North West Leicestershire Community Profile 2005

August 2005

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

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

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

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Executive Summary

- The population of North West Leicestershire is 87,461
- 19.6% of the population are aged under 16 years and 19.3% are of pension age
- There are 35,394 households in the District, with an average household size of 2.4 persons
- 2.6% of the population (2,247 persons) are of Black and Minority Ethnic origin. The largest BME groups are Other White, Irish and Indian
- In North West Leicestershire, 18% of the population have a Limiting Long Term Illness
- 10.9% of the population provide unpaid care to a relative or neighbour
- Overall levels of deprivation are low, but there are small pockets of more severe deprivation in parts of Greenhill and Measham wards
- There are 2,155 children (under 16 years) and 1,837 older people (over 60 years) living in income deprived households
- 12,856 pupils attend an LEA school in North West Leicestershire
- 61.8% of the working age population in the District are economically active
- In May 2005, 659 people were claiming Job Seekers Allowance in North West Leicestershire
- 82.4% of businesses employ less than 10 people
- Average household income in the District is £32,100
- Offences recorded by the police in 2004/05 show increases in theft, criminal damage and assault, but a fall in vehicle crime with burglary remaining low
- There are 46,792 cars and vans in North West Leicestershire, and this is the most common method of travel to work (74.6%). Only 3.4% of the population travel to work by public transport.

PURPOSE OF REPORT

North West Leicestershire District Council is in the process of reviewing the North West Leicestershire Community Plan and the North West Leicestershire Local Plan, the latter eventually being replaced by a Local Development Framework (LDF) and is producing a Social Inclusion Strategy. It is therefore important that the District Council and the Partnership for Improving North West Leicestershire review the information available about the District to inform this process. This profile has been prepared to ensure the preparation of, and consultation on these documents are well informed and based upon existing knowledge about the District. It will also support the development of an evidence base for the Leicestershire Local Area Agreement.

Data

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

Geography

This report will include data at different geographical levels:

- District
- Ward – There are 20 wards in the District. Ward boundaries were changed in the District in 2001. Wherever possible, the new ward boundaries have been used in this report.
- Super Output Areas - lower level (SOA) – There are 57 lower level SOAs in the District, shown in appendix 1. This is a relatively new geography created by the Office for National Statistics. They are created by combining a number of Output Areas which were created for the 2001 Census. They are small areas of broadly consistent population size across the country, each containing approximately 1,500 people.
- Output Areas – There are 287 Output Areas in the District. These are small areas created for the 2001 Census which each contain approximately 120 households.

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

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE

Summary

- **The population of North West Leicestershire is 87,461 (mid-2003)**
- **19.6% of the population are under 16 years**
- **19.3% of the population are of pension age**

The District

The District covers an area of 27,933 hectares. It shares borders with Hinckley and Bosworth, Charnwood, Rushcliffe, Erewash, South Derbyshire, Lichfield and North Warwickshire district councils.

In 2003, the population of the District was estimated to be 87,500 (Source: ONS mid year estimate).

The largest proportion of the population live in the larger settlements of Coalville (32,987 people), Ashby (13,049 people), Castle Donington (6,086 people) and Ibstock (5,621 people). (Source: 2001 Mid Year Population Estimates, Leicestershire County Council).

The population is predicted to grow to 89,300 in 2011.

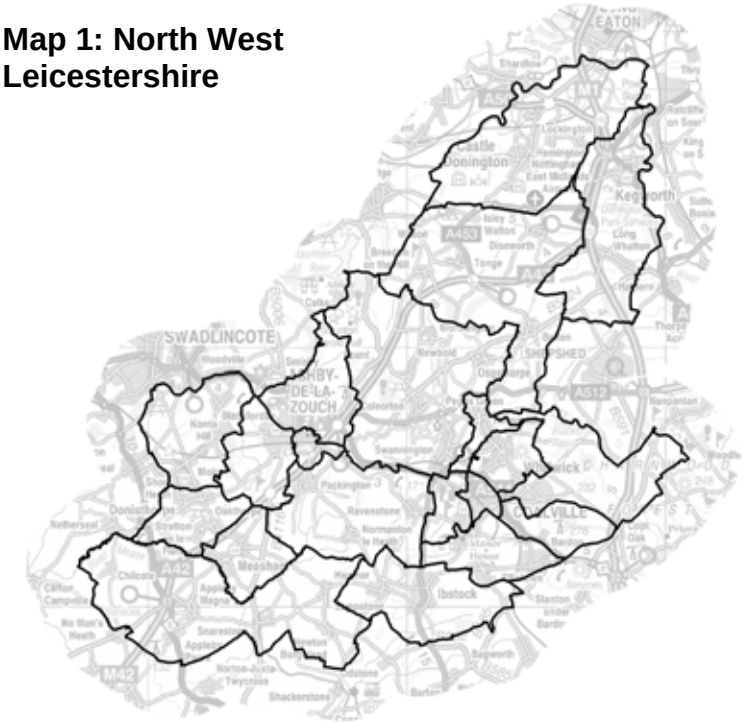
Table 1: Population projection

	2001	2006	2011
North West Leicestershire	85,700	87,500	89,300

Source: Leicestershire County Council 2002-based projections

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

Map 1: North West Leicestershire



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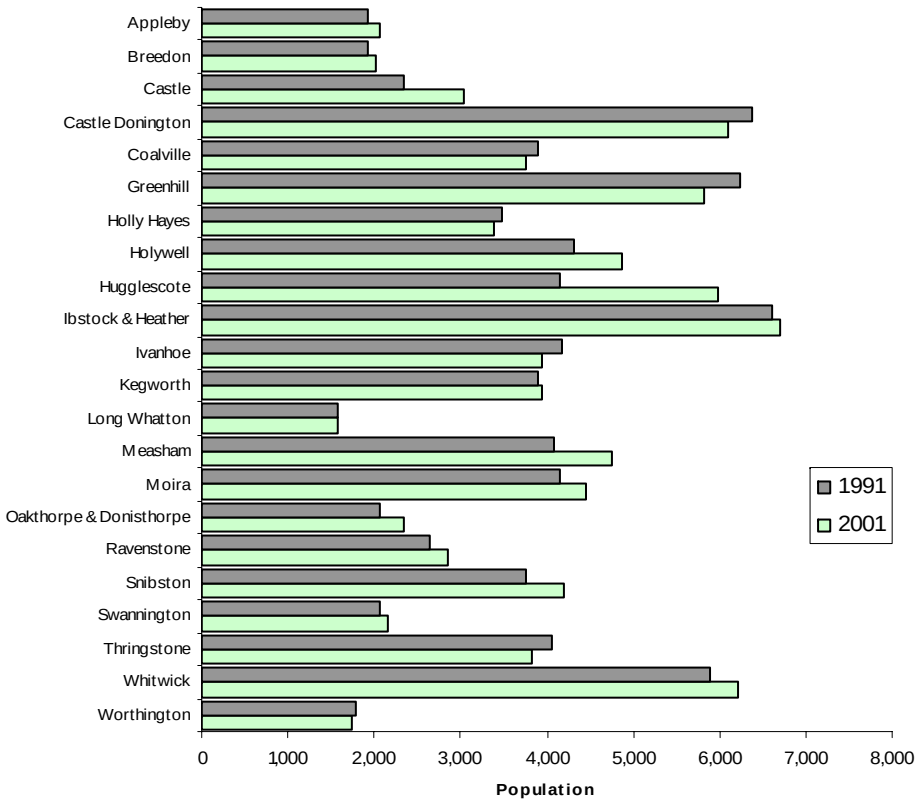
Ward level change 1991-2001

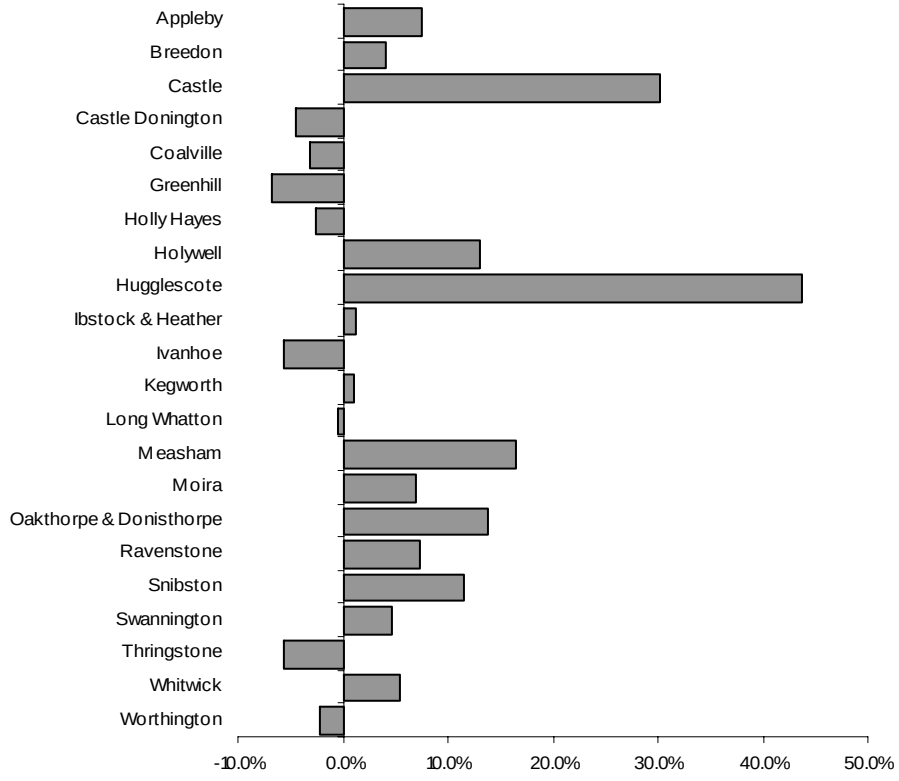
To enable a comparison of the location of population change, old wards have been used. Graph 1 shows absolute change in numbers, graph 2 shows the percentage change within each ward (old wards have been used). The wards of Hugglescote and Castle have seen the largest rise in their populations (43.8% and 30.2% respectively).

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

Graph 1: Population change 1991—2001

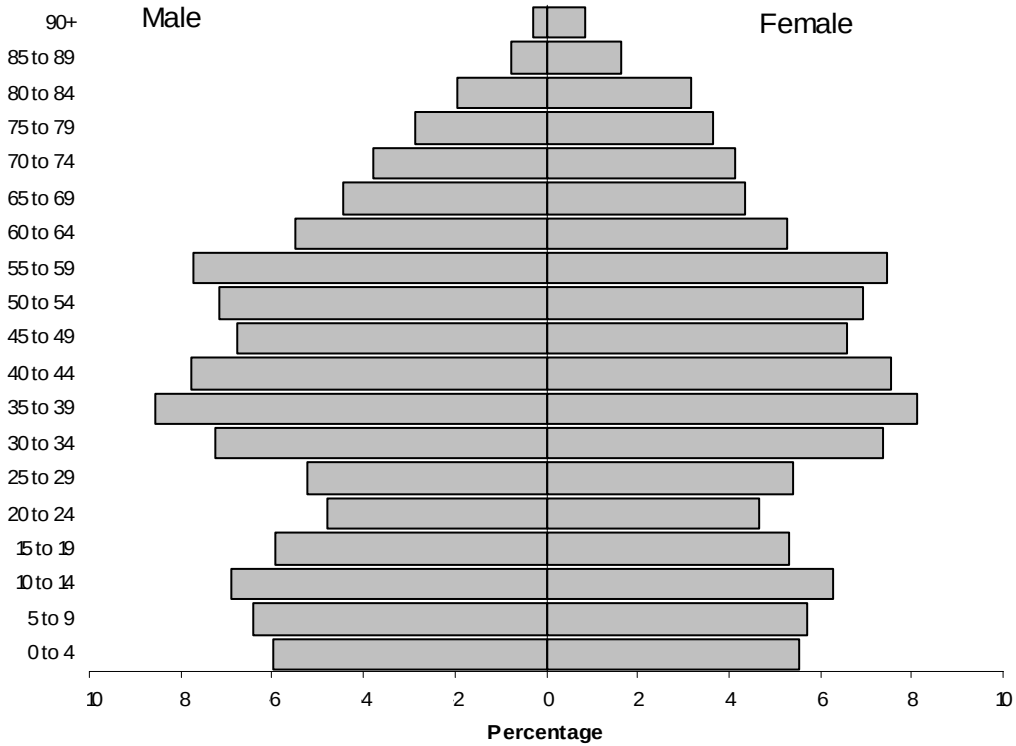


Graph 2: Percentage change 1991—2001



Source: Mid year population estimates, ONS

Graph 3: Age Structure, 2003



Source: ONS

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

19.6% of the population are aged under 16 years, and 19.3% are of pension age (male over 65 or female over 60).

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

Births by ward

Table 2 shows the number of births in each ward between 1997 and 2002 - data is available for 'old wards' only. It shows that some wards saw an increase in the number of births: most noticeable in Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe ward where the number increased from 19 to 41 - a 166 per cent increase. Others saw a decrease: most noticeable in Whitwick ward where numbers fell from 113 to 56. The District as a whole saw a decline in number of births from 1,003 to 935, a 7 per cent decline.

Table 2: Number of births per year (ONS)

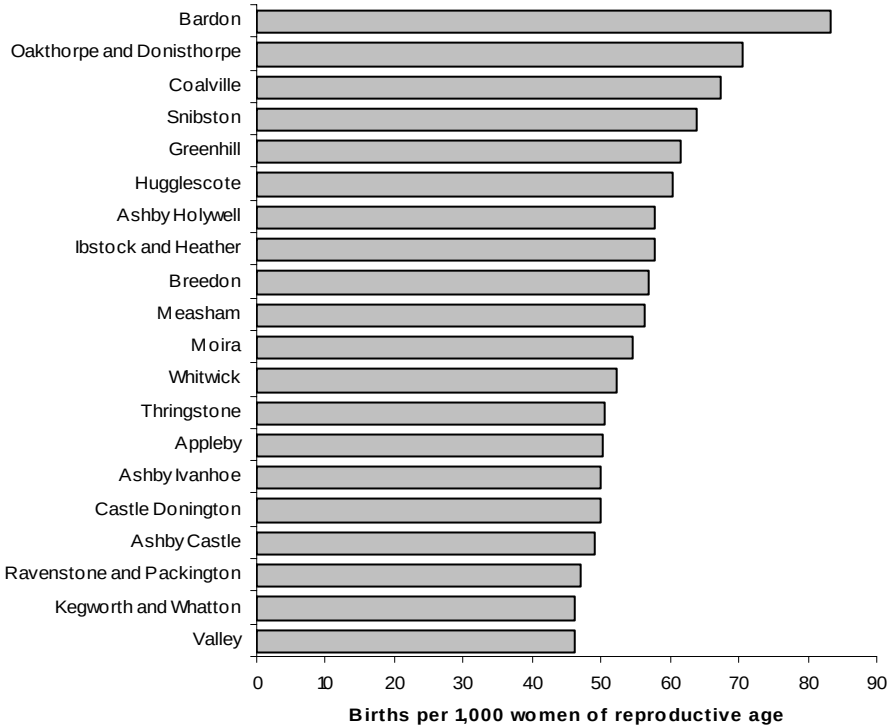
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% change 97-02
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	19	26	37	35	27	41	116%
Snibston	45	53	52	57	58	63	40%
Hugglescote	73	73	64	67	88	100	37%
Greenhill	66	83	75	92	65	85	29%
Thringstone	30	29	16	23	35	35	17%
Swannington	16	25	15	14	23	18	13%
Worthington	16	22	13	12	10	18	13%
Measham	57	54	53	55	55	62	9%
Long Whatton	14	9	17	15	15	15	7%
Ivanhoe	29	36	39	30	32	31	7%
Holywell	57	54	56	54	57	60	5%
Moira	48	40	47	62	53	50	4%
Kegworth	38	51	42	29	39	35	-8%
Holly Hayes	29	30	27	32	27	24	-17%
Castle Donington	63	63	70	82	68	52	-17%
Ibstock and Heather	94	74	87	81	72	76	-19%
Breedon	22	16	19	25	17	15	-32%
Appleby	25	36	26	19	17	16	-36%
Coalville	70	54	53	52	67	41	-41%
Ravenstone	39	23	32	22	23	21	-46%
Castle	40	34	28	41	27	21	-48%
Whitwick	113	84	72	64	71	56	-50%
North West Leicestershire	**1,003**	**969**	**940**	**963**	**946**	**935**	**-7%**

Source: ONS

Birth rate

Graph 4 shows the birth rate measured as a proportion of women of reproductive age in each ward in the District. Bardon ward has the highest birth rate: 83.3 births per 1,000 women of reproductive age, against a low of 46.2 births per 1,000 women of reproductive age in Valley ward.

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



Source: Health Informatics data supplied to Leicester Shire Online Research Atlas

Housing

The 2001 census counted 35,394 households in North West Leicestershire. The average household size in the District was 2.4 persons per household, slightly below the county average of 2.43.

North West Leicestershire has a higher proportion of dwellings rented from the council or housing association (16.14%) than the county average (11.0%), and a lower proportion of owner occupied (NWL = 76.61%, Leicestershire = 81.15%).

	North West Leicestershire		Leicestershire	
Accommodation type	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total household spaces	35,394		252,661	
Detached	14,591	39.61%	94,129	37.26%
Semi-detached	13,189	35.80%	100,478	39.77%
Terraced	6,616	17.96%	39,586	15.67%
Flat or apartment	2,230	6.06%	17,462	6.91%
Other	212	0.58%	1,006	0.40%
Tenure	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Owner occupied	27,155	76.61%	199,020	81.15%
Rented from council / housing association	5,715	16.14%	26,982	11.00%
Private landlord / letting agency	1,667	4.71%	13,463	5.49%
Other	897	2.53%	5,780	2.36%
Household composition	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Households with dependent children	10,443	29.51%	74,236	30.27%
Lone parent households with dependent children	1,842	4.71%	11,375	4.64%
All pensioner households	8,198	23.16%	56,978	23.23%

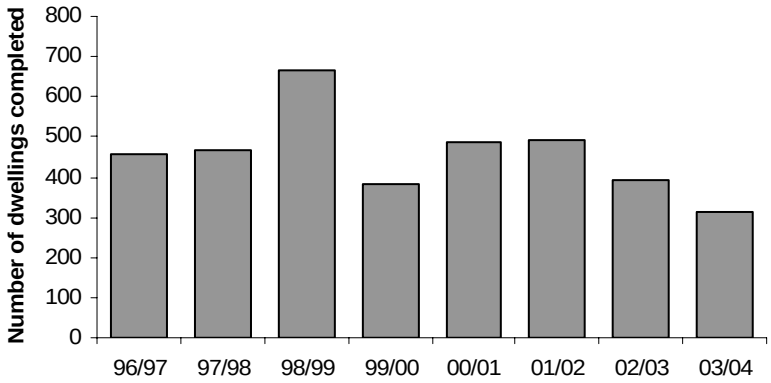
Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics

New dwellings

Graph 5 shows the number of new dwellings built each year between 1996 and 2004 in the District. 3,666 new dwellings have been built in the District since 1996, built at an average rate of 459 dwellings per year. During this period, 47% of dwellings completed were built on land which had previously been developed.

At 31 March 2004, there were a further 493 dwellings with planning permission, but yet to be built.

Graph 5: New dwellings built 1996 - 2004



Source: Leicestershire County Council Land Monitoring Report, 2004

ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

Summary

- **The BME population of North West Leicestershire is 2,247 or 2.6% of the population**
- **The largest ethnic groups are Other White (742 people), Irish (460 people) and Indian (294 people)**
- **78% of the population are Christian. The largest non-Christian religious group is Hindu (0.2% of the population)**

The 2001 Census provides the most comprehensive information on ethnic groups in Leicestershire. The table below outlines the results using the full 16-group classification. It shows that Other White and Irish are the largest Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) populations in North West Leicestershire. The overall BME population (all people other than White British) is 2,247 or 2.6%. This compares to the Leicestershire County figure of 7.3% and the East Midlands of 8.7%.

Table 4: Ethnic groups in North West Leicestershire

	White			Mixed				Asian or Asian British				Black or Black British			Chinese or other ethnic group	
All people	British	Irish	Other White	White and Black Caribbean	White and Black African	White and Asian	Other Mixed	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Black Caribbean	Black African	Other Black	Chinese	Other Ethnic Group
85,503	83,256	460	742	159	40	124	97	294	20	3	34	45	29	5	109	86
	97.37%	0.54%	0.87%	0.19%	0.05%	0.15%	0.11%	0.34%	0.02%	0.00%	0.04%	0.05%	0.03%	0.01%	0.13%	0.10%

Religion

For the first time in 150 years, a (voluntary) question was asked in the 2001 census about religion. In North West Leicestershire, 66,835 people identified themselves as Christian. The largest non-Christian group is Hindu (0.2%) although a large minority (over 21%) stated that they had no religion, or did not state their religion.

Table 5: Religion in North West Leicestershire

All people	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	No religion or religion not stated
85,503	66,835	89	170	47	112	75	179	17,996
	78.17%	0.10%	0.20%	0.05%	0.13%	0.09%	0.21%	21.05%

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics

Ethnicity by ward

By presenting the ethnicity data by ward, it is possible to identify small groups of BME populations. Ashby Castle and Bardon wards have the highest BME populations in the District (4.2% and 4.5% respectively). However, the largest BME communities are located in Castle Donington ward (77 Irish and 66 Other White), Ashby Holywell (65 Other White and 37 Irish) and Measham (64 Other White and 32 Irish).

Table 6: Ethnicity by ward

		White					Mixed					Asian or Asian British					Black or Black British				Chinese or other ethnic group			
	All people	British		Irish		Other White	White and Black Caribbean		White and Black African		White and Asian		Other Mixed		Indian		Pakistani		Bangladeshi		Other Asian		Black Caribbean		Black African		Other Black		Chinese		Other Ethnic Group	
Appleby	2,091	2,025	96.6%	16	0.8%	28	1.3%	8	0.4%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	4	0.2%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%
Ashby Castle	2,632	2,520	95.8%	14	0.5%	22	0.8%	7	0.3%	3	0.1%	12	0.5%	3	0.0%	23	0.9%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	13	0.5%	11	0.4%
Ashby Holywell	4,420	4,249	96.1%	37	0.8%	65	1.5%	8	0.2%	-	0.0%	13	0.3%	3	0.1%	28	0.6%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	6	0.1%	4	0.1%
Ashby Ivanhoe	4,526	4,412	97.4%	27	0.6%	32	0.7%	6	0.1%	3	0.1%	8	0.2%	8	0.2%	13	0.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	4	0.1%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	7	0.2%	3	0.1%
Bardon	2,225	2,123	95.5%	12	0.5%	23	1.0%	8	0.4%	-	0.0%	10	0.5%	-	0.0%	21	1.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	5	0.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	14	0.6%	3	0.1%
Breedon	2,376	2,325	97.9%	9	0.4%	31	1.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%
Castle Donington	6,533	6,229	96.4%	77	1.2%	66	1.0%	10	0.2%	6	0.1%	9	0.0%	16	0.2%	21	0.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	4	0.1%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	16	0.2%	4	0.1%
Coalville	4,496	4,388	97.6%	28	0.6%	24	0.5%	12	0.3%	4	0.1%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	16	0.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	16	0.4%	3	0.1%
Greenhill	6,891	6,710	97.4%	34	0.5%	50	0.7%	28	0.4%	3	0.0%	12	0.2%	17	0.3%	21	0.3%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.0%	5	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	4	0.1%
Hugglescote	4,189	4,077	97.4%	15	0.4%	47	1.1%	7	0.2%	-	0.0%	5	0.1%	-	0.0%	20	0.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	10	0.2%	4	0.1%
Ibstock and Heather	6,709	6,594	98.3%	20	0.3%	33	0.5%	14	0.2%	-	0.0%	3	0.0%	9	0.1%	21	0.3%	3	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.0%	7	0.1%
Kegworth and Whatton	4,290	4,155	96.9%	20	0.5%	54	1.3%	6	0.1%	3	0.1%	8	0.2%	-	0.0%	16	0.4%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	4	0.1%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	8	0.2%	10	0.2%
Measham	4,849	4,683	96.7%	32	0.7%	64	1.3%	13	0.3%	3	0.1%	8	0.2%	12	0.3%	15	0.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	7	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	7	0.1%
Moira	4,676	4,582	98.0%	17	0.4%	30	0.6%	11	0.2%	3	0.1%	6	0.1%	-	0.0%	10	0.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	4	0.1%	8	0.2%
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	2,336	2,292	98.1%	12	0.5%	18	0.8%	5	0.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	4	0.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Ravenstone and Packington	2,381	2,306	96.8%	11	0.5%	39	1.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	4	0.2%	6	0.3%	8	0.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%
Snibston	5,055	4,977	98.5%	6	0.1%	21	0.4%	5	0.1%	6	0.1%	7	0.1%	4	0.1%	11	0.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	4	0.1%	-	0.0%	5	0.1%	5	0.1%
Thringstone	4,325	4,241	98.1%	18	0.4%	27	0.6%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	9	0.2%	15	0.4%	6	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Valley	4,013	3,925	97.8%	23	0.1%	33	0.8%	6	0.2%	3	0.1%	7	0.2%	-	0.0%	11	0.3%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Whitwick	6,490	6,373	98.1%	32	0.5%	35	0.5%	5	0.1%	3	0.1%	5	0.1%	4	0.1%	20	0.3%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	6	0.1%

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics

Ethnicity by output area

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

Map 2: Ethnic groups by Output Area

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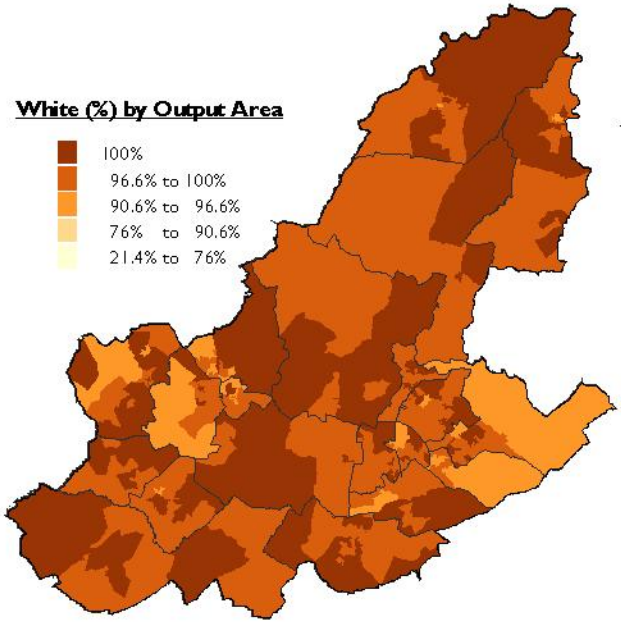
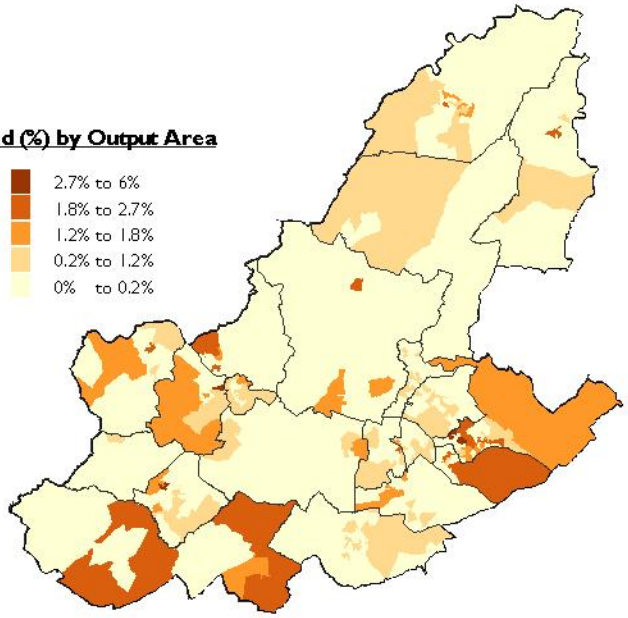
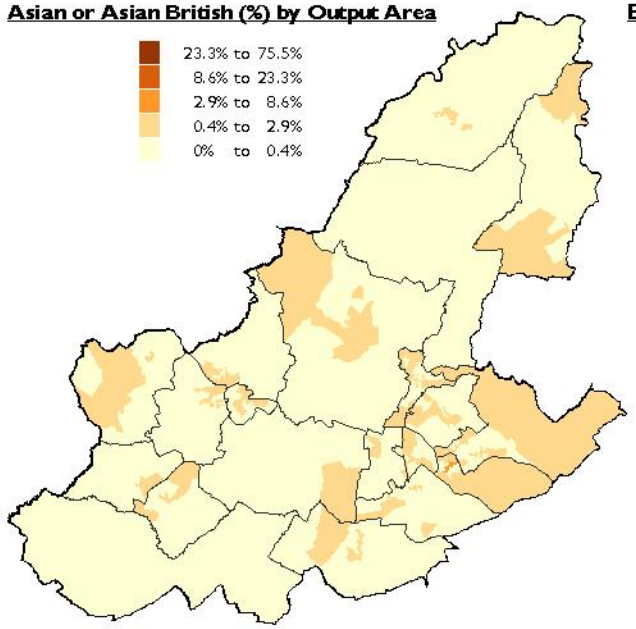
White (%) by Output Area



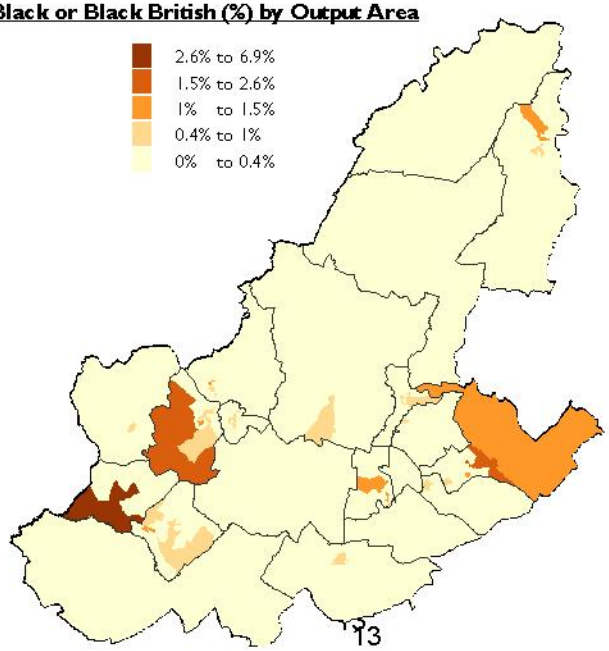
Mixed (%) by Output Area



Asian or Asian British (%) by Output Area



Black or Black British (%) by Output Area



Chinese and Other (%) by Output Area

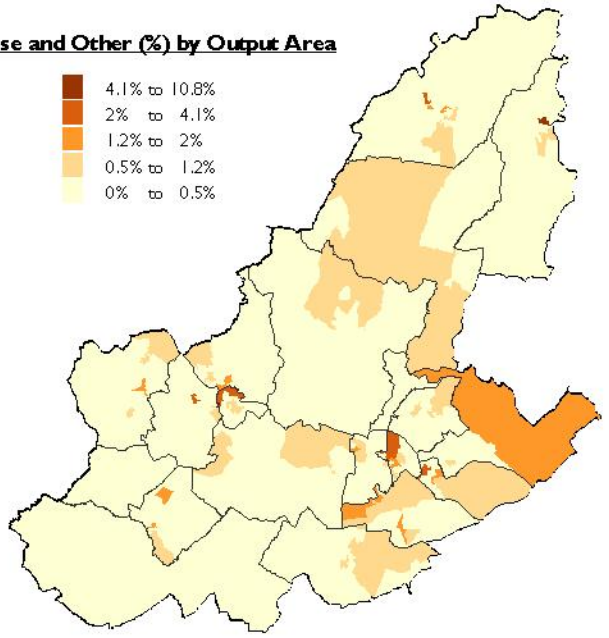


Table 7: Ethnicity and the labour market	Number 16 to 74 employed	% of 16 to 74 employed	Number 16 to 74 unemployed	% of 16 to 74 unemployed
Other Black	3	100%	0	0%
Black Caribbean	31	84%	0	0%
Indian	161	69%	4	2%
White British	39,774	66%	1,443	3%
Other Asian	17	65%	3	13%
Other White	362	64%	23	6%
Chinese	48	64%	0	0%
Irish	236	60%	11	4%
Black African	18	60%	0	0%
Other Mixed	37	57%	3	7%
Other Ethnic Group	39	57%	6	12%
White and Black African	12	55%	0	0%
White and Asian	27	53%	0	0%
White and Black Caribbean	38	49%	8	14%
Pakistani	7	44%	3	30%
Bangladeshi	0	0%	0	0%

Table 8: Ethnicity and qualifications	Number of people aged 16 to 74 with no qualifications	% of people aged 16 to 74 with no qualifications	Number of people with a degree or equivalent	Percentage of people with a degree or equivalent
Chinese	35	45%	22	29%
Black African	9	45%	8	40%
Pakistani	6	40%	3	20%
White British	20,236	33%	9,569	16%
White Irish	128	33%	108	28%
Other Ethnic Group	21	31%	24	36%
White and Black African	9	29%	3	10%
Other Mixed	14	26%	20	37%
Other White	116	21%	201	36%
White and Black Caribbean	15	20%	6	8%
Indian	41	17%	85	35%
Black Caribbean	7	16%	10	23%
Other Asian	3	9%	15	45%
White and Asian	3	7%	13	31%
Bangladeshi	0	0%	3	100%
Other Black	0	0%	0	0%

Labour market

- Table 7 shows there are large differences in the percentage of people working by ethnic group. This ranges from a high of 100% in the Other Black population to a low of 44% in the Pakistani population - a 56% range between the top and bottom figures.
- Unemployment figures are low, with low numbers of people unemployed in each ethnic group.

Qualifications

- Compared to the White British population, BME groups generally have a lower percentage of people with no qualifications, and a higher percentage with a degree.
- Chinese, Black African and Pakistani communities have the highest proportion of people with no qualifications. Bangladeshi, Other Asian and Black African communities have the highest proportion of people with a degree.

Table 9: Ethnicity and health

	People with a LLTI	Percentage with a LLTI	People with a 'Not Good' Health	Percentage with 'Not Good health'
White Irish	113	25%	47	10%
White British	14,934	18%	6,315	8%
Other Asian	6	18%	3	9%
Other White	111	15%	44	6%
White and Black African	6	15%	3	7%
Pakistani	3	14%	0	0%
Black Caribbean	6	14%	0	0%
Chinese	15	14%	3	3%
Black African	3	11%	3	11%
Indian	29	10%	6	2%
White and Black Caribbean	13	8%	6	4%
White and Asian	9	7%	0	0%
Other Ethnic Group	6	7%	3	3%
Other Mixed	6	6%	0	0%
Bangladeshi	0	0%	0	0%
Other Black	0	0%	0	0%

Note: Limiting Long Term Illness (LLTI)

Health

There has been a general increase in the reporting of illness since the 1991 Census. Similar to figures for Leicestershire County, the Irish community have significantly worse health and illness than other ethnic groups. This to some extent would normally remain hidden as the Irish community, although a sizeable BME group, are spread more evenly than other groups across the District wards.

HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

Summary

- **18% of people in North West Leicestershire have a Limiting Long Term Illness, and 9% consider their health to be 'not good'**
- **9,358 people provide unpaid care to a relative or neighbour**

One of the key themes of the current Community Strategy (2004)[1] is to improve personal well being by tackling some of the key health issues including coronary heart disease, teenage pregnancy and long term disability, by working in partnership toward reducing health inequalities.

By first identifying areas of high limiting long-term illness (LLTI) and 'not good' health from the 2001 Census, and then providing some simple measurements of health inequality across local populations, this chapter will help prioritise local action to tackle health inequality.

District Health: Limiting long-term illness and General Health

Table 10 shows some small variations in the self-reported LLTI in 2001 in comparison between North West Leicestershire, it's similar district areas, the County area and England. The table shows that North West Leicestershire has similar levels of limiting long term illness.

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

Table 10: Most similar authorities

	% of people with LLTI	% of people with 'Not Good' health
North West Leicestershire	18%	9%
North Warwickshire	18%	9%
South Derbyshire	18%	9%
Lichfield	17%	8%
Hinckley and Bosworth	16%	8%
Leicestershire	*15%*	*7%*
England	*18%*	*9%*

[1] *North West Leicestershire Community Strategy: Working Together for a Better Future (March, 2004)*

District Health: General Health

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

District Health: Limiting Long Term Illness

A question on LLTI was asked in the 1991 Census and Table 11 shows that there was a large increase between Censuses. However, this increase is in line with a general increase in the reporting of illness across not only the County area but England. With the addition of the general health question in 2001, we now know that 16 per cent of people reporting a LLTI in fact have good health.

Table 11: LLTI 1991 & 2001

	LLTI All people	Percentage
2001	15,390	18%
1991	9,641	12%

*(16% of people with a LLTI in 2001 reported having good health)

District Health: Provision of Unpaid Care

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

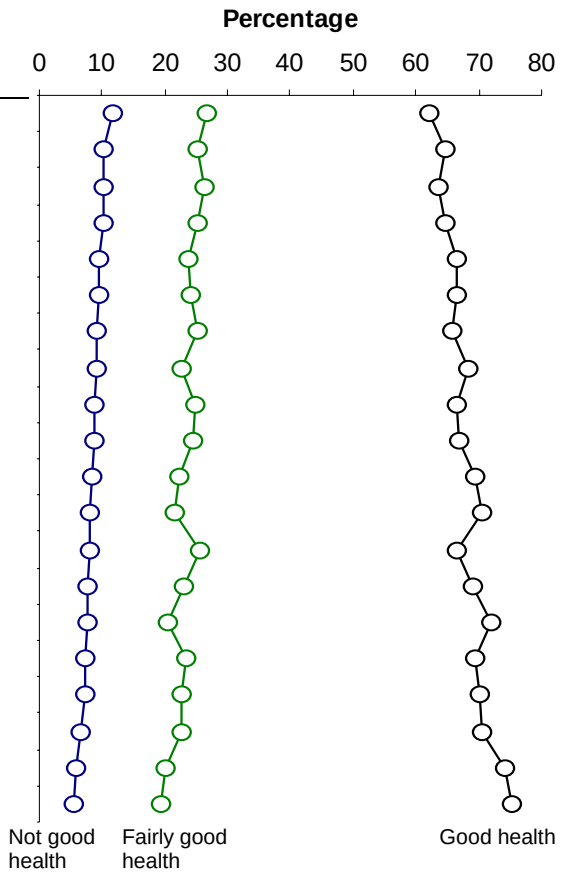
- 9,358 people are providing care or 11% of the total population. (11% in Leicestershire and 10% in England)
- 69% of carers do so between 1 to 19 hours a week, 11% are providing care between 20 to 49 hours a week, 20% are providing care over 50 hours a week .
- 38% of carers are working full-time.

Health and limiting long term illness by ward and output area

Over the next few pages LLTI and general health are looked at lower geographical levels. Starting with general health, the table and graph below show that Greenhill ward has the highest rates of people with 'not good' health - 11.6%, more than double the rate of the lowest ward: Ashby Castle where only 5.5% of its population has 'not good' health. Map 4 on the next page shows the highest rates of 'not good health', by output area, are distributed mainly in the towns and urban areas of the District.

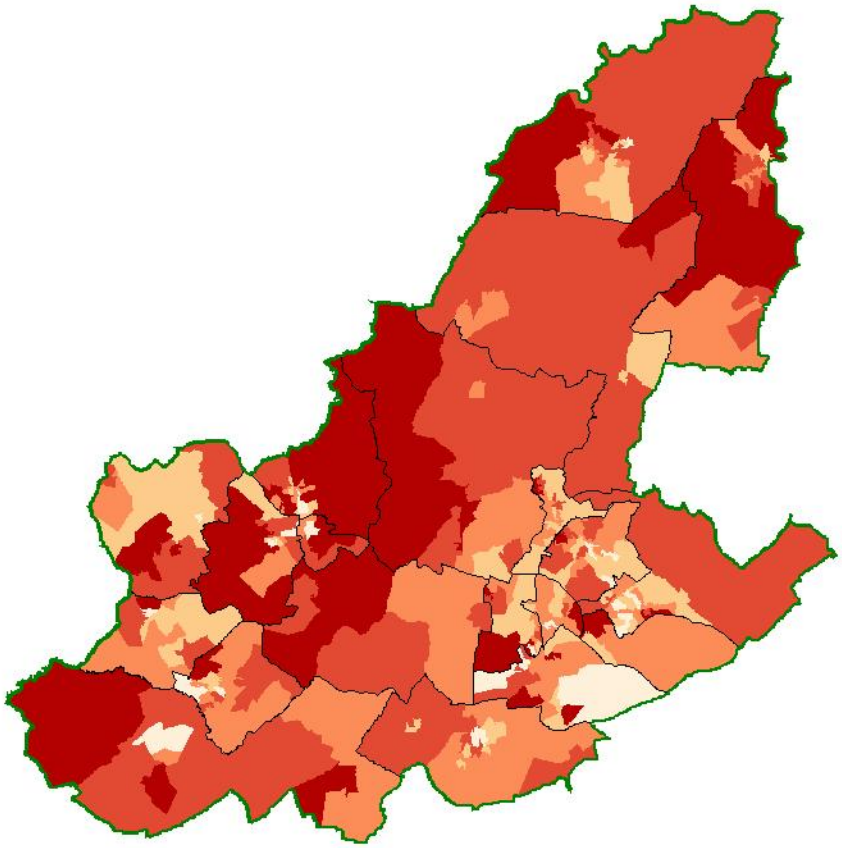
Table 12: Health by ward

	All people	Not Good Health	Fairly Good Health	Good Health
Greenhill	6,891	11.6	26.5	61.9
Ibstock and Heather	6,709	10.3	25.1	64.6
Thringstone	4,325	10.2	26.4	63.4
Coalville	4,496	10.1	25.2	64.7
Ashby Ivanhoe	4,526	9.5	23.9	66.6
Snibston	5,055	9.4	24.0	66.6
Moira	4,676	9.1	25.2	65.7
Measham	4,849	9.0	22.7	68.3
Whitwick	6,490	8.8	24.8	66.3
Hugglescote	4,189	8.8	24.3	66.9
Valley	4,013	8.2	22.4	69.4
Appleby	2,091	7.9	21.5	70.6
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	2,336	7.9	25.7	66.4
Castle Donington	6,533	7.8	23.1	69.2
Ashby Holywell	4,420	7.6	20.4	72.0
Ravenstone and Packington	2,381	7.4	23.2	69.4
Kegworth and Whatton	4,290	7.2	22.6	70.2
Breedon	2,376	6.6	22.8	70.6
Bardon	2,225	5.7	20.1	74.2
Ashby Castle	2,632	5.5	19.4	75.1



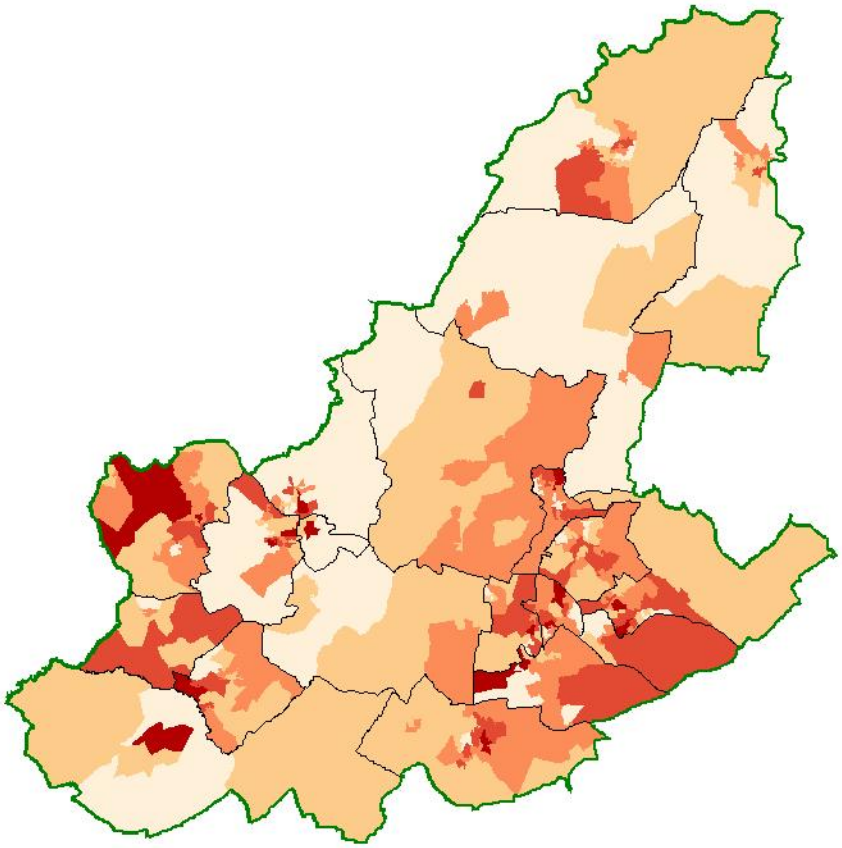
Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics

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



74.7% to 90.6%
68.5% to 74.7%
63.1% to 68.5%
55.5% to 63.1%
25.9% to 55.5%

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



15.9% to 36.8%
11.2% to 15.9%
8.4% to 11.2%
5.9% to 8.4%
1.4% to 5.9%

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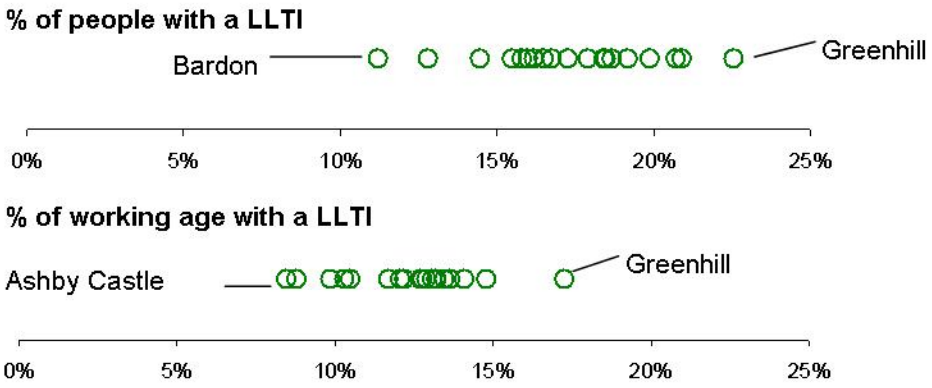
Table 13: Limiting Long Term Illness by ward and output area

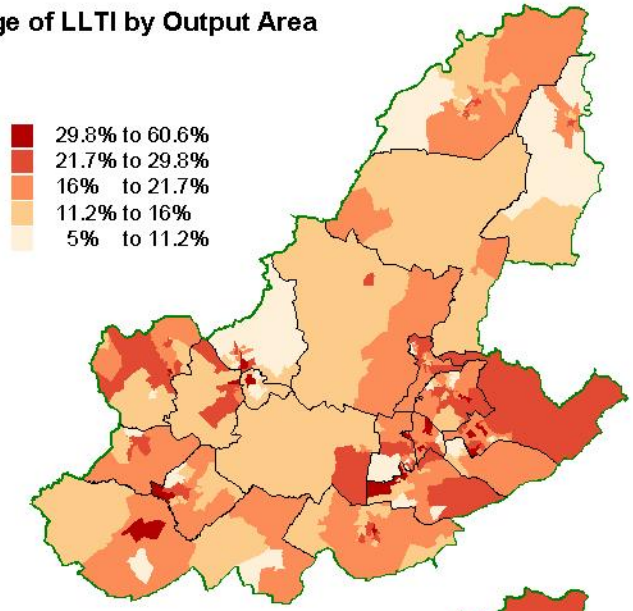
	All people	Percentage of all people with LLTI	Percentage of working age population with LLTI
Greenhill	6,891	22.6%	17.3%
Coalville	4,496	20.9%	14.1%
Ashby Ivanhoe	4,526	20.7%	12.8%
Thringstone	4,325	19.9%	14.8%
Ibstock and Heather	6,709	19.2%	13.2%
Whitwick	6,490	18.7%	12.9%
Snibston	5,055	18.5%	13.5%
Moira	4,676	18.4%	13.7%
Hugglescote	4,189	17.9%	12.2%
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	2,336	17.3%	12.8%
Valley	4,013	16.8%	12.7%
Breedon	2,376	16.5%	11.7%
Measham	4,849	16.5%	13.1%
Ravenstone and Packington	2,381	16.2%	10.5%
Appleby	2,091	16.0%	10.3%
Castle Donington	6,533	15.8%	12.1%
Kegworth and Whatton	4,290	15.5%	10.3%
Ashby Holywell	4,420	14.5%	9.9%
Ashby Castle	2,632	12.8%	8.5%
Bardon	2,225	11.2%	8.8%

The table above shows that Greenhill has the highest rates of LLTI both among the overall population and among the working age population.

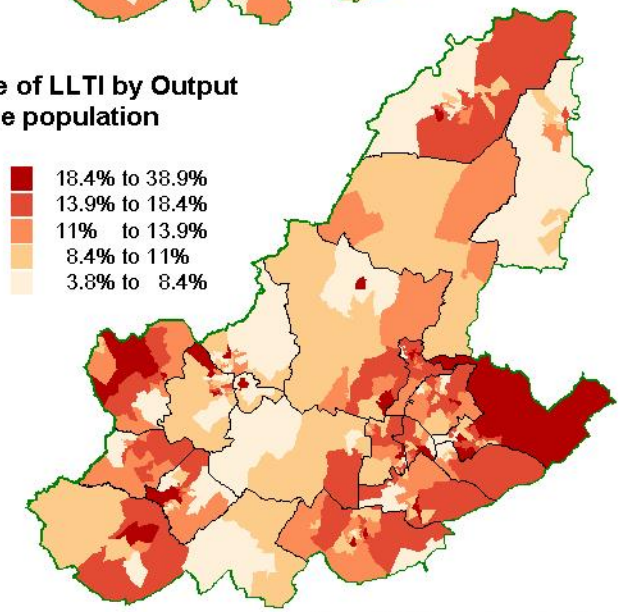
Graph 6: LLTI by ward



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



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



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Ward limiting long term illness by age

- The main variation in the limiting long term illness by ward occurs at pensionable age.
- However, Graph 7 takes the differing age structures in each ward into account and shows that Snibston ward has the highest LLTI rates. It has a particularly high LLTI rate for the 45 to 65 age groups as shown on the graph to the right.
- Table 14 takes into account the differing age structure and shows Greenhill to have the highest rates of LLTI.

Graph 7: LLTI by age

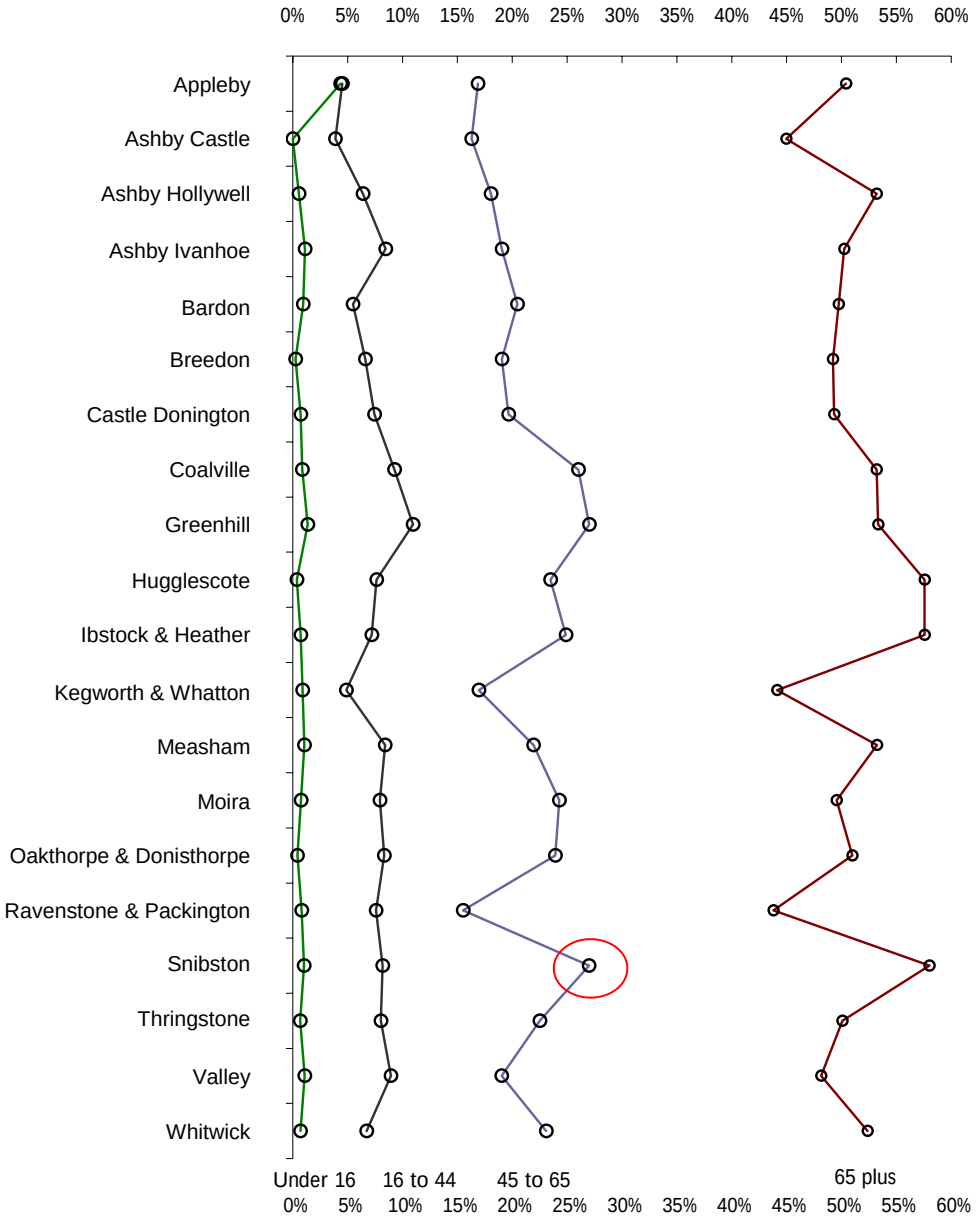


Table 14: LLTI by standardising age

Ward	LLTI standardised by age
Appleby	85
Ashby Castle	74
Ashby Holywell	92
Ashby Ivanhoe	98
Bardon	91
Breedon	87
Castle Donington	93
Coalville	112
Greenhill	117
Hugglescote	105
Ibstock and Heather	108
Kegworth and Whatton	81
Measham	106
Moira	102
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	103
Ravenstone and Packington	83
Snibston	116
Thringstone	102
Valley	97
Whitwick	101

100 = District average

Health Inequalities

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

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

Table 15: Health by tenure

	% of people with LLTI	% Not Good Health
All People	17%	9%
Owner/occupier	15%	7%
Rented from council	29%	16%
Other social rented	28%	16%
Private rented	19%	10%

Table 16: Health by economic activity

	LLTI	Not Good Health
Employed	7%	3%
Unemployed	13%	7%

Table 17: Health by ethnicity

	% with LLTI	Number with LLTI	% with Not Good health	Number with Not Good health
White	18%	15,158	8%	6,406
Mixed	8%	34	2%	9
Asian	11%	38	3%	9
Black	12%	9	4%	6
Chinese	11%	21	3%	6

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

Ward	Difference in male female rates	Male LLTI	Female LLTI	% of females in ward	Standardized Male age	Standardized Female age
Appleby	0.9%	16.5%	15.6%	49.9%	90	80
Valley	0.8%	17.7%	16.8%	50.2%	100	93
Moira	0.6%	18.5%	17.9%	50.5%	108	96
Whitwick	-0.3%	18.3%	18.6%	50.7%	106	96
Ashby Ivanhoe	-0.4%	18.3%	18.8%	52.5%	105	93
Snibston	-1.1%	17.8%	19.0%	50.7%	119	115
Coalville	-1.1%	17.8%	19.0%	50.8%	117	107
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	-1.4%	16.6%	18.0%	51.1%	107	99
Bardon	-1.6%	10.8%	12.4%	51.3%	88	94
Breedon	-1.7%	15.6%	17.3%	50.0%	84	90
Thringstone	-2.0%	18.0%	20.0%	50.1%	101	102
Ravenstone and Packington	-2.0%	15.0%	17.0%	51.1%	82	85
Measham	-2.0%	15.6%	17.6%	50.0%	101	110
Greenhill	-2.5%	20.6%	23.1%	51.7%	118	117
Hugglescote	-2.5%	16.3%	18.9%	50.2%	103	106
Kegworth and Whatton	-2.6%	13.9%	16.5%	49.6%	77	85
Castle Donington	-2.8%	14.5%	17.2%	49.5%	89	98
Ibstock and Heather	-3.4%	16.9%	20.3%	49.9%	104	112
Ashby Castle	-3.4%	11.0%	14.4%	51.0%	68	79
Ashby Holywell	-4.0%	12.5%	16.4%	50.1%	88	96

100 = District average

- Females have the highest rates of LLTI in all but three wards. The biggest differences between the sexes is in Ashby Holywell. Higher female life expectancy probably accounts for the differences.
- The final two columns take into account the differing age structures of each ward. A number of over 100 indicates that levels of limiting long term illness are worse than the district average.
- It shows that Snibston and Greenhill wards have higher than expected rates of LLTI.
- There are low rates in Ravenstone and Packington, Kegworth and Whatton and Ashby Castle wards.
- The largest difference between the standardized male and female columns is found in Moira ward (male=108, female=96).

Life Expectancy

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

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

Table 19: Life Expectancy by gender

	Female	Male	Female / Male Difference
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	83.3	76.6	6.8
Whitwick	82.4	75.8	6.6
Measham	82.0	76.1	5.9
Greenhill	83.1	77.3	5.8
Ibstock and Heather	81.3	75.5	5.8
Ashby Castle	86.7	81.1	5.6
Breedon	84.8	79.3	5.5
Kegworth and Whatton	81.8	76.7	5.1
Hugglescote	79.3	74.7	4.6
Castle Donington	80.7	76.3	4.4
Snibston	80.3	76.1	4.2
Coalville	77.0	72.9	4.2
Valley	81.7	77.8	3.9
Moira	79.4	75.5	3.9
Appleby	82.0	78.1	3.8
Ashby Ivanhoe	77.2	74.0	3.2
Ashby Holywell	79.4	77.5	1.9
Thringstone	79.7	79.0	0.7
Ravenstone and Packington	80.9	81.1	-0.1
Bardon	75.5	76.0	-0.6

Source: East Midlands Public Health Observatory

Table 19 shows that female life expectancy is highest in Ashby Castle ward (86.7 years) and lowest in Bardon (75.5 years) and Coalville (77.0 years) wards; and that male life expectancy is highest in Ashby Castle (81.1 years) and Ravenstone and Packington (81.1 years) wards and lowest in Coalville ward (72.9 years).

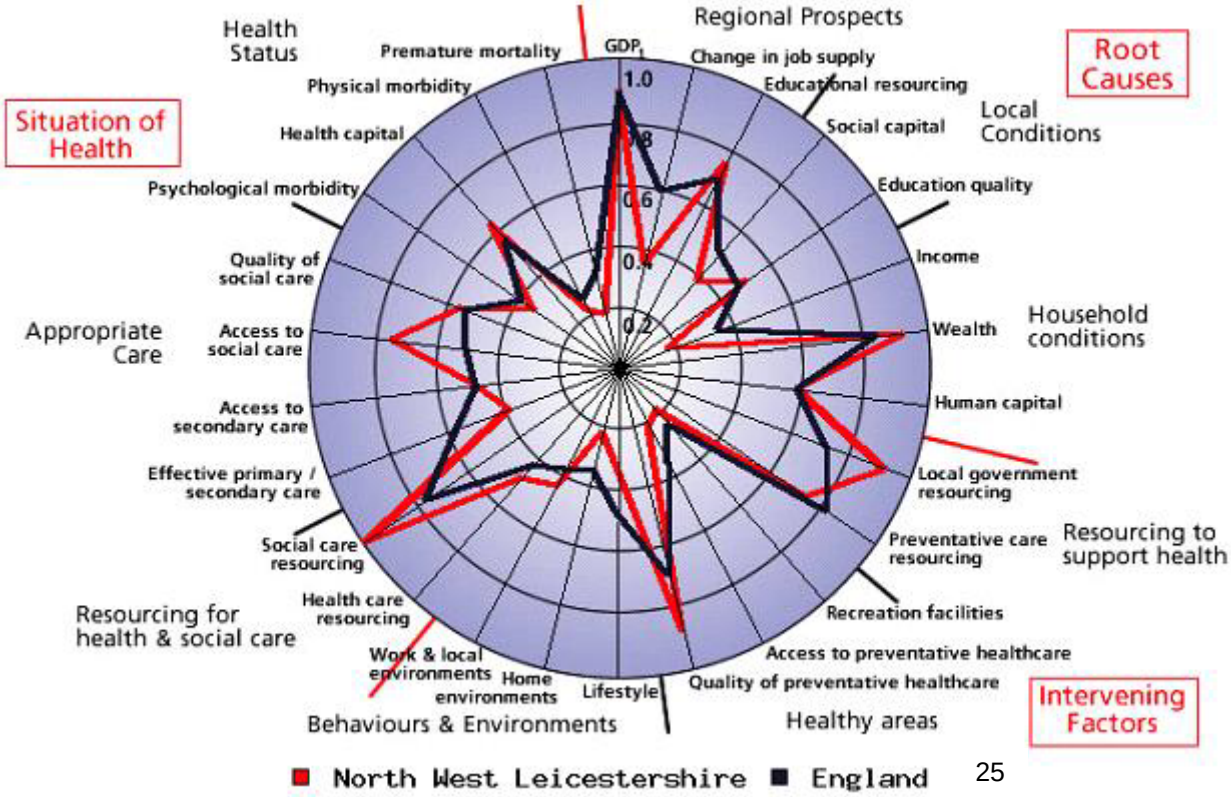
The greatest difference between the genders is in Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe ward, where the female life expectancy is 6.8 years greater than the male life expectancy. Unusually in both Ravenstone and Packington and in Bardon wards, male life expectancy is actually higher than female life expectancy.

Health Poverty Index

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

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

Graph 8: Health Poverty Index for 2002

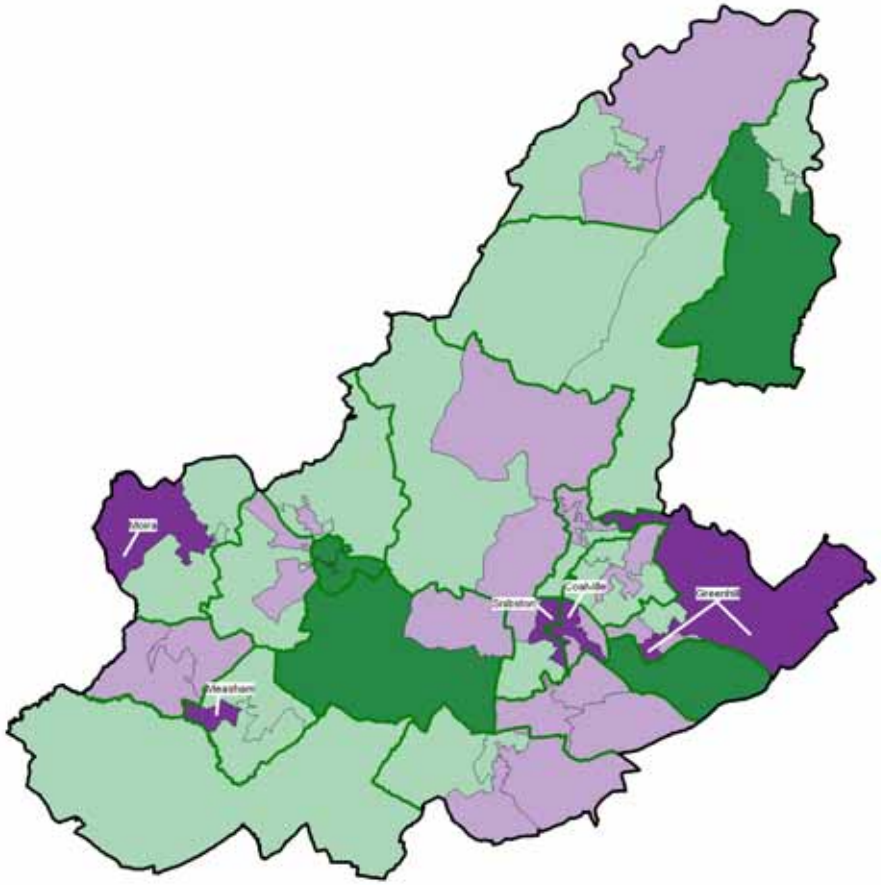


Summary of graph

For North West Leicestershire the index scores the District as having poor levels of GDP, educated resourcing, wealth, local government resourcing, quality of preventative healthcare and social care resourcing. In contrast the index has better scores for income, recreation, access to preventative healthcare, home environments, physical morbidity and premature mortality.

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

Map 7: Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) - 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 are disabled.

There are two SOAs - both part of Greenhill ward - which are ranked within the 20% most deprived in England, and are also two of the three most deprived SOAs in Leicestershire. A further SOA - part of Measham ward - is ranked within the 30% most deprived in England.

Levels of Health & Disability Deprivation in North West Leicestershire
(Number of Super Output Areas)

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

10% Most Deprived
North West Leicestershire Super Output Areas

SOA Code	Ward
1.5934	Greenhill
2.5932	Greenhill
3.5949	Measham
4.5930	Coalville
5.5950	Moira
6.5957	Snibston

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

- District Boundary
- Electoral Ward Boudaries
- Super Output Areas

Source: 2001 Census, Output Area Boundaries.
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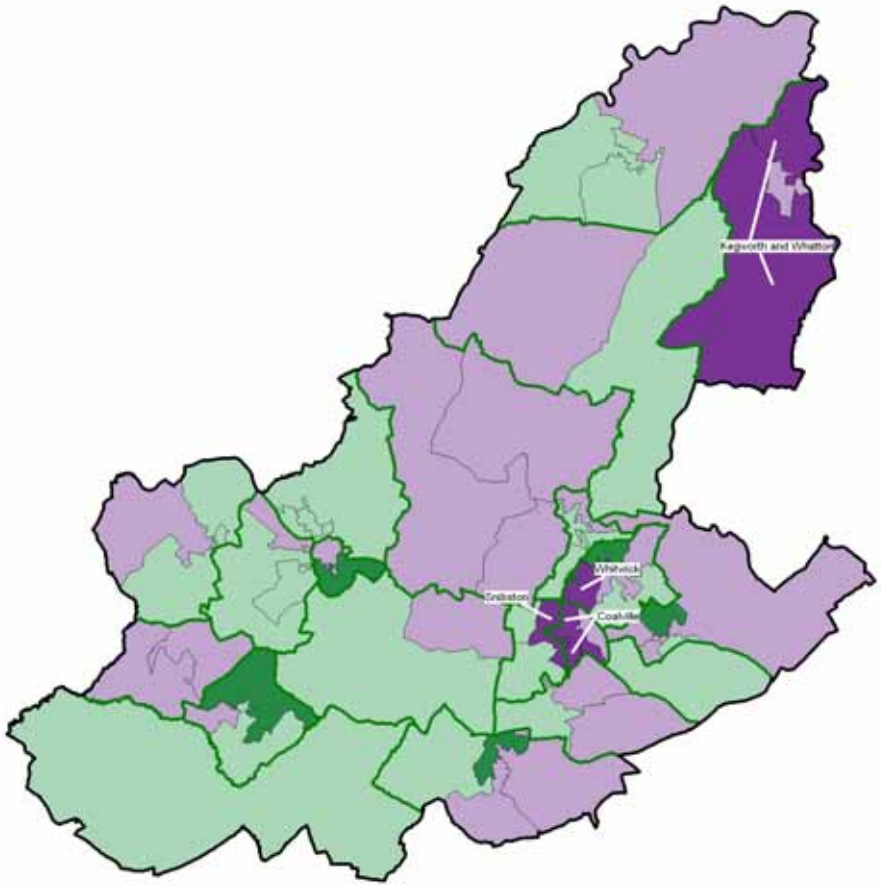
Produced by R&I Team, Chief Executives
Leicestershire County Council

Source: Office for Deputy Prime Minister 2004

Map 8: Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) - Living Environment



The environment clearly affects health. This domain looks at both the indoor and outdoor living environment and includes indicators such as housing in poor condition and without central heating, air quality and accidents.

There are three SOAs which are ranked within the 30% most deprived in England - two SOAs within Kegworth and Whatton ward, and part of Coalville ward.

Levels of Living Environment Deprivation in North West Leicestershire
(Number of Super Output Areas)

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

10% Most Deprived
North West Leicestershire Super Output Areas

SOA Code	Ward
1.5946	Kegworth and Whatton
2.5944	Kegworth and Whatton
3.5930	Coalville
4.5957	Snibston
5.5931	Coalville
6.5969	Whitwick

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

- District Boundary
- Electoral Ward Boudaries
- Super Output Areas

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Produced by RSI Team, Chief Executives
Leicestershire County Council

Source: Office for Deputy Prime Minister 2004

Health Needs Assessment 2003/04

The first part of a structured health needs assessment process was undertaken by local health visitors, school nurses and public health specialists in 2003/4 on behalf of Charnwood and North West Leicestershire PCT. The following local needs were identified for the three PCT 'neighbourhoods' in North West Leicestershire District. (Note: area 1 includes Markfield ward which is part of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough)

Map 9: PCT 'Neighbourhoods'

Area 1: Ibstock & Heather, Hugglescote and Markfield (Hinckley & Bosworth Borough) wards

Area 2: Valley, Ravenstone & Packington, Snibston, Coalville, Bardon, Thringstone, Whitwick and Greenhill wards

Area 3: Castle Donington, Breedon, Kegworth & Whatton, Ashby Castle, Ashby Holywell, Ashby Ivanhoe, Moira, Oakthorpe & Donisthorpe, Measham and Appleby wards

Table 20: Key issues identified

	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3
Obesity, diet and exercise	X	X	X
Smoking	X	X	
Parenting / childhood behaviour		X	X
Mental health and wellbeing	X	X	X
Oral and dental health			X
Substance misuse, drugs and alcohol		X	
Poverty / social exclusion		X	
Sexual health and teenage pregnancy		X	
Asthma and eczema		X	
Travelling families	X		
Crime and disorder	X		

The table shows that the key local needs which were identified in at least two areas were: obesity, diet and exercise, smoking, parenting / childhood behaviour and mental health and well being.

Source: Public Health Annual report 2003/4, Charnwood and North West Leicestershire PCT

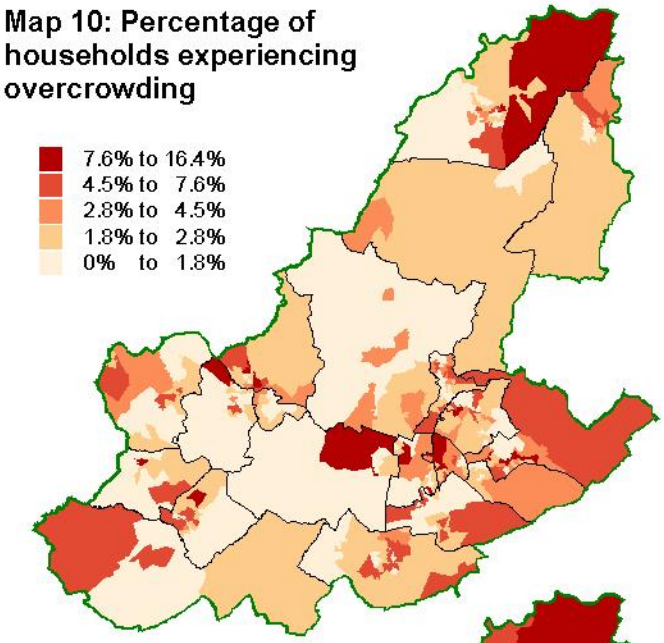
Accommodation

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

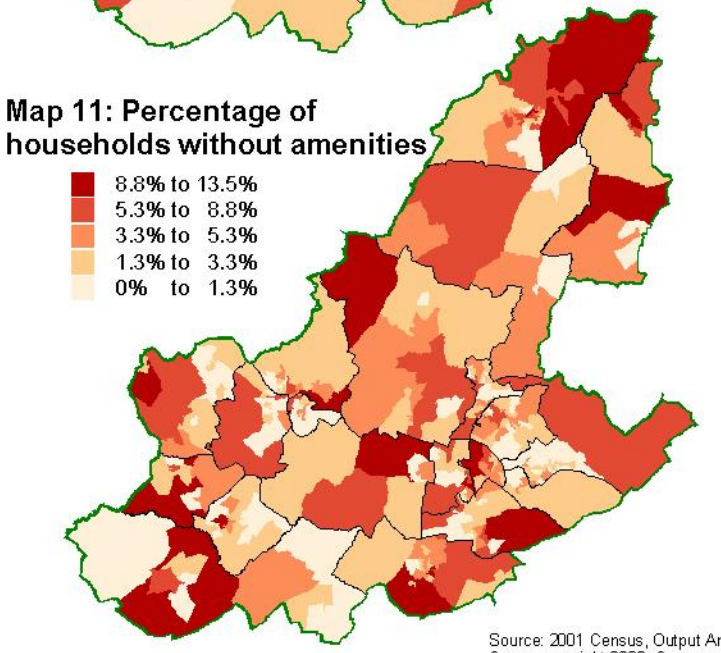
Table 21: Accommodation by ward

	Number of Households	Percentage of Households experiencing overcrowding	Percentage of households without central heating and sole use of bath/ shower and toilet
Coalville	1,868	4.3%	5.9%
Greenhill	2,765	4.0%	1.4%
Ashby Holywell	1,907	3.8%	3.0%
Ibstock and Heather	2,744	3.3%	3.6%
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	969	3.2%	4.4%
Thringstone	1,792	3.0%	2.7%
Castle Donington	2,769	2.8%	4.9%
Measham	1,971	2.6%	2.3%
Snibston	2,056	2.6%	4.3%
Whitwick	2,748	2.6%	2.7%
Kegworth and Whatton	1,839	2.6%	5.4%
Hugglescote	1,780	2.5%	3.7%
Ashby Ivanhoe	1,853	2.2%	2.1%
Ravenstone and Packington	978	2.2%	2.7%
Breedon	995	2.0%	3.7%
Moira	1,963	2.0%	2.8%
Appleby	862	1.9%	3.1%
Valley	1,630	1.7%	3.9%
Bardon	870	1.5%	1.4%
Ashby Castle	1,035	0.9%	1.4%

Map 10: Percentage of households experiencing overcrowding



Map 11: Percentage of households without amenities



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Teenage pregnancy

One of the key targets in the Community Strategy is to reduce conception rates in teenage girls. The rate of conceptions to girls aged under 18 years has fallen from 43.0 per 1,000 in 1998 to 34.7 per 1,000 in 2002. This equates to an actual fall in the number of conceptions from 67 to 51. The rate remains above the county average, but is lower than both the regional and national average.

The number of teenage conceptions varies greatly between wards in the District. Table 22 shows the number of conceptions to girls aged under 18 years for 2000/02 (aggregated). It shows that the largest number of conceptions are to girls living in Greenhill

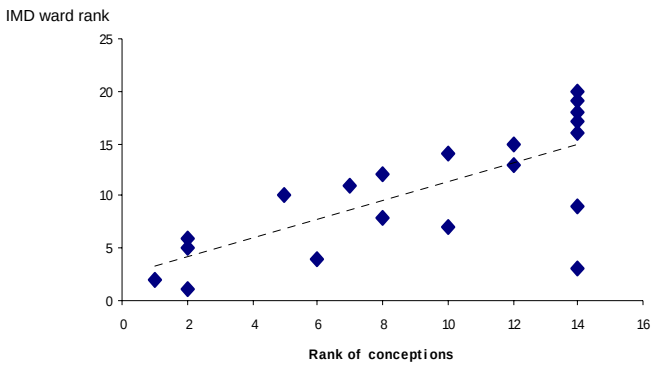
Table 22: Conceptions by ward, 2000/02

	Number aged under 18
Greenhill	25
Coalville	16
Ibstock and Heather	16
Snibston	16
Whitwick	10
Moira	9
Measham	8
Ashby Ivanhoe	7
Hugglescote	7
Kegworth and Whatton	6
Thringstone	6
Breedon	5
Castle Donington	5
Appleby	-
Ashby Castle	-
Ashby Holywell	-
Bardon	-
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	-
Ravenstone and Packington	-
Valley	-

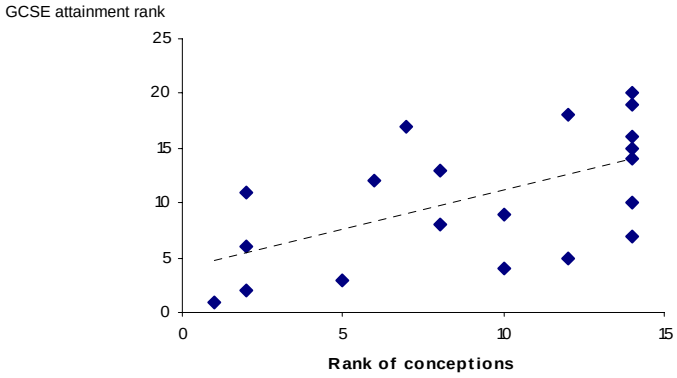
Source: Leicestershire County Council Teenage Pregnancy Unit

Research has shown that there is a strong link between the number of teenage conceptions, higher levels of deprivation and lower educational attainment. The two graphs below show that wards with a higher number of conceptions to girls under 18 years also experience higher levels of deprivation and lower levels of attainment at GCSE level. The wards have been ranked, where a ranking of 1=largest number of conceptions, most deprived and lowest number of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grades A* to C.

Graph 9: Relationship between rank of deprivation and rank of number of conceptions



Graph 10: Relationship between GCSE attainment and rank of conceptions



DEPRIVATION IN NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE

Summary

- **Whilst overall levels of deprivation are low, the District is the most deprived in Leicestershire, and there are pockets of more extreme deprivation in parts of Greenhill, Measham and Coalville wards**
- **There are 2,155 children (under 16 years) and 1,837 older people (over 60 years) living in income deprived households**

Measuring deprivation

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

The Indices of Deprivation are an attempt to measure relative deprivation in a consistent way for all small areas in England. The Index of Multiple Deprivation combines different aspects of deprivation (including income, employment, health and education) into a single deprivation score which can then be ranked nationally and locally.

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

Other aspects of deprivation including health, income and employment deprivation are considered separately in other sections of this report.

District ranking

At Local Authority level, North West Leicestershire experiences the highest levels of deprivation of the districts in Leicestershire. However, it is ranked only as the 195th most deprived district in England (out of 354, where a ranking of 1 = most deprived, and a rank of 354 = least deprived).

Table 23: ID2004 District Ranking

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

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

Comparison with similar Local Authorities

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

Table 24: Most similar authorities North West Leicestershire Group

District	Rank of average rank
North Warwickshire	169
North West Leicestershire	195
South Derbyshire	215
Lichfield	258
Hinckley and Bosworth	275

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

Small area deprivation

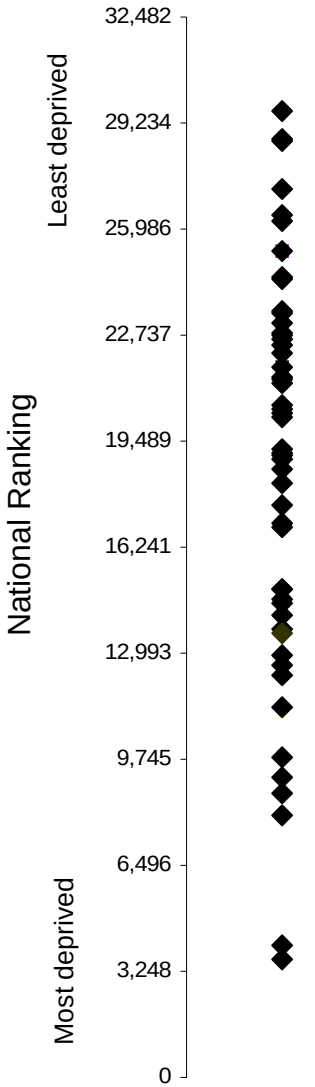
The Indices of Deprivation are also produced at Super Output Area (SOA) level – small areas each containing approximately 1,500 people. There are 57 SOAs in North West Leicestershire.

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

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

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

Graph 11: Ranking of SOAs



Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation considers all aspects of deprivation which affect the local community. The graph to the left shows the distribution of SOAs within the District. Overall, the majority of the 57 SOAs in North West Leicestershire are ranked within the 50% least deprived in England (ranked 16,241 to 32,482). The median rank is 19,055 (the middle ranking SOA in North West Leicestershire), within the 50-60% most deprived in England.

Most deprived areas in North West Leicestershire

The ten most deprived SOAs in North West Leicestershire are listed below, along with the ward in which they are located (for information).

Table 25: Most deprived SOAs

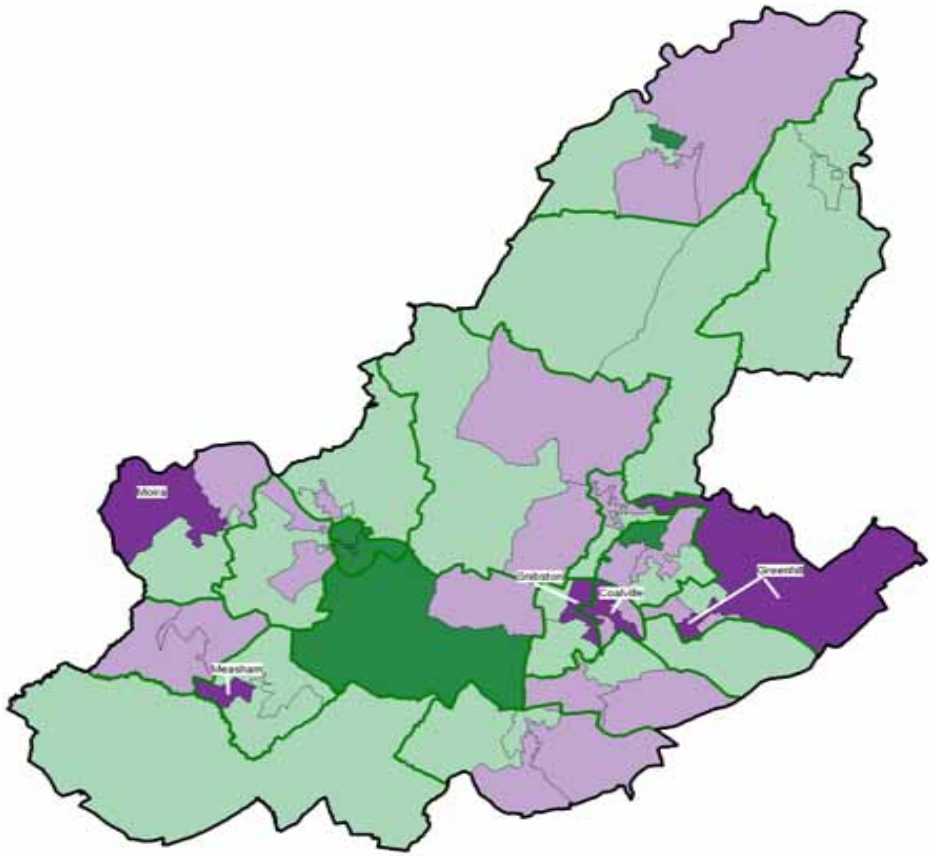
SOA	Ward	National Rank
E01025934	Greenhill	3,594
E01025932	Greenhill	4,037
E01025949	Measham	8,011
E01025930	Coalville	8,683
E01025950	Moira	9,196
E01025957	Snibston	9,820
E01025962	Thringstone	11,177
E01025931	Coalville	11,319
E01025966	Whitwick	11,325
E01025927	Castle Donington	12,290

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

The table above shows that the most deprived areas in the District are located in the larger settlements of Coalville (parts of Greenhill and Coalville wards), Measham, Moira and Snibston. The most deprived areas, SOA5934 and SOA5932, part of Greenhill ward are ranked within the top three most deprived SOAs in Leicestershire and within the 20% most deprived in England.

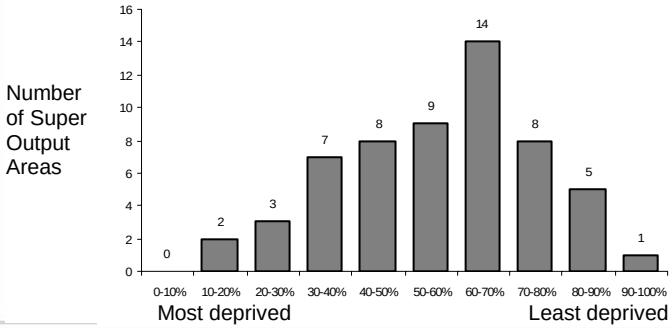
The maps on the following page show where these SOAs are located.

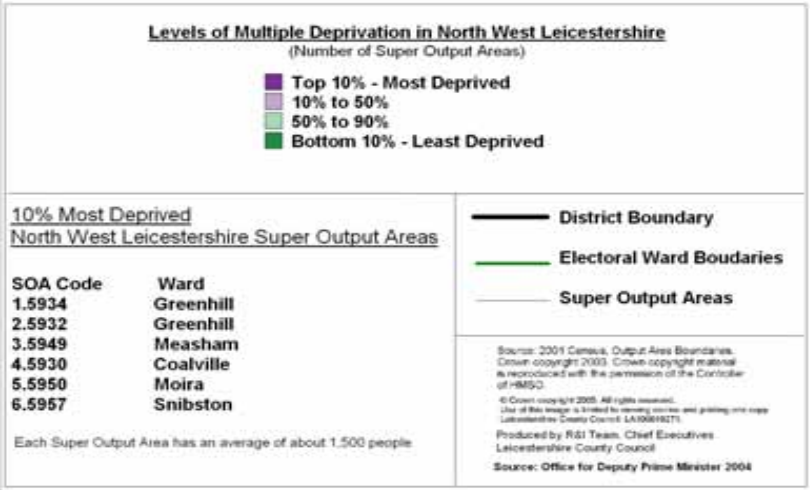
Map 12: Index of Multiple Deprivation - most deprived SOAs



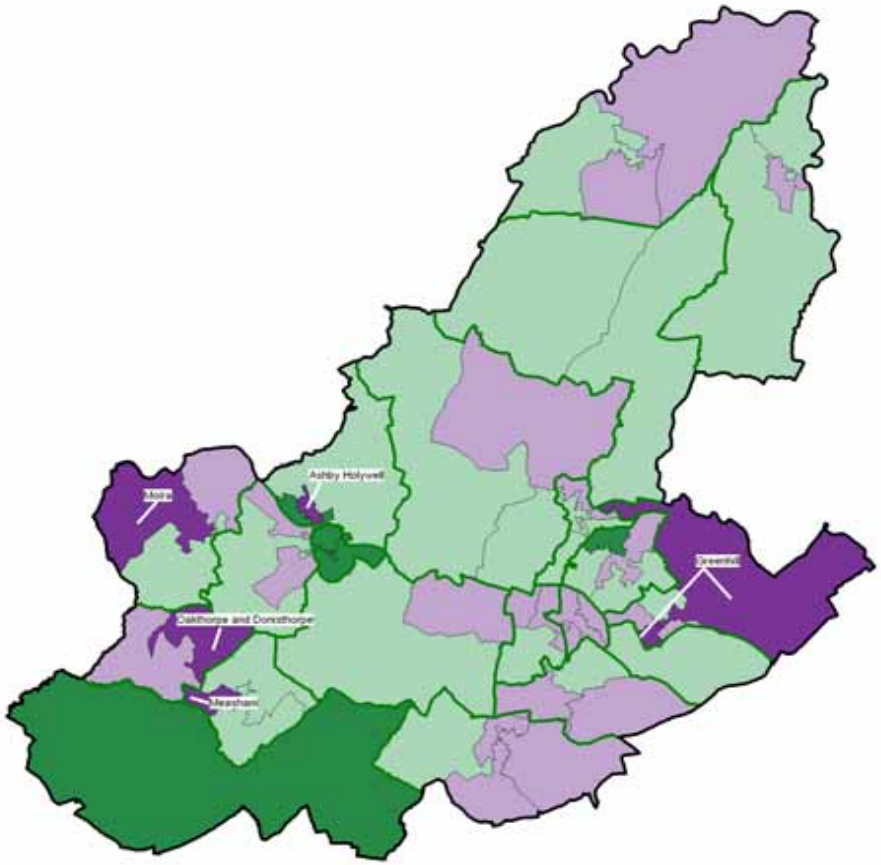
Index of Multiple Deprivation

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

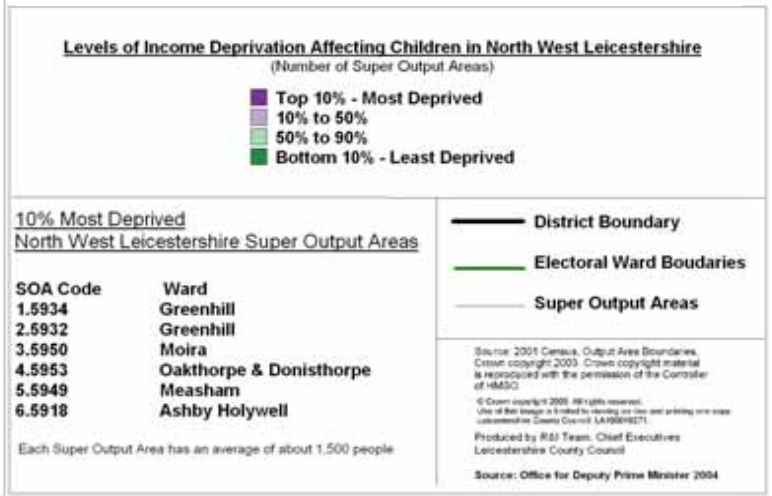




Map 13: Income deprivation affecting children - most deprived SOAs



This domain measures the proportion of children aged under 16 years who live in income deprived households (living below 60% of median income). In total, **2,154 children** in North West Leicestershire live in income deprived households. The most deprived SOA is located in part of Greenhill ward. It is ranked within the 10% most deprived in England and contains 192 children living in income deprived households: over half of the children living in the SOA (54%). A further SOA in Greenhill ward is ranked within the 20% most deprived in England.



Children living in income deprived households

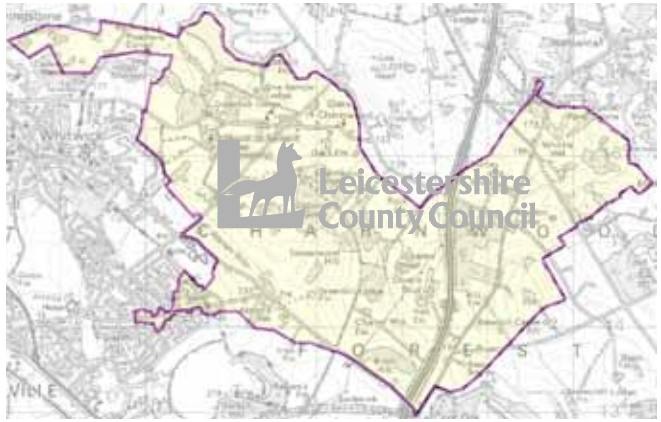
The score used to rank each SOA shows the proportion of children in each area who live in income deprived households. Using the 2001 Census population as a denominator, it is therefore possible to calculate how many children in each ward live in income deprived households. The table below shows the number of children living in income deprived households in each ward - Greenhill has the highest number - 468 children.

Table 26: Number of children living in income deprived households

	Number of children living in income deprived households
Greenhill	468
Snibston	163
Moira	155
Ibstock and Heather	150
Measham	148
Castle Donington	137
Coalville	117
Whitwick	114
Ashby Ivanhoe	107
Ashby Holywell	105
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	89
Hugglescote	85
Valley	83
Thringstone	81
Ravenstone and Packington	44
Kegworth and Whatton	42
Breedon	28
Bardon	16
Ashby Castle	12
Appleby	10
TOTAL	**2,154**

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

Map 14 SOA5934



Map 15 SOA5932

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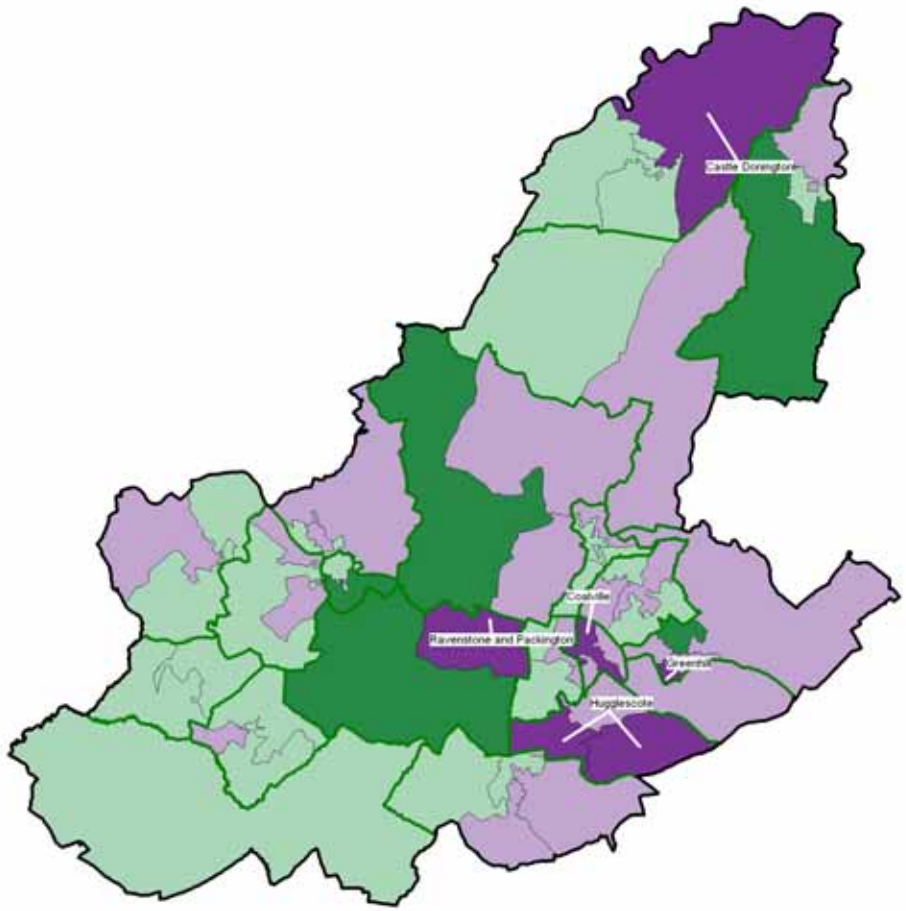
Map 16: Income deprivation affecting older people - most deprived SOAs



This domain measures the proportion of people aged over 60 years who live in income deprived households (living below 60% of median income). In total, **1,967 people** aged over 60 years in North West Leicestershire live in income deprived households.

The most deprived SOAs are located in parts of Ravenstone and Packington and Coalville wards. They are both ranked within the 20% most deprived in England. In each of these areas, 1 in 5 of the population aged over 60 years live in income deprived households. These areas are shown in more detail on the following page.

Levels of Income Deprivation Affecting Older People in North West Leicestershire
(Number of Super Output Areas)

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

10% Most Deprived
North West Leicestershire Super Output Areas

SOA Code	Ward
1.5956	Ravenstone & Packington
2.5930	Coalville
3.5938	Hugglescote
4.5932	Greenhill
5.5928	Castle Donington
6.5939	Hugglescote

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

- District Boundary
- Electoral Ward Boudaries
- Super Output Areas

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Source: Office for Deputy Prime Minister 2004

Older people living in income deprived households

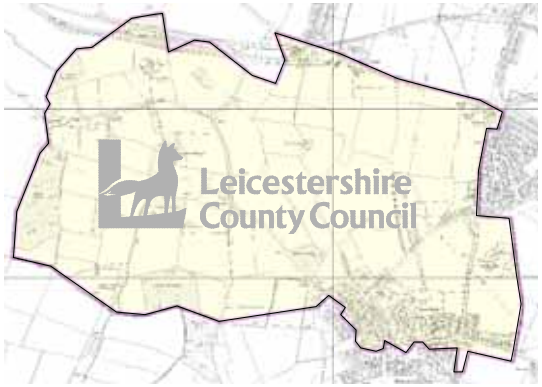
The score used to rank each SOA shows the proportion of people aged over 60 years in each area who live in income deprived households. Using the 2001 Census population as a denominator, it is therefore possible to calculate how many older people in each ward live in income deprived households. The table below shows the number of older people living in income deprived households in each ward - Greenhill has the highest number - 203 older people.

Table 27: Number of older people living in income deprived households

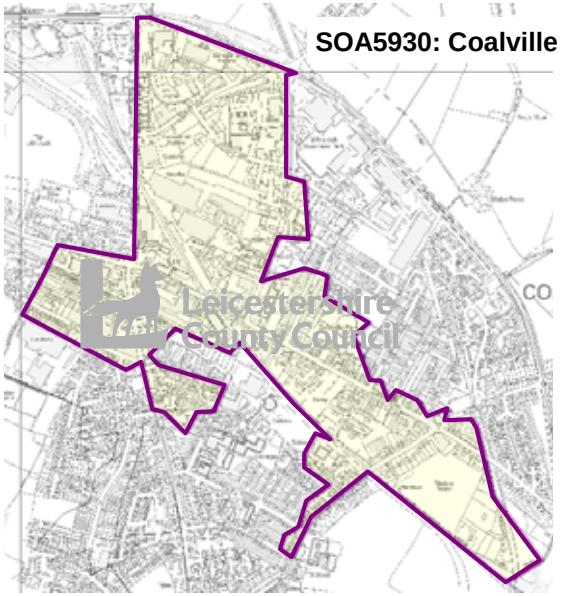
	Number of older people living in income deprived households
Greenhill	203
Ibstock and Heather	164
Coalville	153
Castle Donington	141
Ashby Ivanhoe	137
Whitwick	128
Hugglescote	123
Moira	115
Thringstone	111
Ashby Holywell	94
Snibston	90
Measham	84
Valley	80
Kegworth and Whatton	73
Ravenstone and Packington	66
Breedon	60
Ashby Castle	41
Appleby	38
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	35
Bardon	31
TOTAL	**1,967**

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

Map 17 **SOA5956: Ravenstone and Packington**



Map 18 **SOA5930: Coalville**



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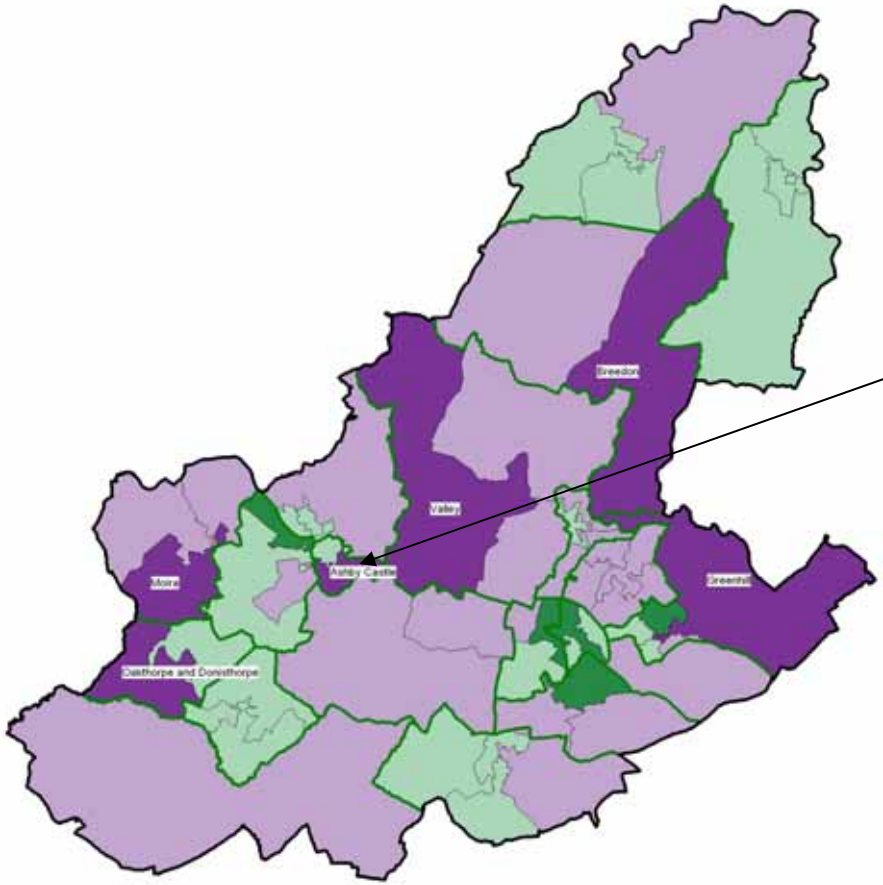
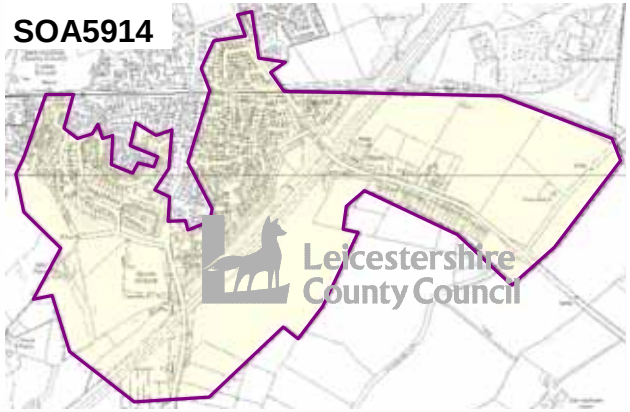
Map 19: Barriers to Housing and Services - most deprived SOAs



This domain measures the barriers which the local population face to key local services such as a post office, doctors surgery or primary school along with housing issues. The most deprived area is part of Ashby Castle ward (SOA5914)

SOA5914



Levels of Housing and Services Deprivation in North West Leicestershire
(Number of Super Output Areas)

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

10% Most Deprived
North West Leicestershire Super Output Areas

SOA Code	Ward
1.5914	Ashby Castle
2.5934	Greenhill
3.5954	Oakthorpe & Donisthorpe
4.5964	Valley
5.5951	Moira
6.5923	Breedon

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

- District Boundary
- Electoral Ward Boudaries
- Super Output Areas

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Source: Office for Deputy Prime Minister 2004

Other measures of deprivation

A range of benefits information is now available from the Department of Work and Pensions. This section considers two: Incapacity Benefit which is paid to people who are unable to work through sickness or disability and Income Support which is paid to people who work less than 16 hours a week and have less money coming in than the law says that they need to live on.

Incapacity Benefit claimants

Incapacity benefit is a measure of the number of people who are incapable of work through sickness or disability. Table 29 shows how many claimants there are in each ward in North West Leicestershire. The wards with the highest number of claimants are Greenhill (400 claimants), Ibstock and Heather (315 claimants) and Whitwick (220 claimants).

This data is also available at Super Output Area and can be used to identify smaller areas which have a higher number of claimants. The SOAs with the highest number of claimants are listed below and shown on maps on the following page.

Table 28: SOAs with most Incapacity Benefits Claimants, 2004

SOA	Ward	Number of claimants
E0102**5934**	Greenhill	130
E0102**5932**	Greenhill	110
E0102**5949**	Measham	105
E0102**5943**	Ibstock and Heather	100
E0102**5950**	Moira	100

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, 2004

Table 29: Incapacity Benefit Claimants by ward, 2004

	All Claimants
Greenhill	400
Ibstock and Heather	315
Whitwick	220
Castle Donington	215
Measham	205
Coalville	195
Snibston	195
Moira	190
Thringstone	190
Ashby Ivanhoe	165
Valley	160
Hugglescote	140
Ashby Holywell	135
Kegworth and Whatton	130
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	95
Ravenstone and Packington	70
Breedon	65
Bardon	55
Appleby	50
Ashby Castle	50

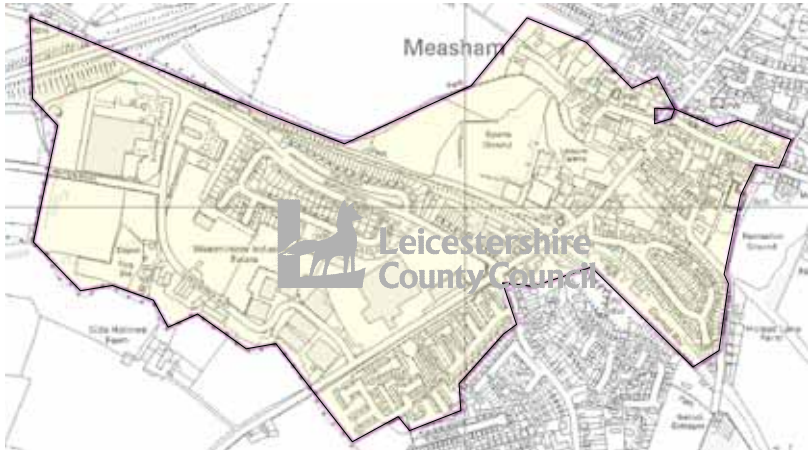
Source: Department for Work and Pensions, 2004

SOAs with most Incapacity Benefits claimants

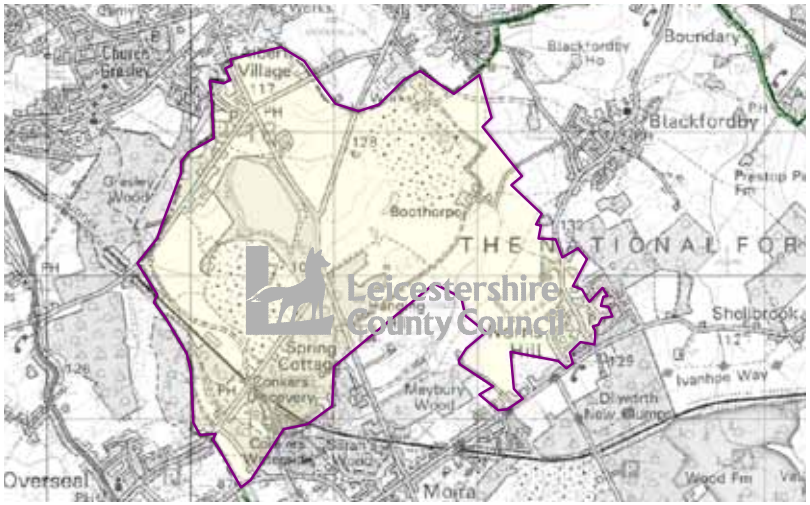
Map 20: SOA5934 (Greenhill ward)

Map 21: SOA5932 (Greenhill ward)

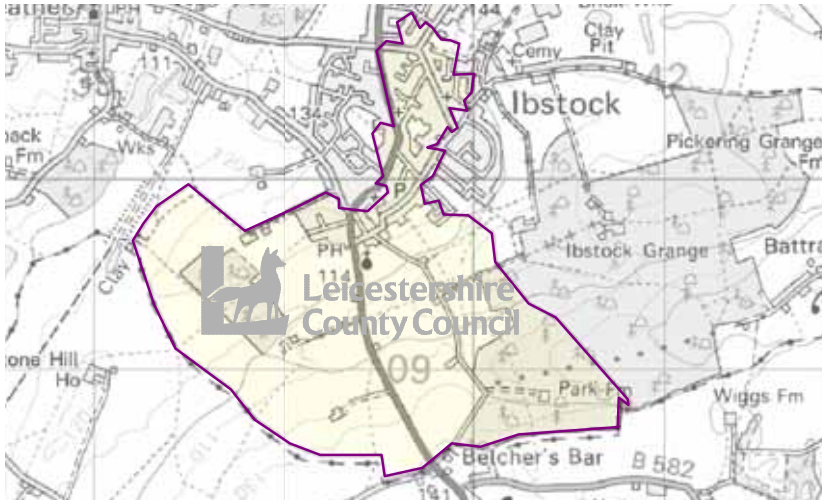
Map 22: SOA5949 (Measham ward)



Map 23: SOA5950 (Moira ward)



Map 24: SOA5943 (Ibstock and Heather ward)



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Income support claimants

Income support benefit is paid to people working less than 16 hours a week who have less money coming in than the law says that they need to live on.

In 2004, there were 1,960 claimants of Income Support in North West Leicestershire. 695 of these were lone parents.

Ward level data

The number of claimants in each ward is shown in Table 30. The largest number of claimants were located in Greenhill ward (380 people) - where there are more than twice as many claimants as in any other ward. Greenhill ward also had the largest number of claimants in each age group.

Super Output Area data

The number of Income Support Claimants is also available at Super Output Area level. Table 31 lists the SOAs with the largest numbers of claimants.

Table 30: Income Support Claimants, 2004

Ward	All Claimants	Under 25	25-49	50 and over
Greenhill	380	65	250	70
Ibstock and Heather	160	15	100	45
Coalville	135	20	90	20
Measham	125	25	85	25
Whitwick	120	15	70	35
Castle Donington	115	<10	80	25
Snibston	115	15	80	25
Ashby Ivanhoe	110	15	65	35
Moira	110	20	70	20
Ashby Holywell	105	25	65	15
Thringstone	105	15	70	20
Hugglescote	80	<10	50	20
Valley	65	<10	35	15
Kegworth and Whatton	60	<10	45	<10
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	50	<10	35	<10
Ravenstone and Packington	30	<10	20	<10
Bardon	25	<10	15	<10
Breedon	25	<10	20	<10
Appleby	15	<10	<10	<10
Ashby Castle	<10	<10	<10	<10

Table 31: SOAs with most Income Support Claimants, 2004

SOA	Ward	All claimants	Lone parents
E0102**5934**	Greenhill	165	70
E0102**5932**	Greenhill	120	50
E0102**5949**	Measham	90	35
E0102**5918**	Ashby Holywell	80	30

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, 2004

ECONOMY

Summary

- **There are 54,000 people of working age living in North West Leicestershire (61.8% of the population)**
- **88% of the working age population are economically active**
- **1.2% of the working age population claim Job Seekers Allowance**
- **82.4% of businesses in North West Leicestershire employ less than 10 employees.**

Key issues for North West Leicestershire
• Low rates of PC use at work
• High recognition of need for interpersonal skills
• Low proportion of respondents currently undertaking training
• High levels of qualifications at level 3
• High rates of employment and economic activity
• High rates of satisfaction with local provision
Life & Work Survey, 2003 (LSC)

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

Table 37: Working age population

	North West Leicestershire		Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%	%
All people	54,000	61.8	62.2	61.2	61.4
Male	28,300	65.5	65.8	64.3	64.6
Female	25,800	58.3	58.6	58.2	58.3

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

Job Density

Job Density is a measure of the ratio of total jobs to the working age population. A job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident of working age. In North West Leicestershire, the job density is 0.9 (less than one job for every resident). This figure is higher than the county, regional and national figure (0.7, 0.8 and 0.8 respectively).

Economic activity

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

The table below shows that 88% of people of working age in the District are economically active - a higher proportion than the county, regional or national figure.

Table 38: Economic activity

	North West Leicestershire		Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%	%
All people					
Economically active	47,000	88.0	84.9	79.0	78.2
In employment	46,000	87.0	82.0	75.3	74.3
Employees	42,000	78.2	71.1	66.3	64.8
Self employed	4,000	8.2	10.3	8.6	9.0
Unemployed (ILO)	--	--	3.4	4.7	5.0
Males					
Economically active	26,000	94.7	89.6	83.9	83.4
In employment	26,000	93.4	85.9	79.8	78.9
Employees	22,000	81.0	71.2	67.1	65.5
Self employed	4,000	12.8	13.9	12.2	13.0
Unemployed (ILO)	--	--	4.1	5.0	5.4
Females					
Economically active	21,000	80.9	79.8	73.7	72.8
In employment	21,000	79.8	77.9	70.6	69.5
Employees	19,000	75.3	70.9	65.4	64.2
Self employed	1,000	3.4	6.5	4.8	4.8
Unemployed (ILO)	--	--	2.5	4.3	4.5

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

Economic inactivity

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

The Labour Force Survey estimates that there are 6,000 people in North West Leicestershire that are economically inactive. This is a lower proportion than the county, region and national figure.

Table 39: Economic inactivity

	North West Leicestershire		Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%	%
All people					
Economically inactive	6,000	12.0	15.1	21.0	21.8
Wanting a job	2,000	3.7	4.3	5.2	5.7
Not wanting a job	4,000	8.3	10.9	15.8	16.1
Males					
Economically inactive	1,000	5.3	10.4	16.1	16.6
Wanting a job	--	--	3.0	4.6	4.7
Not wanting a job	1,000	4.3	7.3	11.5	11.9
Females					
Economically inactive	5,000	19.1	20.2	26.3	27.2
Wanting a job	2,000	6.5	5.6	6.0	6.7
Not wanting a job	3,000	12.6	14.6	20.3	20.5

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

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

Employment by occupation

The Local Labour Force Survey, conducted annually, collects information on the occupation of people living in North West Leicestershire. The table to the right shows the proportion of the population employed in each occupation. It shows that the largest occupation groups are Managers and senior officials (16.7%), Skilled trades (13.3%) and Process plant and machine operative (12.6%). The District has a lower proportion of people employed in Professional, Associate professional and Administrative & secretarial occupations than the rest of the county. Also, the District has a higher proportion of people employed in Personal service and Process plant & machine operative occupations.

Qualifications

The table to the right shows that qualifications of the working age population in North West Leicestershire and how this compares to the rest of the county and the region. It shows that over 35% of the working age population are educated to at least NVQ level 3*. This is however a lower percentage than the rest of the county.

Table 40: Employment by occupation

	North West Leicestershire		Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%	%
Soc 2000 major group 1-3	**15,000**	**32.5**	**39.0**	**37.0**	**40.5**
1. Managers and senior officials	8,000	16.7	15.5	13.9	14.6
2. Professional occupations	3,000	6.7	11.4	10.7	12.1
3. Associate professionals & technical	4,000	9.1	12.0	12.3	13.8
Soc 2000 major group 4-5	**9,000**	**20.1**	**26.3**	**24.6**	**24.4**
4. Administrative & secretarial	3,000	6.8	13.6	12.4	13.0
5. Skilled trades occupations	6,000	13.3	12.7	12.1	11.4
Soc 2000 major group 6-7	**11,000**	**23.3**	**15.9**	**15.7**	**15.5**
6. Personal service occupations	5,000	10.9	6.5	7.4	7.5
7. Sales and customer services	6,000	12.4	9.3	8.2	8.0
Soc 2000 major group 8-9	**11,000**	**24.0**	**18.8**	**22.7**	**19.6**
8. Process plant & machine operatives	6,000	12.6	8.4	10.0	7.7
9. Elementary occupations	5,000	11.4	10.3	12.6	11.8

Table 41: Qualifications (% of working age population)

	North West Leicestershire		Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%	%
NVQ4 and above	8,000	15.2	23.5	22.2	25.2
NVQ3 and above	19,000	35.2	43.7	41.4	43.1
NVQ2 and above	30,000	55.4	63.7	59.7	61.5
NVQ1 and above	39,000	72.8	78.9	75.7	76.0
Other qualifications	6,000	11.6	8.0	7.6	8.8
No qualifications	8,000	15.6	13.1	16.6	15.1

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

Earnings by residence

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

Table 42: Earnings by residence

	North West Leicestershire	Leicestershire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Gross weekly pay				
Full-time workers	465.0	456.6	439.4	475.8
Male	--	501.9	480.5	525.0
Female	--	374.6	363.6	396.0
Hourly pay				
Full-time workers	--	11.6	11.0	12.0
Male	--	12.4	11.6	12.8
Female	--	10.0	9.6	10.6

Earnings by workplace

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

Table 43: Earnings by workplace

	North West Leicestershire	Leicestershire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Gross weekly pay				
Full-time workers	419.9	456.6	439.4	475.8
Male	456.5	501.9	480.5	525.0
Female	--	374.6	363.6	396.0
Hourly pay				
Full-time workers	10.2	11.6	11.0	12.0
Male	10.7	12.4	11.6	12.8
Female	--	10.0	9.6	10.6

Employee jobs

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

North West Leicestershire has a higher proportion of its workforce employed in Manufacturing, Construction and Transport and communications than the rest of the county, and a lower proportion employed in the service and tourism sectors.

Table 44: Employee jobs

	North West Leicestershire		Leicestershire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%	%
Total employee jobs	43,523	--	--	--	--
Full-time	30,730	70.6	68.0	66.7	68.1
Part-time	12,793	29.4	32.0	33.3	31.9
Manufacturing	9,429	21.7	20.4	18.3	12.6
Construction	3,057	7.0	4.9	4.7	4.4
Services	30,136	69.2	72.7	75.0	81.4
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	10,300	23.7	26.9	24.8	24.7
Transport & communications	7,622	17.5	8.5	5.7	6.0
Finance, IT, other business activities	5,288	12.1	13.3	14.4	19.8
Public admin, education, health	5,747	13.2	19.7	25.7	25.8
Other services	1,178	2.7	4.3	4.4	5.2
Tourism-related	2,439	5.6	7.3	7.5	8.1

Source: Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis, 2003

Hours worked

The table below shows the number of hours worked in North West Leicestershire (as a percentage of the working age population). The District has a slightly lower than average proportion of its working age population working part time (compared with both Leicestershire and the East Midlands). It does however have a larger proportion of its working age population working over 48 hours a week (18.5% compared with a county figure of 17.1% and a regional figure of 16.3%).

Table 45: Hours worked

	North West Leicestershire	Leicester-shire	East Midlands
All people	40,897	295,754	1,917,728
% working part time	23.2	24.1	23.6
% working full time	76.8	75.9	73.7
% working over 48hrs a week	18.5	17.1	16.3

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics

Business size

The table below shows the proportion of people employed in North West Leicestershire by the size of business that they are employed in. It shows that the District has a higher proportion of its workforce employed in businesses which employ more than 50 employees (4.1% against a county figure of 3.6%, a regional figure of 3.9% and a national figure of 3.8%).

Table 46: Business size

Number of employees	North West Leicestershire	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
1-10	82.4%	84.5%	82.5%	83.3%
11-49	13.5%	12.2%	13.6%	12.9%
50+	4.1%	3.6%	3.9%	3.8%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2003

Table 47: Number of business units* by Broad Industrial Group

	North West Leicestershire	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
Total	**3,700**	**24,250**	**152,050**	**2,213,800**
1 : Agriculture and fishing (SIC A,B)	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%
2 : Energy and water (SIC C,E)	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
3 : Manufacturing (SIC D)	9.5%	11.3%	10.4%	7.8%
4 : Construction (SIC F)	9.5%	10.7%	10.1%	9.0%
5 : Distribution, hotels and restaurants (SIC G,H)	28.4%	28.0%	30.7%	29.5%
6 : Transport and communications (SIC I)	9.5%	6.4%	5.3%	4.7%
7 : Banking, finance and insurance, etc (SIC J,K)	27.0%	26.6%	24.9%	30.5%
8 : Public administration, education & health (SIC L,M,N)	8.1%	8.7%	9.5%	8.7%
9 : Other services (SIC O,P,Q)	8.1%	7.8%	8.5%	9.2%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2003

Increasingly it will be the knowledge-intensive information economy sectors, together with those driven by increasing consumption (e.g. tourism and recreation) that are likely to represent the strongest future growth areas. The table below shows the current proportion of the workforce in North West Leicestershire that are employed in these sectors.

Table 48: Knowledge Economy Employment

	North West Leicestershire	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
Consumer Services (%)	16.4	20.3	19.7	21.0
High Technology Manufacturing (%)	0.6	2.2	1.7	1.9
Knowledge Based Services (%)	9.6	11.6	12.6	17.7

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2003

Percentages are of total employment

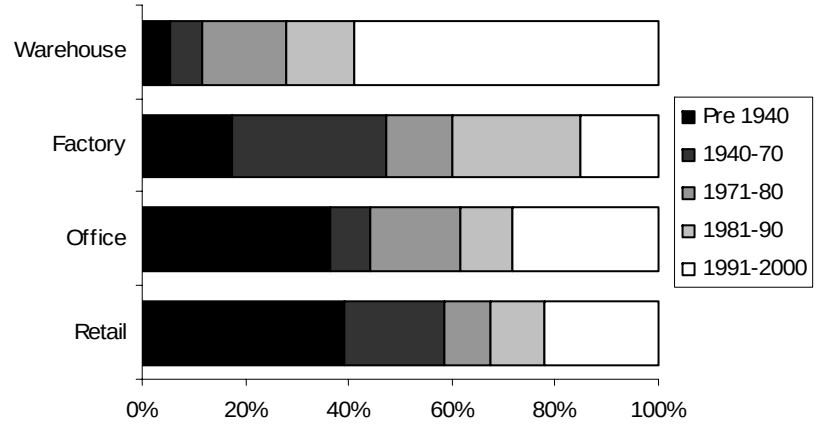
Consumer Services - SIC codes 52 (Retail), 55 (Hotels & restaurants), 92 (Recreational, cultural & sporting)
High Tech Manufacturing - SIC codes 22 (Publishing, printing), 24.4 (Manufacture of pharmaceuticals), 30 (Manufacture of office machinery, computers), 32 (Manufacture of radio, TV, communications)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

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

Employment land and floorspace in North West Leicestershire

The graph to the right shows the age of employment floorspace by type. It shows that a larger proportion of the retail floorspace in the district dates back pre 1940, whilst the majority of the warehouses have been built in the past 15 years.

Graph 14: Floorspace by age

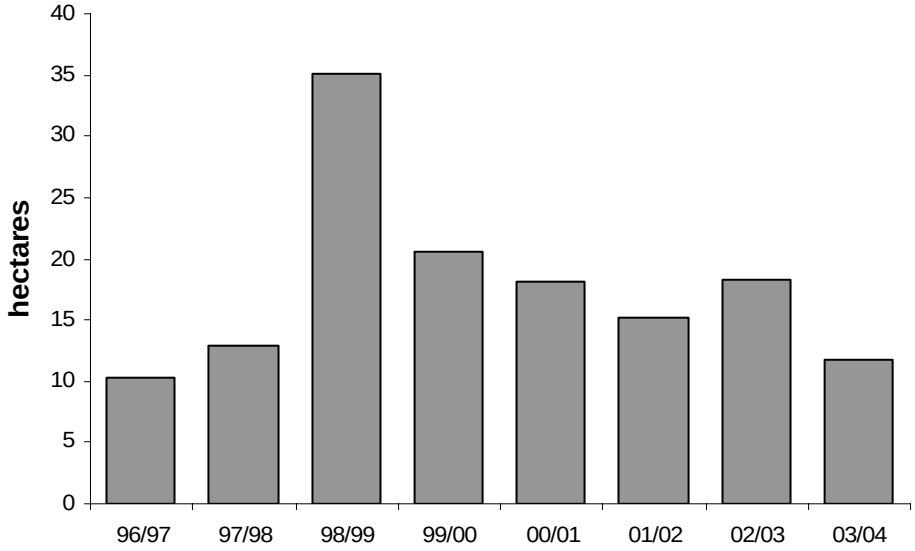


Employment land

Since 1996, 142 hectares of land have been developed in North West Leicestershire for employment uses (at 31 March 2004), an average of 17.8 hectares each year. The graph to the right shows annual completions.

There are currently a number of larger sites with outstanding planning permission for employment uses. These include the former power station at Castle Donington, Finger Farm, East Midlands Airport, and Battleflat, Bardon.

Graph 16: New employment land



Source: Leicestershire County Council Land Monitoring Report, 2004

Job Seekers Allowance Claimants

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

Table 49: Total JSA Claimants

	North West Leicestershire		Leicestershire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%	%
All people	659	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.4
Male	465	1.9	1.7	3.0	3.4
Female	194	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.3

Source: Claimant Count, May 2005

Age: In North West Leicestershire, 27.6% of JSA claimants are aged 18 - 24 years, 50.1% are aged 25 - 49 years and 21.2% are aged over 50 years. The district has a higher proportion of people claiming JSA aged over 50 years than the regional average of 18%.

Duration: 75.1% of JSA claimants in North West Leicestershire have been claiming this benefit for less than six months. 10.8% of claimants have been claiming for more than 12 months - below the regional average of 12.5%.

VAT Registrations / De-registrations

- At the end of 2003, there were 3,045 VAT registered businesses in North West Leicestershire.
- In 2003, there had been a net increase in the number of VAT registered businesses with 345 new businesses registering and 255 de-registering (Source: VAT registrations / de-registrations by industry, 2003).
- The VAT threshold is an annual turnover of £55,000. Below this figure, companies do not need to register for VAT.

Economic and Labour Market Conditions

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

North West Leicestershire

The Study concluded that North West Leicestershire scores highly in terms of dynamism (104.9), enterprise (107.2) and workforce (105.8). For all these indicators the district scores over the national benchmark of 100.

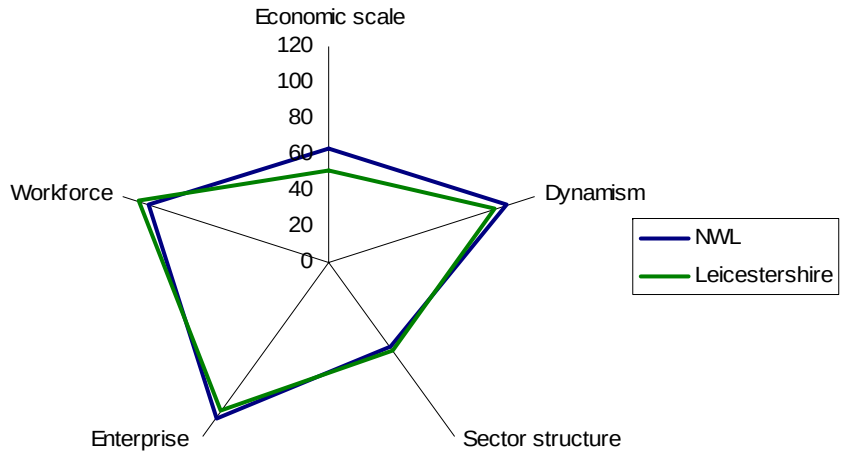
The weakest indicator for the district is the sector structure, where it scores 57.5.

North West Leicestershire outperforms Leicestershire in terms of dynamism, economic scale and enterprise, but lags behind in sector structure and on the workforce indicator.

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

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

Graph 17: Competitiveness Summary Chart



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

Table 50: Overall economic profile

	North West Leicestershire		Leicestershire	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Economic scale	63.7	250	51.2	--
Dynamism	104.9	44	97.0	--
Sector structure	57.5	314	61.5	--
Enterprise	107.2	134	101.7	--
Workforce	105.8	208	111.2	--

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

Largest employers in North West Leicestershire

The table below lists the largest employers in North West Leicestershire

Table 51: Largest Employers

Name of business	Nature of business
Ashfield Health Care	Health care
United Biscuits Distribution	Manufacture and distribution
KP Snacks	Manufacture of snack foods
Hill Rom	Healthcare solutions
North West Leicestershire District Council	Local Authority
Stephenson College	Further education courses, training and conference facilities
DHL	Distribution
Nottingham East Midlands Airport	Regional airport / passenger and freight transportation
Plastic Ominium	Manufacture
Tesco	Food retailers
Morrisons	Food retailers

Source: North West Leicestershire District Council, August 2005

Town Centre uses

The ODPM Town Centres Statistics project aims to produce consistent boundaries for town centres across England and Wales, together with statistics covering employment and floorspace. These statistical boundaries are generated from data on economic activity, in order to take a consistent approach to defining town centres - they do not define town centres for planning policy purposes. The maps and tables on the following page highlight the two town centres in North West Leicestershire that the project has considered: Coalville and Ashby. They are based on 2002 data and show both the number of employees in each town centre and the type of business that they are employed in. The second table lists the floorspace given to each retail type (A1: shops, A2: Professional offices - betting shops, estate agents, travel agents, A3: pubs, cafes, restaurants and takeaways). They show that Ashby has a larger amount of A3 and Office floorspace than Coalville.

Map 28: Town centre - Coalville

Map 29: Town centre - Ashby

Table 52: Employment (persons)

	No. of employees
Convenience Retail	80
Comparison Retail	380
Service Retail	70
Offices	260
Civic and Public Administration	210
Restaurants & Licensed Premises	40
Arts, Culture and Entertainment	70

Table 53: Floorspace (sqm) & Rateable value (£)

	(sq m)	(£)
A1	26,050	2,137,600
A2	3,610	389,650
A3	1,430	126,000
Retail	31,420	2,666,500
Offices	6,890	357,360

Table 54: Employment (persons)

	No. of employees
Convenience Retail	170
Comparison Retail	330
Service Retail	70
Offices	330
Civic and Public Administration	70
Restaurants & Licensed Premises	160
Arts, Culture and Entertainment	20

Table 55: Floorspace (sqm) & Rateable value (£)

	(sq m)	(£)
A1	15,680	1,471,650
A2	2,520	246,250
A3	1,750	156,750
Retail	20,240	1,902,450
Offices	7,410	472,240

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Household income

Table 56 shows the average household income in North West Leicestershire is £32,100. This is slightly below the county average of £32,760 but above the regional average of £29,259. The average household income in the District has increased by over £300 since 2004.

Table 57 shows that there is a very large variation between the wards within North West Leicestershire. The ward with the highest average household income is Ashby Castle ward (£43,344). The wards with the lowest average household income are Greenhill (£25,311) and Coalville wards (£28,298).

Average household income in Valley and Breedon wards has increased considerably since 2004 (by £2,914 and £2,359 respectively). The largest decline in income was experienced in Ashby Castle ward (a decline of £1,502), but it remains the ward with the highest overall income. Similarly, the ward with the lowest income - Greenhill ward - has also experienced a decline in income of £705, further expanding the gap between this ward and the others in the district.

Table 56: Average household income by district, 2005

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

Table 57: Average household income by ward, 2005

	Mean household income (£)	Change 2004/05 (£)
Ashby Castle	43,344	-1,502
Appleby	40,405	-655
Bardon	39,887	695
Valley	39,339	2,914
Breedon	38,483	2,359
Ravenstone and Packington	37,479	854
Kegworth and Whatton	35,166	1,821
Castle Donington	34,513	278
Ashby Holywell	33,935	-750
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	32,493	303
Ashby Ivanhoe	31,178	672
Measham	30,867	-529
Moira	30,533	-882
Thringstone	30,121	810
Hugglescote	29,970	1,162
Ibstock and Heather	29,270	-20
Whitwick	28,988	719
Snibston	28,536	-515
Coalville	28,298	1,313
Greenhill	25,311	-705

Source: CACI, 2005

House Prices

The table below shows the average selling price (and the number of sales) for each house type (detached, semi-detached, terrace, flat / maisonette) for the first three months of 2005. In all house types - with the exception of flats - the average selling price of dwellings in North West Leicestershire is lower than the county average, but slightly higher than the regional average. The average selling price for flats in the District is distorted by the extremely low numbers of sales - four - that the average selling price is calculated from.

Table 58: House price

	Detached		Semi-Detached		Terraced		Flat/Maisonette		Overall	
	Average price	Sales	Average price	Sales	Average price	Sales	Average price	Sales	Average price	Sales
North West Leicestershire	£234,752	132	£133,962	100	£106,580	77	£151,237	4	£169,952	313
Leicestershire	£257,403	569	£144,129	657	£119,017	432	£113,252	102	£172,796	1,760
East Midlands	£222,576	3,926	£128,974	4,304	£106,700	3,869	£112,808	903	£149,486	13,002

Source: Land Registry, January - March 2005

House affordability ratio

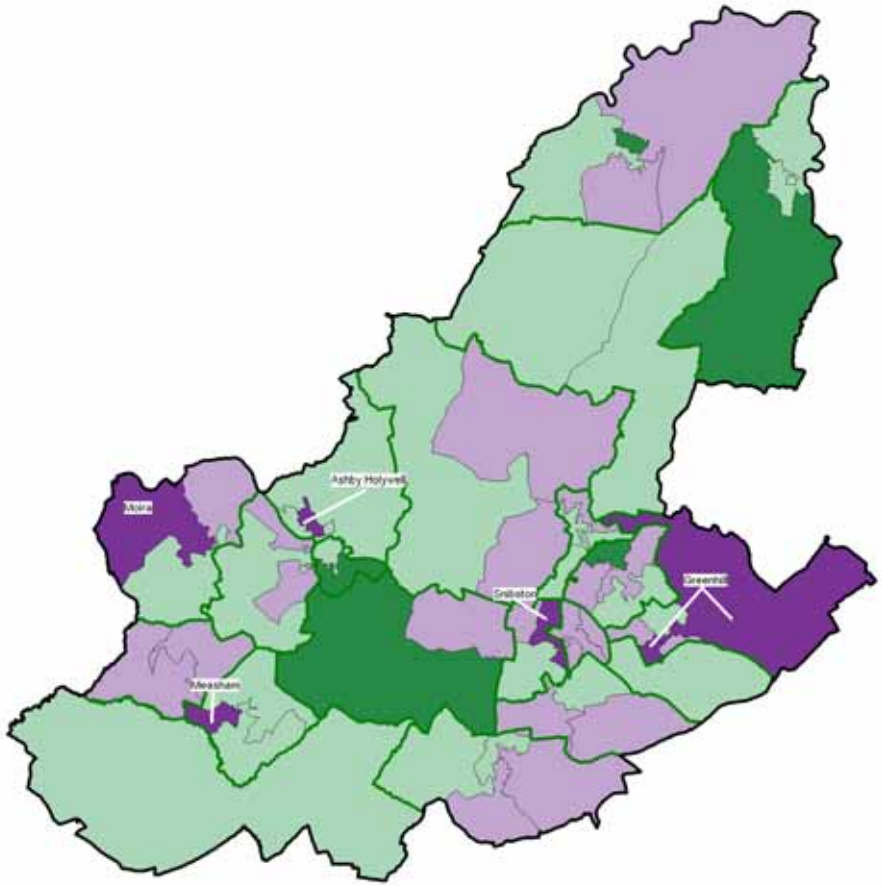
The table below shows the house affordability ratio which considers the relationship between average income and average house price in an area. A higher figure implies that housing is less affordable. For detached, semi-detached and terraced properties in North West Leicestershire, the affordability ratio is lower than the Leicestershire and East Midlands figure (meaning that they are more affordable). The higher affordability ratio in the 'flat' category is again explained by the low numbers that this calculation is based on. The last column in the table shows the average earnings figure that the affordability ratio is based upon.

Table 59: House affordability

	Detached	Semi detached	Terraced	Flat / maisonette	Overall	Average annual earnings (resident based)
North West Leicestershire	11.5	6.6	5.2	7.4	8.4	£20,333
Leicestershire	12.9	7.2	6	5.7	8.6	£19,991
East Midlands	11.7	6.8	5.6	5.9	7.9	£18,975
England and Wales	11.6	6.8	5.7	6.8	7.4	£20,796

Source: Land Registry 2005, New Earnings Survey

Map 30: ID2004 - Income deprivation



The income deprivation domain of the 2004 Indices of Deprivation measures the proportion of the population living below 60% of median income. There are **7,738 people** in North West Leicestershire living in income deprived households.

SOA5934 (part of Greenhill ward) is ranked within the 10% most deprived in England in this domain. A third of the people living in this SOA live in an income deprived household - 508 people.

A further SOA in Greenhill ward (SOA5932) is ranked within the 20% most deprived in England.

Levels of Income Deprivation in North West Leicestershire
(Number of Super Output Areas)

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

10% Most Deprived
North West Leicestershire Super Output Areas

SOA Code	Ward
1.5934	Greenhill
2.5932	Greenhill
3.5949	Measham
4.5950	Moira
5.5957	Snibston
6.5918	Ashby Holywell

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

- District Boundary
- Electoral Ward Boudaries
- Super Output Areas

Source: 2001 Census, Output Area Boundaries
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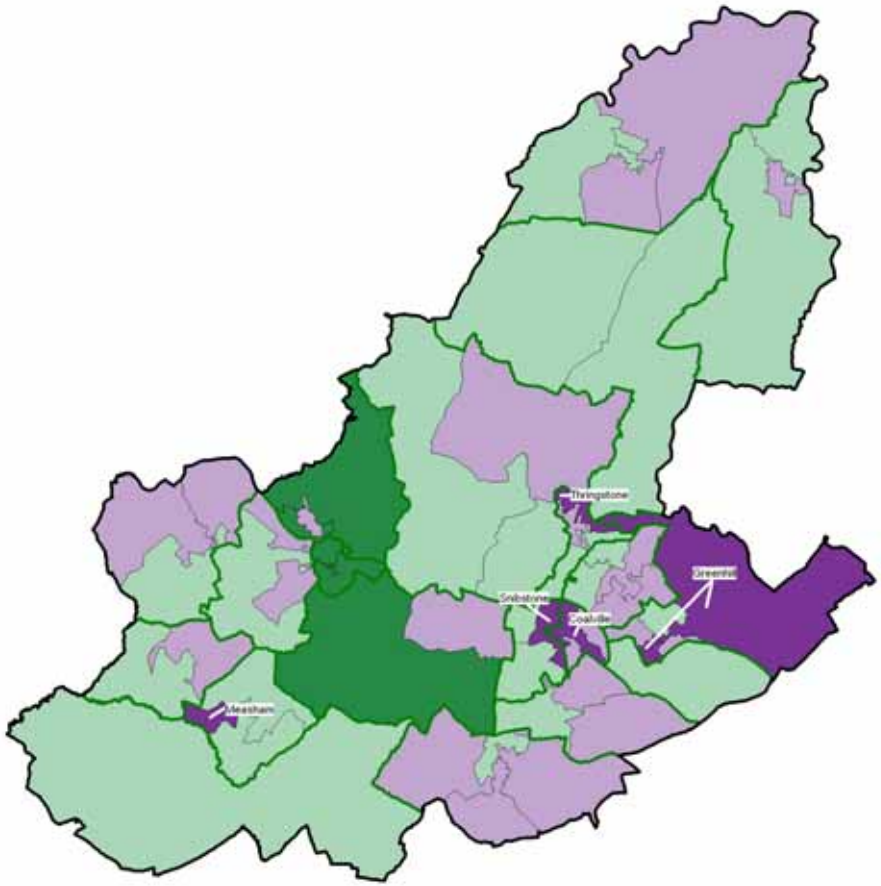
Leicestershire County Council

Source: Office for Deputy Prime Minister 2004

Map 31: ID2004 - Employment deprivation



The employment deprivation domain of the 2004 Indices of Deprivation measures the proportion of the working age population that are involuntarily excluded from the world of work. There are **4,079 people** in North West Leicestershire who are employment deprived.

SOA5934 (part of Greenhill ward) is ranked within the 10% most deprived in England in this domain. It is also the second most deprived SOA in Leicestershire in this domain.

A further SOA in Greenhill ward (SOA5932) is ranked within the 20% most deprived in England.

Levels of Employment Deprivation in North West Leicestershire
(Number of Super Output Areas)

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

10% Most Deprived
North West Leicestershire Super Output Areas

SOA Code	Ward
1.5934	Greenhill
2.5932	Greenhill
3.5949	Measham
4.5930	Coalville
5.5962	Thringstone
6.5957	Snibstone

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

- District Boundary
- Electoral Ward Boudaries
- Super Output Areas

Source: 2001 Census, Output Area Boundaries.
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Produced by R&I Team, Chief Executives
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Source: Office for Deputy Prime Minister 2004

CRIME

Summary

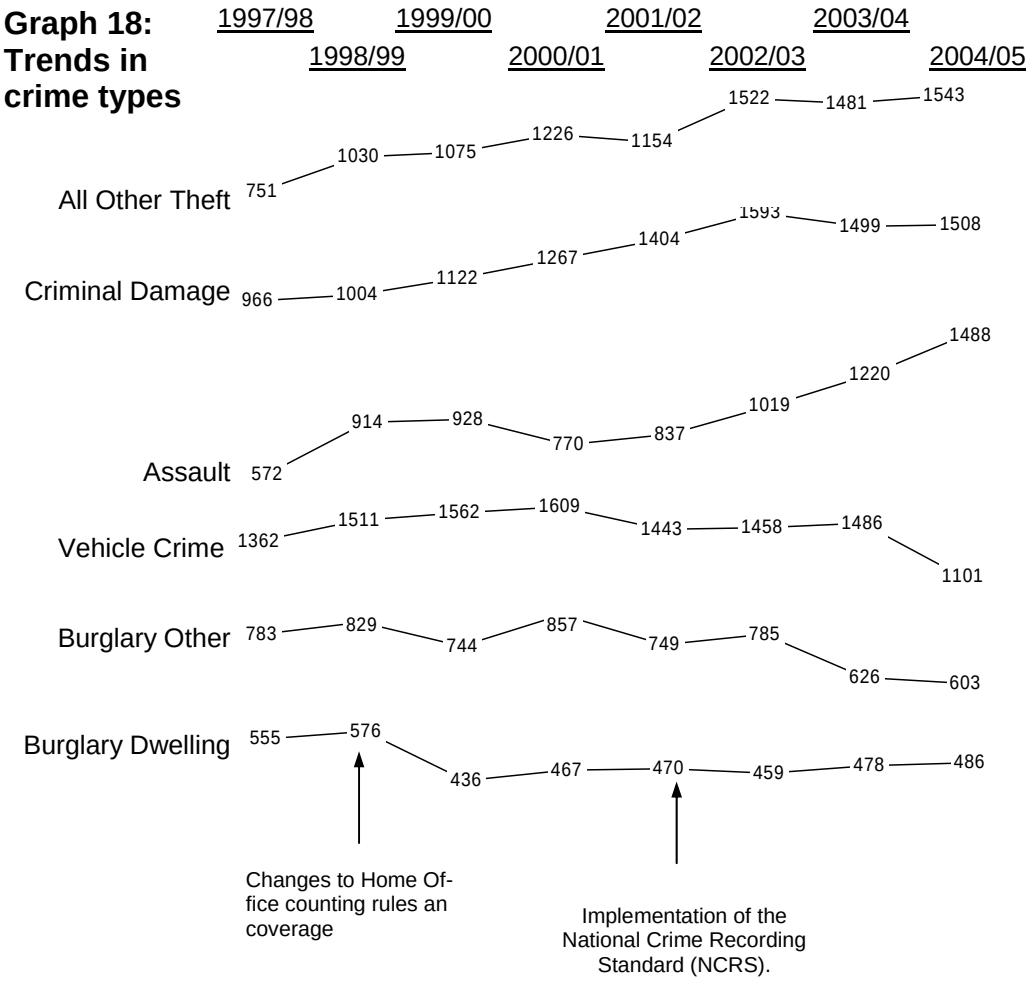
- **Offences recorded by the police in North West Leicestershire District in 2004/05, shows increases in Theft, Criminal Damage and Assault but a fall in Vehicle Crime and Burglary remaining low.**

In 2004/05 there was a total of 7,564 offences in North West Leicestershire District, down by 2% on the previous year.

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

Offences under the category 'All other theft' comprise of different types of theft. Other research which has been conducted in the county suggests that offences such as theft of handbags/purses, wallets, phones etc, which had been left unattended in public places (leisure centres, pubs, shops, libraries etc) are categorised under this crime type. All other theft makes up 20% of total crime in North West Leicestershire.

Graph 18: Trends in crime types



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

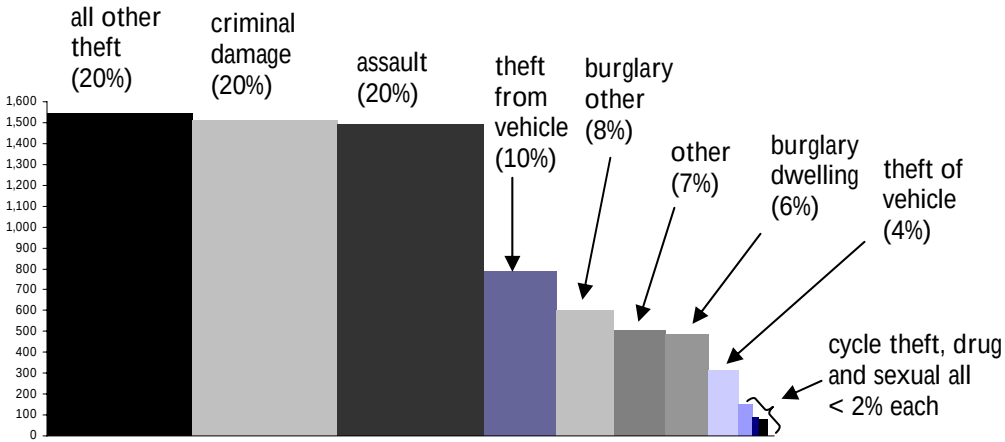
There appears to be a steady increase in Criminal Damage offences over the last eight years, reaching the highest in 2002/03. Criminal damage (sometimes includes and is referred to as vandalism) makes up 20% of the total crime in North West Leicestershire.

Assault was the second lowest volume crime in 1997/98, however over the years has become third highest volume crime in 2004/05. Assault covers a range of offences from the less serious (harassment, verbal abuse) to more serious violent crime (grievous bodily harm-GBH, wounding). Assault offences account for a fifth of all crime in North West Leicestershire.

Burglary dwelling has remained the lowest volume crime each year for the past eight years and makes up 6% of all crime in the district.

The histogram (below) showing the number of offences recorded in North West Leicestershire District (2004/05) is dominated by all other theft, criminal damage and assault.

Graph 19: Number of recorded offences, 2004/05



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

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Map 32: Wards in North West Leicestershire

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What do the charts on the next page show?

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

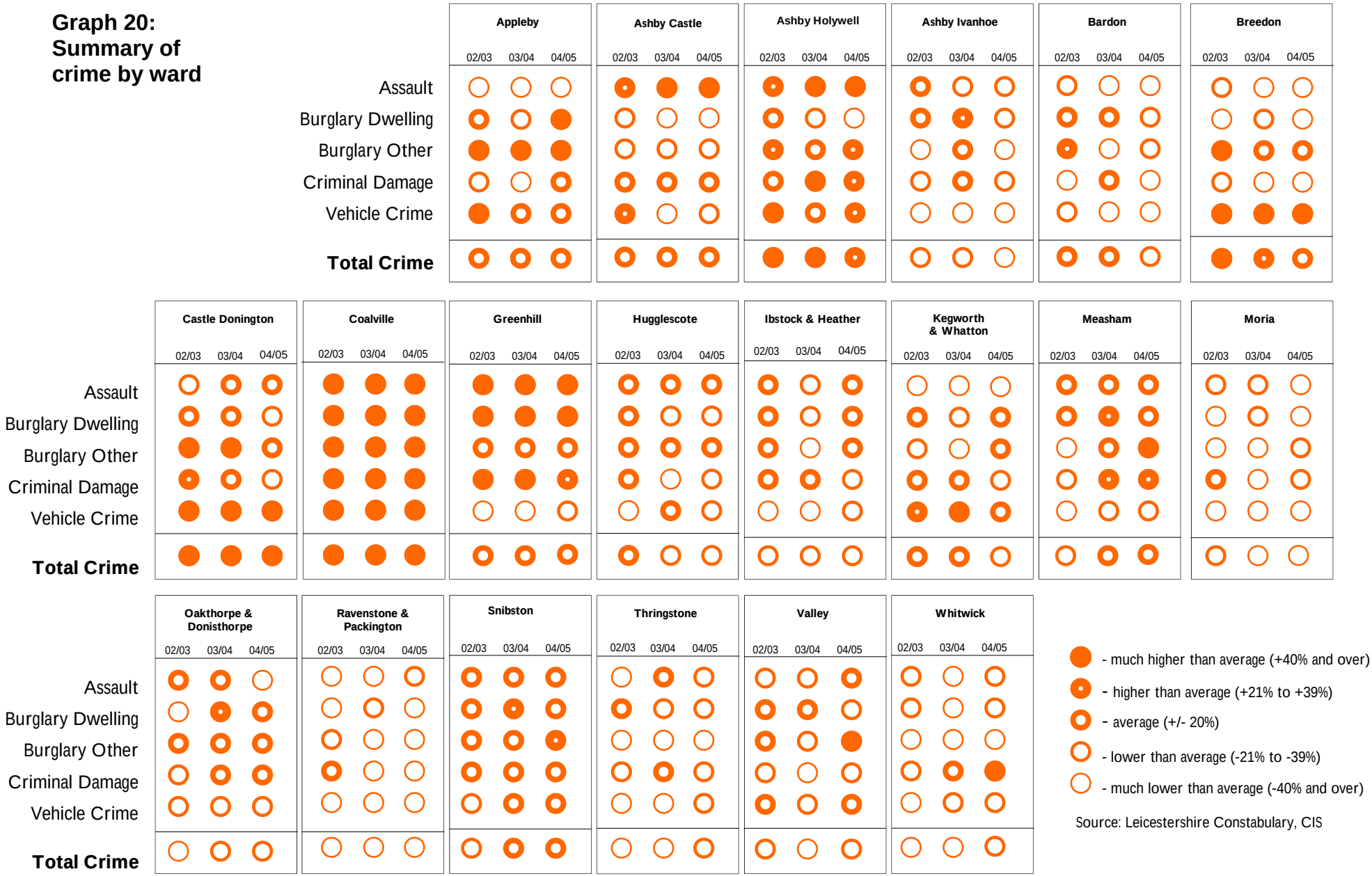
The general rule is: more ink on the dot equals a higher crime rate in that ward compared to the average for the Borough.

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

What the charts don't show?

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

Graph 20: Summary of crime by ward



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

What does this tell us?

Total crime rates in Ravenstone & Packington ward, Moira ward and Thringstone ward are the lowest in the district.

Total crime rates in Ashby Holywell, Castle Donington and Coalville are the highest in the district.

Crime rates are much higher than average in Coalville for all crime types in each of the last three years. In Castle Donington, whilst the total crime rate remains much higher than average, Criminal Damage and Burglary has fallen, relative to the district as a whole.

Assault offences were higher than average in Ashby Holywell and in Ashby Castle in 2002/03 and much higher than average in the last two years. Generally, crime rates are lower than average in Ashby Ivanhoe.

In Appleby ward the total crime rate has remained average compared to the rest of the District. The crime rate is dominated by a much higher than average Burglary Other rate, whilst Assault and Criminal Damage have been relatively low (over the three years).

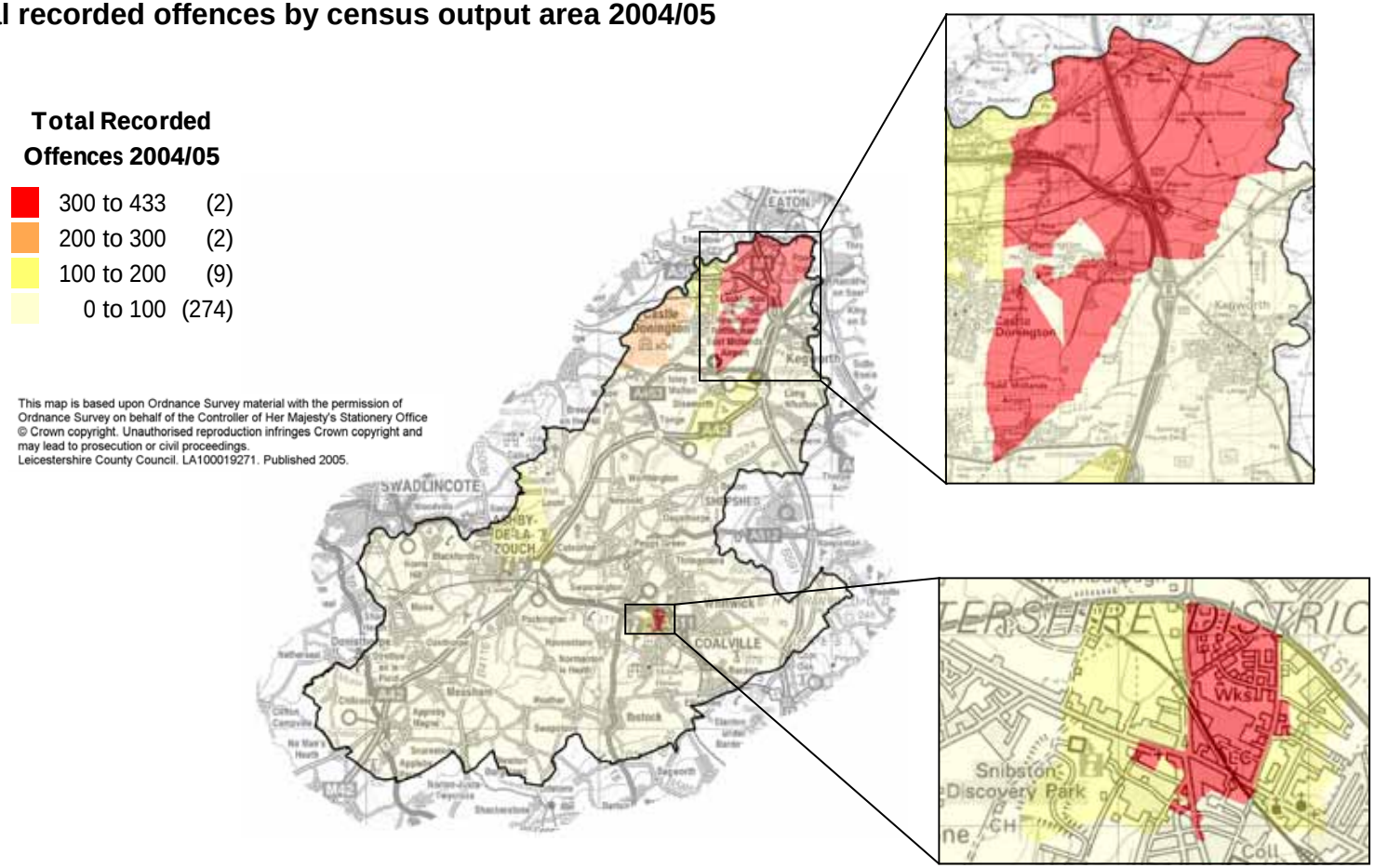
In Breedon ward the total crime rate was much higher than average in 2002/03 but has since fallen relative to the rest of the district. Throughout these three years the Vehicle Crime rate has remained consistently much higher than average in Breedon ward.

In Greenhill ward there is an interesting distinction between crime types. The total crime rate is average, but for Assault, Burglary Dwelling and Criminal Damage the rate has been consistently much higher than average. Conversely, Vehicle Crime is much lower than average and Burglary Other average.

In Whitwick ward crime is generally lower than average, but Criminal Damage has gone up year-on-year relative to the district and is now much higher than average.

Crime hotspots in North West Leicestershire District

Map 33: Total recorded offences by census output area 2004/05



The maps above show that the main crime hot-spots in North West Leicestershire District are located around Coalville Town Centre and the output area covering part of Nottingham East Midlands Airport (NEMA), the M1 Moto Service station at Donington and Sawley Bridge Marina.

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Crime hotspots in North West Leicestershire

The table below shows the recorded crime for each of these hot-spot areas. This shows that in 2004/05 there have been reductions in both of the main crime hot-spots in North West Leicestershire District. Furthermore, the reductions have been greater than for the rest of the district. There was a reduction of 5% in the output area hotspot in Coalville Town Centre and a reduction of 8% in the output area covering the Moto Services at Donington. This compares to a slight reduction of 2% for the District as a whole.

Around a third (36%) of all crimes in the Coalville Town Centre hotspot were 'All Other Theft' and 22% were Assault.

Just under two-thirds (61%) of all crime in the hotspot around NEMA, Moto Services and Sawley Bridge Marina is categorised as 'All Other Theft'. This represents 214 offences, 188 of which were 'offences under the thefts act not classified elsewhere'. Further research in this area is necessary to determine the nature of this high volume of recorded crime.

Table 60: North West Leicestershire District crime hotspots profile by recorded offence category

	Total Crime			All Other Theft	Criminal Damage	Assault	Theft from Vehicle	Burglary Other	Other	Burglary Dwelling
	03/04	04/05	Trend							
North West Leicestershire District	7,729	7,564	▼ -2%	20%	20%	20%	10%	8%	7%	6%
Coalville town centre hotspot	455	433	▼ -5%	36%	14%	22%	6%	6%	6%	1%
NEMA, Moto Services, Sawley Bridge Marina hotspot	378	349	▼ -8%	61%	3%	11%	5%	3%	6%	1%

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

TRAVEL TO WORK

Summary

- **There is a net inflow into the District. However, a majority of the workplace population live and work in the District.**
- **Charnwood is the most popular destination and South Derbyshire provides the workforce with the most people from outside of the District.**

Table 61: Travel to work

Number of residents aged 16 to 74	Workplace population	Lives and works in the district	% of workplace population living and working in the district	Lives in and works outside district	Lives outside and works in district	Net Flow	% of workplace population living outside but working in district
62,158	44,952	24,378	54%	17,541	20,574	3,033	46%

Journey Destination

Table 62: District destination of people aged 16 to 74 in employment

	Number of people	% of people leaving North West Leicestershire to work
North West Leicestershire	24,378	-
Charnwood	3,395	19%
Leicester	2,428	14%
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,766	10%
South Derbyshire	1,292	7%
Blaby	997	6%
Derby	855	5%
Nottingham	676	4%
East Staffordshire	674	4%
Birmingham	670	4%
North Warwickshire	367	2%

Journey Origin

Table 63: District origin of people aged 16 to 74 in employment

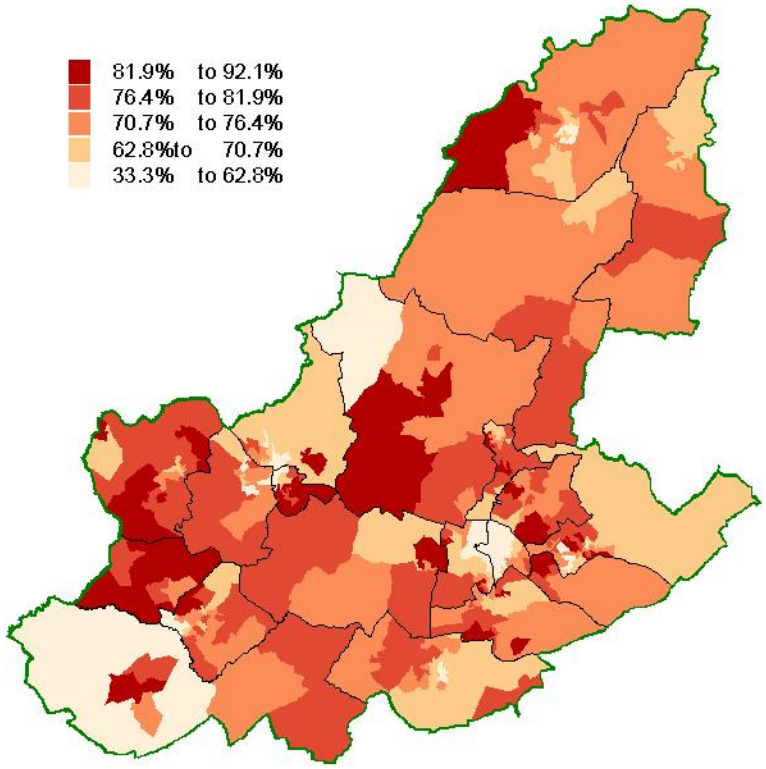
	Number of people	% of people entering North West Leicestershire to work
North West Leicestershire	24,378	--
South Derbyshire	3,812	18%
Charnwood	2,537	12%
Derby	2,026	10%
Erewash	1,954	9%
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,376	7%
East Staffordshire	810	4%
Leicester	728	4%
Rushcliffe	691	3%
Broxtowe	596	3%
Nottingham	573	3%

Mode of transport

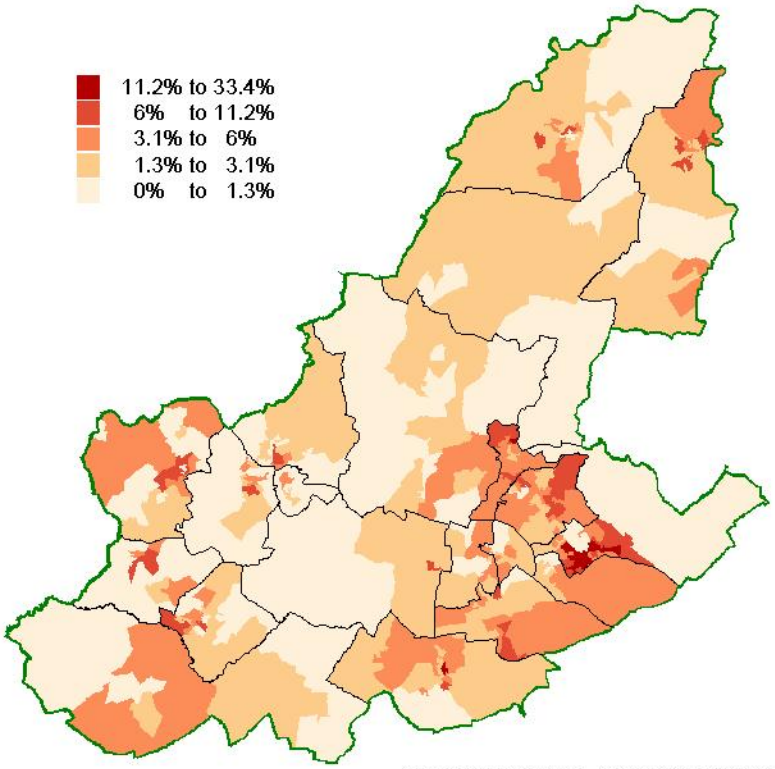
- In North West Leicestershire 74.6% of people aged 16 to 74 in employment travel to work by car, similar to the figure for the Leicestershire County of 71%.
- For bus travel 3.4% travel to work by bus, slightly lower than the figure of 5% for the County area.

The maps below shows the mode of travel by Output Area for the Borough:

Map 34: Percentage travelling to work by car (either driving or passenger) by Output Area



Map 35: Percentage travelling to work by Bus by Output Area



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Summary And Gaps

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glossary

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

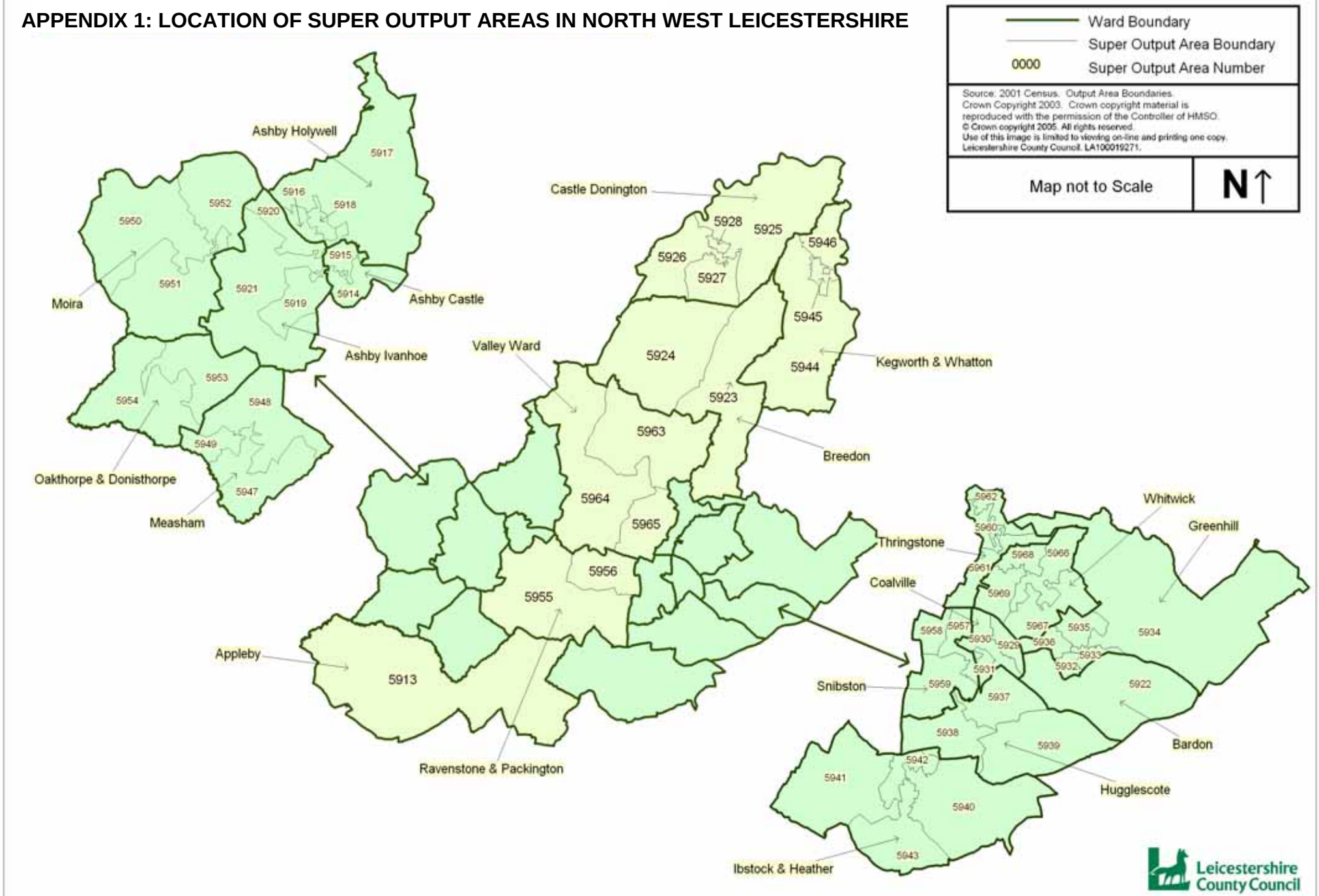
REFERENCES

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

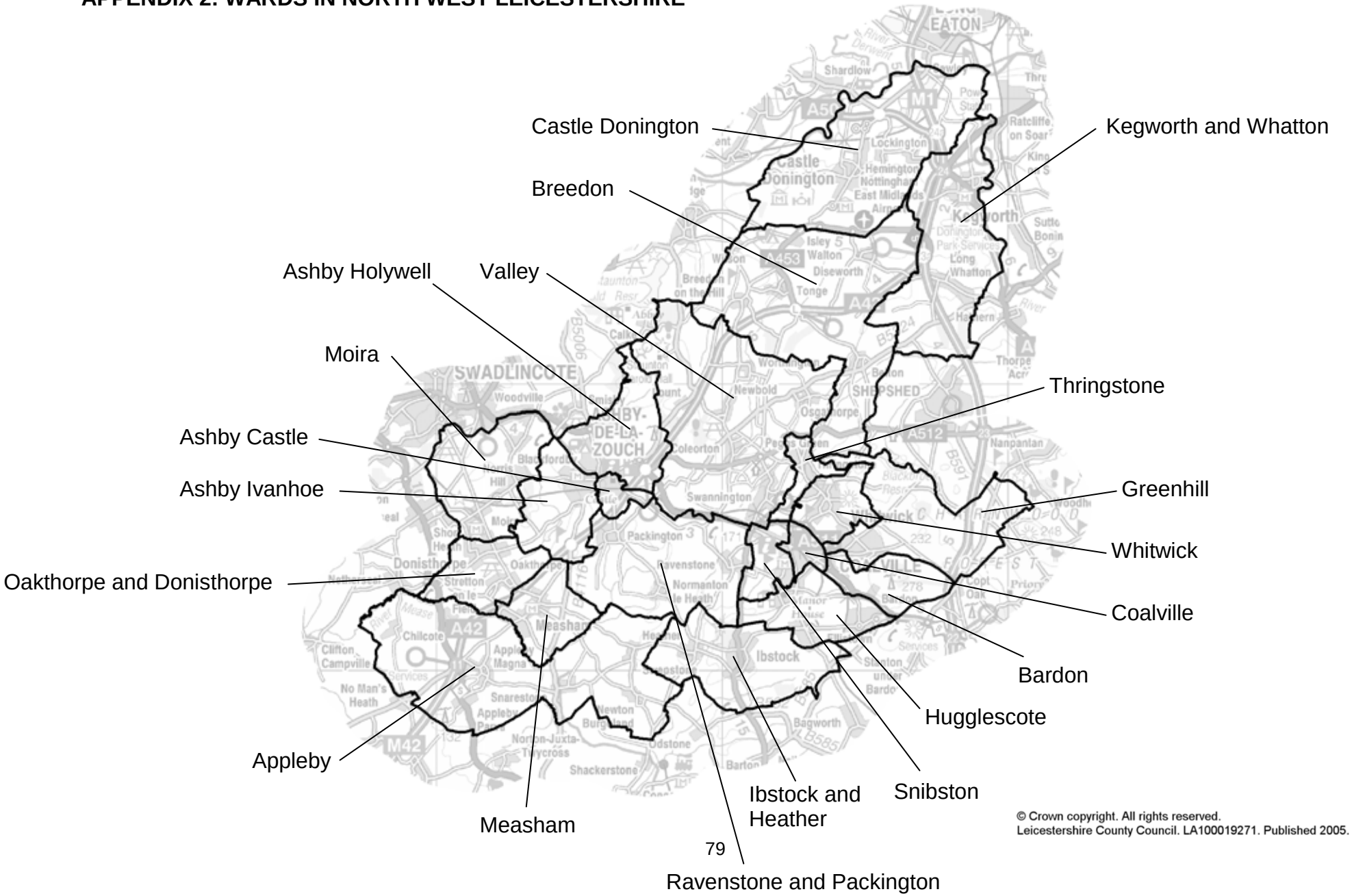
OTHER RELATED / USEFUL INFORMATION

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

APPENDIX 1: LOCATION OF SUPER OUTPUT AREAS IN NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE



APPENDIX 2: WARDS IN NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE



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