



Broxtowe
Borough
COUNCIL

Profile of BROXTOWE



July 2014

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1. INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This profile of Broxtowe presents a statistical picture of the borough. It provides a comprehensive overview of the borough and its socio-economic characteristics through a number of different variables. It utilises the latest available facts and figures from a number of sources including the Office for National Statistics (ONS), Government departments, Nottinghamshire County Council, health agencies and other public sector bodies.

The purpose of the profile is to help the borough council further its understanding of the communities it serves and to assist departments and service areas in tailoring service design and delivery. It should also provide useful background information for the partner and voluntary agencies that operate within the borough.

Much of the data used in this publication is provided at the district and ward level. The main exception to this is in Section 5 of the document which looks at the Index of Multiple Deprivation data and which is presented at the lower super output area (LSOA) level. LSOAs are small areas of broadly consistent population size, each containing approximately 1,500 people. There are 21 wards and, in accordance with the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation, 73 lower super output areas in Broxtowe.

Throughout this document information is presented in a number of different ways, through maps, tables and graphs. In order to assist in putting data relating to Broxtowe into context, comparative data at the district, county, regional and national levels is provided where possible.

To remain relevant, a document such as this should be updated at regular intervals to ensure it contains the most up-to-date information. In preparing this profile the latest available data has been utilised. This includes a significant amount of information and statistics based on the national Census in 2011. In cases where data from other public sector agencies has been used, the most up-to-date information has been included.

Executive Summary

Broxtowe has a population of 109,487. It covers 81.08 square kilometres (approximately 31 square miles), making the borough one of the most densely populated in the East Midlands. It is characterised by a largely urban south with the separate settlements of Beeston, Chilwell, Bramcote, Stapleford, Attenborough, Toton and part of Trowell comprising over 60% of the borough's population and forming part of the western side of the built up area of Greater Nottingham. The north of the borough is more rural, with the largest settlements being the towns of Eastwood and Kimberley.

Broxtowe has a proportionally lower number of younger people (0 – 24 years) than is the case nationally. Conversely, the borough contains a higher proportion of older people (45 years and over) than the national average. This is reflected in the population's mean age of 41.4 years against a national mean age of 39.3 years.

Broxtowe's 'White' population is 92.74% and the 'White British' population is 89.51%. The largest black and minority ethnic (BME) groups in the borough are Indian and Chinese and these tend to belong in the younger age groups. The strong influence of the University of Nottingham and a large further education college in Beeston result in a relatively large student population in Broxtowe, particularly in the Beeston wards. Both the University and the further education college have strong links with China and South East Asia and a large percentage of Broxtowe's international student population is drawn from this part of the world.

Average property prices in Broxtowe in March 2013 were lower than the average for the county. In spite of its relatively small size there are variations across the borough with average prices in the south higher than in the north. Proximity to Nottingham, with easy access to the city from areas in the south impacts strongly on house prices and rents. Housing affordability is a significant issue in the borough and the need for new affordable housing has been identified as a strategic priority for the borough council.

The level of owner occupation in Broxtowe, at 74% is higher than the county, regional or national averages. This impacts on the availability of private and social rented housing.

While the population of the borough is anticipated to increase by 7.6% between 2011 and 2021, the number of households is projected to increase by 8.8% over that period. One person households are anticipated to increase by over 1,300 during that time.

Broxtowe is a relatively affluent borough and is ranked 219th out of 326 English local authorities in the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation (where 1 = most deprived). However, there are a number of localised pockets of deprivation at the sub-ward level. Three LSOAs in Eastwood South and one in Chilwell West are in the top 20% of the most deprived areas in the country. This contrast sharply with some concentrated areas of relative affluence, particularly in the Beeston West, Bramcote and Toton and Chilwell Meadows wards, which are in the least deprived 10% of areas nationally.

At the time of the Census in 2011, 75.8% of Broxtowe's working age population were economically active. This was lower than the county, regional and national rates.

Evidence suggests that, on the whole, Broxtowe's workforce is relatively highly skilled, well-educated and contributing to the knowledge economy. A higher proportion of Broxtowe's residents hold degree level qualifications or higher than in Nottinghamshire or the East Midlands. However, some areas in the borough tend to have higher than average proportions of unskilled workers, employed in elementary occupations. For example, in the Education, Skills and Training domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation, parts of the Eastwood South ward rank in the top 10% most deprived nationally.

The average rate of unemployment in the borough, as measured by the claimant count, was 2.5% in September 2013. This compared favourably with the national average of 3.2%. This relatively low rate of unemployment masked higher than average rates in some of the more deprived areas and in particular in the wards of Eastwood South, Stapleford North and Chilwell West. Unemployment in these and a number of the other wards in Broxtowe remains consistently above the borough average.

Job density is low relative to all but one other of the district councils in Nottinghamshire. It is also substantially lower than regional and national job densities. With relatively low levels of unemployment, this means that a significant number of people are commuting out of the borough to their place of work. With good transport links, particularly from the south of the borough, many of these people are travelling into Nottingham to work.

Life expectancy in Broxtowe is higher than the national average for both women and men. At the time of the Census in 2011, 80.5% of respondents assessed their health to be either very good or good.

For Broxtowe's residents many of the standard health indicators are either not significantly different or significantly better than the England average. However, for smoking in pregnancy and breast feeding Broxtowe is worse than the England average.

Surveys suggest that almost nine out of ten Broxtowe residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live.

There has been a steady reduction in all crime categories over the period 2010 – 2014.

Perceptions of safety among residents, both during the day and at night, are higher than the average for the rest of Nottinghamshire.

A majority of people in Broxtowe feel that their local area is one where people from different backgrounds get on well together.

BOROUGH OF BROXTOWE

WARD MAP



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BOROUGH OF BROXTOWE

LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREA MAP

Attenborough

- 1 E01028069
- 2 E01028070

Awsworth

- 3 E01028071
- 4 E01028072

Beeston Central

- 5 E01028073
- 6 E01028074
- 7 E01028075

Beeston North

- 8 E01028076
- 9 E01028077
- 10 E01028078
- 11 E01028079

Beeston Rylands

- 12 E01028080
- 13 E01028081
- 14 E01028082
- 15 E01028083

Beeston West

- 16 E01028084
- 17 E01028085
- 18 E01028086

Bramcote

- 19 E01028087
- 20 E01028088
- 21 E01028089
- 22 E01028090
- 23 E01028091

Brinsley

- 24 E01028092
- 25 E01028093

Chilwell East

- 26 E01028094
- 27 E01028095
- 28 E01028096

Chilwell West

- 29 E01028097
- 30 E01028098
- 31 E01028099
- 32 E01028100
- 33 E01028101

Cossall and Kimberley

- 34 E01028102
- 35 E01028103
- 36 E01028104
- 37 E01028105
- 38 E01028106

Eastwood North and Greasley (Beauvale)

- 39 E01028107
- 40 E01028108

Eastwood South

- 41 E01028109
- 42 E01028110
- 43 E01028111
- 44 E01028112
- 45 E01028113
- 46 E01028114

Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe)

- 47 E01028115
- 48 E01028116
- 49 E01028117
- 50 E01028118

Nuthall East and Strelley

- 51 E01028119
- 52 E01028120
- 53 E01028121

Nuthall West and Greasley (Watnall)

- 54 E01028122
- 55 E01028123
- 56 E01028124

Stapleford North

- 57 E01028125
- 58 E01028126
- 59 E01028127

Stapleford South East

- 60 E01028128
- 61 E01028129
- 62 E01028130

Stapleford South West

- 63 E01028131
- 64 E01028132
- 65 E01028133
- 66 E01028134

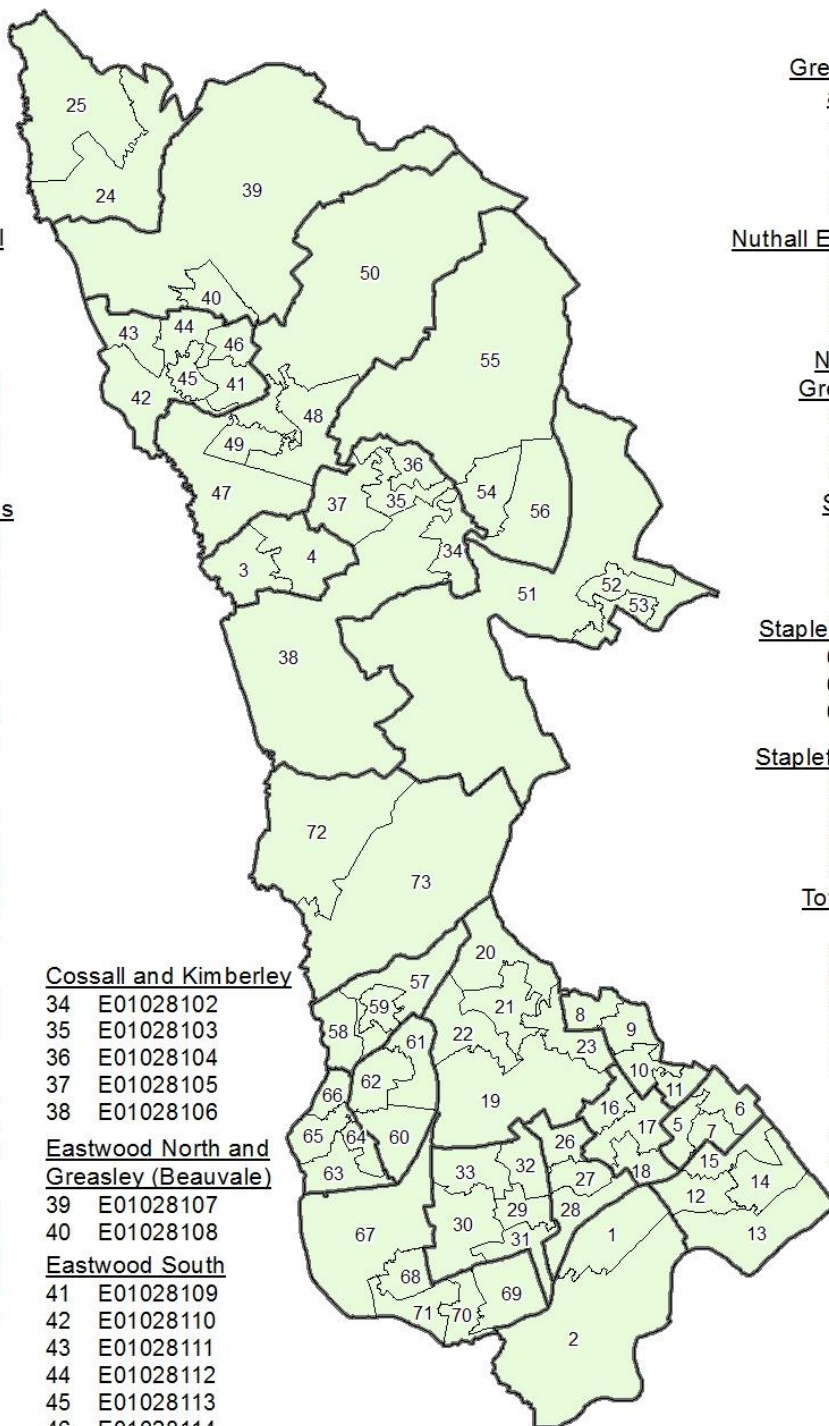
Toton and Chilwell

Meadows

- 67 E01028135
- 68 E01028136
- 69 E01028137
- 70 E01028138
- 71 E01028139

Trowell

- 72 E01028140
- 73 E01028141



2. POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Key Facts and Figures

- Broxtowe's population was 109,487 at the time of the Census in March 2011
- There are 21 wards in Broxtowe. The ward with the highest number of people is Eastwood South, with a population of 9,139. Awsworth has the lowest number of residents with 2,204
- Broxtowe has the highest population density in the county, excluding the city of Nottingham. There are an average of 1,350 people per square kilometre
- Of all the district councils in Nottinghamshire, Broxtowe's population has increased at the slowest rate since 1991 – by 5.38% against an average of 12.31%
- The proportion of the resident population aged 0 – 14, at 15.81%, is very low by national standards. The national average is 17.64%
- By contrast, Broxtowe has a high proportion of people aged over 65 with 19.15% of the population in this age group compared with a national average of 16.45%
- The number of live births per 1,000 of the resident population was 10.95 in 2010, which is very low compared with the national figure of 12.93
- The borough's population is projected to increase by 7.6% between 2011 and 2021

Total Population

The population of Broxtowe stood at 109,487 at the time of the Census in March 2011. This made Broxtowe the second smallest borough in Nottinghamshire in terms of population size, accounting for 13.93% of the county's population, excluding that of the city of Nottingham. Broxtowe accounts for 10.03% of the entire population of the county, including the city of Nottingham.

The ward with the highest population in Broxtowe is Eastwood South, with 9,139 people. This represents 8.35% of Broxtowe's total population. Toton and Chilwell Meadows has the second highest population in the borough, with 8,238 people. By contrast, the ward with the lowest population is Awsworth, with 2,204 people. Three other wards have a population of less than 3,000. These are Attenborough, Brinsley and Trowell. The mean ward population in Broxtowe is 5,214.

Population Density

Covering an area of just 81.08 square kilometres, Broxtowe's population density is a relatively high 1,350 people per square kilometre. As might be expected, wards located in Beeston, the borough's largest town, are the most densely populated. Also, nine out of the top ten most densely populated wards are located in the predominantly urbanised south of the borough as opposed to the more rural and semi-rural north. The exception is Eastwood South, which is the sixth most densely populated ward.

The most densely populated ward in Broxtowe is Beeston Central, with 5,392 people per square kilometre. This is followed by Beeston North (4,963) and Beeston West (4,710). By contrast, Trowell has the lowest population density, with just 363 people per square kilometre.

Table 2.1 Population Density by Ward

Ward	Total Population	Pop. Per Sq. km.	Ward	Total Population	Pop. Per Sq. km.
Attenborough	2,328	558.7	Eastwood North and Greasley (Beauvale)	3,050	392.1
Awsworth	2,204	1482.2	Eastwood South	9,139	3505.6
Beeston Central	4,799	5392.1	Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe)	6,233	727.0
Beeston North	5,653	4963.1	Nuthall East & Strelley	5,238	615.7
Beeston Rylands	5,516	2190.6	Nuthall West and Greasley (Watnall)	5,013	668.0
Beeston West	5,337	4710.5	Stapleford North	4,772	3116.9
Bramcote	7,270	1582.8	Stapleford South East	4,998	3253.9
Brinsley	2,327	593.9	Stapleford South West	5,471	4544.0
Chilwell East	5,041	4437.5	Toton and Chilwell Meadows	8,238	2133.1
Chilwell West	7,823	3223.3	Trowell	2,378	363.3
Cossall and Kimberley	6,659	947.6	Broxtowe	109,487	1,350.4

Source: ONS Census 2011

Population By Age Group and Gender

The table below sets out the age group and gender breakdown for the borough at the time of the Census in March 2011. At that time, 50.6% of the population was female and 49.4% male.

Table 2.2 Population by Age Group and Gender

Population By Age and Gender – Census 2011			
Age range	Total	Males	Females
0 - 4	6,163	3,190	2,973
5 - 9	5,301	2,674	2,627
10 - 14	5,848	2,979	2,869
15 - 19	6,455	3,366	3,089
20 - 24	6,722	3,542	3,180
25 - 29	6,625	3,386	3,239
30 - 34	6,541	3,274	3,267
35 - 39	7,272	3,663	3,609
40 - 44	8,259	4,154	4,105
45 - 49	8,480	4,108	4,372
50 - 54	7,489	3,707	3,782
55 - 59	6,686	3,359	3,327
60 - 64	7,548	3,676	3,872
65 - 69	5,930	2,885	3,045
70 - 74	4,803	2,311	2,492
75 - 79	3,858	1,776	2,082
80 - 84	2,846	1,158	1,688
85 - 89	1,771	675	1,096
90 - 94	706	197	509
95 - 99	168	37	131
100 and Over	16	1	15
Totals	109,487	54,118	55,369

Source: ONS Census 2011

Age Structure

In 2011, 15.81% of the borough's population was aged 0 – 14. This was very low by national standards. By comparison, the Nottinghamshire figure was 16.89%, the East Midlands 17.26% and England 17.68%.

In Broxtowe, 12.04% of the population was aged 15 – 24. This was comparable with Nottinghamshire (11.76%), but lower than the East Midlands (13.31%) and England (13.08%).

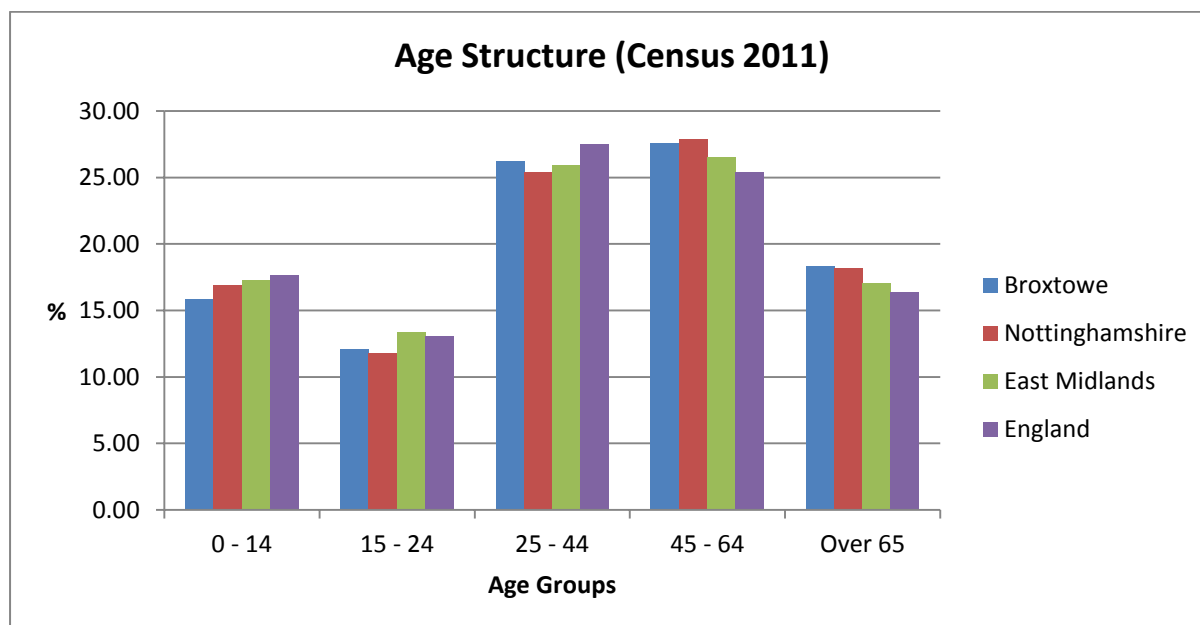
The percentage of the borough's population in the 25 – 44 age group, 26.21%, was consistent with that for the county (25.35%) and the East Midlands (25.90%), but lower than that for England (27.53%).

At the time of the Census, 27.59% of the borough's population was aged 45 – 64, similar to the county figure of 27.87%, but higher than that for the East Midlands (26.48%) and England (25.37%).

Finally, the percentage of the borough's population aged 65 and over was 18.35% at the time of the Census, comparable with the figure for Nottinghamshire (18.13%), but higher than that for the East Midlands (17.05%) and England (16.34%).

The slight propensity toward older people in Broxtowe is reflected in the borough's mean age of 41.4 years at the time of the Census, which was higher than that for the county (41.1 years), the East Midlands (40.0 years) and England (39.3 years).

Figure 2.3 Age Structure

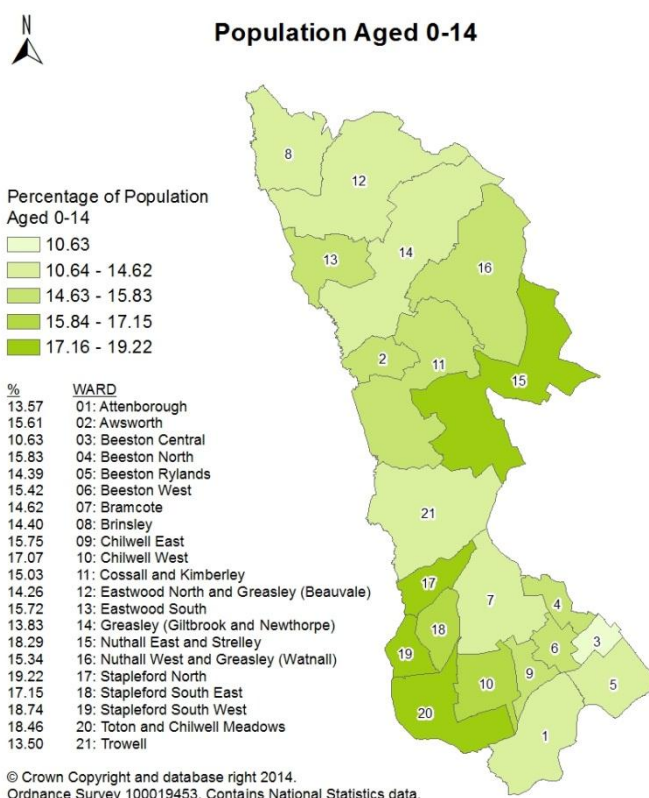


Source: ONS Census 2011

Population Aged 0 – 14 Years

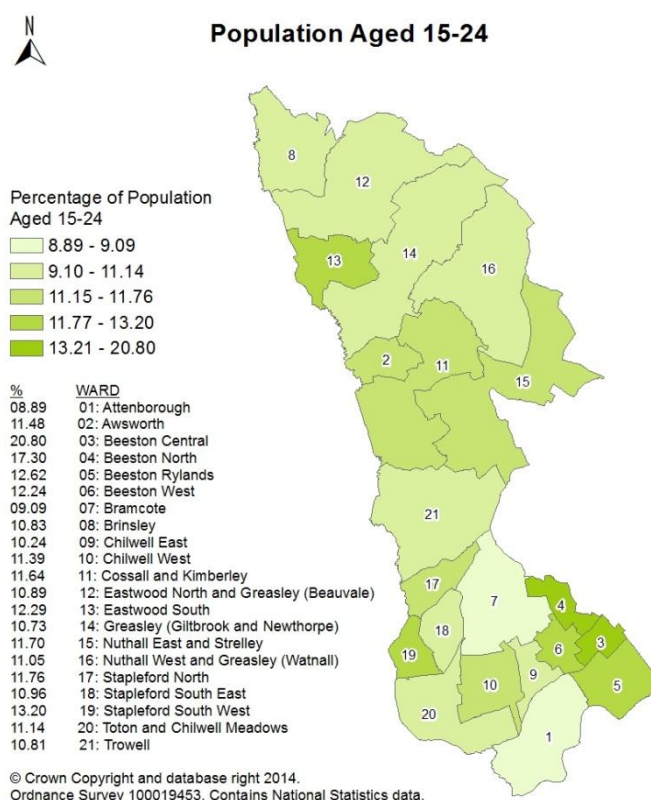
Stapleford North has the highest proportion of 0 – 14 year olds in Broxtowe, making up 19.22% of the ward population. This is closely followed by Stapleford South West, where 18.74% of the population belongs to this age group. Toton and Chilwell Meadows (18.46%) and Nuthall East and Strelley (18.29%) also contain a relatively high proportion of 0 - 14 year olds.

By contrast, Beeston Central has a significantly low proportion of 0 – 14 year olds, with 10.63% of the ward population fitting into this group. Trowell (13.5%), Attenborough (13.57%) and Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe) (13.83%) also have relatively low numbers of 0 – 14 year olds.



Population Aged 15 – 24 Years

In Broxtowe, 12.04% of the population were aged 15 – 24 at the time of the Census in March 2011. At the ward level, however, there are wide variations in the proportion of the population from this age group. In Beeston Central, 20.80% of the population are from this age group. The second largest percentage is 17.30% in Beeston North. The proximity of these wards to Nottingham University inevitably contributes to these relatively high proportions. By contrast, just 8.89% of those living in Attenborough and 9.09% of the Bramcote population are aged 15 – 24.



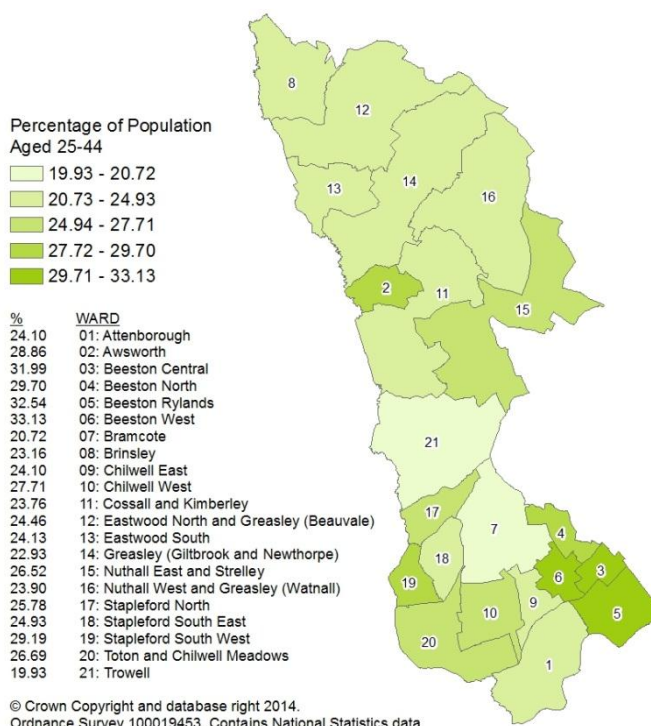
Population Aged 25 – 44 Years

The 25 – 44 age group accounts for just over one quarter of Broxtowe's total population. In some wards, however, this age group represents almost one-third of total population, while in others as few as one in five people are aged 25 – 44.

In Beeston West, 33.13% of the population are in this age group. Similarly high proportions are found in Beeston Rylands (32.54%) and Beeston Central (31.99%). The ward with the lowest percentage of its population from this age group is Trowell, where just 19.93% of people are aged 25 – 44. Bramcote (20.72%) also has a low proportion of its population in this age group.



Population Aged 25-44



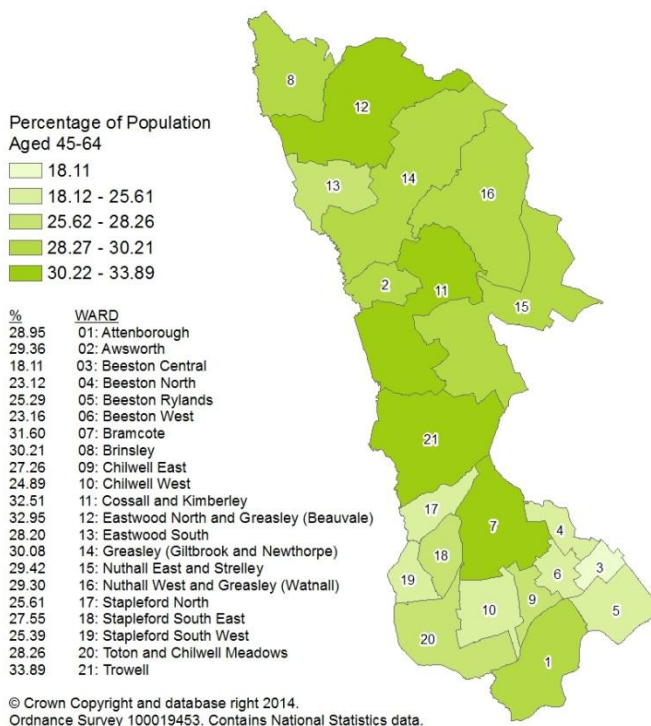
Population Aged 45 – 64 Years

Over one in four (27.59%) residents in Broxtowe are aged 45 – 64, though there are substantial variations between the wards for this age group. The level of people in this age group is over 30% in six of the wards. Of these, Trowell has the highest level at 33.89%.

Beeston Central is the only ward with less than 20% of its population belonging to this age group. This is reflective of the higher levels of younger people in this ward due to its proximity to Nottingham University.



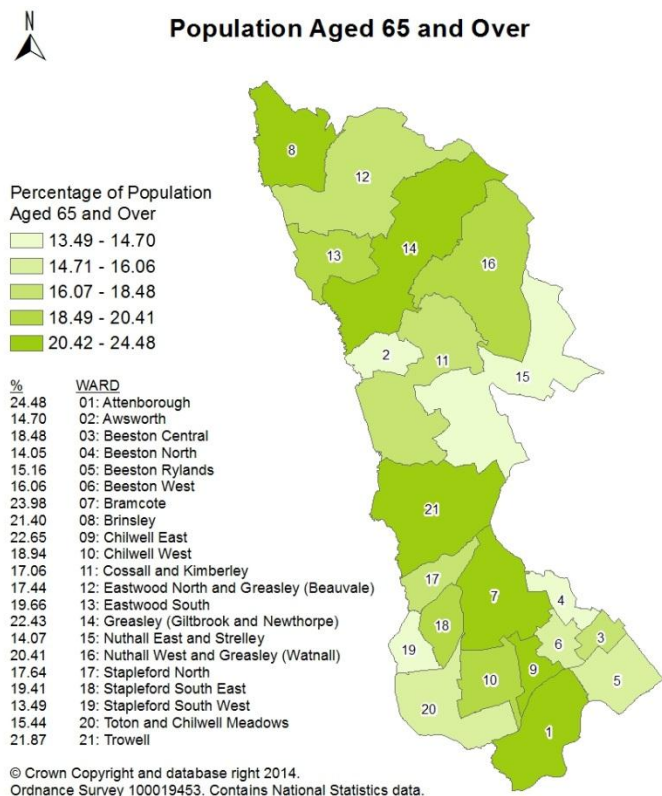
Population Aged 45-64



Population Aged 65 and Over

A total of 18.35% of Broxtowe's population is aged 65 and over. Attenborough (24.48%) and Bramcote (23.98%) have the highest proportion of their total population in this age group. In addition, Chilwell East, Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe), Trowell, Brinsley and Nuthall West and Greasley have more than one in five people in this age group.

Stapleford South West (13.49%), Beeston North (14.05%), Nuthall East and Strelley (14.07%) and Awsworth (14.70%) have the lowest proportions of this age group in their population.



Population Projections

The interim 2011-based subnational population projections, reproduced in the table below, are an indication of the future trends in population by age over the ten-year period, 2011 to 2021. They are trend-based projections, which means assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels mainly over the 2006 to 2010 period. The base data on which the population has been projected are the mid-2011 population estimates published on 25th September 2012. These projections show what the population will be if the trends assumed continue.

Based on the latest projections, the population of Broxtowe will increase by 7.6% between 2011 and 2021. The projected increase is greater than that for Nottinghamshire (excluding the city of Nottingham), which is expected to grow by 6.9%. However, the projected increase is lower than that anticipated for the East Midlands region (8.6%) and England (8.6%).

Broxtowe is already one of the most densely populated districts in the East Midlands and these projected increases will present additional service delivery challenges. Significant increases can be identified in the school years age groups of 5 – 9 and 10 – 14 and in the 25 – 29 and 30 – 34 age bands. Increases in these age groups will impact on the demand for school places and family housing in the borough.

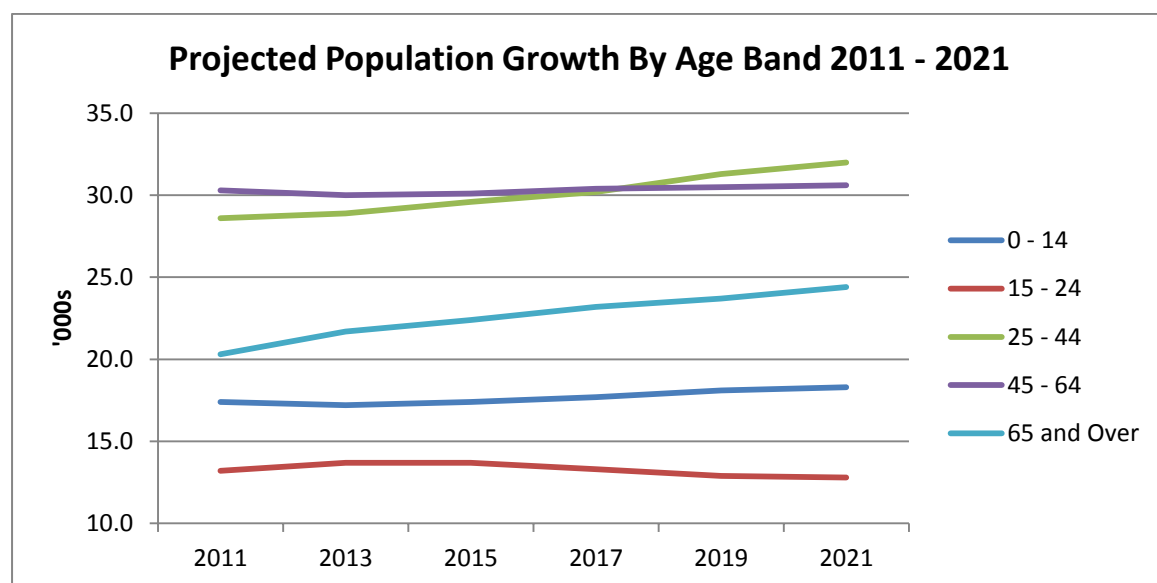
Broxtowe also reflects the national trend toward an ageing population with significant increases expected in the number of people of pensionable age living in the borough. As people live longer and the proportion of elderly people rises relative to the total population, there will be increased pressures on community and health care provision.

Table 2.4 Broxtowe Population Projections 2011 - 2021

Population Projections 2011 - 2021							
Age Band	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	% Change 2011 - 2021
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	
0 – 4	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	-3.2
5 – 9	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	+11.1
10 – 14	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.3	+8.6
15 – 19	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.7	-10.9
20 – 24	6.8	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.1	+4.4
25 – 29	6.6	7.2	8.0	8.6	9.0	8.9	+34.8
30 – 34	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.4	8.0	8.5	+30.8
35 – 39	7.2	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.5	+4.2
40 – 44	8.3	8.0	7.6	7.1	6.9	7.1	-14.4
45 – 49	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.3	-14.1
50 – 54	7.5	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.1	+8.0
55 – 59	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.2	+22.4
60 – 64	7.6	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.6	7.0	-7.9
65 – 69	6.0	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.2	6.0	-
70 – 74	4.8	4.9	5.3	6.1	6.5	6.6	+37.5
76 – 79	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.9	+25.6
80 – 84	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	+17.2
85+	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.5	+29.6
Totals	109.8	111.5	113.2	114.8	116.5	118.1	+7.6
Nottinghamshire	786.8	797.2	808.2	819.0	829.8	840.7	+6.9
East Midlands	4,537	4,621	4,702	4,779	4,855	4,928	+8.6
England	53,107	54,068	55,023	55,938	56,823	57,688	+8.6

Source: Population Projections Unit, ONS. Crown Copyright 2012

Figure 2.5 Population Projections by Age Band



Source: Population Projections Unit, ONS. Crown Copyright 2012

3. ETHNICITY, NATIONALITY, RELIGION AND BELIEF

Key Facts and Figures

- Broxtowe has one of the highest ethnic minority populations in the East Midlands
- Broxtowe's 'White British' population is the second lowest in Nottinghamshire, after Nottingham City
- Broxtowe's ethnic population, including 'White Irish' is 10.5% of the total
- The proportion of the Chinese population in the borough is one of the highest in the East Midlands
- The percentage of Broxtowe's population that was born in the UK is the lowest among all the district councils in Nottinghamshire
- The proportion of people identifying themselves as Christian dropped significantly between the 2001 and 2011 Census
- 1.5% of the population of Broxtowe identify themselves as Muslim

Ethnic Groups in Broxtowe

A total of 17 detailed categories classify each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background. These have been condensed into eight broader categories in the table below.

Table 3.1 Broad Ethnic Groups

	All People	White British	White Irish	White Other	Mixed	Asian/ Asian British	Black/ Black British	Chinese	Other
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
England	53,012.5	79.75	0.98	4.69	2.25	7.10	3.48	0.72	1.03
East Midlands	4,533.2	85.40	0.63	3.23	1.90	5.94	1.80	0.54	0.56
Nottinghamshire	785.8	92.64	0.53	2.38	1.36	1.81	0.65	0.37	0.26
Broxtowe	109.5	89.51	0.56	2.67	1.67	3.08	0.85	1.04	0.62

Source: ONS Census 2011

'White' Population

Broxtowe's 'white' population is 92.74% of the total population. The majority of the population are classed as 'White British' (89.51%). This is notably larger than the average 'White British' population for England and slightly larger than that for the East Midlands. However, Broxtowe's 'White British' population is smaller than the average for Nottinghamshire.

The 'White Irish' population in Broxtowe is consistent with that for the rest of the county and the region though lower than the national average. The 'White Other' group is similar to the county average, but lower than the regional and national averages.

Black and Minority Ethnic Population

The 'Asian\Asian British' group accounts for the largest proportion of the non-white population in Broxtowe. At 3.08% it is considerably higher than the average for

Nottinghamshire (1.81%), but substantially lower than that for the East Midlands (5.94%) and England (7.10%).

The 'Mixed' category accounts for the next highest proportion in Broxtowe (1.67%), placing Broxtowe slightly above the county average and slightly below the regional (1.90%) and national (2.25%) averages.

The proportion of 'Black\Black British' people in Broxtowe (0.80%) is slightly above the county average (0.65%) but considerably lower than the East Midlands (1.80%) and national (3.48%) averages.

The wards with the largest Asian\Asian British population are Nuthall East and Strelley (14.36%), Beeston North (13.82%), Bramcote (9.82%) and Beeston Central (9.06%).

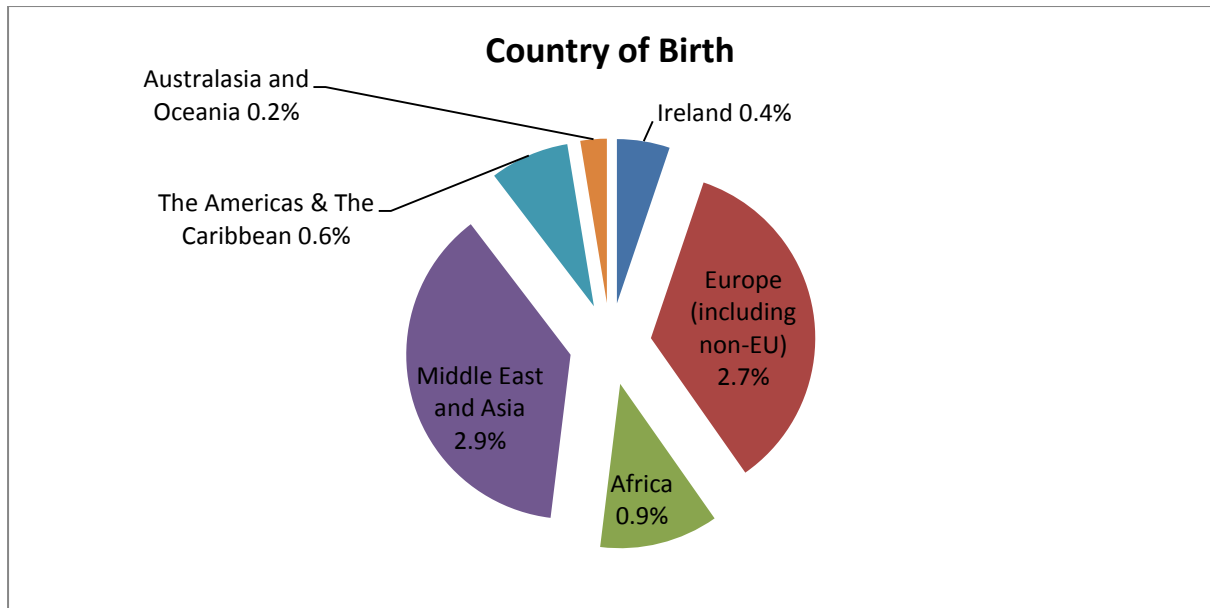
Chinese people account for 1.04% of Broxtowe's total population. Although the size of the Chinese population in Broxtowe is small relative to the borough's total population, it should be noted that this figure is three times the average for the county of Nottinghamshire and twice the average for the East Midlands. It is also substantially larger than the average for England as a whole. Broxtowe has the fourth largest Chinese population in the East Midlands, relative to total population. It also ranks as the 52nd largest in the whole of England, out of 348 district and unitary authorities. In Broxtowe itself, the wards with the largest Chinese population are Beeston North (4.28%), Beeston Central (4.23%), Beeston West (1.80%) and Beeston Rylands (1.65%).

Generally, the four Beeston wards have particularly high percentages of several different ethnic minority groups. To a large extent this is explained by the proximity of these wards to Nottingham University and the Beeston site of Central College, both of which include a significant number of overseas students.

Country of Birth

Data from the census 2011 reveals that 92.3% of Broxtowe's residents were born in the UK. This represents the lowest percentage among all the distinct council's in Nottinghamshire, with a county average of 94.6%. However, the figure is higher than the regional average (90.1%) and the national average (91.2%).

Figure 3.2 Broxtowe Residents Country of Birth other than UK (Census 2011)

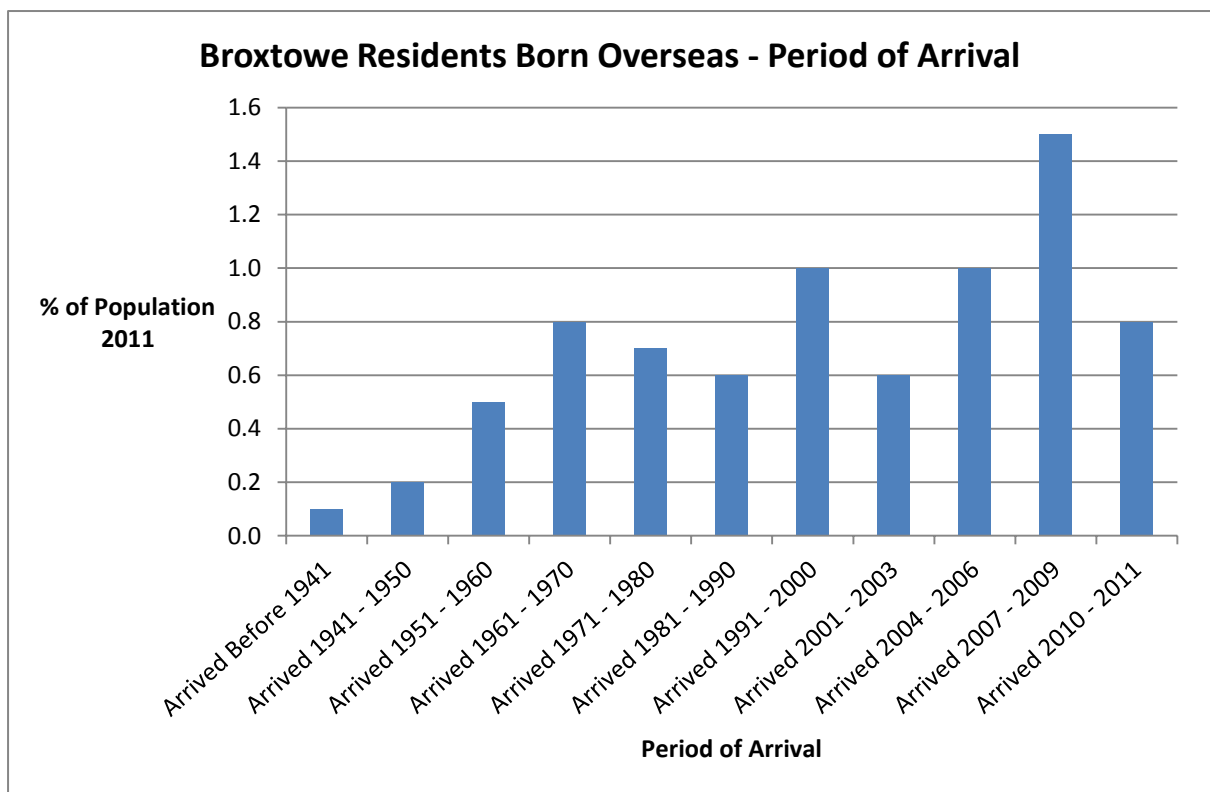


Source: ONS Census 2011

Date of Arrival in the UK

Census data also details the decade in which those born outside the UK arrived in the UK.

Figure 3.3 Broxtowe Residents Born Overseas by Period of Arrival



Source: ONS Census 2011

Although the University of Nottingham is not situated in the borough of Broxtowe, there is no doubt that its proximity to the borough has had a significant impact on its ethnic 'mix' particularly in the south. Added to this, increased globalisation and ease of travel have in recent years introduced the concept of the economic migrant. As a result of the enlargement of the European Union there has been a particularly high inflow of European migrants over recent years. For example, between the accession of Poland to the EU in 2004 and 2011, the Polish national population of the UK increased ten-fold, from 69,000 to 687,000, and Poles now constitute the highest proportion of all foreign nationals in the UK.

National Insurance Registration to Adult Overseas Nationals

Information on the nationalities of the National Insurance (NI) Registrations to adult overseas nationals is not available at the district council level. However, national data shows that in 2011/12 34% of NI Registrations were to overseas nationals entering the UK from the EU Accession countries. These are the 'A8' countries which joined the EU in 2004 – Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia – plus Cyprus and Malta. These were followed by the 'A2' countries, Bulgaria and Romania, in 2007.

Some 25% of registrations were to Asian and Middle Eastern nationals and a further 24% were from EU countries, excluding the Accession countries. Smaller percentages of registrations were provided from the Americas and Australasia and Oceania.

For 2011/12, national data reveals that the top ten countries of origin of people receiving NI registrations were:

Poland	Italy
India	Romania
Pakistan	France
Lithuania	Latvia
Spain	Hungary

In terms of age groups it is not surprising to learn that in 2011/12 as many as 80% of the new NI registrations to overseas nationals were provided to people under the age of 34. As regards gender, males accounted for 53% of registrations and 47% were to females. Although it is not possible to identify the nationalities of NI Registrations to overseas nationals at the distinct council level, it is at least possible to ascertain the number of such registrations. The table below provides an analysis over a six year period of the NI registrations provided to adult overseas nationals who registered an address in one of the district council areas in Nottinghamshire.

Table 3.4 National Insurance Registrations to Adult Overseas Nationals

Local Authority	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ashfield	480	380	220	200	300	230
Bassetlaw	600	480	390	300	470	370
Broxtowe	780	750	620	520	520	550
Gedling	340	280	190	160	220	190
Mansfield	980	660	560	450	670	750
Newark & Sherwood	550	580	440	570	620	590
Rushcliffe	360	360	270	240	290	210

Religion and Belief in Broxtowe

At the time of the 2001 Census, 75,907 people in Broxtowe identified themselves as Christian. Following the 2011 Census, the comparative figure was 61,975, reflecting a seemingly national decline in adherence to Christianity. In Broxtowe, the largest non-Christian group is Muslim, representing 1.5% of the population. Those adhering to the Hindu and Sikh faiths each accounted for 0.8% of the population, while 0.1% were Jewish and 0.4% were adherents of Buddhism. As many as 39.4% of the population either stated that they had no religion or did not state their religion, a significant increase on the figure of 26.7% from the 2001 Census.

Table 3.5 Religion and Belief

	Broxtowe		Nottingham-shire	East Midlands	England
	No.	%	%	%	%
Christian	61,975	56.60	61.34	58.81	59.38
Muslim	1,636	1.49	0.89	3.10	5.02
Hindu	842	0.77	0.44	1.98	1.52
Sikh	921	0.84	0.40	0.98	0.79
Jewish	143	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.49
Buddhist	413	0.38	0.24	0.28	0.45
Other Religion	416	0.38	0.34	0.40	0.43
No Religion	35,217	32.17	29.28	27.53	24.74
Religion Not Stated	7,924	7.24	6.98	6.83	7.18

Source: ONS Census 2011

The relatively low percentages of faiths and beliefs other than Christianity practiced in the borough as a whole mask higher levels of adherence across a number of the borough's wards. Wards that contain higher than average levels of adherence to the main faiths and beliefs are detailed in the table below.

Table 3.6 Prevalence of Non-Christian Faiths and Beliefs in Broxtowe's Wards

Percentage of People Stating Religion or Belief As:					
	Muslim	Hindu	Sikh	Jewish	Buddhist
	%	%	%	%	%
Broxtowe:	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.4
Ward:					
Awsworth				0.3	0.5
Beeston Central	3.5	1.4		0.5	0.8
Beeston North	6.4	1.3	1.3	0.2	1.2
Beeston Rylands	1.6			0.2	
Beeston West	4.2			0.3	0.7
Bramcote	3.6	2.8	2.5		
Brinsley					0.5
Chilwell East				0.2	
Cossall and Kimberley				0.2	
Nuthall East and Strelley	4.3	2.7	5.4		
Toton and Chilwell Meadows		1.2			
Trowell			1.0		

Source: ONS Census 2011

4. HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLDS

Key Facts and Figures

- The proportion of households that were owner occupied within Broxtowe was 73.2% in 2011, placing Broxtowe in the top 20% of districts nationally. By comparison, the Nottinghamshire figure was 64.3%, the East Midlands figure was 67.3% and the national figure 63.5%
- The proportion of households that were rented within Broxtowe was 25.3% in 2011. This places Broxtowe in the bottom 40% of districts nationally. This compares with a county figure of 33.8%, the regional figure of 30.7% and the national figure of 34.3%
- Average household size in Broxtowe in 2011 was 2.34, similar to the county figures of 2.35 but lower than the average for the East Midlands (2.39) and that for the rest of the country (2.40)
- While the population of the borough is projected to increase by 7.6% between 2011 and 2021, the number of households is anticipated to increase by 8.8% over the same period
- Average household size is projected to continue to fall as a result of an anticipated increase in the number of one person households.

Owner Occupied Households

At the time of the Census 2011, almost three quarters (73.20%) of households in Broxtowe were owner occupied. This means that 34,270 households either owned or were buying their home. Twelve wards in the borough have owner occupation levels higher than the borough average. Of these, Trowell is the highest with 89.77%, closely followed by Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe) with 88.27% and Attenborough with 88%. In comparison, the lowest percentage of owner occupied households is found in Beeston Central with 41.83%. This will be largely explained by the relatively high levels of private rented accommodation in the ward catering for a large student population. For similar reasons, Beeston North (56.22%) also has a low level of owner occupancy relative to the borough as a whole.

Table 4.1 Owner Occupied Households

Ward	% of Total Households in Ward	Ward	% of Total Households in Ward
Trowell	89.77	Nuthall West and Greasley	75.26
Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe)	88.27	Broxtowe Average	73.20
Attenborough	88.00	Stapleford South East	72.25
Nuthall East and Strelley	87.83	Stapleford South West	71.34
Eastwood North and Greasley	86.33	Beeston Rylands	67.67
Bramcote	84.83	Stapleford North	66.01
Toton and Chilwell Meadows	83.49	Beeston West	65.79
Brinsley	83.32	Chilwell West	64.93
Awsorth	81.36	Eastwood South	63.79
Chilwell East	76.18	Beeston North	56.22
Cossall and Kimberley	76.01	Beeston Central	41.83

Source: ONS Census 2011

Household Renting from the Council

Households renting from the Council accounted for 8.95% of the total households in the borough. The ward in which the highest percentage of households rent their property from the

Council is Chilwell West (20.08%). A significant proportion of households also have Council tenancies in Stapleford North (19.31%), Beeston Central (17.94%) and Eastwood South (16.37%). By contrast, a number of wards have relatively few households that rent from the Council. The lowest proportions are in Nuthall East and Strelley (0.10%), and Attenborough (0.20%). Other relatively low proportions are found in Toton and Chilwell Meadows (1.64%) and Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe) at 1.68%.

Table 4.2 Households Renting from the Council

Ward	% of Total Households in Ward	Ward	% of Total Households in Ward
Chilwell West	20.08	Brinsley	5.90
Stapleford North	19.31	Awsworth	5.16
Beeston Central	17.94	Bramcote	4.64
Eastwood South	16.37	Beeston Rylands	4.44
Stapleford South East	13.79	Eastwood North and Greasley	3.71
Beeston North	13.71	Beeston West	3.20
Nuthall West and Greasley	13.42	Trowell	3.18
Broxtowe Average	8.95	Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe)	1.68
Stapleford South West	7.95	Toton and Chilwell Meadows	1.64
Chilwell East	7.30	Attenborough	0.20
Cossall and Kimberley	7.19	Nuthall East and Strelley	0.10

Source: ONS Census 2011

Households Renting from a Housing Association or Other Social Landlord

Relatively low numbers of households in Broxtowe rent their home from a housing association or other registered social landlord. Data indicates that only 2.2% of households in the borough rent their property in this way. This is below the Nottinghamshire average of 4.2%, the regional average of 5.7% and the England average of 8.3%. Although percentages are relatively low, a number of wards exceed the average for the borough. These include Beeston Rylands (6.2% of households), Beeston North (5.3%), Eastwood South (4.8%) and Cossall and Kimberley (4.7%). By contrast, several wards have less than 1% of households renting their property in this way. These include Trowell, Nuthall East and Strelley, Bramcote and Attenborough.

Table 4.3 Households Renting from a Housing Association or Other Social Landlord

Ward	% of Total Households in Ward	Ward	% of Total Households in Ward
Beeston Rylands	6.20	Stapleford South West	0.86
Beeston North	5.30	Chilwell East	0.85
Eastwood South	4.79	Toton and Chilwell Meadows	0.63
Cossall and Kimberley	4.65	Nuthall West and Greasley	0.61
Beeston Central	3.76	Chilwell West	0.60
Beeston West	3.41	Eastwood North and Greasley	0.46
Stapleford South East	2.68	Awsworth	0.32
Broxtowe Average	2.20	Attenborough	0.30
Stapleford North	1.53	Bramcote	0.26
Brinsley	1.52	Nuthall East and Strelley	0.15
Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe)	1.46	Trowell	0.10

Source: ONS Census 2011

Privately Renting Households

A total of 15.66% of households rent their home privately in Broxtowe. This is comparable with the figure for Nottinghamshire (14.9%) and the East Midlands (16.9%), and below the average for England (18.9%).

Not surprisingly, the higher percentages of private rented households are in the wards which include a large student contingent. The highest percentage is in Beeston Central, where over one third of households, 36.5%, live in privately rented properties. The wards of Beeston West (27.6%), Beeston North (24.8%) and Beeston Rylands (21.7%) also include significant numbers of households renting privately.

Table 4.4 Privately Renting Households

Ward	% of Total Households in Ward	Ward	% of Total Households in Ward
Beeston Central	36.47	Stapleford North	13.15
Beeston West	27.60	Cossall and Kimberley	12.15
Beeston North	24.77	Nuthall East and Strelley	11.92
Beeston Rylands	21.69	Attenborough	11.50
Stapleford South West	19.85	Stapleford South East	11.28
Chilwell East	15.67	Nuthall West and Greasley	10.71
Broxtowe Average	15.66	Bramcote	10.27
Eastwood South	15.05	Eastwood North and Greasley	9.50
Chilwell West	14.39	Brinsley	9.26
Toton and Chilwell Meadows	14.24	Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe)	8.59
Awsworth	13.16	Trowell	6.95

Source: ONS Census 2011

Single Pensioner Households

In 2011, 6,060 people in Broxtowe were single pensioners living alone, meaning that 12.94% of households in the borough were single pensioner households. This was in line with the Nottinghamshire (12.77%), East Midlands (12.26%) and England (12.35%) averages.

In the Beeston Central ward, as many as one in five households (20.09%) are single pensioner households. This is the highest percentage by some considerable margin across all of the wards in Broxtowe. By contrast there are a relatively low number of single pensioner households in the wards of Nuthall East and Strelley (7.96%) and Beeston Rylands (9.54%).

Table 4.5 Single Pensioner Households

Ward	% of Total Households in Ward	Ward	% of Total Households in Ward
Beeston Central	20.09	Broxtowe Average	12.94
Chilwell East	15.96	Beeston West	12.81
Bramcote	15.17	Beeston North	12.39
Stapleford South East	14.99	Stapleford North	11.63
Nuthall West and Greasley	14.54	Eastwood North and Greasley	11.49
Eastwood South	14.45	Cossall and Kimberley	11.43
Attenborough	13.89	Toton and Chilwell Meadows	10.60
Brinsley	13.63	Awsworth	10.21
Trowell	13.51	Stapleford South West	10.06
Chilwell West	13.17	Beeston Rylands	9.54
Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe)	13.11	Nuthall East and Strelley	7.96

Source: ONS Census 2011

Lone Parent Households

Data indicates that in 2011, 8.58% of all households in the borough were lone parent households. This means that 4,015 people in the borough were single parents with dependent or non-dependent children.

Stapleford North has the highest percentage of lone parent households in Broxtowe, making up 13.45% of households in this ward. Stapleford South West (12.08%), Chilwell West (11.98%) and Eastwood South (11.12%) also have comparatively high percentages of lone parent households.

In comparison, Beeston West (5.10%), Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe) (5.57%) and Bramcote (5.77%) have relatively low values in this category.

Table 4.6 Lone Parent Households

Ward	% of Total Households in Ward	Ward	% of Total Households in Ward
Stapleford North	13.45	Attenborough	8.23
Stapleford South West	12.08	Eastwood North and Greasley	7.72
Chilwell West	11.98	Chilwell East	7.30
Eastwood South	11.12	Brinsley	7.22
Awsorth	9.89	Trowell	7.15
Cossall and Kimberley	9.54	Toton and Chilwell Meadows	7.13
Stapleford South East	9.25	Nuthall East and Strelley	6.92
Beeston North	9.06	Beeston Central	6.15
Borough Average	8.58	Bramcote	5.77
Beeston Rylands	8.48	Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe)	5.57
Nuthall West and Greasley	8.25	Beeston West	5.10

Source: ONS Census 2011

Average Household Size

The average household size in Broxtowe in 2011 was 2.34. This is a slight reduction on the figure of 2.35 from the 2001 Census. Broxtowe's average household size is similar to that for the county of Nottinghamshire (2.35). However, the figure is lower than the average for the East Midlands (2.39) and for England (2.40).

In 2011, Nuthall East and Strelley had the highest average, with 2.59 people per household. Toton and Chilwell Meadows was also high relative to the borough average, with 2.46 people per household. By contrast, Beeston Central had the lowest average with 2.20 people per household.

Occupancy Rating as an Indicator of Overcrowding

The Census utilises an 'occupancy rating' measure to gauge the extent of overcrowding in households. The number of rooms required (based on a standard formula) is subtracted from the number of rooms present to obtain an occupancy rating. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one less room than required. In Broxtowe, 4.2% of households have an occupancy rating of -1 or less making them, in accordance with the standard formula, technically overcrowded.

In 2011, Beeston Central had the highest number and percentage of households with an occupancy rating of -1 or less, followed by Beeston North and Beeston West. The extent of

overcrowding is also higher than the borough average in the wards of Beeston Rylands, Stapleford North, Eastwood South and Stapleford South East. By contrast, the lowest levels

of overcrowding are recorded in the wards of Trowell, Nuthall East and Strelley and in Attenborough.

Table 4.7 Occupancy Rating as an Indicator of Overcrowding

Ward	% of Total Households in Ward	Ward	% of Total Households in Ward
Beeston Central	11.2	Chilwell East	3.3
Beeston North	8.8	Cossall and Kimberley	3.0
Beeston West	8.0	Toton and Chilwell Meadows	2.8
Beeston Rylands	6.6	Brinsley	2.2
Stapleford North	5.4	Awsworth	1.9
Eastwood South	4.5	Eastwood North and Greasley	1.9
Stapleford South East	4.3	Bramcote	1.8
Borough Average	4.2	Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe)	1.8
Chilwell West	4.0	Attenborough	1.5
Stapleford South West	4.0	Nuthall East and Strelley	1.4
Nuthall West and Greasley	3.4	Trowell	1.1

Source: ONS Census 2011

Homelessness

Broxtowe Borough Council's Housing Options Team continues to assist those who are threatened with being made homeless. During 2013/14, the team successfully prevented 423 households from becoming homeless through active casework to either allow the household to remain in their property or offer them alternative accommodation before the point of homelessness. The caseload in 2013/14 surpassed the total of 335 in 2012/13 and is the highest number of successful prevention cases in a single year. The team utilises a range of housing options including advice and assistance on obtaining a property in either the social or private housing sector.

One of the key priorities for the team has been to improve access to the private rented sector to increase housing options and the choices available to clients. The team includes a private sector liaison officer who is working to develop links with private sector landlords and to utilise the Council's Deposit Guarantee Scheme to re-house clients that are homeless or threatened with homelessness.

House Prices in Broxtowe and Nottinghamshire

The average property price in Broxtowe in the first quarter of 2013 was around £145,000. This compared with an average of £155,000 in Nottinghamshire (excluding the city of Nottingham) and £161,000 in the East Midlands region as a whole. Since 1996, mean house prices in the borough have almost tripled, a similar increase to that experienced across the county and the region. The average price for the borough inevitably masks variations between different parts of the borough. Proximity to and connectivity with Nottingham inevitably adds a premium to properties in the southern part of the borough, such as in Beeston, where existing transport

links will soon be augmented with the opening of Nottingham Express Transit (NET 2) tram link to Nottingham from Toton, Chilwell and Beeston.

Table 4.8 Average Price of Properties January to March 2013

Area / Region	Detached	Semi-Detached	Terraced	Flat	Average	Annual Change in Average House Prices
	£	£	£	£	£	
Ashfield	163,115	100,215	87,275	74,611	119,484	+4.8%
Bassetlaw	193,241	109,677	94,530	90,654	139,215	+13.6%
Broxtowe	199,460	129,283	105,015	79,676	144,902	-1.9%
Gedling	216,522	122,136	103,604	70,880	144,419	-8.7%
Mansfield	170,065	100,921	78,683	88,600	117,182	+13.1%
Newark & Sherwood	227,935	120,737	115,161	68,630	164,241	-9.1%
Rushcliffe	305,814	189,040	149,458	104,940	237,049	+9.0%
City of Nottingham	214,721	113,488	87,267	99,039	118,760	+1.8%
Nottinghamshire	220,447	123,086	102,963	83,707	155,033	+1.1%
Derbyshire	226,263	127,802	106,744	107,184	152,029	-3.0%
Leicestershire	259,641	148,707	134,292	99,766	184,355	+4.7%
East Midlands	228,028	134,204	116,210	96,006	160,766	+1.8%
United Kingdom	330,292	200,053	198,814	245,264	238,976	+5.3%

Household Projections

- Broxtowe's households are projected to increase from 46,900 in 2011 to over 51,000 in 2021, making an extra 4,100 households. This is an increase of 8.8% with an average gain of 410 households per year
- The projected increase is roughly in line with those for Nottinghamshire and England
- Approximately 1,300 of these additional households are predicted to consist of one person
- The average household size is projected to decrease from 2.34 in 2011 to 2.29 in 2021
- More than three-quarters of these new households are projected to have no dependent children
- The number of households headed by someone aged 25 – 34 is projected to increase by 25%. However, more than half of the projected increase in households is for households headed by someone aged 65 and over

Introduction

The household projections for Broxtowe are based on a report by the Communities and Local Government Department (CLG), published in April 2013. It provides an indication of future trends for the number of households from 2011 to 2021. The projections are not an assessment of housing need and do not take account of future policies or developments. They provide an indication of the likely increase in households given the continuation of recent demographic trends including future levels of fertility, mortality and migration in addition to expectations about future household formation behaviour.

Number of Households

Broxtowe's household numbers are projected to increase by 8.8% between 2011 and 2021, from 46,907 households to 51,050. This is a projected increase of 4,143 households. This projected increase is marginally above that for the whole of Nottinghamshire, including the city of Nottingham. However, it is below the projected increase for the whole of England which is estimated at 10%.

Table 4.9 Projected Household Numbers

Number of Households (Projected Increase 2011 – 2021)			
	2011	2021	% Increase
Broxtowe	46,907	51,050	8.83
Nottinghamshire	460,251	499,705	8.57
England	22,102,236	24,307,495	9.98

Source: CLG, 2011-based interim household projections (2013)

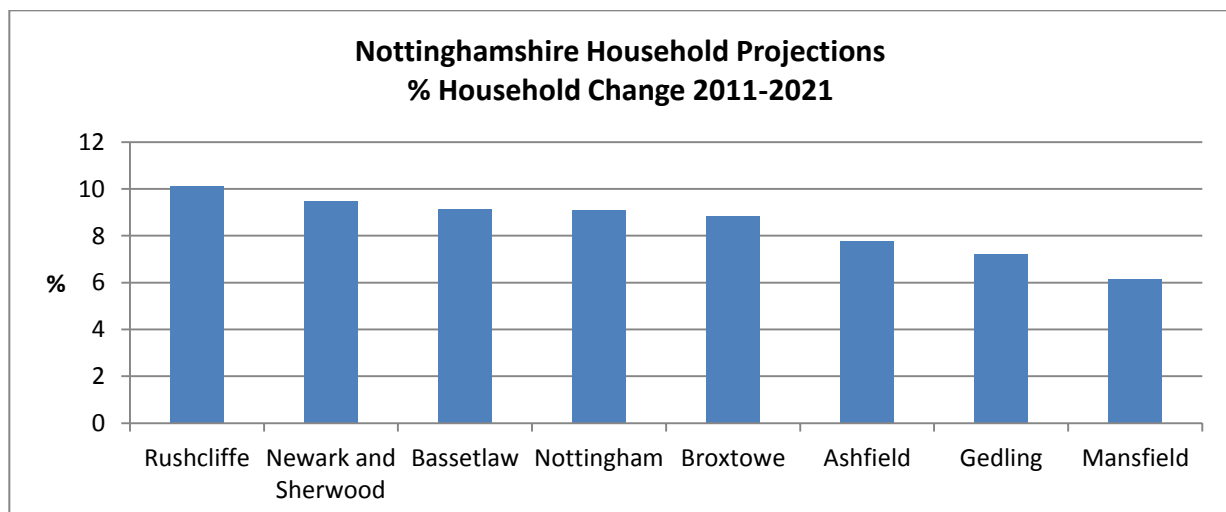
In terms of the magnitude of the projected increase in the number of households in Nottinghamshire, Broxtowe occupies a middle position with the fifth highest proportionate increase out of eight authorities including Nottingham. The other Nottinghamshire districts' projected household increases range from 10.11% to 6.16%. Nottingham has the highest increase in total numbers with a projected increase of more than 11,000 households. Proportionately, however, this amounts to a 9% increase, a similar rate of increase to Broxtowe.

Table 4.10 Projected Household Numbers in Nottinghamshire

Number of Households in Nottinghamshire (Projected Increase 2011 – 2021)				
	2011	2021	Total Change	% Increase
Ashfield	50,912	54,851	3,939	7.74
Bassetlaw	47,713	52,061	4,348	9.11
Broxtowe	46,907	51,050	4,143	8.83
Gedling	49,408	52,982	3,574	7.23
Mansfield	44,937	47,706	2,769	6.16
Newark and Sherwood	48,815	53,432	4,617	9.46
Rushcliffe	45,856	50,492	4,636	10.11
Nottingham	125,703	137,130	11,427	9.09

Source: CLG, 2011-based interim household projections (2013)

Figure 4.11 Nottinghamshire Household Projections - % Increase



Source: CLG, 2011-based interim household projections (2013)

Household Structure

Household structure classifies households according to the relationships between the household members. For the purpose of the 2011-based projections these are presented in five aggregate categories based on the current Census definitions. These are:

One person household – a person living alone who shares neither housekeeping nor a living room with anyone else.

A couple with no other adults – a household which contains one family and no others, comprising a married or cohabiting couple, with or without dependent children.

A couple with other adults – a household which contains one or more married or cohabiting couple families with one or more other adults present, with or without dependent children.

Lone parent household – a household which contains one or more lone parent families, but no married couple or cohabiting couple families.

Other household – a multi-person household that is neither a couple or lone parent household. Examples include siblings and unrelated and non-cohabiting adults sharing a property. This category does not include households with dependent children.

One person households are set to increase by over 1,300 between 2011 and 2021, accounting for almost one-third of the projected additional households in the borough between these dates. This growth in one person households is a continuing trend and is reflected in the ever-decreasing average household size which has reduced from 2.35 in 2001 to 2.34 in 2011 and is anticipated to be 2.29 by 2021.

Couple households, including those with other adults, are projected to increase by around 1,700 over the period, accounting for approximately 40% of the projected increase in the number of households.

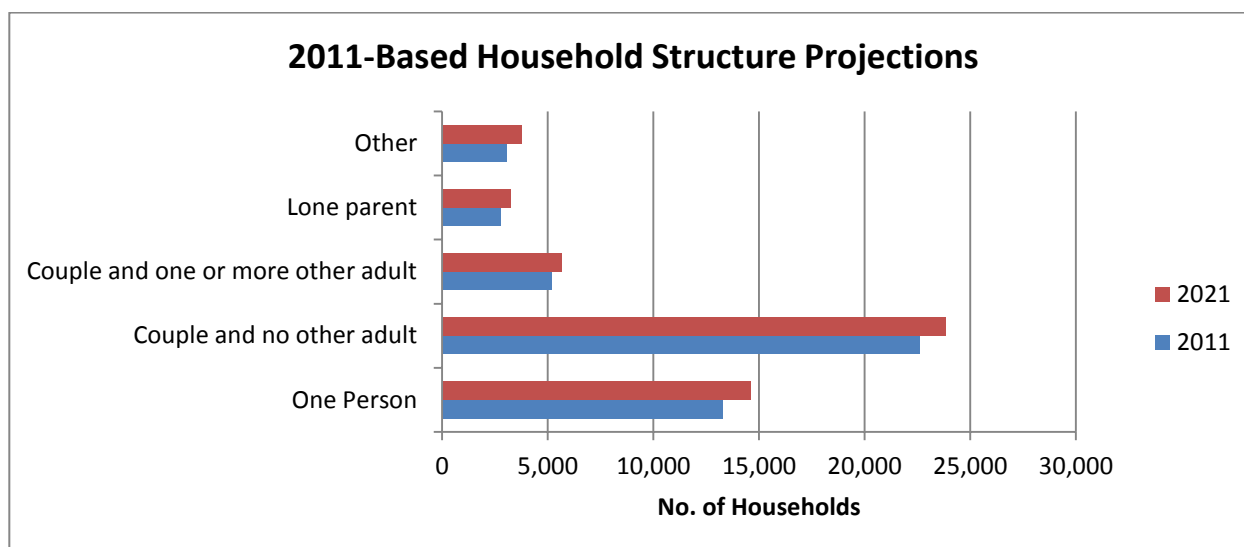
Proportionately, the most significant projected changes in Broxtowe are for lone parent and 'other' households. Lone parent households are set to increase by almost 17% between 2011 and 2021, accounting for one-tenth of the anticipated additional households over that period. 'Other' households are predicted to increase by more than a fifth during 2011 and 2021, accounting for 16% of the projected increase in the number of households.

Table 4.12 Projected Changes in Household Structure

Projected Changes in Household Structure 2011 - 2021				
	No. of Households		Change 2011 - 2021	
	2011	2021	No.	%
One Person	13,281	14,613	1,332	10
Couple and no other adult	22,590	23,835	1,245	5.5
Couple and one or more other adult	5,190	5,626	436	8.4
Lone parent	2,772	3,238	466	16.8
Other	3,073	3,740	667	21.7
All Households	46,906	51,052	4,146	8.83

Source: CLG, 2011-based interim household projections (2013)

Figure 4.13 2011-Based Household Structure Projections



Source: CLG, 2011-based interim household projections (2013)

Dependent Children

A dependent child is classified by the ONS as a person aged 0 – 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 – 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s).

For Broxtowe, the number of households without dependent children is predicted to increase by around 3,600 between 2011 and 2021, accounting for almost 90% of the extra households anticipated in that period. This reflects a number of factors, including the growth in both one person households and 'other' households and the increasingly ageing population.

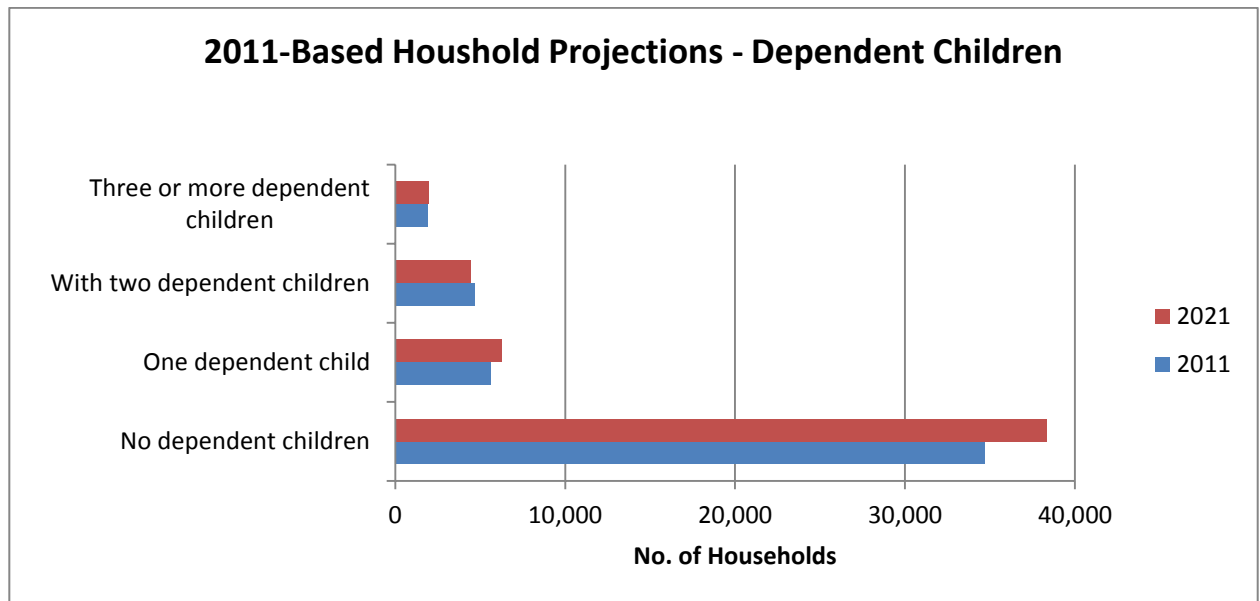
The number of households with just one dependent child is also set to increase, but only by approximately 660, accounting for just 16% of the projected additional households, while the number of households with two dependent children is actually anticipated to fall by approximately 220, a 5% decline on the 2011 figure. Finally, a marginal increase of approximately 100 is expected in the number of households containing three or more dependent children, accounting for only 2% of the additional households.

Table 4.14 Projected Changes in Households with Dependent Children

Projected Changes in Households With Dependent Children 2011 - 2021				
	No. of Households		Change 2011 - 2021	
	2011	2021	No.	%
No dependent children	34,714	38,329	3,615	+10.4
One dependent child	5,631	6,294	663	+11.8
Two dependent children	4,653	4,433	-220	-4.7
Three or more dependent children	1,910	1,995	85	+4.5
All Households	46,908	51,051	4,143	+8.83

Source: CLG, 2011-based interim household projections (2013)

Figure 4.15 2011-Based Household Projections – Dependent Children



Source: CLG, 2011-based interim household projections (2013)

5. DEPRIVATION

Key Facts and Figures

- Broxtowe is a relatively affluent area with low unemployment, good quality housing and high levels of skills and educational attainment
- This relative affluence masks a number of localised pockets of deprivation in the borough
- Parts of the Eastwood South and Chilwell West wards are in the to 20% of the most deprived areas in the country
- This contrasts sharply with equally concentrated areas of relative affluence in other parts of the borough, including Bramcote, Chilwell East, Greasley, Beeston West and Toton and Chilwell Meadows.

Indices of Deprivation 2010

There are many ways of measuring the different aspects of deprivation which affect different areas. The most comprehensive and comparable source of data is the Indices of Deprivation which is produced and periodically updated by the Department for Communities and Local Government. The statistics in this document are taken from the Indices of Deprivation produced in 2010.

At the local authority level, Broxtowe experiences the second lowest level of deprivation of the districts in Nottinghamshire. It is ranked as the 219th most deprived district in England (out of 326, where a ranking of 1 = most deprived, and a rank of 326 = least deprived).

Table 5.1 Rank of Deprivation for Nottinghamshire Districts

District Ranking in Nottinghamshire	
	Rank of Average Rank
Mansfield	36
Ashfield	54
Bassetlaw	86
Newark & Sherwood	147
Gedling	196
Broxtowe	219
Rushcliffe	318

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Department for Communities and Local Government

More detailed, local information is provided at the Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level. These areas are smaller than wards, each containing approximately 1,500 people, and are able to provide a more detailed analysis of deprivation at a more local level. There are 73 LSOAs in Broxtowe. A map of the LSOAs in Broxtowe is provided on page 5 of this statistical profile.

Domains of the Index of Multiple Deprivation

The indicators used to create the indices are grouped into seven ‘domains’ – income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training; barriers to housing and services; crime; and living environment. These domains are then combined into an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation, using the following weightings:

Income	22.5%
Employment	22.5%
Health and Disability	13.5%
Education, Skills and Training	13.5%
Barriers to Housing and Services	9.3%
Crime	9.3%
Living Environment	9.3%

The map below shows the result of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation for all of the LSOAs in Broxtowe. The most deprived area in the district is Eastwood South, with three of its six LSOAs occupying the first three places in the overall index.

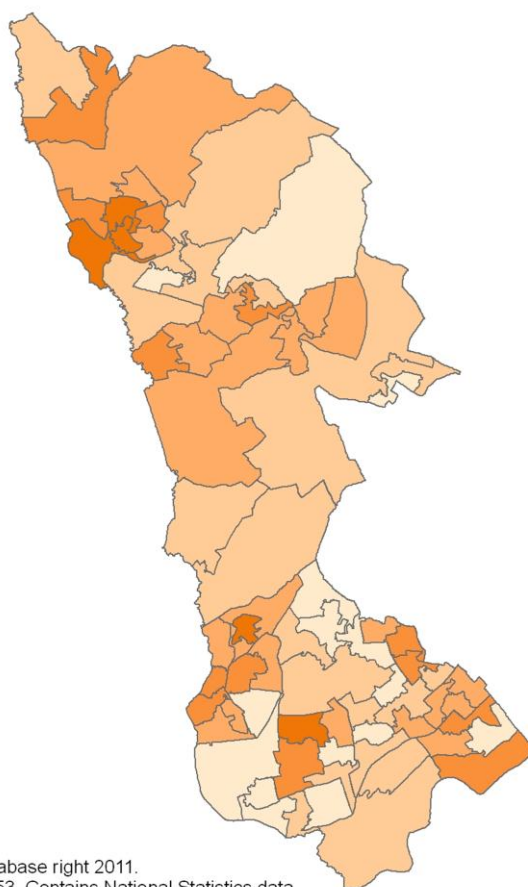
In the maps on the following pages higher levels of deprivation are represented by darker colours.



Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010

Index of Multiple
Deprivation 2010

2.36 - 6.72
6.73 - 11.47
11.48 - 18.02
18.03 - 25.19
25.20 - 38.69



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In the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation, there are no LSOAs in Broxtowe among the most deprived 10% in the whole of England. In Nottinghamshire, this is a characteristic we share with Gedling and Rushcliffe borough councils. However, Nottingham City Council and the other district councils in the county do have LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally. The area covered by Mansfield District Council contains 12 LSOAs and that covered by Ashfield District Council contains 10 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England. The area covered by the unitary council of Nottingham includes 44 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of areas in England.

Table 5.2 Nottinghamshire LSOAs in the Top 10% of Deprivation in England

Local Authority	Number of LSOAs in the top 10% of deprivation in England
Ashfield District Council	10
Bassetlaw District Council	6
Broxtowe Borough Council	0
Gedling Borough Council	0
Mansfield District Council	12
Newark & Sherwood District Council	3
Rushcliffe Borough Council	0
Nottingham City Council	44

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Department for Communities and Local Government

There are four LSOAs in Broxtowe that are among the most deprived 20% nationally.

Table 5.3 Broxtowe LSOAs in the Top 20% of Deprivation in England

Index of Multiple Deprivation: Number of LSOAs in Broxtowe in the top 20% of deprivation in England			
LSOA Code	LSOA	IMD Score	Rank *
E01028113	Eastwood South	38.69	4966
E01028110	Eastwood South	37.95	5192
E01028112	Eastwood South	36.42	5724
E01028101	Chilwell West	34.58	6362

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Department for Communities and Local Government

* There are a total of **32,482** LSOAs in England. Higher deprivation is indicated by a lower rank, i.e. 1 = most deprived.

Although Broxtowe does not have high levels of deprivation overall, some of the individual domains reveal high levels of deprivation against national figures. Two domains include LSOAs in Broxtowe that are within the most deprived 10% in England. These domains and areas are listed below.

Table 5.4 Broxtowe LSOAs in the Top 10% of Individual Domains

Education, Skills and Training Domain		Score	Rank
E01028113	Eastwood South	75.34	545
E01028110	Eastwood South	58.61	1972
Crime Domain		Score	Rank
E01028119	Nuthall East and Strelley	1.28	1784

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Department for Communities and Local Government

The results of the individual domains are mapped over the following pages.

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains - 'geographical barriers' which relate to the physical proximity to local services such as a GP, a supermarket or convenience store, a primary school and a Post Office. 'Wider barriers' include issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability.

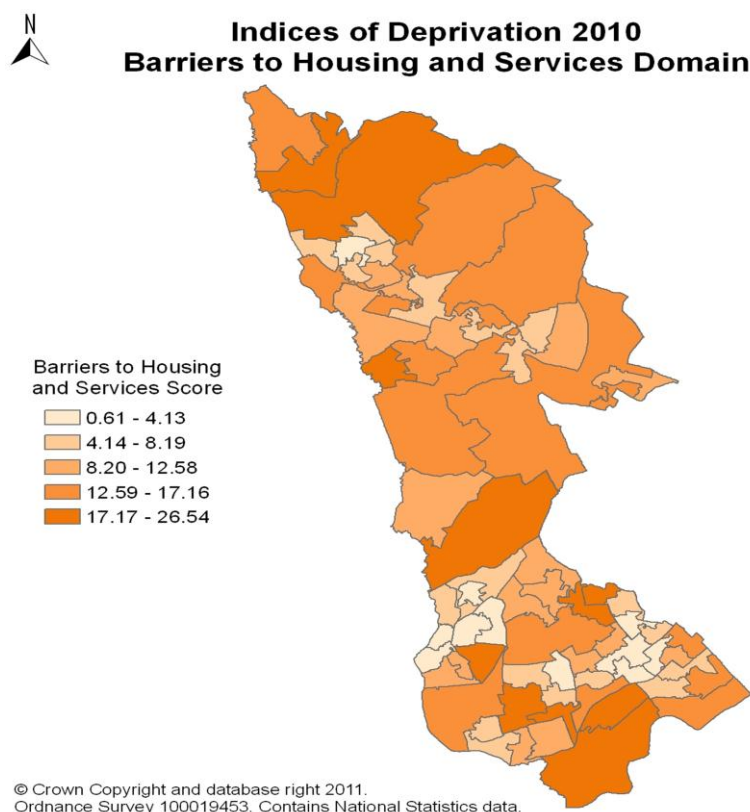
In this domain, wards in which the 10% most deprived LSOAs in the district are located are:

- Attenborough
- Beeston North
- Trowell
- Chilwell West
- Stapleford South East
- Bramcote

Wards in which the 10% least deprived LSOAs in the district are located are:

- Beeston West
- Beeston Central
- Beeston North
- Stapleford South East
- Eastwood South
- Chilwell West
- Stapleford South West

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Department for Communities and Local Government



Crime Domain

The Crime Domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types, representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level. The four major crime types are violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage.

In this domain, wards in which the 10% most deprived LSOAs in the district are located are:

- Nuthall East and Strelley
- Stapleford North
- Bramcote
- Eastwood South
- Beeston North
- Stapleford South West

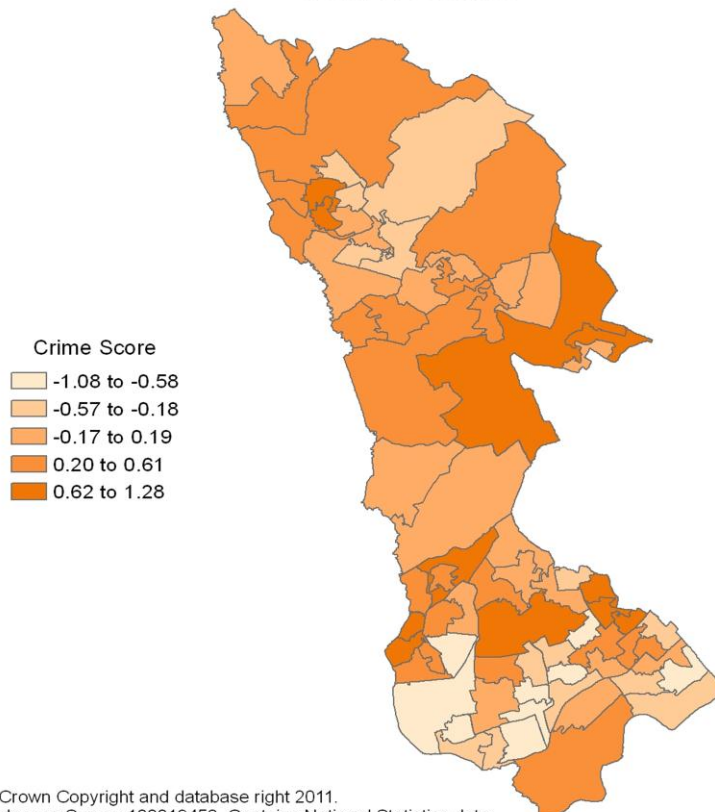
Wards in which the 10% least deprived LSOAs in the district are located are:

- Toton and Chilwell Meadows
- Stapleford South East
- Beeston West
- Beeston Rylands
- Chilwell East
- Chilwell West

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Department for Communities and Local Government



Indices of Deprivation 2010 Crime Domain



Education, Skills and Training Domain

The Education, Skills and Training Domain is divided into two sub-domains. The 'Children and Young People' sub-domain measures the educational attainment at school, the proportion of young people not staying in education beyond 16, secondary school absence rates and the proportion of those under 21 not entering higher education. The 'Skills' sub-domain measures education and skills deprivation in the 25-54 adult age group.

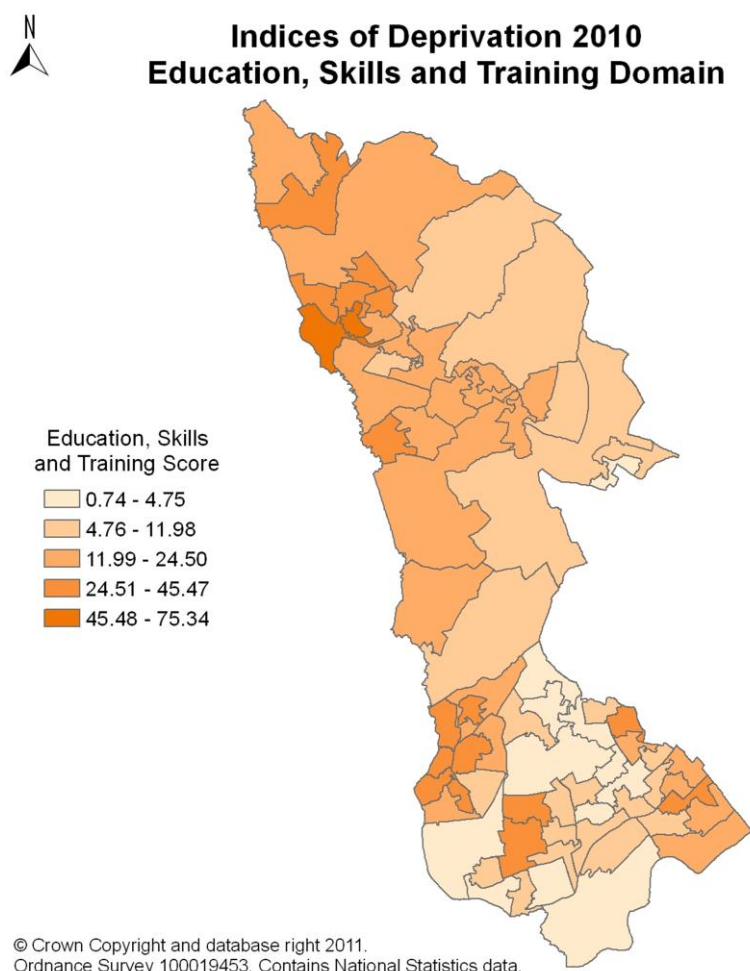
In this domain, wards in which the 10% most deprived LSOAs in the district are located are:

- Eastwood South (4 out of 6 LSOAs)
- Chilwell West
- Brinsley
- Beeston North

Wards in which the 10% least deprived LSOAs in the district are located are:

- Toton and Chilwell Meadows
- Bramcote (4 out of 5 LSOAs)
- Beeston West

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Department for Communities and Local Government



Employment Domain

The Employment Domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market.

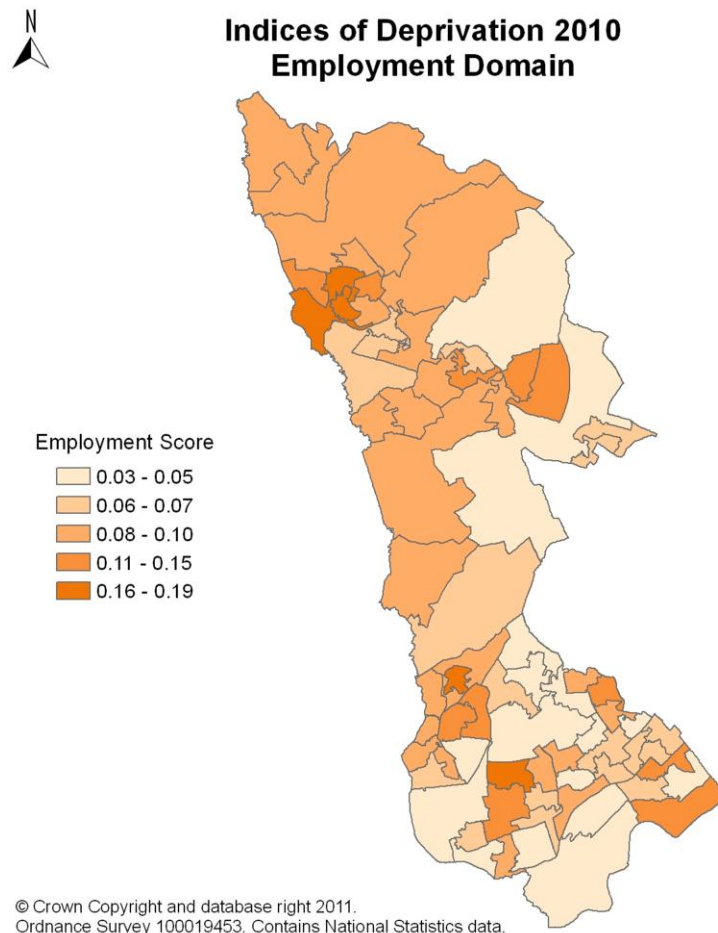
In this domain, wards in which the 10% most deprived LSOAs in the district are located are:

- Chilwell West
- Eastwood South
- Stapleford North
- Beeston Rylands

Wards in which the 10% least deprived LSOAs in the district are located are:

- Nuthall East and Strelley
- Beeston Rylands
- Bramcote
- Toton and Chilwell Meadows
- Beeston North

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Department for Communities and Local Government



Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health and disability. It considers both physical and mental health.

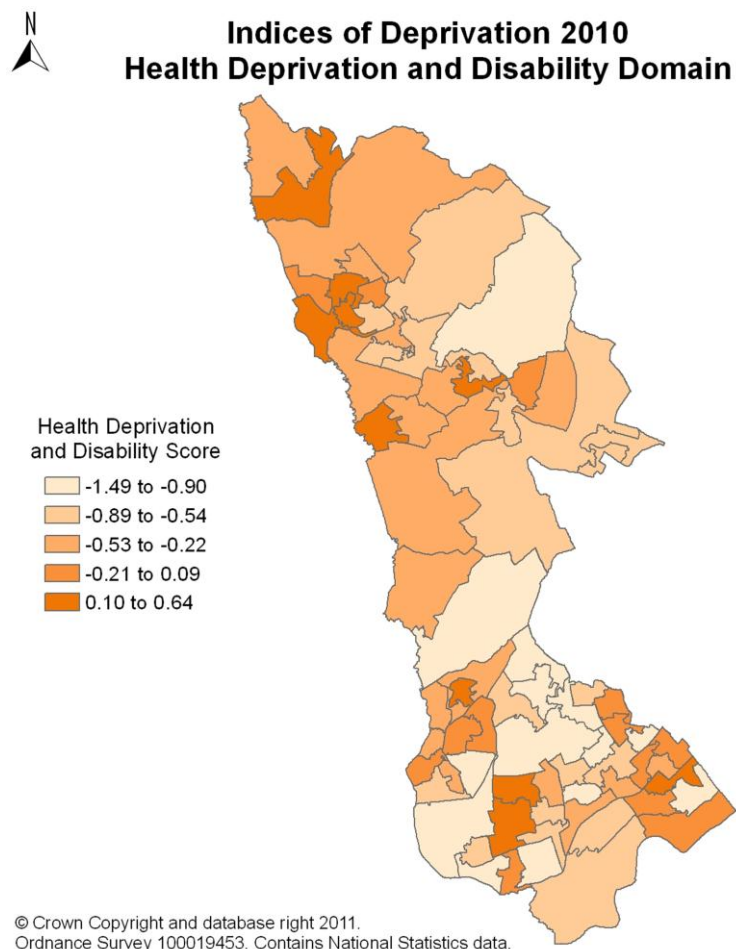
In this domain, wards in which the 10% most deprived LSOAs in the district are located are:

- Eastwood South
- Stapleford North
- Cossall and Kimberley
- Brinsley
- Beeston Rylands

Wards in which the 10% least deprived LSOAs in the district are located are:

- Beeston North
- Bramcote
- Stapleford South East
- Nuthall West and Greasley (Watnall)
- Beeston West

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Department for Communities and Local Government



Income Domain

The Income Domain measures the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area. The measure is determined from a count of adults and children in receipt of work-based and family-based benefits and credits.

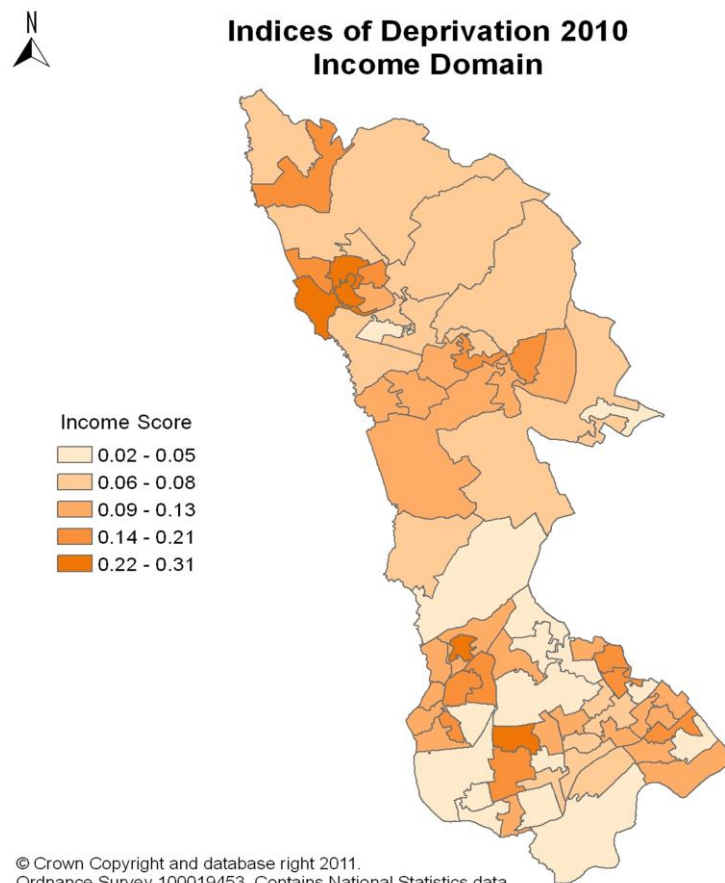
In this domain, wards in which the 10% most deprived LSOAs in the district are located are:

- Chilwell West
- Eastwood South
- Stapleford North
- Beeston North
- Cossall and Kimberley

Wards in which the 10% least deprived LSOAs in the district are located are:

- Attenborough
- Nuthall East and Strelley
- Toton and Chilwell Meadows
- Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe)
- Bramcote

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Department for Communities and Local Government



Living Environment Domain

The Living Environment Domain measures the quality of the living environment, both within and outside the home. The indicator falls into two sub-domains. The 'indoors living environment' measures social and private housing in poor condition and houses without central heating. The 'outdoors living environment' contains two measures relating to air quality and road traffic accidents.

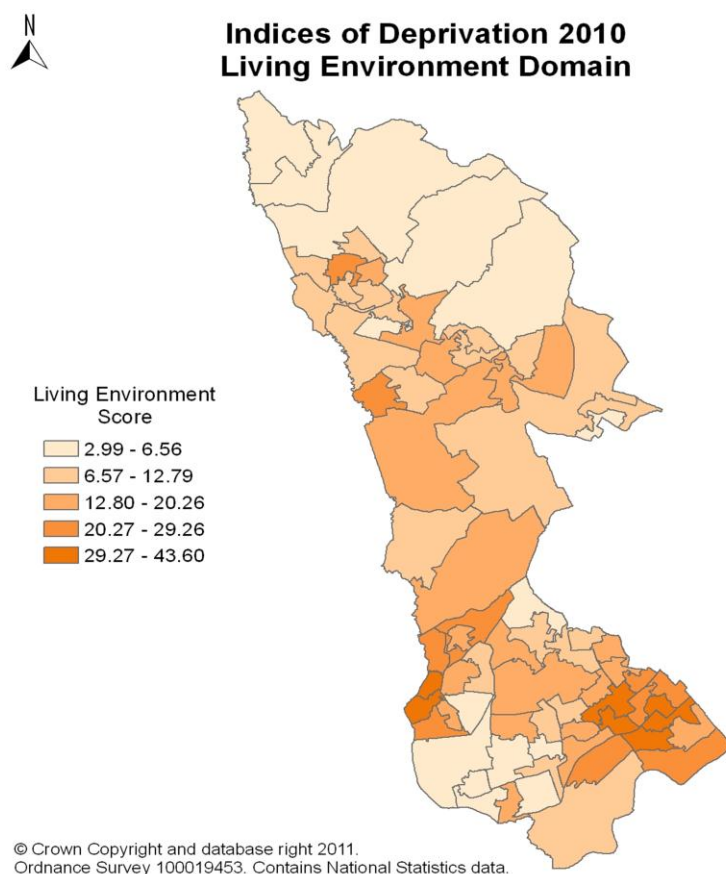
In this domain, wards in which the 10% most deprived LSOAs in the district are located are:

- Stapleford South West
- Beeston West
- Beeston Central
- Beeston Rylands

Wards in which the 10% least deprived LSOAs in the district are located are:

- Toton and Chilwell Meadows
- Nuthall East and Strelley
- Eastwood North and Greasley (Beauvale)
- Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe)
- Bramcote
- Chilwell West

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Department for Communities and Local Government



Child Poverty in Broxtowe

Child poverty is defined as the proportion of children living in families in receipt of out of work (means-tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of median household income. This measure provides a broad proxy measure for relative low-income child poverty as set out in the Child Poverty Act 2010, and enables analysis at a local level.

In 2010, 3,115 children and young people aged 0 – 19 in Broxtowe were identified as living in poverty in accordance with the measure as outlined above. This equates to over 13% or one in eight of the 0 – 19 population. There are fewer children in poverty in Broxtowe compared with Nottinghamshire (17.1%), the East Midlands (18.7%) and England (20.6%). However, while the prevalence of child poverty in Broxtowe as a whole is relatively low, ward level data reveals areas where significant numbers of children are living in low income families. In fact, there are five wards in Broxtowe where child poverty levels exceed the national figure of 20.6%. A total of ten wards in Broxtowe have levels of child poverty above the borough average of 13.1%

Table 5.5 Ward Based Child Poverty Levels

Ward Based Child Poverty Levels 2011 – All Children Aged 0 – 19 Identified as Living in Poverty as a % of all Children in the Ward			
Beeston Central	29.8	Awsworth	11.9
Stapleford North	28.3	Eastwood North and Greasley	11.2
Eastwood South	27.9	Chilwell East	9.5
Beeston North	25.9	Greasley (Giltbrook & N'thorpe)	8.8
Chilwell West	20.7	Nuthall East and Strelley	8.6
Stapleford South West	19.1	Beeston West	7.9
Brinsley	18.3	Attenborough	6.5
Beeston Rylands	17.0	Nuthall West and Greasley	6.6
Cossall and Kimberley	16.2	Toton and Chilwell Meadows	5.8
Stapleford South East	14.8	Trowell	5.4
Broxtowe Average	13.1	Bramcote	5.5

Department for Work and Pensions 2013

Under the Child Poverty Act 2010, Nottinghamshire County Council is responsible for producing a Child Poverty Strategy for the county. As part of this process, Broxtowe Borough Council has developed a number of pledges aimed at both tackling some of the underlying causes of poverty and introducing initiatives to deal with its impact. These pledges, along with those of the other district councils in the county, were then incorporated into the wider County Council strategy.

Given the recessionary conditions the country has endured in recent years, levels of child poverty have not reduced in the way envisaged following the introduction of the Child Poverty Act 2010. The pledge to reduce child poverty to no more than 10% by 2020 is unlikely to be met. There have been calls to review how child poverty is defined and the government is consulting on whether there are measures that go beyond the current income-based approach to incorporate factors such as income and material deprivation, worklessness, unmanageable debt, poor housing, the educational skills of parents, family stability and parental health.

Fuel Poverty

Although fuel poverty is not included as an element of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation, it does have some linkage with the IMD, to the extent that the Living Environment domain includes the condition of housing and the absence of central heating in its calculation. Fuel poverty is a useful indicator of both income and living conditions. Until recently, a household was defined as being in fuel poverty when it had to spend more than 10% of its income to keep warm. In 2013, the government set out a new definition of fuel poverty under the Low Income High Cost (LIHC) framework. Under the new definition, a household is said to be in fuel poverty if:

- They have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level)
- Were they to spend that amount they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line

Across the whole of Nottinghamshire, an average of 14% of households are classed as being in fuel poverty as measured by the new definition. Broxtowe's average of 14% is equivalent to that for the county. The data is prepared by the Department of Energy and Climate Change.

Table 5.6 Households in Fuel Poverty in Nottinghamshire

Local Authority	Percentage of Households in Fuel Poverty
Ashfield District Council	13.8%
Bassetlaw District Council	13.3%
Broxtowe Borough Council	14.0%
Gedling Borough Council	12.6%
Mansfield District Council	14.1%
Newark & Sherwood District Council	13.7%
Rushcliffe Borough Council	13.1%
Nottingham City Council	15.2%

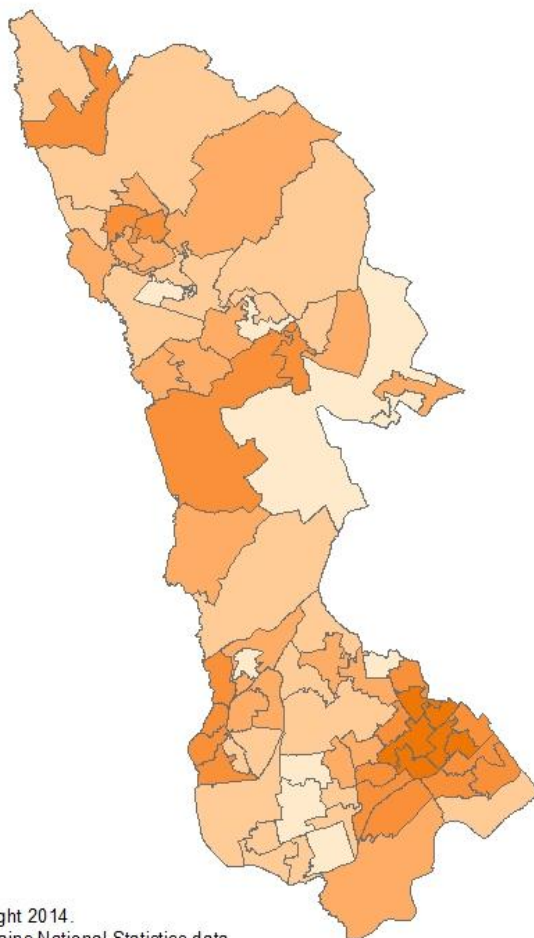
Source: Sub-Regional Fuel Poverty Levels, England, 2011, Department of Energy and Climate Change

At the ward level in Broxtowe, nine wards have higher average levels of fuel poverty than the borough average. The highest average levels of fuel poverty are experienced in three of the Beeston wards – Beeston West (22.7%), Beeston Central (21.9%) and Beeston North (19.8%). Higher than average levels of fuel poverty are also found in the wards of Stapleford South West (16.1%), Beeston Rylands (16%), Chilwell East (15.9%), Attenborough (15.2%), Eastwood South (15%) and Brinsley (14.7%).



Fuel Poverty

Percentage of Fuel
Poor Households by LSOA



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6. THE ECONOMY – BUSINESS, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Key Facts and Figure

- The proportion of Broxtowe's residents in employment is higher than regional or national levels
- Unemployment in Broxtowe has remained relatively low during the recent recessionary period
- However, in a number of the borough's wards, unemployment has been persistently higher than average
- Reflecting the national picture, unemployment among young people has been higher than that for the rest of the working age population
- Job density – jobs per working age resident in Broxtowe – is low by regional and national standards
- Six out of ten working people in Broxtowe travel out of the borough to work. Nottingham is the top work destination for the residents of Broxtowe
- Of the 2,600 business units in Broxtowe, over 98% have less than 50 employees and only five businesses employ more than 250 people
- Broxtowe has a larger number of people with a higher level qualification (NVQ4 and above) than Nottinghamshire and the East Midlands region.

Employment in Broxtowe

There are 42,000 jobs in Broxtowe, including the self-employed, government supported trainees and HM Forces personnel. Employment estimates on a workplace basis are available via the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), an annual business survey undertaken by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The total number of employee jobs in the borough is approximately 36,300. Two-thirds (65%) of these jobs are full-time positions. Only a quarter of these jobs are in the 'traditional' sectors of manufacturing or construction, though this is still above the county and national averages for these sectors. Around three-quarters of jobs in Broxtowe are in the service sectors. In particular, the borough has a high proportion of employment in the wholesale and retail and the finance and business services sectors.

Table 6.1 Employment By Broad Industry Group

Employment In Broxtowe By Broad Industry Group	Broxtowe (Employee Jobs)	Broxtowe (%)	Notts (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total employee jobs	36,300			
Full-time	23,600	65.0	64.3	67.2
Part-time	12,700	35.0	35.7	32.8
Primary services (SIC Classification A,B,D,E)	300	0.8	2.3	1.4
Manufacturing (C)	5,900	16.3	14.3	8.7
Construction (F)	2,400	6.6	5.9	4.5
Services (G – S):-	27,700	76.4	77.5	85.5
- Wholesale and retail, including motor trades (G)	7,700	21.2	18.7	16.1
- Transport and storage, including postal (H)	2,000	5.4	4.3	4.6
- Accommodation and food services (I)	2,000	5.5	6.2	6.9
- Information and communication (J)	1,200	3.3	2.0	3.9
- Financial and other business services (K – N)	6,600	18.3	13.2	21.5
- Public administration, education and health (O – Q)	7,000	19.4	28.5	28.1
- Other Services (R – S)	1,200	3.4	4.6	4.5

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) employment analysis, 2012 (ONS)

BRES data provides estimates of the numbers of employees and employment by industry section, division, group or class using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2007.

An analysis of Broxtowe's industrial structure, undertaken by Local Futures assesses the borough from the perspective of the 'knowledge economy'. Throughout the global economy, they argue, the critical structural trend is the growth of the knowledge economy. A sector is defined as knowledge intensive if more than a third of the workforce is educated to degree level. The knowledge economy can be further sub-divided into knowledge-based production (aerospace, electrical machinery manufacture, printing and publishing and chemicals and energy) and knowledge-based services (telecommunications, computing, R & D, finance and business services and recreational and cultural services). On the basis of these groupings, Local Futures suggest that Broxtowe's knowledge economy performs in the top 40% of districts nationally and that:

- Knowledge intensive sectors in Broxtowe accounted for over 22.1% of total employment in 2012. By comparison, the Nottinghamshire figures was 21.3%, the East Midlands 17.8% and the national figure 21.4%
- Employment in knowledge-driven production is well above the national median, with Broxtowe ranking in the top 20% of districts. It has 4.9% of employment in this sector, compared with 2.4% in the county and 2.6% nationally
- Employment in knowledge-driven services is above the national median, with the district ranking in the top 40% of all districts
- Broxtowe has a relatively small public sector, with 19.4% in this sector. This compares with over 28% for both Nottinghamshire and the country.

Source: Local Futures

Businesses in Broxtowe

Statistics on the number of active businesses in local authority areas, and business births and deaths are produced by the Office for National Statistics. These statistics provide a guide to the type of broad business activity taking place in Broxtowe, in accordance with the 2007 Standard Industrial Classification (UK SIC 2007).

Table 6.2 Business Activity

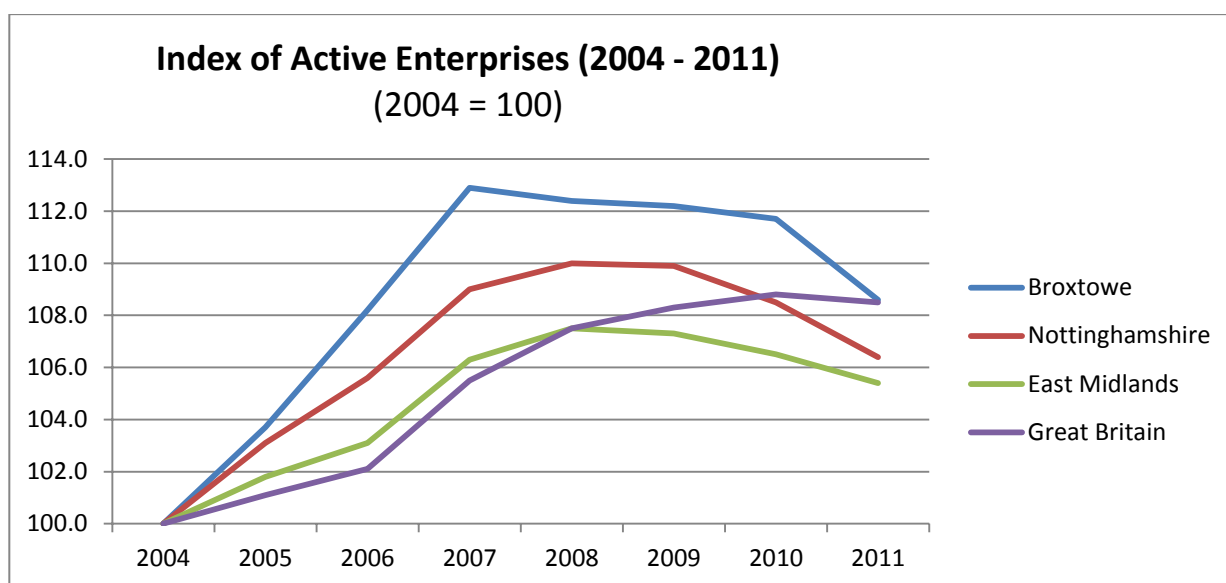
Business Activity In Broxtowe By Broad Industry Group	Broxtowe (Total)	Broxtowe (%)	Notts (%)	Great Britain (%)
1: Agriculture, forestry & fishing (SIC classification A)	40	1.5	4.8	5.1
2: Mining, quarrying, utilities and manufacture (B, C, D and E)	210	8.0	7.5	5.8
3: Construction (F)	450	17.0	12.7	10.6
4: Wholesale and retail, including motor trades (G)	500	18.9	20.4	19.0
5: Transport and storage (including postal) (H)	90	3.4	3.5	3.2
6: Accommodation and food services (I)	130	4.9	5.6	6.5
7: Information and Communication (J)	195	7.4	4.4	6.3
8: Finance and insurance (K)	45	1.7	2.1	2.6
9: Property (L)	110	4.2	3.1	3.5
10: Professional, scientific and technical (M)	365	13.8	11.2	13.9
11: Business administration and support services (N)	160	6.1	5.9	7.1
12: Public administration and defence (O)	5	0.2	2.9	1.0
13: Education (P)	45	1.7	2.8	2.6
14: Health (Q)	115	4.4	6.6	5.7
15: Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T&U)	180	6.8	6.5	7.1
TOTAL (SIC Broad Group A-U)	2,640	100	100	100

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) employment analysis 2012 (ONS)

Business Demography

Between 2004 and 2011, the number of active businesses in Broxtowe increased by 8.6%, faster than the equivalent increase in Nottinghamshire (6.4%) and the East Midlands (5.4%) and similar to that for Great Britain as a whole (8.5%). Broxtowe experienced a growth in business enterprises of almost 13% between 2004 and 2007; this was substantially higher than any of the comparator areas. But with the onset of the recession in 2007 and 2008, the number of businesses steadily declined before falling sharply between 2010 and 2011. In fact, by 2011, the number of active businesses in Broxtowe had fallen back to 2006 levels. Nottinghamshire and the East Midlands experienced similar patterns of enterprise 'births' and 'deaths' between 2004 and 2011 though the extent of the rise and then decline over time was not as severe as that experienced by Broxtowe.

Figure 6.3 Business Births and Deaths



Business Demography 2012 (ONS)

Business Units

It is common practice to define large companies as those employing 250 or more employees. Companies employing fewer than 250 employees are therefore classed as small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs). Because SMEs make up the vast majority of the business base, it is also common to divide SMEs into medium, small and micro businesses. Medium sized businesses are defined as employing between 50 and 249 employees. Small businesses are defined as employing between 10 and 49 employees, while micro businesses are defined as employing up to nine employees.

When talking about the size of the businesses operating in Broxtowe, it should be emphasised that here we are concerned with employment within Broxtowe, not the overall level of company employment. Many large national employers with thousands of staff across the country would count only as medium-sized or small businesses within Broxtowe due to the small number of staff working in the borough.

Table 6.4 Business Units by Size

	Broxtowe (Total)	Broxtowe (%)	Nottingham- shire (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Micro Businesses (0 – 9 employees)	2,350	89.0	88.6	88.2	88.8
Small Businesses (10 – 49 employees)	245	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.2
Medium Businesses (50 – 249 employees)	40	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
Large Businesses (250+ employees)	5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4

Source: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location 2011 (ONS)

There are 2,640 businesses in Broxtowe, the majority of which are very small; 89% employ nine people or less, while 98% have less than 50 employees. On the whole, the configuration of businesses by number of employees in Broxtowe is similar to that for the county, the region and the rest of Great Britain. Only five businesses in the borough employ more than 250 people.

Turnover

When looking at business activity in terms of turnover, Broxtowe has a larger number of businesses with turnover of up to £100,000. Conversely, Broxtowe has fewer businesses with turnover of more than £1 million than is the case in Nottinghamshire, the East Midlands or Great Britain.

Table 6.5 Turnover

	Broxtowe %	Nottinghamshire %	East Midlands %	Great Britain %
Up to £100,000	44.1	41.6	42.6	42.0
Over £1,000,000	7.8	8.6	9.3	9.4

Source: UK Business Activity, Size and Location, 2011 (ONS)

Business and Enterprise

A dynamic local enterprise culture is vital for the long-term competitiveness and overall success of any local economy. Local Futures has devised a profile and score to assess the extent of the enterprise culture in Broxtowe. The score is composed of new business formation rates, business survival rates and growth in business stock over the last five years. The Local Futures assessment indicates an enterprise culture in Broxtowe that performs in the middle 20% of districts nationally. Looking in more detail at Broxtowe's business and enterprise performance they conclude that:

- The new business formation rate in Broxtowe is average, with the area ranking in the middle 20% of areas nationally. In 2011, 10.1% of all businesses registered for VAT compared with 10.3% in Nottinghamshire and 11.3% nationally
- The 24 month business survival rate in Broxtowe is low by national standards, with the district ranking in the bottom 40% of districts nationally. Of all the VAT registered businesses in 2009, 74.6% were still trading in 2011
- The self-employment rate in Broxtowe is very low by national standards, with the district ranking in the bottom 20% of districts nationally. In 2013, the self-employment rate was 4.3%, compared with 5.8% in Nottinghamshire and 9.5% nationally
- Between 1998 and 2012, the total business stock in Broxtowe changed 64.9%. This change places the area in the top 40% of businesses nationally. Over the same time period, the number of businesses in Nottinghamshire changed by 61.4%.

Source: Local Futures

Broxtowe's Workforce

In 2012, Broxtowe had an estimated population of 110,700. Of this, 63.9% of the population were aged between 16 and 64, the working age population. This was slightly higher than the equivalent figure for Nottinghamshire (63.0%), similar to that for the East Midlands region (63.8%) and slightly lower than that for Great Britain.

Of those residents in Broxtowe aged 16 – 64, 75.8% were economically active, which was lower than in Nottinghamshire (77.0%), the East Midlands (77.5%) and Great Britain (77.4%). At 7.3% of the working age population, unemployment was in line with the average for the county, region and country as a whole (7.7%).

Occupational Structure

The Census provides data on the occupation of the local resident population who are in employment (irrespective of where they work). In Broxtowe, the largest proportion of residents in employment is employed in the professional occupations (20.5%). This is significantly higher than the county (16.2%), regional (15.2%) and England (17.5%) averages.

By contrast, Broxtowe has a below average proportion of residents working in the caring, leisure and other service sectors and in elementary occupations. Broxtowe is below the county, regional and national averages for both these sectors.

Table 6.6 Employment By Occupation

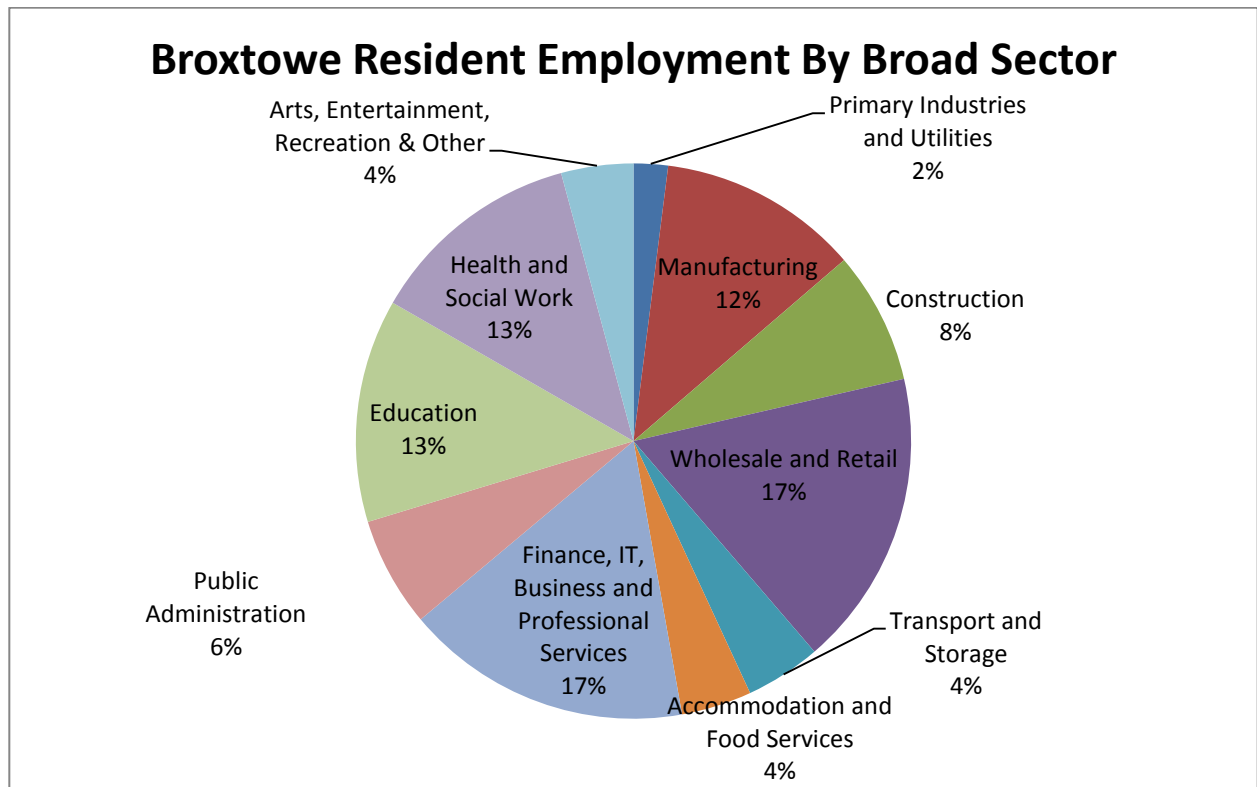
Broad Occupation Description	Broxtowe	Nottingham-shire	East Midlands	England
	%	%	%	%
Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	10.0	10.8	10.6	10.9
Professionals	20.5	16.2	15.2	17.5
Associate Professional and Technical	12.3	11.4	11.3	12.8
Administrative and Secretarial	11.8	11.1	10.9	11.4
Skilled Trades	11.2	12.3	12.1	11.4
Caring, Leisure and Other Services	7.9	9.4	9.5	9.3
Sales and Customer Service	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	7.5	8.5	9.3	7.2
Elementary	10.3	11.8	12.7	11.1

Source: ONS 2011

Employment By Sector

In addition to analysing Broxtowe's working population on a broad occupational basis, it is possible to undertake an analysis of the sectors in which they work. The graph below illustrates where Broxtowe's residents work on a broad sectoral basis.

Figure 6.7 Employment By Broad Sector



Source: ONS 2011

The graph above illustrates the extent to which Broxtowe's residents are engaged in either the service or public sector industries. Less than 22% of residents are employed in the 'traditional' industries, such as manufacturing, construction or agriculture, etc.

Job Density and Travel to Work Patterns

Job density is a measure of the number of jobs per resident aged 16 – 64. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job in the borough for every resident aged 16 – 64. The total number of jobs comprises employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces.

Table 6.8 Job Density

Job Density (The number of jobs per resident aged 16 – 64)					
Area	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Ashfield	0.65	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.64
Bassetlaw	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.67	0.72
Broxtowe	0.58	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.59
Gedling	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.44	0.45
Mansfield	0.70	0.67	0.70	0.65	0.62
Newark and Sherwood	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.74
Rushcliffe	0.74	0.66	0.64	0.61	0.65
Nottinghamshire	0.67	0.64	0.64	0.62	0.63
Nottingham	1.02	0.98	0.97	1.01	1.00
Derby	0.90	0.84	0.82	0.80	0.82
East Midlands	0.77	0.75	0.73	0.74	0.75
United Kingdom	0.80	0.79	0.77	0.77	0.78

Source: ONS, 2013

The figures in the table above demonstrate that, in terms of the number of jobs in the borough, Broxtowe is significantly below the average for the county, region and the country as a whole. In fact, only one other district council in the county, Gedling, has a lower job density than Broxtowe. Given the above data, it is reasonable to assume that Broxtowe's relatively poor job density is countered by its proximity to Nottingham. Data on commuting patterns reveals that almost one-third (31%) of Broxtowe's working population travel into Nottingham to work. Another 27% work in areas other than Nottingham, including neighbouring Erewash in Derbyshire and in Derby. This means that only four in ten working people living in Broxtowe actually work in the borough. There is a clear challenge for Broxtowe to attract inward investment and new employers and thus raise the number of opportunities for people in the local area to get jobs without having to travel outside the area.

Average Earnings

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) provides information on the earnings of employees. It provides data both on the earnings of people who live in an area and those who work in an area, as detailed in the table below.

Table 6.9 Average Earnings

Median Gross Annual Pay 2013		
	Resident	Workplace
	£	£
Broxtowe	24,008	19,790
Nottinghamshire	20,763	19,125
East Midlands	20,895	20,466
Great Britain	22,000	22,000

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) 2013, ONS

According to the ASHE, the median gross annual earnings of residents in Broxtowe in 2013 were £24,008. This is over £3,000 more than the median for Nottinghamshire and the East Midlands and around £2,000 above the Great Britain figure. The residents of Rushcliffe enjoy the highest gross median earnings in Nottinghamshire at £25,854, while at £26,340 the residents of Daventry in Northamptonshire enjoy the highest median gross earnings in the East Midlands. By contrast, Mansfield has the lowest median gross earnings in Nottinghamshire and the East Midlands (£17,174).

The position is somewhat reversed for people working in Broxtowe. Despite having relatively high proportions of high skilled residents, the median gross annual salary for those who work in Broxtowe, at £19,790, is only slightly higher than the median for Nottinghamshire and below that for the East Midlands and Great Britain.

Skills and Qualifications

As suggested in earlier sections, Broxtowe has a highly skilled workforce. ONS estimates that in 2013, over one third (36.6%) of Broxtowe's residents aged 16 – 64 held degree level qualifications or higher (NVQ 4 and above), greater than the equivalent proportions for Nottinghamshire (30.4%) and the East Midlands (30.1%). It was also slightly above the national figure of 35.2%. No doubt the proximity of Nottingham University to the borough has a bearing on the borough's relatively high values. Conversely, whilst the proportion of working age residents with no qualifications in Broxtowe (10.7%) is lower than the equivalent proportion in Nottinghamshire (11.3%), it is higher than the equivalent proportion in the East Midlands (10.3%) and Great Britain (9.3%).

Table 6.10 Qualification Levels of the Working Age Population 16 - 64

	NVQ 4 and Above	NVQ 3 and Above	NVQ 2 and Above	NVQ 1 and Above	Other Qualifications	No Qualifications
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Broxtowe	36.6	56.7	71.2	86.3	3.0	10.7
Nottinghamshire	30.4	53.1	68.6	82.3	6.4	11.3
East Midlands	30.1	52.4	69.7	83.1	6.6	10.3
Great Britain	35.2	55.8	72.5	84.4	6.3	9.3

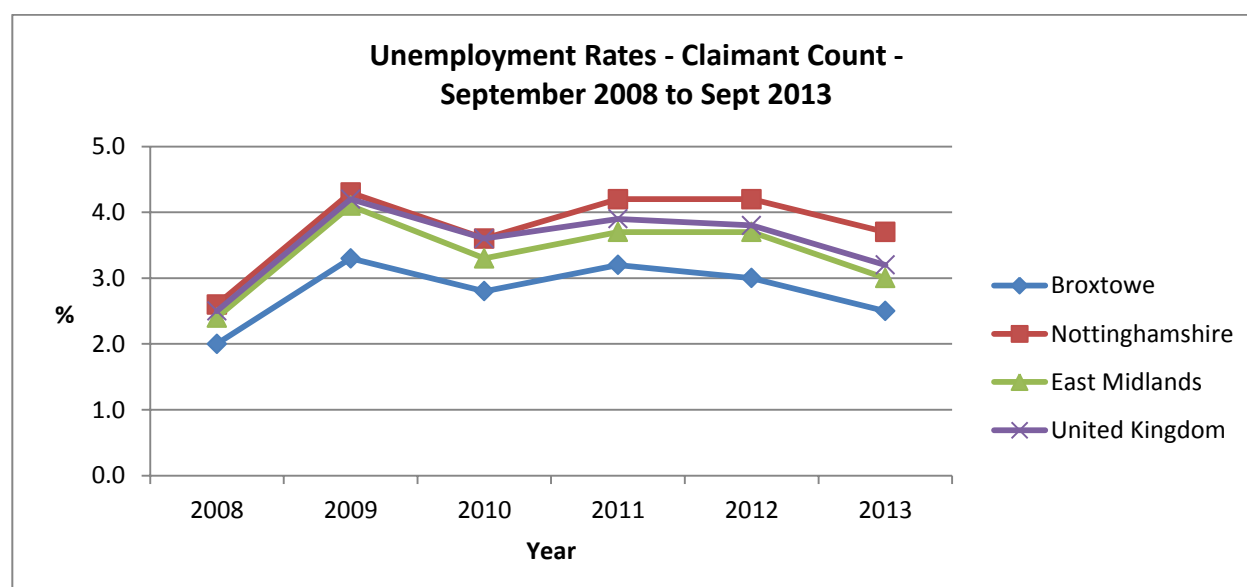
Source: Annual Population Survey Jan 2013 – Dec 2013

Unemployment in Broxtowe

The monthly claimant count is one of the most widely used indicators of local labour market activity and unemployment. Under this measure, unemployment in Broxtowe stood at 2.5% in September 2013. This was significantly lower than the figure for Nottinghamshire (3.7%) and lower than that for the East Midlands (3.0%) and the United Kingdom (3.2%).

Over the course of the current recession, going back to 2008, Broxtowe's unemployment levels have remained consistently below those for the county, region and country as a whole, while the 'direction of travel' for unemployment in Broxtowe has mirrored that for the comparator areas.

Figure 6.11 Unemployment Rates By Claimant Count



Source: ONS 2013

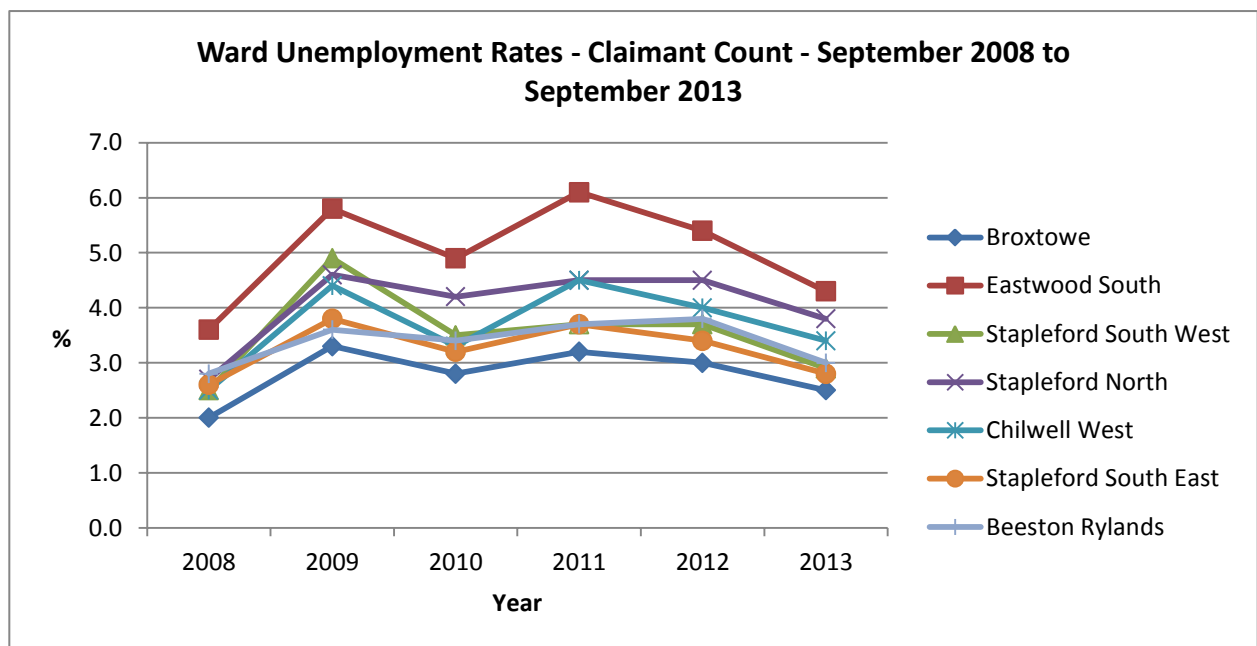
% is the number of persons claiming JSA as a proportion of the working age population

The claimant count, however, only measures those currently out of work within the economically active population. A more comprehensive picture of worklessness can be provided by analysing the economically inactive population claiming a range of key out-of-work benefits, including Job Seekers Allowance (JSA), Employment Support Allowance (ESA) and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. In Broxtowe, there were 6,200 claimants of key out-of-work benefits as at September 2013, representing 8.8% of Broxtowe's working age population. However, in keeping with the JSA claimant count figures, this wider measure of worklessness was lower in Broxtowe than in the county (10.4%), the region (10.3%) and for Great Britain as a whole (10.9%).

Ward Level Unemployment and Worklessness

Although the borough's rate of unemployment has remained relatively low, there have been consistently higher levels in some of Broxtowe's wards. For instance, in this most recent recession, unemployment in Eastwood South, as measured by the claimant count, peaked at 6.1% in 2011, almost twice the borough average at the time. Although the extent of unemployment has not been as severe as that experienced by Eastwood South, a number of wards have a recent record of claimant levels consistently higher than that of the borough, including the three Stapleford wards, Chilwell West and Beeston Rylands.

Figure 6.12 Ward Unemployment Rates By Claimant Count

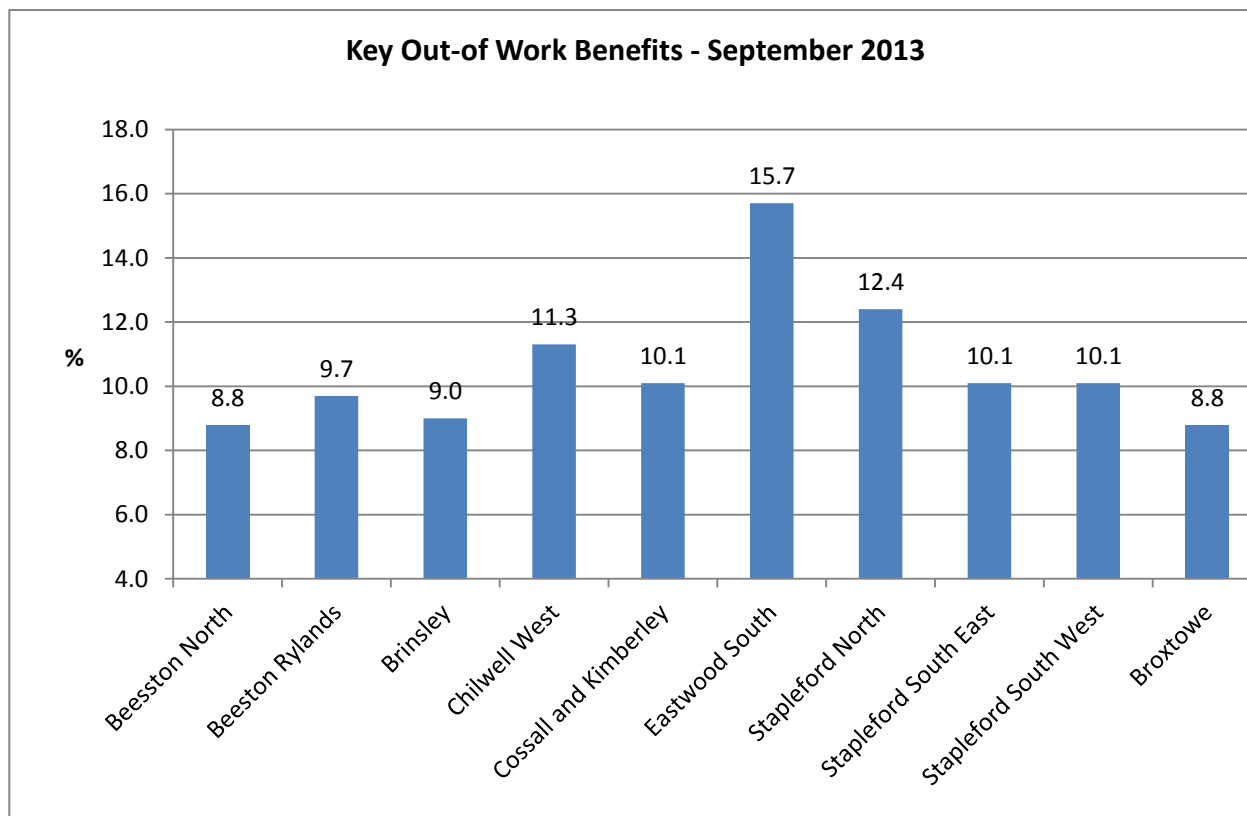


Source: ONS 2013

% is the number of persons claiming JSA as a proportion of the working age population

If the above analysis is widened to incorporate those working age people who are on other key out-of-work benefits, then other additional wards are drawn into the picture, most notably Beeston North, Brinsley, and Cossall and Kimberley, with the result that there are nine of the borough's 21 wards where the percentage of the working age population receiving out-of-work benefits is higher than the borough average.

Figure 6.13 Key Out-of-Work Benefits



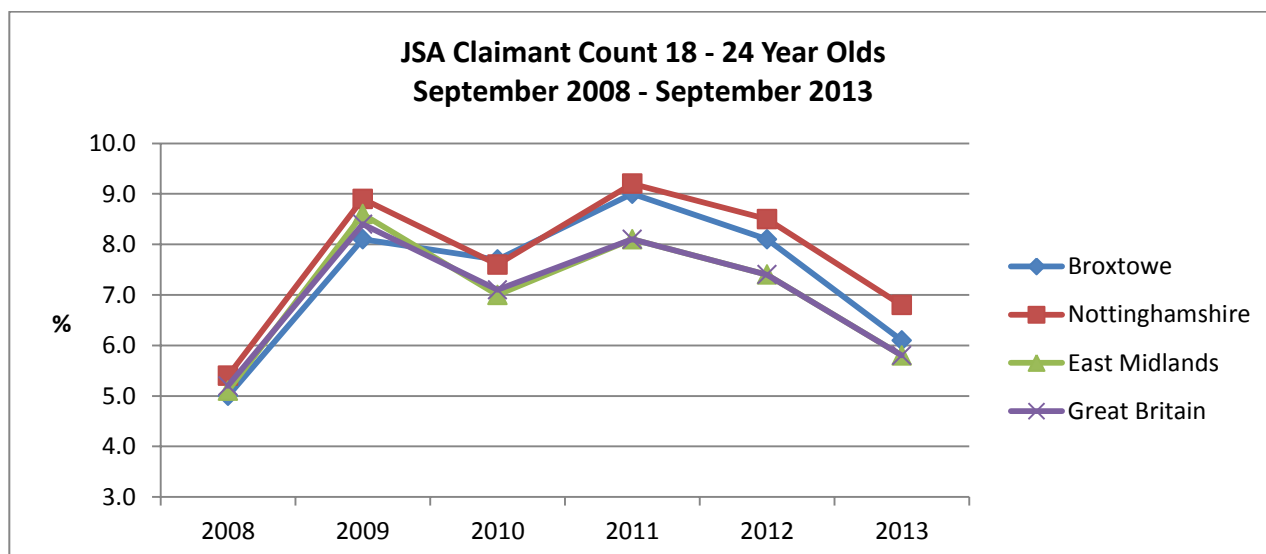
Source: ONS 2013

% is the number of persons claiming key out of work benefits as a proportion of the working age population

Youth Unemployment

As with the national picture, youth unemployment continues to present challenges. In September 2013, almost one-third (32%) of claimants in Broxtowe were aged under 25. This figure was above those for the county (31%), the region (29%) and the UK (27%). Youth unemployment has decreased as a percentage of total unemployment in Broxtowe, but only slightly, from a peak of 35.1% in September 2011. At that time, almost one in ten (9%) of the under 25s who were available for work were unemployed. By September 2013, youth unemployment had reduced to 6.1%, though this figure was more than double the unemployment rate for all claimants in the borough (2.5%). What the data doesn't tell us is whether the claimant count is falling due to young people gaining employment, or, of more concern, because more young people are exiting the labour market.

Figure 6.14 Youth Unemployment



Source: ONS 2013: % is the number of persons claiming JSA as a proportion of the resident population of the same age

Job Seekers Allowance Claimants By Age and Duration

The table below shows the levels of Job Seeker Allowance claimants across the borough's 21 wards. Data is analysed in two ways; firstly across broad age bands and, secondly from the perspective of length of claim. This analysis by duration helps to give an indication of where longer term unemployment may be particularly prevalent.

Age: in September 2013, 31.8% of JSA claimants in Broxtowe were aged 18 – 24 years. This means that almost one third of the borough's claimants came from this relatively narrow age band. However, in ten of the borough's wards the percentage of claimants in this age group exceeded the borough average. The proportion of claimants drawn from this age group was highest in Trowell, Toton and Chilwell Meadows and Stapleford South West. Twelve of the wards had a higher than average percentage of claimants in the 25 – 49 age group. Beeston Central, Aysworth and Attenborough accounted for the highest proportion of claimants in this age band. 16.4% of the borough's claimants were in the 50 and over age group, though nine of the borough's wards had a higher than average percentage drawn from this age group. Unemployment in the over 50 age group was highest in Brinsley, Eastwood North and Greasley and Beeston Rylands.

Duration: in the case of most of the borough's wards over 50% of claimants were claiming JSA for no longer than six months. This was especially the case in the Toton and Chilwell Meadows, Trowell and Bramcote wards. Medium term unemployment (6 – 12 months) was significantly higher than the borough average in a number of wards but in particular in the wards of Beeston West, Stapleford South West and Stapleford South East. Long term unemployment (over 12 months) averaged 29.4% of claimants in Broxtowe. The wards of Attenborough, Chilwell East and Beeston Rylands experienced the highest levels of long term unemployment among their respective working age populations.

Table 6.15 Job Seeker Allowance Claimants By Age and Duration

JSA Claimants By Age and Duration						
Ward	% of Claimants By Age			% of Claimants By Duration		
	Aged 18 – 24	Aged 25 – 49	Aged 50 and Over	Up to 6 Months	6 – 12 Months	Over 12 Months
Attenborough	20.8	58.3	20.9	54.2	8.3	37.5
Awsworth	24.2	63.6	12.2	54.5	21.2	24.3
Beeston Central	21.6	66.0	12.4	50.5	21.6	27.9
Beeston North	32.6	51.9	15.5	48.1	19.3	32.6
Beeston Rylands	34.1	43.1	22.8	54.5	10.6	34.9
Beeston West	31.7	56.7	11.6	46.7	28.3	25.0
Bramcote	30.9	52.9	16.2	66.2	14.7	19.1
Brinsley	21.9	50.0	28.1	46.9	18.8	34.3
Chilwell East	33.9	44.6	21.5	50.0	14.3	35.7
Chilwell West	29.3	58.1	12.6	49.7	18.0	32.3
Cossall and Kimberley	28.4	54.3	17.3	56.0	12.1	31.9
Eastwood North and Greasley	30.3	45.5	24.2	54.5	15.2	30.3
Eastwood South	28.1	53.9	18.0	45.7	19.9	34.4
Greasley (Giltbrook & Newthorpe)	37.9	51.7	10.4	55.2	22.4	22.4
Nuthall East and Strelley	33.9	53.6	12.5	62.5	10.7	26.8
Nuthall West and Greasley	34.9	50.8	14.3	58.7	12.7	28.6
Stapleford North	33.9	53.6	12.5	50.0	19.3	30.7
Stapleford South East	28.4	52.3	19.3	44.3	23.9	31.8
Stapleford South West	39.4	44.0	16.6	54.1	24.8	21.1
Toton and Chilwell Meadows	41.9	41.9	16.2	70.3	13.5	16.2
Trowell	50.0	34.6	15.4	69.2	15.4	15.4
Broxtowe Average	31.8	51.8	16.4	52.7	17.9	29.4

Source: ONS 2013

7. HEALTH AND HEALTHY LIVING

The Health of the Borough – Key Facts and Figures

- The health of people in Broxtowe is generally better than the England average
- The extent of deprivation is lower than the national average (see the more detailed deprivation profile in Section 5)
- Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average
- The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) for Broxtowe is 97 (compared with the national figure of 100)
- Over the last ten years, all-cause mortality rates have fallen. Early death rates from cancer, heart disease and stroke have fallen
- The level of adult obesity is better than the England average
- Levels of smoking in pregnancy and levels of breast feeding are worse than the England average
- Levels of teenage pregnancy and alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 are better than the England average
- In School Year 6, 31% of children are classified as overweight or obese
- Rates of sexually-transmitted infections, smoking-related deaths and hospital stays for alcohol-related harm are better than the England average.

Limiting Long Term Illness

Health has a very important impact on the economy. It is vital therefore to monitor the health and wellbeing of the local population. One such measure is the rate or extent of long-term illness.

The figures below identify the percentage of people living with a limiting long-term illness (LLTI). LLTI is defined as any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits daily activities or work. This includes problems related to old age. It should be noted that as a Census question it is, in effect, a self-assessment of respondents' wellbeing.

Table 7.1 People Living with a Limiting Long-Term Illness

	% of people with a LLTI	% of working age population with a LLTI
Broxtowe	18.8	12.8
East Midlands	18.6	13.4
England	17.6	12.8

Source: ONS Census 2011

According to the Census 2011:

- 18.8% of Broxtowe residents are living with a limiting long-term illness
- This is higher than the East Midlands and England rates of 18.6% and 17.6% respectively
- 12.8% of Broxtowe's working age population have a limiting long-term illness
- This is lower than that for the East Midlands (13.4%) and the same as that for England (12.8%)
- Over one quarter (26%) of households in Broxtowe have at least one person living with a LLTI

Standards of General Health

Respondents to the 2011 Census were asked to assess their general health over the 12-month period prior to Census Day. Within Broxtowe 80.5% assessed their health to be either very good or good. This was similar to the East Midlands rate but below that for England as a whole (81.4%). A further 14.2% stated their health to be fair, while 5.3% stated that their health had been bad or very bad over this period. Although this represents over 5,700 residents, it is still below the rates expressed across the East Midlands (5.6%) and England (5.5%).

A more detailed analysis at ward level reveals that eleven of the borough's 21 wards have rates above the borough average for a self-assessment of bad or very bad health. The highest rate is recorded in Eastwood South (8.5%). This represents one in 12 people and is indicative of the extent of the relative deprivation in the ward. Other wards with high rates, relative to the borough average, include Beeston Central (6.7%), Eastwood North and Greasley (6.4%) and Brinsley (6.1%).

Table 7.2 Self-Assessment of Health as 'Bad' or Very Bad'

Ward Level Self-Assessment of Health as 'Bad' or 'Very Bad'			
Broxtowe Average	5.5%	Eastwood South	8.5%
Awsworth	5.8%	Greasley (Giltbrook & Newthorpe)	5.9%
Beeston Central	6.7%	Nuthall West & Greasley	5.9%
Chilwell West	5.4%	Stapleford North	5.7%
Cossall & Kimberley	5.6%	Stapleford South East	5.5%
Eastwood North & Greasley	6.4%		

Source: ONS Census 2011

Unpaid Care

Residents were also asked in the 2011 Census whether they provide any unpaid care. Providing unpaid care is defined as looking after or giving help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either long-term physical or mental health/disability or problems related to old age.

Census data reveals that 11.2% of the local population provide some level of unpaid care. This is higher than the East Midlands (10.8%) and England (10.3%) levels. Of the 12,283 residents who do provide unpaid care, the majority (65.6%) provide between 1 and 19 hours per week. However, 21.7% provide over 50 hours of unpaid care per week. This amounts to over 2,600 residents.

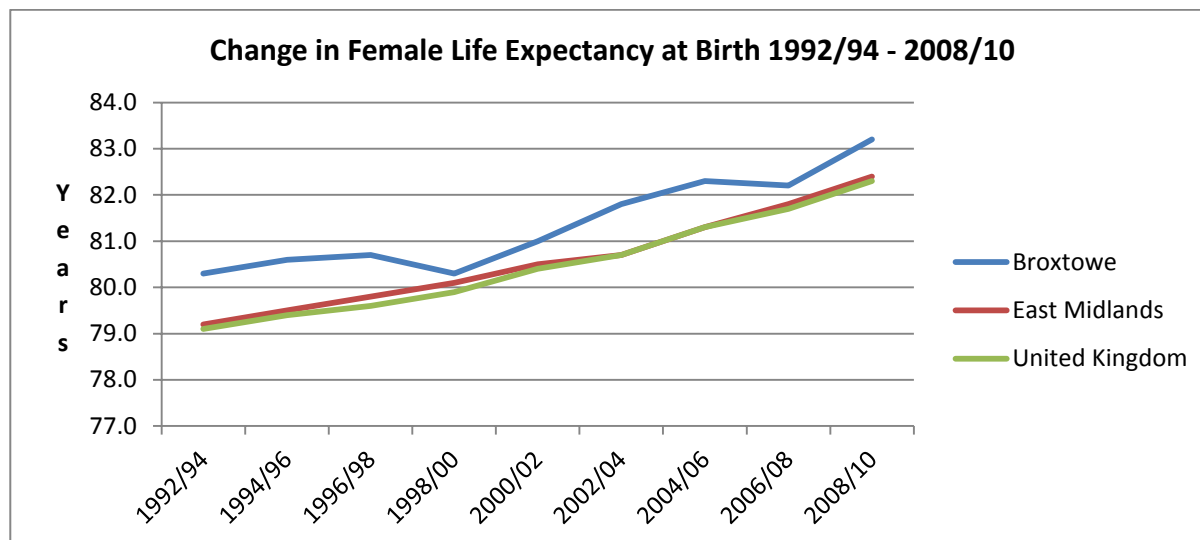
Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is one of the key indicators of the health status of a population. Life expectancy at birth is defined as the average number of years a newborn baby born in a particular area and time period can be expected to live if he or she experiences the current age-specific mortality rates for that area and time period throughout his or her life.

Over recent years there have been gradual improvements in life expectancy in Broxtowe. Based on the latest 2008-10 calculations, male children born today can expect to live to the age of 79.2 years, compared with a life expectancy of 78.4 in the region and 78.2 for the UK as a whole. As is the case nationally, women are expected to live longer than men, to the age of 83.2 years in Broxtowe. This compares to a regional life expectancy amongst women of 82.4 years and a

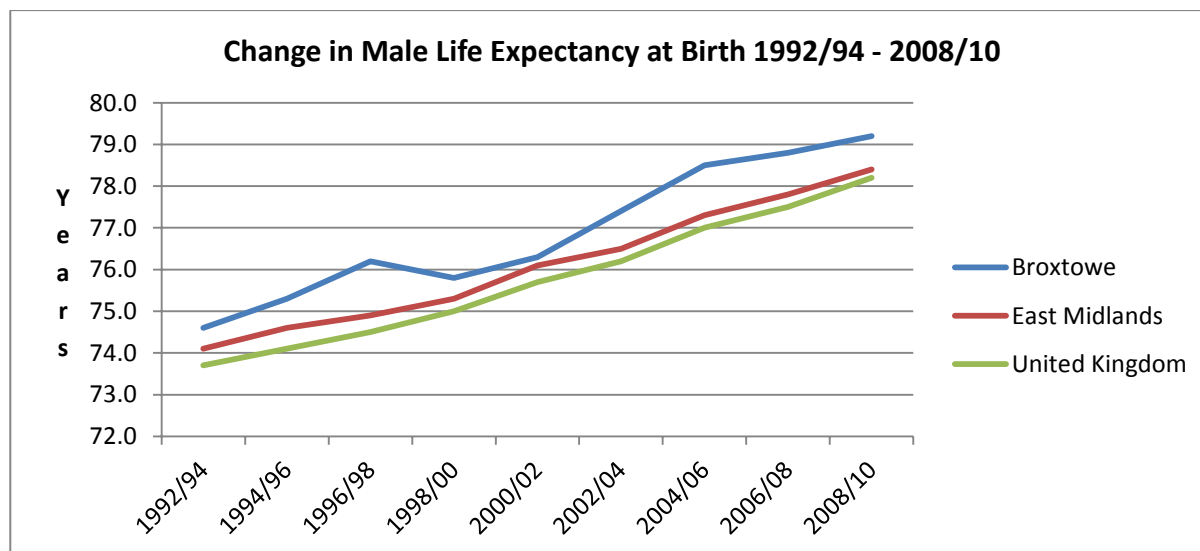
national figure of 82.3 years. It is worth noting the extent to which the gap between male and female life expectancy has narrowed in recent years. In 1992-94 average female life expectancy in Broxtowe outstripped that for males by 5.70 years. By 2008/10 this difference had reduced to 4 years.

Figure 7.3 Female Life Expectancy at Birth



Source: Public Health England

Figure 7.4 Male Life Expectancy at Birth



Source: Public Health England

Notwithstanding the clear progress that has been made, both in increasing life expectancy and in narrowing the gap between the genders, there are significant differences that exist within the borough.

Table 7.5 Ward Level Life Expectancy At Birth

Ward	Female	Male	Female/Male Difference
Eastwood North and Greasley	95.2	80.6	14.6
Beeston Central	83.0	75.3	7.7
Chilwell West	86.7	79.4	7.3
Trowell	90.4	83.4	7.0
Stapleford South West	83.4	77.1	6.3
Nuthall West and Greasley	85.0	79.1	5.9
Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe)	84.6	79.1	5.5
Beeston Rylands	81.1	75.7	5.4
Attenborough	82.9	78.0	4.9
Brinsley	81.6	76.7	4.9
Bramcote	86.5	81.9	4.6
Cossall and Kimberley	87.9	83.6	4.3
Eastwood South	79.3	75.2	4.1
Toton and Chilwell Meadows	85.0	81.6	3.4
Stapleford South East	83.6	80.2	3.4
Beeston West	80.2	77.1	3.1
Awsorth	82.7	80.3	2.4
Stapleford North	81.3	80.0	1.3
Chilwell East	81.6	80.3	1.3
Nuthall East and Strelley	83.2	81.9	1.3
Beeston North	83.2	82.7	0.5

Source: East Midlands Public Health Observatory

The table above shows that current female life expectancy at birth is highest in Eastwood North and Greasley (95.2 years) and lowest in Eastwood South (79.3 years). Current male life expectancy at birth is highest in Cossall and Kimberley (83.6 years) and lowest in Eastwood South (75.2 years).

The greatest difference between the genders is in Eastwood North and Greasley ward, where female life expectancy is 14.6 years greater than male life expectancy. The greatest degree of convergence between the genders is in the Beeston North ward, where female life expectancy is just 0.5 years greater than male life expectancy.

In spite of the overall progress in life expectancy, particularly among the male population, there are significant differences that exist within the district. An analysis technique known as the slope index of inequality assesses the gaps between the most and the least deprived parts of the borough. This shows, using 2010-12 data and the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation, that males born today in the most deprived parts of the borough (top 10%) can expect to live up to 8.5 years less than their counterparts in the more affluent areas. For females the gap is 6.1 years. On a more positive note, statistical evidence would suggest that this gap is narrowing.

Mortality (SMR)

The Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is a generalised measure of the health of an area. As a common measure, local areas can see how they compare against the national average SMR of 100. Data for 2010-12 shows that, given the age profile of Broxtowe, for every 100 deaths that would be expected, 97 actually occurred. At 97, Broxtowe's SMR ranks the district in the middle 20% of all districts nationally. The figure also compares favourably with the Nottinghamshire SMR of 106.41.

In Broxtowe, under-75 mortality rates from all cardiovascular disease, cancer and liver disease are marginally better than the regional and national rates. It is interesting to note, however, that under-

75 mortality rates from causes that are considered preventable are similar to the regional and national rates, suggesting that the onset of some common health problems can be prevented by making better lifestyle choices. Smoking, consuming too much alcohol and being overweight can all increase the risk of a wide range of chronic diseases.

Adult Health and Lifestyle

Subjects such as healthy living and individual lifestyle choices have gained prominence in recent years. As a result, an increasing amount of data has become available, helping us to gain a picture of the relative health of the borough. This intelligence leads to the development of targeted programmes to tackle health inequalities and their causes.

Smoking

Smoking is the biggest cause of cancer. According to Cancer Research UK, it is responsible for 23% of cancer deaths in men and 15.6% in women. Smoking cessation is the single most effective intervention to reduce the risk of developing cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), heart disease, stroke and a large number of other health conditions.

National data shows that smoking prevalence has been in decline over a number of years, although the reduction has slowed in more recent years. At 16.4%, the proportion of the population in Broxtowe who smoke is estimated to be low, with the area ranking in the bottom 40% of districts nationally. By comparison, the figure for Nottinghamshire is 20.85% and the national figure is 19.96%. All these figures should be seen within the context of the fact that in England in 1980, some 39% of adults said they smoked. In spite of the decline in the prevalence of smoking, there is no doubt that the impact of smoking, in terms of costs to the NHS, for example, remains very high. For instance, in Broxtowe in 2009-11, there were an average of 181 deaths of adults aged 35 and over which were attributable to smoking. This was below the local authority average of 201 such deaths. The NHS estimates that one in five adult deaths, over the age of 35, are attributable to smoking.

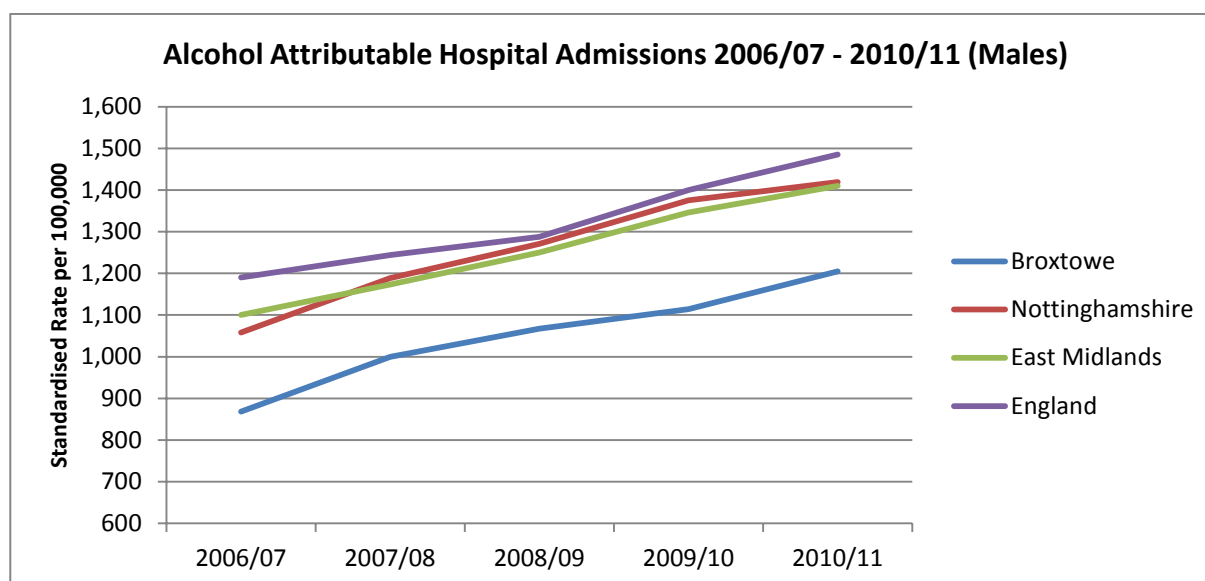
Alcohol Misuse

“Drug and alcohol misuse have a negative effect on the health, wellbeing and quality of life for those directly or indirectly affected. It also places demand on public resources and the links between alcohol and violent crime are evident.”

It is estimated that there are 28,000 people dependent upon alcohol in Nottinghamshire. Alcohol attributable hospital admissions have increased year on year across all of the Nottinghamshire districts between 2006 and 2011 for both men and women. The rate of increase has been similar to regional and national trends.

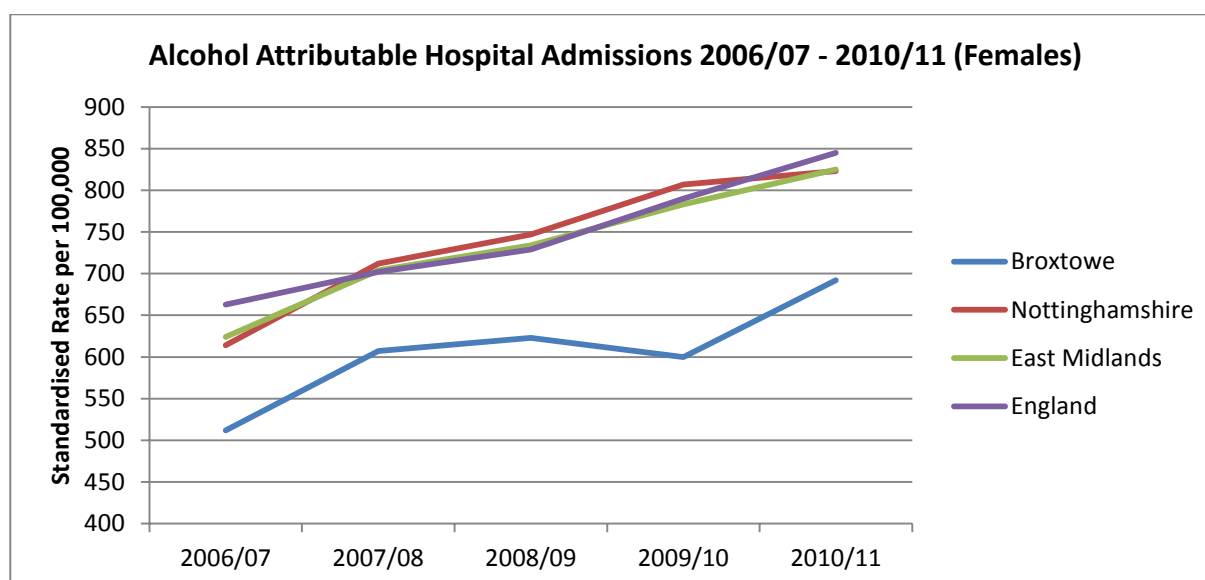
In Broxtowe, alcohol attributable hospital admissions have increased in line with the national picture albeit at a slightly faster rate. In 2006/07, there were 1,380 admissions per 100,000 population. This had increased to 1,897 admissions per 100,000 population by 2010/11, representing a 37% increase in just four years. The increase was in fact 39% for males only and 35% for females. Nevertheless, as the graphics below illustrate, the extent of alcohol attributable hospital admissions is not as great as it is in the county, the region or England as a whole.

Figure 7.6 Alcohol Attributable Hospital Admissions (Males)



Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England, North West Public Health Observatory

Figure 7.7 Alcohol Attributable Hospital Admissions (Females)

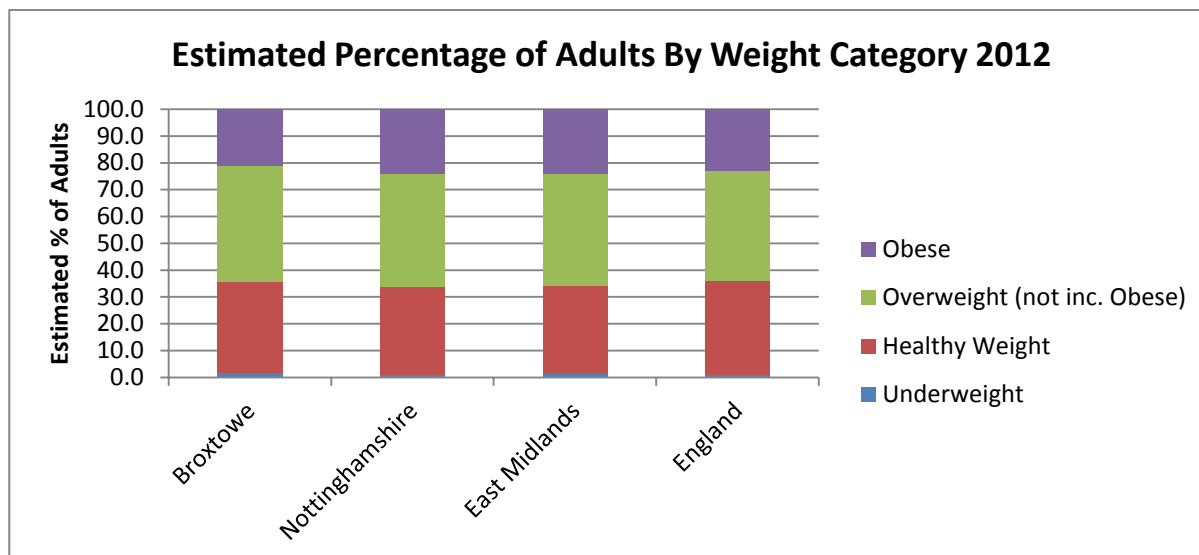


Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England, North West Public Health Observatory

Excess Weight in Adults

A combination of lack of physical activity and poor diet leads to unhealthy weight. Obesity is recognised as a major determinant of premature mortality and avoidable ill health. Based on data from the Active People Survey, conducted by Sport England, almost two-thirds (64.4%) of adults in Broxtowe are classed as overweight or obese. While this borough-wide estimate is consistent with the county, regional and national averages, it does not take account of factors such as deprivation. Higher levels of deprivation are acknowledged to be linked with higher levels of obesity, a factor borne out by the ward level analysis undertaken by the Nottingham West Clinical Commissioning Group, which used adult obesity levels as one of the indicators in its rapid needs assessment (see page 65).

Figure 7.8 Estimated Percentage of Adults By Weight Category

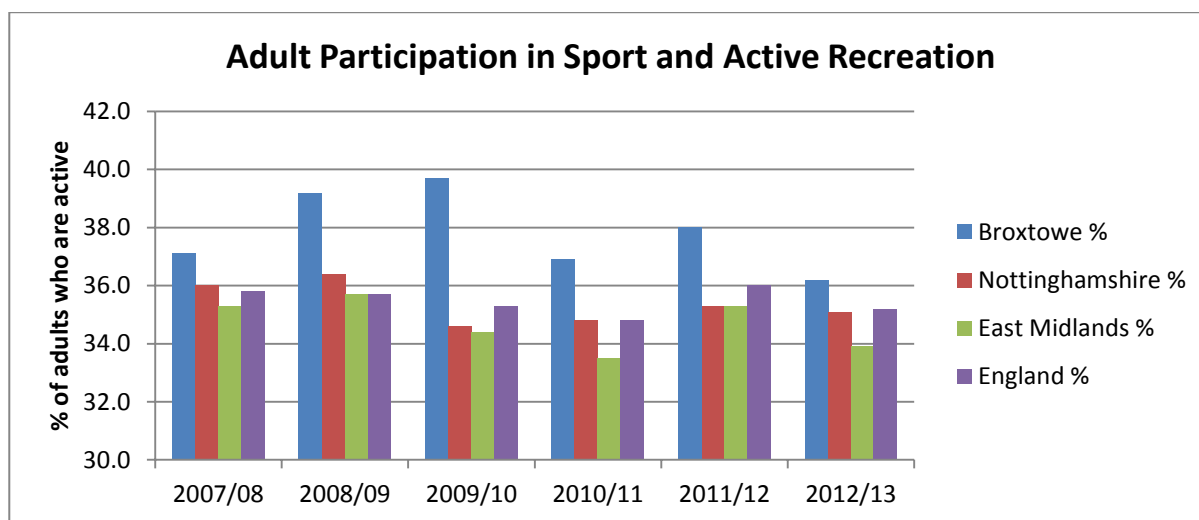


Source: Health Survey for England, Health and Social Care Information Centre

Adult Participation in Sport and Active Recreation

The sports participation indicator measures the number of people aged 16 and over participating in at least 30 minutes of sport at moderate intensity at least once a week. This is known as the '1x30' sport indicator. For Broxtowe, the graph below reveals a steady rise in participation between 2007 and 2010 before falling back. By 2012/13, participation had fallen to a level below that recorded in 2007/08. Despite this decline in activity Broxtowe's figures continued to compare well with those for the county, region and the country as a whole.

Figure 7.9 Adult Participation in Sport and Active Recreation



Source: Active People Survey, Sport England

A more demanding '3x30' sport indicator measures the percentage of the adult population participating in sport, at moderate intensity, for at least 30 minutes on at least 12 days out of the last 4 weeks (equivalent to 30 minutes on 3 or more days a week). Data from the Active People Survey reveals that just over one in five adults in Broxtowe meet the '3x30' criteria.

Children and Young People

Ensuring the health and wellbeing of children and young people is central to efforts to improve the health of the population as a whole and to help tackle inequalities. The Children and Young People chapter of the Nottinghamshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment pulls together a wide range of information from different organisations. Some of the key findings from that assessment are summarised below and are supplemented by data from the Children and Young People's Health Benchmarking Tool, available from the Government's Public Health England website.

Smoking in pregnancy is a key cause of ill-health for both mother and baby. Babies born to women who smoke are 27% more likely to be born prematurely and have an 82% increase in risk of being of low birth weight compared to babies born to non-smoking mothers. Smoking prevalence is measured by Smoking Status at Time of Delivery (SATOD) rates, recorded at the time of giving birth. In England, SATOD rates have steadily declined and stood at 13.3% in 2011/12. By comparison, in Broxtowe, the percentage of women smoking in pregnancy has actually increased from 15.8% in 2009/10 to 18% in 2011/12.

The proportion of babies born at term with a low birth weight (i.e. below 2.5kgs) in Broxtowe was 2.7% in 2011. This figure was not significantly different from the figures for the Nottinghamshire and the East Midlands (both 2.9%) and England (2.8%). Across the district as a whole in 2011/12, 70.7% of mothers were initiating breastfeeding at birth. Though slightly higher than the figure for the county, this figure was lower than that for the region (72.2%) and for England (73.9%).

The latest figures on childhood weight (2012/13) reveal that levels of excess weight in children in Broxtowe are better than the levels in the comparator areas. In Broxtowe, 19.5% of reception year pupils were classified as overweight or obese. This compared with a figure of 21.5% for Nottinghamshire and 22.2% for both the region and the country as a whole. At Year 6, the proportion of pupils in Broxtowe classified as overweight or obese increased to 31%, similar to the county figure of 31.1%, but lower than that for the East Midlands (32.7%) and England (33%).

At 19.3 per 1,000 females aged 15 – 17, Broxtowe had in 2012 one of the lowest rates of teenage pregnancy in the East Midlands. This figure was significantly better than the rates for teenage pregnancy in Nottinghamshire (29.4), the East Midlands (28.3) and England (27.7). For Broxtowe, the decline in the rate of teenage conceptions has been quite dramatic falling from a peak of 39.4 per 1,000 females aged 15 – 17, which was then on a par with the regional and national values.

Broxtowe Locality Partnership Rapid Needs Assessment

The information and data provided below is reproduced with the kind permission of the Nottinghamshire County Council, which provides public health information for the Nottingham West Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), which is responsible for the provision of public health care for most of the Broxtowe Borough Council area.

Introduction

With changes to the health system in England, new partnerships between local authority district or borough councils and the new Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) have developed to work together in addressing the health and wellbeing needs of their population. At the same time, public sector resource pressures have made it important for partners to understand where specific needs are clustered within the area and which population groups are most likely to benefit from targeted initiatives.

In recognition of the limitations provided by the public health district profiles and the need to identify where limited resources should be targeted, the CCG undertook a mapping exercise in which ward level data from a number of public health and crime and safety indicators were utilised to produce a profile of local needs across the borough. By using a number of data indicators for each ward and, where appropriate, ranking them in terms of frequency (e.g. number of incidences per 1,000 population) a profile of relative need is produced where a rank of 1 indicates the ward with the highest level of need and a rank of 21 indicates the ward with the lowest level of need.

As the CCG acknowledges, the needs of different population cohorts vary, often requiring tailored methods to engage them. The CCG therefore looked at three separate age cohorts to enable a life-course approach to be used. They identified groups of indicators that were relevant to children and young people, working age people and older people. While some indicators are specific to one of the age cohorts, others, such as measures relating to smoking, obesity and alcohol, are relevant to more than one cohort.

Methodology

Data indicators were selected from the Public Health Outcomes Framework, Community Safety Partnership reports and NHS emergency admissions reports. These are the key indicator sets used by each of the partners to assess need and to monitor the effectiveness of health and wellbeing business and improvement plans.

Two methods were utilised to compare the ranked data to enable cross-referencing for consistency. Firstly, the sum of all indicator ranks for each ward was calculated and, secondly, a count was made of the number of times the ward appeared in the top 5 for each indicator. A total of 20 indicators were utilised.

Results

A high degree of consistency was found between the two methods of comparison. Where both methods show the ward to be in the top four, it is highlighted in the tables below.

All Indicators

For all indicators, Eastwood South, Stapleford North and Stapleford South East were in the top four wards of highest need by both methods. Cossall and Kimberley and Beeston Central were in the top four by one method.

Eastwood South is consistently the ward with the highest level of need across all cohorts, ranking in the top five for fourteen of the twenty indicators used.

Ward	Sum of Ranks	Top 5s
Eastwood South	94	14
Stapleford North	118	11
Stapleford South East	137	8
Cossall and Kimberley	155	5
Beeston Central	169	8

Children and Young People

For children and young people, Eastwood South, Stapleford South West and Stapleford North were in the top four by both methods. Stapleford South East and Chilwell West were included by one method. Together, these five wards account for the top five ranks for domestic abuse. Stapleford South East also appears in the top five ranks for alcohol admissions and asthma emergency admissions.

Ward	Sum of Ranks	Top 5s
Eastwood South	52	6
Stapleford South West	63	4
Stapleford North	65	5
Stapleford South East	65	3
Chilwell West	80	4

Working Age People

For working age people, Eastwood South, Stapleford North and Stapleford South East were in the top four by both methods. Cossall and Kimberley, Stapleford South West and Beeston Rylands were included by one method. These six wards between them account for the majority of the top ten ranks for violence against people and domestic abuse, the top five for long term unemployment and the top four for alcohol related admissions. The highest ranked problems in Beeston Rylands relate to

alcohol, violence and long term unemployment.

Ward	Sum of Ranks	Top 5s
Eastwood South	38	8
Stapleford North	54	7
Stapleford South East	66	4
Cossall and Kimberley	67	3
Stapleford South West	72	4
Beeston Rylands	95	4

Older People

For older people, Eastwood South, Stapleford North and Stapleford South East were in the top four by both methods. Eastwood North and Greasley, Stapleford South West, Beeston Central and Trowell were included by one method.

Eastwood South is in the top 3 for all except the NHS indicators, while Beeston Central has top 5 rankings for the NHS indicators and deprivation. Trowell ranks in the top 4 for emergency admissions and smoking related deaths. For indicators most specific to older people, Stapleford South West does not rank

in the top 4. However, it does rank 5 for older people's deprivation.

Ward	Sum of Ranks	Top 5s
Eastwood South	30	8
Stapleford North	49	7
Stapleford South East	56	5
Eastwood North & Greasley	67	3
Stapleford South West	72	4
Beeston Central	92	4
Trowell	106	4

Next Steps

In concluding this mapping exercise the recommendations to the health agencies and their partners, including Broxtowe Borough Council, is to:

- focus on a small number of geographical areas of greatest need for each of the three population cohorts
- utilise GPs and community groups in the selected areas to validate the data and to gather insight into the context and lived experience of the cohorts
- map current initiatives to the cohort needs in these areas
- identify gaps
- review priorities and action plans in light of these findings

Children and Young People – Indicators and Rankings (A Rank of 1 indicates the highest level of need)

Ward	Crime & Safety	Demographic, health and wellbeing data					Emergency admissions		Smoking related deaths
	Domestic abuse	Index of deprivation affecting children	Obesity 10/11 years	5 A to C GCSE	Binge drinking	Rate of alcohol related admissions	Age 0 to 19, all admissions	Asthma, age 0 to 19	
Eastwood South	1	1	1	1	12	1	19	13	3
Stapleford South West	4	5	15	9	8	3	5	8	6
Stapleford North	5	3	9	2	9	4	18	11	4
Stapleford South East	3	7	16	13	7	2	6	2	9
Chilwell West	2	2	13	3	13	8	4	18	17

Working Age People – Indicators and Rankings (A Rank of 1 indicates the highest level of need)

Ward	Crime & Safety			Demographic, health and wellbeing data				Emergency admissions		Smoking related deaths
	Alcohol & Drugs	Violence against people	Domestic abuse	Long term unemployed	Adult obesity	Carers	Binge drinking	Rate of alcohol related admissions	Age 20 to 64, all admissions	
Eastwood South	2	1	1	1	3	1	12	1	13	3
Stapleford North	10	4	5	2	1	14	9	4	1	4
Stapleford South East	15	8	3	4	7	8	7	2	3	9
Cossall and Kimberley	6	2	7	7	8	4	6	11	4	12
Stapleford South West	8	9	4	3	4	9	8	3	18	6
Beeston Rylands	5	5	8	5	13	15	2	7	16	19

Older People – Indicators and Rankings (A Rank of 1 indicates the highest level of need)

	Crime & Safety	Demographic, health and wellbeing data					Emergency admissions			Smoking related deaths
	Domestic abuse	Adult obesity	Carers	Long-term limiting illness	Rate of alcohol related admissions	Older people deprivation	Pneumonia - 65 or older	Respiratory age 65+	Fractured neck of femur	
Eastwood South	1	3	1	1	1	2	8	4	6	3
Stapleford North	5	1	14	7	4	4	6	2	2	4
Stapleford South East	3	7	8	5	2	8	5	8	1	9
Eastwood N & Greasley	9	5	6	2	9	11	7	7	3	8
Stapleford South West	4	4	9	6	3	5	11	10	14	6
Beeston Central	13	20	20	12	6	1	3	5	5	7
Trowell	21	11	12	19	15	18	4	1	4	1

8. COMMUNITY SAFETY AND WELLBEING

Crime in Broxtowe

Through effective partnership working Broxtowe Borough Council has made significant progress in reducing crime and disorder. 2012/13 was a particularly successful year, enabling us to rise from fifteenth out of fifteen to second in our most similar family group. Unfortunately, the downward trend experienced over a number of years was reversed in 2013/14 across most, but not all, crime types. In spite of these recent setbacks, Broxtowe is a good deal safer and we know that local people want us to maintain community safety as a priority.

Over the period 2010 to 2014:

- Autocrime fell by 11% (69 fewer crimes)
- Dwelling burglary fell by 15% (74 fewer crimes)
- Theft fell by 6% (81 fewer crimes)
- All crime fell by 18% (1,015 fewer crimes)
- Anti-social behaviour fell by 48% (2,080 fewer incidents)
- Incidents of domestic abuse rose by 27% (350 more incidents/crimes)

The increase in the number of domestic abuse cases is a cause for concern, but the figures should be seen within the context of a concerted effort by the partners to the South Notts Community Safety Partnership (SNCSPP) to encourage greater reporting of domestic abuse cases. The Borough Council has committed additional resources to addressing domestic violence and has made coordinated efforts to improve the responsiveness to vulnerable victims, resulting in new local structures to prevent repeat offending.

Local Neighbourhoods and the Living Environment

“The environment in which people live has a profound impact on their quality of life and wellbeing. In surveys, the public have consistently identified local environmental factors as being one of the most important to their wellbeing.”

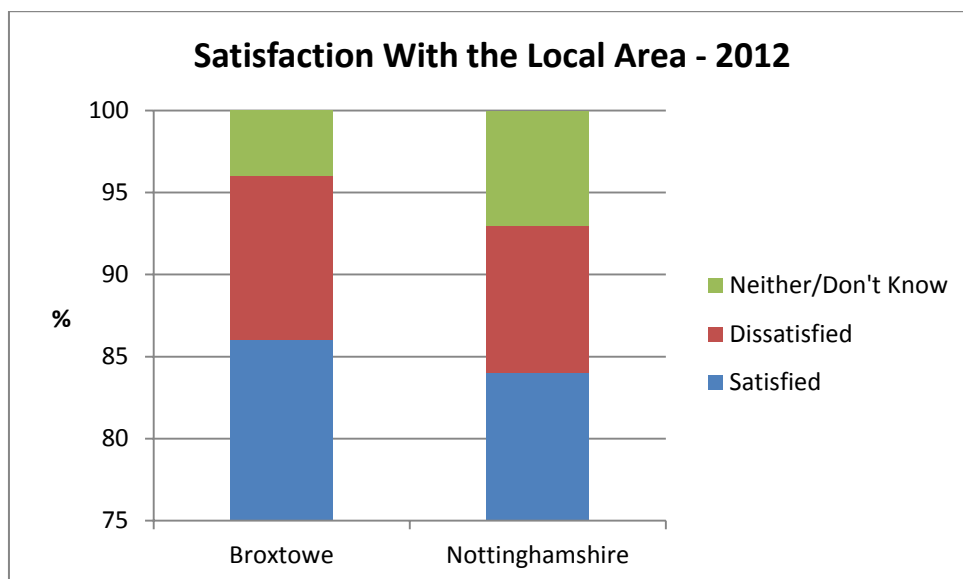
Source: ‘Local Environmental Quality: Valuing the neighbourhood in which we live’ DEFRA 2013

A resident satisfaction survey, undertaken in 2012 in partnership with Nottinghamshire County Council, sought to capture local people’s perceptions about the quality of life in their local neighbourhood, crime and safety and community cohesion.

- **Satisfaction with the local area**

Respondents were asked how satisfied or dissatisfied they were with their local area as a place to live. Some 86% of respondents in Broxtowe expressed satisfaction with their local area. This response was similar to the response across the whole of the county of Nottinghamshire (84%). Only one in ten respondents in Broxtowe expressed dissatisfaction with their local area, compared with 9% across the county.

Figure 8.1 Satisfaction with the Local Area



- **Community Safety**

Survey respondents were asked a series of questions which focused on the degree to which they felt safe in their local area after dark and during the day. Over four in five (82%) of Broxtowe respondents said they felt safe when outside in their local area after dark. This compared favourably with a county-wide response of 74%. Nearly all respondents (98%) said they felt safe when outside in their local area during the day. This was similar to the 95% of respondents across the county.

Figure 8.2 Perceptions of Safety in the Local Area After Dark

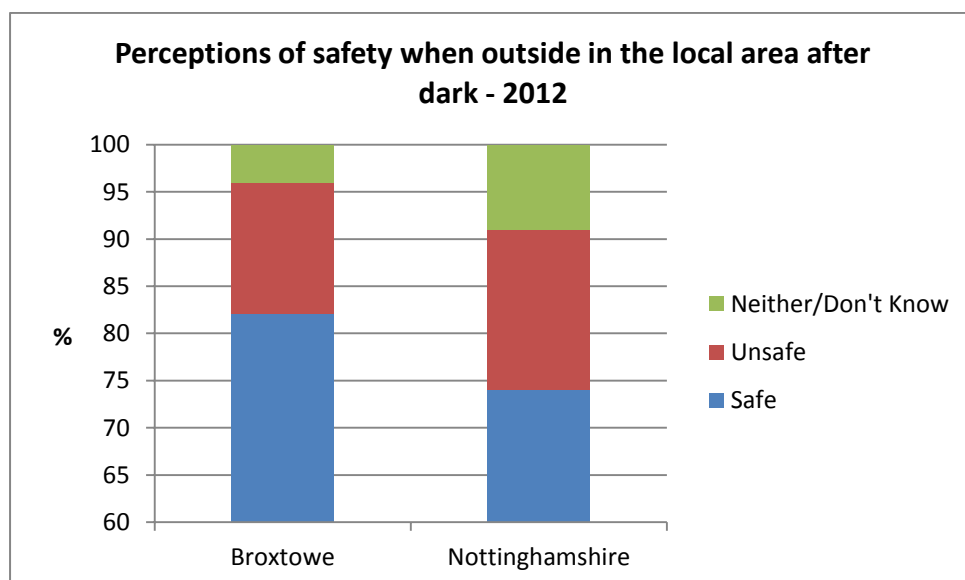
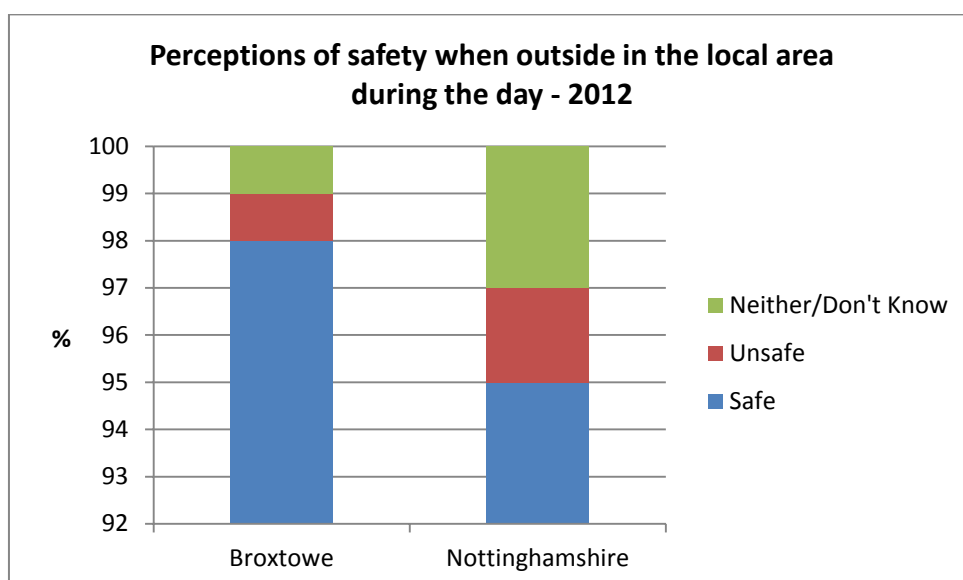


Figure 8.3 Perceptions of Safety in the Local Area During the Day

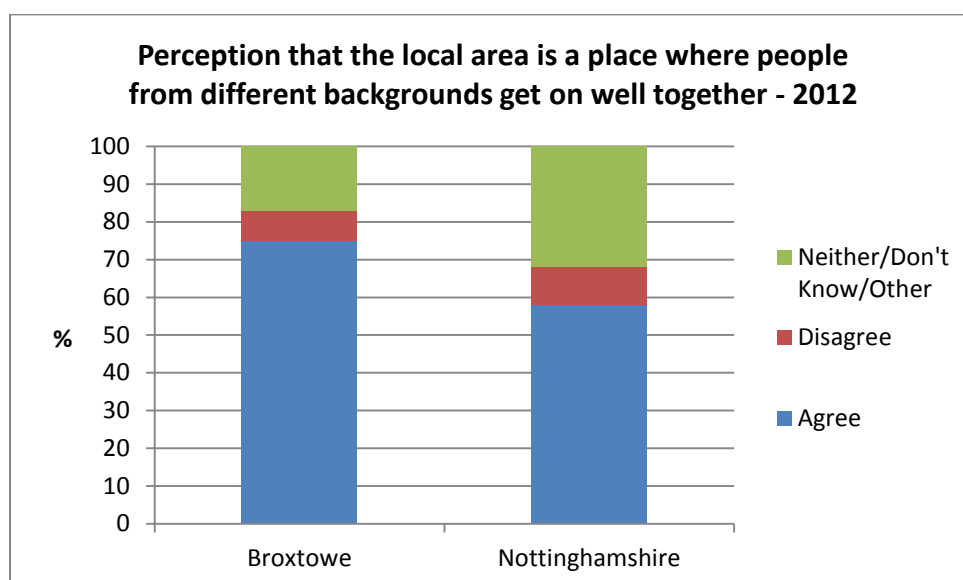


- **Community Cohesion**

The Council recognises the importance of community cohesion and the part it plays in establishing a greater sense of citizenship and in promoting understanding and good relations between communities. 'Bringing People Together' is a key Corporate Plan priority for Broxtowe Borough Council. Through this priority we endeavour to encourage participation in cultural and sporting activities, listen and respond to local people through community engagement, support events which celebrate different faiths and cultures, and promote equality and fairness. However, measuring the outcomes of this work can be difficult. A measure of community cohesion was introduced as a national performance indicator in 2008/09 and, although no longer a prescribed performance measure, the Council continues to utilise it as a proxy measure to gauge the impact of projects and activity aimed at promoting community cohesion.

This recognised measure of community cohesion is determined by asking people the extent to which they agree or disagree that their local area is one where people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area. In 2012, three quarters (75%) of Broxtowe respondents responded positively to this question and this compared favourably with a county average of 58% of respondents who expressed a similar view. In Broxtowe, only 8% of respondents did not agree that people from different backgrounds get on well together, against a county-wide response of 10%.

Figure 8.4 Perceptions of Community Cohesion



- **Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)**

Data provided at the beginning of this chapter highlighted the extent of the decline in the number of anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents over recent years. This has been reflected in peoples' perceptions that the amount of ASB has decreased. Over the last few years, survey data reveals that there have been markedly fewer people expressing concerns about young people hanging around on the streets, drunken or rowdy behaviour, vandalism or noisy neighbours.

This does not suggest that these problems have been completely eradicated and the Council, through its environmental health, neighbourhoods and communities teams, and in conjunction with its partners on the South Nottinghamshire Community Safety Partnership, continue to tackle ASB through a number of high profile projects and initiatives across the borough.

Table 8.5 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour

% of people who think these issues are a very / fairly big problem in their local area...	2007 Residents Survey	2009 'Place Survey'	2012 Residents Survey
	%	%	%
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	16	10	5
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	60	40	8
Rubbish and litter lying around	36	26	15
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	34	26	11
Abandoned or burnt out cars	11	7	1
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles	41	26	10
People using or dealing drugs	45	29	12

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