring area
	no.of crimes	rate per 1,000	no.of crimes	rate per 1,000	
all crime	13,895	88.2	262	75.9	2%
violence against the person	2,776	17.6	61	17.7	2%
criminal damage	1,824	11.6	60	17.4	3%
damage to motor vehicle	1,129	7.2	31	9.0	3%
theft from motor vehicle	1,388	8.8	28	8.1	2%
theft of motor vehicle	524	3.3	19	5.5	4%
burglary dwelling*	1,242	20.0	14	9.9	1%
burglary other	885	5.6	12	3.5	1%
theft	1,454	9.2	10	2.9	1%
drugs	274	1.7	7	2.0	3%
miscellaneous	55	0.3	6	1.7	11%
indecent	168	1.1	5	1.4	3%
fraud and forgery	580	3.7	4	1.2	1%
theft of cycle	504	3.2	4	1.2	1%
theft from stores	617	3.9	1	0.3	0%
public order	91	0.6		0.0	0%
robbery	136	0.9		0.0	0%
theft from person	248	1.6		0.0	0%

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 Charnwood Borough and in the Mountsorrel monitoring area for total crime and for selected crime categories.

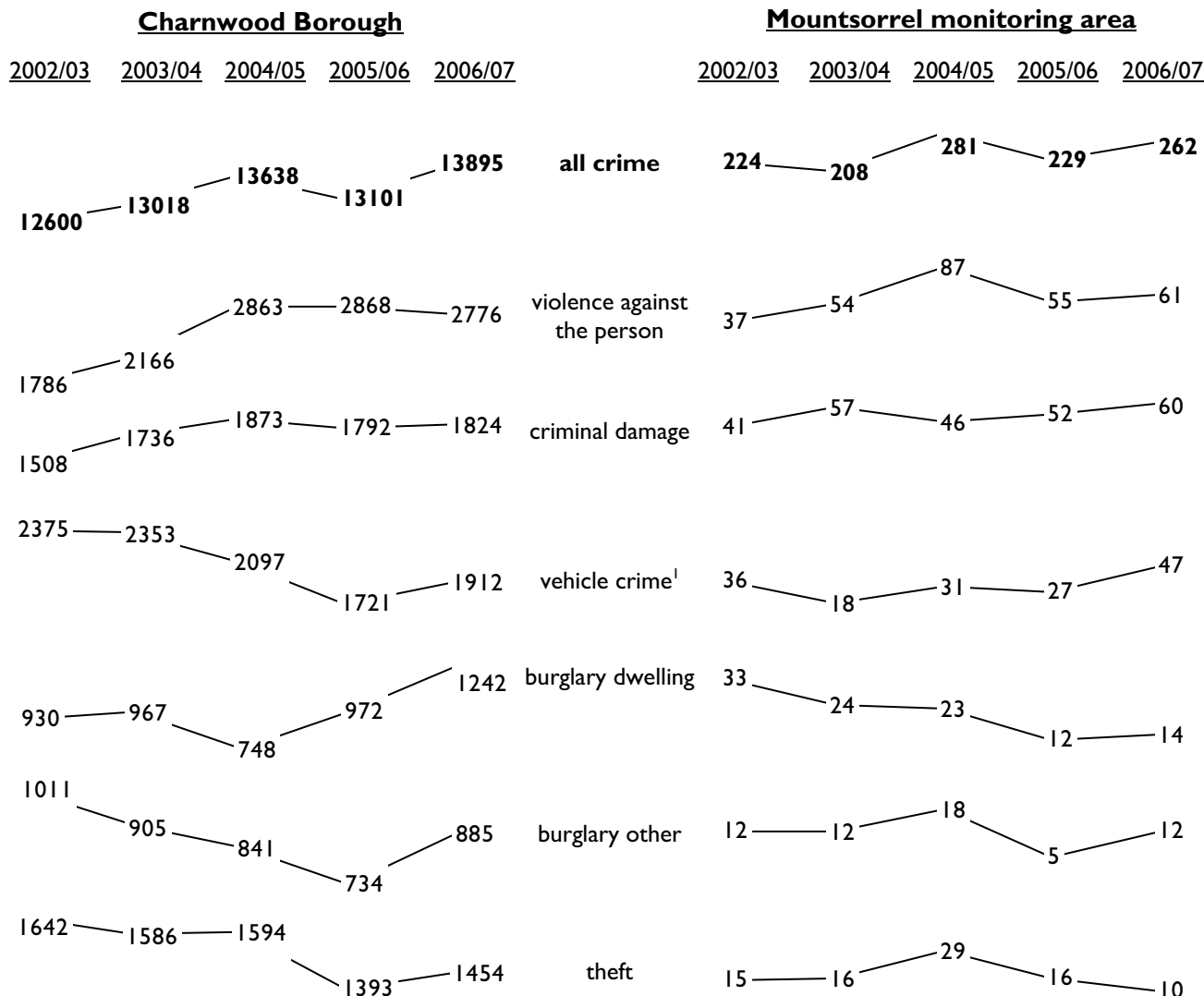
The figures for the monitoring area are fairly low, so small differences - such as three or four offences - can have a big impact on the overall trend.

Over the past five years recorded crime has increased by 10%, compared to an increase of 16% in the Mountsorrel monitoring area. Also, in the Mountsorrel monitoring area total recorded crime peaked at 281 offences during 2004/05.

Contrary to the dramatic increase in burglary dwelling in Charnwood Borough during the last two years, burglary dwelling has remained low and has continually decreased in the Mountsorrel monitoring area during the last five years.

Vehicle crime has almost doubled during the last year in the Mountsorrel monitoring area, to 47 recorded offences.

Graph 4.1 : Recorded crime trends over the last five years in Charnwood Borough and in Mountsorrel monitoring area



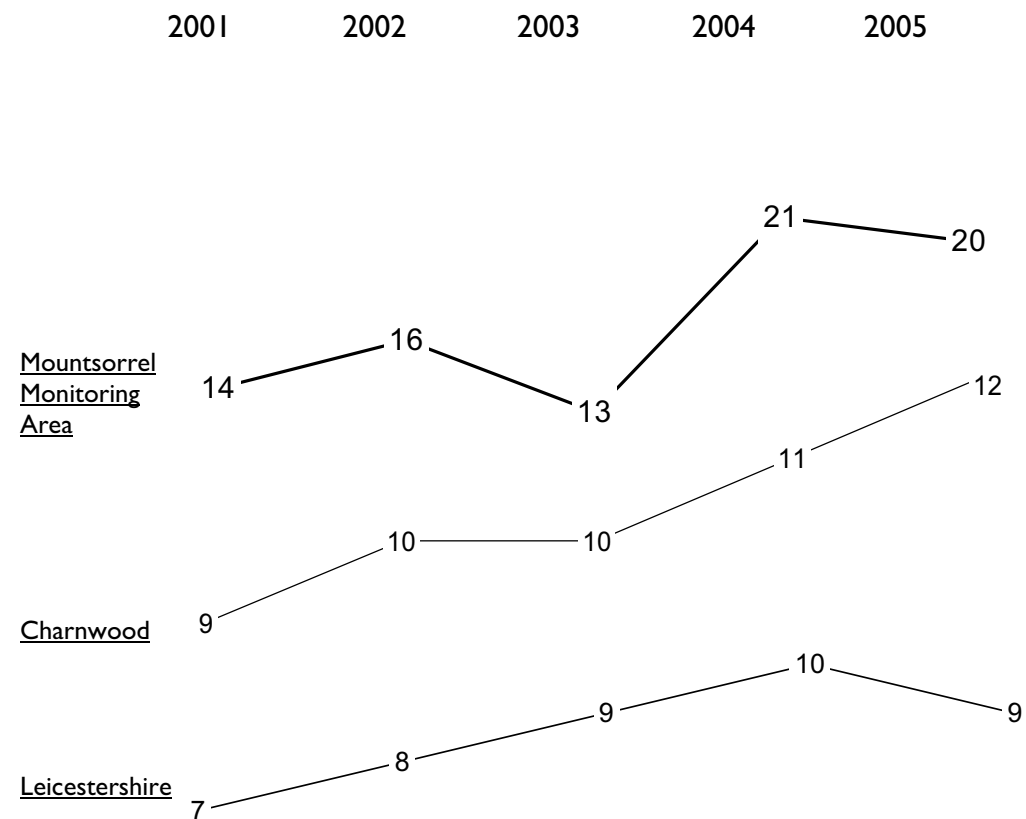
Domestic Violence

Summary

- **Rates of Domestic Violence are twice as high in the Mountsorrel monitoring area than 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. The Mountsorrel monitoring area was found to have high rates of DV in comparison to Charnwood as a whole and Leicestershire County. In 2005 reported incidents per 1000 population amounted to nearly double the number reported in the District and double the number reported in the County. This shows that there is a particular concentration of DV reporting occurring in the Mountsorrel monitoring area. Rates of DV in the monitoring area have fluctuated during the five year period but have consistently remained higher than rates in Charnwood or Leicestershire. Figures increased noticeably in 2004 to approximately 8 more incidents per 1000 population than in the previous year. 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 Mountsorrel monitoring area, Charnwood and Leicestershire.



Graph 4.2: Recorded DV trends in the Mountsorrel Monitoring Area, Charnwood and Leicestershire County (2001—2005)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

Summary

- **Just under a quarter of the adult population are estimated to be current smokers**
- **The Mountsorrel Priority area is estimated to have a low number of children and adults consuming 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 Mountsorrel ward it is estimated that just under a quarter (23.7%) of the adult population are current smokers. This estimate indicates an average estimated level of smoking compared to other wards in Charnwood. Confidence intervals show that the expected prevalence of smoking will fall between 14.3% and 36.7%. The estimated prevalence for smoking 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

Ward	Estimated Smoking - Percentage of Persons	Estimated Smoking - Lower Confidence	Estimated Smoking - Upper Confidence
Mountsorrel	23.7%	14.3%	36.7%

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 Mountsorrel ward. Levels of binge drinking in Mountsorrel ward are estimated to be moderate compared to other wards in the district. The estimated prevalence for binge drinking overlaps with confidence intervals for national estimates indicating that the prevalence of binge drinking in Mountsorrel ward may be 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 nearly a quarter (24.9%) of persons in Mountsorrel ward are estimated to be obese.

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 prevalence of obesity in Mountsorrel ward may be on par with national prevalence.

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. Adult fruit and vegetable consumption in Mountsorrel is relatively low. Under a quarter of adults were recorded as eating the recommended number of fruit and vegetables on the previous day.

Table 5.2: Synthetic Estimates of Binge Drinking

Ward	Estimated Binge Drinking - % of Persons	Estimated Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Upper Confidence Interval
Mountsorrel	17.1%	9.0%	29.8%

Table 5.3: Synthetic Estimates of Obesity

Ward	Estimated Obesity - Percentage of Persons	Estimated Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Upper Confidence Interval
Mountsorrel	24.9%	17.7%	33.8%

Table 5.4: Synthetic Estimates of Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Ward	Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - % of Persons	Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Upper Confidence Interval
Mountsorrel	21.2%	12.0%	34.5%

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. Just over a third of children in Mountsorrel ward are estimated to have eaten the recommended daily allowance of fruit and vegetables on the previous day. This is low compared to other wards in Charnwood. The confidence intervals for Mountsorrel ward overlap with National Confidence intervals 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 in Mountsorrel ward

Ward	Estimated Child Consumption of Fruit and Veg - % of Persons	Estimated Child Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Child Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Upper Confidence Interval
Mountsorrel	33.8%	17.7%	54.6%

6: OLDER PEOPLE

Summary

- Older people in the Mountsorrel monitoring area represent a similar proportion to the District (20% and 19.5% respectively)
- The largest proportion of older people are in the 65 to 74 age range

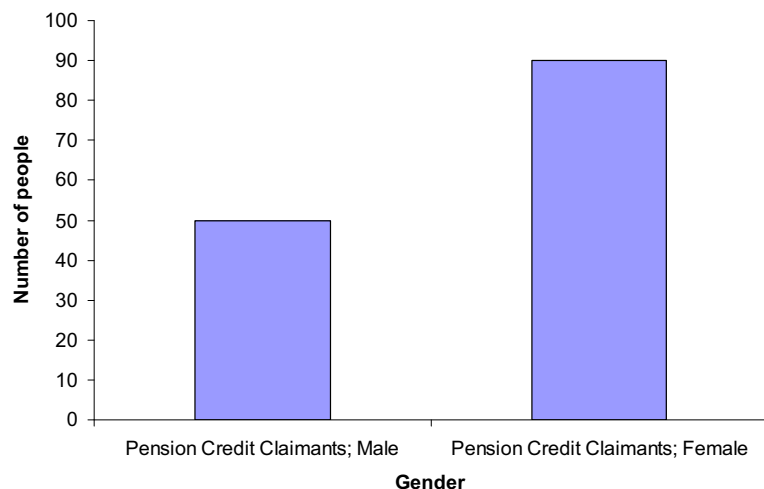
The age structure of older people living in the Mountsorrel monitoring area was examined using the 2001 Census of Population data. In 2001 there were a total of 684 persons over the age of 60 living in the LSOAs in the monitoring area. This represents 20% of the population which is similar to District proportions (19.5%). The largest proportion of older people were aged 65 to 74 (43%) or 75 to 84 (22%). A minority (8%) 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 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 Mountsorrel monitoring area account for a minority (2%) of claimants in the whole of Charnwood. Unsurprisingly the percentage of female claimants (60%) outweighs male claimants, this will in part be attributable to women having a longer life expectancy.

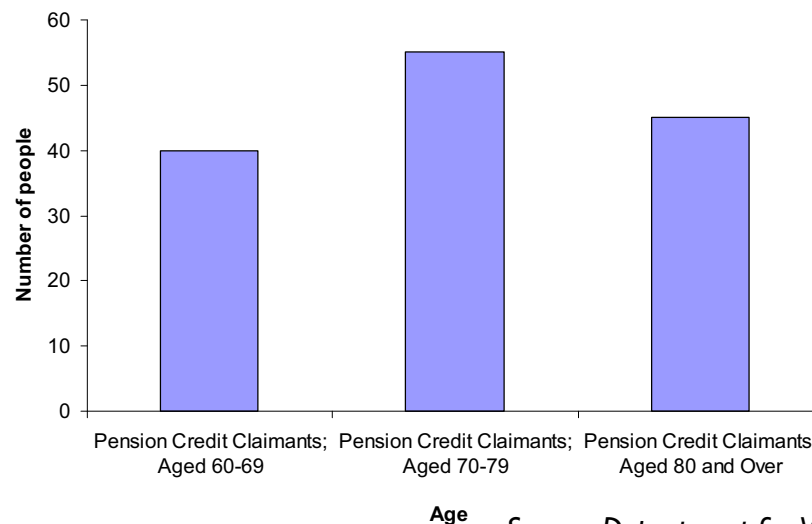
Pensions credit is a benefit allocated to persons over the age of 60 to ensure that they receive a minimum weekly allowance. In August 2006 a total of 140 persons were receiving this benefit in the Mountsorrel monitoring area. The majority of claimants (64.3%) were female. Graph 6.2 shows the number 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 approximately 39% of persons claiming disability living allowance in the Mountsorrel monitoring area were aged 60 or over.

Graph 6.1: Number of Persons Claiming Pension Credit by Gender



Graph 6.2: Number of Persons Claiming Pension Credit by Age



7: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

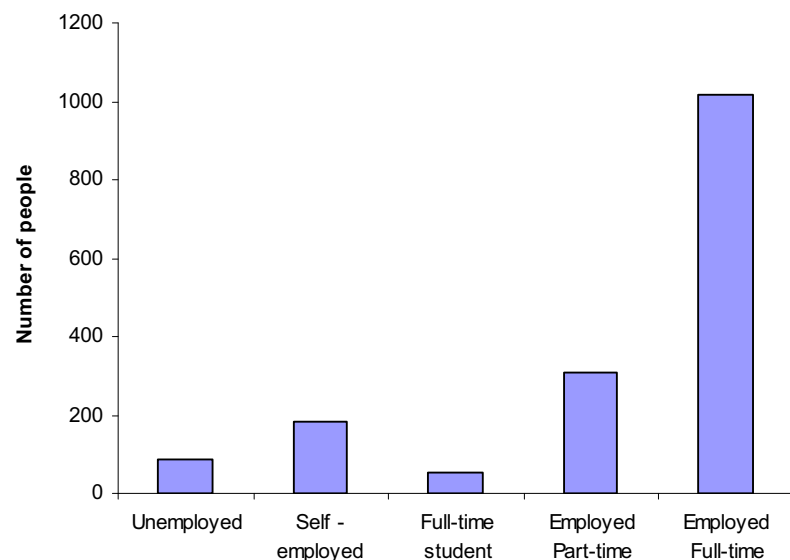
- There are 2391 people (70% of the population) of working age living in the Mountsorrel monitoring area
- 69% of the working age population are economically active compared to 71% in the County
- Public Administration, Education and Health is the largest industry of employment in the area (60.9%)
- 31% of people of employment age (16-74) living in the Mountsorrel monitoring area are economically inactive

Employment

According to the 2001 Census of Population the majority (70%) of people living in the Mountsorrel monitoring area are of employment age (16-74). Of these the largest proportion of people are economically active (69%). 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. This figure is slightly lower than the percentage of economically active in the County (71%). 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



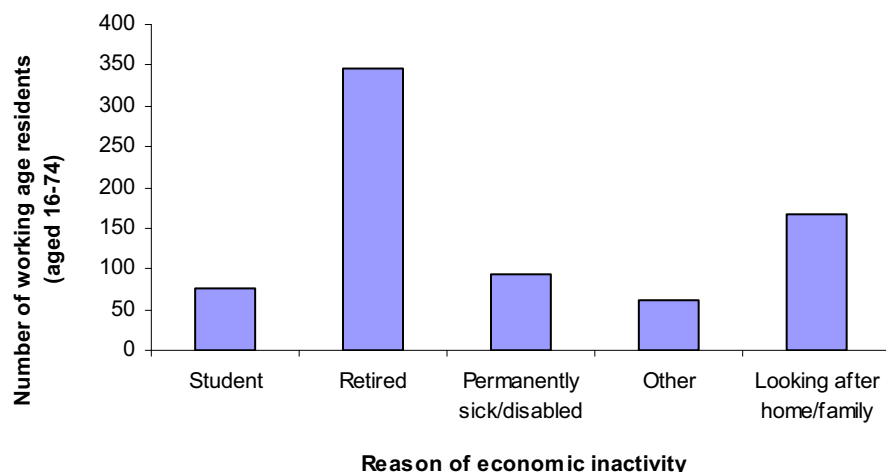
Results of the Annual Business Inquiry (2005) were analysed to identify industries of employment within the Mountsorrel monitoring area. Public administration, education and health dominate the market, nearly two thirds (60.3%) of workplaces in the area can be classed under this heading. Other large employment sectors in the monitoring area are distribution, hotels and restaurants (19%), and construction (8.7%).

Results of the 2001 Census of Population showed the largest occupation sectors of actual residents in the Mountsorrel monitoring area to be Managers and Senior Officials (14.9%), skilled trades (14.5%), elementary occupations (13.4%) and administrative and secretarial occupations (13.1%) indicating that a large proportion of residents may work within the monitoring area.

Unemployment and Benefits

The 2001 Census of population showed that nearly a third (31%) of people of employment age (16-74) living in the Mountsorrel monitoring area are economically inactive. This 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 followed by persons who are looking after the home/family.

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



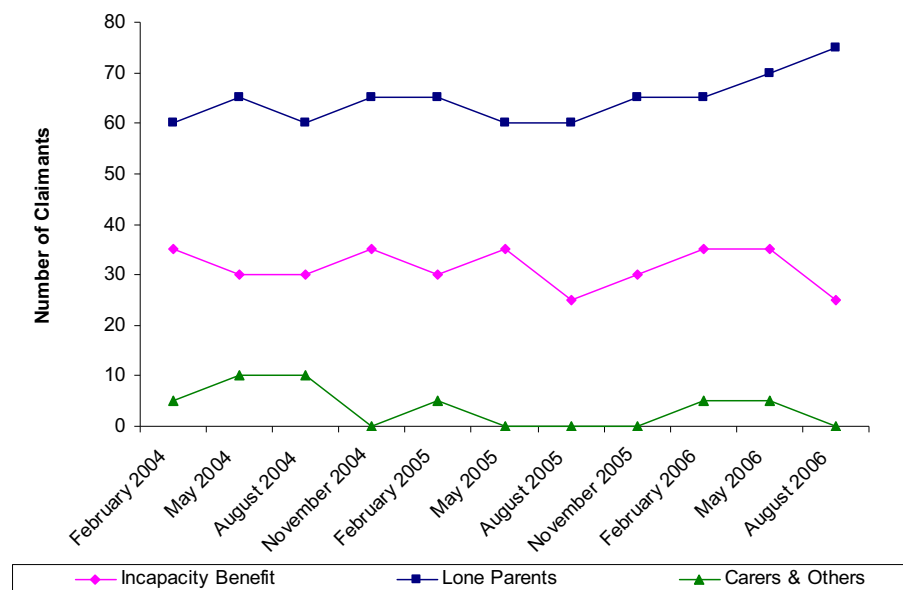
Source: Census of Population 2001

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. High concentrations of income support claimants live in the Mountsorrel monitoring area in comparison to elsewhere in the district. Numbers of income support claimants are particularly high in Mountsorrel Centre LSOA where there are nearly double the average number of claimants for 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 Mountsorrel monitoring area (Feb 2004 - Nov 2006)

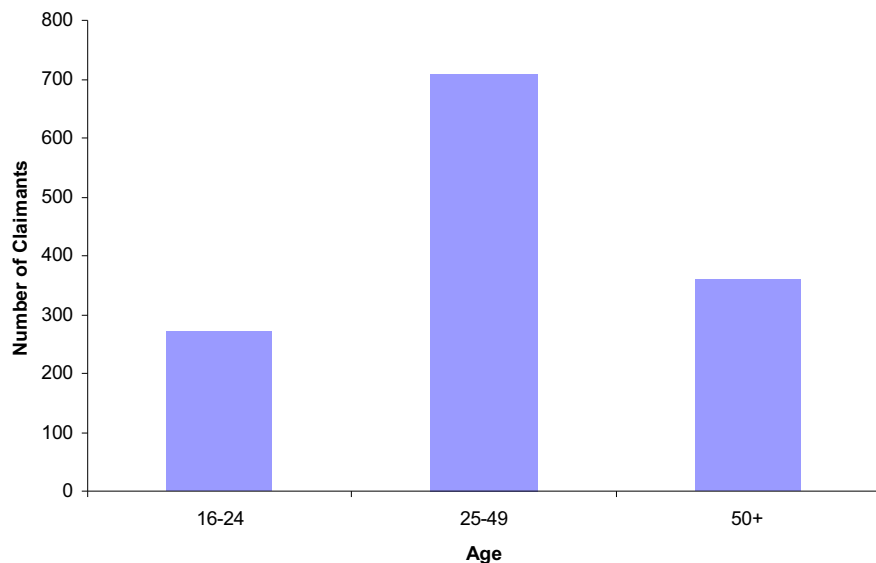


Source: Nomisweb National Statistics 2006

Benefit Claimants

It is possible to analyse the demographics of IS claimants in the Mountsorrel monitoring area using data provided by the DWP. Female IS claimants make up nearly two thirds of total benefit claimants (74%). This is probably attributable to a greater number of women taking on the role of lone parent or carer. Analysis of IS by age shows that the largest proportion of claimants are in the 25-49 age group.

Graph 7.4: Average Age of Benefit Claimants 2005/2006



Source: Department of Work and Pensions 2006

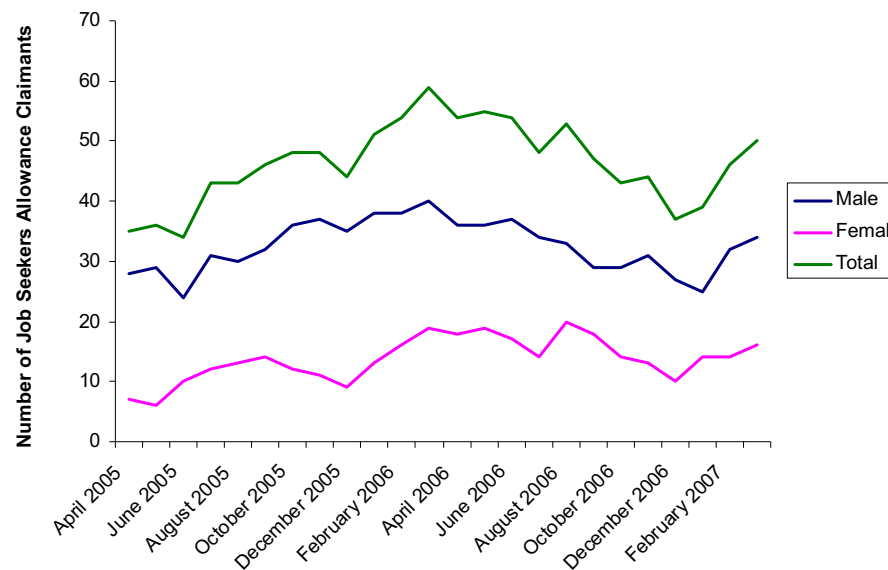
Job Seekers Allowance Claimants

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 7.5 shows a time-series analysis of the numbers of people claiming job seekers allowance in the LSOAs in the Mountsorrel

monitoring area throughout the period April 2005 to March 2007. Persons claiming JSA represent 2.1% of the working age population in the Mountsorrel monitoring area. There are twice as many male JSA claimants in the area 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 degree of fluctuation in JSA claimants over the two year period. JSA claimant rates reached a high in March 2006.

Graph 7.5: Change in numbers of JSA claimants in the Mountsorrel monitoring area (April 2005 - March 2007)



Source: Department of Work and Pensions 2006

8: 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 (76% and 52% respectively)**
- **Mountsorrel ward has the largest proportion of resident population travelling to work by car or van in the whole of Charnwood**

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 Charnwood (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 the Mountsorrel monitoring area in general terms based on findings from Mountsorrel ward.

Travel to work by mode

The workplace population in Mountsorrel ward is small in comparison to the resident population showing that many people may travel out of the area to work. Nearly a third (30%) of the workplace population in Mountsorrel ward are home workers indicating that there may be limited employment opportunities in the area. 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. The most popular mode

of transport for both resident and workplace populations is private car or van (76% and 52% respectively). Mountsorrel ward has the largest proportion of resident population travelling to work by car or van in the whole of Charnwood which is probably because a greater number of people living in rural wards commute to urban areas to work and therefore travel a greater distance. In Mountsorrel this will be enhanced by its medial location in relation to Loughborough and Leicester. Table 8.1 shows the method of travel to work for resident and workplace populations in Mountsorrel ward.

Destination of Charnwood Resident Population

The most popular workplace destination of the resident population living in Charnwood and working outside the borough is Leicester, accounting for 51.1% of work travel outflow. The majority of Charnwood residents working within the borough are employed in routine and manual occupational groups (41%). A higher proportion of those that travel outside the borough to work are employed in managerial and professional occupations.

Table 8.1: Travel to work mode for resident and workplace populations in Mountsorrel

Population	Persons 16 - 74	% Car or van	% Home working	% Public Transport	% Bicycle	% On foot	% Other
Resident	3,509	76	8	7	2	4	2
Workplace	905	52	30	2	2	13	1

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

Information on this page is taken from the '2001 Census Travel to Work Data, Charnwood Borough Profile'

Ward Commuting Balance

The below table shows the balance of commuting in Mountsorrel ward. The ward has a particularly large net outflow of 2,661 people, one of the largest outflows in the Borough, indicating that the majority of people commute out of the area to work. The large outflow may also be indicative of limited employment opportunities within the ward due to its rural locality.

Table 8.2: Commuting balance in Mountsorrel ward

Ward	No. of people travelling into ward	No. of people travelling out of ward	Net flow
Mountsorrel	335	2,996	-2,661

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

Self Containment of Wards

Table 8.3 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. Mountsorrel ward ranks amongst the least contained in terms of ward indicating that many people in the area work in different wards to where they live. Mountsorrel ward is also amongst the least contained in terms of district, 49% of people work outside of Charnwood.

Table 8.3: Self containment of Charnwood wards

Ward	Employed Residents	% Work in Charnwood	% Work in ward	% Work outside Charnwood
Loughborough Hastings	2258	75	21	25
Loughborough Lemyngton	2580	73	40	27
Loughborough Storer	1995	72	15	29
Loughborough Shelthorpe	2825	71	17	29
Loughborough Garendon	3248	71	12	29
Loughborough Dishley and Hathern	3176	70	17	30
Loughborough Outwoods	2412	68	16	32
Shepshed West	3321	67	24	34
Loughborough Southfields	2119	67	26	33
Loughborough Nanpantan	2238	66	19	34
Shepshed East	3549	64	24	36
Barrow and Sileby West	2915	63	26	37
Sileby	3304	62	24	38
The Wolds	1394	60	32	40
Quorn and Mountsorrel Castle	3038	60	25	40
Loughborough Ashby	2082	58	21	42
Forest Bradgate	1395	53	28	47
Syston East	3006	51	20	49
Mountsorrel	3559	51	16	49
Wreake Villages	1429	49	27	51
East Goscote	1614	47	20	53
Queniborough	1466	46	25	54
Syston West	3091	42	24	59
Rothley and Thurcaston	3019	42	22	58
Thurmaston	4418	39	27	62
Birstall Watermead	3240	38	22	63
Anstey	2942	36	25	64
Birstall Wanlip	2440	33	16	68

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

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

9: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Summary

- **Achievement in the Mountsorrel monitoring area is consistently lower than for the District throughout key stages 2 to 4**
- **Under half of students achieve GCSE grades A to C compared to over half in the District and County**

Attainment Levels

In the Mountsorrel monitoring area there are currently 589 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 Mountsorrel monitoring area for KS 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 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 the Mountsorrel monitoring area is seen to be consistently lower than the District throughout key stages 2 to 4.

Achievement is also lower than the County at all key stages barring English at key stage 2.

Table 9.3 depicts the percentage of children achieving five or more A* to C grades at GCSE, or A to G grades at GCSE. There are less children in the Mountsorrel monitoring area achieving A* to C grades than in Charnwood or the County. Under half (43%) achieve A* to C grades in comparison to

over half for Charnwood and Leicestershire (55% and 58% respectively). Figures for the percentage of children achieving grades A* to C fall approximately 19% short of the target set for the county.

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

Area	English	Maths	Science
Mountsorrel	83%	77%	83%
Charnwood District	90%	91%	94%
Leicestershire	82%	76%	89%

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

Area	English	Maths	Science
Mountsorrel	70%	74%	68%
Charnwood District	83%	85%	83%
Leicestershire	81%	84%	81%

Table 9.3: Key Stage 4 % attaining GCSE and Equivalent (2005/06)

Area	% 5+ A-C	% 5+ A-G
Mountsorrel	43%	84%
Charnwood District	55%	91%
Leicestershire	58%	91%

School Exclusions

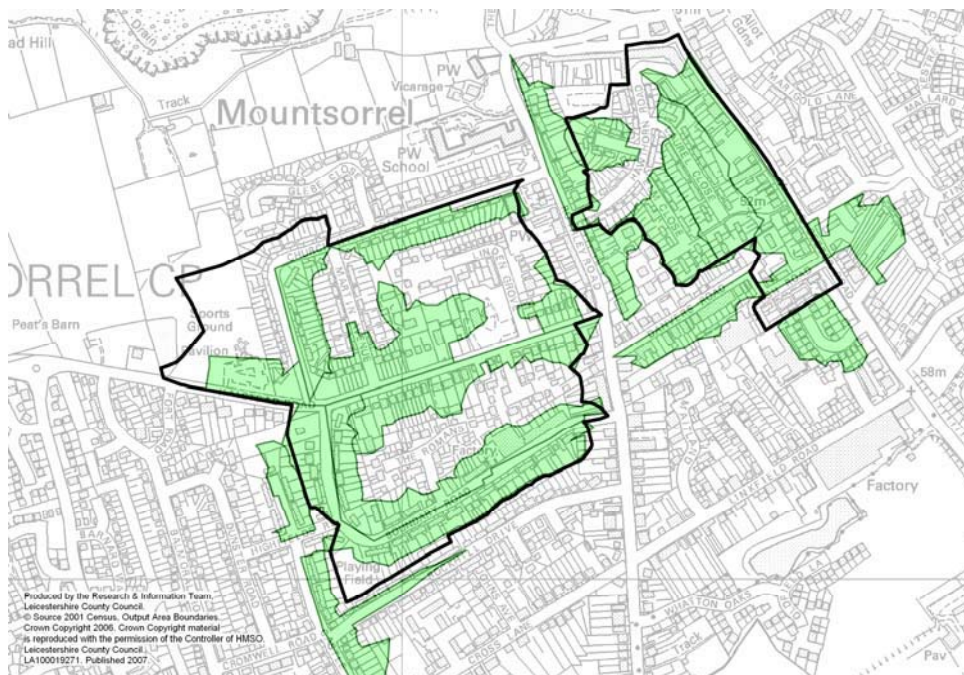
Summary

- **7% of pupils living in the Mountsorrel monitoring area were excluded from school during 2005/06 which represents more than twice as many exclusions than for the Borough or the County**

Numbers of pupils living in the Mountsorrel 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 42 Pupils (7% of the LEA school population in the Mountsorrel monitoring area) were excluded from school for an amount of time during this period. This is nearly double the number of pupil exclusions in Charnwood District (3%) and Leicestershire (3%). Of those who were excluded the majority were male (76%) and White British (90.5%).

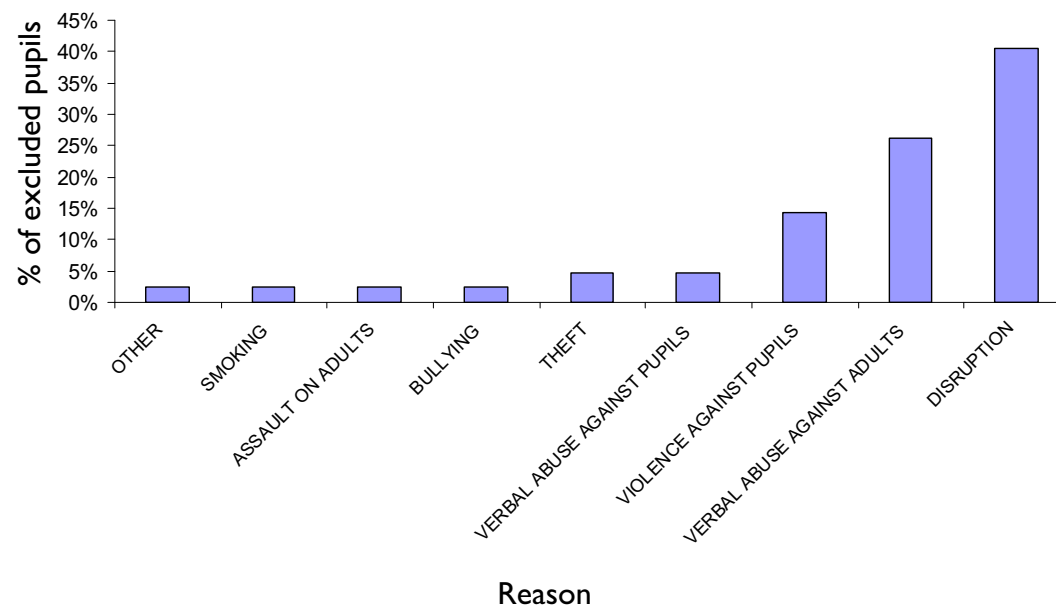
The predominant reason for pupils being excluded from schools in the Mountsorrel monitoring area was disruption (40%), other reasons are shown in Graph 9.1. Average number of days out of school as a consequence of being excluded was calculated to be approximately 5.4 (per excluded pupil) for the previous 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 Mountsorrel monitoring area.

Map 9.1: Postcode areas containing a pupil expulsion



Source: LEA School Exclusions

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



Source: LEA School Exclusions

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Summary

- **Between April and October 2006, 3% of children referred to Children's Social Care in Charnwood were living in the Mountsorrel monitoring area**

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 Charnwood as a whole there were 766 children referred to CSC between April and October (2006). A minority (3%) of these children were living within the Mountsorrel monitoring area when they were referred. The majority of children were referred by a parent (39%), Leicestershire Social Services Department (SSD) staff (12%), a member of the public (12%), or the police (12%).

Wild Cards

Wild Cards' are Charnwood Leisure Passes that entitle members to enjoy reduced charges at major attractions, local leisure centres, sports clubs and shops in and around Charnwood all year round. The card can also be used at national attractions whilst on holiday in the UK. The wild card is available for 5 to 16 year olds as well as people with disabilities. Charnwood Borough Council recorded the number of students with Wild Cards and attending local schools, 2.3% of all Wild Card users were found to attend Schools in wards in and around the Mountsorrel Priority Neighbourhood.

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
SSD	Social Services Department
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
www.lsr-online.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
Leicestershire Statistics and Research Online
Crime Audits (district level)
Indices of Deprivation 2004 (district level)

www.leics.gov.uk/statistics
www.lsint.info
www.lsr-online.org
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