

Hinckley and Bosworth Priority Neighbourhood Profile

Hinckley Westfield

December 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 December 2007.

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The population of the Hinckley Westfield LSOA is 1405 (2001 Census of Population)
- The largest proportion of residents are of retirement age
- Compared to national figures the area has a smaller proportion of persons aged 45-64 (Males) and 45-59 (Females)
- The area experiences a high level of overall deprivation
- Income, employment, and health deprivation and disability dominate the monitoring area
- 34% of children under the age of 16, and 21% of persons over the age of 60 live in income deprived households
- Provision of Education and Health facilities is sparse within the area
- Only 8% of respondents to the Best Value USS were satisfied with opportunities to participate in local decision making
- Violence against the person and burglary dwelling account for almost one-third of all recorded crime in the area
- Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 the number of offences has reduced by 12% in the Hinckley Zone 2 monitoring area
- Rates of Domestic Violence are more than twice as high in the monitoring area than in the District or County
- Hinckley Clarendon ward has the highest estimated prevalence of smoking out of all the wards in the District
- Over a quarter of persons in Hinckley and Clarendon ward (26%) are estimated to be obese
- In 2001 older people represented a significant portion of the population (25% compared to 21% for the District as a whole)
- A large number of elderly persons living in the monitoring area are connected to the Piper Alarm System
- There are 957 people (68% of the population) of working age living in the monitoring area
- Average annual income is well below the District average and the County average
- 61% of the working age population are economically active compared to 71% in the County
- 3.7% of the working age population claim Job Seekers Allowance compared to 1.6% in the District
- Hinckley Clarendon ward has the largest proportion of workplace population travelling to work by car or van in the District
- A large proportion of people in Hinckley Clarendon ward work within the District
- Achievement in the monitoring area is lowest during the earlier years of Secondary education (KS3)
- At all Key Stages achievement falls below District and County levels and below the Floor Targets set for the County
- At KS2 and KS3 only 43% and 50% of students achieve level 5 or above in English and Science respectively
- A notable minority of children referred to Children's Social Care between April and October 2006 were living in the Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area at the time of referral
- Rates of teenage pregnancies in Hinckley Clarendon ward are relatively high, however the area is not considered a "hotspot" for under 18 conceptions

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 Hinckley Westfield area (Hinckley Zone 2) 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
- The Best Value User Satisfaction Survey (2006/07)
- Leicestershire Constabulary Monthly Incidents 2006
- Probation Service data on Priority Prolific Offenders (2006/07)
- The Annual Business Inquiry (2005)
- Leicestershire Health Informatics (2001-2004)
- Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) claimant data

- LCC Children and Young People’s Service (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 1 LSOA in and around the Hinckley Westfield

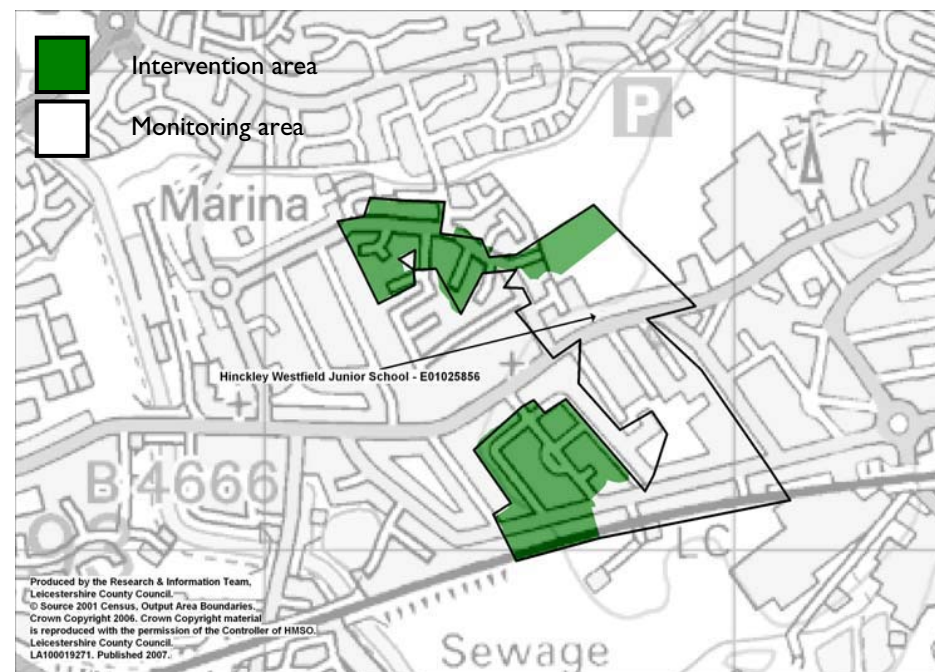
Neighbourhood Management Zone (Hinckley Zone 2) shall be examined as detailed in the table to the right.

Table 0.1: Geographical Areas in and Around the Hinckley Westfield Priority Neighbourhood

District	Ward	Lower Super Output Area
Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Clarendon	Hinckley Westfield Junior School

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 Hinckley and Burbage St Catherine’s. 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 0.1: Hinckley Westfield



Aerial View

The Hinckley Westfield area is predominantly residential, comprising of semi-detached and small blocks of housing in both areas. The northern area includes part of a large area of open land, whilst the southern area is bounded to the south by a railway line and contains a large sheltered housing complex.

Map 0.2: Aerial Photograph of the Hinckley Westfield Intervention Areas



DEMOGRAPHICS

Summary

- **The population of the Hinckley Westfield LSOA is 1405 (2001 Census of Population)**
- **The largest proportion of residents are of retirement age**
- **Compared to national figures the area has a smaller proportion of persons aged 45-64 (Males) and 45-59 (Females)**

Housing

According to Leicestershire County Council yearly household estimates (2004) there are 670 households in Hinckley Westfield Junior School LSOA. There has been no change in the estimated number of households in the area between 2001 and 2004. Similarly, the average occupancy of households has remained relatively consistent. The average household size in 2004 was estimated to be relatively small with approximately 2.1 persons occupying each dwelling.

Population

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

According to the 2001 Census actual total population in the LSOAs in and around the Hinckley Westfield Priority Neighbourhood was 1405 persons. The population in 2004 was estimated to be approximately 1380 persons indicating a population decrease (Leicestershire County Council controlled population estimates). During the four year period there was an estimated decrease in the net population of approximately 25 persons.

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 Hinckley Westfield monitoring area is depicted in Graph 1.2. In 2004 the largest proportion of residents (24%) were estimated to be in the 65 and over (Males), or 60 and over (Females) age group indicating a large number of retired persons living in the area. Compared to national figures the area has a smaller proportion of persons aged 45-64 (Males) and 45-59 (Females). Graph 1.2 also shows a small decline in these populations during 2001 to 2004.

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. Just over a fifth of the population (21%) were estimated to be aged under 16 and therefore still at school and dependents. A gradual increase in the 0-15 population over the four year period is observable in Graph 1.2.

Births and deaths by ward

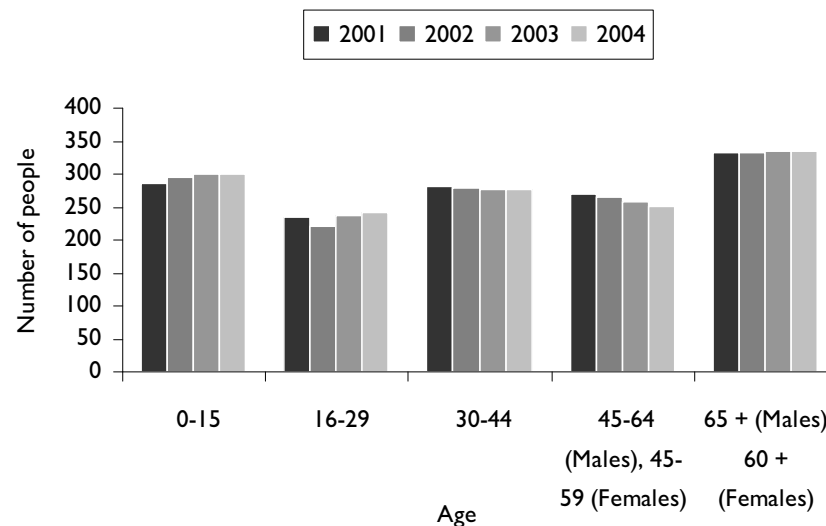
Table 1.1 shows the number of births in Hinckley Clarendon ward during 2005 (ONS, 2005), data is available at a ward level only. From Table 1.1 it is apparent that there was a similar number of male births to female births in the area. The number of deaths per ward is shown in Table 1.2. In 2005 more than half (60%) of all deaths in Hinckley Clarendon ward were female.

Table 1.1: Number of Live Births by Ward (2005)

Ward	Males	Females	Total Births
Hinckley Clarendon	64	63	127

Source: ONS General Release

Graph 1.2: Age Structure: Monitoring Area



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

Table 1.2: Number of Deaths by Ward (2005)

Ward	Males	Females	Total Deaths
Hinckley Clarendon	20	30	50

Source: ONS General Release

ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

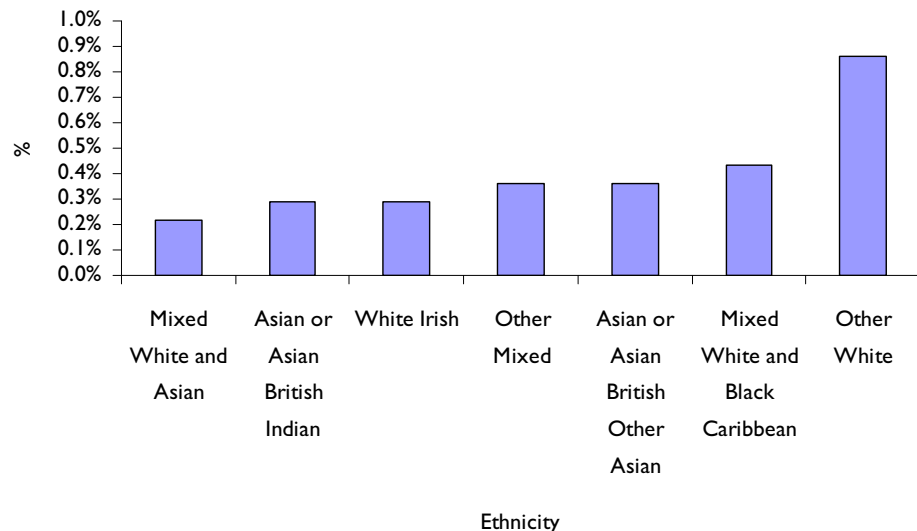
Summary

- The BME population of the Hinckley Westfield Monitoring area is 2.8% of the population
- The majority of the population (73%) are Christian

Ethnicity

The 2001 Census of Population was used to provide a breakdown of ethnic groups in the Hinckley Westfield Junior School 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 2.8%. 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%. A breakdown of BME groups in the Hinckley Westfield Junior School Monitoring area is depicted in Graph 1.3.

Graph 1.3: BME population



Religion

A voluntary question was asked in the 2001 census about religion, 73% of the population in the Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area identified themselves as being Christian. A minority (1.2%) identified their religion as being Hindu or Muslim and 103 persons chose not to state their religion.

Source: Census of population 2001

2: INDICES OF DEPRIVATION

Summary

- **The area experiences a high level of overall deprivation**
- **Income, employment, and health deprivation and disability dominate the monitoring area**
- **Health deprivation may be exacerbated by unhealthy lifestyles caused by income deprivation and employment deprivation**
- **34% of children under the age of 16, and 21% of persons over the age of 60 live in income deprived households**

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

This section examines deprivation within Hinckley Westfield Junior School LSOA. 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 Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area experiences the third highest level of overall deprivation within the district. The area also ranks within the 4% most deprived LSOAs in the County and amongst the 32% most deprived nationally. Each of the area's respective rankings can be seen in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: IMD LSOA rankings

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 60)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Ranking (1 to 32482)	IMD SCORE
Hinckley Westfield Junior School	3	17	10519	25.16

Highest score = least deprived

Income Deprivation

This domain measures the proportion of the population in receipt of income support or other means tested benefits. The monitoring area is the most deprived LSOA in the District for this domain, as well as ranking amongst the 2% most deprived LSOAs in the County and the 21% most deprived nationally. This suggests that income deprivation may be a key issue within the monitoring area.

Income Deprivation Affecting Children

Income deprivation affecting children (IDAC) 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). Given the high level of overall income deprivation experienced in the area it is not surprising that there is also a very high level of income deprivation affecting children.

The monitoring area ranks amongst the 3% most deprived LSOAs in the District and County for this domain indicating a very high number of children living in income deprived households. Nationally the area makes it into the 20% most deprived for this domain. Overall there are 101 children living in income deprived households, which represents over a third (34%) of the population of children aged under 16 years. Table 2.3 shows respective rankings and the number of income deprived children.

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

Table 2.4 shows the proportion of people aged over 60 years in the monitoring area who live in income deprived households. Similarly to IDAC this domain is amongst the 3% most deprived 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 21% of the population aged 60 or over live in income deprived households (76 persons out of a population of 355).

Table 2.2: Income Deprivation

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 66)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Ranking (1 to 32482)	INCOME SCORE
Hinckley Westfield Junior School	1	8	6731	0.22

Table 2.3: Income deprivation affecting children

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 66)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Rank (1 to 32482)	Population under 16 (census 2001)	Estimated no of children living in income deprived households
Hinckley Westfield Junior School	2	10	6482	295	101

Table 2.4: Income deprivation affecting older people

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 66)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Rank (1 to 32482)	Population < 60 (census 2001)	Estimated no of old people living in income deprived households
Hinckley Westfield Junior School	2	21	8198	355	76

Education

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004 show that the monitoring area experiences moderate levels of deprivation in education, skills, and training. Rankings can be seen in Table 2.5.

Crime

This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to four major crime themes - burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. Hinckley Westfield Junior School experiences a moderate to high level of deprivation in terms of crime. The LSOA is ranked within the 24% most deprived in the District and the 34% most deprived in the County. Comparatively, on a national level the area experiences little deprivation and ranks amongst the 50% least deprived in England.

Employment

Analysis shows the monitoring area to experience high deprivation in terms of employment. This is most likely a contributory factor to the high income deprivation also present in Hinckley Westfield Junior School LSOA.

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. The monitoring area is the most deprived LSOA in the whole district for this domain. This may be a consequence of the pronounced income and employment deprivation in the area. The area also fairs poorly on a County and National level in terms of health or disability.

Table 2.5: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	EDUCATION SKILLS AND TRAINING SCORE
Hinckley Westfield Junior School	17	61	8409	29.36

Table 2.6: Crime

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	CRIME AND DISORDER SCORE
Hinckley Westfield Junior School	16	134	18590	-0.17

Table 2.7: Employment Deprivation

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	EMPLOYMENT SCORE
Hinckley Westfield Junior School	2	10	7301	0.15

Table 2.8: Health Deprivation and Disability

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 66)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Rank (1 to 32482)	HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY SCORE
Hinckley Westfield Junior School	1	8	9753	0.47

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. Rankings show there to be little living environment deprivation within the monitoring area.

Barriers to Services

Similarly to 'Living Environment' there is little deprivation in Hinckley Westfield Junior School LSOA 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 the monitoring area is ranked in the 20% least deprived in the Country, the 30% least deprived in the County and 40% least deprived in the District. This indicates a good provision of services.

Table 2.9: Living Environment Deprivation

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	LIVING ENVIRONMENT SCORE
Hinckley Westfield Junior School	33	224	24545	8.38

Table 2.10: Barriers to Housing and Services

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES SCORE
Hinckley Westfield Junior School	44	290	28052	9.78

Note: Please note that this report includes IMD 2004 data only. IMD 2007 data are now available. A full report of the IMD 2007 for Leicestershire will be available in 2008.

3: STRONGER COMMUNITIES

Summary

- **There are 4 community groups and projects serving the Hinckley Priority Areas**
- **Provision of Education and Health facilities is sparse within the area**
- **There are a relatively diverse selection of services and amenities within the area**
- **Only 8% of respondents to the Best Value USS were satisfied with opportunities to participate in local decision making**

Local Groups and Projects

The below table details the main community groups and neighbourhood specific projects that operate in and around the Hinckley Priority areas.

Table 3.1: Groups and projects serving the Hinckley Priority Areas

Local Groups and Projects Serving Hinckley Priority Neighbourhoods	
Group or Project	What it Does
Gwendoline Community House	A partnership project led by the Borough Council, to provide and encourage community activities and deliver public services such as policing, education, training and advice locally.
Millfields Tenants and Residents Association	Covering the Palmer Road, Ferness Road, Preston Drive and Springfield Road area of Wykin Estate, Hinckley.
Age Concern Hinckley and Bosworth	Provides advice, support and social activities for elderly residents.
Westfield Community Centre	Provides community service and a venue for meetings and activities.

Access to Services

The Hinckley Westfield Junior School priority neighbourhood covers an area of approximately 12.90 hectares and consists of parts of four Output Areas. The location of various services and 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 3.1 (right) depicts Education and Health facilities in and around the Priority Neighbourhoods.

Provision is sparse within the area. Two Primary Schools represent the only education or health facilities within walking distance of the intervention areas. To access secondary/higher education or health care facilities such as doctors surgeries, health clinics or pharmacies, residents would need to rely on some form of public or private transport.



Map 3.1: Education and Health Facilities in the Hinckley Westfield Priority Neighbourhoods

Access to Services

Map 3.2 depicts the location of public convenience services in and around the Hinckley Westfield Priority Neighbourhoods. Facilities that are mapped include sports centres, libraries, supermarkets, convenience stores, swimming pools and post offices.

Services and Amenities

As the map illustrates within the actual boundaries of the Priority Neighbourhood there is one Convenience Store. There are numerous Sports Grounds, Stadia and Pitches surrounding, and easily accessible to the Priority Neighbourhoods. Two Supermarkets, a Post Office, a Library and a Gym/Sports Hall/Leisure Centre are also located close by. This represents a relatively diverse selection of amenities and services.



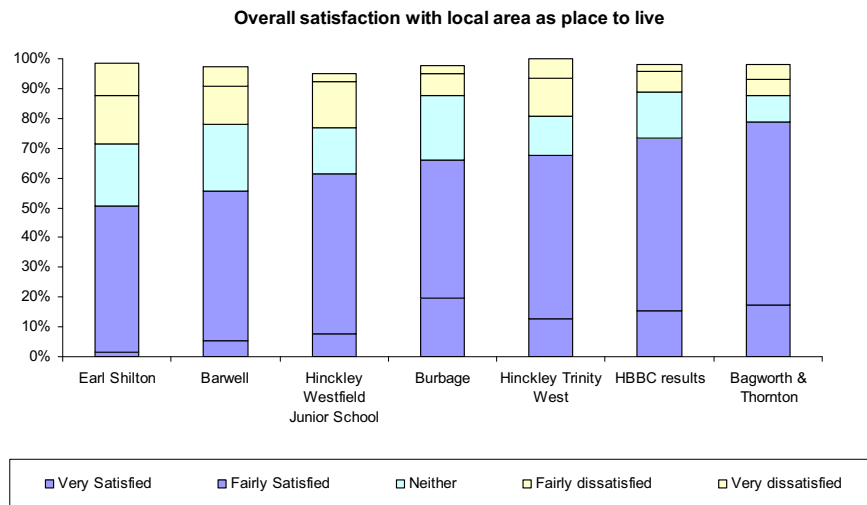
Map 3.2: Public Convenience Services in the Hinckley Westfield Intervention Areas

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.

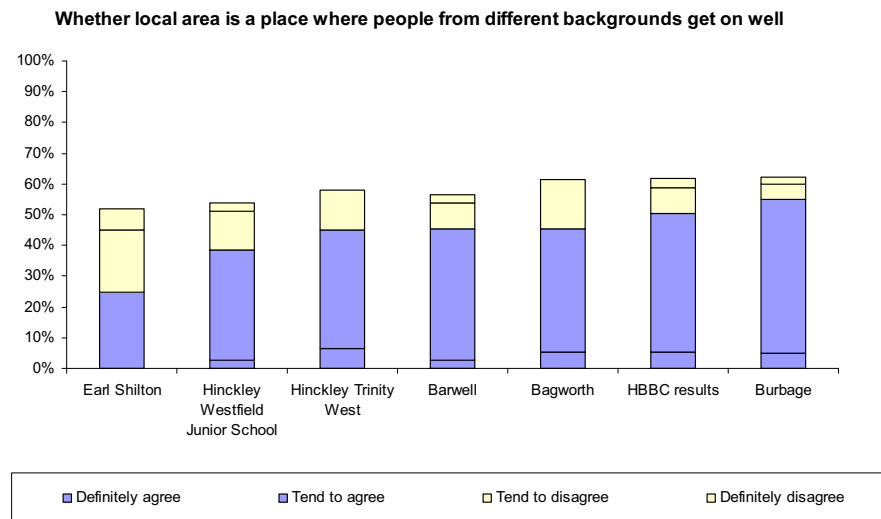
Approximately 62% of respondents in the Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area were fairly satisfied or very satisfied with the area as a place to live. This amounts to just under two thirds of residents, which is less than levels of overall satisfaction within Hinckley and Bosworth as a whole.

Graph 3.1: 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 (39%). A significant minority of respondents did not agree that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well (15%).

Graph 3.2: Whether the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well



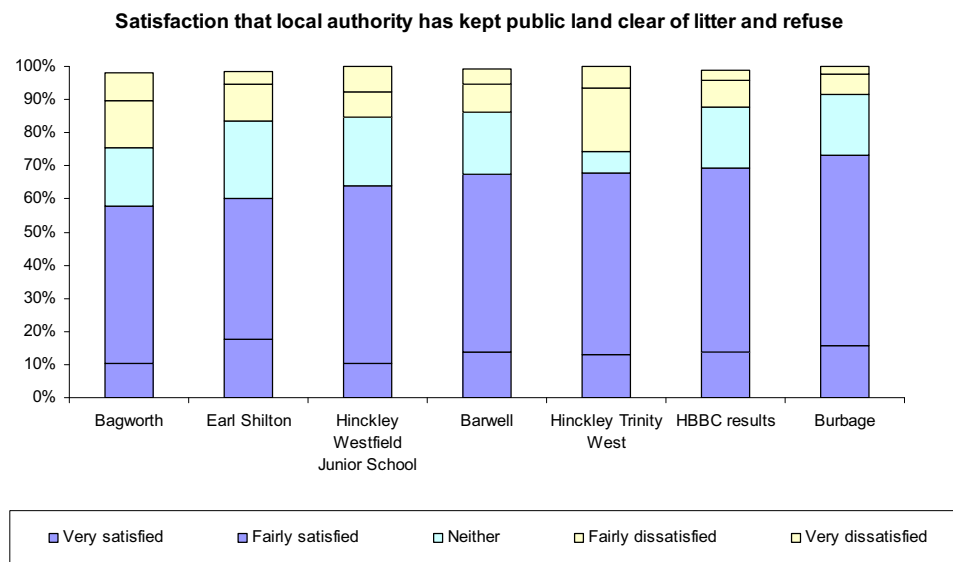
Source: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. Best Value User Satisfaction Survey

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.

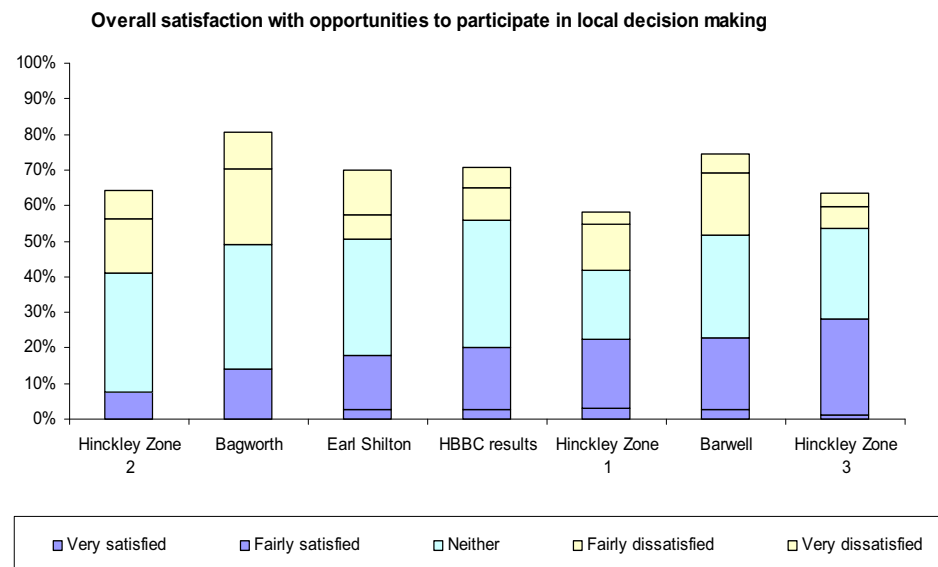
The majority of respondents (64%) were fairly satisfied or very satisfied that the local authority has kept public land clear of litter and refuse. Approximately (15%) were fairly dissatisfied or very dissatisfied at public land refuse and litter clearance by the local authority.

Notably only 8% of respondents to the Best Value USS were satisfied with opportunities to participate in local decision making. This compares to 23% who were fairly dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the opportunities to participate in local decision making.

Graph 3.3: Satisfaction that the local authority has kept public land clear of litter and refuse



Graph 3.4: Overall satisfaction with opportunities to participate in local decision making



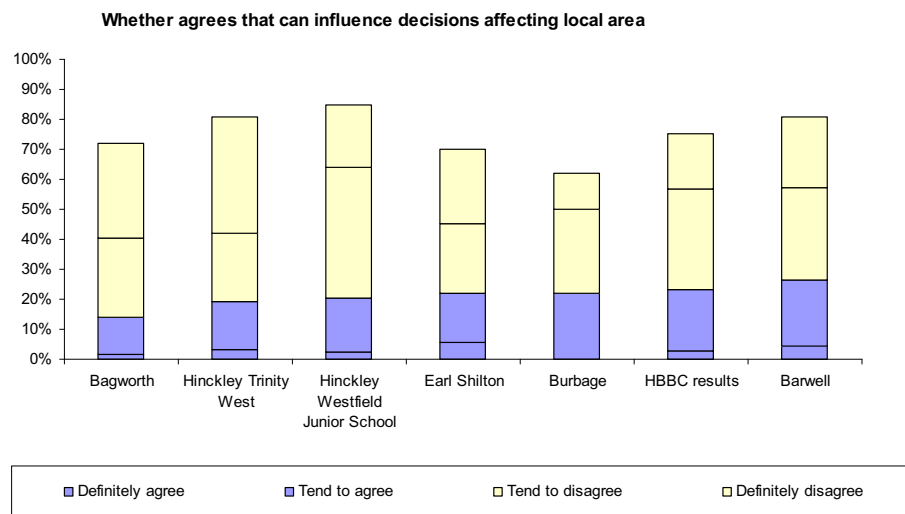
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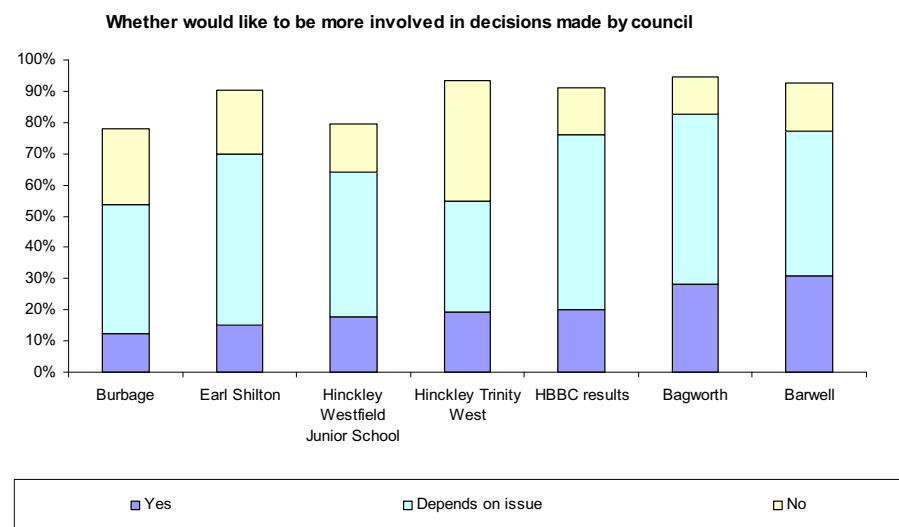
Just over a fifth of respondents (21%) agreed that they can influence decisions affecting the local area. However, nearly two thirds (64%) disagreed or definitely disagreed that they can influence decisions indicating that there may be poor levels of social capital within the area. Responses are depicted in Graph 3.5.

Interestingly, despite have low levels of perceived control over decision making, only 18% of respondents stated that they would like to be more involved in decisions made by the council. A further 46% said that it would depend on the issue.

Graph 3.5: Whether agree that can influence decisions affecting the local area



Graph 3.6: Whether would like to be more involved in decisions made by council



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

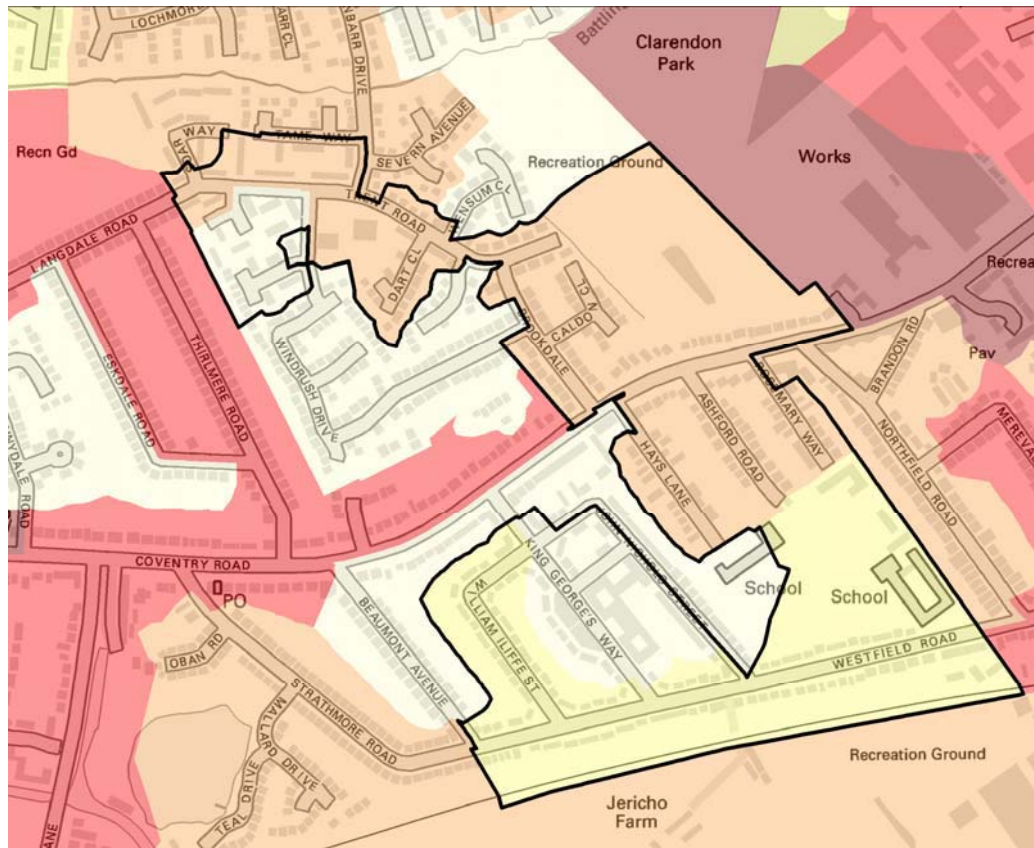
Notes: Percentages were calculated using responses from the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey (USS) based on a sample of 3,108 respondents. Data relates solely to the responses collated from the Best Value (USS) and may not be wholly representative of general opinion in the local area.

4: SAFER COMMUNITIES

Summary

- Violence against the person and burglary dwelling account for almost one-third of all recorded crime in the Hinckley Zone 2 monitoring area
- Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 the number of offences has reduced by 12% in the Hinckley Zone 2 monitoring area
- Crime in the Hinckley Zone 2 monitoring area accounts for 1% of all crime in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough


Map 4.1 : Hinckley Zone 2 (Westfield) Crime Hotspots



Total recorded crime 2006/07 By Output Area

Dark Red	100 to 455	(9)
Red	38 to 100	(35)
Orange	21 to 38	(69)
Yellow	11 to 21	(107)
Light Yellow	1 to 11	(114)

Note: Figures in brackets are the number of Output Areas falling in each range for the whole of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough

 Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area (Hinckley Zone 2)

Map 4.1 (left) shows the hotspot areas for all crime in and around the area south west of Hinckley Town Centre, along with the boundaries of the Hinckley Zone 2 monitoring area.

There was a total of 99 recorded offences in the Hinckley Zone 2 monitoring area in 2006/07, down by 12% compared to 2005/06.

Within the monitoring zone, the number of recorded offences is relatively low (shaded yellow or orange) compared to the rest of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough.

Table 4.1 (right) shows crimes recorded in the Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area (Zone 2) and in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough as a whole for 2006/07, broken down into crime categories. The table is ranked according to the volume of crime recorded within in the monitoring area in each category - highest at the top.

The level of recorded crime is relatively low, with total recorded offences within the monitoring area accounting for 1% of all recorded crime within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough during 2006/07.

There was no one particular crime type which contributed a significant proportion of the total number of recorded offences within the monitoring area in 2006/07.

Table 4.1 shows that the overall crime rate in the Hinckley Zone 2 monitoring area (71.7 per 1,000 population) is similar to the rate for the Borough as a whole (73.1 per 1,000).

The crime rate for burglary dwelling is 50% higher in the monitoring zone compared to the rate for the Borough as a whole.

The rate of violence against the person offences is 25% lower in the monitoring area compared to the rate for the Borough as whole

Table 4.1 : Recorded crime in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough compared to Hinckley Zone 2 monitoring area (2006/07)

	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough		Hinckley Zone 2 Monitoring Area		% in monitoring area
	no.of crimes	rate per 1,000	no.of crimes	rate per 1,000	
all crime	7,481	73.1	99	71.7	1%
violence against the person	1,460	14.3	15	10.9	1%
burglary dwelling*	597	14.0	14	21.0	2%
fraud and forgery	397	3.9	14	10.1	4%
theft	842	8.2	14	10.1	2%
criminal damage	1,079	10.6	12	8.7	1%
damage to motor vehicle	622	6.1	11	8.0	2%
theft from motor vehicle	919	9.0	7	5.1	1%
burglary other	557	5.4	6	4.3	1%
theft from stores	274	2.7	1	0.7	0%
theft of motor vehicle	208	2.0	1	0.7	0%
drugs	150	1.5	1	0.7	1%
theft of cycle	103	1.0	1	0.7	1%
theft from person	101	1.0	1	0.7	1%
public order	35	0.3	1	0.7	3%
indecent	82	0.8		0.0	0%
robbery	33	0.3		0.0	0%
miscellaneous	22	0.2		0.0	0%

Source: Crime Data : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS.

Denominator data : Leicestershire County Council Mid-Year Estimates 2004

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

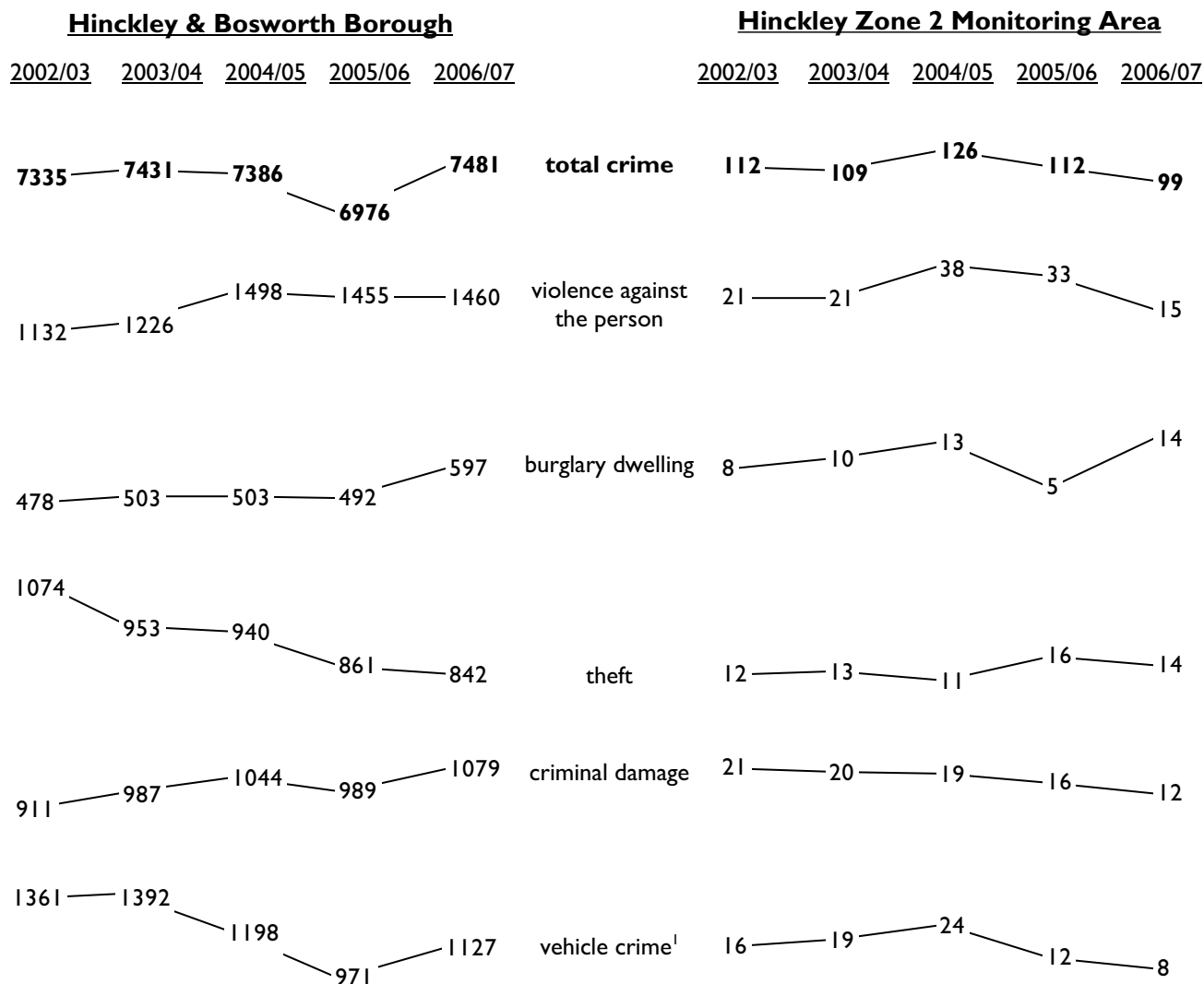
Graph 4.1 (right) shows the crime trends over the last five years in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough and in the Hinckley Zone 2 monitoring area for total recorded crime and for selected crime categories.

Overall, crime in the Hinckley and Bosworth Borough is marginally higher (2%) in 2006/07 compared to five years ago. There was a decrease of 6% in the number of offences recorded in the Borough within 2005/06 compared to 2004/05. However, there has been an increase of 7% in 2006/07 compared to 2005/06.

The number of recorded offences within the monitoring area are fairly low, so three or four offences can have a big impact on the trend for each crime type.

During the last five years the number of recorded offences within the Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area has decreased by 12%. The total number of recorded offences peaked in the monitoring area at 126 in 2004/05 but has reached a five year low of 99 offences in 2006/07. This decrease is primarily due to a decrease in violence against the person offences.

Graph 4.1: Recorded crime trends over the last five years in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough and in Hinckley Zone 2 Monitoring Area (Hinckley Westfield Junior School LSOA)



Source: Crime Data : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

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.

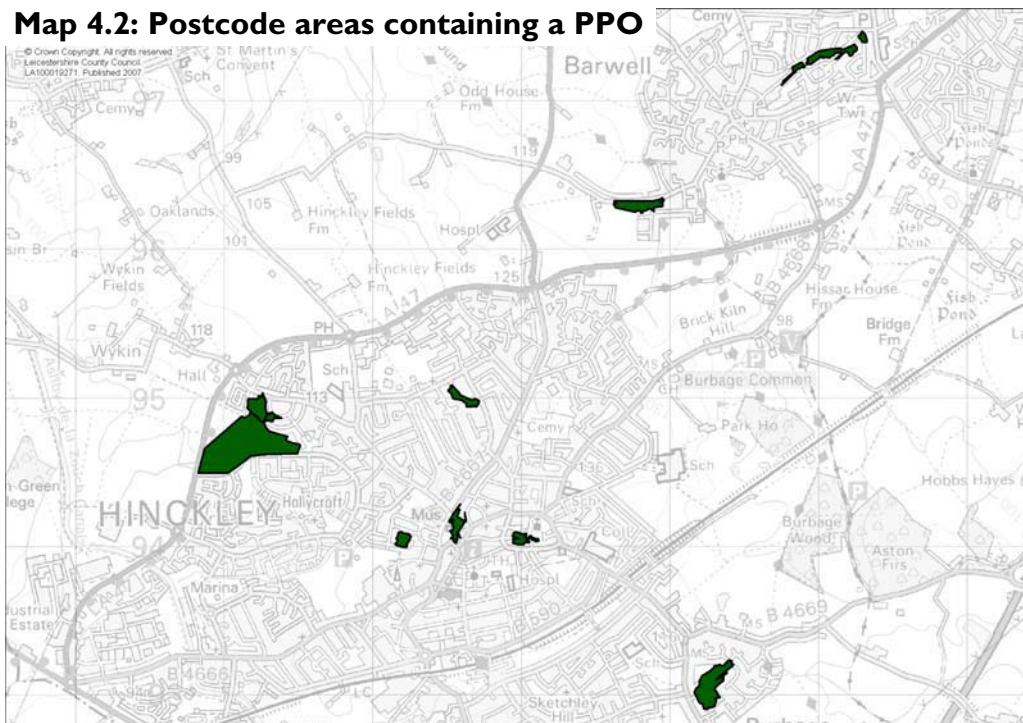
One of the common motivators for high levels of offending amongst PPO's is drug abuse. Heroin and Crack being the primary two. Other common themes include poor school attendance which result in low literacy and numeracy skills and in turn few skills to enter the job market. Most PPO's will have served 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 4.2.



Domestic Violence

Summary

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

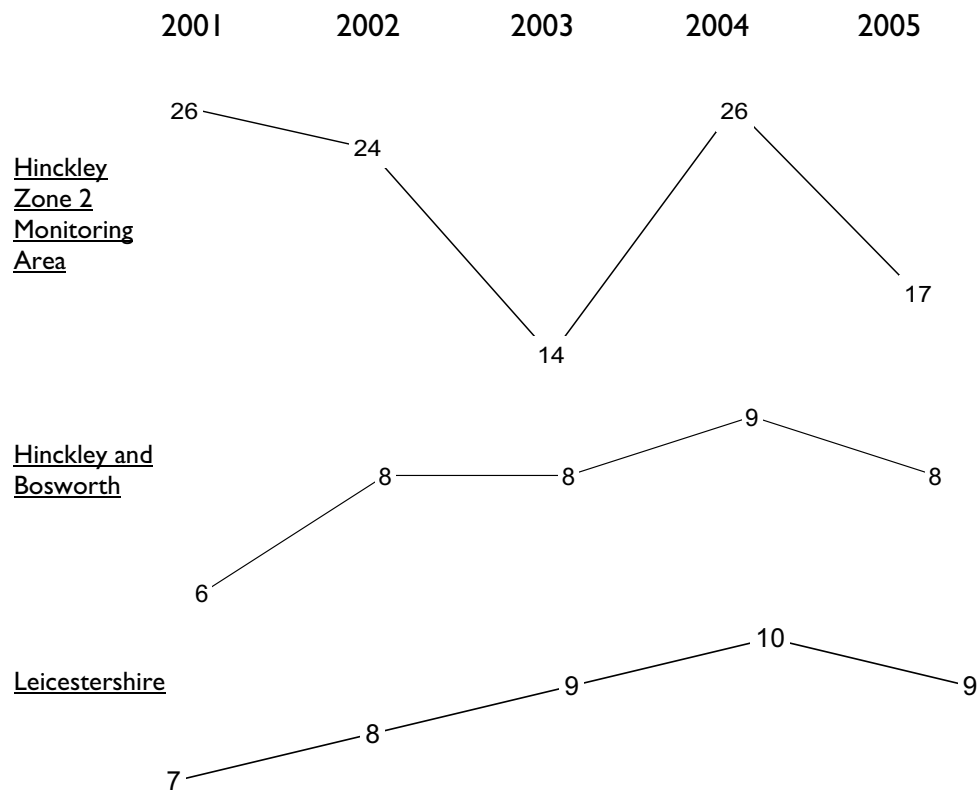
Data relating to domestic violence (DV) are recorded by Leicestershire Constabulary on a quarterly basis. DV incidents are those perceived by the attending Police Officers to be of a domestic nature, whether on home premises or elsewhere. DV incidents may not be recorded as crime.

Rates of DV were measured at LSOA level. The Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area (Zone 2) was found to have high rates of DV. In 2005 reported incidents were more than double the number reported in the District and County indicating that there is a particular concentration of DV reporting occurring in the Hinckley Westfield Junior School (Zone 2) monitoring area. Rates of DV have fluctuated throughout the five year period however they have consistently remained much higher than reported rates in the District or County as a whole. The number of incidences reported peaked in 2001 and then again in 2004 at 26 incidences occurring per 1000 people in the population.

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 4.2 depicts trends of recorded DV over a five year period (2001-2005) for the Hinckley Westfield Junior School (Zone 2) monitoring area, Hinckley and Bosworth and Leicestershire.

Graph 4.2: Recorded DV trends in the Hinckley Zone 2 Monitoring Area, Hinckley and Bosworth and Leicestershire County (2001—2005)



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

5: HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

Summary

- **Hinckley Clarendon ward has the highest estimated prevalence of smoking out of all the wards in Hinckley and Bosworth**
- **Over a quarter of persons in Hinckley and Clarendon ward (26%) are estimated to be obese**
- **A large proportion of adults and children may not be consuming the recommended daily allowance of fruit and vegetables**

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

Hinckley Clarendon ward has the highest estimated prevalence of smoking out of all the wards in Hinckley and Bosworth. It is estimated that just under a third (30%) of the adult population within this ward are current smokers. However the confidence intervals are relatively disparate indicating that 95% of the time the expected prevalence of smoking will fall between 18% and 44%.

Table 5.1: Synthetic Estimates of Smoking

Ward	Estimated Smoking - % of Persons	Estimated Smoking - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Smoking - Upper Confidence Interval
Hinckley Clarendon	30%	18%	44%

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 5.2 shows estimates of binge drinking in Hinckley Clarendon ward. Levels of binge drinking in Hinckley Clarendon 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%) of persons in Hinckley Clarendon 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 Hinckley Clarendon 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. The proportion of adults who consume the recommended daily allowance of fruit and vegetables in Hinckley Clarendon ward is estimated to be amongst the lowest estimated proportions 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 5.2: Synthetic Estimates of Binge Drinking

Ward	Estimated Binge Drinking - % of Persons	Estimated Binge Drinking - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Binge Drinking - Upper Confidence Interval
Hinckley Clarendon	18%	9%	31%

Table 5.3: Synthetic Estimates of Obesity

Ward	Estimated Obesity - % of Persons	Estimated Obesity - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Obesity - Upper Confidence Interval
Hinckley Clarendon	26%	18%	35%

Table 5.4: Synthetic Estimates of Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Ward	Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - % of Persons	Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Upper Confidence Interval
Hinckley Clarendon	22%	12%	35%

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. In Hinckley Clarendon ward just under a third (31%) of the population under the age of 16 are estimated to have consumed the recommended daily allowance. Therefore two thirds of the population of children may not be consuming the recommended daily allowance. Confidence intervals for Hinckley Clarendon 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 5.5: Synthetic Estimates of Child Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Ward	Estimated Child Consumption of Fruit and Veg - % of Persons	Estimated Child Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Child Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Upper Confidence Interval
Hinckley Clarendon	31%	16%	52%

6: OLDER PEOPLE

Summary

- In 2001 older people represented a significant portion of the population (25% compared to 21% for the District as a whole)
- The largest proportion of older people are in the 65 to 74 age range
- A large number of elderly persons living in the monitoring area are connected to the Piper Alarm System

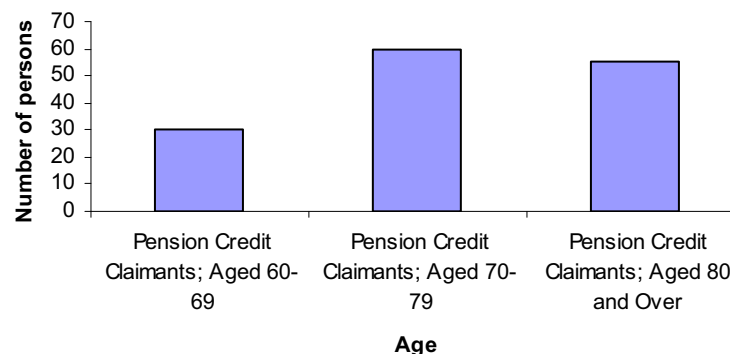
The age structure of older people living in the Hinckley Zone 2 monitoring area was examined using the 2001 Census of Population data. In 2001 there were a total of 355 persons over the age of 60 living in the monitoring area. This represents 25% of the population which is notably larger than Borough proportions (21.2%). The largest proportion of older people were aged 65 to 74 (40%) or 75 to 84 (33%). A minority (12%) 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 monitoring area account for a minority (1.6%) of claimants in the whole of Hinckley and Bosworth. Unsurprisingly the percentage of female claimants (67%) outweighs male Claimants (33%), 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 145 persons were receiving this benefit in the monitoring area. The majority of claimants (69%) were female. Graph 6.1 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 a third (33%) of persons claiming disability living allowance in the Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area were aged 60 or over.

Graph 6.1: Number of Persons Claiming Pension Credit by Age



Source: Department for Work and Pensions

7: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

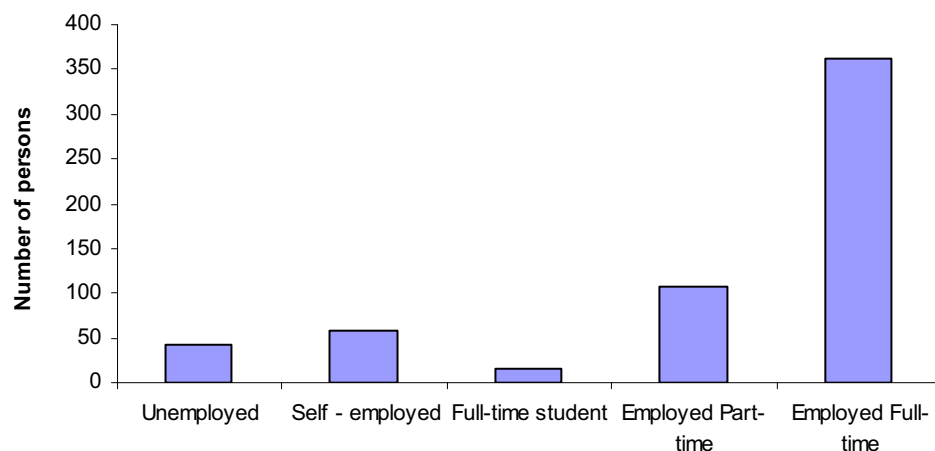
- There are 957 people (68% of the population) of working age living in the Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area
- 61% of the working age population are economically active compared to 71% in the County
- 3.7% of the working age population claim Job Seekers Allowance compared to 1.6% in the whole of Hinckley and Bosworth

Employment

According to the 2001 Census of Population the majority (68%) of people living in the Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area are of employment age (16-74). Of these 61% are economically active. This is significantly lower than the proportion in the County (71%). Economic activity 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 7.1 shows that the majority of economically active people are employed full time.

CACI data no longer available

Graph 7.1: Economic Activity—Working age residents (16-74)



Results of the Annual Business Inquiry (2005) were analysed to identify industries of employment within the Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area. Public administration, education and health dominate the market, well over two thirds (72%) of workplaces in the area can be classed under this heading. The other major employment sector in the monitoring area is distribution, hotels and restaurants, 23% of businesses can be classed under this heading.

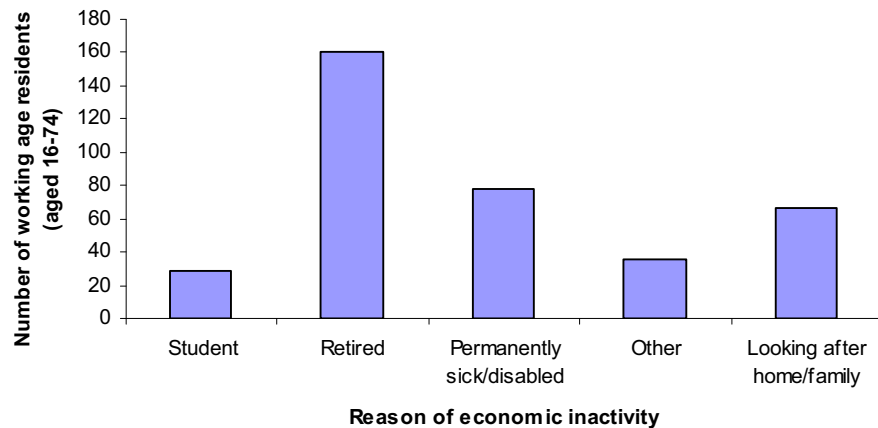
Results of the 2001 Census of Population showed the largest occupation sectors of actual residents in the Hinckley Zone 2 monitoring area to be Elementary Occupations (16%), managers and senior officials (14%), skilled trades (14%) and process plant and machine operatives (14%). This suggests that there may be a good balance of residents who work outside of, and within the monitoring area.

Source: Census of Population 2001

Unemployment and Benefits

The 2001 Census of population showed that well over a third (39%) of people of employment age (16-74) living in the Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area are economically inactive. This proportion is much higher than for the County as a whole (29%). Economic activity is defined by people who are not looking for, or not available for work. Graph 7.2 shows the main reason for economic inactivity to be retirement, there are also a relatively large proportion of persons who are permanently sick or disabled.

Graph 7.2: Economically Inactive– (residents aged 16-74)



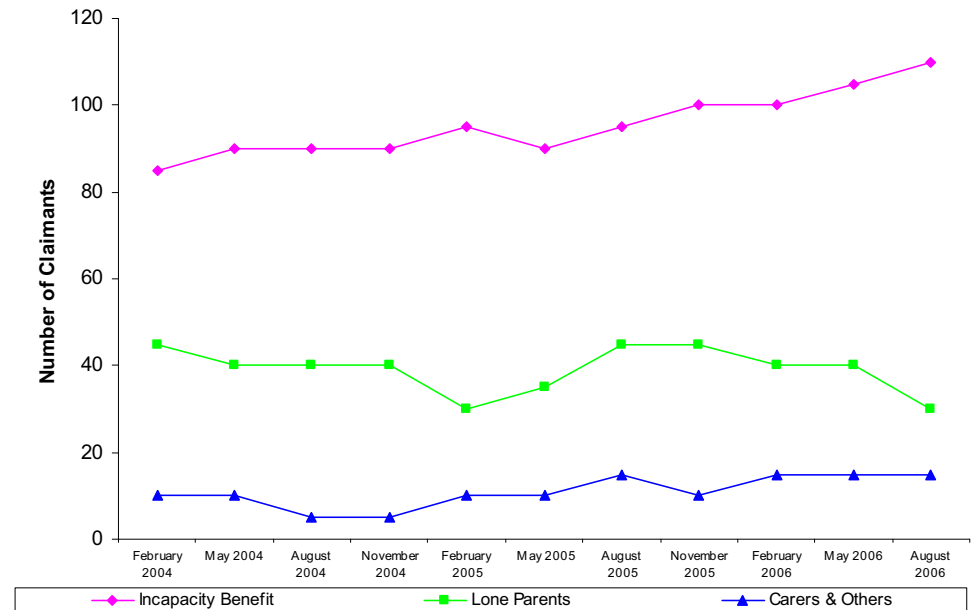
Source: Census of Population 2001

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 monitoring area. The distribution of income support benefit within Hinckley Westfield Junior School LSOA is depicted in Graph 7.3. Incapacity benefit is seen to account for over two thirds of all benefit claims made in the monitoring area.

Graph 7.3: Income support claims made in the Hinckley (Zone 2) monitoring area (Feb 2004 - Aug 2006)

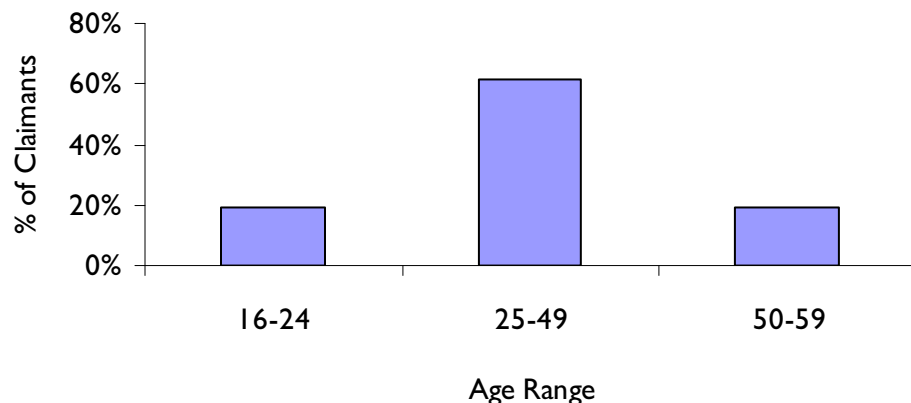


Source: Nomisweb National Statistics 2006

Benefit Claimants

It is possible to analyse the demographics of IS claimants in the Hinckley Zone 2 monitoring area using data provided by the DWP. Female IS claimants make up over two thirds of total benefit claimants (72%). 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 7.4: Average Age of Benefit Claimants 2006/2007



Source: Department of Work and Pensions, ONS 2006/7

Job Seekers Allowance Claimants

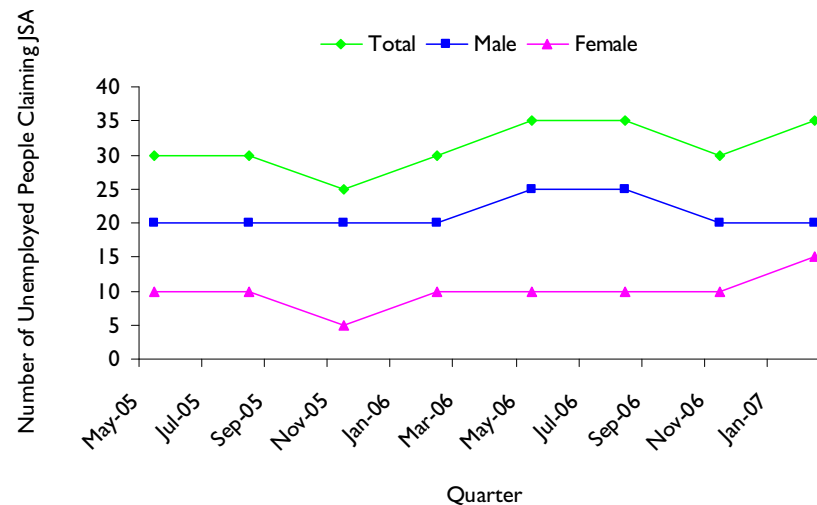
Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours per week. Graph 7.5 shows a time-series analysis of the numbers of people claiming job seekers allowance in the Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area throughout the period April 2005 to March 2007. Persons claiming JSA represent 3.7% of the working age population in the

monitoring area. This is much higher than the proportion of persons claiming the benefit in the whole of the District (1.6%).

There are a greater number of 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 small amount of fluctuation in JSA claimants over the two year period as depicted in Graph 7.5.

Graph 7.5: Change in numbers of JSA claimants in the Hinckley Zone 2 monitoring area (April 2005 - March 2007)



Source: Department of Work and Pensions 2007

8: CLEANER AND GREENER

Summary

- **Hinckley Clarendon ward has the largest proportion of workplace population travelling to work by car or van in the District**
- **Hinckley Clarendon is a large employment ward, a greater number of people travel into the ward to work than travel out**
- **A large proportion of people in the ward work within the District**

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 Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area in general terms based on findings from Hinckley Clarendon 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 Hinckley Clarendon ward. The most popular mode of transport for both resident and workplace populations is private car or van (73% and

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

Table 8.1: Travel to work mode for resident and workplace populations in Hinckley Clarendon ward

Population	In employment 16 - 74	% Car or van	% Home working	% Public transport	% Bicycle	% On foot	% Other
Resident	3,925	73	7	2	5	11	2
Workplace	6,140	81	4	2	6	4	3

81% respectively). The next most utilised method for resident populations is 'on foot' (11%) whilst the second most utilised method for the workplace population is bicycle (6%). The proportion of the workplace population travelling to work by private car or van is the highest out of all of the wards in Hinckley and Bosworth District this is attributable to the large industrial estate situated within Hinckley Clarendon ward. Table 8.1 shows the method of travel to work for resident and workplace populations in Hinckley Clarendon 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%).

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 Hinckley Clarendon ward. The ward has a net flow of 2,238 persons. Nearly twice as many people travel into the ward to work as those who commute out of the area to work. As a large employment ward Hinckley Clarendon has the second largest inflow of persons in the District.

Table 8.2: Commuting balance in Hinckley Clarendon ward

Ward	No. of people travelling into ward	No. of people travelling out of ward	Net flow
Hinckley Clarendon	5,049	2,811	2,238

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

Self Containment of Wards

Table 8.3 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. Hinckley Clarendon ward ranks as the most contained within Hinckley and Bosworth. A large proportion of people living in this ward work within the district, this may be attributable to the large industrial estate located within the ward providing ample employment opportunities. The area is less contained in terms of ward, approximately 32% of employed residents living in Hinckley Clarendon work and live within the ward.

Table 8.3: 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	36
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
Groby	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.

9: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Summary

- **Achievement in the monitoring area is lowest during the earlier years of Secondary education (KS3)**
- **At all Key Stages achievement falls below District and County levels and below the Floor Targets set for the County**
- **At KS2 and KS3 only 43% and 50% of students achieve level 5 or above in English and Science respectively**

Attainment Levels

In the Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area there are currently 188 pupils attending a Leicestershire maintained school (LCC Children and Young People's Service 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 monitoring area for KS2 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 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 School and the earlier years of Secondary education. At KS3 less than half (43%) of pupils in the monitoring area achieve the recommended level 5 or above in English and only 50% achieve the recommended level 5 or above in Science. At KS3 achievement levels also fall below the County targets set for 2006 for all subjects.

Table 9.3 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 monitoring area achieving A* to C grades than in Hinckley Bosworth or the County. For example approximately 50% achieve A* to C grades in comparison to 57% and 59% respectively. Figures for the percentage of children achieving grades A* to C also fall short of the targets set for the county for 2006.

Table 9.1: Key Stage 2 % attaining 4+ (2005/06)

Area	English	Maths	Science
Hinckley Westfield Junior School	73%	73%	82%
Hinckley & Bosworth District	93%	94%	95%
Leicestershire	82%	77%	89%

Table 9.2: Key Stage 3 % attaining 5+ (2005/06)

Area	English	Maths	Science
Hinckley Westfield Junior School	43%	64%	50%
Hinckley & Bosworth District	81%	86%	85%
Leicestershire	83%	85%	83%

Table 9.3: Key Stage 4 % attaining GCSE and Equivalent (2005/06)

Area	% 5+ A-C	% 5+ A-G
Hinckley Westfield Junior School	50%	86%
Hinckley & Bosworth District	57%	90%
Leicestershire	59%	92%

Source: LCC Children and Young People's Service

School Exclusions

Summary

- **3% of pupils living in the Hinckley Zone 2 monitoring area were excluded from school during 2005/06 which is similar to the number excluded in the District and the County**

Numbers of pupils living in the Hinckley Westfield Junior School 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 5 Pupils (3% of the LEA school population in the monitoring area) 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 80% were male and all were White British.

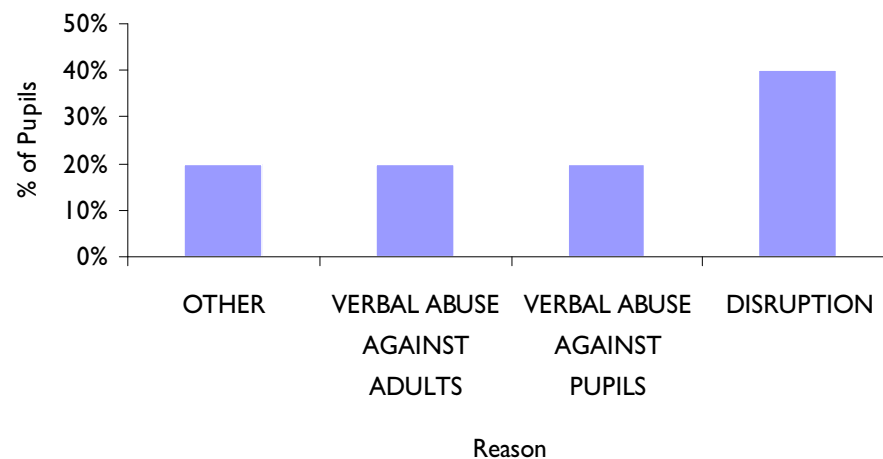
Map 9.1: Postcode areas containing a pupil expulsion



Source: LCC Children and Young People’s Service

The predominant reason for pupils being excluded from schools in the Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area was verbal abuse against adults (40%), other reasons are shown in Graph 9.1. Average number of days out of school as a consequence of being excluded was calculated to be approximately 5 (per excluded pupil) for the previous term. This is high compared to average number of days per excluded pupil in other areas. 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 Hinckley Westfield Junior School (Zone 2) monitoring area.

Graph 9.1: Reasons for school exclusions in postcode areas wholly or partly lying in the Hinckley Zone 2 monitoring area



Source: LCC Children and Young People’s Service

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Summary

- **A notable minority of children referred to Children’s Social Care between April and October 2006 were living in the Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area at the time of referral**
- **Rates of teenage pregnancies in Hinckley Clarendon 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 notable minority of these children were living within the Hinckley Westfield Junior School monitoring area when they were referred. Over half (58%) of children were referred by a parent and a large proportion were referred by a Health Professional (16%).

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 Hinckley Clarendon ward are 50.3 (per 1000 females aged 15-17) indicating that although conceptions for females below the age of 18 are relatively high, the area is not quite 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
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
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
USS	User Satisfaction Survey

REFERENCES**EMPHO**

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

www.empho.org.uk
www.lsr-online.org
www.odpm.gov.uk
www.ons.gov.uk
www.nomisweb.co.uk
www.dwp.gov.uk

OTHER RELATED / USEFUL INFORMATION

Census profiles (ward, parish and district)
Economic Information
Leicestershire Statistics and Research Online
Crime Audits (district level)
Indices of Deprivation 2004 (district level)
Social Capital and Stronger Communities in Leicestershire report

www.leics.gov.uk/statistics
www.lsint.info
www.lsr-online.org
www.leics.gov.uk/statistics
www.leics.gov.uk/statistics
www.ccp.org.uk/socialcapitalreport.html

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www.leics.gov.uk/statistics