

# Melton Priority Neighbourhood Profile

## Town Centre Flats

April 2007

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

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This report was produced by the Research and Information Team at Leicestershire County Council during March 2007.

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

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**PURPOSE OF REPORT**

Melton Community Partnership is currently in the process of implementing neighbourhood management processes to be delivered in three key Neighbourhood Management Zones (Intervention Areas). These priority neighbourhoods were identified as urban areas experiencing particular deprivation using the Poverty and Social Exclusion Index 2001 (PSE 2001). The Town Centre Flats area was identified as an area for intervention as the Output areas within the zone were amongst the 10% poorest in the County (PSE 2001). For further information about the PSE (2001) and how intervention areas were identified please visit:

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

The purpose of this report is to review the existing knowledge and information available about the Zone 2 (Town Centre Flats) area as a means of supporting the evidence base for the implementation of Neighbourhood Management processes.

**Data**

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

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

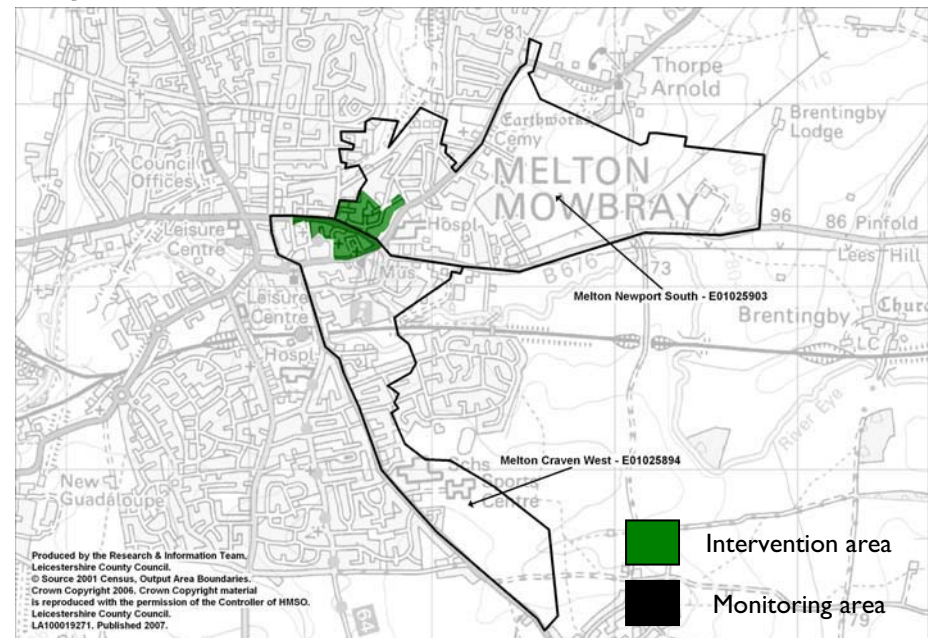
LSOAs spanning the Town Centre Flats area shall be examined as detailed in Table 1.

**Table 1: Super Output Areas in Zone 2 Town Centre Flats**

District	Ward	Super Output Area
Melton	Melton Newport	Melton Newport South
Melton	Melton Craven	Melton Craven West

The map below depicts the monitoring and intervention areas for Zone 2. Monitoring areas are outlined on the map with dark black borders. The intervention area is depicted by the small area shaded in green. As the monitoring area is much larger than the intervention area this report will not always pick up all the issues of zone 2 itself as information will be diluted.

**Map 1: Zone 2 Town Centre Flats**



## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Summary

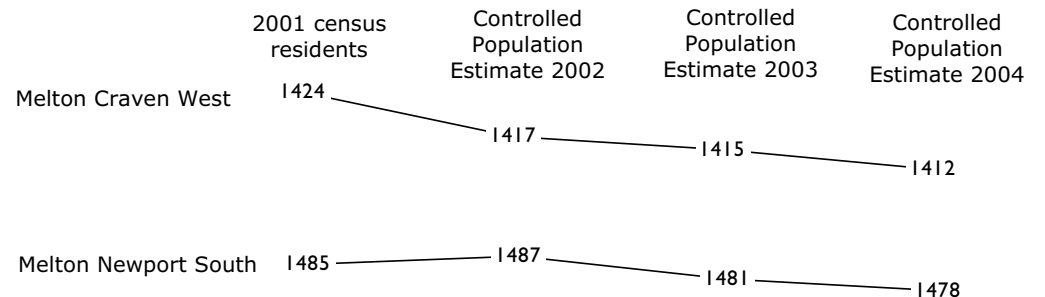
- The population of the Zone 2 monitoring area is 2890 persons (Controlled Population Estimate 2004)
- At least 56% of persons living in the intervention area itself are aged 60 or over
- There are 1446 households in the monitoring area, average household size is smaller than the county average

### Population

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

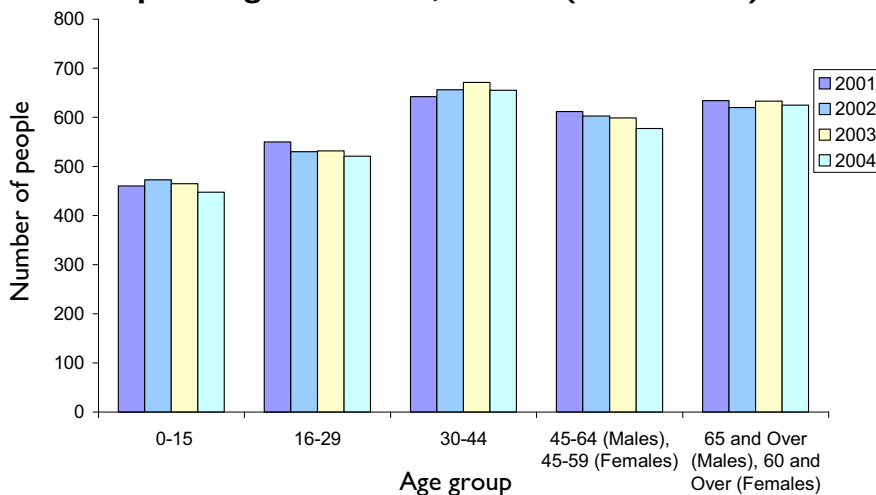
According to the 2001 Census actual total population for the Zone 2 monitoring area was 2909 persons. Estimated population for this area in 2004 was 2890. The population in Melton Newport South LSOA and Melton Craven West LSOA appears to have

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



remained relatively consistent with only a slight reduction in population of approximately 20 persons, this is depicted in Table 2.

**Graph 1: Age Structure, Zone 2 (2001—2004)**



Source: ONS General Release

### Age Structure

The majority of properties in the priority neighbourhood are Council owned and of them 56% (174 of 313) are designated for persons aged 60 or over. This indicates that at least 56% of people living within the actual intervention area will be aged 60 or over.

The age structure of the monitoring area was examined using the ONS yearly population estimates. Graph 1 shows that the majority of the population in the monitoring area are estimated to be aged 30 or over. Only a third of the total population are between the ages of 0 to 29. The proportion of males to females is relatively equal (49.3% to 50.7% respectively).

**Births and deaths by ward**

Table 3 shows the number of births in each ward in and around zone 2 (ONS, 2005), data is available at a ward level only. Number of deaths per ward is also shown in Table 4. The higher number of births and deaths in Melton Newport is attributable to its slightly larger population.

**Table 3: Number of live births by ward (2005)**

Ward	Males	Females	Total Births
Melton Craven	13	22	35
Melton Newport	29	18	47
Total	42	40	82

Source: ONS General Release

**Table 4: Number of deaths by ward (2005)**

Ward	Males	Females	Total Deaths
Melton Craven	24	21	45
Melton Newport	26	24	50
Total	50	45	95

Source: ONS General Release

**Housing**

According to the ONS (2004) yearly household estimates, there are 1446 households in the SOAs in and around Zone 2. The average household size in 2004 was estimated to be 2 persons per household which is lower than the county average of 2.5 persons per household.

## ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

### Summary

- The BME population of Zone 2 is 5.7% which is higher than the district proportion of 3.2%
- The largest ethnic groups are White Other and Irish
- 73.7% of the population are Christian. The largest non-Christian religious group is Hindu (1% of the population)

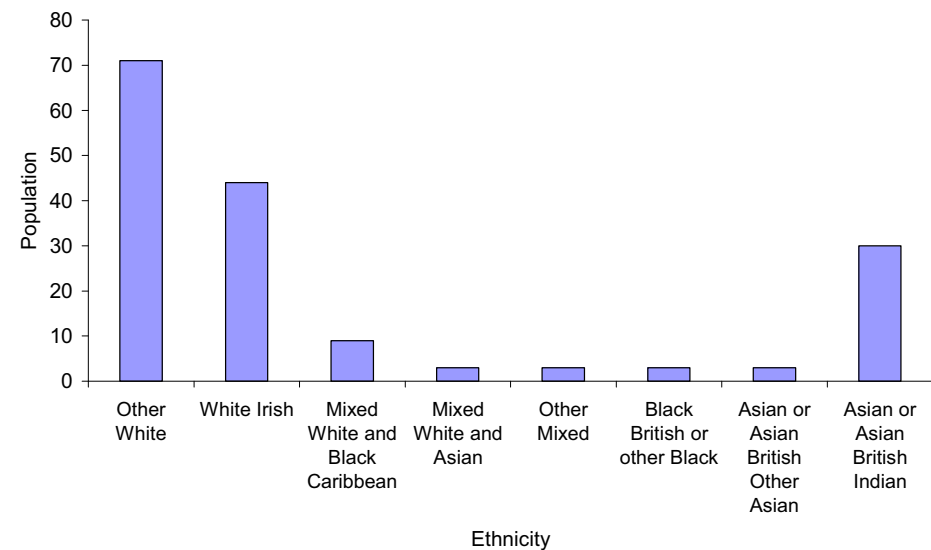
### Ethnicity

The 2001 Census of Population was used to provide a breakdown of ethnic groups in Zone 2. The majority of persons (94.3%) were White British. The overall Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) origin population (all people other than White British) was 166, or 5.7%. This is lower than the Leicestershire County proportion of 7.3% but higher than the Melton Borough proportion of 3.2%. The largest BME groups were White Other and White Irish. A breakdown of Black and Minority Ethnic groups in Zone 2 is depicted in Graph 2.

### Religion

A voluntary question was asked in the 2001 census about religion, 73.7% of the population in the Town Centre Flats monitoring area identified themselves as being Christian. A minority (42 persons) identified their religion as being Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim, or other and 220 persons chose not to state their religion.

**Graph 2: BME population measured at LSOA level**



Source: Census of population 2001

## **INDICES OF DEPRIVATION**

### **Summary**

- **The Zone 2 monitoring area experiences high levels of employment, living environment, and crime deprivation**
- **There are 123 older people living in income deprived households in Zone 2 (almost a fifth of the population of older people)**

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) are produced by the then Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) and are a comprehensive and up to date way of measuring relative deprivation affecting small areas in England. The Index of Multiple Deprivation combines different aspects of deprivation (including income, employment, health and education) into a single deprivation score which can then be ranked nationally and locally.

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

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

This section examines the LSOAs in and around Zone 2 (Melton Newport South and Melton Craven West). There are 32,482 LSOAs in England which are ranked from 1 to 32,482, where 1 = most deprived, and a rank of 32,482 = least deprived.

### ***Index of Multiple Deprivation***

At LSOA, Zone 2 experiences a fairly high level of deprivation. Melton Craven West fairs particularly poorly and is ranked as the third most deprived SOA in the whole of Melton Borough. It is also ranked within the 15% most deprived SOAs in Leicestershire County and within the 50% most deprived in England (ranked 1 to 16,241). Each of the respective rankings for the LSOAs in Zone 2 can be viewed in Table 5.

**Table 5: SOA rankings as per the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004**

Super Output Area	Indices of Multiple Deprivation Score	Rank in District/ Borough (ranked 1 to 30)	Rank in Leicestershire County (ranked 1 to 396)	Rank in England (ranked 1 to 32482)
Melton Craven West	19.96	3	47	13892
Melton Newport South	11.91	11	140	21579



## Income Deprivation

The Income deprivation domain measures the proportion of people in an area who are living on low incomes. Both LSOAs in the Zone 2 monitoring area rank within the 30% most deprived in Melton Borough in this domain. Melton Craven fairs particularly poorly and is the fourth most deprived SOA in the whole of Melton Borough. However, when compared with the county, both LSOAs experience relatively low levels of income deprivation, ranking within the 30% least deprived.

## Income Deprivation Affecting Older People and Children

Income deprivation affecting children is measured as the proportion of children aged under 16 years living in income deprived households. Both LSOAs in the Zone 2 monitoring area are ranked in the 55% most deprived for this domain in England. Melton Craven West is the sixth most deprived in Melton Borough. Using the 2001 Census of population as a denominator it is possible to calculate approximately how many children in the monitoring area live in income deprived households. In the Melton Town Centre Flats monitoring area overall there are 67 children living in income deprived households which is 15% of the population of children aged under 16 years. Table 6 shows national and district rankings and the number of income deprived children living in each LSOA.

**Table 6: District and national rankings for income deprivation affecting children**

SOA	District Rank	National Rank	No of children living in income deprived households
Melton Craven West	6	14674	34
Melton Newport South	9	17150	33

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

**Table 7: District and national rankings for income deprivation affecting older people**

SOA	District Rank	National Rank	No of old people living in income deprived households
Melton Craven West	1	9393	93
Melton Newport South	9	18378	30

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

Income deprivation affecting older people shows the proportion of people aged over 60 years in each area who live in income deprived households. Zone 2 experiences high levels of income deprivation affecting older people. Melton Craven West is the most deprived LSOA in the whole of the borough in terms of income deprivation affecting older people and is ranked within the 30% most deprived in England. Melton Newport South ranks within the 30% most deprived in Melton Borough for income deprivation affecting older people. Using the 2001 Census of population as a denominator the percentage of older persons living in income deprived households was calculated. Almost a fifth (17%) of the population of older people aged 60 or over living in the LSOAs in Zone 2 lives in income deprived households (123 persons out of a total population of 718).

## Barriers to Services

Overall there is little deprivation in the town centre flats area in terms of Barriers to Services, perhaps due to its town centre locality. This domain measures the barriers which the local population face to accessing key local services such as post offices, doctors surgeries, primary schools, and convenience stores. In this respect both SOAs in Zone 2 are ranked in the 20% least deprived within the Borough and within the 20% least deprived in England.

## Education

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004 show that Zone 2 experiences some deprivation in terms of education, skills, and training. The SOAs in Zone 2 rank within the 50% most deprived areas in the borough and in England in this domain.

## Crime

This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to four major crime themes - burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. This aspect of deprivation is relatively high within Zone 2, particularly in Melton Craven West which is the second most deprived SOA in Melton borough in terms of crime as well as ranking within the 30% most deprived SOAs in England. Melton Newport South is slightly less deprived and ranks within the 50% least deprived SOAs in England.

**Table 8: Crime deprivation in the LSOAs in and around Zone 2**

Super Output Area	Crime and Disorder Score	District Rank	County Rank	National Rank
Melton Newport South	0.53	2	34	8872
Melton Craven West	-0.24	10	147	19461

## Health and Disability

This domain measures areas with relatively high levels of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled. For this domain the SOAs in zone 2 are amongst the 40% least deprived in the country indicating that generally there are low levels of Health problems in the Melton Town Centre Flats neighbourhood. National, County and District rankings can be seen in Table 9.

**Table 9: Health and Disability Deprivation in the LSOAs in and around Zone 2**

Super Output Area	Health Deprivation and Disability Score	District Rank	County Rank	National Rank
Melton Craven West	-0.30	5	103	20202
Melton Newport South	-0.67	8	189	24896

## Employment

Measures of employment provide an indication of the volume of people experiencing employment deprivation in the LSOAs in and around Zone 2. Melton Craven West experiences particular employment deprivation as can be seen in Table 10. The LSOA ranks amongst the 7% most deprived LSOAs in Leicestershire and within the 35% most deprived nationally.

**Table 10: Employment Deprivation in the LSOAs in and around Zone 2**

Super Output Area	Employment Score	District Rank	County Rank	National Rank
Melton Craven West	0.11	1	28	11307
Melton Newport South	0.06	8	193	23156

## Living Environment

This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises of two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents. The Zone 2 monitoring area experiences high levels of living environment deprivation. Melton Newport South ranks amongst the 20% most deprived LSOAs nationally. Rankings for Melton Newport South and Melton Craven West can be seen in Table 10.

**Table 11: Living Environment Deprivation in the LSOAs in and around Zone 2**

Super Output Area	Living Environment Score	District Rank	County Rank	National Rank
Melton Newport South	36.40	1	10	6168
Melton Craven West	29.69	3	22	8871

## **STRONGER COMMUNITIES**

### **Summary**

- **There is one residents group in the Town Centre Flats area**
- **Zone 2 priority neighbourhood covers an area of approximately 0.1km<sup>2</sup> (10.74ha<sup>2</sup>)**
- **The area is limited in terms of access to Secondary and Grammar schools and smaller shops such as general and convenience stores**
- **There are no open spaces for public use**

### **Residents Groups**

Residents groups form the central hub of any community and meet together to discuss mutually affecting issues with the aim of responding to issues on behalf of local residents and improving the neighbourhood. Within the Zone 2 priority neighbourhood there is currently one local residents group:

#### **Melton Town Centre Residents Association**

The Town Centre Flats Area has a newly established residents group which represents approximately 200 properties in the town centre and meets every six weeks. There is no committee as yet, attendance is approximately 20 persons. Attempts to target the whole community have not succeeded. The group do not currently produce a newsletter.

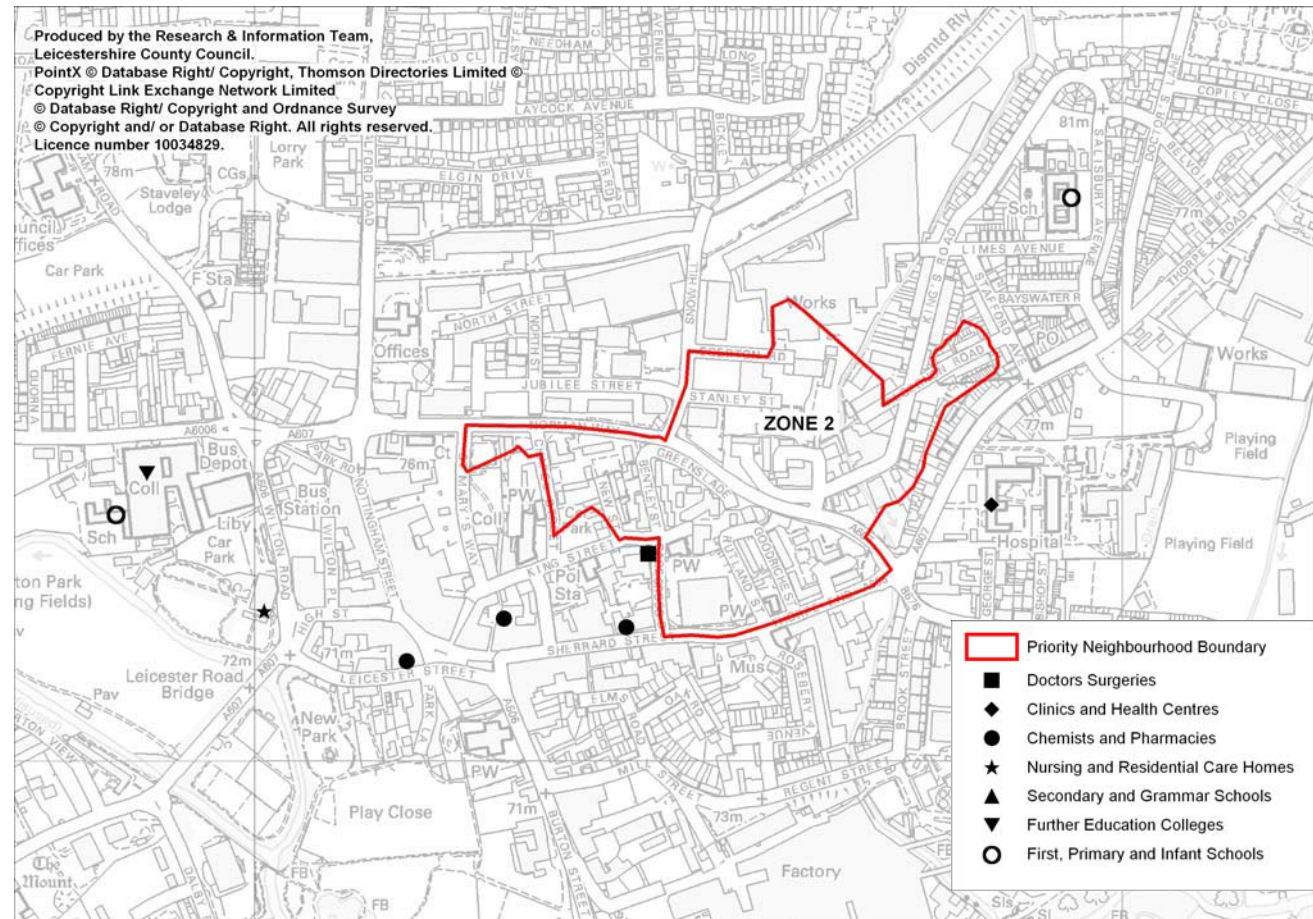
### Access to Services

The Zone 2 priority neighbourhood covers an area of approximately 0.1 km<sup>2</sup> (10.74ha<sup>2</sup>) and consists of three Output Areas. The location of various amenities within and around Zone 2 are mapped on the following two pages. Points were mapped using the Pointx National Points of Interest database.

### Education and Health Facilities

Map 2 (right) depicts Education and Health Facilities in Zone 2. The Town Centre Flats Zone has very good access to health services. There are no health facilities located within the actual boundaries of the Neighbourhood Management Zone. However, there is a doctor's surgery, a health centre and a hospital located within 100 metres of the area. There is also a good provision of chemists and three are located within walking distance .

Zone 2 is less well equipped in terms of access to Educational establishments. There are no Schools or Colleges within the actual boundaries of Zone 2. The area is equipped with two Primary Schools and one Further Education College within 200 metres of the area. However, there is no provision of a Secondary or Grammar school which means that school age residents living in the area will have to travel further to get to school.



**Map 2: Education and Health Services in Zone 2**

**Access to Services**

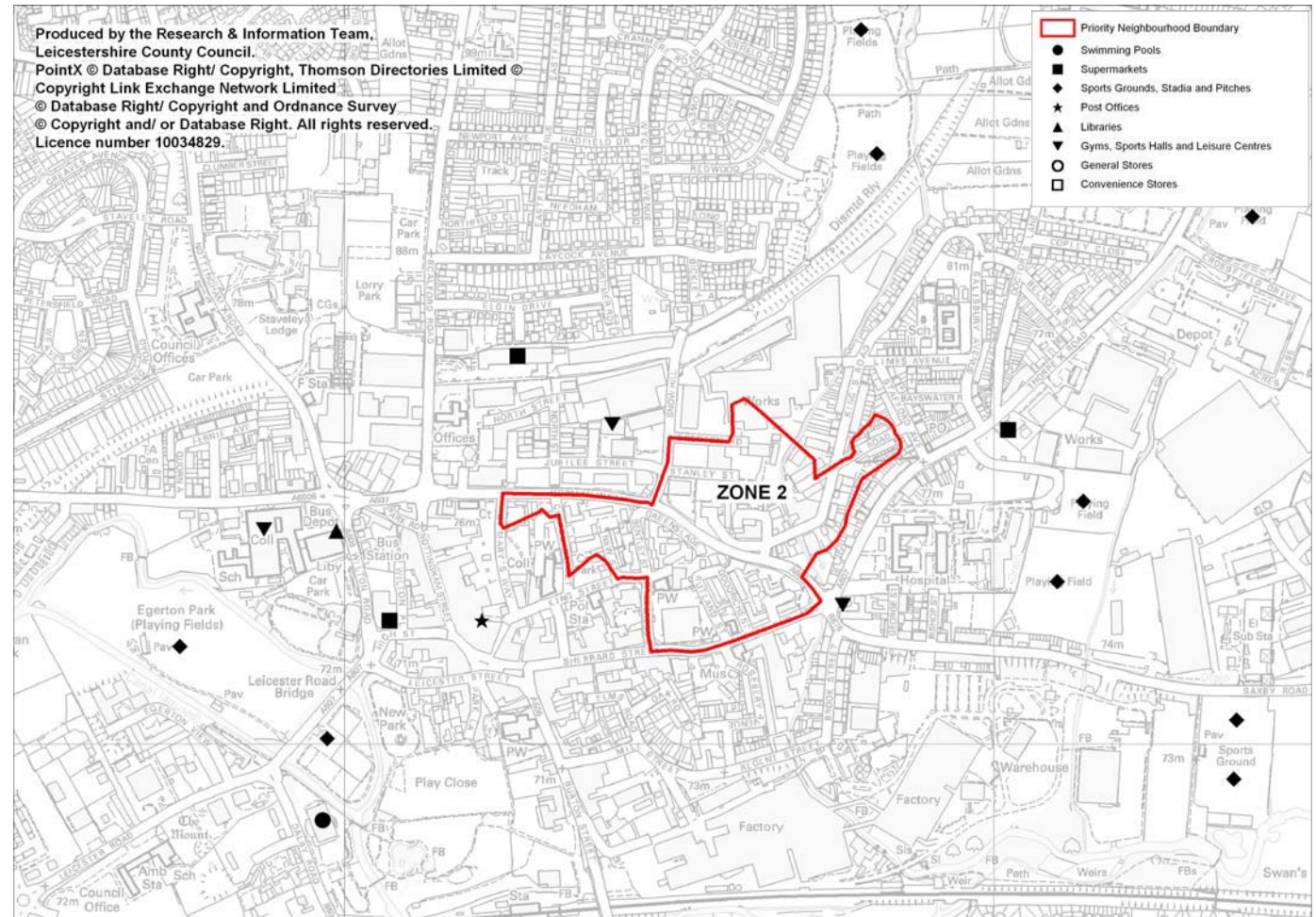
Map 2 depicts the location of public services in and around Zone 2. Facilities that are mapped include sports centres, libraries, supermarkets, convenience stores and post offices.

**Services and Amenities**

The map shows that there are no amenities located within Zone 2. Although there are no amenities within the boundaries of the zone, there are two sports facilities within 100 metres to the north and south-east. In addition, three supermarkets, a library and a post office are located within roughly 300m of Zone 2.

Whilst this still represents a reasonable level of access for some basic services, there is a distinct lack of smaller shops, such as general and convenience stores for general, day-to-day requirements. This means that residents would have to travel further a field to large stores even for basic provisions.

Zone 2 includes no areas that could be described as open space for public use. The flats in this area are surrounded by areas of grass, however these areas are aimed at improving the visual outlook for residents.



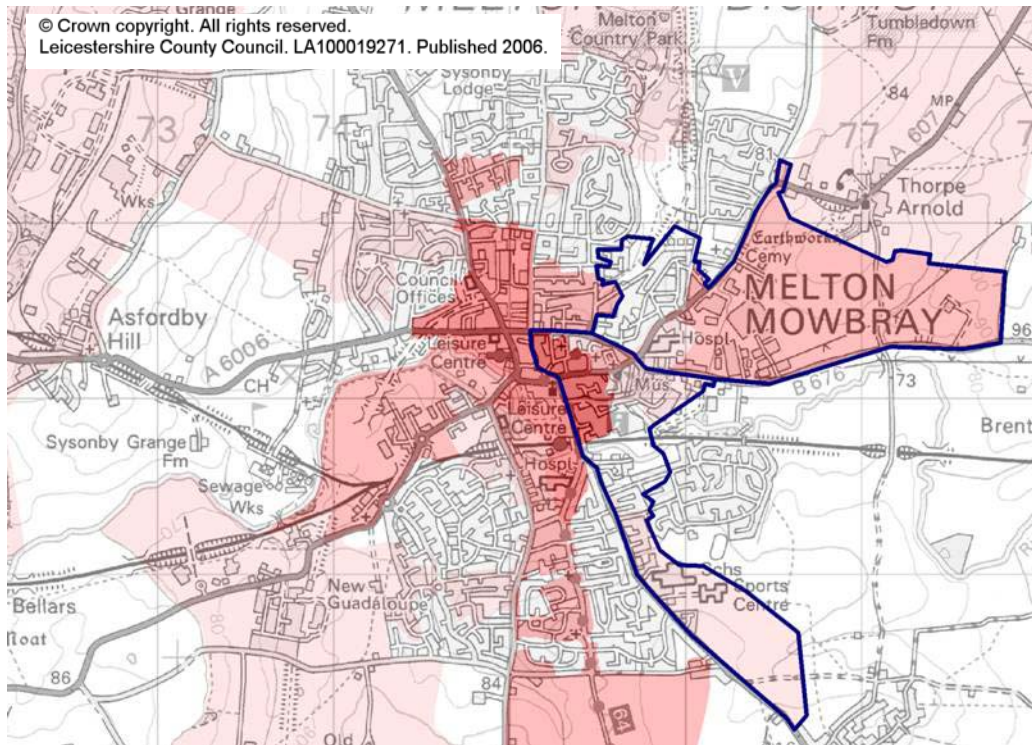
**Map 3: Public Convenience Services in Zone 2**

**SAFER COMMUNITIES**

**Summary**

- **Offences in the LSOAs in and around Zone 2 account for almost a third of all police recorded crime in Melton Borough.**
- **The highest volume of crime in the Zone 2 monitoring area is in the categories of assault and theft from stores. Half of all theft from stores and a third of all assault in Melton Borough occurs in this area.**

**Map 4: Melton Town Centre Crime Hotspots**



Map 4 (left) shows the hotspot areas for all crime in and around Melton Mowbray town centre along with the boundary of the monitoring area for Zone 2. This shows that there is a considerable number of recorded offences taking place within Zone 2, particularly a hot-spot of crime in one Output Area in the town centre where there were 375 offences recorded in 2005/06. This was the highest number of offences recorded in any Output Area in Melton Borough.

Lower Super Output Area Boundary (Zone 2)

Total Number of Crimes by Output Area 2005/06

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

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

Table 12 shows crimes recorded in Zone 2 and in Melton Borough as a whole for 2005/06, broken down into crime categories. The table is ranked according to the crime rate per 1000 in Zone 2—highest at the top.

Table 12 shows that over a fifth (21%) of all crime recorded by the police takes place in Zone 2. This is slightly lower than in previous years. In 2003/04 a quarter (25%) of all crime in Melton Borough was recorded in Zone 2. The corresponding figure for each crime categories varies in part reflecting the characteristics of Zone 2. Around half (49%) of all theft from stores takes place in Zone 2. Half (52%) of all public order offences in the Borough take place in Zone two—though this is based on low absolute numbers. A third of assaults in Melton Borough take place in Zone 2.

Assault is the highest volume crime category in Zone 2 and for Melton Borough as a whole. Assault accounts for a fifth of all crime in the Borough and around a third (31%) of all crime in Zone 2 are assaults.

The overall crime rate is approximately three and a half times higher in Zone 2 (226.6 per 1,000 population) than for the Borough as a whole (65.1 per 1,000). The crime rate is higher in Zone 2 for every type of crime. This is partly because crime rates are calculated as a rate per thousand resident population\*. Thus, in areas such as town centres this figure will be higher because fewer people live in those areas but lots of people spend time in those areas—e.g. for shopping and entertainment. Crime categories such as assault and theft from stores show particularly high figures for this reason.

**Table 12: Recorded crime in Melton Borough and in Zone 2 (2005/06)**

	Melton Borough		Zone 2		Percentage
	no. of crimes	rate per 1,000	no. of crimes	rate per 1,000	in Zone 2
<b>All Crime</b>	<b>3145</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>226.6</b>	<b>21%</b>
Assault	629	13.0	206	71.3	33%
Theft from Stores	210	4.3	102	35.3	49%
Theft	392	8.1	79	27.3	20%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	425	8.8	55	19.0	13%
Fraud & Forgery	150	3.1	44	15.2	29%
Criminal Damage	362	7.5	42	14.5	12%
Burglary Other	335	6.9	33	11.4	10%
Damage to Motor Vehicle	174	3.6	26	9.0	15%
Burglary Dwelling*	162	8.1	13	9.0	8%
Public Order	23	0.5	12	4.2	52%
Drugs	38	0.8	11	3.8	29%
Theft of Cycle	33	0.7	8	2.8	24%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	130	2.7	8	2.8	6%
Theft from Person	23	0.5	8	2.8	35%
Indecency	30	0.6	4	1.4	13%
Robbery	7	0.1	2	0.7	29%
Misc	11	0.2	2	0.7	18%
Non Recordable	11	0.2	0	0.0	0%

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



The table to the right shows the crime trends over the last five years in Melton Borough and in Zone 2 for 'all crime' and for selected crime categories. On the whole the trends are fairly similar for both areas. This is to be expected given that the crime which takes place in Zone 2 accounts for around a fifth of all crime in the Borough.

Overall, crime in the Borough is higher in 2005/06 than five years ago but it is down slightly in the last two years after peaking around 2002/03/04 (within this period). In Zone 2 all crime follows a similar pattern.

Assault has increased by a greater amount in Zone 2 than for the Borough as a whole and was around two and three-quarter times as high in 2005/06 than in 2001/02 (compared to an increase of three-quarters for the whole Borough). Increases in assault are partly due to a change in crime recording practices at the start of 2002/03.

Vehicle crime shows a degree of fluctuation in both areas over this five year period, with a recent increase in 2005/06 compared to the previous year. Generally, theft of vehicles has fallen over this period (there were 25 thefts of vehicles in Zone 2 in 2001/02 and just 8 in 2005/06) and the fluctuation is caused by changes in theft from vehicle.

**Table 13: Recorded crime trends over the last five years in Melton Borough and in Zone 2**

<u>Melton Borough</u>						<u>Zone 2</u>				
2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06		2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
2896	3362	3466	3158	3145	all crime	659	761	855	676	655
356	560	546	587	629	assault	75	145	154	173	206
542	502	586	419	555	all vehicle crime	107	75	111	56	63
408	437	468	474	392	theft	113	132	154	119	79
403	406	418	425	362	criminal damage	65	67	71	75	42
324	438	404	321	335	burglary other	54	82	73	29	33
142	172	245	213	162	burglary dwelling	12	14	25	14	13

Source: Crime Data—Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

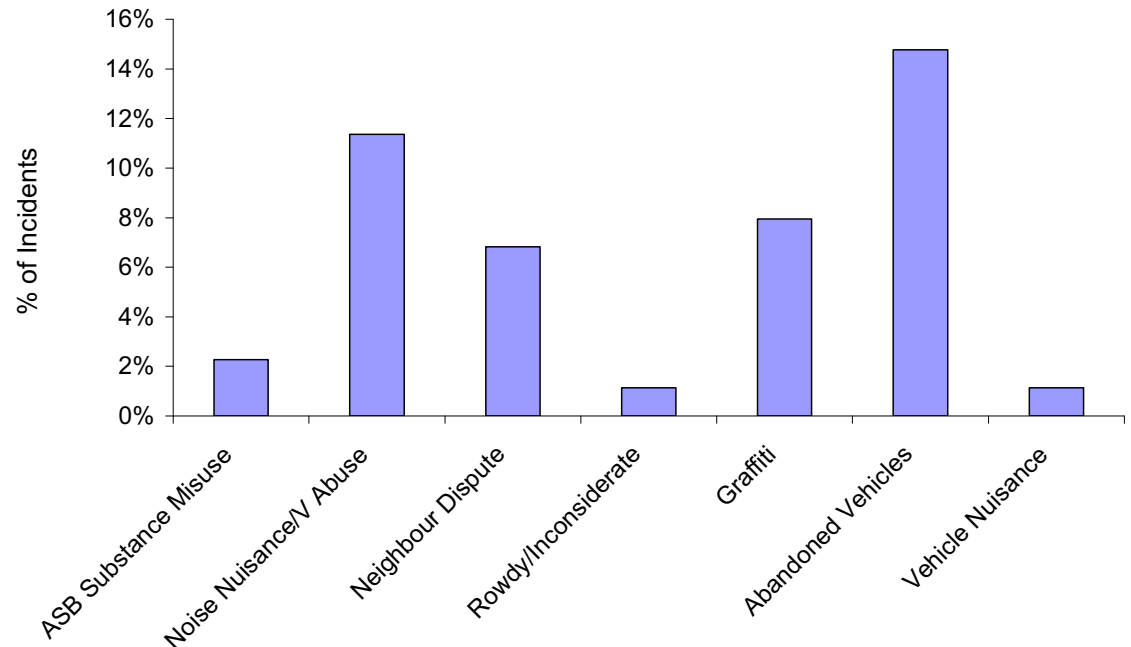
**Summary**

- **Anti-social behaviour in the wards in and around Zone 2 accounts for a fifth of all incidents in Melton Borough as a whole**
- **Littering (including drug waste) and tipping accounts for over half (55%) of all anti-social behaviour in the wards in and around Zone 2**
- **Melton Craven ward was identified as a particular anti-social behaviour hotspot within Melton Borough**

**Anti-social Behaviour**

Incidents of anti-social behaviour were recorded by Melton Borough Council at ward level only. During the first two quarters of 2006 anti-social behaviour in the wards in and around Zone 2 accounted for over a fifth of all incidents in Melton Borough as a whole. A slightly higher number of incidents were recorded in Melton Craven than in Melton Newport. Melton Craven was identified as a particular anti-social behaviour hotspot within Melton Borough.

The most common form of anti-social behaviour in Zone 2 was littering (including drug waste) and tipping, which accounted for 55% of anti-social behaviour in the area. The second most common form was abandoned vehicles (15%) followed by noise nuisance and verbal abuse (11%). Other common forms of anti-social behaviour that occurred in Zone 2 (excluding littering) can be seen in Graph 3 (for April to September 2006 only). Data on anti-social behaviour incidents in Melton Borough are not currently available for analysis before the beginning of quarter one 2006 therefore it is not possible to provide a time series of incidents.



Source: Melton Borough Council

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

**Domestic Violence**

**Summary**

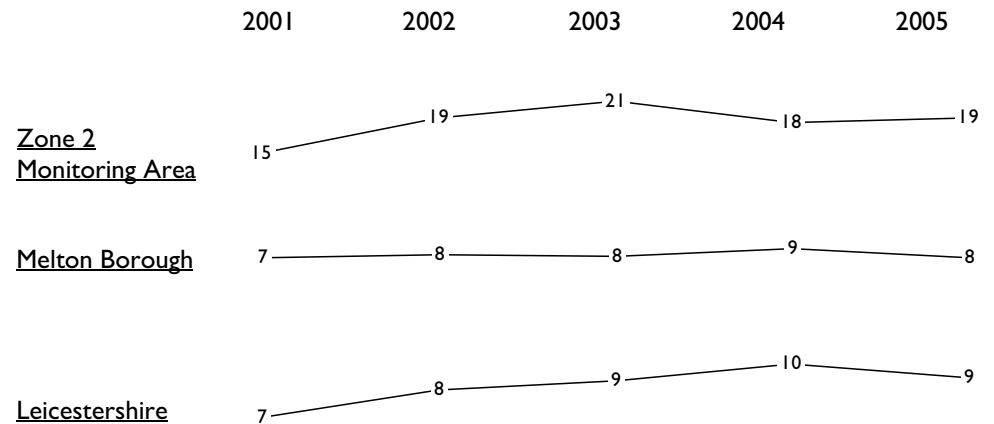
- **Rates of Domestic Violence are twice as high in the Zone 2 monitoring area than in Melton Borough or Leicestershire County**
- **Melton Craven West is a particular Domestic Violence hotspot**

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

Rates of DV in the Zone 2 monitoring area are particularly high and in 2005 averaged out at more than twice as many incidents per 1000 population than in Melton Borough or Leicestershire County. Melton Craven West is a particular DV hotspot. In 2005 reported incidents of DV in the LSOAs in and around Zone 2 were 19 per 1000 population. This compares to 8 occurrences of domestic violence per 1000 population for the whole of Melton Borough and 9 occurrences per 1000 population for Leicestershire County.

Table 14 depicts trends of recorded DV over a five year period (2001-2005) for the Zone 2 monitoring area, Melton Borough and Leicestershire County. Despite a degree of fluctuation during this period, rates of DV in the LSOAs in and around Zone 2 have remained far higher than rates in Melton Borough or Leicestershire which have changed little.

**Table 14: Recorded DV trends over the last five years in Melton Borough, Leicestershire and in the Zone 2 monitoring area**



Source: Crime Data—Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

## **HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES**

### **Summary**

- **Approximately a fifth of persons in the wards in and around Zone 2 are estimated to be smokers**
- **A quarter of persons in the wards in and around Zone 2 are estimated to be obese**

## **ESTIMATES OF HEALTHY LIFESTYLE BEHAVIOURS**

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

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

The synthetic estimates are the expected prevalence of any behaviour for any ward. As data is measured at ward level it will not always reflect estimated health behaviours in the priority area. The two wards in and around zone 2 are Melton Newport and Melton Craven.

### **Smoking**

Within the wards in and around Zone 2 (Melton Craven ward and Melton Newport ward) it is estimated that approximately a fifth of the adult population smoke (22.3% and 21.5% respectively). The confidence intervals are relatively disparate indicating that 95% of the time the expected prevalence of smoking will fall between 13.30% and 34.80% for Melton Craven and 12.70% and 33.70% for Melton Newport. The estimated prevalence for smoking in Melton Craven and Melton Newport overlaps with the confidence intervals for national estimates providing a rough indication that the number of current smokers is similar to national estimates for current smokers.

**Table 15: Synthetic Estimates of Smoking (Wards in Zone 2)**

Ward	Estimated Smoking - Percentage of Persons	Estimated Smoking - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Smoking - Upper Confidence Interval
Melton Newport	21.50%	12.70%	33.70%
Melton Craven	22.30%	13.30%	34.80%

### Binge Drinking

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

Table 16 shows that levels of binge drinking are estimated to be highest in Melton Craven. However, because of large confidence intervals these estimates must be interpreted with an element of caution.

**Table 16: Synthetic Estimates of Binge Drinking (Wards in and around Zone 2)**

Ward	Estimated Binge Drinking - Percentage of Persons	Estimated Binge Drinking - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Binge Drinking - Upper Confidence Interval
Melton Newport	15%	7.80%	26.70%
Melton Craven	17%	9%	30%

### Obesity

Obesity in adults was defined as adults whom in response to the HSfE recorded their BMI as being 30 or above. Synthetic estimates for obesity indicate that around a quarter of persons in the wards in and around Zone 2 are obese. A greater proportion of people are estimated to be obese in Melton Newport ward (27.7%) than in Melton Craven (25.5%).

National prevalence of obesity was calculated as a direct estimate from the 2000—2003 HSfE Survey and is therefore not a synthetic estimate. Comparisons with national estimates indicate that prevalence of obesity in Melton Newport and Melton Craven will be similar to the prevalence of obesity in England.

### Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Synthetic estimates of fruit and vegetable consumption were measured by the prevalence of adult respondents to the HSfE who had eaten 5 or more fruit and vegetables on the previous day. Fruit and vegetable consumption was relatively low in the wards in and around Zone 2. Synthetic estimates show that less than a quarter of adults may be consuming the recommended daily allowance of 5 or more fruit and vegetables a day. This is illustrated in the table below.

**Table 17: Synthetic Estimates of Adult Fruit and Veg Consumption (Wards in and around Zone 2)**

Ward	Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Percentage of Persons	Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Upper Confidence Interval
Melton Newport	20.60%	11.60%	33.80%
Melton Craven	22.30%	12.60%	36.30%

### Child Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Synthetic estimates of child fruit and vegetable consumption was measured by the prevalence of child respondents to the HSfE who had eaten 3 or more fruit and vegetables on the previous day. Confidence intervals for Melton Newport and Melton Craven overlap with National Confidence intervals for this measure therefore we might expect prevalence of child fruit and vegetable consumption in these wards to be similar to national estimates. Melton Newport Ward has the lowest estimated child fruit and vegetable consumption in Zone 2 with only 31.2% of children estimated to have eaten 3 or more fruit and vegetables on the previous day.

## Older People

### Summary

- **The largest proportion of old people living in the monitoring area are in the 65 to 84 age range**
- **The majority of state pension claimants and pension credit claimants are female**
- **Number of persons claiming pension credit increases according to age**

The age structure of older people living in the monitoring area was examined using the 2001 Census of Population data. In 2001 25% of the population (718 persons) were aged 60 or over, this is larger than the percentage of people aged over 60 for the borough (21%) or county (21%). The largest proportion of these were aged 65 to 84 (67%). A minority (11%) were aged 85 or over.

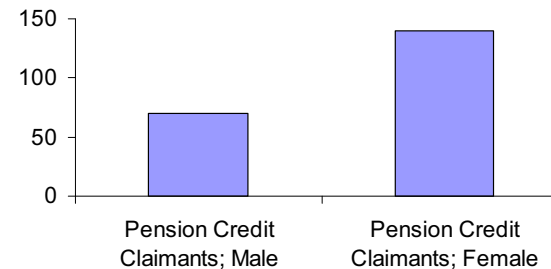
Data on Pensions Credit and State Pensions was downloaded from the DWP website. Data is currently only available for August 2005 in anticipation of a full complement of back-dated time series of quarterly data for these benefits. Disability living allowance is a tax-free benefit allocated to adults who need help with personal care or have walking difficulties because they are physically or mentally disabled. In August 2005 6% of older people (persons aged 60 or over) living in the Zone 2 monitoring area were claiming disability living allowance. A further 10 persons over the age of 60 were recorded as claiming incapacity benefit/severe disablement allowance.

The majority of persons aged 60 years or over in Zone 2 claim a state pension (85%) . Females represent the largest proportion of state pension claimants in Zone 2 (65%) which may in part be attributable to women having a longer life expectancy than men.

Pensions credit is a benefit allocated to persons over the age of 60 to ensure that they receive a minimum weekly allowance. In August 2005 a total of 210 persons in the Zone 2 monitoring area were receiving this

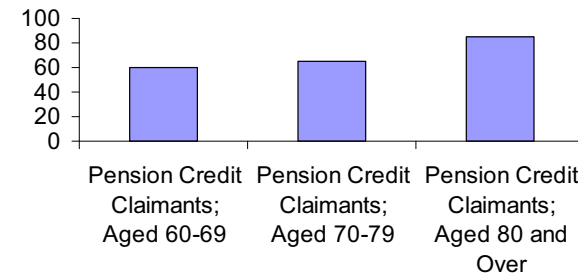
Benefit and the majority of claimants (67%) were female (see Graph 4). Graph 5 shows that number of persons claiming pension credit appears to increase according to age.

**Graph 4: Number of Persons Claiming Pension Credit by Gender**



Source: Department for Work and Pensions

**Graph 5: Number of Persons Claiming Pension Credit by Age**



Source: Department for Work and Pensions

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

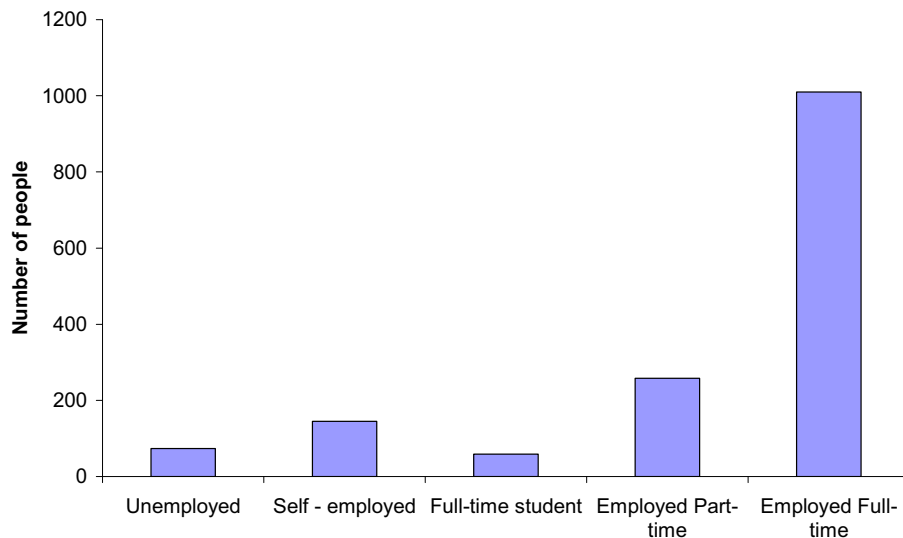
- **There are 2146 people (74% of the population) of working age living in the LSOAs in and around Zone 2**
- **72% of the working age population are economically active**
- **The largest proportion of income support claimants are in the 25 to 49 age group**
- **There is a larger proportion of income support claimants in the 50 to 59 age group than in the borough**

**Employment**

According to the 2001 Census of Population the majority (74%) of people living in the LSOAs in and around the Town Centre Flats area are of employment age (16-74). Of these the largest proportion of people are economically active (72%). This is defined as persons who are earning in some sort of way, either through full or part time work, self employed or unemployed but seeking work. Graph 6 shows that the majority of economically active people are employed full time.

CACI data no longer available

**Graph 6: Economically Active—Working age residents aged 16-74**



Results of the Annual Business Enquiry (2004) were analysed to identify industries of employment within the Town centre Flats area. Distribution, hotels and restaurants (39%) and manufacturing (23%) were found to dominate the employment market.

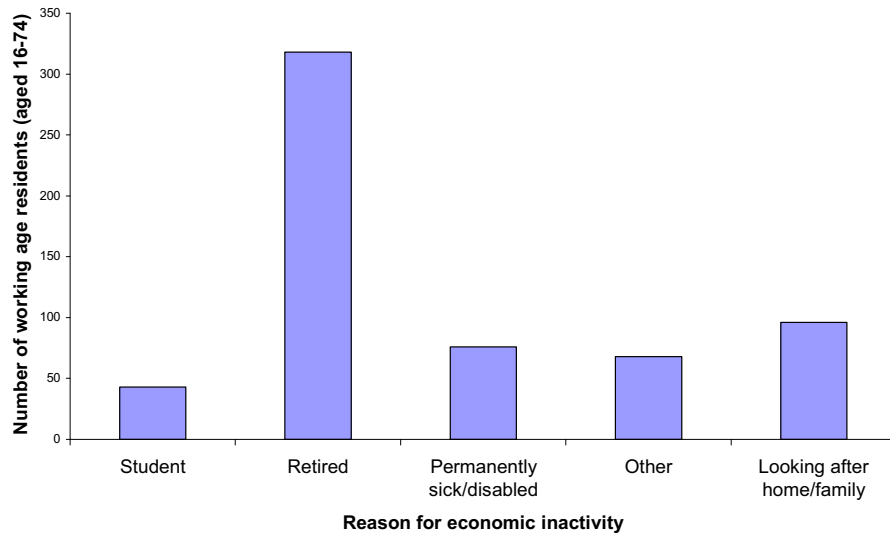
Results of the 2001 Census of Population showed the largest occupation sectors of actual residents in the Town Centre Flats area to be elementary occupations (17.8%) and process plant and machine operatives (15.5%) indicating that many residents live and work within the Zone 2 monitoring area, this may be attributable to its central location. Males work longer hours and were found to be twice as likely as females to work more than 38 hours a week.

Source: Census of Population 2001

### Unemployment and Benefits

The 2001 Census of population showed that nearly a third (28%) of people of employment age (16-74) living in the Zone 2 monitoring area are economically inactive. This is defined by people who are not looking for, or not available for work. Graph 7 shows the main reason for economic inactivity to be retirement.

**Graph 7: Economically Inactive– number of working age residents aged 16-74**



Source: Census of Population 2001

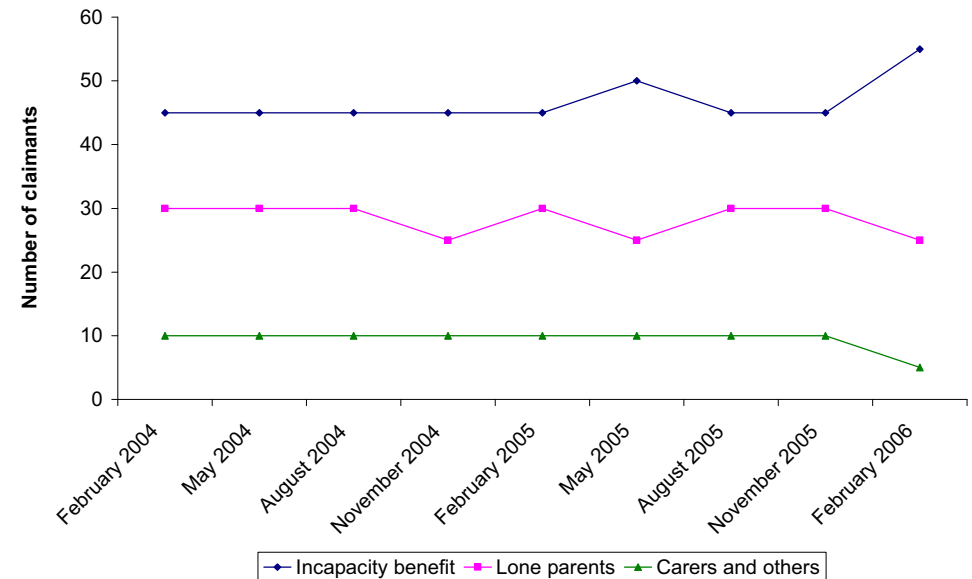
### Income support

Income support (IS) is a non-contributory benefit paid to people who have low incomes and who are not required to be available for employment. The main types of people receiving IS are pensioners, lone

parents, the long and short-term sick, people with disabilities and other special groups.

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) provide a snapshot of benefit claimants at particular points in time. Approximately a tenth of lone parent income support claimants in Melton Borough live in the Zone 2 monitoring area. The distribution of income support benefit is depicted in Graph 8. Incapacity benefit is seen to account for the majority of all benefit claims made within the monitoring area.

**Graph 8: Income support claims made in Zone 2 (Feb 2004 - Feb 2006)**



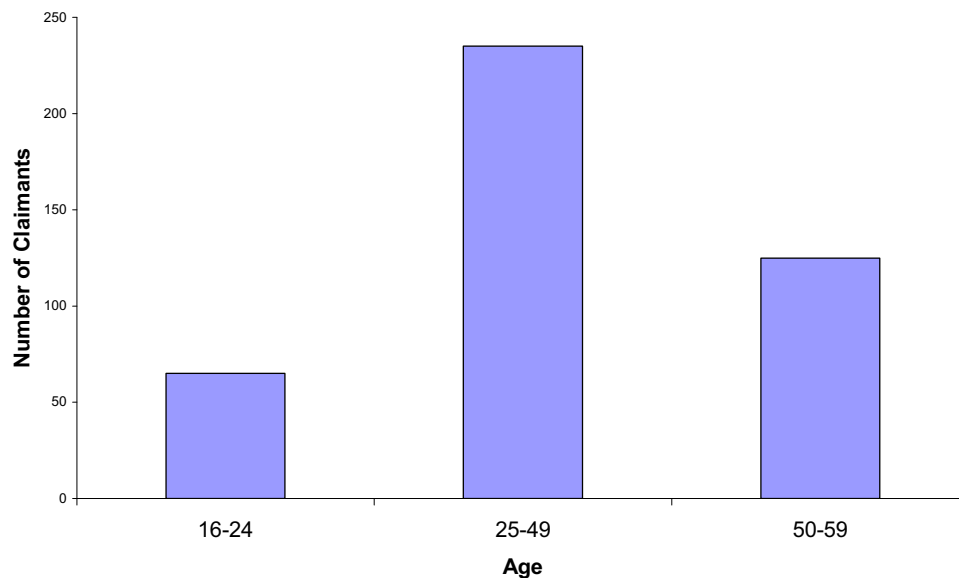
Source: Department for Work and Pensions 2006



### Benefit Claimants

It is possible to analyse the demographics of IS claimants in the Zone 2 monitoring area using data provided by the DWP. The majority of IS claimants are female, this is probably attributable to a greater number of women taking on the role of lone parent or carer. There are a larger proportion of claimants in the 50 to 59 age group than in the borough (29% in comparison to 26%). However the majority of claimants are in the 25-49 age group as seen in Graph 9.

**Graph 9: Age of Benefit Claimants (2005/2006)**



Source: Department for Work and Pensions 2006

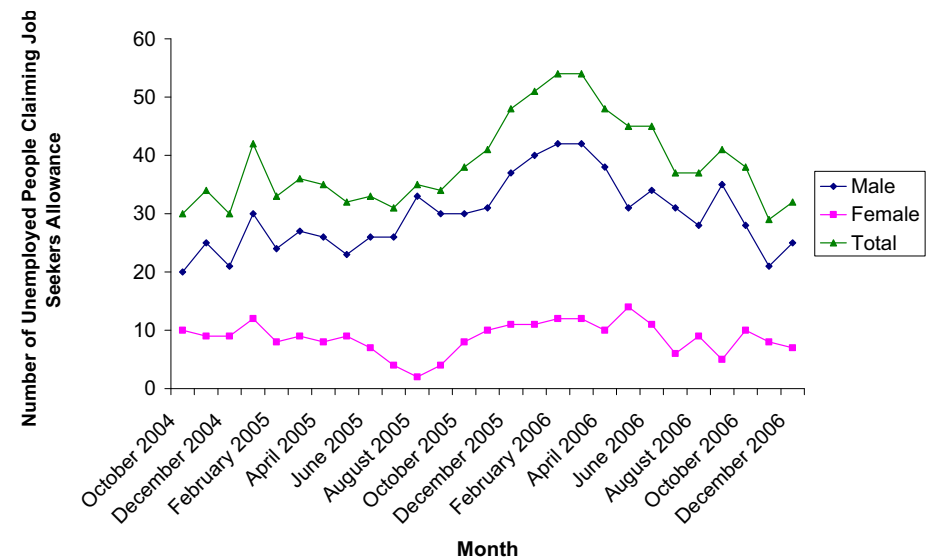
### Job Seekers Allowance Claimants

Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours per week. Graph 10 shows a time-series analysis of the numbers of people

claiming job seekers allowance in the LSOAs in and around Zone 2 throughout the period October 2004 to December 2006. Persons claiming JSA represent 1.5% of the working age population which is similar to the percentage of persons claiming the allowance in the district (1.4%). Two thirds of JSA claimants are male. This is partly because only one partner, normally the man, claims income-based JSA on behalf of couples.

Overall there has been a degree of fluctuation in the number of persons claiming JSA in the Zone 2 monitoring area during 2004 to 2006. This has been largely attributable to changes in the number of males registering for the benefit, number of females registering for the benefit has remained relatively consistent. The overall number of claimants peaked in February 2006 and subsequently fell during the spring and summer

**Graph 10: Change in numbers of JSA claimants in Egerton/Fairmead (Oct 2004 - Dec 2006)**



Source: NomisWeb - official labour market statistics

**CLEANER AND GREENER**

**Summary**

- **The most popular mode of transport used to get to work by both resident and workplace populations is private car or van**
- **Melton Newport and Melton Craven have a particularly large net inflow of persons travelling into the ward to work**
- **The majority of people work in other wards but do not work in other districts**

**Travel to work**

The following information provides travel to work data for people between the ages of 16 to 74 in employment who live in Melton (resident population) as well as those that work inside the borough (workplace population). Travel to work data was recorded in the 2001 Census of Population and provides a great opportunity to find out and understand more about where and how the economically active population go to work. This data is only available at ward level (and in some instances district level) therefore it is only possible to apply the data to Zone 2 in general terms, it will not always reflect the situation in the priority area. The two wards in and around Zone 2 are Melton Newport and Melton Craven.

**Travel to work by mode**

The various modes of transport used by the resident population to get to work were compared to those used by the workplace population to get to work in Melton Newport and Melton Craven wards. There is no great variation in means of transport used to get to work between populations. The most popular mode of transport used by resident and workplace

populations in the Town Centre Flats monitoring area is private car or van (63%) and the second most utilised method is 'on foot' (14%). The proportion of the resident population travelling to work 'on foot' is higher in urban wards such as Melton Craven and Melton Newport than in rural wards. This is because a greater number of people in rural wards commute to urban areas to work and therefore travel a greater distance. Melton Newport has the highest proportion of resident population travelling 'on foot' within the whole of Melton Borough. Table 19 shows the method of travel to work for resident population in the wards in and around Zone 2.

**Destination of Melton Resident Population**

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

**Table 19: Method of travel to work by mode for resident population**

Ward	Residents in employment 16-74 (by ward)	% Car or van	% Home working	% Public transport	% Bicycle	% On foot	% Other
Melton Craven	1836	64	7	4	4	19	2
Melton Newport	2461	63	7	4	5	20	2

### Ward Commuting Balance

The below table shows the balance of commuting in the wards in and around Zone 2. Both Melton Craven and Melton Newport have a high net inflow of people because of their town centre locality. In the case of Melton Craven there is a particularly large net inflow of more than 1000 people.

**Table 20: Commuting balance of wards in and around Zone 2**

Ward	No. of people travelling into ward	No. of people travelling out of ward	Net flow
Melton Craven	2558	1367	1191
Melton Newport	2211	1430	781

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

### Self Containment of Wards

Table 21 shows the self containment within wards and the borough as a whole. Self containment is defined as the proportion of people who live and work within the same area. Melton Newport ward has the largest self-containment in terms of district in the whole of the borough, 73% of people in this ward work in Melton Borough. Over two thirds of residents in Melton Craven also work within the borough (68%). Melton Newport and Melton Craven are less contained in terms of ward, the majority of people living in these areas travel to other wards to go to work (70% and 73% respectively).

**Table 21: Self containment of Melton wards**

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

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

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

## CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

### Summary

- There are **369** pupils attending a Local Education Authority controlled school in the **Zone 2** monitoring area
- **Achievement is high at Key Stage 2 in Maths and Science**
- **Attainment decreases upon entering secondary education, less than a quarter of students achieve GCSE grades A\* to C**

### Attainment Levels

In the Zone 2 monitoring area there are currently 369 pupils attending a Leicestershire maintained school (Local Education Authority, 2006). During a child's school career there are four 'Key Stages' set by the government which a child must achieve. The percentage of children achieving the headline level for each of the core subjects is recorded by the LEA and is described in the tables to the right in terms of attainment for key stages two to four. Data is provided for the school year 2005 – 2006 and relates to children attending a Leicestershire maintained school in the LSOAs in and around Zone 2.

Leicestershire's floor targets for 2006 are:

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

In the Zone 2 monitoring area a greater percentage of children achieve the recommended level 4 or above in science and maths at Key Stage 2 than in the District or County. However, attainment appears to fluctuate upon entering secondary education. Attainment levels for Key Stage 3 fall below those for Melton District and the County in all three core subjects

with fewer children achieving the recommended level 5 or above. GCSE attainment is particularly low only half as many children (25%) accomplish 5 or more GCSE grades A\* to C than in the District or the County. Moreover attainment levels fall short of the County targets set for 2006 by approximately 10 percent or more for Key Stage 3 and 37% for GCSE grades A\* to C.

**Table 22: Key Stage 2 % attaining 4+ (2005/06)**

Area	English	Maths	Science
Zone 2	81%	94%	100%
Melton District	83%	79%	90%
Leicestershire	82%	77%	89%

**Table 23: Key Stage 3 % attaining 5+ (2005/06)**

Area	English	Maths	Science
Zone 2	69%	72%	72%
Melton District	84%	85%	84%
Leicestershire	83%	85%	83%

**Table 24: GCSE and Equivalent attainment (2005/06)**

Area	% 5+ A-C	% 5+ A-G
Zone 2	25%	80%
Melton District	57%	90%
Leicestershire	59%	92%

**School Exclusions**

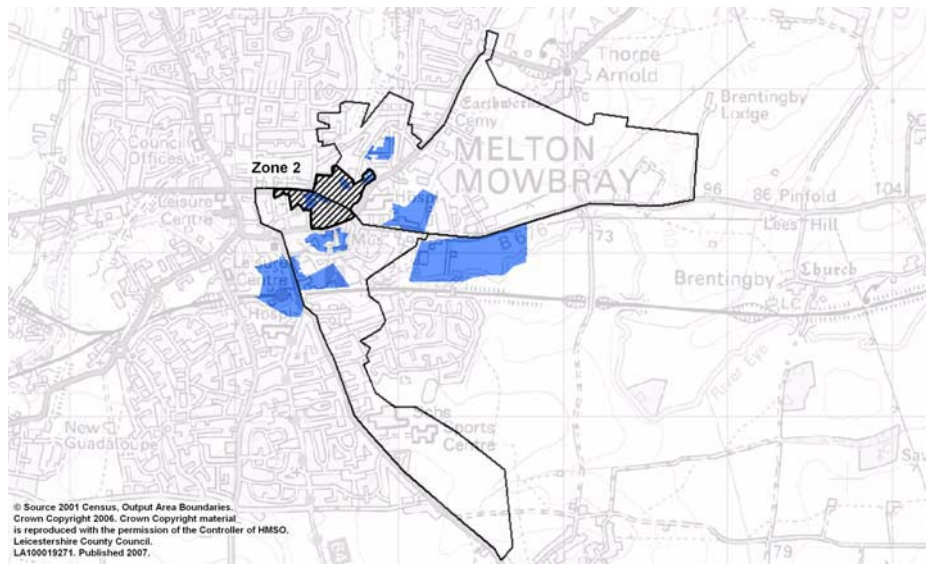
**Summary**

- **2.2% of pupils living in postcode areas overlapping the Zone 2 monitoring area were excluded from school during 2005/06 which is lower than pupil exclusion rates for the Borough or the County**

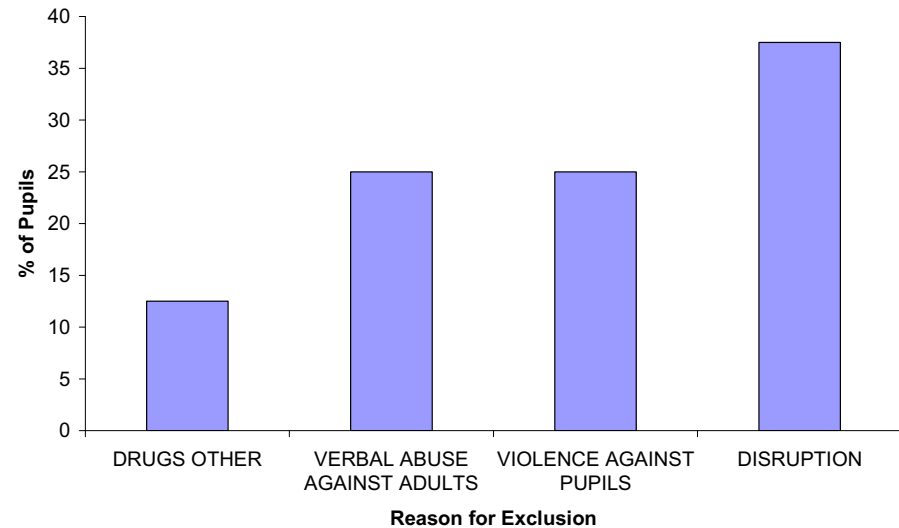
Numbers of pupils living in postcode areas overlapping the Zone 2 monitoring area who had been excluded from Local Education Authority controlled schools during April 2005– April 2006 were recorded and compared with district and county percentages. In total 8 Pupils (2.2% of the LEA school population) in the postcode areas were excluded from school for an amount of time during this period. This is lower than pupil expulsion rates for Melton District (2.6%) and Leicestershire (2.7%). Of those who were excluded the majority were male (87.5%) and all were White, British.

The predominant reasons for pupils being excluded was disruption (37.5%), verbal abuse against adults (25%) and violence against pupils (25%) this is shown in Graph 11. Average number of days out of school as a consequence of being excluded was calculated to be approximately 5.1 (per excluded pupil) for the previous term. Postcode areas which contain a pupil expulsion are depicted to the left and are mapped using codepoint. The map does not represent individual cases. Postcode areas identified wholly or partly lie within zone 2.

**Map 5: Areas with high concentrations of excluded pupils**



**Graph 11: Reasons for school exclusions**



Source: LEA School Exclusions

## CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

### Summary

- **7% of children referred to Children's Social Care in Melton Borough between April and October 2006 were living in the Zone 2 monitoring area at the time of referral**
- **Rates of teenage pregnancies in the wards in and around Zone 2 are relatively high, however the area is not considered a "hotspot" for under 18 conceptions**

### Children in Care

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

Within Melton Borough as a whole there were 324 children referred to CSC between April and October (2006), 7% of these children were living within the Zone 2 monitoring area when they were referred. The majority of children (28%) were referred by the police. Just under a tenth (8%) of children were referred because of a disability.

### Teenage Pregnancies

Under 18 conception rates are recorded at ward level by the Teenage Pregnancy Unit at Leicestershire County Council and are recorded per 1000 females aged 15-17. Wards are considered to be 'hotspots' if they have a rate of 54.5 conceptions and above. Rates for the wards in and around Zone 2 indicate that although conceptions for females below the age of 18 are relatively high, the area is not considered a "hotspot" for teenage pregnancies. Rates for Melton Craven ward and Melton Newport ward are 29.9 and 24.7 (per 1000 females aged 15-17) respectively.

## GLOSSARY

ABI	Annual Business Inquiry
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
CSC	Children's Social Care
DV	Domestic Violence
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
HPI	Health Poverty Index
HSfE	Health Survey for England
IMD2004	Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004
IDAC	Income Deprivation Affecting Children
IDAOP	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
JSA	Job Seekers Allowance

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

## REFERENCES

### EMPHO

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

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

## OTHER RELATED / USEFUL INFORMATION

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

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