

Key results from the Leicestershire Indices of Deprivation 2007

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This report forms part of a wider body of work on the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007, being produced by the Research and Information Team at Leicestershire County Council.

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1. Introduction

The new Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007) is one of the most widely used data sets by local authorities to understand their communities and to prioritise resources. IMD 2007 is a Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level measure of overall deprivation, and is made up of seven LSOA level domain indices. The seven domains are: income deprivation, employment deprivation, health deprivation and disability, education skills and training deprivation, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation, and crime. There are also two supplementary indices: Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People. These domains and the overall Indices, together with summaries of local authority districts and counties, are referred to collectively as the Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID 2007). ID 2007 uses up-to-date data, but is based on the same approach, structure and methodology that was used to create the previous ID 2004. Therefore, ID 2007 allows for the first time the monitoring of small area change in deprivation.

This report provides a more detailed analysis of overall deprivation in Leicestershire than the headline results report released by the research team in January 2007. The headline report is also available, along with all the raw data and several other reports on the individual domains, at www.lsr-online.org

1.1: Background to the English Indices of Deprivation 2007

Introduction

The model of deprivation used in ID2007 is underpinned by the idea of multiple, in this case seven, dimensions of deprivation which can be recognised and measured, and are experienced by individuals living in an area. The area itself can be characterised as deprived, relative to other areas, in a particular dimension of deprivation by the proportion of people in the area experiencing the type of deprivation in question. In other words, the experience of the people in an area give the area its deprivation characteristics, the area itself is not deprived. Although the presence of a concentration of people experiencing deprivation in an area may give rise to a compounding deprivation effect, but this is still measured by reference to those individuals.

The areas used to measure and report deprivation in ID2007 are called Lower Super Output Areas. As the name suggests, LSOAs are a collection of Census Output Areas which are generally smaller than wards and have about 1,500 people living in them. There are 32,482 LSOAs in England, and 396 in Leicestershire. To make the report easier to read, LSOAs will be referred to simply as 'neighbourhoods', and the local names developed by the County Council Research and Information Team to describe the LSOAs will be used.

Domains and indicators used

To describe deprivation in ID 2007 there is a total of 38 indicators distributed across the seven domains, and where possible the indicators relate to 2005. The criteria for inclusion of these indicators were that

they should be:

- 'domain specific' and appropriate for the purpose,
- measuring major features of that deprivation and not conditions just experienced by a very small number of people or areas,
- up-to-date,
- capable of being updated on a regular basis,
- statistically robust,
- available for the whole of England at a small area level.

For a more detailed explanation on how the methodology underpins ID2007 see www.communities.gov.uk. The indicators in each of the seven domain are:

Income deprivation domain

- Adults and children in Income Support Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in Income-Based Job Seekers Allowance Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in those Working Tax Credit households where there are children in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (Source:HMRC 2005)
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit Households (who are not eligible for IS Income-Based JSA, Pension Credit or Working Tax Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005)
- National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both (Source: NASS 2005)

Crime domain

- Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) level)
- Theft (5 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level)
- Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level)
- Violence (14 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level).

Employment deprivation domain

- Recipients of Jobseekers Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based) for men aged 18–64 and women aged 18–59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for the 18–24s who are not in receipt of JSA (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview) (Source: DWP 2005)
- Incapacity Benefit recipients aged 18–59 (women); 18–64 (men) (Source: DWP 2005)
- Severe Disablement Allowance recipients aged 18–59 (women); 18–64 (men) (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for 25+ who are not in receipt of JSA (Source: DWP2005)

Health deprivation and disability domain

- Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) (2001 to 2005, Source: ONS)
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (CIDR) (2005, Source: DWP)
- Measures of acute morbidity, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics (April 2003 to March 2005, Source: Department of Health)
- The proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders based on prescribing (2005, Source: Prescribing Pricing Authority), suicide mortality rate (2001 to 2005, source: ONS), hospital episode (ICD-10 F3–F4) (April 2003 to March 2005, Source: Department of Health) and health benefits data (ICD-10 F3–F4) (2005, Source: DWP)

Health deprivation and disability domain

- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 2 (2 year weighted average, 2004–2005), Source: Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC), National Pupil Database (NPD)
- Proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above the age of 16 (2005), Source: HMRC Child Benefit (CB) data
- Secondary school absence rate (2 year average 2004–2005), Source: DCSF absence data, PLASC
- Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education (4 year average, 2002–2005), Source: Universities and Colleges Admission Service (UCAS), Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)
- Best of 8 average capped points score at Key Stage 4 (this includes results of GCSEs, GNVQs and other vocational equivalents) (2 year weighted average, 2004–2005), Source: PLASC, NPD
- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 3 (2 year weighted average, 2004–2005), Source: PLASC, NPD

The Living Environment

- Social and private housing in poor condition (2003 – 2005 average, Source BRE and Communities and Local Government, modelled EHCS)
- Air quality (2005, Source: Geography Department at Staffordshire University and NAEI modelled at LSOA level)
- Houses without central heating (2001, Source: ONS, Census)
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2004–2006 average, Source: DfT, STATS19 (Road Accident Data) smoothed to LSOA level)

Barriers to Housing and Services domain

- Household overcrowding (Source: 2001 Census)
- District level rate of acceptances under the homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act, assigned to the constituent LSOAs (Source: Communities and Local Government, 2005)
- Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation (Source: modelled estimates produced by Heriot-Watt University, 2005)
- Road distance to a GP surgery (Source: National Health Service Information Authority, 2005)
- Road distance to a general store or supermarket (Source: MapInfo Ltd, 2005)
- Road distance to a primary school (Source: DfES, 2004–05)
- Road distance to a Post Office or sub post office (Source: Post Office Ltd, 2005)

Presenting the results: ranking the results

A ranking system is used to compare how an individual LSOA compares against all other LSOAs in the country. Therefore the most deprived LSOA for each of the seven domains in England is given a rank of 1 and the least deprived LSOA is given a rank of 32,482. The overall IMD 2007 describes each LSOA in England by combining weighted information from all seven domains, and again assigns a rank of 1 for the most deprived and 32,482 for the least deprived. In this report, when deprivation change is reported between 2004 and 2007, improvements (or decreases) in deprivation are towards larger numbers, and conversely a deterioration (or increases) in deprivation are towards lower numbers.

The weights used to produce the overall IMD are shown in figure 1.1. These weights were selected by theoretical, practical considerations rather than statistical techniques. For 2007 the same weights were adopted as 2004.

Figure 1.1: IMD 2007 domain weights

	domain weight
Income	22.5%
Employment	22.5%
Health deprivation and disability	13.5%
Education, skills and training	13.5%
Barriers to housing and services	9.3%
Crime	9.3%
Living Environment	9.3%

Cartograms

To understand deprivation across Leicestershire's 396 areas, this report uses a series of maps to highlight the patterns in the data. Some of the maps will be familiar and show the results by the traditional view of Leicestershire. However, using the traditional land-area based maps can be visually very misleading. Although super output areas are about the same in population terms, their geographic size varies considerably. For example the district populations of Melton and Oadby and Wigston are similar, but that's not clear in figure 1.2. Therefore, since ID2007 is a social measure and based on population, to show it based on geographic area distorts the data giving undue weight to large, less densely populated rural areas. One solution is to resize the geographical areas to be based on population rather than geography. Such transformations are called cartograms and they come in a number of forms.

Two cartograms are used in this report—one map with circles to depict district data (example figure 2.4 page 10), so the larger the circle the more people living there, and hexagons for LSOAs (as shown in figure 1.3 to the right). Each hexagon represents about 1,500 people and is approximately in its correct geographical location using mapping software, and the local knowledge of the County within the Research and Information Team who developed this cartogram.¹ The cartogram is not without limitations: it's not easy to identify where specific neighbourhoods are, and the resulting map is not the only possible solution; so care is needed when analysing patterns. We believe, however, that coupled with some new ways in analysing the deprivation data, that cartograms makes it easier than the

¹ Dorling's circular population cartogram was used as the basis of the hexagon cartogram using Mapviewer 7 software (see Dorling, D 1996, Area Cartograms: Their Use and Creation, Concepts and Techniques in Modern Geography, CATMOG)

Figure 1.2: Traditional view of Leicestershire districts with Super Output Area boundaries

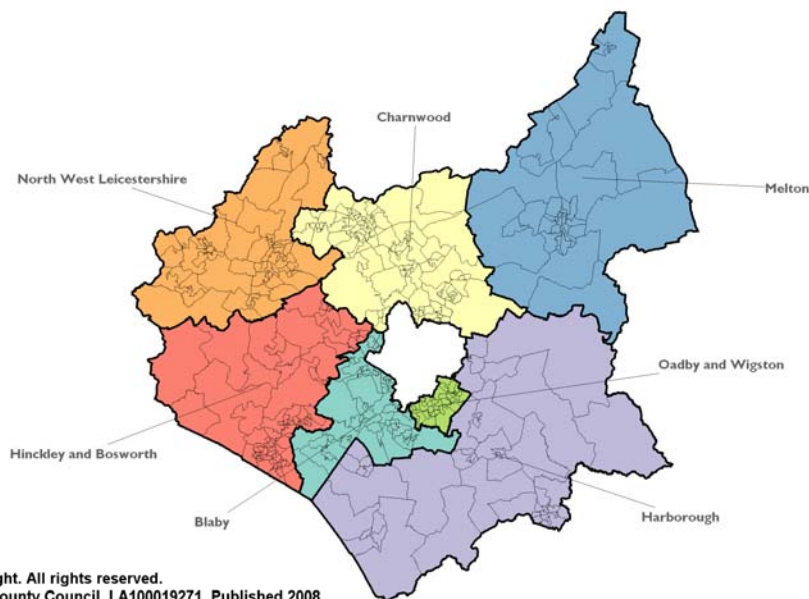
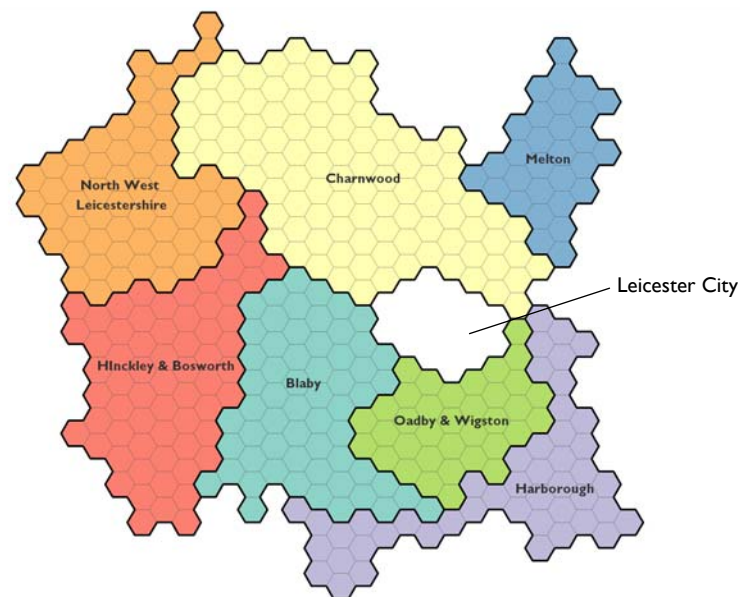


Figure 1.3: Leicestershire districts using cartograms: each hexagon is one LSOA of 1,500 people



traditional map view to visualise and understand deprivation across Leicestershire.

To aid with interpretation and comparison, the traditional view of Leicestershire is also included on some pages. Also, in Leicestershire, 27 Community Forum areas have been established to ensure that services provided in an area match the needs of the local community, and all the LSOAs are within a community forum boundary. Again a map is usually included of community forums to aid with identifying specific neighbourhoods. Finally, at the back of the report there is a fold out map, and a list of the names of each neighbourhood.

Figure 1.4: Community forums using cartograms



1.2: A brief introduction to Leicestershire

Before examining deprivation, and how it has changed within Leicestershire, it's useful to first set the scene by providing a brief background about the county by highlighting some of the major issues that define the area both now and in the future. Leicestershire is in the heart of England and has been described as being on the north/south divide at the outer limits of the area prospering from the effects of the economy of London and the South East. Leicestershire borders with Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland and Leicester City. The county area of Leicestershire consists of seven districts and boroughs which surround the City of Leicester. Although administratively Leicester City is not part of the county of Leicestershire, the city influences the county and vice versa in many respects, especially with regard to the local economy and labour market.

A diverse rural landscape

Leicestershire is a predominately rural county, with 55% of the population living in 210 rural parishes. The County has over 300 settlements, each with a population of fewer than 10,000. The majority of these settlements are very small, nearly half having a population of under 250. There is a clear pattern to the distribution of rural settlements, with Harborough and Melton districts containing a total of 70% of settlements under 10,000. Market towns, often defined as having a population of up to 25,000 people, play an important part in the rural economy. Leicestershire includes several towns such as Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Broughton Astley, Earl Shilton, Hinckley, Lutterworth, Market Harborough and Melton Mowbray.

Leicestershire encompasses eighteen landscape character areas – including The Wolds, Charnwood Forest, High Leicestershire, and the Soar Valley – a reflection of the diversity of rural Leicestershire. Agriculture is the main land use across the county accounting for 80% of the land area (virtually the same proportion as for the East Midlands region as a whole).

An ageing population

Leicestershire's 2006 mid-year population stood at 635,100 which placed it seventeenth out of England's thirty four Shire counties. However, when looking at Leicestershire's recent percentage population growth, it's growth places it in the top five of Shire counties. In fact, over most of the last two decades, the Leicestershire population has been growing at a rate that is faster than the average growth experienced regionally and nationally. There has been some natural increase in population due to the difference in births and deaths but most of the population increase has been due to migration, both from other areas of the UK, and from overseas.

By 2029, it is projected that a quarter of Leicestershire's population will be over 65, but much of this predicted increase is in fact still to come in a steady rise over the next twenty years. Of particular interest is the growth rate for those aged over 85 as this cohort is the fastest growing age group. The percentage of the population aged 85 plus is projected to increase from 1.8 per cent in 2003 to 3.6 per cent in 2028. Older people will become key users of public services in the County and so the changing age structure of the county will present challenges for Leicestershire County

Council and its partners in supporting the community.

Shift in the structure of the economy

The Leicestershire economy has a strong manufacturing heritage but, in terms of number of jobs, manufacturing has declined since the mid-1960s with a strong emergence of a service sector based economy over the last few decades. Today, after a major shift in the structure of the local economy, more than three quarters of all jobs in Leicestershire are in the service sector with just less than one fifth in manufacturing. The largest service sectors within the Leicestershire economy are retailing, business services and public admin, education and health. These sub sectors account for half of all service sector jobs in Leicestershire.

Healthier now than ever?

The health of the local population is now better than ever. However, whilst many important diseases of the past have, over time, faded from major significance, others have become more prominent. Some of the more spectacular changes in the patterns of disease have involved the decline in the relative importance of infectious disease as a major health problem; for example tuberculosis is now a much less common cause of mortality and morbidity, although still remains a significant health problem in certain population groups. Indeed, there has been a slight increase in the incidence of Tuberculosis in England and Wales over the past eight years or so.

Overall, this decline in the importance of infectious diseases has coincided

with an upsurge in the importance of the so-called “chronic diseases” and diseases associated with “lifestyle”. Obesity is now considered the number one public health challenge facing the nation with the health service now beginning to see cases in children of the type of diabetes linked to obesity that was once restricted to middle age and beyond.

A relatively safe place to live

Nationally crime increased throughout the 1980s, peaking in the early 1990s, and decreasing since 1995. In 2006/7 the crime rate in Leicestershire was 44 per 1,000 people, compared to 63 in the East Midlands and 61 for England and Wales¹⁸. So in terms of relative safety, compared to the region and England and Wales, Leicestershire is a relatively safe place to live. However it is important to remember that around 60 per cent of crimes are not reported to the Police.

In Leicestershire the total number of recorded offences has remained stable over the last five years at around 44 thousand offences, although for the last year of data, recorded crime had increased slightly by 3 per cent. The biggest year-on-year increases have been in burglary dwelling and damage to a motor vehicle.

Two major issues in community safety worth highlighting in this overview are anti-social behaviour and fear of crime. Anti-social behaviour, a variety of behaviour that can blight the quality of community life, is perceived to be a problem by Leicestershire residents. However the percentage of respondents who perceived a high level of anti-social behaviour in their

local area fell from 31% in 2003 to 17% in 2006.

Education

The estimated number of young people under 19 in Leicestershire over the next ten years or so is likely to remain constant. However, the challenges of migration will mean a more diversified mix of communities in the future. School attendance in the county is high suggesting that children have a good environment to learn life skills and achieve good results. Children in Leicestershire at Key Stages 1, 2, and 3 outperform their peers nationally. However at Key Stage 4, this performance falls below national average.

Are we happy in Leicestershire?

Nationally there is a growing body of research into happiness and well-being. The concept of happiness and well-being clearly has a pivotal role to play in research and policy development. The implications to be taken from existing evidence is that good quality social and personal relationships are what underpin a well-being society. Tackling other issues such as family break up, length of working hours, unemployment, fear of crime, spiritual values, philosophy of life, and mental and physical health could also be key to harnessing a 'happy' culture. However, county specific research into happiness and well-being is currently scarce or non-existent.

Previous national and international trends indicate that although people in the West are much richer and materially better off than they were 50 years ago, many are no happier. Rates of well-being have either remained static or declined. Evidence shows that once Gross Domestic Product in developed countries reaches approximately £10 000 per head, income no

longer influences our happiness. Instead it is our relative position in comparison to others around us that matters.

It is possible to gain some idea of factors influencing happiness in Leicestershire using existing measures. For example the Social Capital Survey provides a first perspective on how people within Leicestershire feel in terms of positivity, trust and reciprocity. Findings showed that there are strong feelings of neighbourliness within Leicestershire however trust and reciprocity may vary between rural and 'average' areas²¹. It would be interesting to see whether these findings are similarly translated in terms of happiness.

National research shows that a variety of economic, social, environmental and spiritual factors correlate with happiness to varying degrees. The most significant of these (for our happiness) are employment, health and marriage. Health may be particularly important because it has an interdependent effect such that the happier a person is the less likely they are to develop physical or mental health problems. Similarly, the healthier a person is, the more likely they are to be happy.

Conclusion

Leicestershire is a vibrant and dynamic county. It has undergone significant changes in recent decades and has become diverse and relatively prosperous, benefiting from a strong economy, low levels of crime and deprivation and the improving health and well being of its communities. Ongoing changes in the foreseeable future will be see a growing and ageing population which will increasingly become more ethnically diverse. The

structure of the economy will continue to shift towards service sectors and the numbers of jobs are estimated to continue to grow.

For further details about the issues affecting the county please see the report, *This is Leicestershire*, on the Leicestershire Statistics Research website - www.lsr-online.org

2. County and district deprivation across England

For several reasons Counties and Districts are complex to describe and to compare. First, areas can vary enormously in population size. Further, some areas may have a more ‘mixed’ population, containing more variation in deprivation, and in some places, deprivation may be concentrated in ‘pockets’ rather than being more evenly spread.

2.1: Overall deprivation in the County

Nationally, Leicestershire has relatively low levels of overall deprivation and was ranked in 2007 only the 138th most deprived area: where 1st is the most deprived authority (which was Liverpool) and 149th was the least deprived (which was Wokingham). This was an improvement for Leicestershire of two places on 2004 (from 136th most deprived authority)

Within the East Midlands, figure 2.1 shows that the only authority that is less deprived than Leicestershire is Rutland (in both 2004 and 2007). Regionally the three most deprived areas are the city authorities of Nottingham, Leicester and Derby. Leicester and Derby were also the only areas in the East Midlands where deprivation increased since 2004 — markedly so in Leicester.

It is a little unfair to compare rural and city authorities together, so figure 2.2 shows a more meaningful comparison of deprivation between authorities that are considered similar in terms of the areas socio-economic characteristics.¹ Again Leicestershire compares well, only Wiltshire is less deprived, to these similar authorities. The majority of the similar areas to Leicestershire improved from 2004, but it’s the similarity of the 2004 and 2007 Shire ranks that is most striking.

¹ CIPFA definition of most similar authorities

Figure 2.1: The rank of authorities in East Midlands using average score

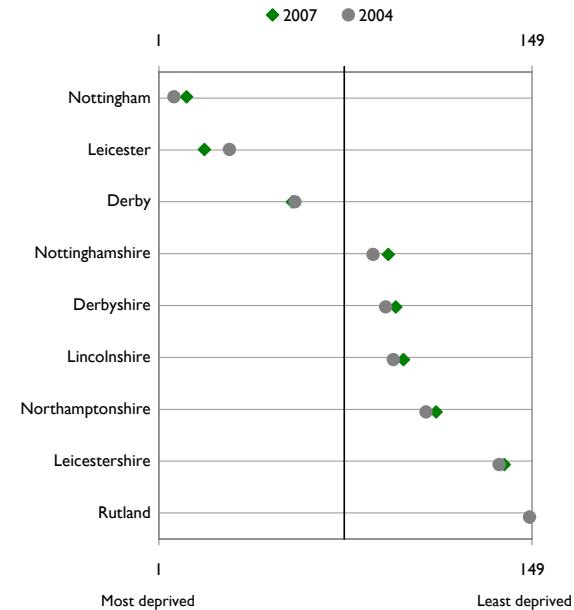
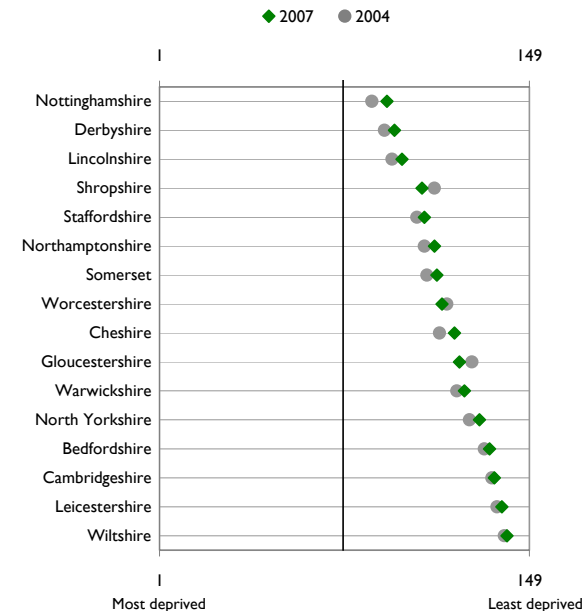


Figure 2.2: Rank of similar county authorities using average score



2.2: Overall deprivation in Leicestershire's districts

Figure 2.3 shows that all of Leicestershire's districts are in the 50 per cent least deprived areas in England. Locally in 2007, North West Leicestershire was the most deprived district within the County with a rank of 219 (1 being the most deprived district and 354 the least deprived district.) Harborough was the least deprived, with a rank of 344, making it one of the least deprived areas in England. Overall there has been a general improvement in district deprivation since the 2004 indices, with five districts seeing improvements. North West Leicestershire leads the way locally with an impressive 23 place improvement to be ranked 219 in 2007, Blaby improved 8 places to 326, Harborough improved 8 places to 344, Charnwood improved seven places to 264 and Hinckley and Bosworth improved 5 places to 283. Melton was ranked in the same place in 2007, and so only Oadby & Wigston saw an increase in deprivation by seven places up to 293. The difference between the most deprived district in 2007, North West Leicestershire, and the least deprived, Harborough, has decreased from 140 places to 125 places; this is still a sizable difference. The only other change is Oadby & Wigston swapping places with Melton in 2007, and so Oadby & Wigston is now the fourth most deprived district in the county.

Ranking areas is useful, but figure 2.4 to the right provides a better context, by using colour to highlight the proportion of people affected by deprivation (defined here as the proportion of people in a district living in neighbourhoods in the top 20% of England). The circles represent population size with the larger the circle the bigger the district population. The highlighted circles are Leicestershire districts, and they show that the proportion of people in the most deprived neighbourhoods is low in a national context.

Figure 2.3: The rank of Leicestershire districts using average score

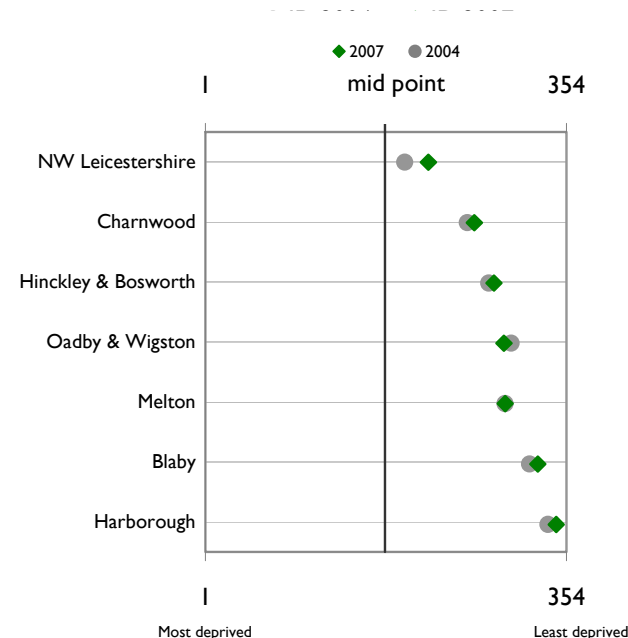
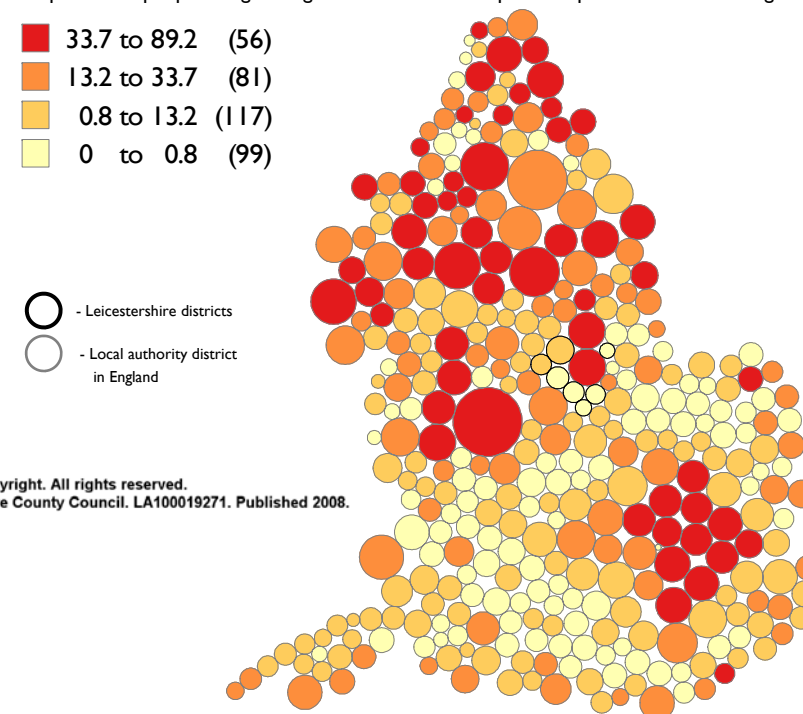


Figure 2.4: Proportion of people living in neighbourhoods in the top 20% deprived districts for England



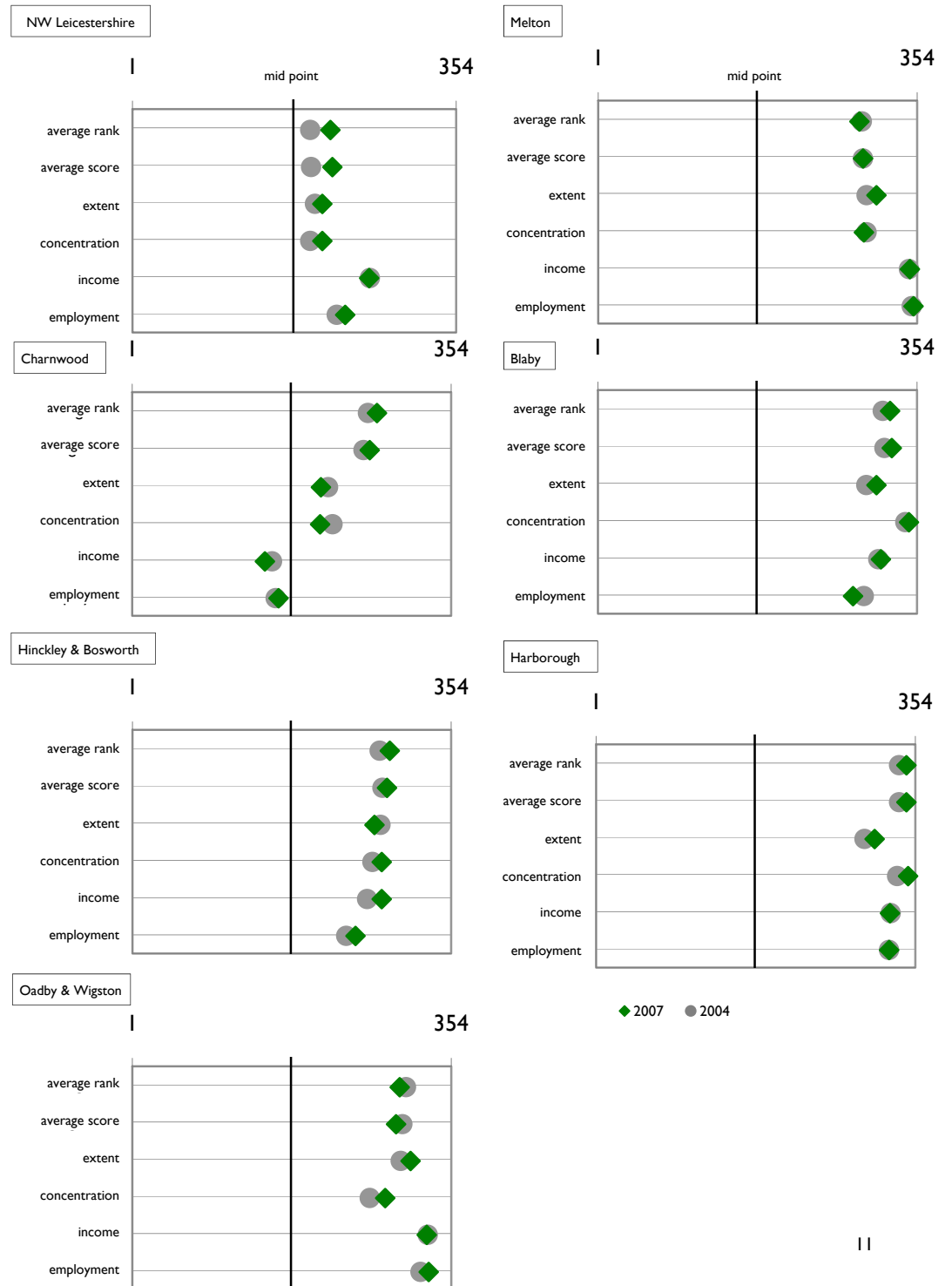
The six local authority summaries

Six measures, explained below, have been devised for the indices which describe a districts deprivation in different ways. As already noted, an 'overall district picture' can be difficult to establish and so no single measure is considered the best way.

While there is a lot of data in these graphics, of the six local authority measures, only two measures, income and employment deprivation in Charnwood, are in the top half of the most deprived districts in England. Charnwood's high deprivation in these two measures is mainly due to it having one of the biggest district populations in England, and these two measures just count the total number of people affected. It is also clear that all the measures of deprivation are relatively stable over the two time periods, except for the obvious improvement in the average score and rank in North West Leicestershire. However the extent and concentration measures for North West Leicestershire show that deprivation is still concentrated in specific neighbourhoods.

Six measures for local authorities

- Average rank:** is the population weighted average of the combined ranks for the LSOAs in a district.
- Average score:** is the population weighted average of the combined scores for the LSOAs in a district.
- Extent:** proportion of a local authority district's population living in the most deprived LSOAs in the country
- Concentration:** is the population weighted average of the ranks of a district's most deprived LSOAs that contain exactly 10% of the district's population. Measures the 'hot spots' of deprivation.
- Income scale:** is the number of people who are Income deprived.
- Employment scale:** is the number of people who are Employment deprived.

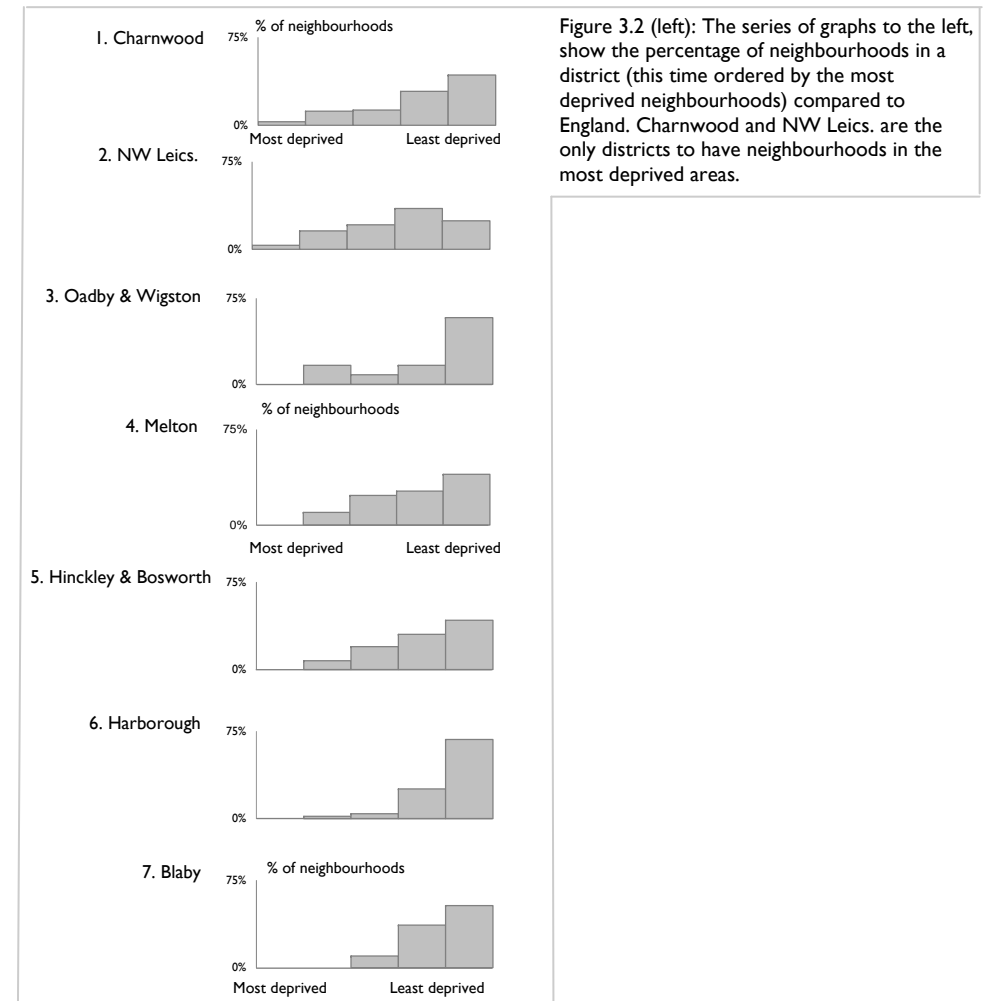
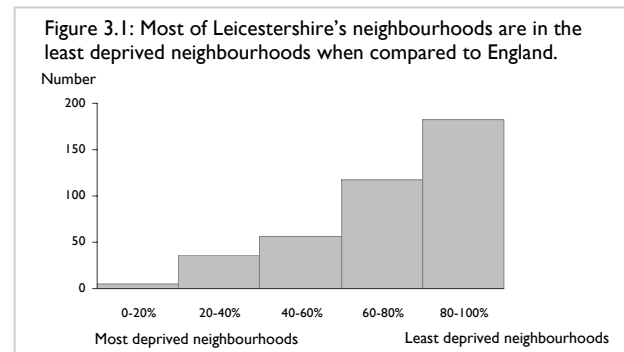


3. Neighbourhood deprivation in Leicestershire

So far, in looking at overall deprivation at the county and district level, we have noted that Leicestershire has relatively low levels of deprivation when compared to other areas in England. However, we probably expect the patterns of deprivation at a neighbourhood level to be very different from this district average. That there is in fact no such thing as an average neighbourhood. Therefore the statistics and maps in this section examine the geographical patterns at the neighbourhood level, and try to establish whether there are indeed so-called ‘pockets of deprivation’.

3.1: Overall neighbourhood deprivation by district

From now on in this report, the Indices of Deprivation ranks are subdivided into different groupings. These are mainly into five groups (or quintiles) although other groupings are used. The divisions are largely arbitrary, but it allows the data to be simplified and to try and account for the different experience of deprivation within Leicestershire. The top graph opposite (figure 3.1) shows the total number of Leicestershire neighbourhoods by their overall deprivation position compared to England. Only five Leicestershire neighbourhoods are in the most deprived 20 per cent; that is just 1 per cent of all neighbourhoods in Leicestershire. The number of neighbourhoods then increases steadily from left to right in this graph towards less deprived areas, until 182 neighbourhoods, or nearly 50 per cent, are in the least deprived 20 per cent of neighbourhoods for England. The five most deprived areas are in Charnwood and NW Leicestershire, but, as figure 3.2 shows, these still only account for about



three per cent of the respective districts total neighbourhoods.

In general, the district graphs have a similar shape to the County graph in figure 3.1. Six out of the seven districts have the highest percentage of neighbourhoods in the least deprived quintile. This ranges from over two-thirds in Harborough to 40 per cent in Melton. Blaby has all its neighbourhoods ranked in just the bottom three quintiles. Only NW Leicestershire bucks this trend, having only a quarter of its neighbourhoods in the least deprived quintile, and most of its neighbourhoods are in the 60%-80% deprived areas. Figure 3.2 highlights a slightly different picture for Oadby & Wigston, having no neighbourhoods in the most deprived quintile, but a higher percentage of neighbourhoods in both the 20%-40% range and the least deprived areas of the country; the only district to have this split pattern.

This district summary confirms that at a neighbourhood level Leicestershire does have some of the most deprived areas in England. Although 'pockets of deprivation' is an ill-defined term, there are five areas, shown in table 3.4 and with about 7,500 people living there, that probably fit with this description. But not everyone in an area is necessarily deprived, and the same places can look very different when seen through the eyes of people at different life stages than these maps and statistics show. Whether any neighbourhoods in the 20-40 per cent band can also be considered deprived is not clear.

Figure 3.3 : Five Leicestershire LSOAs (in Charnwood and NW Leics) are in the top 20% deprived in England in 2007

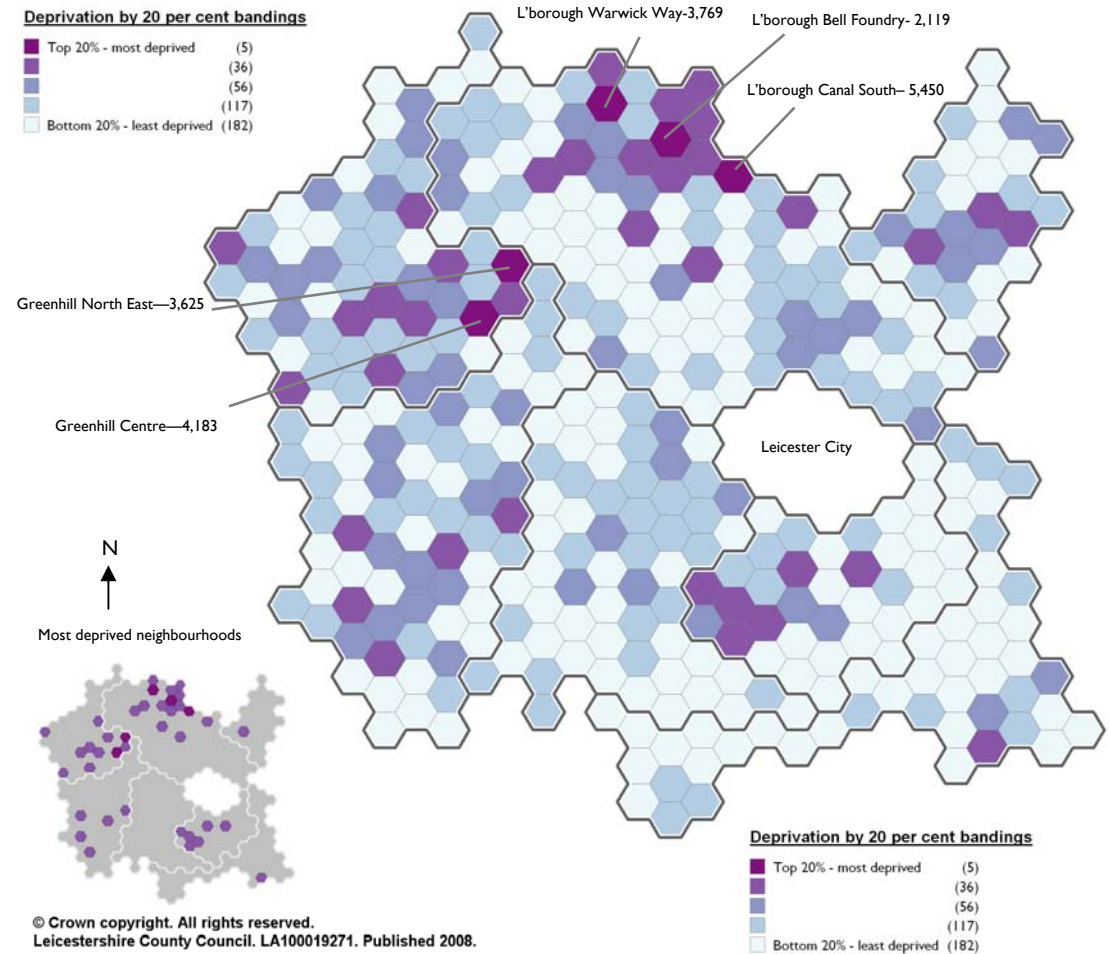
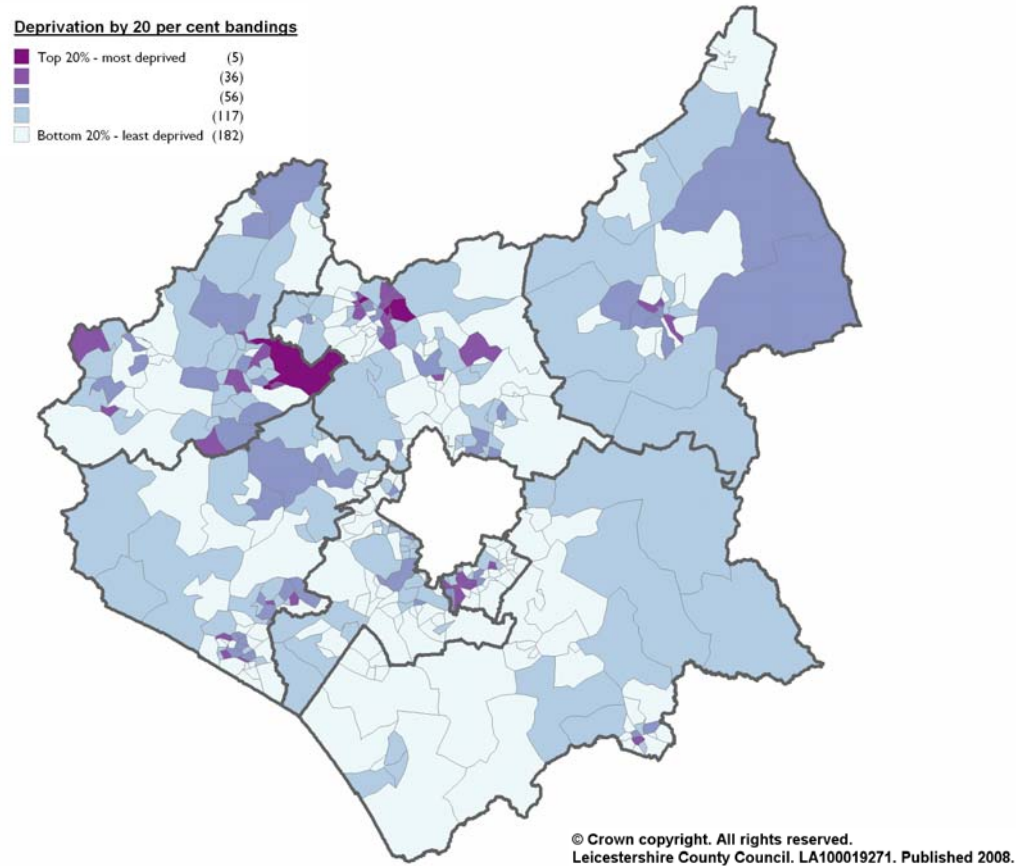


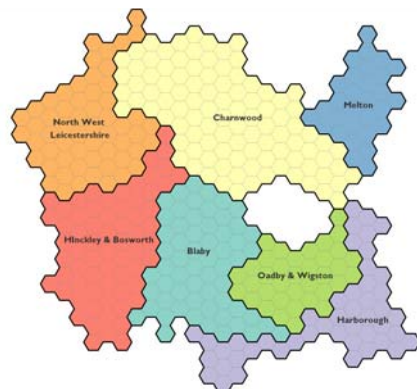
Table 3.4: The most deprived neighbourhoods in Leicestershire

2007 rank	LSOA name	district	Average 2007 rank	Community forum
2,119	Loughborough Bell Foundry	Charnwood	12,579	Loughborough East
3,625	Greenhill North East	NW Leics.	16,825	South Wigston
3,769	Loughborough Warwick Way	Charnwood	17,395	Coalville Area
4,183	Greenhill Centre	NW Leics.	19,360	Loughborough North West
5,450	Loughborough Canal South	Charnwood	20,266	Ashby Area

Figure 3.5 : Five Leicestershire LSOAs (in Charnwood and NW Leics.) are in the top 20% deprived in England in 2007



Leicestershire's Districts



Key results from the Leicestershire Indices of Deprivation 2007

3.2: Understanding the geography of overall deprivation

“Everything is related to everything else, but near things are most related than distant things.” Waldo Tobler (1970)

Looking at the district profiles is useful, but their size provides a limited insight into the many different communities in Leicestershire. As Tobler’s quote explains, it is the very local neighbourhood patterns that really matter in understanding what it is like to live in Leicestershire.

Leicestershire deprivation compared to England

The two maps opposite show the pattern of deprivation in Leicestershire compared to England. The cartogram helps us interpret the clustering of areas, and the traditional map provides orientation. In general the colours become a little more darker, and there is more diversity in the colours, to the north and east of the county, predominately in and around Loughborough and Greenhill. However, the cartogram highlights more effectively than the traditional view of the county a smattering of darker colours in all the districts. It is also notable that, with the exception of neighbourhoods in Oadby and Wigston, there is a general uniformity in the low levels of deprivation around Leicester City that continues all the way down into Harborough to the border with Northamptonshire.

All five of the most deprived neighbourhoods are in Urban areas, although that in itself does not explain why these areas are so deprived, as table 3.6 shows this represents still only 2 per cent of all Urban areas. In fact over 40 per cent of Urban areas are the least deprived in the County, which is a

higher figure than rural Village areas. The least deprived Urban areas benefit from greater accessibility to services and so have a better ranking in the Barriers to housing and services domain. The Office for National Statistics Neighbourhood Classification provides a general description, and label, of the deprived neighbourhoods involved. The five deprived urban areas are in a mixture of areas described as: Blue Collar Family, Multicultural, and perhaps unsurprisingly, areas labelled Struggling Urban Families. Half the least deprived neighbourhoods in the county are called Urban Commuting areas—in Oadby, Wigston, Blaby and Hinckley.

Deprivation within Leicestershire

For many service providers and policy makers operating only within Leicestershire, it's probably more useful to understand where the most deprived areas are just within Leicestershire without comparison to England. For example, the new Comprehensive Performance Assessment puts a particular focus on the needs of the most vulnerable in the local area. Therefore figure 3.7 highlights the most deprived 10 per cent, or 39 neighbourhoods in purple, and least deprived 10 per cent in green, for Leicestershire. This map builds on the pattern seen in the two maps on the previous pages, and so there are additional darker colours to the north and east of the county, and with the exception of Blaby, all the districts have at least one neighbourhood that is in the most deprived ten per cent in the county. These top 10 per cent areas are predominately Urban (92%) with the remaining 8 per cent in market towns, and again, a majority of 41 per cent, are in areas labelled Blue Collar Urban Families. In Leicestershire, Community Forums have been established to ensure

¹ ONS Urban/Rural classification 2004

Table 3.6: Most deprived areas are all in urban areas¹

	Most deprived	Least deprived
Urban > 10K	2%	44%
Town and Fringe	0%	60%
Village	0%	38%

Figure 3.8: Most deprived 10 per cent areas in Leicestershire

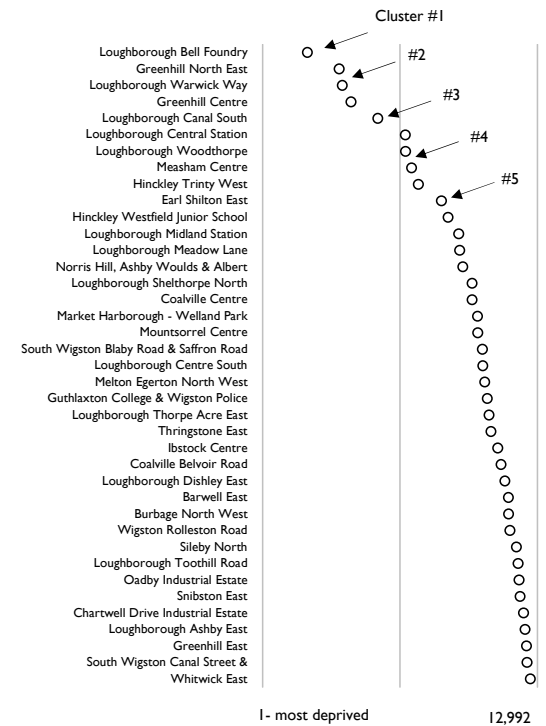
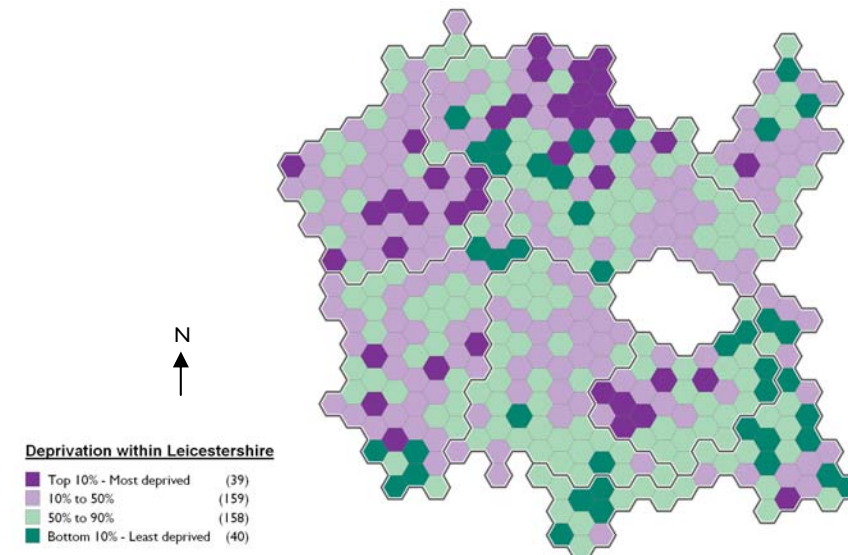


Figure 3.7: Purple highlights the top 10% (or top 39) most deprived LSOA in Leicestershire in 2007



that services provided in an area match the needs of the local community. There boundaries are shown in the map bellow. There are 27 community forum areas in Leicestershire and they provide a useful way of interpreting the deprivation data. Figure 3.7 shows that the major clusters of deprived neighbourhoods within Leicestershire are in and around the Coalville forum, where 8 (or 38%) of its 21 neighbourhoods are in the top 10% for the county, including three out of four areas in Greenhill. Loughborough has thirteen (or 35%) of its thirty-seven neighbourhoods, and includes the most deprived Leicestershire area of Loughborough Bell Foundry. Smaller deprived clusters are found in: South Wigston and Wigston (Rolleston Road and Guthlaxton College neighbourhoods), and in the Hinckley forum area in the towns of Hinckley, Burbage, Earl Shilton and Barwell. In contrast, the districts of Melton (Egerton North West) and Harborough (Market Harborough—Welland Park) only have one neighbourhood in the most ten per cent deprived areas. Finally, the biggest cluster of least

deprived neighbourhoods in Leicestershire, including the least deprived neighbourhood of Houghton on the Hill, roughly follow the A6 south from Oadby to Market Harborough and to the border with Northamptonshire. The map also highlights, by the use of the two contrasting colours, how the top 10 per cent of areas are generally geographically clustered away from the bottom 10 per cent areas.

Some mention has already been made about the cut-offs to define the most deprived areas as being arbitrary, and the experience of individuals within these areas may be very different. Figure 3.8 demonstrates why caution should be exercised in treating all these neighbourhoods within the top 10 per cent as the same. Firstly, the difference in this top 10 per cent is a massive 10,500 places. Secondly, there appears to be five distinct groupings in this data with, for example, the most deprived area Loughborough Bell Foundry standing apart from cluster 2, which has three similar deprived neighbourhoods, which stands apart from cluster 3 which has just one neighbourhood and cluster 4 which has four neighbourhoods with similar rankings. The final cluster highlighted in the graph starts at number 5, at Earl Shilton East ranked 8,464, and continues unbroken down to Whitwick East ranked 12,658. How similar these neighbourhoods in cluster 5 are in reality is unclear.

The 27 Community Forum areas



The domains that define a neighbourhood

The overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation is a fantastic way in understanding neighbourhoods. But it's a weighted index, with the income and employment domains contributing a higher proportion to the overall index, and there is a need to understand local issues across all areas, and not just the most deprived. The two maps to the right attempt to get behind the overall figure to provide a basic understanding of the complexity in deprivation across Leicestershire. This is achieved by simply mapping the most and least deprived domain in each neighbourhood, and an inset map shows just the most deprived 10 per cent neighbourhoods in the county.

Most deprived domain by neighbourhood

Figure 3.8 shows that in almost 75 per cent of neighbourhoods the most deprived domains are either Education, skills and training or Barriers to housing and services. In the county, three-quarters of the Education deprived neighbourhoods are in urban areas, and only 1 per cent are in the most rural village neighbourhoods. However, these Education deprived neighbourhoods are distributed evenly between the least and most deprived areas in the County. This may be a surprise for a county with renowned schools, but this domain is also measuring adult qualifications and Leicestershire does not perform so well on this indicator.

Just under a third of neighbourhoods have the Barriers to housing and services domain as the most deprived domain, and 90 per cent of Leicestershire's rural areas are most deprived in this domain. Nonetheless

Figure 3.8: Highlights the individual domain that is the most deprived by neighbourhood.

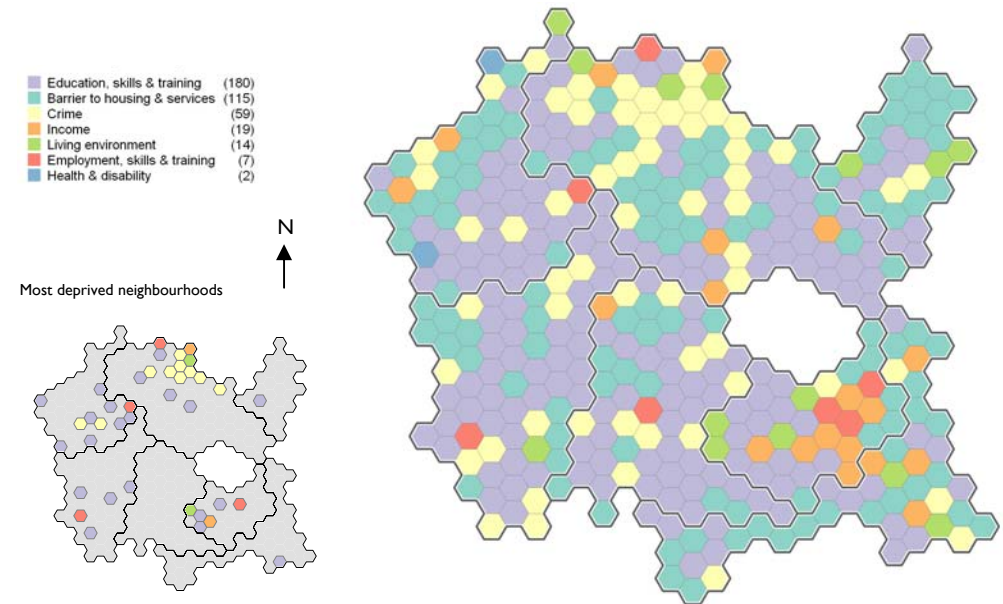
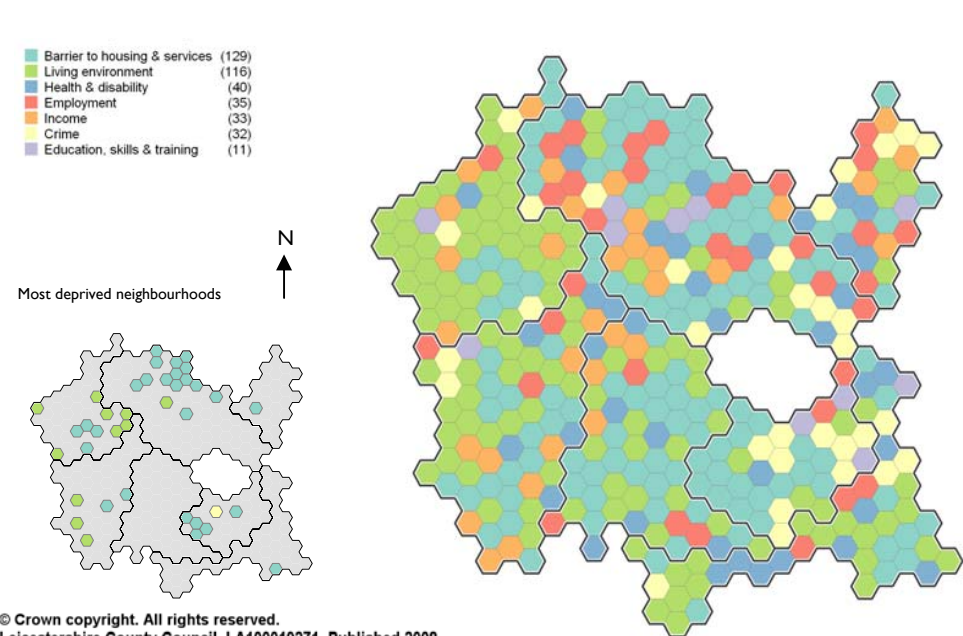


Figure 3.9: Highlights the individual domain that is the least deprived by neighbourhood.



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The 27 Community Forum areas



it's not just in rural neighbourhoods, as about a fifth of Urban, and Town and Fringe neighbourhoods are also deprived in this domain. Unlike education and skills, this domain is directly related to overall neighbourhood deprivation. Nearly 50 per cent of the Barrier to housing and services deprived neighbourhoods shown on the map are in the least deprived 20 per cent neighbourhoods in the county.

Figure 3.8 also has a couple of interesting geographically patterns. Firstly, in Loughborough over a quarter of neighbourhoods have crime as the most deprived domain. Secondly, most of the income and employment deprived domains are, perhaps surprisingly, in Oadby and Wigston. Finally, the inset map shows a different overall pattern in the most deprived areas as the Barrier to housing and services domain is absent, and

it is the crime domain that is the second most numerous domain behind the education domain.

Least deprived domain by neighbourhood

Slightly more neighbourhoods have the Barriers to housing and services domain as the least deprived local domain, making this domain the most polarised, with two-thirds of neighbourhoods having this domain either at the most or least deprived. Three-quarters of these neighbourhoods are in Urban areas, and mainly in the most deprived areas of the county. The inset map shows the inverse relationship between overall deprivation and Barriers to housing and services domain, and shows that 69 per cent of the most deprived areas have the access domain as the least deprived domain.

The Living Environment domain has the second highest number of neighbourhoods as the least deprived. This is more so in Market Towns and Urban areas, but still across all levels of deprivation, with the majority of these neighbourhoods in two very different areas of the county: namely North West Leicestershire and Harborough.

Leicestershire is regarded as a healthy county, and forty neighbourhoods, scattered across the county, have the health and disability as the least deprived domain. For the crime domain, Charnwood is an area of contrast because away from Loughborough a number of neighbourhoods have crime as the least deprived domain. Oadby and Wigston also has a number of low crime clusters. Finally, the map shows a number of different domains being the least deprived on the eastern side of the county.

How different are neighbourhoods in Leicestershire?

Figure 3.10 gives a simple spatial indication of how far, as well as how many neighbourhoods, are from the 'average' Leicestershire neighbourhood. The map uses the median rank for each of the seven domains in Leicestershire, and then sums how many of the domains are either above or below this median ranking in each neighbourhood. The resulting map shows that only fifty neighbourhoods, about twelve per cent, are similar to the average neighbourhood for Leicestershire, and so an average neighbourhood is pretty rare. Contrast this map with the overall maps of deprivation on page 4, which highlights areas of 'uniformity' around Leicestershire, and the map to the right demonstrates that neighbourhoods are not necessarily similar, even if they are grouped together by the overall deprivation ranking.

Neighbourhoods with a similar overall deprivation ranking also mask variation between the individual domains. Figure 3.11 highlights the neighbourhoods that have the biggest variation between the least deprived and the most deprived domain. These are mainly in neighbourhoods where Barrier to Services and Living Environment Domains deprivation is low, and usually where the Crime Education and Employment domains have high deprivation.

These two maps provide a more complex pattern of difference in neighbourhoods than is presented in the overall map on deprivation on page 13. Yet understanding these local differences in domains can help those service providers who are working in neighbourhoods away from the traditional areas of deprivation.

Figure 3.10 : Number of domains above/ below median ranks

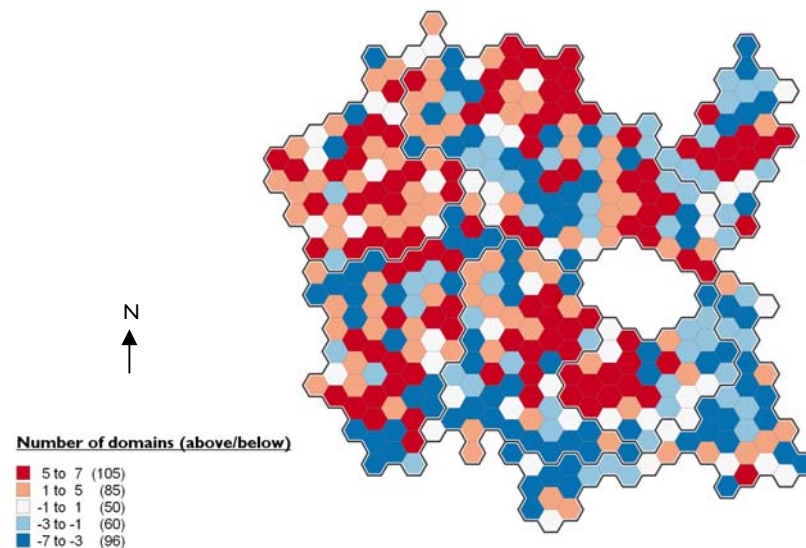
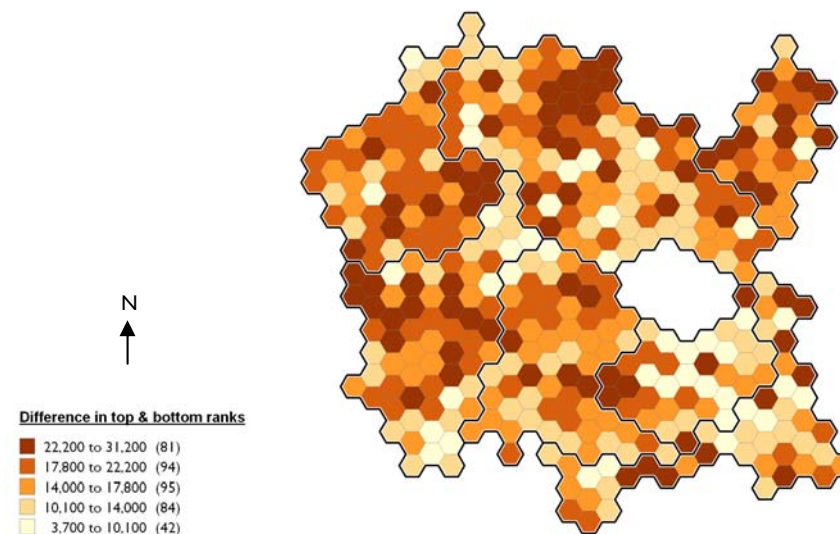


Figure 3.11: The difference in rank between the top and bottom domain score



Multiple deprivation in Leicestershire's most deprived neighbourhoods

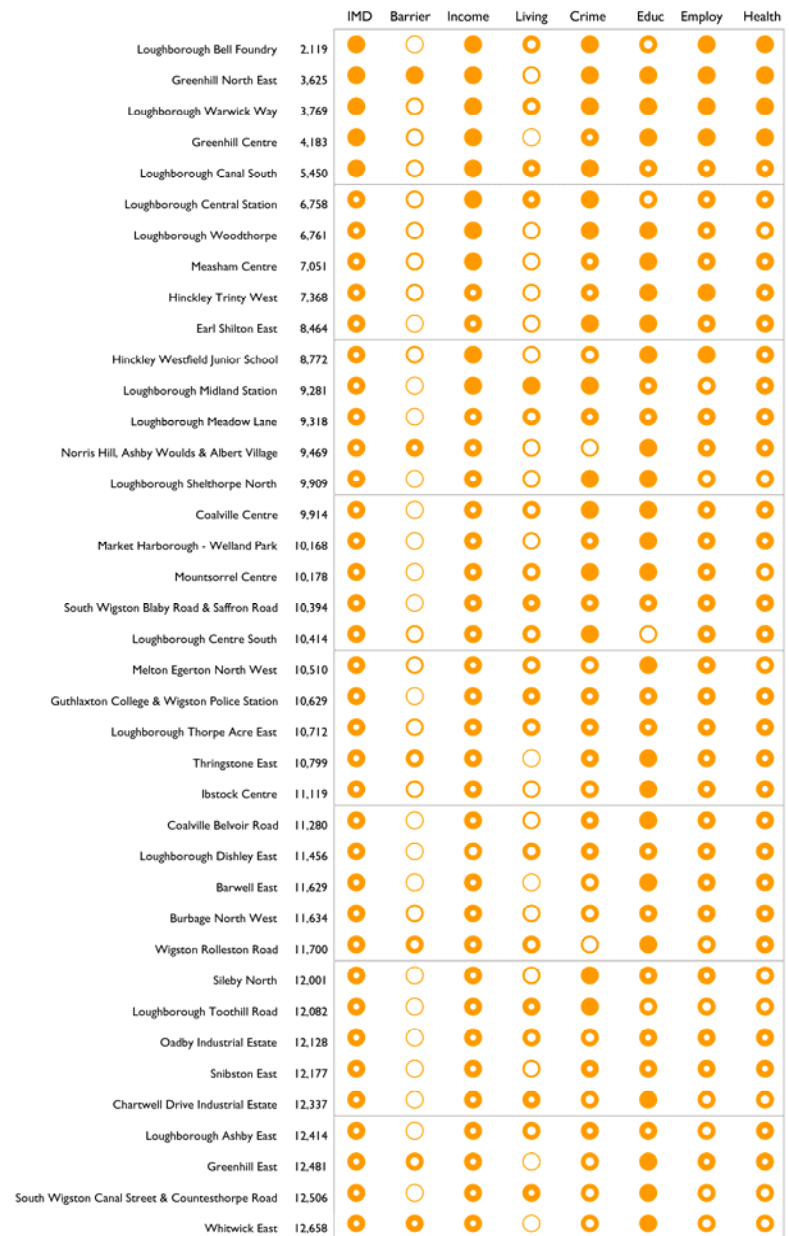
Figure 3.12 provides another way of understanding how neighbourhoods differ, by showing the domain pattern for Leicestershire's most deprived thirty nine neighbourhoods. Put simply, the more orange you see in the graphic the more deprived an area is compared to England in both the overall indices and the seven domains.

It is perhaps no surprise that the most deprived neighbourhoods in Leicestershire are also the most deprived in the income domain. The graphic shows, however, that even within these deprived areas there is variation in the issues that can label an area as deprived. For example the most deprived area, Loughborough Bell Foundry, has a surprisingly lower level of deprivation in the Education domain, and Greenhill North East is much more deprived in the Barriers and Services domain than the other 38 deprived neighbourhoods.

Overall, the Crime and Education, Skills and Training domains show the most variation across these 39 neighbourhoods, and unlike all the other domains, high deprivation in these two domains is found at both the bottom of the most deprived neighbourhoods in the county as well as the top of the graph.

- Most deprived 20% neighbourhoods in England
- 20%-40% deprived
- 40%-60% deprived
- 60%-80% deprived
- Least deprived 20% neighbourhoods in England

Figure 3.12 : Patterns in the domain deprivation for Leicestershire most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods.



3.3: The social landscape of Leicestershire

Having so much local neighbourhood data can make it difficult to identify any distinctive patterns of deprivation within the county. However, by using a technique called cluster analysis to examine the interplay of the scores of all the seven IMD domains, all of Leicestershire's 396 local neighbourhoods can be arranged into a small number of distinct groups that consist of relatively similar neighbourhoods which are also dissimilar to neighbourhoods outside of the group. This approach allows a simple descriptive profile of the social landscape of the county to be created and is more meaningful, as already argued, than simply splitting neighbourhoods into equal groups such as quintiles or quartiles. Also, by clustering similar neighbourhoods together, all of which have similar problems, different policy interventions can be tailored and targeted for different neighbourhoods across the county. So, if something is working well in one neighbourhood, it could be rolled out to similar areas in the County.

As a result a six cluster solution has been created using data for all neighbourhoods in England, and is outlined to the right. There is an inherent ranking to the profile, and so the most deprived neighbourhoods are in the top cluster and the least deprived in the bottom cluster. The cluster analysis profile uncovers two distinct deprived clusters: Cluster One, those neighbourhoods deprived across all domains, and Cluster Two, deprived across all domains except the barriers domain. Cluster Three and Four signify those LSOAs that are averagely deprived. There are two distinct least deprived clusters, Cluster Five and Six, and they are

Table 3.12: Explaining England's neighbourhoods by one of six descriptive clusters

Most deprived	Cluster One: consists on average the most deprived neighbourhoods across all domains.
	Cluster Two: represents on average equally deprived neighbourhoods in all but the barriers domain. By contrast these neighbourhoods are not deprived in the barriers domain.
	Cluster Three: represents neighbourhoods that on average fall within the mid range for all domains. However, the education, employment, income and health domains within this cluster are on average, markedly more deprived than for cluster four.
Mid-range	Cluster Four: consists on average neighbourhoods that fall in the mid range for all domains. However, the barriers, crime and living domain are on average distinctly more deprived in this cluster compared to cluster three.
	Cluster Five: contains neighbourhoods that are on average the least deprived in all but the barriers domain. Conversely, this group of neighbourhoods are very deprived in the barriers domain.
Least deprived	Cluster Six: represents neighbourhoods that are on average equally least deprived but in all domains.

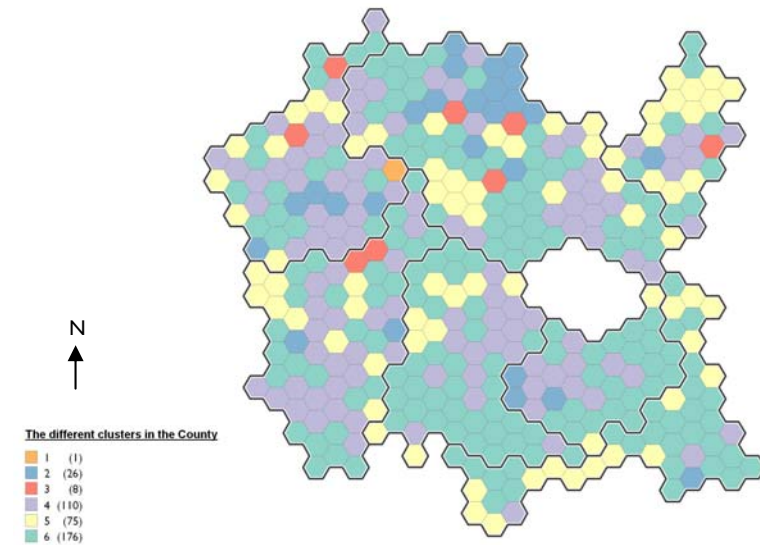
again distinguished by difference in the barriers domain. The national cluster results reveal a strong correlation between cluster membership and the type of authority. For example, the majority (69%) of Cluster One neighbourhoods can be found in either a London Borough or a Metropolitan District.

Figure 3.13 to the right provides an outline of where each of the six cluster groupings can be found within Leicestershire, and table 3.15 on the next page summarises the geographical location of the clusters within the county. Table 3.14 below shows the distribution of Leicestershire’s neighbourhoods compared to other counties, and then compared to all neighbourhoods nationally. The most obvious difference in the table below, and map to the right, is Leicestershire’s high proportion of neighbourhoods in Cluster Six: the least deprived cluster. The overall picture shows that county authorities are less deprived when compared to the national picture, and Leicestershire is relatively less deprived compared to other counties.

Table 3.14: The percentage of each cluster in the county compared to other areas

		Leicestershire	All Counties	National
Most deprived	Cluster one	0.3%	5%	15%
	Cluster two	7%	11%	17%
Mid-range	Cluster three	2%	11%	17%
	Cluster four	28%	24%	18%
Least deprived	Cluster five	19%	28%	18%
	Cluster six	44%	25%	17%

Figure 3.13: the geographical distribution of the clusters across the County



The 27 Community Forum areas



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Table 3.15: Cluster results for Leicestershire

Most deprived	<p>Cluster One (1 neighbourhood): There is only one neighbourhood within the county of Leicestershire within cluster one. This is Greenhill North East within the district of NW Leicestershire.</p> <p>Cluster Two (26): There are a total of 26 neighbourhoods within the county of Leicestershire in cluster two. Half (50.0%) of which are situated in Loughborough Town. The other 13 are dispersed throughout the county with five of these contained within the district of NW Leicestershire: Greenhill centre and Greenhill NE, Snibston East and Coalville centre and Belvoir Road.</p>
	<p>Cluster Three (8): There are just 8 neighbourhoods within the county of Leicestershire contained in cluster three.</p> <p>Cluster Four (110): There are 110 neighbourhoods within the county of Leicestershire contained in cluster four suggesting that within the mid range more neighbourhoods tend to be more deprived in the domains of barriers, crime and living.</p>
Mid-range	
Least deprived	<p>Cluster Five (75): There are 75 neighbourhoods within the county of Leicestershire contained in cluster five. The map clearly defines the majority of these areas as rural in nature.</p> <p>Cluster Six (176): There are 176 neighbourhoods within the county of Leicestershire contained in cluster six. Most tend to sit just outside of either market towns or large villages.</p>

3.4: Deprivation, wealth and ID 2007

Unlike poverty, there is less of a tradition of measuring and understanding wealth in this country. But understanding wealth is important, and is complimentary to understanding poverty, as research has shown how wealth can contribute towards well-being as well as providing support in socio-economic crises such as unemployment. Unfortunately, although it often is, the ID 2007 should not be used to measure affluence. The Lower Super Output Areas with the highest ranks (i.e. those close to a rank of 32,482) are not necessarily affluent, but just less deprived, and so a lack of deprivation does not necessarily equate to affluence. This is because the indicators chosen for the deprivation indices are done so because they represent different aspects of deprivation. Therefore to investigate the geographical link between wealth, affluence and deprivation, other data sets need to be used in the analysis, and for this report, household income data and house price data are used.

Figure 3.16 shows the link between annual household income in 2005 for each local Leicestershire neighbourhood to its corresponding overall deprivation rank in 2007. As would perhaps be expected there is a moderate correlation between income and deprivation, and so as household income increases in an area the overall deprivation in an area decreases. This is partly because some of the indicators are less likely (or even negatively correlated) to wealth. Nonetheless the distribution of neighbourhoods away from the straight line shows that there are a number of neighbourhoods where this correlation is not so simple. Figure 3.17 demonstrates this more clearly by highlighting that the most deprived neighbourhoods have indeed the lowest incomes, but some of the least

Figure: 3.16 Household Income by IMD LSOA Ranking

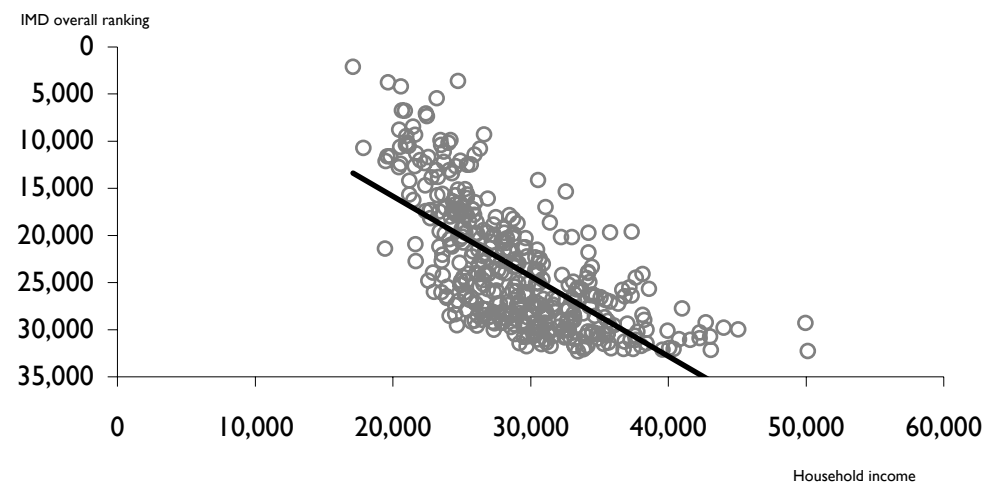
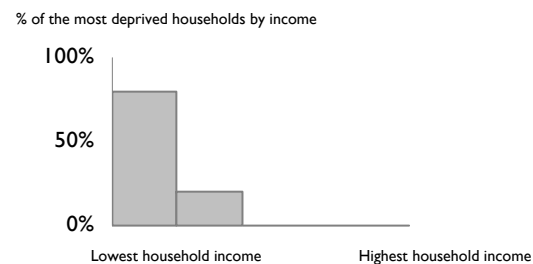
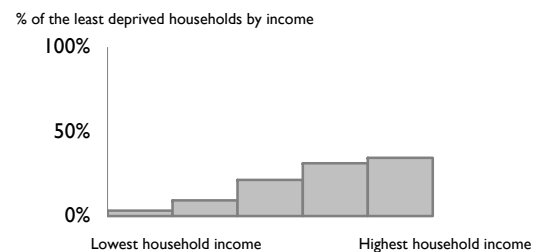


Figure: 3.17: Distribution of least deprived neighbourhoods by household income



Distribution of most deprived neighbourhoods by household income



deprived areas also have low household income.

Figure 3.18 shows that there is a link between high house prices and lower deprivation, but this is weaker than for household income. This is reinforced in figure 3.19, where the most deprived neighbourhoods in Leicestershire again have the lowest house prices, but only 30 per cent of the least deprived neighbourhoods have the highest house prices in the County.

This simple analysis shows that although deprived neighbourhoods can be characterised by low household income and house prices, it's wrong to assume that neighbourhoods having a low deprivation ranking will automatically translate into high house prices and household income. Not every neighbourhood that is considered 'not deprived' using ID2007 is necessarily an affluent area. Neighbourhoods may still have issues, but they are not picked up by the indicators used by ID 2007, and this is an important point for local policy officers and service providers to understand when just using ID2007 to label areas.

Figure 3.18: Household Income by IMD LSOA Ranking

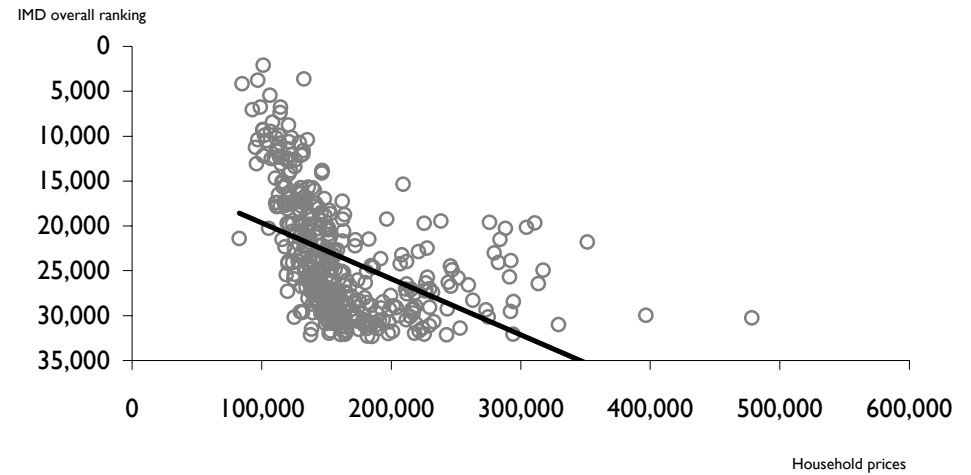
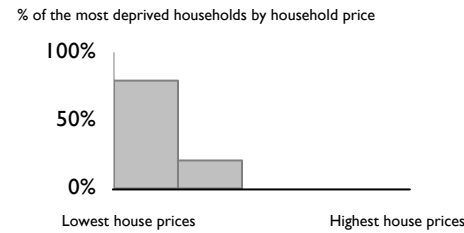
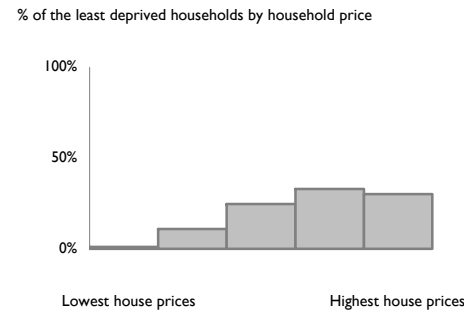


Figure 3.19: Distribution of household income by the most deprived households



Distribution of household income by the least deprived households



3.5: The perception of an area

There is nothing new in identifying areas that require need, but there is a requirement to recognise that characterising areas can be difficult and contentious.¹ Research has shown that the image of a neighbourhood can influence both the lives of the people who live there and the attitudes of others. Until recently, neighbourhood images were generated fairly locally and usually from a range of primarily local sources. Now more and more quantitative data about communities, such as the Indices of Deprivation, is becoming freely available on the internet for anyone to use. This type of quantitative data rarely provides an indication of how the people who actually live there perceive their area, and as already noted in this report people at different lifestages can have very different perceptions of their community. Getting beyond the quantitative data is important, as in order to develop stronger communities in Leicestershire, policy makers, practitioners and local people need a clear idea about the nature of the communities in which they live and work.

In 2006, as part of the Stronger Communities theme of the Local Area Agreement, a county wide survey² was undertaken to explore the views of residents within Leicestershire. This survey included results from three different types of communities including deprived neighbourhoods. This survey provided some limited local evidence of community perception. The survey showed that when asked if, “the neighbourhood was a good place to live” people from the ‘deprived study areas’ felt significantly less positive about their area than the two other study areas. However, the survey also found it is important to move away from stereotypical views

that people from less deprived areas invest more in their neighbourhood because they have a positive local perception. In the deprived areas there is a higher representation of a group of people who, despite holding low levels of trust in the neighbourhood, and having a more negative view of their neighbourhood, tend to get slightly more involved in voluntary work and like to mix with people from different backgrounds. The conflicting views that local data can provide gives, at the very least, a mechanism by which local data can challenge the implications of identifying ‘vulnerable’ areas from nationally reported data sets.

¹ *Neighbourhoods on the net: The nature and impact of internet-based neighbourhood information systems*, Roger Burrows et al, Policy Press

² *Social Capital and Stronger Communities in Leicestershire*

3.6: Summary of district and neighbourhood deprivation

The Indices of deprivation 2007 showed once more that Leicestershire has low levels of deprivation. Within the county the picture is bit more mixed with higher levels of deprivation in North West Leicestershire and the lowest levels in Harborough. Since 2004 there has been a general improvement in deprivation across the districts.

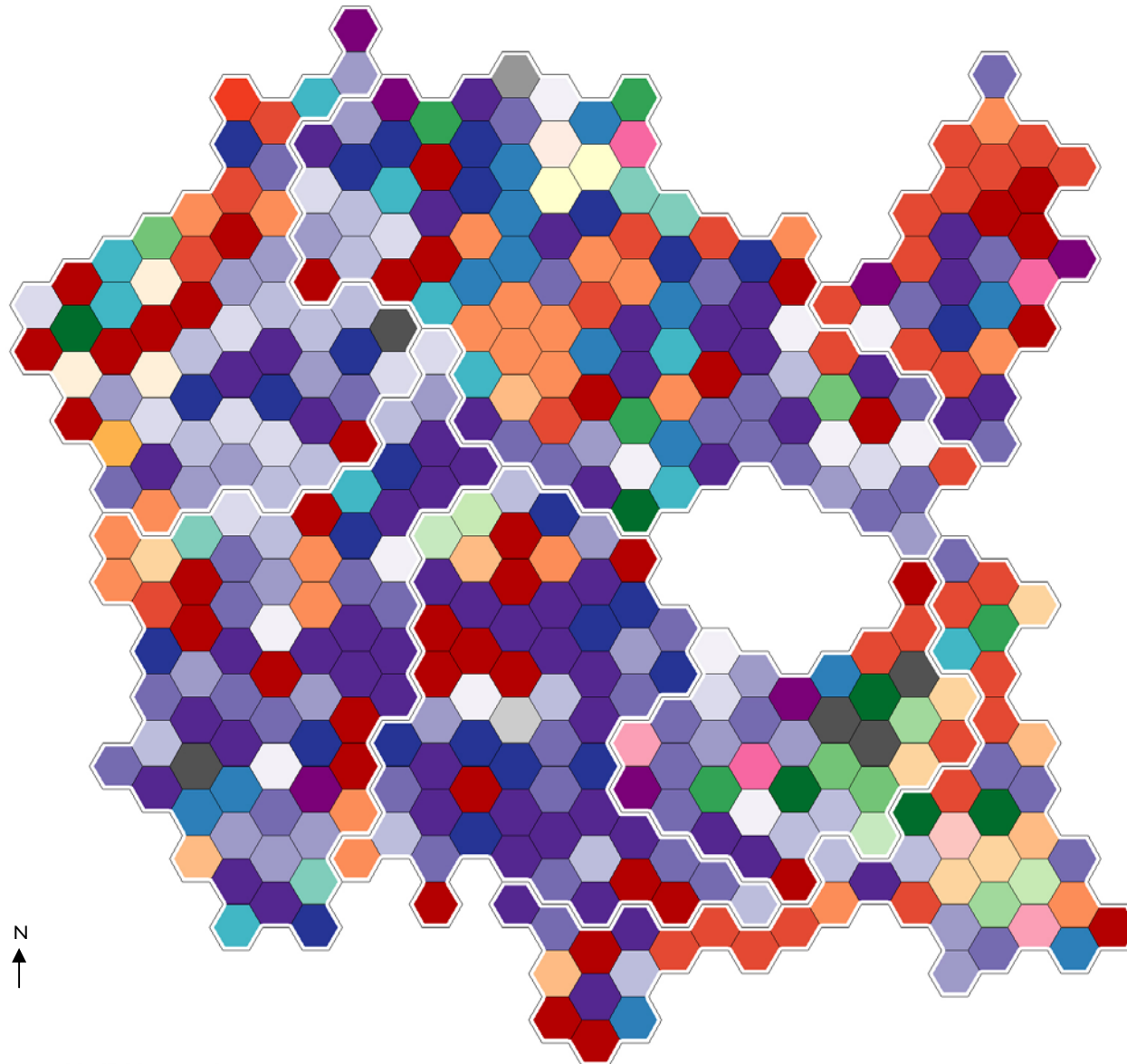
At a neighbourhood level there are a small number of pockets of deprivation, defined as being in the top twenty per cent most deprived in England. These are within the districts of Charnwood, mainly Loughborough, and North West Leicestershire, mainly in Greenhill. Nonetheless the majority of Leicestershire's neighbourhoods are in the least deprived 20 per cent of the country.

Analysing the individual domains show that neighbourhoods can have a variety of different issues, and even among the most deprived neighbourhoods there can be a range of different rankings across the seven domains. Overall across neighbourhoods, the Education, skills and training, and Barriers to housing and services domain are the most deprived domains, and the Barriers to housing and service domain and Living environment domain are the least deprived. One way of making sense of all this data is clustering neighbourhoods by individual domains, and this produced six distinct neighbourhoods. Again, the majority of Leicestershire's neighbourhoods are in the least deprived cluster.

It's important to understand what the indices is not measuring. Firstly, the

indices is not measuring affluence, and it's wrong to assume that, least deprived neighbourhoods highlighted by this indices are necessarily affluent. Secondly, the indices is not measuring residents' perception, and research has shown that individuals at different life stages can have very different perceptions of their local neighbourhood. Some of the maps in the last chapter have shown this by highlighting how many neighbourhoods in Leicestershire can vary around the 'average'. The final, visually complex map to the right emphasises this difference by showing the top two deprived domains for each neighbourhood. Although the map requires a little more time to interpret, it shows that when Leicestershire is viewed this way, deprivation in Leicestershire is perhaps a little more complex than typified by just focusing on the most deprived neighbourhoods.

Figure: 3.20 Each Leicestershire neighbourhoods most deprived and second most deprived domain



Most deprived domain	Least deprived domain	# of neighbourhoods
Barrier and Education		(43)
Barrier and Living		(33)
Barrier and Crime		(24)
Barrier and Employment		(6)
Barrier and Health		(6)
Barrier and Income		(3)
Crime and Education		(26)
Crime and Living		(14)
Crime and Barrier		(11)
Crime and Income		(4)
Crime and Employment		(2)
Crime and Health		(2)
Education and Crime		(59)
Education and Income		(47)
Education and Employment		(27)
Education and Barrier		(23)
Education and Health		(12)
Education and Living		(12)
Employment and Income		(5)
Employment and Crime		(1)
Employment and Barrier		(1)
Health and Crime		(1)
Health and Education		(1)
Income and Education		(6)
Income and Crime		(5)
Income and Employment		(4)
Income and Health		(2)
Income and Barrier		(2)
Living and Education		(7)
Living and Income		(3)
Living and Employment		(2)
Living and Barrier		(1)
Living and Crime		(1)

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4. Change in Leicestershire neighbourhood deprivation since 2004

Previous deprivation indices have been unable to show change because of the use of different indicators, the continual changes in administrative boundaries in this country, and the lack of neighbourhood data. As the ID 2007 is based on the approach, structure and methodology that were used to create the previous indices in 2004, it is possible for the first time to show real relative change for areas between the two time periods by simply calculating the differences between the ranks in each year. However, social change can be slow, and three years, and two data points is not a long time, and so the resulting neighbourhood geography gives just a simple snapshot of change.

4.1: District neighbourhood change

Since 2004, Leicestershire neighbourhoods have become relatively less deprived falling on average 234 places in the overall indices of multiple deprivation for England (a positive figure is an increase in deprivation in this report, and a negative figure a decrease in deprivation). Table 4.1 provides a district and county summary. The districts can be split into three groups. Firstly, the main story is that North West Leicestershire has seen much greater than average decreases in its neighbourhood deprivation. Secondly, four districts Charnwood, Blaby, Hinckley & Bosworth and Harborough have also had decreases, albeit smaller, in overall deprivation. Finally two districts, Oadby and Wigston, and Melton, have witnessed an average increase in deprivation across all their neighbourhoods.

Figure 4.2 shows how the numbers of neighbourhoods by five different levels of deprivation in each district have changed since 2004. Again, the overall Leicestershire chart shows a generally positive picture with no increase in the five neighbourhoods in the most deprived 20 per cent of the country, and an overall increase in the number of neighbourhoods in the least deprived 20 per cent of the country. This improvement has predominately been in North West Leicestershire, but also in Leicestershire's least deprived districts of Blaby and Harborough. This positive district picture is only slightly tempered by a small increase in the number of neighbourhoods in the 20 to 40 per cent most deprived neighbourhoods: in Charnwood, Melton, and Oadby and Wigston.

Tables 4.3 and figure 4.4 show deprivation by three popular ways Leicestershire communities can be classified by geography and socio-economic characteristics. Table 4.3 shows that all the urban and rural areas have benefited from falls in overall deprivation, with Leicestershire's market towns benefitting the most, and figure 4.4 uses the ONS area classification to show that the biggest decreases in deprivation are in Professional City Life areas and increases are in areas labelled Multicultural City Life. Finally, and despite the counties general overall improvement, table 4.5 shows that Leicestershire's most deprived communities have not benefited from similar decreases in deprivation, but have actually become more deprived, increasing on average, by over 200 places in the rankings since 2004.

Table 4.1: Overall change in neighbourhood ranking in England with Oadby & Wigston neighbourhoods increasing the most and NW Leics. decreasing the most.

District	Average change in rank	Max LSOA change	Min LSOA change
Leicestershire	-234	3,893	-5568
Oadby & Wigston	918	2,944	-1597
Melton	503	2,704	-1734
Harborough	-24	3,893	-2628
Hinckley and Bosworth	-183	3,051	-2796
Blaby	-290	2,086	-4853
Charnwood	-410	2,511	-5568
NW Leicestershire	-1,217	3,181	-4821

A positive figure is an increase in deprivation, and a negative figure a decrease.

Table 4.3 Average neighbourhood change by the urban/rural classification

	Average change	2007 IMD average rank
Village Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings	-83	24,221
Urban	-219	22,769
Town and Fringe	-388	25,899

Table 4.5 Average neighbourhood change by level of deprivation

Deprivation range	Average change	2007 IMD Average rank
Top 20% deprived	203	12,792
20%-40% range	-241	20,613
40%-60% range	-494	25,206
60%-80% range	-211	28,222
Least deprived 20% deprived	-427	30,765

Figure 4.4 Average neighbourhood change by ONS area classification

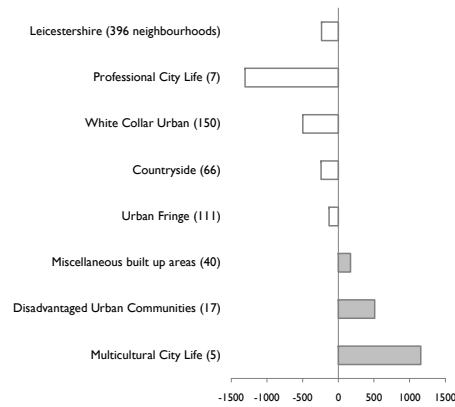
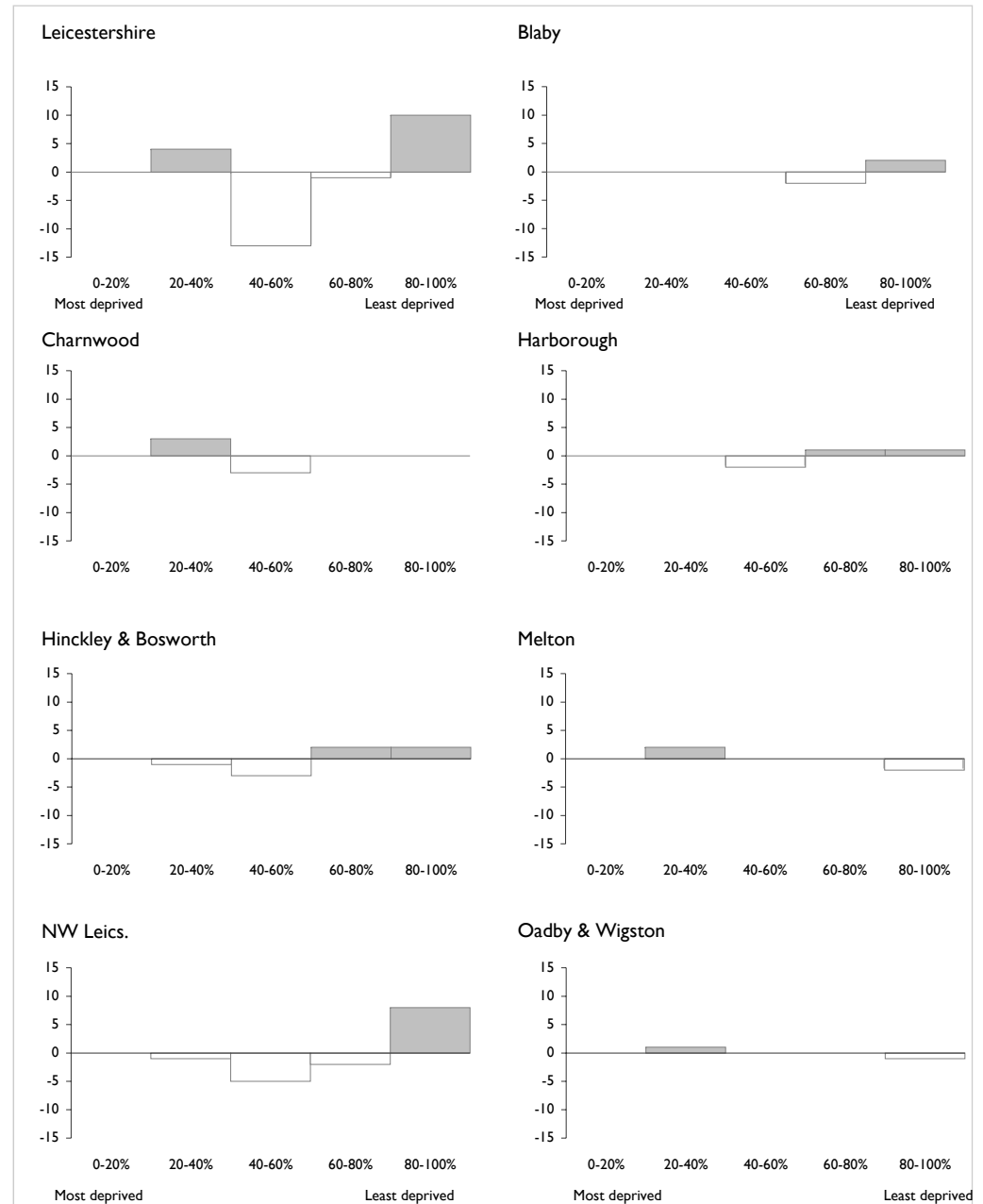


Figure 4.2: The change in the number of neighbourhoods by five deprivation levels



The geography of change

The change between 2004 and 2007 in the overall deprivation ranking in England for each of the county's neighbourhoods are shown in figure 4.6. Overall, there were 177 neighbourhoods (or 45 per cent) where deprivation got worse, and 219 (or 55 per cent) that improved over the three year period. The neighbourhoods where the biggest change has occurred are shown in table 4.7 below.

The map shows, in general, the neighbourhoods in the larger western side of the county have shown improvements in their deprivation ranks, mainly in North West Leicestershire, where only ten of its neighbourhoods have seen an increase in deprivation, but also in Loughborough South West, Shepshed and Hinckley. In contrast the eastern side of the county has, in general, seen increases in deprivation, notably in Oadby and Wigston but also in rural areas of Melton West & Parishes, Rural East and Bosworth.

The inset map of change provides further proof of how Leicestershire's most deprived areas have not benefitted from the County's overall

Figure 4.6: The change in the rank of overall deprivation by neighbourhood

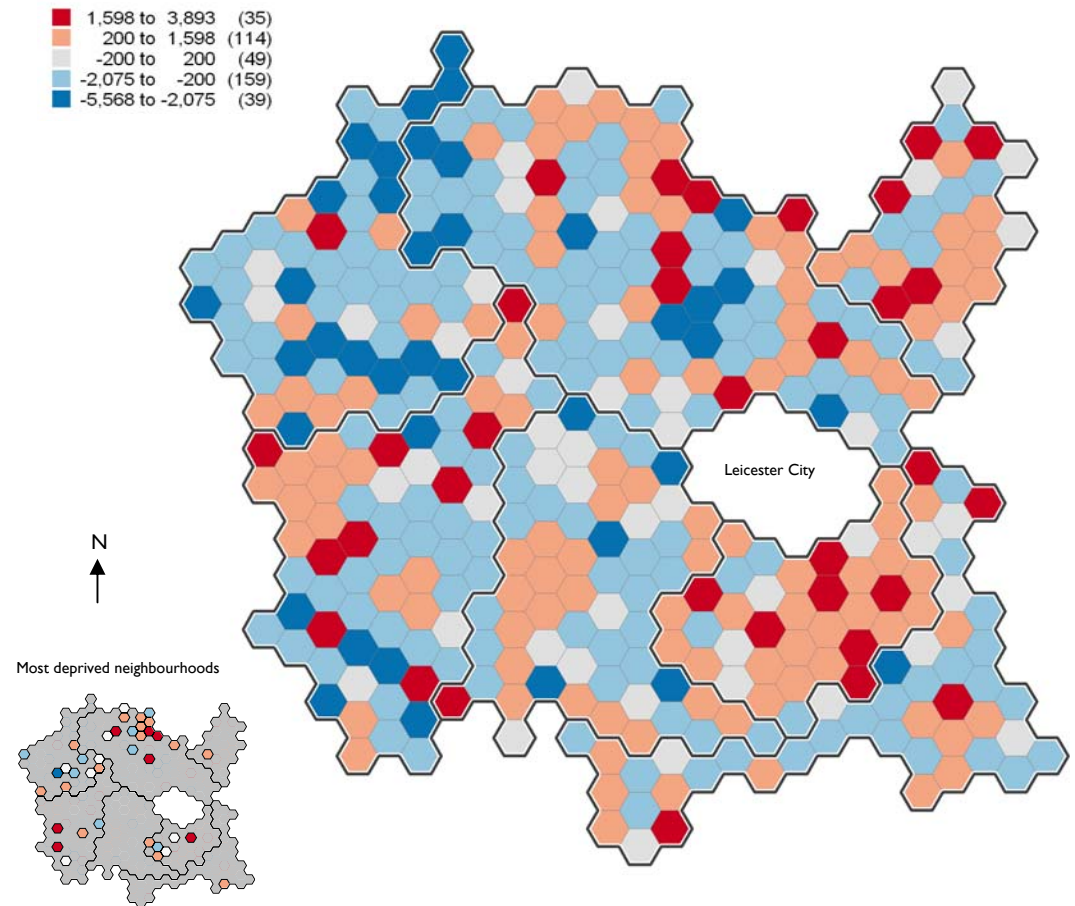


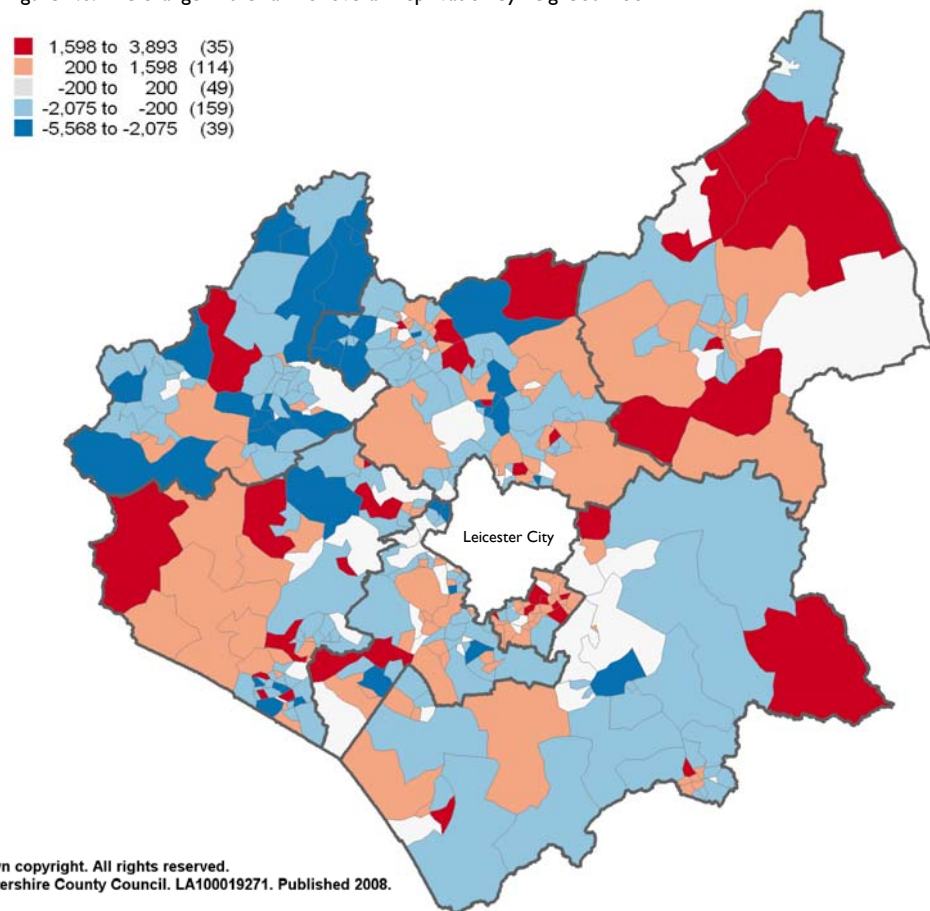
Table 4.7: Biggest increases in deprivation by neighbourhood and community forum

2007	LSOA name	district	Average	Community forum
3,893	Scraptoft	Harborough	1,513	Oadby
3,181	Coleorton, Farm Town, Lount & Staunton Harold	NW Leics	892	Melton West & Parishes
3,093	Lutterworth Centre & East	Harborough	885	Rural East
3,051	Twycross & Sheepy	NW Leics.	823	Bosworth
3,049	Markfield East	Charnwood	781	Belvoir

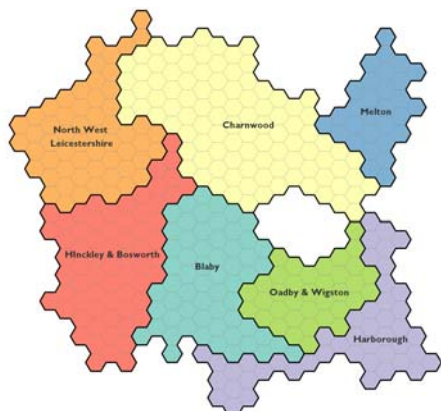
Biggest decreases in deprivation by neighbourhood and community forum

2007	LSOA name	district	Average	Community forum
-4,376	Loughborough Southfields North	Charnwood	-874	Ashby Area
-4,563	Long Whatton & Kegworth South West	NW Leics.	-1,117	Loughborough South West
-4,821	Coalville Stephenson Way	NW Leics.	-1,161	Coalville Area
-4,853	Glenfield North East	Blaby	-1,262	Shepshed, Hathern & Dishley
-5,568	Mountsorrel South	Charnwood	-1,841	Valley

Figure 4.6: The change in the rank of overall deprivation by neighbourhood



Leicestershire's district boundaries



decreases in deprivation, and have become more deprived. Only nine of the thirty-nine most deprived neighbourhoods in the county showed decreases in deprivation over the period; Snibston East improved the most with an impressive fall of 2,357 places in three years.

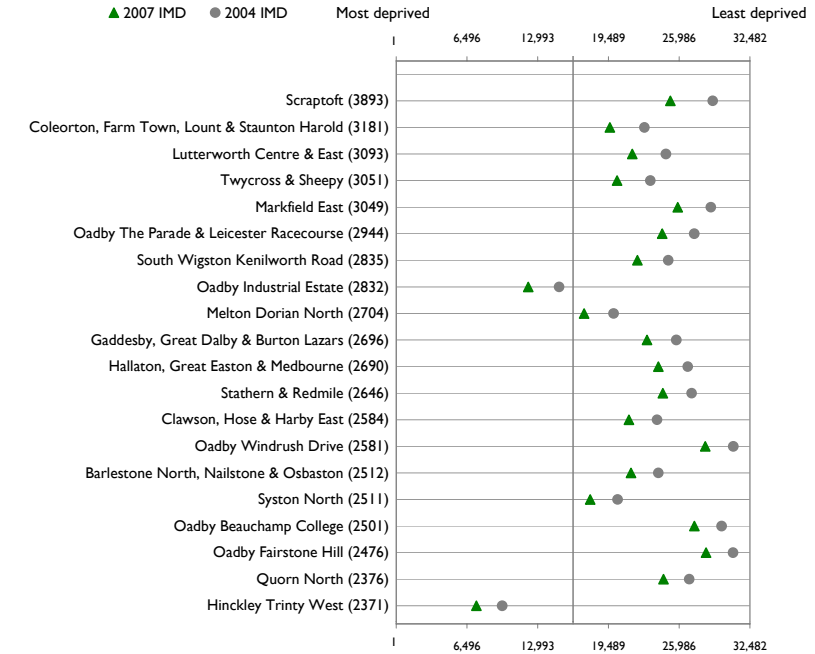
The dot graphs on the next page provide an indication of the size of change in the county's neighbourhoods. For Leicestershire's ten per cent most deprived neighbourhoods, it is easier to see those that have had the greatest change, for example in Loughborough Canal South and Central Station, as generally change has been more limited across these neighbourhoods. The two other dot graphs show the largest local increases and decreases in Leicestershire. These graphs show the biggest changes to be in the least deprived neighbourhoods, where presumably areas have very similar levels of deprivation, and where any significant change in the indicators will have more impact. The largest increase in deprivation in the county was in Scraftoft, and the largest decrease in deprivation being in Mountsorrel South.

While these graphs and maps provide a picture of the size and geography of change, is smaller change in the more deprived areas more noticeable than the bigger changes in less deprived areas? Or to put it another way, does this change translate into anything noticeable to the people actually living in these areas? The next section provides some answers.

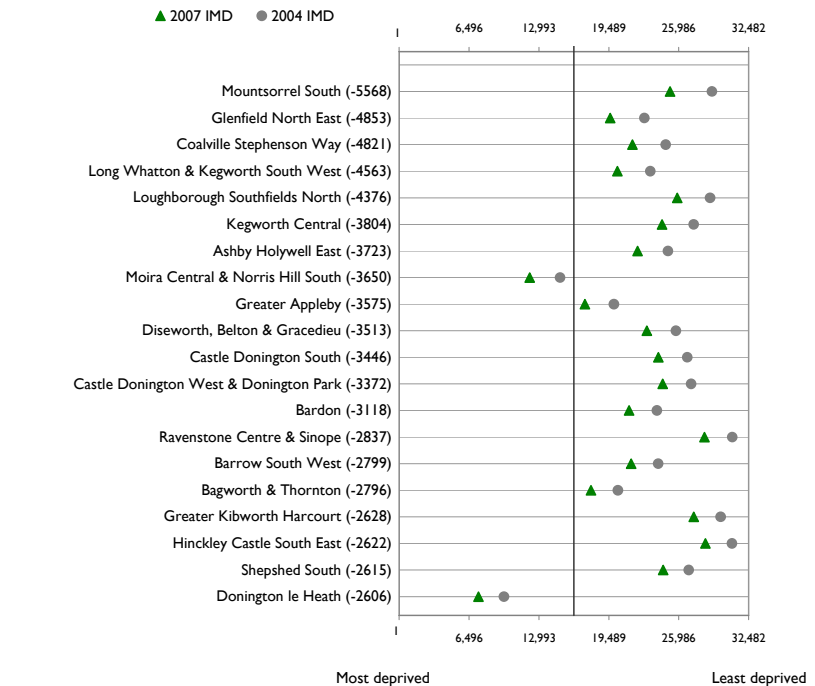
Figure 4.8: Overall deprivation change in Leicestershire's most deprived 10% neighbourhoods-2004-2007



The biggest neighbourhood increases in overall deprivation—2004–2007.



...and decreases in overall deprivation—2004–2007



But what has changed in Leicestershire?

None of Leicestershire's neighbourhoods have exactly the same overall deprivation rank in 2007 than 2004. While the difference in the rankings between the most and least deprived neighbourhoods in the county has increased by over a thousand places, this does not indicate that the overall pattern or structure of deprivation has substantially changed. The patterns of poverty, and wealth, are long established and the patterns seen over the last few pages in the maps and graphs will be very similar to those witnessed over the last twenty years. Table 4.9 reinforces this view by showing that, for the most and least deprived areas anyway, little has changed. Eighty per cent of the county's neighbourhoods in the top twenty per cent for England in 2004 were also in the top twenty per cent in 2007 (the only change being Loughborough Woodthorpe moved out of the top twenty per cent, and Loughborough Canal Street moved in). For the least deprived areas the figures are even more stark, with 93 per cent of neighbourhoods being the least deprived in both 2004 and 2007 for the country. Looking at deprivation just within Leicestershire the situation is the same, a high percentage of the most and least deprived areas are the same neighbourhoods in 2007 and 2004. Where there is change, this occurs in the middle ground, in areas which are very similar, and where being in the third or fourth quintile makes very little real difference in terms of deprivation.

The next two maps, figure 4.10 and figure 4.11 provide alternative views of where change has occurred in Leicestershire. Figure 4.10 highlights the 34 areas where between five and seven of the domains have seen

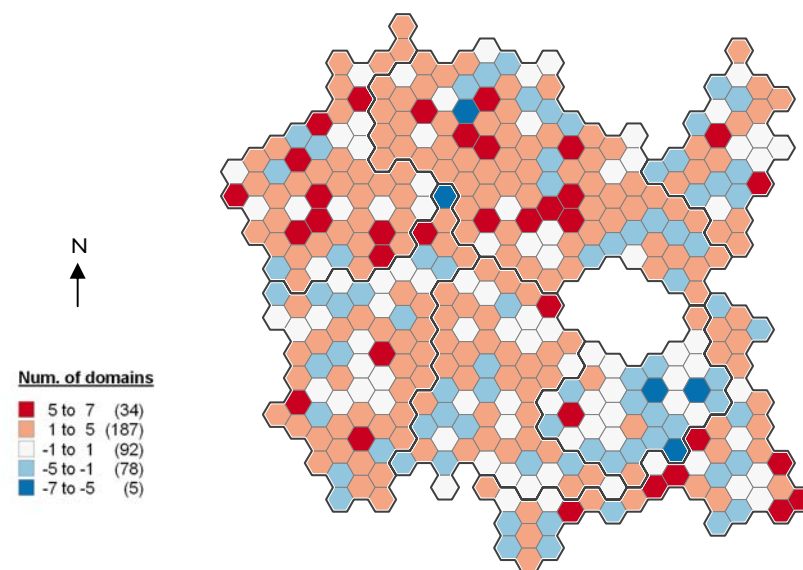
Table 4.9 Percentage of neighbourhoods in the same quintile position compared to England from 2004 to 2007

Most deprived areas	80% (4)
20%-40%	88% (28)
40%-60%	70% (48)
60%-80%	77% (91)
Least deprived area	93% (160)

Percentage of neighbourhoods in the same quintile position compared to Leicestershire from 2004 to 2007

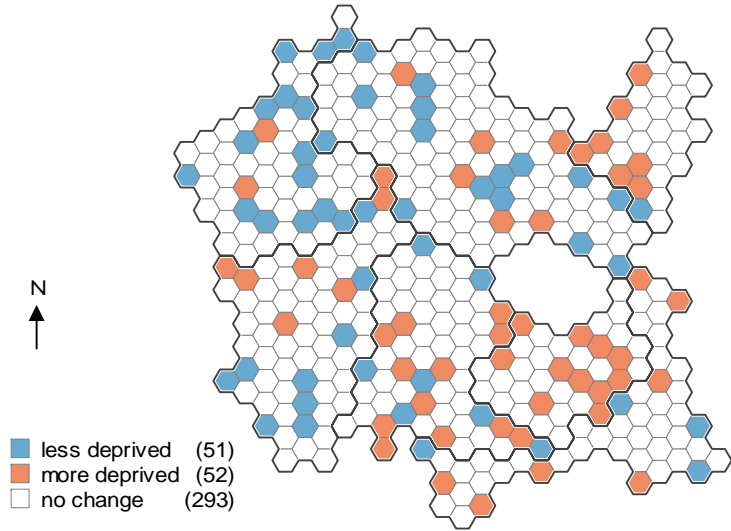
Most deprived areas	90% (71)
20%-40%	73% (58)
40%-60%	65% (51)
60%-80%	62% (49)
Least deprived area	80% (64)

Figure 4.10: Highlights the number of domains that improved or got worse since 2004.



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Figure 4.1 I: Overall deprivation change in Leicestershire's most deprived 10% neighbourhoods-2004-2007



The 27 Community Forum areas



improvement. Because the overall indices is weighted in favour of changes in the income and employment domains, some of these neighbourhoods did not feature in the overall change on page 31. But to have most of the domains improving shows real progress in a neighbourhood, and these areas are mainly in Charnwood, North West Leicestershire and Harborough. Conversely only five neighbourhoods have seen a decline in all their domains, mainly in Oadby and Wigston.

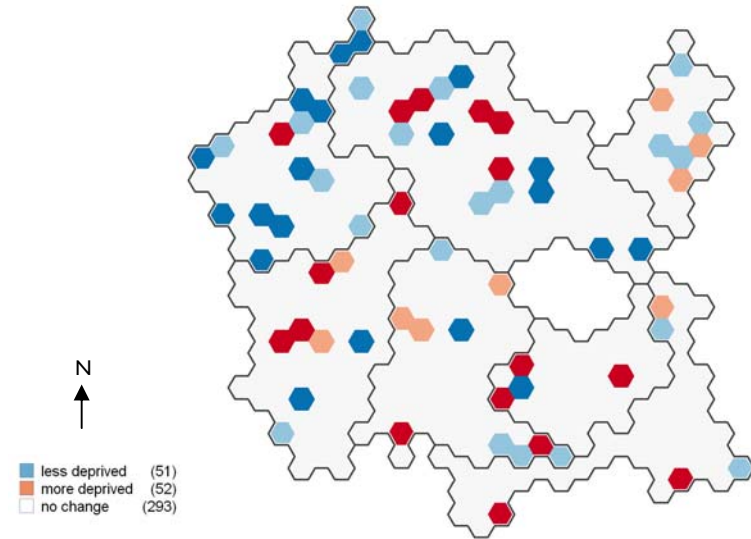
Figure 4.1 I aggregates the neighbourhoods into their respective Leicestershire quintile bandings for 2004 and 2007, and then only highlights the neighbourhoods that have changed from one quintile to another. This simplified map shows more clearly the neighbourhoods that have witnessed the most change, as well as their direction of change, relative to all other areas within Leicestershire. The improvements in North West Leicestershire are again clear, and so are the increases in deprivation in Oadby and Wigston. But 293 (or 74 per cent) of neighbourhoods have remained, relatively, in the same position in 2004 as 2007.

A final way of looking at change, is using the cluster analysis introduced in the previous chapter to summarise the different types of deprivation across Leicestershire. By applying the same methodology on the previous Indices in 2004, it is possible to show how the six groups have changed and provides another useful way to monitor change. Nationally over three-quarters (78%) of Leicestershire's neighbourhoods have remained in the same cluster between 2004 and 2007. Of the remainder, 10 per cent have become on average more deprived and 12 per cent have become on

average less deprived.

Cluster change within the county are shown in map 4.12, and slightly more Leicestershire neighbourhoods (83%) remain in the same cluster between 2004 and 2007 than when compared to England. Only 7 per cent of neighbourhoods have on average become more deprived, and 10 per cent have become on average less deprived in 2007 compared to 2004. In addition there has been no dramatic change in the deprivation levels within Leicestershire, and so no neighbourhood has moved from being 'most deprived' to 'least deprived' or vice versa.

Figure 4.12: Highlights the individual domain that got better since the 2004 indices



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Neighbourhood change: the domains that deteriorated the most.

Out of the seven domains it's the crime domain which dominates change since 2004, and deteriorating the most in 137 (or 34 per cent) of neighbourhoods. Geographically these areas form a distinct semi-circle around Leicester City; starting at Loughborough in the north, around through Hinckley and Bosworth and Oadby and Wigston, and down into Market Harborough. Crime also constitutes the worst performing domain across all types of urban and rural areas. Outside these neighbourhoods, the Barriers to housing and services domain has got worse in 72 (or 18 per cent) of Leicestershire neighbourhoods, dominating the geography of North West Leicestershire, where 24 (or 42 per cent) of its neighbourhoods are deteriorating the most in this domain. In the county, just five neighbourhoods were fortunate enough to see improvement in all their domains. The inset map shows the overall pattern in the most 39 deprived neighbourhoods, with the Crime and Barrier to housing and services domains again featuring heavily in 23, or 66 per cent of neighbourhoods, which is more so than the Leicestershire average.

...and improved the most.

The biggest domain improvement in neighbourhoods are mainly in the Living Environment domain, and the domain improved the most in 150 (or 38 per cent) neighbourhoods. This was mainly in Blaby, Hinckley and Bosworth, and Charnwood (but not really Melton and Harborough) and Urban areas (but hardly in the most rural areas). Interestingly Crime is also the best improving domain in 65 (or 16 per cent) of neighbourhoods (and so in half of neighbourhoods it is the domain that has either improved or decreased the most), and this improvement is concentrated in North

Figure 4.12: Highlights the individual domain that deteriorated the most since the 2004 indices

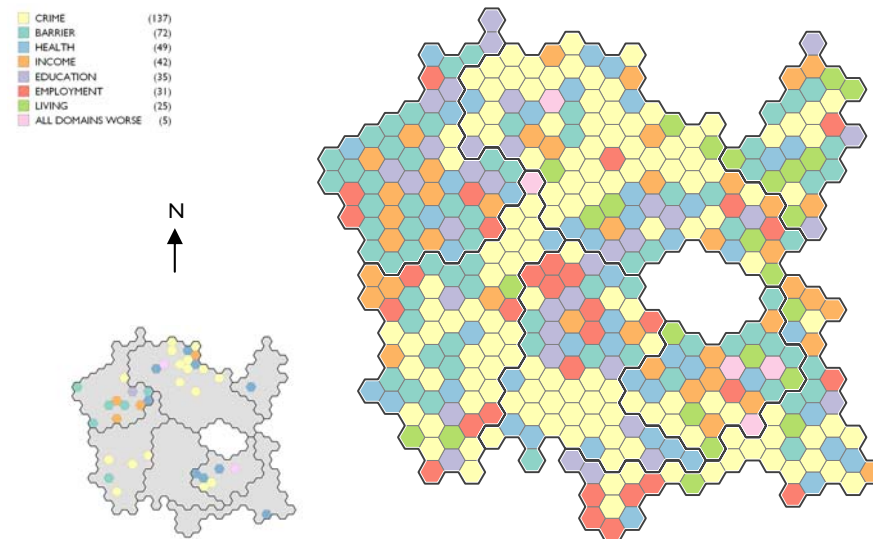
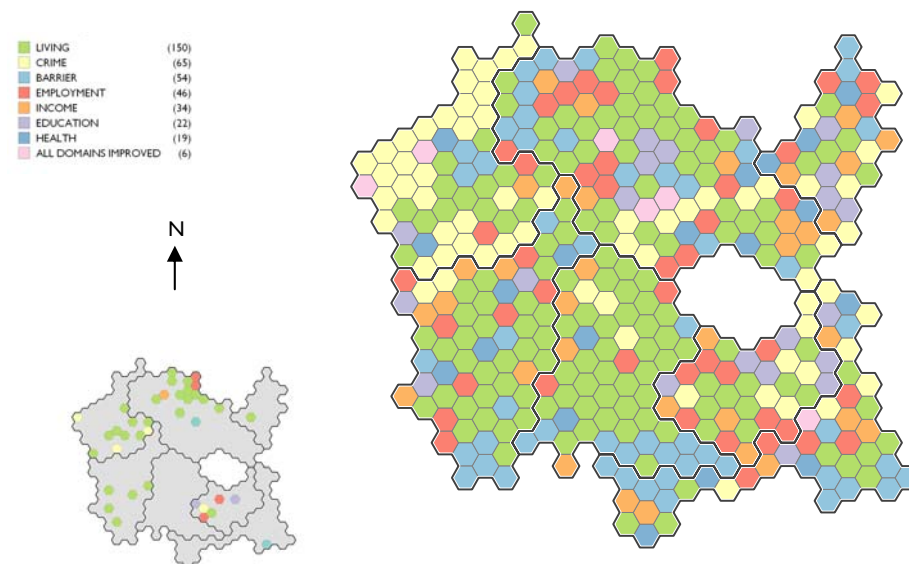


Figure 4.13: Highlights the individual domain that improved the most since the 2004 indices



West Leicestershire. In six neighbourhoods all the domains have got worse, and three are in Charnwood. Finally, the inset map of the deprived neighbourhoods show the biggest improvements are again dominated by the Living Environment domain, and two-thirds of these neighbourhoods are seeing the biggest improvement in this particular domain.

4.2: Population change

Neighbourhoods are not static, and arguably their socio-economic composition is altering quicker than in any time in recent history. Therefore the communities in 2007 are not necessarily the same as those in 2004. Two major population changes include: an ageing Leicestershire population, and changes in rural areas through domestic migratory growth. This migration is both age selective, mainly the middle-aged with families, and class selective, mainly professional occupations, from urban areas. How these structural changes in population may effect deprivation is at the moment unclear, because detailed data on the populations involved in this migration is unavailable.

Basic population change can be calculated to highlight change by local deprivation as shown in table 4.10. This table shows that population growth has been fairly constant across all levels of deprivation, and notably there is very little difference between the most and least deprived neighbourhoods. When the population growth is shown by the change in the level of deprivation from 2004-2007, an interesting pattern appears; there is greater population growth in the neighbourhoods that have had

the biggest decreases in deprivation than those that have increased in deprivation. It's not obviously clear why this has occurred, but the change shown in table 4.10 is not concentrated to just one type of geography as analysis shows that population increase is consistent across both urban or rural areas.

Table 4.10: change in population by deprivation

	% of population change in County	Total population change
Most deprived	18%	+2,560
2	24%	+3,520
3	15%	+2,240
4	23%	+3,320
Least deprived	20%	+2,960

Figure 4.11: change in population by change in deprivation

	% of population
Decreased deprivation the most	+31%
2	+23%
3	+20%
4	+10%
Increased deprivation the most	+15%

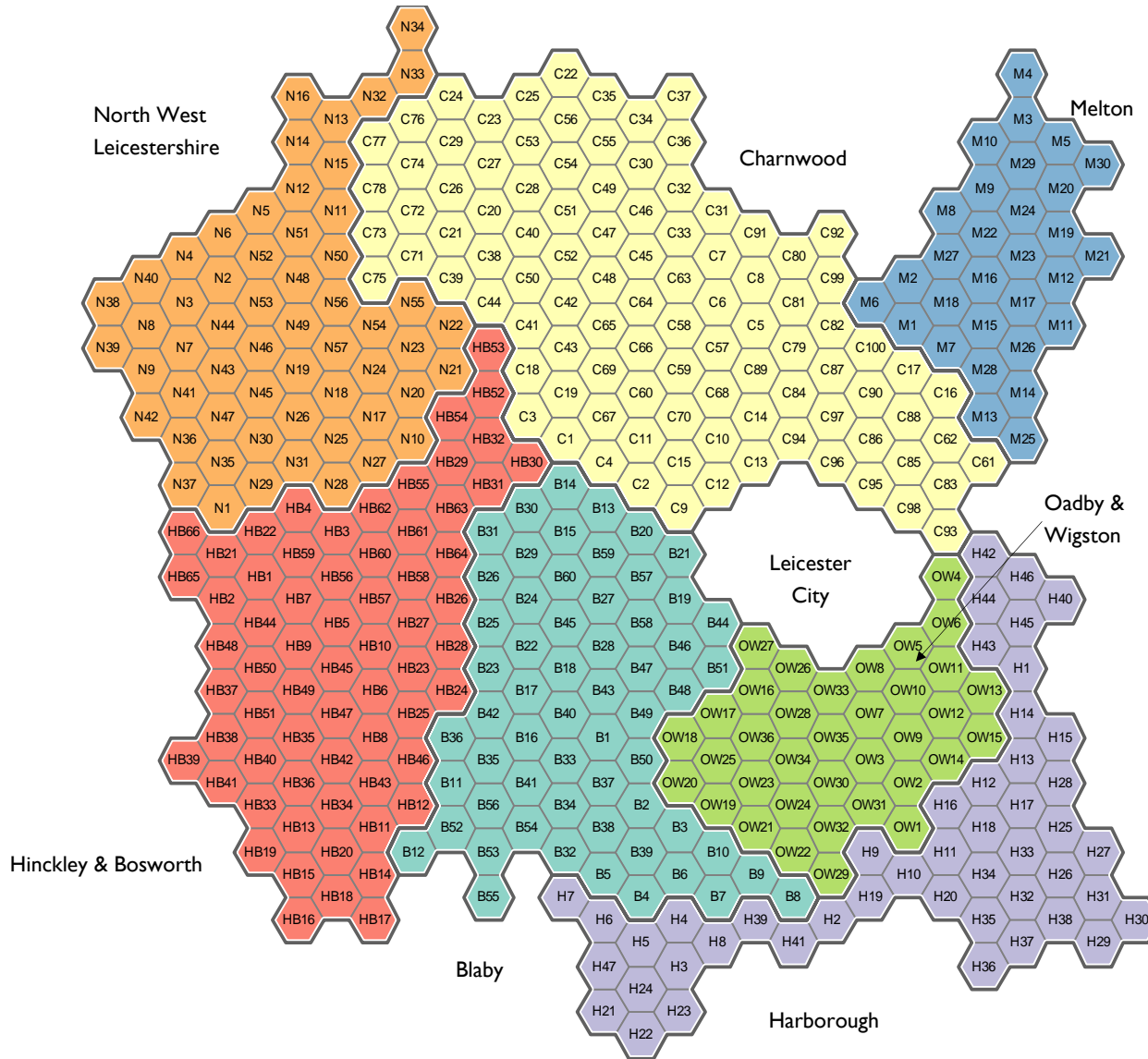
4.3: Summary of deprivation change

This chapter has shown that Leicestershire has seen the majority of its neighbourhoods becoming less deprived since 2004. This has resulted in a net increase in the number of neighbourhoods that are in the least deprived neighbourhoods of the county. The most notable changes in deprivation have been in the county's averagely deprived neighbourhoods, where there are a number of similar neighbourhoods, and any change is perhaps more significant. Geographically the main improvements have been in North West Leicestershire, Hinckley and Bosworth, and Charnwood; and mainly in Urban and Town areas rather than villages. However not all neighbourhoods have benefitted from improvements, and it's worrying that the least deprived neighbourhoods have seen an increase in their average deprivation since 2004. When looking at the individual domains, crime fared the worst since the last indices, mainly in Charnwood, and the Living Environment improved the most, mainly in Blaby, Hinckley and Bosworth and Charnwood.

Although there appears to be a lot of change in deprivation levels, the overall pattern of deprivation has hardly changed at all. Analysis of the 2004 and 2007 indices showed that 80 per cent of the most deprived Leicestershire neighbourhoods when compared to England were the same in both indices, and this increased to 90 per cent of neighbourhoods when analysing just the most deprived neighbourhoods within Leicestershire. Perhaps this is hardly surprising given the short time between the indices and the long established patterns of poverty, but for local decision makers tackling deprivation it poses some interesting questions that this report is unable to answer.

- Firstly, why have the changes in deprivation in some neighbourhoods occurred, and how have local policy interventions contributed to the changes seen?
- Secondly, how sensitive are changes in the domain rankings to changes in individual domain indicators, especially those domains with only a few indicators?
- Finally, how much importance should be placed on the Indices of Deprivation when allocating and funding local initiatives.

Key to the Leicestershire Cartogram



The top ten most deprived neighbourhoods

	neighbourhoods	code
1.	Loughborough Bell Foundry	C30
2.	Greenhill North East	N22
3.	Loughborough Warwick Way	C56
4.	Greenhill Centre	N20
5.	Loughborough Canal South	C31
6.	Loughborough Central Station	C32
7.	Loughborough Woodthorpe	C48
8.	Measham Centre	N37
9.	Hinckley Trinity West	HB50
10.	Earl Shilton East	N28

The neighbourhood names to the codes on the above map are on page 41 and 42

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SOA	Blaby SOA Name
B1	Blaby Centre
B2	Blaby South West
B3	Blaby South East
B4	Blaby South
B5	Blaby North
B6	Whetstone South West
B7	Countesthorpe West
B8	Countesthorpe East, Kilby & Foston
B9	Countesthorpe Centre
B10	Countesthorpe North
B11	Croft
B12	Elmesthorpe & Potters Marston
B13	Glenfield West
B14	Glenfield North West
B15	Glenfield South West
B16	Enderby Centre
B17	Enderby North & Grove Park
B18	Fosse Park
B19	Glenfield South East
B20	Glenfield East
B21	Glenfield North East
B22	Leicester Forest East - East
B23	Leicester Forest East - South
B24	Leicester Forest East - M1 Services
B25	Leicester Forest East - West
B26	Leicester Forest East - North
B27	Braunstone Town The Osiers
B28	Braunstone Town Lubbesthorpe Rd
B29	Kirby Muxloe South
B30	Kirby Muxloe East
B31	Kirby Muxloe West
B32	Littlethorpe
B33	Narborough East
B34	Narborough South
B35	Huncote East
B36	Huncote West & Thurlaston
B37	Whetstone North
B38	Whetstone Centre
B39	Whetstone South East
B40	Narborough North
B41	Narborough West
B42	Enderby South
B43	Narborough Road South
B44	Braunstone Town Henley Crescent
B45	Meridian Leisure Park
B46	Braunstone Town Cleveley Avenue
B47	Braunstone Town Turnbull Drive
B48	Glen Parva West
B49	Glen Parva South
B50	Blaby North
B51	Glen Parva North
B52	Stoney Stanton West
B53	Stoney Stanton South & Sapcote South
B54	Stoney Stanton East
B55	Aston Flamville & Sharnford
B56	SapCote North
B57	Braunstone Town Woodland Drive
B58	Winstanley Community College
B59	Thorpe Astley North
B60	Thorpe Astley South & Meridian Business Park

SOA	Charnwood SOA Name
C1	Anstey North
C2	Anstey East
C3	Anstey West
C4	Anstey South
C5	Barrow South West
C6	Barrow South East
C7	Barrow North
C8	Barrow Centre
C9	Birstall South West
C10	Wanlip
C11	Birstall West
C12	Birstall South East
C13	Birstall East
C14	Birstall North
C15	Birstall Centre
C16	East Goscote Centre
C17	East Goscote North
C18	Bradgate and Beacon
C19	Woodhouse & Woodhouse Eaves
C20	Loughborough Ashby East
C21	Loughborough Ashby West
C22	Loughborough Dishley East
C23	Loughborough Gorse Covert
C24	Hathern
C25	Loughborough Dishley West
C26	Loughborough Garendon East
C27	Loughborough Thorpe Acre West
C28	Loughborough Thorpe Acre East
C29	Loughborough Garendon West
C30	Loughborough Bell Foundry
C31	Loughborough Canal South
C32	Loughborough Central Station
C33	Loughborough Tuckers Road
C34	Loughborough Toothill Road
C35	Loughborough Derby Road East
C36	Loughborough Midland Station
C37	Loughborough Meadow Lane
C38	Loughborough Nanpantan East
C39	Loughborough Nanpantan West
C40	Loughborough Holywell
C41	Loughborough Outwoods West
C42	Loughborough Outwoods East
C43	Loughborough Outwoods South
C44	Loughborough Outwoods North
C45	Loughborough Shelthorpe South
C46	Loughborough Shelthorpe North
C47	Loughborough Shelthorpe West
C48	Loughborough Woodthorpe
C49	Loughborough Centre South
C50	Loughborough Southfields South
C51	Loughborough Centre West
C52	Loughborough Southfields North
C53	Loughborough Knightthorpe Road
C54	Loughborough Rosebery
C55	Loughborough Oxford Street
C56	Loughborough Warwick Way
C57	Mountsorrel East
C58	Mountsorrel Centre
C59	Mountsorrel South
C60	Mountsorrel South West
C61	Queniborough East, Barkby & South Croxton
C62	Queniborough West

SOA	Charnwood SOA Name
C63	Quorn North
C64	Quorn East
C65	Quorn West
C66	Mountsorrel North
C67	Thurcaston and Cropston East
C68	Rothley East
C69	Swithland and Cropston West
C70	Rothley West
C71	Shepshed South
C72	Shepshed East
C73	Shepshed Central
C74	Shepshed North East
C75	Shepshed South West
C76	Shepshed North
C77	Shepshed North West
C78	Shepshed West
C79	Sileby South West
C80	Sileby North
C81	Sileby East
C82	Sileby South East
C83	Syston East
C84	Syston Central
C85	Syston South
C86	Syston South West
C87	Syston North East
C88	Syston Centre
C89	Syston West
C90	Syston North
C91	The Wolds West
C92	The Wolds East
C93	Thurmaston South East
C94	Thurmaston South West
C95	Thurmaston Central
C96	Thurmaston South
C97	Thurmaston North West
C98	Thurmaston North East
C99	Thrussington, seagrave & Six Hills
C100	Rearsby, Ratcliffe & Cossington

SOA	Harborough SOA Name
H1	Greater Billesdon
H2	Bosworth, Kilworth & Mowsley
H3	Broughton Astley West
H4	Broughton Astley South
H5	Broughton Astley North
H6	Primethorpe
H7	Sutton in the Elms
H8	Ashby, Frolesworth & Dunton
H9	Fleckney Centre & South
H10	Fleckney East
H11	Fleckney North
H12	Wistow & Great Glen West
H13	Great Glen Centre
H14	Burton Overy, Carlton Curliou & Great Glen
H15	The Langtons
H16	Greater Kibworth Harcourt
H17	Kibworth Beauchamp
H18	Smeeton Westerby & Kibworth Beauchamp
H19	Foxton, Saddington & Theddingworth
H20	Lubenham
H21	Lutterworth West
H22	Lutterworth South
H23	Lutterworth Centre & East
H24	Lutterworth North
H25	Market Harborough North
H26	Market Harborough Centre
H27	Market Harborough East & Welland Industrial Estate
H28	Great Bowden
H29	Little Bowden South
H30	Little Bowden East
H31	Little Bowden West
H32	Market Harborough Coventry Rd
H33	Market Harborough North West
H34	Market Harborough Lubenham Hill
H35	Market Harborough South
H36	Market Harborough - Farndon
H37	Market Harborough - Welland Park
H38	Market Harborough - Leisure Centre
H39	Misterton, Gilmorton & Swindon
H40	Hallaton, Great Easton & Medbourne
H41	Peatling, Bruntingthorpe, Kimcote & Walton
H42	Scraptoft
H43	Stoughton & Thurnby South
H44	Bushby
H45	Houghton on the Hill
H46	Tilton, Hungarton & Tugby
H47	Ullesthorpe & Magna Park

SOA	Hinckley & Bosworth SOA Name
HB1	Dadlington & Stoke Golding
HB2	Higham-on-the-Hill, Sibson & Sutton Cheney
HB3	Barlestone North, Nailstone & Osbaston
HB4	Barlestone South
HB5	Barwell Centre
HB6	Barwell East
HB7	Barwell North
HB8	Barwell South
HB9	Barwell West
HB10	Barwell North East
HB11	Burbage North
HB12	Burbage North East
HB13	Burbage North West
HB14	Burbage East
HB15	Burbage West
HB16	Burbage South West
HB17	Burbage South East
HB18	Burbage South
HB19	Sketchley
HB20	Burbage Centre
HB21	Bosworth Battlefield Railway Line
HB22	Market Bosworth & Cadeby
HB23	Earl Shilton Centre
HB24	Earl Shilton West
HB25	Earl Shilton South
HB26	Earl Shilton North East
HB27	Earl Shilton North
HB28	Earl Shilton East
HB29	Groby West
HB30	Groby East
HB31	Groby South
HB32	Groby North
HB33	Hinckley Castle South West
HB34	Hinckley Castle South East
HB35	Hinckley Castle North West
HB36	Hinckley Town Centre
HB37	Hinckley Dodwells Bridge & Harrowbrook Ind Est
HB38	Hinckley Roston Drive
HB39	Hinckley Langdale Road
HB40	Hinckley Westfield Junior School
HB41	Hinckley Strathmore Road
HB42	Hinckley Town Centre North
HB43	Hinckley Woodland Road
HB44	Hinckley De Montfort North
HB45	Hinckley Barwell Lane
HB46	Burbage Common
HB47	Hinckley Middlefield Lane
HB48	Hinckley Fields
HB49	Hinckley Trinity East
HB50	Hinckley Trinity West

SOA	Hinckley & Bosworth SOA Name
HB51	Hinckley Hollycroft
HB52	Markfield West
HB53	Markfield East
HB54	Fieldhead
HB55	Stanton Under Bardon & Copt Oak
HB56	Newbold Verdon South
HB57	Desford North & Peckleton
HB58	Desford West
HB59	Newbold Verdon North
HB60	Desford East, Botcheston & Newton Un
HB61	Ratby West
HB62	Bagworth & Thornton
HB63	Ratby North
HB64	Ratby East
HB65	Witherley
HB66	Twycross & Sheepy

SOA	Melton SOA Name
M1	Asfordby West
M2	Asfordby East
M3	Greater Bottesford, Muston & Normanton
M4	Bottesford
M5	Croxton Kerrial, Eaton and Belvoir
M6	Greater Frisby-on-the Wreake
M7	Gaddesby, Great Dalby & Burton Lazars
M8	Clawson, Hose & Harby East
M9	Clawson, Hose & Harby West
M10	Stathern & Redmile
M11	Melton Craven East
M12	Melton Craven West
M13	Melton Dorian South
M14	Melton Dorian Centre & East
M15	Melton Dorian North
M16	Melton Egerton South West
M17	Melton Egerton East
M18	Melton Egerton North West
M19	Melton Newport West
M20	Melton Newport East
M21	Melton Newport South
M22	Melton Sysonby West
M23	Melton Sysonby South
M24	Melton Sysonby East
M25	Melton Warwick West
M26	Melton Warwick East
M27	Broughton, Old Dalby & Ab Kettleby
M28	Somerby, Twyford & Knossington
M29	Waltham-on-the-Wolds & Scafford
M30	Greater Wymondham

SOA	North West Leics. SOA Name
N1	Greater Appleby
N2	Ashby Castle South
N3	Ashby Castle North
N4	Ashby Holywell West
N5	Ashby Holywell East
N6	Ashby Holywell Centre
N7	Willesley
N8	Ashby Ivanhoe East
N9	Ashby Ivanhoe West, Shellbrook and Willesley
N10	Bardon
N11	Diseworth, Belton & Gracedieu
N12	Breedon, Tonge, Wilson and Isley Walton
N13	Castle Donington North East & Hemmington
N14	Castle Donington West & Donington Park
N15	Castle Donington South
N16	Castle Donington North West
N17	Coalville Stephenson Way
N18	Coalville Centre
N19	Coalville Belvoir Road
N20	Greenhill Centre
N21	Greenhill East
N22	Greenhill North East
N23	Greenhill Castle Rock
N24	Coalville Community Hospital
N25	Hugglescote Centre
N26	Donington le Heath
N27	Ellistown & Battleflat
N28	Ibstock East & Battram
N29	Ibstock South West & Heather
N30	Ibstock North West
N31	Ibstock Centre
N32	Long Whatton & Kegworth South West
N33	Kegworth Central
N34	Kegworth North
N35	Measham South
N36	Measham North
N37	Measham Centre
N38	Norris Hill, Ashby Wouds & Albert Village
N39	Moirs Central & Norris Hill South
N40	Blackfordby & Norris Hill North
N41	Donisthorpe North & Oakthorpe West
N42	Donisthorpe North & Oakthorpe East
N43	Normanton & Packington
N44	Ravenstone Centre & Sinope
N45	Suibston East
N46	Suibston North West
N47	Suibston South West
N48	Thringstone Centre
N49	Thringstone South
N50	Thringstone East
N51	Worthington, Osgathorpe & Newbold
N52	Coleorton, Farm Town, Lount & Staunton Harold
N53	Swannington & Peggs Green
N54	Whitwick East
N55	Whitwick South
N56	Whitwick Centre
N57	Whitwick West

SOA	Oadby & Wigston SOA Name
OW1	Oadby Beauchamp College
OW2	Oadby Fairstone Hill
OW3	Brocks Hill Environment Centre
OW4	Oadby Bupa Hospital
OW5	Oadby Stoughton Drive
OW6	Oadby Stoughton Road
OW7	Oadby Industrial Estate
OW8	Oadby The Parade & Leicester Racecourse
OW9	Oadby London Road
OW10	Oadby Uplands Road
OW11	Oadby Manor High School
OW12	Oadby Windrush Drive
OW13	Oadby Woodland Grange Primary School
OW14	Oadby Hunters Way
OW15	Oadby Glen Road
OW16	South Wigston Cornwall Business Centre
OW17	South Wigston Kenilworth Road
OW18	South Wigston Blaby Road & Saffron Road
OW19	South Wigston Canal Street & Countesthorpe Road
OW20	South Wigston
OW21	Wigston Little Hill Primary School
OW22	Wigston Thythorn Primary School & Kilby Bridge
OW23	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station
OW24	Wigston Horsewell Lane
OW25	Chartwell Drive Industrial Estate
OW26	Wigston Water Leys Primary School
OW27	South Wigston Burleigh Avenue
OW28	Wigston Rolleston Road
OW29	Wigston Harcourt
OW30	Wigston Meadow Primary School
OW31	Wigston Meadow Way
OW32	Wigston Newton Lane
OW33	Wigston Leicester Road
OW34	Wigston Centre
OW35	Wigston Glenmere Primary School
OW36	Wigston Willow Park Drive