

Hinckley and Bosworth Priority Neighbourhood Profile

Barwell

May 2007

Produced by the Research and Information Team, Chief Executive's Department, County Hall, Leicestershire County Council for Hinckley and Bosworth Local Strategic Partnership

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

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

Rosemary Sutton

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The population of the Barwell neighbourhood monitoring area is 4,276 (2001 Census of Population)
- 22% of the population are aged under 16 years, and 19% are of pension age
- There are 1,742 households in the monitoring area, with an average household size of 2.44 persons
- 2.2% of the population (93 persons) are of Black and Minority Ethnic origin. The largest BME groups are White Other, White Irish and Asian British Indian
- The Barwell monitoring area experiences high deprivation relating to income, education skills and training, employment and health
- Deprivation in education, skills and training is the most prominent form of deprivation in the area
- Educational achievement is particularly poor during the latter years of Primary and Secondary education
- Pupil expulsion rates are 5% which is double the rate for the District or the County
- 17% of the population under 16 and 13% of the population aged over 60 live in income deprived households
- The Barwell area is limited in terms of access to clinics and health centres, higher education colleges, and public convenience services such as grocery stores and certain sports facilities
- 54.6% of respondents to the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey did not agree that they could influence decisions affecting the local area
- The overall crime rate in the Barwell monitoring area is higher than for the rest of the Borough particularly in regards to assault and burglary (dwelling)
- Almost a quarter of all crime in the Barwell Priority Area is in the category of assault
- Rates of domestic violence are twice as high in the Barwell monitoring area than for Hinckley and Bosworth and the County
- Over a quarter of the population in Barwell ward are estimated to be obese or smoke
- Older people represent a slightly smaller proportion of the population than for the borough as a whole
- 30% of people living in the Barwell monitoring area are economically inactive
- Average household income is well below District, County and National averages
- The largest proportion of income support claimants are female and are in the 25 to 49 age group
- 2.4% of the working age population in the monitoring area claim job seekers allowance

PURPOSE OF REPORT

Hinckley and Bosworth Local Strategic Partnership launched its Neighbourhood Management and Stronger Communities Partnership in June 2007. The project involves working in six priority areas of the borough with specific needs, based on the Government's 'Indices of Deprivation' and other evidence.

This report reviews the information available about the Barwell area as a starting point to help those residents, community representatives and service providers who will be discussing how the area and local services can be improved.

Data

The data sources used to compile this report are

- Census of Population (2001) (ODPM)
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2004) (ODPM)
- Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates
- Leicestershire Constabulary Monthly Incidents 2006
- The Annual Business Enquiry (2005)
- Leicestershire Health Informatics (2001-2004)
- Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) claimant data
- CACI Paycheck average (2006),
- Local Education Authority (LEA) data on exclusions (2005-2006)
- PointX National Points of Interest database (2006)
- Children's Social Care data (2006)
- Teenage Pregnancy Unit data on conceptions (2001– 2003).

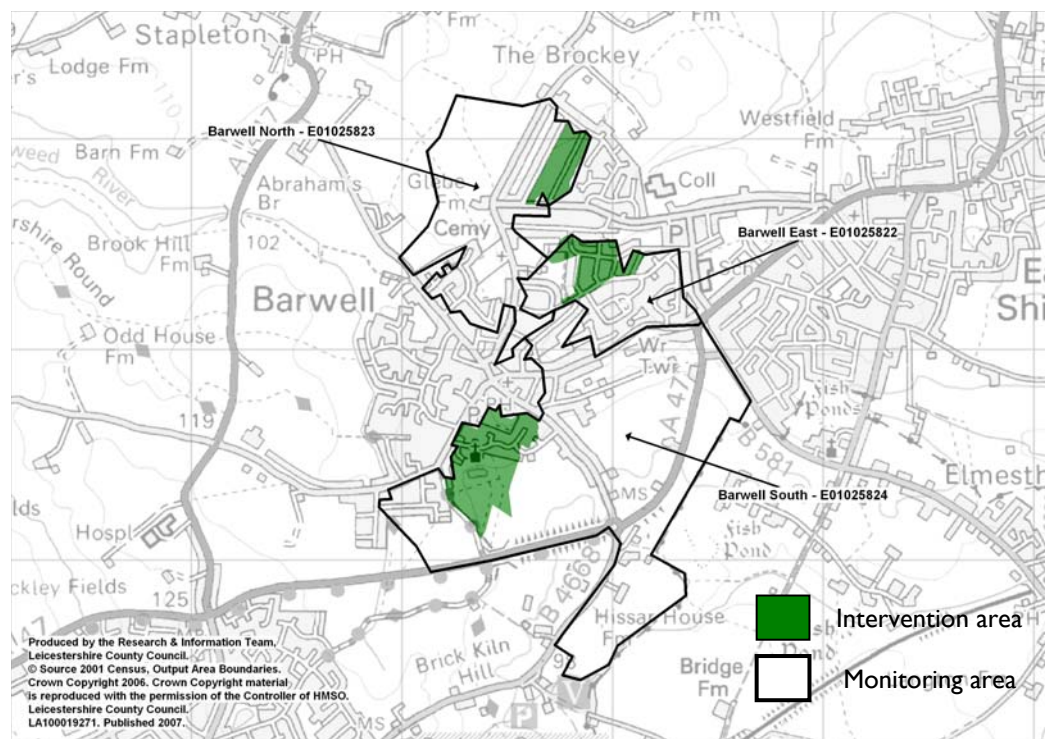
The report will include data at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level, thus allowing the examination of statistics at a very low geographical level (small areas each containing approximately 1500 people). In instances where data is not available at such a low level, data is examined at ward level. Specifically 3 LSOAs in and around the Barwell Neighbourhood management zone shall be examined as detailed in the table to the right.

Table 1: Geographical Areas in and Around the Barwell Priority Neighbourhood

District	Ward	Super Output Area
Hinckley and Bosworth	Barwell	Barwell North
Hinckley and Bosworth	Barwell	Barwell East
Hinckley and Bosworth	Barwell	Barwell South

The map below depicts the monitoring area (outlined by the dark black border) and the intervention area (depicted by the small area shaded in green) for Barwell. As the monitoring area is much larger than the intervention area this report will not always pick up all the issues of the priority neighbourhood itself as information will be diluted.

Map 1: Barwell



Aerial View

The Barwell area comprises of three parts. The southern part is a combination of agricultural land and a residential area consisting of mainly semi-detached houses and small residential blocks. The central part is largely semi-detached properties, with some areas of open space either within or adjoining the area. The northern area consists of semi-detached houses and short terraces along two roads.

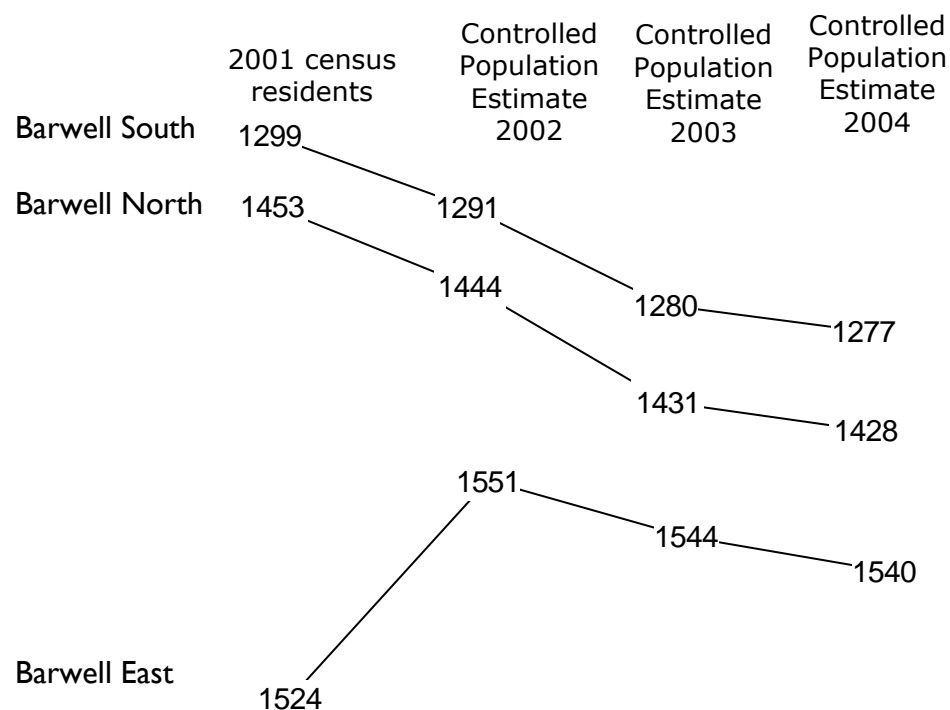
Map 2: Aerial Photograph of the Barwell Intervention Areas



DEMOGRAPHICS

Summary

- The population of the LSOAs in and around the Barwell Priority Neighbourhood is 4276 (2001 Census of Population)
- 22% of the population are aged under 16, 19% of the population are of retirement age
- The 16—29 age group contains the lowest population
- The overall Black Minority Ethnic (BME) origin population is 2.2% which is lower than District and County proportions



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

According to the 2001 Census actual total population in the LSOAs in and around the Barwell Priority Neighbourhood was 4276 persons. The population in 2004 was estimated to be approximately 4245 persons indicating a population decrease (Leicestershire County Council controlled population estimates). The estimated population change for Barwell North, Barwell East, and Barwell South is depicted to the left. There was an rise in population in Barwell East during 2001 of approximately 27 persons. Subsequently the population in all the LSOAs in the Barwell Monitoring Area has fallen by a net of approximately 31 persons. This reduction in net population has remained relatively consistent across the LSOAs.

Graph 1: Estimated population change in the Barwell monitoring area (2001—2004)

Notes:

Figures on the following pages are estimates based on the method described and should not be regarded as precise to the exact figure quoted

No liability is accepted by ONS or Leicestershire County Council for the consequences of the use of these statistics

Whilst every measure has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the data contained within this report the County Council cannot take any responsibility for any errors or omissions

Age Structure

The National Statistics experimental small area population estimates provide a broad age breakdown at Lower Super Output Area level. The age structure of the Barwell monitoring area is depicted in Graph 2. In 2004 just over a fifth of the population (22%) in the Barwell monitoring area were estimated to be aged under 16 and therefore still at school and dependents, 19% of the population were estimated to be of retirement age.

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

Births and deaths by ward

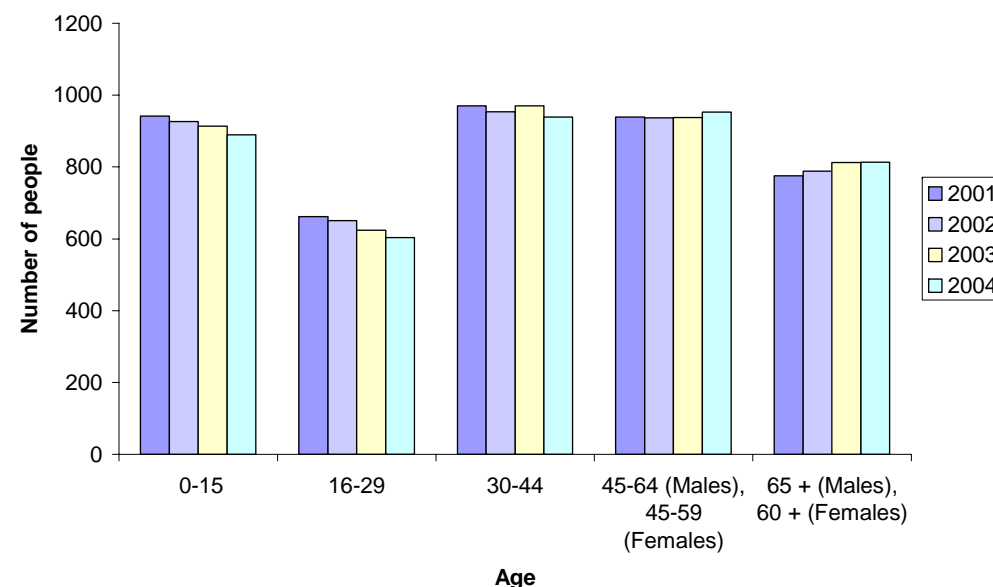
Table 3 shows the number of births in Barwell ward during 2005 (ONS, 2005), data is available at a ward level only. From Table 2 it is apparent that there was a majority of male births (57%) over female births (43%) in the area. The number of deaths per ward is shown in Table 3. In 2005 more than half of all deaths in Barwell were female.

Table 2: Number of Live Births by Ward (2005)

Ward	Males	Females	Total Births
Barwell	55	41	96

Source: ONS General Release

Graph 2: Age Structure: Barwell Monitoring Area



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

Table 3: Number of Deaths by Ward (2005)

Ward	Males	Females	Total Deaths
Barwell	24	59	83

Source: ONS General Release

Housing

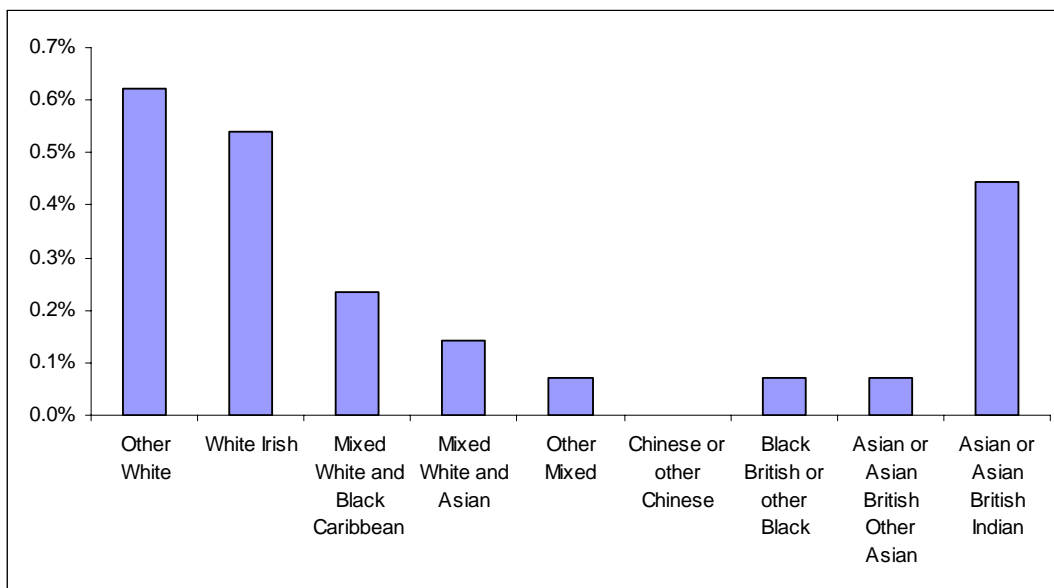
According to Leicestershire County Council yearly household estimates (2004) there are 1742 households in the LSOAs in the Barwell Monitoring area. There has been a slight increase in the estimated number of households in the area between 2001 and 2004, however, when compared with changes to population the average occupancy of households has remained relatively consistent. The average household size in 2004 was estimated to be 2.44 persons per dwelling.

ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

Summary

- **The BME population of the Barwell Monitoring area is 93 or 2.2% of the population**
- **The largest Black Minority Ethnic groups are White Other, White Irish, and Asian or Asian British Indian**
- **75.8% of the population are Christian**

Graph 3: BME population



Ethnicity

The 2001 Census of Population was used to provide a breakdown of ethnic groups in the Barwell Monitoring area. An overwhelming majority of persons (97.8%) were White British. The overall Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) origin population (all people other than White British) was 93, or 2.2%. Comparatively this is slightly lower than the Hinckley and Bosworth proportion of 3.2% and noticeably lower than the Leicestershire County proportion of 7.3%. The largest BME groups were White Other, White Irish and Asian or Asian British Indian. A breakdown of BME groups in the Barwell Monitoring area is depicted in Graph 3.

Religion

A voluntary question was asked in the 2001 census about religion, 75.8% of the population in the Barwell monitoring area identified themselves as being Christian. A minority (40 persons) identified their religion as being Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Other and 276 persons chose not to state their religion.

INDICES OF DEPRIVATION

Summary

- The area experiences high deprivation relating to income, education skills and training, employment, and health
- Deprivation in education skills and training is the most prominent form of deprivation in the area
- Health deprivation may be exacerbated by unhealthy lifestyles caused by income deprivation and employment deprivation

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

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

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

This section examines the LSOAs within the Barwell monitoring area (zone 1) including: Barwell North, Barwell East and Barwell South. There are 32,482 LSOAs in England which are ranked from 1 to 32,482, where 1 = most deprived, and a rank of 32,482 = least deprived. It is important to note that by ranking areas locally, some areas will invariably be ranked either high or low, even though they may be 'average' when ranked nationally. Therefore, to obtain a true reflection, district rankings must be looked at in relation to both the county and national picture.

Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Barwell monitoring area experiences a high level of deprivation within the district. All of the LSOAs within the area rank within the 25% most deprived in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough. Each of their respective rankings can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4: IMD LSOA rankings for the Barwell Monitoring Area

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 66)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Ranking (1 to 32482)	IMD SCORE
Barwell East	5	34	12700	21.55
Barwell North	9	60	15391	18.01
Barwell South	14	69	16735	16.44

Highest score = least deprived

Income Deprivation

This domain measures the proportion of the population in receipt of income support or other means tested benefits. Although all three LSOAs in the Barwell monitoring area rank amongst the 30% most deprived in Hinckley and Bosworth in terms of income deprivation, nationally they fall within the bottom 50%, suggesting that levels of income deprivation within the district are comparably better than the national picture.

Table 5: Income Deprivation in the Barwell Monitoring Area

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 66)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Ranking (1 to 32482)	INCOME SCORE
Barwell East	5	29	10053	0.16
Barwell North	15	74	15245	0.11
Barwell South	20	105	17780	0.09

Income Deprivation Affecting Children

Income deprivation affecting children is measured as the proportion of children aged under 16 years living in income deprived households (e.g. households in receipt of income support and other means tested benefits). The LSOAs in the Barwell Monitoring area are ranked in 30% most deprived in the District for this domain indicating a relatively high number of children living in income deprived households.

Nationally however the area makes it into the 50% least deprived in this domain. In the Barwell monitoring area overall there are 161 children living in income deprived households, which is 17% of the population of children aged under 16 years. Table 6 shows respective rankings and the number of income deprived children living in each LSOA.

Table 6: Income deprivation affecting children

LSOA	District Rank (Ranked 1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	Population under 16 (census 2001)	Estimated no of children living in income deprived households
Barwell East	7	37	10929	300	69
Barwell North	17	79	15806	385	57
Barwell South	20	92	16597	253	35
TOTAL				938	161

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

Table 7 shows Income deprivation affecting older people, that is, the proportion of people aged over 60 years in each area who live in income deprived households. Barwell East and Barwell North are the most deprived LSOAs in this domain within the monitoring area and rank within the 25% most deprived in Hinckley and Bosworth. Barwell South ranks amongst the 25% least deprived LSOAs for this domain in the District. Using the 2001 Census of population as a denominator the percentage of older persons living in income deprived households was calculated. Approximately 13% of the population aged 60 or over who are resident in the Barwell monitoring area live in income deprived households (115 persons out of a population of 869).

Table 7: Income deprivation affecting older people

LSOA	District Rank (Ranked 1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	Population < 60 (census 2001)	Estimated no of old people living in income deprived households
Barwell East	4	46	11975	365	63
Barwell North	16	108	16317	232	31
Barwell South	50	247	24865	272	21
TOTAL				869	115

Barriers to Services

Overall there is little deprivation in the Barwell monitoring area in terms of Barriers to Services. This domain measures the barriers which the local population face to accessing key local services such as post offices, doctors surgeries, primary schools, and convenience stores. In this respect all three LSOAs are ranked in the 40% least deprived within the Borough and within the 20% least deprived in England.

Education

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004 show that the Barwell monitoring area experiences high levels of deprivation in education, skills, and training. All three LSOAs rank within the 15% most deprived in the District, the 10% most deprived in the County and the 25% most deprived in England. A deficit of education, skills and training is particularly prevalent in Barwell North which ranks as the third most deprived LSOA in the Borough.

Table 8: Education and Skills Deprivation in the Barwell monitoring area

LSOA	District Rank (Ranked 1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	EDUCATION SKILLS AND TRAINING SCORE
Barwell North	3	7	3618	47.45
Barwell East	4	11	4358	43.51
Barwell South	10	41	7322	32.52

Crime

This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to four major crime themes - burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. This aspect of deprivation is relatively high within the area. All three LSOAs are ranked within the 25% most deprived in the District and within the 35% most deprived in the County. Barwell South is seen to experience the highest crime deprivation in the monitoring area ranking sixth in the District. Rankings for all the LSOAs in the area can be seen in Table 9.

Table 9: Crime Deprivation in the Barwell monitoring area

LSOA	District Rank (Ranked 1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	CRIME AND DISORDER SCORE
Barwell South	6	75	13855	0.16
Barwell North	11	98	16486	-0.02
Barwell East	15	131	18464	-0.16

Employment

Analysis of employment rankings show the Barwell monitoring area to experience moderate deprivation in terms of employment. The three LSOAs in the area rank within the 25% most deprived in Hinckley and Bosworth and the 25% most deprived in the County. Barwell East is the most deprived out of the three ranking fifth in the District.

Table 10: Employment Deprivation

LSOA	District Rank (Ranked 1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	EMPLOYMENT SCORE
Barwell East	5	26	11015	0.11
Barwell South	11	73	15965	0.08
Barwell North	16	97	17610	0.08

Health Deprivation and Disability

This domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled. Barwell East is particularly deprived in this domain which may be a consequence of the pronounced income and employment deprivation in the area. All three LSOAs in the area sit within the 25% most deprived in the district.

Table 11: Health Deprivation and Disability

LSOA	District Rank (Ranked 1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY SCORE
Barwell East	5	34	13945	0.14
Barwell South	10	55	17031	-0.07
Barwell North	17	96	19783	-0.27

Living Environment

This Domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents. On a district level the Barwell monitoring area experiences moderate deprivation in terms of living environment. On a national level the area ranks amongst the 50% least deprived in this domain in England.

Table 12: Living Environment Deprivation

LSOA	District Rank (Ranked 1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	LIVING ENVIRONMENT SCORE
Barwell South	9	94	16528	16.46
Barwell North	16	125	18424	14.2
Barwell East	43	281	27337	6.06

STRONGER COMMUNITIES

Summary

- There are 3 community groups and projects serving the Barwell area
- The Barwell area is limited in terms of access to clinics and health centres, higher education colleges, and public convenience services such as grocery stores and certain sports facilities
- Service provision around the northern segment of the priority neighbourhood is particularly limited
- 54.6% of respondents to the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey did not agree that they could influence decisions affecting the local area

Local Groups and Projects

The below table details the main community groups and neighbourhood specific projects that operate in the Barwell area.

Table 13: Groups and projects serving the Barwell area

Group or Project	What it Does
Barwell ACTIV8	Acts as a channel of communication between local residents and public service providers. Also involves residents and organisations in practical projects to improve the village.
Barwell Community Centre Management Committee	Community organisation working with Leicestershire County Council to develop and then operate a new Community Centre for the village.
Age Concern Barwell	Provides social activities for elderly residents.

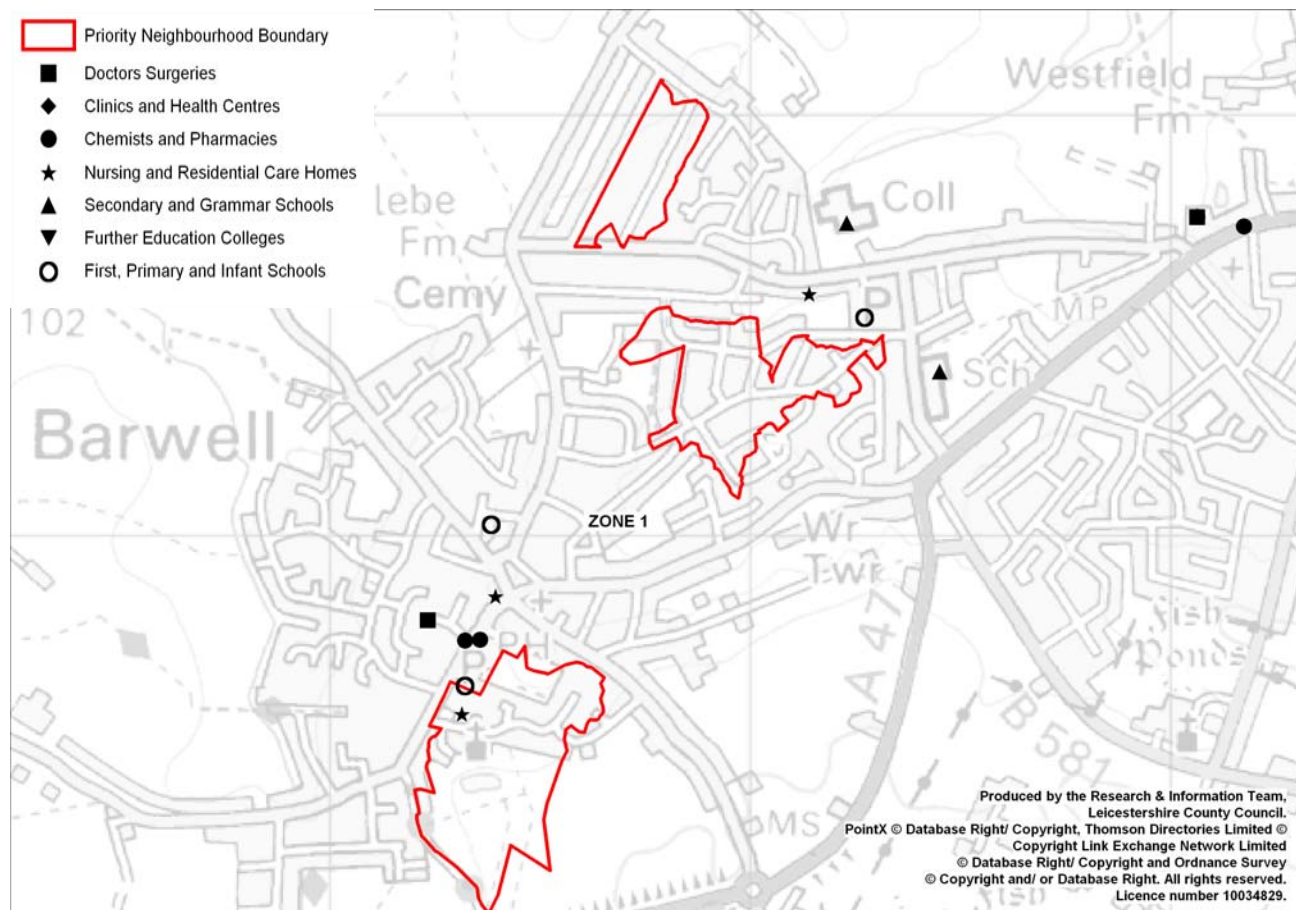
Access to Services

The Barwell priority neighbourhood covers an area of approximately 31.96 hectares and consists of four Output Areas. The location of various amenities within and around the priority neighbourhoods are mapped on the following two pages. Points were mapped using the Pointx National Points of Interest database.

Education and Health Facilities

Map 3 (right) depicts Education and Health facilities in and around the Barwell Priority Neighbourhoods.

The only provision within the boundaries of the priority neighbourhoods is a nursing/care home. Within walking distance of the zone there are three chemists, two primary schools, two doctors surgeries and two secondary/ grammar schools. However, there are no clinics/ health centres or higher education colleges. This represents a relatively good level of service provision.



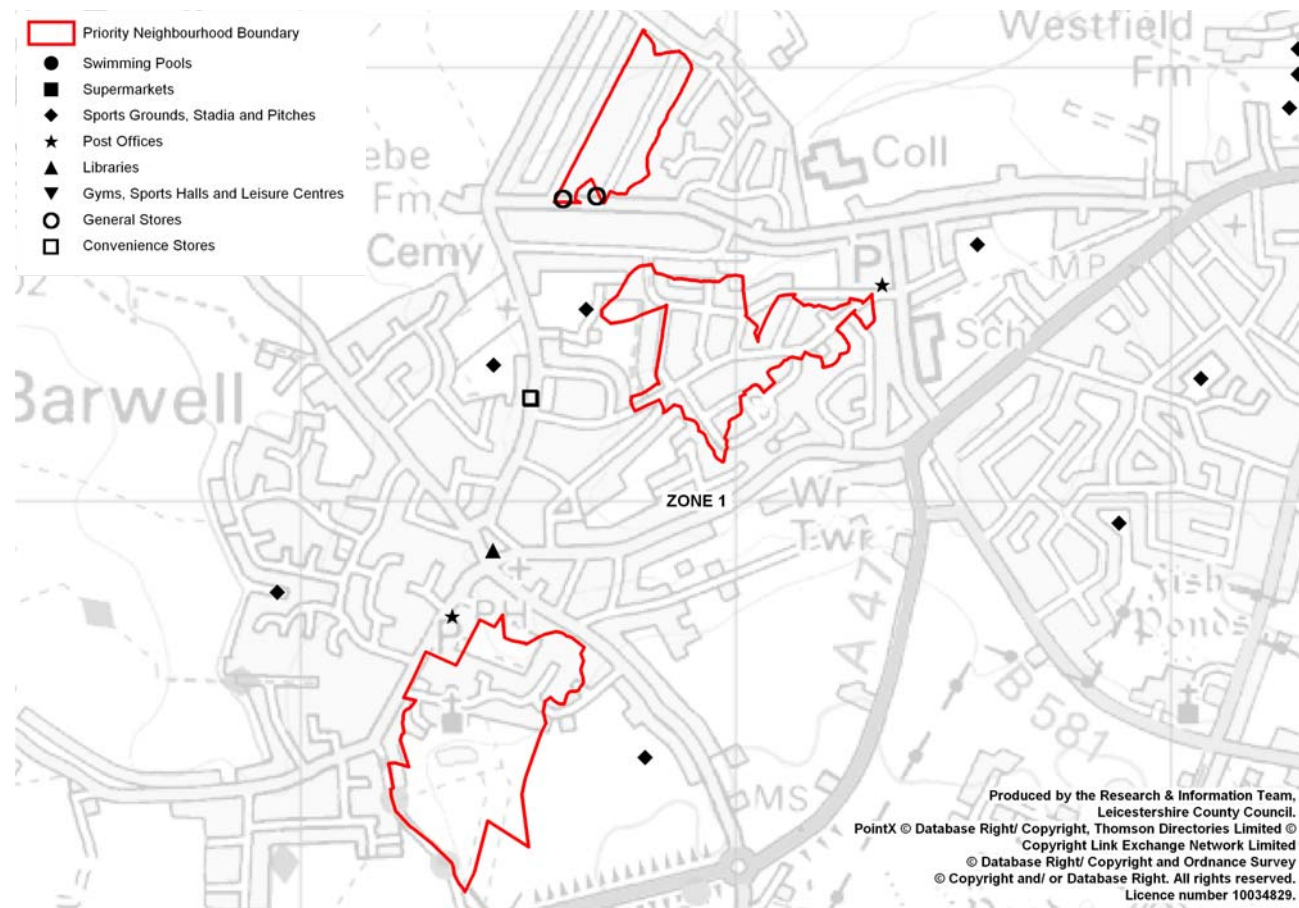
Map 3: Education and Health Facilities in the Barwell Priority Neighbourhoods

Access to Services

Map 4 depicts the location of public convenience services in and around the Barwell Priority Neighbourhood. Facilities that are mapped include sports centres, libraries, supermarkets, convenience stores, swimming pools and post offices.

Services and Amenities

As the map illustrates, none of the amenities or services shown can be found within the actual boundaries of the Priority Neighbourhood. There are two general stores conterminous with the intervention areas, along with two post offices, a convenience store and a library located within walking distance. There are also a number of sports grounds/ pitches in the outlying area, but this does not represent a diverse selection of amenities and services. This would mean that residents living within the Barwell Intervention Areas would have to rely on public and private transport to access a wider range of services and amenities.



Map 4: Public Convenience Services in the Barwell Monitoring Area

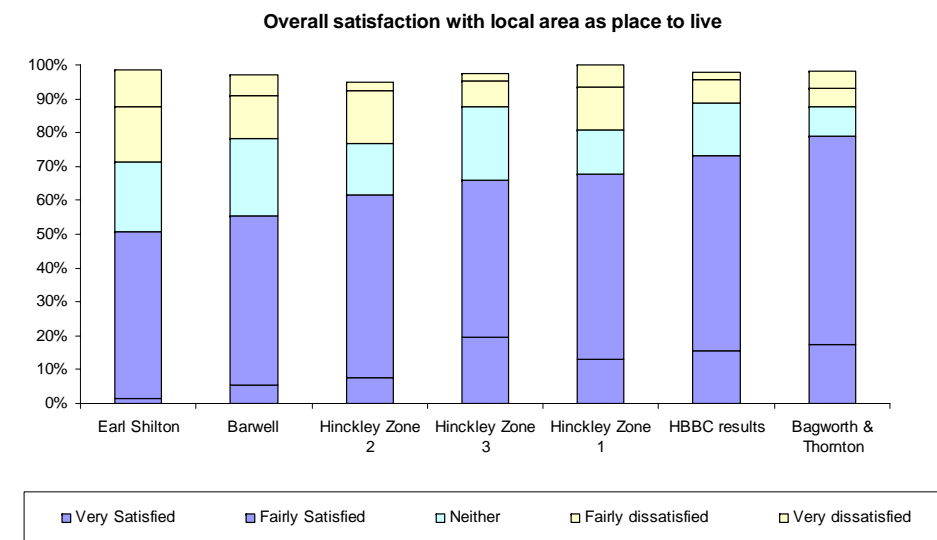
Key results from the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey

The graphs on the following pages depict responses to key questions asked in the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey 2006-2007 for the priority neighbourhoods in Hinckley and Bosworth and the District as a whole.

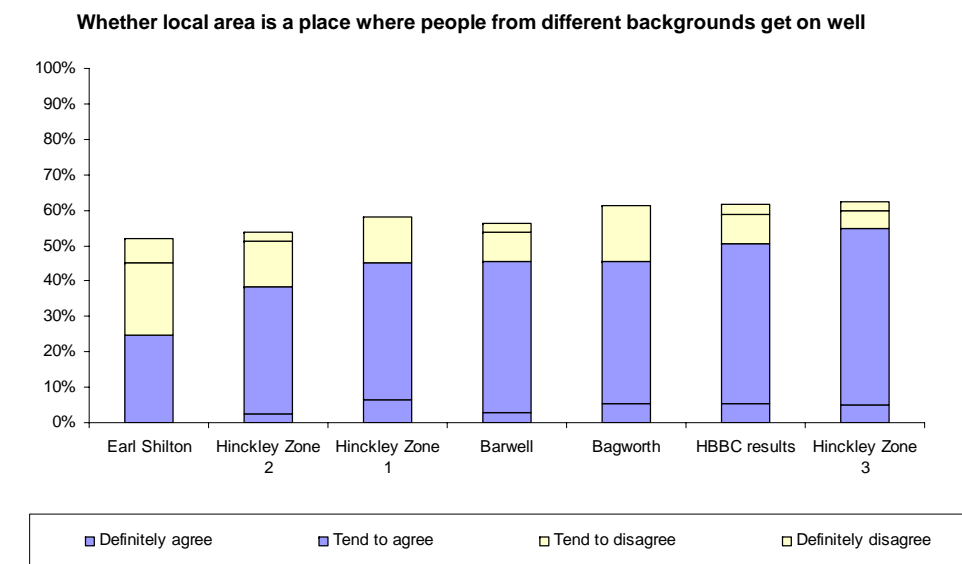
The Barwell monitoring area fared poorly in regards to respondents' satisfaction with the area as a place to live. Fewer than 60% responded as very satisfied or fairly satisfied when asked about their overall satisfaction with the area as a place to live.

When asked whether the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well less than half of respondents definitely agreed or tended to agree (45.5%). A minority of respondents did not agree that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well (10.9%).

Graph 4: Overall satisfaction with the area as a place to live



Graph 5: Whether the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well



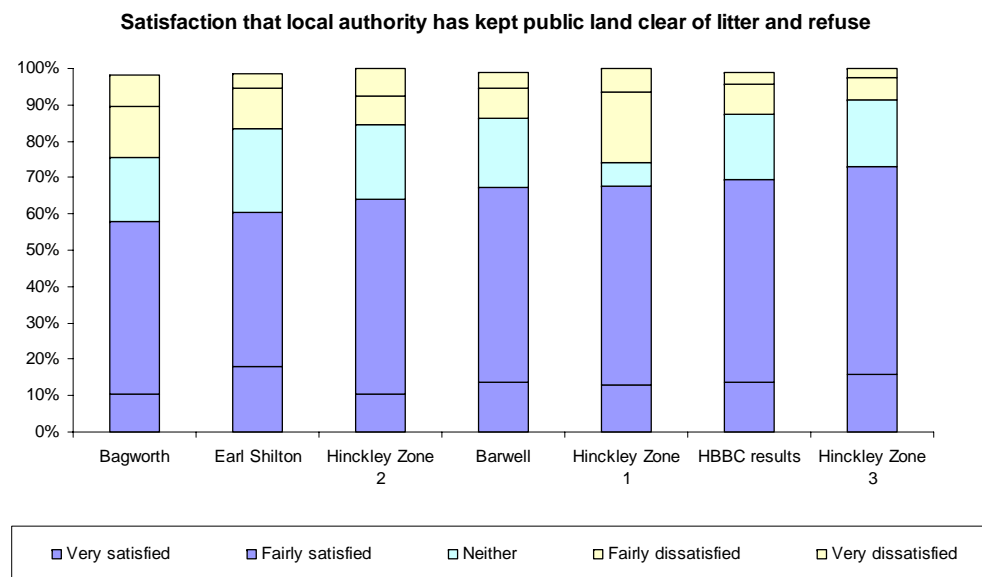
Source: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. Best Value User Satisfaction Survey

Notes: Percentages were calculated using responses from the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey (USS) based on a sample of 3,108 respondents. Data relates solely to the responses collated from the Best Value (USS) and may not be wholly representative of general opinion in the local area.

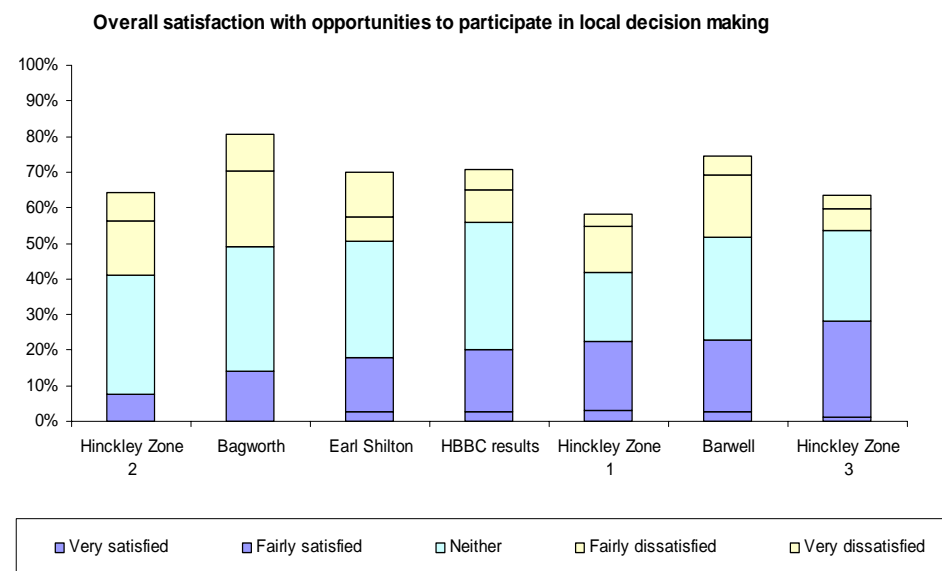
The majority of respondents (67.3%) were fairly satisfied or very satisfied that the local authority has kept public land clear of litter and refuse. A minority (12.7%) were fairly dissatisfied or very dissatisfied at public land refuse and litter clearance by the local authority.

Less than a quarter (22.7%) of respondents to the Best Value USS were satisfied with opportunities to participate in local decision making. An equal percentage (22.7%) were fairly dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the opportunities to participate in local decision making.

Graph 6: Satisfaction that the local authority has kept public land clear of litter and refuse



Graph 7: Overall satisfaction with opportunities to participate in local decision making



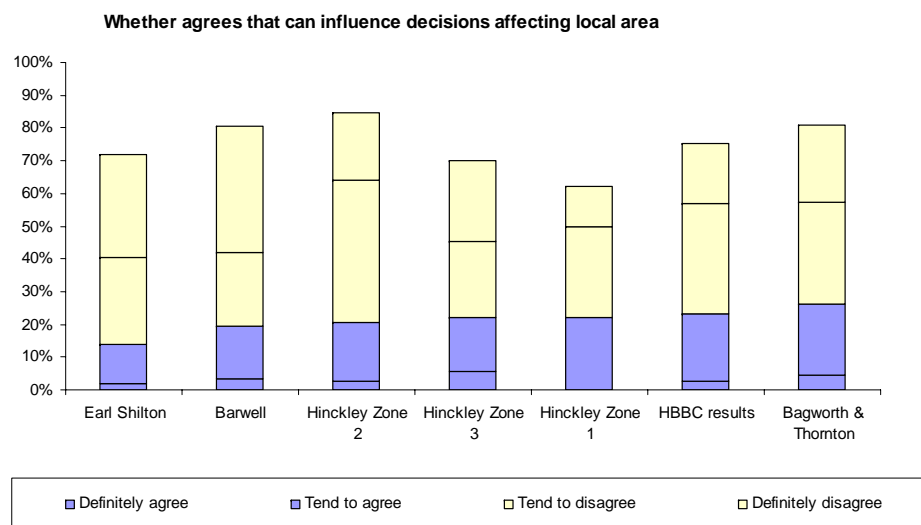
Source: *Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. Best Value User Satisfaction Survey*

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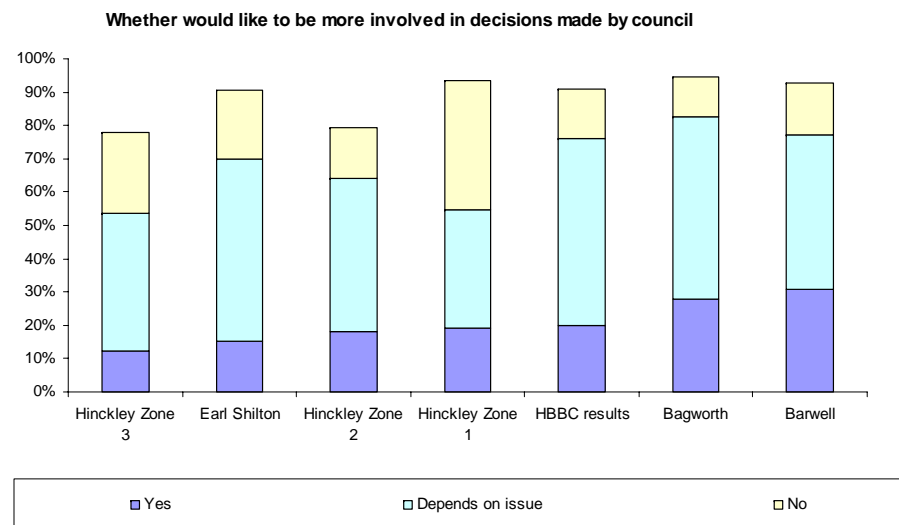
Just over a quarter of respondents (26.4%) agreed that they can influence decisions affecting the local area. Over half of respondents living in the Barwell monitoring area (54.6%) disagreed or definitely disagreed that they can influence decisions affecting the local area. Responses are depicted in Graph 8.

Nearly a third (30.9%) of respondents to the Best Value USS in the Barwell monitoring area stated that they would like to be more involved in decision making by the council. A further 46.4% said that it would depend on the issue.

Graph 8: Whether agree that can influence decisions affecting the local area



Graph 9: Whether would like to be more involved in decisions made by council



Source: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. Best Value User Satisfaction Survey

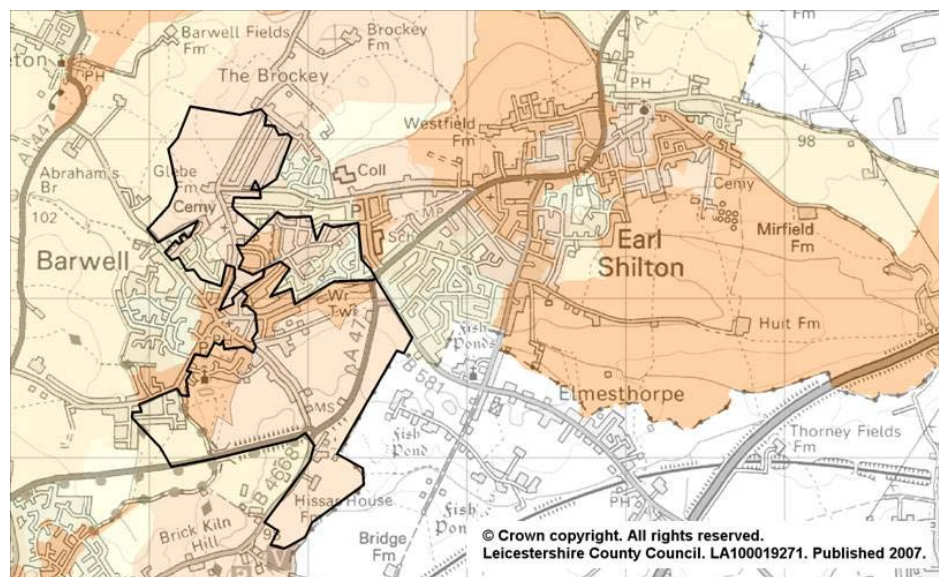
Notes: Percentages were calculated using responses from the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey (USS) based on a sample of 3,108 respondents. Data relates solely to the responses collated from the Best Value (USS) and may not be wholly representative of general opinion in the local area.

SAFER COMMUNITIES

Crime

Summary

- The overall crime rate in the Barwell Priority Area is higher than for the rest of the Borough. The crime rate for assault and for burglary (dwelling) are much higher in the Barwell Priority Area than for Hinckley & Bosworth Borough as a whole.
- The overall crime rate in the Barwell Priority Area has fluctuated quite a lot over the last six years and there was an increase in 2006/07 following year-on-year reductions in the previous two years.
- Almost a quarter of all crime in the Barwell Priority Area is in the category of assault.








Map 5 (left) shows the hotspot areas for all crime in and around Barwell and Earl Shilton. The black boundary line denotes the monitoring area for the Barwell Priority Neighbourhood. This shows that there is a considerable number of recorded offences taking place within the Barwell neighbourhood. Table 14 and Graph 10 on the following pages show this information in more detail.

Map 5: Barwell Crime Hotspots

 Priority Area Boundary

Recorded Offences by Output Area (2006/07)

	100 to 455 (9)
	38 to 100 (35)
	21 to 38 (70)
	11 to 21 (105)
	1 to 11 (115)

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

Table 14 (right) shows recorded offences by major crime category for the Barwell Priority Area compared to the whole of Hinckley & Bosworth Borough. These offences are also expressed as a crime rate per thousand, which enables a comparison to be made between Barwell and the Borough as a whole.

Table 14 shows that the overall crime rate (per thousand population) is higher in the Barwell Priority Area than for Hinckley & Bosworth Borough as a whole.

The most common type of crime in this area is assault which accounts for around a quarter (24%) of all crime in the Barwell Priority Area. Also the assault rate for Barwell is much higher than for the Borough—20.2 assaults per thousand population in Barwell compared to 14.3 per thousand population for the Borough.

Unlike all other crime categories burglary dwelling is expressed as a crime rate per thousand households. Again, for burglary dwelling the crime rate is much higher in Barwell than the Borough as a whole — 23.5 burglaries per thousand households in Barwell in 2006/07, compared to 13.3 per thousand across the Borough.

Other categories where the crime rate is slightly higher in Barwell than the Borough are for damage, theft from motor vehicle and damage to motor vehicle.

Graph 10 (over the page) shows the crime trends in Hinckley & Bosworth borough and in the Barwell Priority Area over the last six years. On the whole the trend for all crime and for individual categories is not dissimilar for Barwell and for the whole Borough. Across the Borough there was an increase in recorded offences in 2002/03 when the National Crime Recording Standard was introduced¹ though this was not reflected in Barwell. In both areas recorded crime was relatively higher in 2003/04 then declined for the next two years before a more recent increase in the last year

Table 14: Recorded crime in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough and in the Barwell Priority Neighbourhood Area, 2006/07

	<u>Hinckley & Bosworth Borough</u>		<u>Barwell Priority Neighbourhood</u>		
	<u>no. of crimes</u>	<u>rate per 1,000</u>	<u>no. of crimes</u>	<u>rate per 1,000</u>	<u>percentage</u>
All Crime	7502	73.4	361	84.9	100%
Assault	1460	14.3	86	20.2	24%
Damage	1079	10.6	47	11.1	13%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	919	9.0	41	9.6	11%
Theft	842	8.2	31	7.3	9%
Damage to Motor Vehicle	622	6.1	38	8.9	11%
Burglary Dwelling	597	13.3	41	23.5	11%
Burglary Other	557	5.5	19	4.5	5%
Fraud & Forgery	397	3.9	5	1.2	1%
Theft Stores	274	2.7	9	2.1	2%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	208	2.0	8	1.9	2%
Drugs	150	1.5	13	3.1	4%
Theft Cycle	103	1.0	8	1.9	2%
Theft Person	101	1.0	2	0.5	1%
Indecency	82	0.8	9	2.1	2%
Public Order	35	0.3	2	0.5	1%
Robbery	33	0.3	1	0.2	0%
Non Recordable	22	0.2	1	0.2	0%
Miscellaneous	21	0.2	0	0.0	0%

All rates are expressed per thousand population with the exception of burglary dwelling which is a rate per thousand households.

Source: Crime Data—Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS. Denominator data—Leicestershire County Council Mid-Year Estimates 2004, except the household figure for HBBC which is a 2006 figure. (HBBC = 102,200 population and 44,800 households. Barwell Priority Neighbourhood Area = 4,250 population and 1,742 households).

Graph 10: Recorded crime trends over the last six years

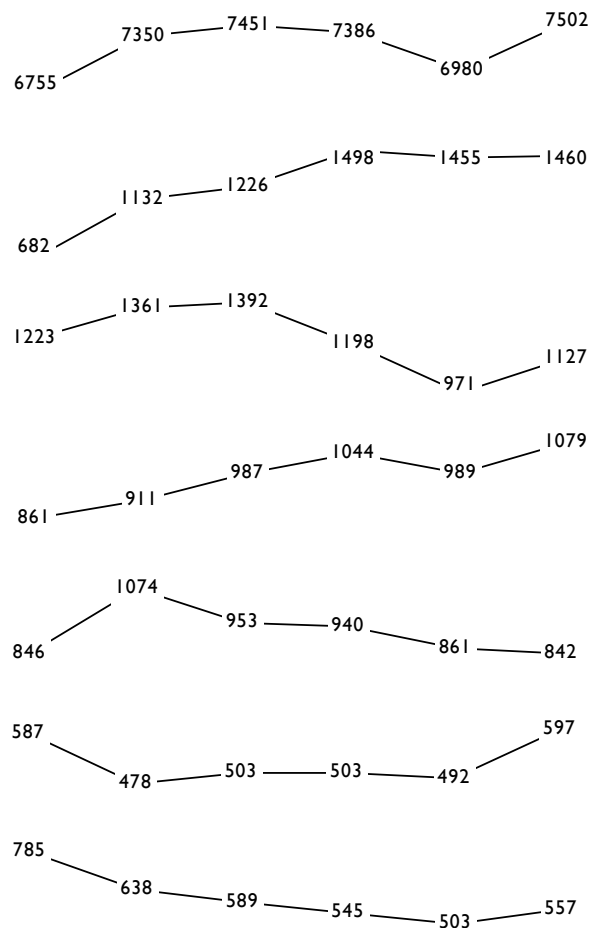
Recorded assault offences increased in the early 2000s but have remained fairly stable over the last three years (since 2004/05). Vehicle crime has fallen over this period though there has been an increase in the last year linked to a rise in theft from vehicle in turn partly attributable to an increase in the use and theft of SatNav and similar products.

Across the Borough there has been a sustained increase in recorded criminal damage over the last few years, however this is not evident in Barwell where criminal damage has stayed around the same level, despite a slight peak in 2004/05.

Theft, burglary dwelling and burglary other (inc. sheds/garages) have all remained around the same level in the Barwell priority area. For the Borough as a whole theft has fallen each of the last five years and burglary other is now generally lower than in the early years of the 2000s. Burglary dwelling fell in 2002/03 and remained around the same level for a few years but then jumped up again in 2006/07.

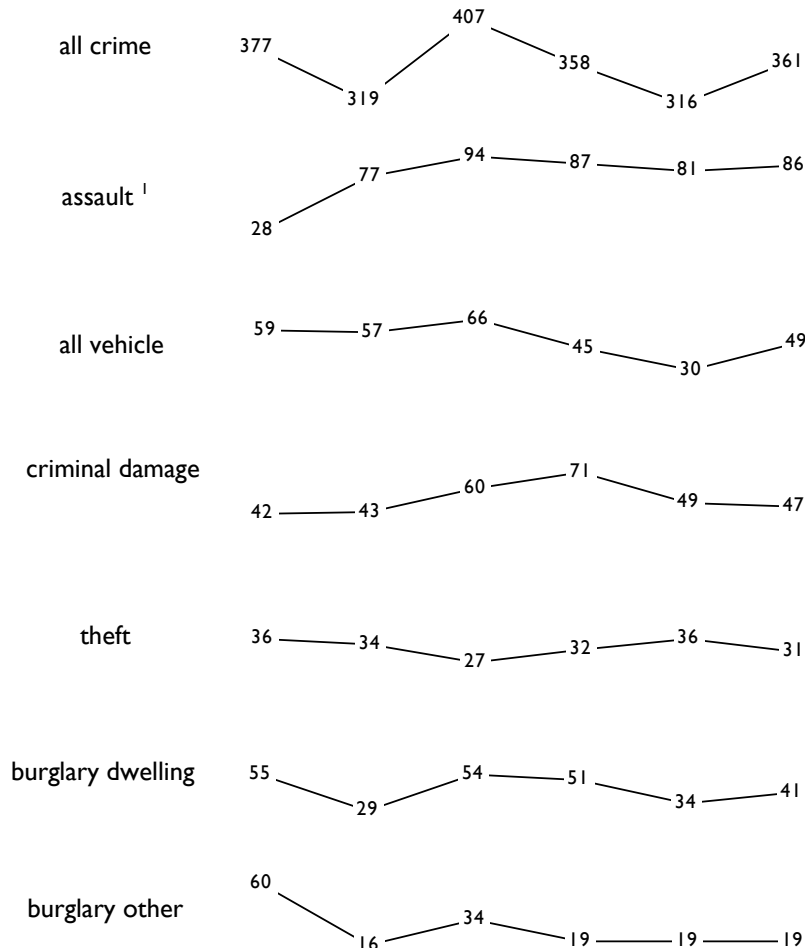
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough

2001/02 2002/03¹ 2003/04 2004/05 2005/06 2006/07



Barwell priority neighbourhood area

2001/02 2002/03¹ 2003/04 2004/05 2005/06 2006/07



Source: Crime Data—Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

¹ The National Crime Recording Standard was introduced in April 2002. The Home Office has estimated that this change in recording practice alone led to an increase of around 10% in 'all crime' in 2002/03. All crime types were not affected equally. For example, burglary dwelling is estimated to have been inflated by around 3% whereas violence against the person went up by 23% in 2002/03 (national figures). This helps to explain some of the increase in 'assault' between 2001/02 and 2002/03. For more information see Chapter 3 of 'Crime in England and Wales 2002/03' (<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0203.html>).

Priority Prolific Offenders

Within Hinckley and Bosworth as a whole there are currently 12 persons identified as Priority Prolific Offenders (PPO's). All are White British males and the majority are aged under 20 or in the 20—30 age category, only one PPO is aged over 30.

PPO's are clearly only a small proportion of the offender population but they are responsible for a disproportionately high percentage of crime. Hinckley and Bosworth has 12 out a total of 328 for the whole of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. For example the last 4 individuals to be identified as PPO's were responsible for 18 burglary dwellings; 10 theft from cars; 7 thefts; a robbery and a range of less serious offending. Using the Economic and Social Costs of Crime against Individuals and Households produced by the Home Office these 4 offenders were responsible for crimes costing in excess of £82,000.

One of the common motivators for high levels of offending amongst PPO's is drug abuse. Heroin and Crack being the primary two. Other common themes include poor school attendance which result in low literacy and numeracy skills and in turn few skills to enter the job market. Most PPO's will have served at least 3 or 4 custodial sentences which only adds to the problem of trying to find employment.

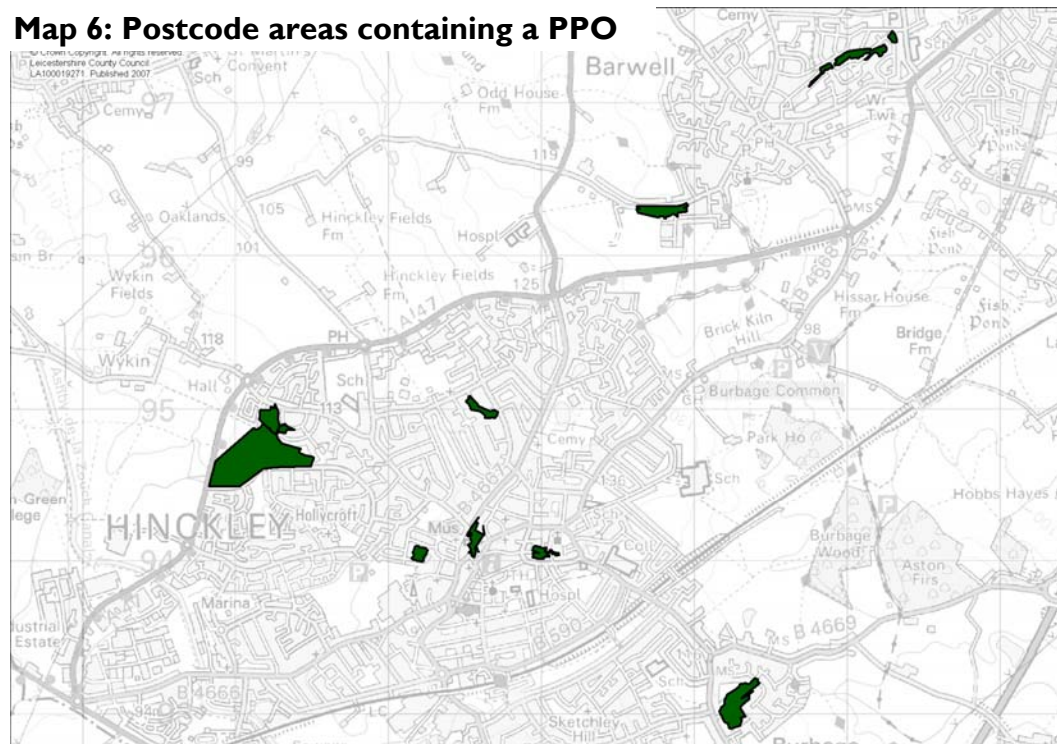
All the adult (over 18 years old) PPO's across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland are supervised by the Multi Agency Prolific and Priority Offender Management team (MAPPOM). The team has at its core Probation, Police and Drugs Workers plus a range of specialist workers including a Victims Worker. The individual PPO's are seen 4 or 5 times per week and the office is open at weekends to extend the supervision to every day of the week when required.

In a typical week a PPO will be tested for drugs twice and see their Drug Worker; be seen by his Probation Officer and Police Officer

and be expected to engage with the specialists within the team. The offender will be visited at home once a fortnight. The individual PPO does not have the option not to attend appointments, if they do then they are returned to Court or back to prison depending on their form of supervision.

If a PPO does not reoffend within six months; has no intelligence of offending from the Police and has stopped any drug problem or is just on medication only then that individual is deemed to no longer to be a PPO and is formerly 'declassified'. Hinckley and Bosworth have had 6 such individuals in the last twelve months. Postcode areas which contain a priority prolific offender and lie within Hinckley and Bosworth are depicted in Map 6.

Map 6: Postcode areas containing a PPO



Domestic Violence

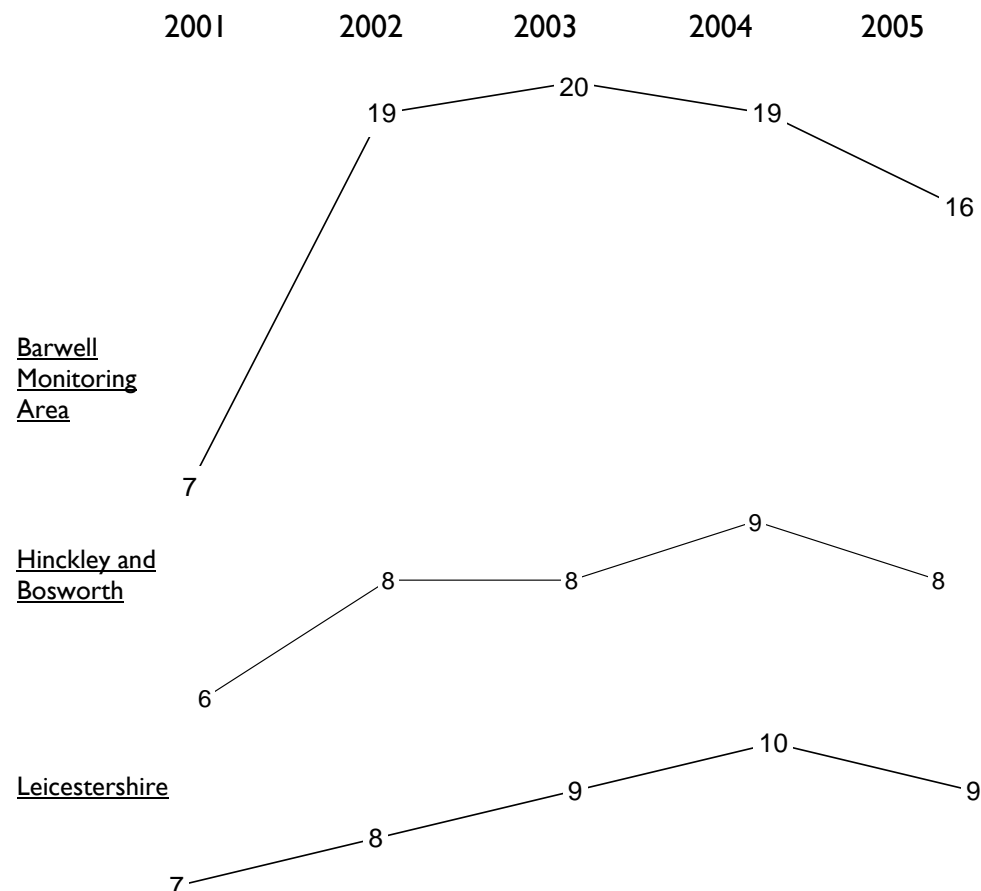
Summary

- **Rates of Domestic Violence are twice as high in the Barwell monitoring area than in the District or County**

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

Rates of DV were measured at LSOA level. The Barwell monitoring area was found to have high rates of DV in comparison to Hinckley and Bosworth as a whole and Leicestershire County. In 2005 reported incidents amounted to double the number reported in the District and County indicating that there is a particular concentration of DV reporting occurring in the Barwell monitoring area. Rates of DV initially soared in 2002, peaking in 2003, and amounting to almost triple the number of incidents reported in 2001. When analysing DV data it is not possible to determine whether changes in rates are related to changes in the number of incidents actually occurring or changes in awareness and reporting of DV. Therefore it is necessary to employ an element of caution when interpreting findings.

Graph 11 depicts trends of recorded DV over a five year period (2001-2005) for the Barwell monitoring area, Hinckley and Bosworth and Leicestershire. Despite a degree of fluctuation during this period, rates of DV in have remained higher than rates in Hinckley and Bosworth or Leicestershire which have changed little.



Graph 11: Recorded DV trends in the Barwell Monitoring Area, Hinckley and Bosworth and Leicestershire County (2001—2005)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

Summary

- **Barwell ward is amongst the unhealthiest wards in Hinckley and Bosworth in terms of unhealthy lifestyle behaviours**
- **Over a quarter of the population are estimated to be obese or smoke**

ESTIMATES OF HEALTHY LIFESTYLE BEHAVIOURS

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

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

The synthetic estimates are the expected prevalence of any behaviour for any ward. As information is recorded at ward level it may not always reflect the situation in the priority neighbourhood.

Smoking

Within Barwell ward it is estimated that just over a quarter (27.5%) of the adult population within this ward are current smokers. This estimate is amongst the highest out of all the wards in Hinckley and Bosworth. However the confidence intervals are relatively disparate indicating that 95% of the time the expected prevalence of smoking will fall between 16.9% and 41.4%. The estimated prevalence for smoking in Barwell ward overlaps with the confidence intervals for national estimates providing a rough indication that the number of current smokers is similar to national estimates for current smokers.

Table 15: Synthetic Estimates of Smoking

Ward	Estimated Smoking - Percentage of Persons	Estimated Smoking - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Smoking - Upper Confidence Interval
Barwell	27.5%	16.9%	41.4%

Binge Drinking

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

Table 16 shows estimates of binge drinking in Barwell ward. Levels of binge drinking in Barwell ward are estimated to be amongst the highest in the district. The estimated prevalence for binge drinking overlaps with confidence intervals for national estimates indicating that the prevalence of binge drinking is similar to national estimates.

Obesity

Obesity in adults is defined as adults whom in response to the HSfE recorded their BMI as being 30 or above. Synthetic estimates for obesity indicate that just over a quarter (26.9%) of persons in Barwell ward are estimated to be obese.

National prevalence of obesity was calculated as a direct estimate from the 2000—2003 HSfE Survey and is therefore not a synthetic estimate. Comparisons with national estimates show that the prevalence of obesity in Barwell ward may again be on par with national prevalence.

Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Synthetic estimates of fruit and vegetable consumption was measured by the prevalence of adult respondents to the HSfE who had eaten 5 or more fruit and vegetables on the previous day. Adult fruit and vegetable consumption in Barwell is relatively low and is estimated to be the lowest for all the wards in Hinckley and Bosworth. This indicates that few adults living in the area may be consuming the recommended daily allowance of fruit and vegetables.

Table 16: Synthetic Estimates of Binge Drinking in Barwell

Ward	Estimated Binge Drinking - Percentage of Persons	Estimated Binge Drinking - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Binge Drinking - Upper Confidence Interval
Barwell	17.9%	9.5%	30.9%

Table 17: Synthetic Estimates of Obesity in Barwell

Ward	Estimated Obesity - Percentage of Persons	Estimated Obesity - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Obesity - Upper Confidence Interval
Barwell	26.9%	19.3%	36.1%

Table 18: Synthetic Estimates of Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption in Barwell

Ward	Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - % of Persons	Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Lower CI	Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Upper CI
Barwell	20.1%	11.3%	33.0%

Child Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Synthetic estimates of child fruit and vegetable consumption were measured by the prevalence of child respondents to the HSfE who had eaten 3 or more fruit and vegetables on the previous day. Confidence intervals for Barwell ward overlap with National Confidence intervals for this measure therefore we might expect prevalence of child fruit and vegetable consumption to be similar to national estimates.

Table 19: Synthetic Estimates of Child Fruit and Vegetable Consumption in Barwell ward

Ward	Estimated Child Consumption of Fruit and Veg - % of Persons	Estimated Child Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Lower CI	Estimated Child Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Upper CI
Barwell	26.7%	13.4%	46.3%

OLDER PEOPLE

Summary

- Older people represent 20% of the population compared to 21.2% for the Borough as a whole
- The largest proportion of older people are in the 65 to 74 age range

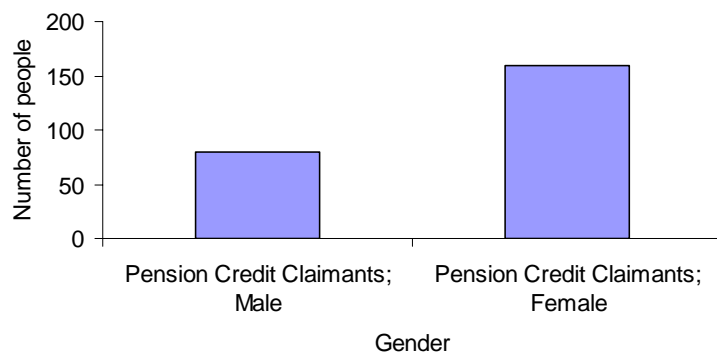
The age structure of older people living in the Barwell monitoring area was examined using the 2001 Census of Population data. In 2001 there were a total of 869 persons over the age of 60 living in the LSOAs in the monitoring area. This represents 20% of the population which is slightly smaller than Borough proportions (21.2%). The largest proportion of older people were aged 65 to 74 (40%) or 75 to 84 (29%). A minority (14%) were aged 85 or over.

Data on Pensions Credit and State Pension was downloaded from the DWP website. Data is currently only available for August 2006 in anticipation of a full complement of back-dated time series of quarterly data for these benefits. Persons claiming a state pension in the Barwell monitoring area account for a minority (4%) of claimants in the whole of Hinckley and Bosworth. Unsurprisingly the percentage of female claimants (64%) outweighs male claimants, this will in part be attributable to women having a longer life expectancy.

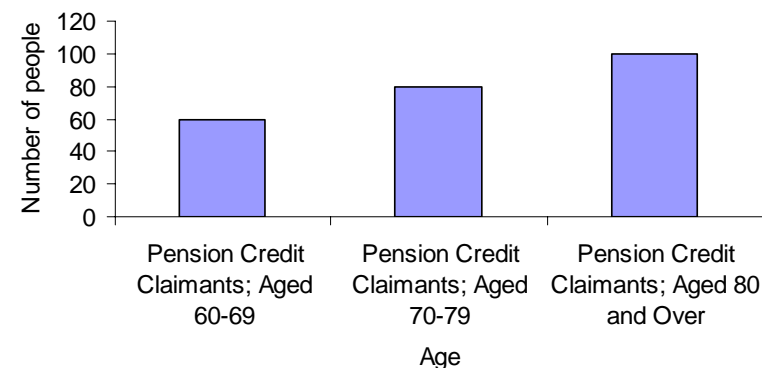
Pensions credit is a benefit allocated to persons over the age of 60 to ensure that they receive a minimum weekly allowance. In August 2006 a total of 240 persons were receiving this benefit in the Barwell monitoring area. The majority of claimants (67%) were female. Graph 13 shows the number of persons claiming pension credit according to age.

Disability living allowance is a tax-free benefit allocated to adults who need help with personal care or have walking difficulties because they are physically or mentally disabled. In August 2006 just over a third (35%) of persons claiming disability living allowance in the Barwell monitoring area were aged 60 or over. A further 15 persons over the age of 60 and living in the Barwell monitoring area were recorded as claiming incapacity benefit/severe disablement allowance.

Graph 12: Number of Persons Claiming Pension Credit by Gender



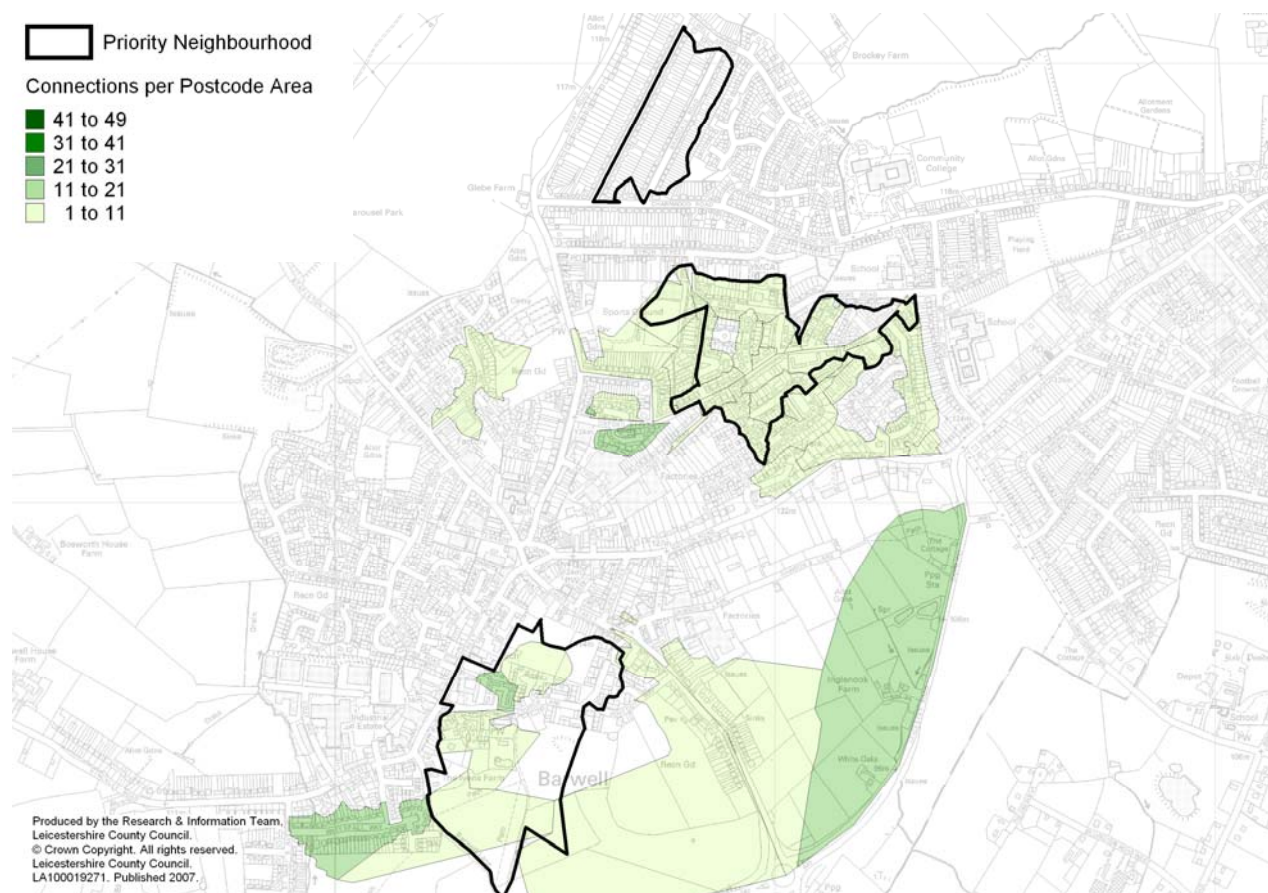
Graph 13: Number of Persons Claiming Pension Credit by Age



Elderly Persons Connected to the Piper Alarm System

The Housing Department at Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council record the numbers of elderly people who own Piper Alarms and who are connected to an alarm control centre. The system enables elderly people to be connected to staff at the control centre should they experience a problem at home. Staff are able to speak to the individual to assess what the problem is and how serious it is (e.g. if an elderly person has had a fall). By recording the numbers of older people who are connected to the control centre it is possible to identify areas where there may be concentrations of vulnerable elderly.

Areas which contain elderly people in ownership of an alarm were mapped by postcode area and are depicted to the right. Colours are graduated to represent ranges of numbers of elderly people in ownership of an alarm. Postcode areas identified wholly or partly lie within the Barwell monitoring area. The map shows there to be a moderate number of elderly persons in ownership of an alarm in the eastern and southern intervention areas. Within the monitoring area there are a total of 134 persons connected to the control centre which amounts to 7% of all properties connected to the system in the whole of Hinckley and Bosworth (March 2007).



Map 7: Postcode areas containing households connected to the Alarm Control Centre

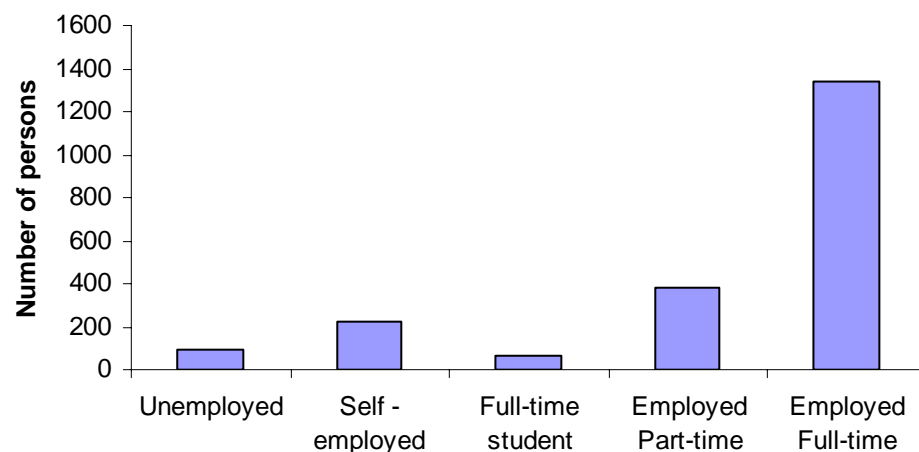
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- There are 3003 people (70% of the population) of working age living in the Barwell monitoring area
- 70% of the working age population are economically active
- The majority of income support claimants are female (59%)
- 30% of people of employment age (16-74) living in the Barwell monitoring area are economically inactive

Employment

According to the 2001 Census of Population the majority (70%) of people living in the Barwell monitoring area are of employment age (16-74). Of these the largest proportion of people are economically active (70%). This is defined as persons who are earning in some sort of way, either through full or part time work, self employed or unemployed but seeking work. Graph 14 shows that the majority of economically active people are employed full time.

Graph 14: Economic Activity—Working age residents aged 16-74



Source: Census of Population 2001

Average annual income for the LSOAs in the Barwell monitoring area is depicted in Table 20. Average annual Income in all of the LSOAs in the Barwell monitoring area is below the district average (£33,206), the county average (£33,694) and the national average (£32,353). Average annual income in Barwell East is particularly low compared to district, county, and national figures.

Table 20: CACI Paycheck average household income 2006

LSOA	Mean Annual Income
Barwell East	£23,628
Barwell North	£26,437
Barwell South	£28,750

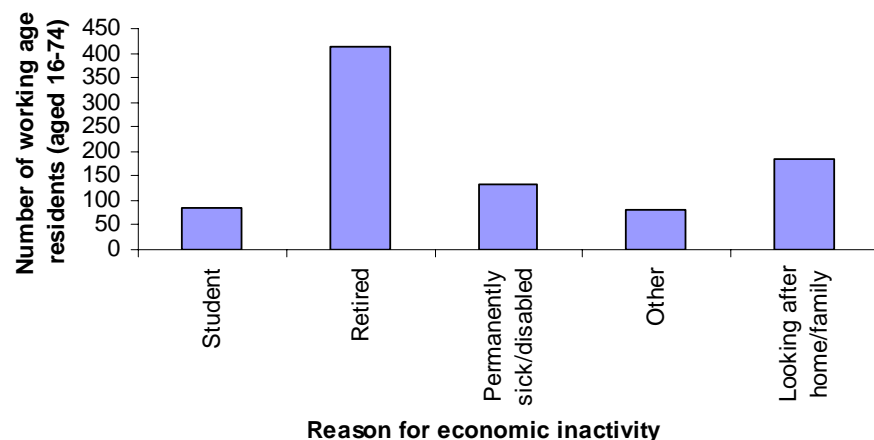
Results of the Annual Business Inquiry (2005) were analysed to identify industries of employment within the Barwell monitoring area. Manufacturing dominates the market, nearly a third (28%) of workplaces in the area can be classed under this heading. Other large employment sectors in the monitoring area are distribution, hotels and restaurants (20.6%), and banking finance and insurance (19.7%).

Results of the 2001 Census of Population showed the largest occupation sectors of actual residents in the Barwell monitoring area to be Elementary Occupations (17%), process plant and machine operatives (16.5%) and skilled trades (16.3%) indicating that many residents may work within the monitoring area.

Unemployment and Benefits

The 2001 Census of population showed that nearly a third (30%) of people of employment age (16-74) living in the Barwell monitoring area are economically inactive. This is defined by people who are not looking for, or not available for work. Graph 15 shows the main reason for economic inactivity to be retirement.

Graph 15: Economically Inactive– number of working age residents aged 16-74



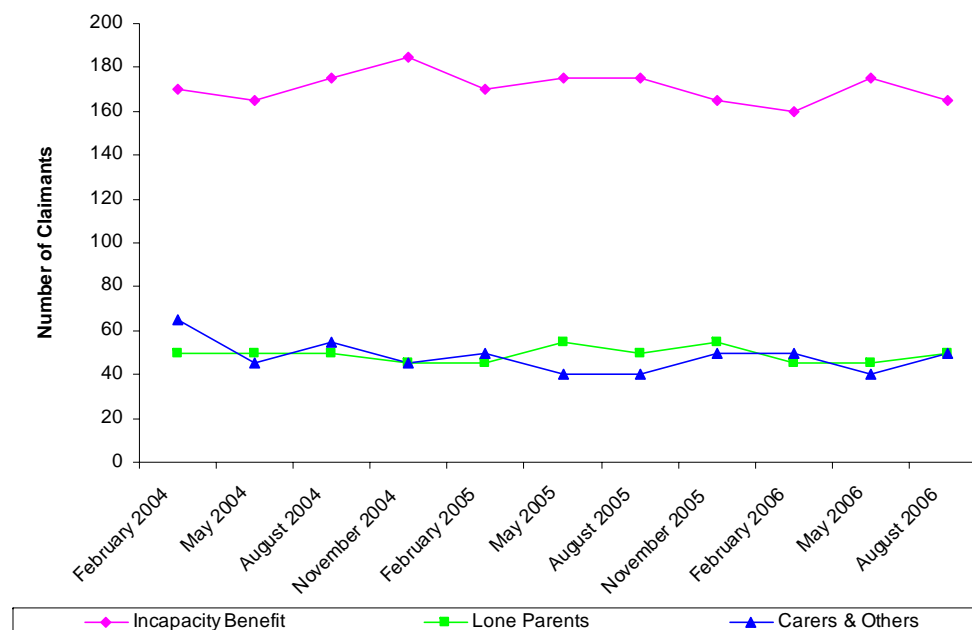
Source: Census of Population 2001

Income support

Income support (IS) is a non-contributory benefit paid to people who have low incomes and who are not required to be available for employment. The main types of people receiving IS are pensioners, lone parents, the long and short-term sick, people with disabilities and other special groups.

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) provide a snapshot of benefit claimants at particular points in time. High concentrations of income support claimants live in the Barwell monitoring area in comparison to elsewhere in the district. Within the monitoring area claimant rates are particularly high in Barwell East LSOA. The distribution of income support benefit within the monitoring area is depicted in Graph 16. Incapacity benefit is seen to account for nearly two thirds of all benefit claims made in the monitoring area.

Graph 16: Income support claims made in the Barwell monitoring area (Feb 2004 - Aug 2006)

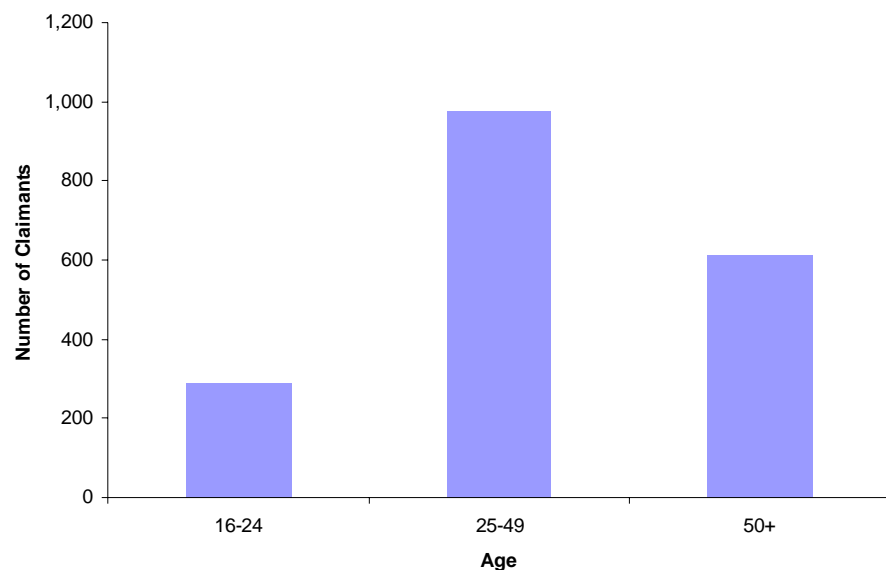


Source: Nomisweb National Statistics 2006

Benefit Claimants

It is possible to analyse the demographics of IS claimants in the Barwell monitoring area using data provided by the DWP. Female IS claimants make up nearly two thirds of total benefit claimants (59%). This is probably attributable to a greater number of women taking on the role of lone parent or carer. Analysis of IS by age shows that the largest proportion of claimants are in the 25-49 age group.

Graph 17: Average Age of Benefit Claimants 2005/2006



Source: Department of Work and Pensions 2006

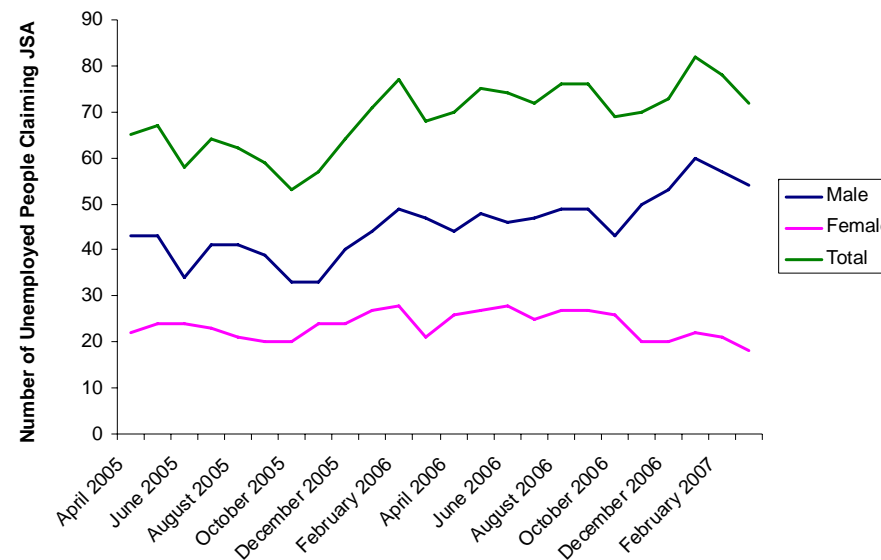
Job Seekers Allowance Claimants

Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours per week. Graph 18 shows a time-series analysis of the numbers of people

claiming job seekers allowance in the LSOAs in the Barwell monitoring area throughout the period April 2005 to March 2007. Persons claiming JSA represent 2.4% of the working age population in the Barwell monitoring area. There are three times as many male JSA claimants in the area than women. This is partly because only one partner, normally the man, claims income-based JSA on behalf of couples.

Overall there has been a degree of fluctuation in JSA claimants over the two year period. JSA claimant rates reached a high in January 2007 and the general trend is slightly higher than in 2005. Changes in rates appear to be mainly attributable to more males registering for the benefit. Rates of women claiming JSA has remained relatively consistent throughout the two year period.

Graph 18: Change in numbers of JSA claimants in the Barwell monitoring area (April 2005 - March 2007)



Source: Department of Work and Pensions 2006

CLEANER AND GREENER

Summary

- **The most popular mode of transport used to get to work by both resident and workplace populations is private car or van (74% and 60% respectively)**
- **Barwell ward has a particularly large net outflow of persons commuting out of the ward to work**

Travel to work

The following information provides travel to work data for people between the ages of 16 to 74 in employment who live in Hinckley and Bosworth (resident population) as well as those that work inside the borough (workplace population). Travel to work data was recorded in the 2001 Census of Population and provides a great opportunity to find out and understand more about where and how the economically active population go to work. This data is only available at ward level (and in some instances district level) therefore it is only possible to apply the data to the Barwell monitoring area in general terms based on findings from Barwell ward.

Travel to work by mode

The various modes of transport used by the resident population to get to work were compared to those used by the workplace population to get to work in Barwell ward. The most popular mode of transport for both resident and workplace populations is private car or van (74% and 60% respectively) and the second most utilised method is 'on foot' (9% and 17%

respectively). The proportion of the resident population travelling to work by private car or van in Barwell ward is higher than for workplace populations. This is because a greater number of people living in rural wards commute to urban areas to work and therefore travel a greater distance. Similarly a greater number of the workplace population have less of a distance to travel are seen to commute to work 'by foot'. Table 21 shows the method of travel to work for resident and workplace populations in Barwell ward.

Destination of Hinckley and Bosworth Resident Population

The most popular workplace destination of the resident population living in Hinckley and Bosworth and working outside the borough is Leicester, accounting for 28.3% of work travel outflow. The majority of Hinckley and Bosworth residents working within the borough are employed in routine and manual occupational groups (44%). A higher proportion of those that travel outside the borough to work are employed in managerial and professional occupations (47%).

Table 21: Travel to work mode for resident and workplace populations in Barwell ward

Population	Residents in employment 16 - 74	% Car or van	% Home working	% Public transport	% Bicycle	% On foot	% Other
Resident	4520	74	8	5	3	9	2
Workplace	2385	60	14	3	4	17	1

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

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

Ward Commuting Balance

The below table shows the balance of commuting in Barwell ward. The ward has a particularly large net outflow of 2174 people, one of the largest outflows in the Borough, indicating that the majority of people commute out of the area to work. The large outflow may also be indicative of limited employment opportunities within the ward due to its rural locality.

Table 22: Commuting balance in Barwell ward

Ward	No. of people travelling into ward	No. of people travelling out of ward	Net flow
Barwell	1,348	3,522	-2,174

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

Self Containment of Wards

Table 23 shows the self containment within wards and the borough as a whole. Self containment is defined as the proportion of people who live and work within the same area. Barwell ward ranks within the 50% least contained within Hinckley and Bosworth in terms of ward indicating that many people in the area work in different wards to where they live. In contrast Barwell ward ranks within the 50% most contained in terms of district. The majority of people in Barwell ward work within Hinckley and Bosworth district.

Table 23: Self containment of Hinckley and Bosworth wards

Ward	Employed Residents	% Work in H & B	% Work in ward	% Work outside of H & B
Hinckley Clarendon	3,225	74	32	26
Burbage St. Catherines & Lash Hill	2,589	65	19	36
Hinckley Castle	3,133	64	34	336
Hinckley Trinity	3,241	64	16	36
Hinckley De Montfort	4,920	63	27	37
Barwell	4,599	61	23	39
Earl Shilton	4,475	60	25	40
Burbage Sketchly & Stretton	4,555	56	23	44
Ambien	1,743	54	31	46
Cadeby Carlton & Market Bosworth	1,597	53	34	47
Newbold Vernon with Desford	3,949	49	33	51
Barlestone Nailstone & Osbaston	1,716	49	19	51
Twycross & Witherley with Sheepy	1,579	38	28	62
Markfield Stanton & Fieldhead	2,855	36	26	64
Ratby Bagworth & Thornton	2,847	35	23	65
Grobby	3,710	27	22	73

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

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

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

- **Summary**
- **Achievement in the Barwell monitoring area is lowest during the latter years of Primary and Secondary education (KSs 2 & 4)**
- **Key stage achievement falls below district and county levels and below the floor targets set for the county**

Attainment Levels

In the Barwell monitoring area there are currently 683 pupils attending a Leicestershire maintained school (Local Education Authority 2006).

During a child's school career there are four 'Key Stages' (KS) set by the government which a child must achieve. The percentage of children achieving the headline level for each of the core subjects is recorded by the LEA and is described in the tables to the right in terms of attainment within the Barwell monitoring area for KS to KS4. Data is provided for the school year 2005 –2006 and relates to children attending a Leicestershire maintained school.

Leicestershire's floor targets for 2006 are:

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

Educational achievement in the Barwell monitoring area is relatively low compared to attainment in the District and County. The tables to the right show that attainment is particularly poor during the latter years of Primary and Secondary education. At KS2 approximately 20% fewer pupils in the area achieve the recommended level 4 or above in English and Maths than in the District as a whole. Achievement levels in English and Maths fall below the County targets set for 2006 by approximately 10% at key stages 2 and 3.

Table 26 depicts the percentage of children achieving five or more A* to C grades at GCSE, or A to G grades at GCSE. There are less children in the Barwell monitoring area achieving A* to C grades than in Hinckley and Bosworth or the County. Under half (45%) achieve A* to C grades in comparison to over half for Hinckley and Bosworth and Leicestershire (57% and 59% respectively). Figures for the percentage of children achieving grades A* to C fall approximately seventeen percent short of the target set for the county.

Table 24: Key Stage 2 % attaining 4+ (2005/06)

Area	English	Maths	Science
Barwell monitoring area	69%	65%	82%
Hinckley and Bosworth District	93%	94%	95%
Leicestershire	82%	77%	89%

Table 25: Key Stage 3 % attaining 5+ (2005/06)

Area	English	Maths	Science
Barwell monitoring area	74%	74%	78%
Hinckley and Bosworth District	81%	86%	85%
Leicestershire	83%	85%	83%

Table 26: Key Stage 4 % attaining GCSE and Equivalent (2005/06)

Area	% 5+ A-C	% 5+ A-G
Barwell monitoring area	45%	84%
Hinckley and Bosworth District	57%	90%
Leicestershire	59%	92%

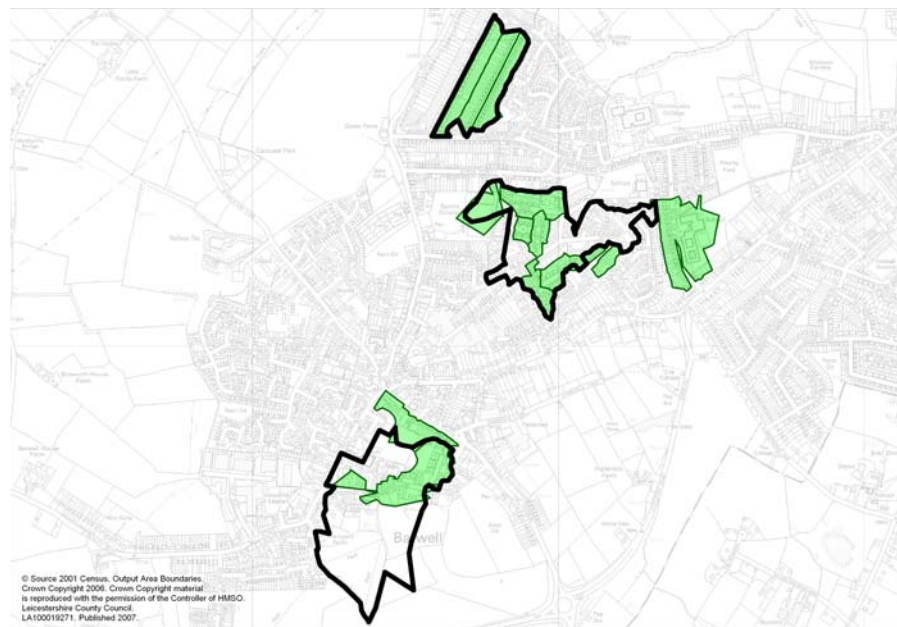
School Exclusions

Summary

- **5% of pupils living in the Barwell monitoring area were excluded from school during 2005/06 which represents twice as many exclusions than for the Borough or the County**

Numbers of pupils living in the Barwell monitoring area who had been excluded from Local Education Authority (LEA) controlled schools during April 2005– April 2006 were recorded and compared with district and county percentages. In total 32 Pupils (5% of the LEA school population in Earl Shilton) were excluded from school for an amount of time during this period. This is higher than pupil exclusion rates for Hinckley and Bosworth District (2.6%) and Leicestershire (2.7%). Of those who were excluded the majority were male (72%) and White British (75%). A minority of excluded pupils did not wish their ethnic category to be recorded (25%).

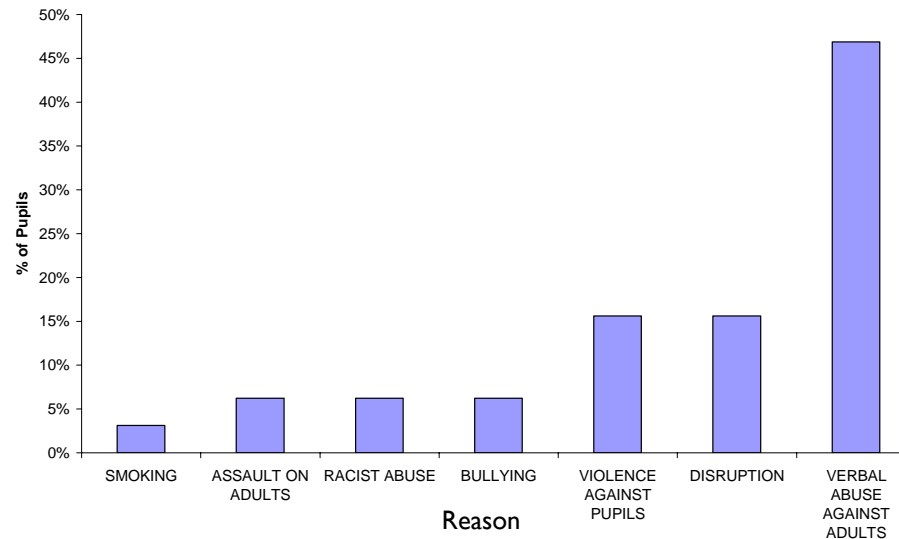
Map 8: Postcode areas containing a pupil expulsion



Source: LEA School Exclusions

The predominant reason for pupils being excluded from schools in the Barwell monitoring area was verbal abuse against adults (47%), other reasons are shown in Graph 19. Average number of days out of school as a consequence of being excluded was calculated to be approximately 2 (per excluded pupil) for the previous term. Postcode areas which contain a pupil expulsion are depicted to the left and were mapped using codepoint. The map does not represent individual cases. Postcode areas identified wholly or partly lie within the Barwell monitoring area.

Graph 19: Reasons for school exclusions in postcode areas wholly or partly lying in the Barwell monitoring area



Source: LEA School Exclusions

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Summary

- **520 children were referred to Children's Social Care between April and October 2006 within the whole of Hinckley and Bosworth**
- **Rates of teenage pregnancies in Barwell ward are relatively high, however the area is not considered a "hotspot" for under 18 conceptions**

Children in Care

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

Within Hinckley and Bosworth as a whole there were 520 children referred to CSC between April and October (2006). A tenth of these children were living within the Barwell monitoring area when they were referred. The majority of children were referred by the police (22%), a parent (21%), or a health professional (19%). Under a tenth (7%) of children were referred because of a disability or parental illness or disability.

Teenage Pregnancy Rates

Under 18 conception rates are recorded at ward level by the Teenage Pregnancy Unit at Leicestershire County Council and are recorded per 1000 females aged 15-17. Wards are considered to be 'hotspots' if they have a rate of 54.5 conceptions and above. Rates for Barwell ward are 30.9 (per 1000 females aged 15-17) indicating that although conceptions for females below the age of 18 are relatively high, the area is not considered a "hotspot" for teenage pregnancies.

GLOSSARY

ABI	Annual Business Inquiry
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
CSC	Children's Social Care
DV	Domestic Violence
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
HPI	Health Poverty Index
HSfE	Health Survey for England
ID2004	Indices of Deprivation 2004
IDAC	Income Deprivation Affecting Children
IDAOP	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
JSA	Job Seekers Allowance

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

REFERENCES**EMPHO**

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

www.empho.org.uk
www.lsora.org
www.odpm.gov.uk
www.ons.gov.uk
www.dwp.gov.uk

OTHER RELATED / USEFUL INFORMATION

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

www.leics.gov.uk/statistics
www.lsint.info
www.lsora.org
www.leics.gov.uk/statistics
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www.leics.gov.uk/statistics