

Hinckley and Bosworth Priority Neighbourhood Profile

Hinckley Trinity West

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 Hinckley Trinity West LSOA is 1518 (2001 Census of Population)
- The 45-64 (Males), and 45-59 (Females) age categories represent a quarter of all residents living in Hinckley Trinity West
- 24% of persons were estimated to be of retirement age compared to 19% nationally
- Overall the area experiences a high level of deprivation ranking as the second most deprived LSOA within the district
- The main types of deprivation experienced are income, education skills and training, employment, and health deprivation
- 27% of children in the monitoring area live in income deprived households
- There are no Further or Higher Education facilities in the area
- The monitoring area has a high level of dissatisfaction that the local authority has kept public land clear of litter and refuse
- 61% of respondents to the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey did not agree that they could influence decisions affecting the local area
- Violence against the person and criminal damage account for half of all recorded crime in the monitoring area
- Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 the number of criminal offences committed in Hinckley Trinity West has reduced by 25%
- Rates of Domestic Violence are twice as high in the monitoring area than in the District or County
- Over a quarter (28%) of the population are estimated to be current smokers
- Hinckley Trinity ward has the highest estimated prevalence of obesity out of all the wards in the District
- In 2001 older people represented 23% of the population compared to 21% for the Borough as a whole
- The largest proportion of older people are in the 60 to 64 or 65 to 74 age range indicating a relatively young older population
- There are 1119 people (74% of the population) of working age living in the Hinckley Trinity West 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
- 4.5% of the working age population claim Job Seekers Allowance compared to 1.6% in the whole of the District
- A large proportion of the workplace population in Hinckley Trinity ward work from home
- More people travel out of the area to work than travel into the area to work
- Educational achievement is very low during the latter years of Primary and Secondary education (KSs 2 & 4)
- Less than half of students at KS2 achieve the recommend level 4 or above for English and Maths
- Only 15% of the school population in the monitoring area achieve GCSE grades A* to C
- 6% of pupils living in the monitoring area were excluded from school for an amount of time during 2005/06
- A notable minority of children referred to Children's Social Care between April and October 2006 were living in the Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area at the time of referral
- Hinckley Trinity ward has a high rate of under 18 conceptions and is a 'hotspot' for teenage pregnancies

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 Trinity West (Hinckley Zone 1) 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
- Best Value User Satisfaction Survey (2006/2007)
- Leicestershire Constabulary Monthly Incidents 2006
- Probation Service data on Priority Prolific Offenders
- The Annual Business Enquiry (2005)
- Leicestershire Health Informatics (2001-2004)
- Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) claimant data

- 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).

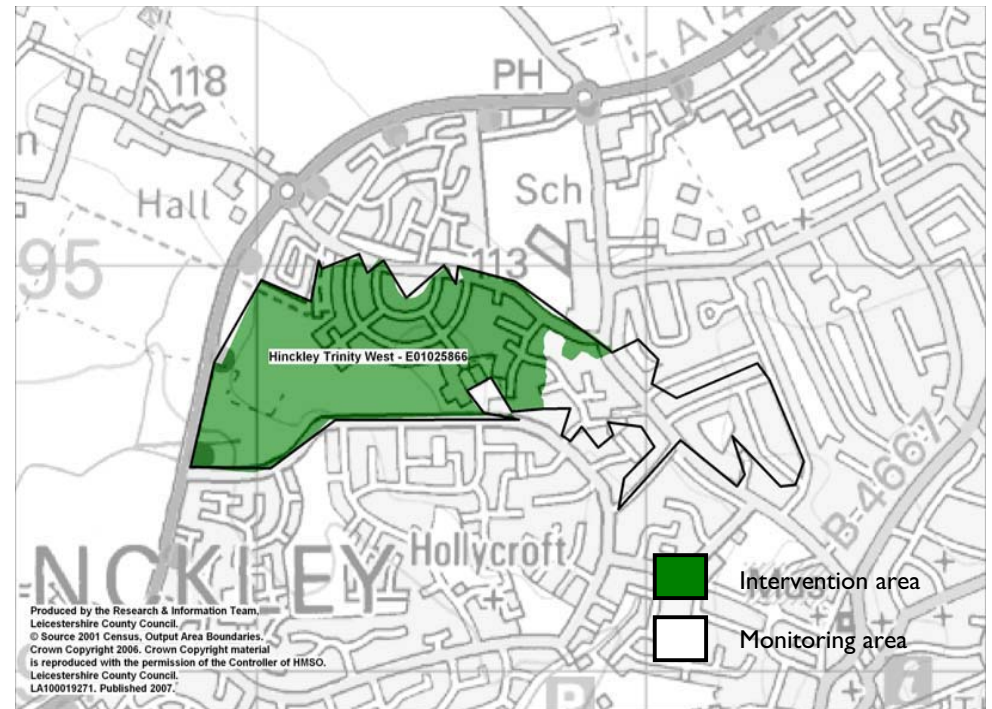
The report will include data at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level, thus allowing the examination of statistics at a very low geographical level (small areas each containing approximately 1500 people). In instances where data is not available at such a low level, data is

examined at ward level. Specifically 1 LSOA in and around the Hinckley Trinity West Neighbourhood management zone shall be examined as detailed in Table 0.1.

District	Ward	Lower Super Output Area
Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Trinity	Hinckley Trinity West

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

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 Trinity West (Hinckley Zone 1). As the monitoring area is larger than the intervention area this report will not always pick up all the issues of the priority neighbourhood itself as information may be



Aerial View

Hinckley Trinity West is characterised by a mixture of residential and open spaces. The open spaces are a combination of agricultural land and recreational spaces such as sports fields and parkland. The residential area is dominated by a double crescent populated with semi-detached houses. The rest of the area is characterised by high density semi-detached and terraced houses and a two community buildings, including a school.

Map 0.2: Aerial Photograph of the Hinckley Trinity West Intervention Area



I: DEMOGRAPHICS

Summary

- **The population of Hinckley Trinity West LSOA is 1518 (2001 Census of Population)**
- **The 45-64 (Males), and 45-59 (Females) age categories represent a quarter of all residents living in Hinckley Trinity West**
- **24% of persons were estimated to be of retirement age compared to 19% nationally**

Housing

According to Leicestershire County Council yearly household estimates (2004) there are 700 households in Hinckley Trinity West LSOA. There has been no change in the estimated number of households in the area between 2001 and 2004. When compared with estimated changes to population the average occupancy of households has decreased slightly. The average household size in 2004 was estimated to be 2.4 persons per 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 Hinckley Trinity West LSOA was 1518 persons. The population in 2004 was estimated to be approximately 1490 persons indicating a population decrease (Leicestershire County Council controlled population estimates). There has been an estimated net decrease in population of 28 persons during the four year period.

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

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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 Trinity West monitoring area is depicted in Graph I.2. In 2004 the largest proportion of people were in the 45-64 (Males), and 45-59 (Females) age category. This age group represented a quarter of all residents living in Hinckley Trinity West. The area also has a slightly higher proportion of persons of retirement age (males aged 65 or above, and females aged 60 or above) compared to national proportions (24% compared to 19%). A fifth of the population in the monitoring area were estimated to be aged under 16 and therefore still at school and dependents.

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 16-29 population and 30-44 population over the four year period 2001 to 2004 is observable in Graph I.2.

Births and deaths by ward

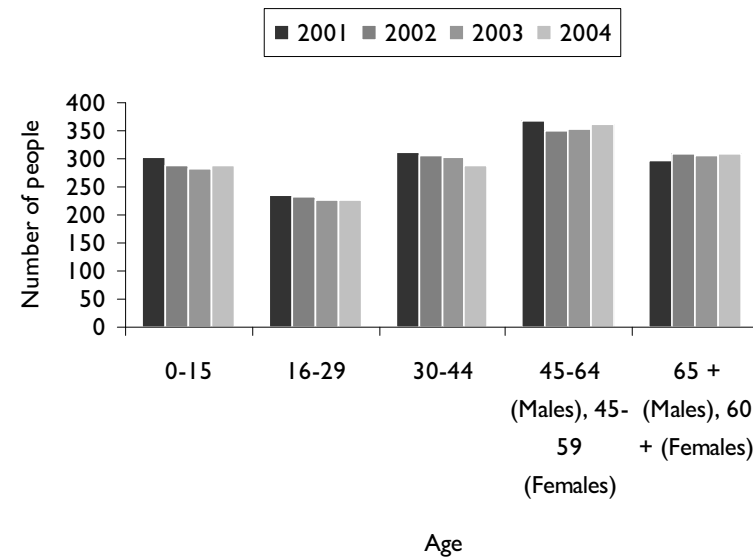
Table I.1 shows the number of births in Hinckley Trinity ward during 2005 (ONS, 2005), data is available at a ward level only. From Table I.1 it is apparent that there was a majority of male births (52%) over female births (48%) in the area. The number of deaths per ward is shown in Table I.2. In 2005 just over half of all deaths in Hinckley Trinity ward were female.

Table I.1: Number of Live Births by Ward (2005)

Ward	Males	Females	Total Births
Hinckley Trinity	39	36	75

Source: ONS General Release

Graph I.2: Age Structure Hinckley Trinity West Monitoring Area



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

Table I.2: Number of Deaths by Ward (2005)

Ward	Males	Females	Total Deaths
Hinckley Trinity	24	25	49

Source: ONS General Release

ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

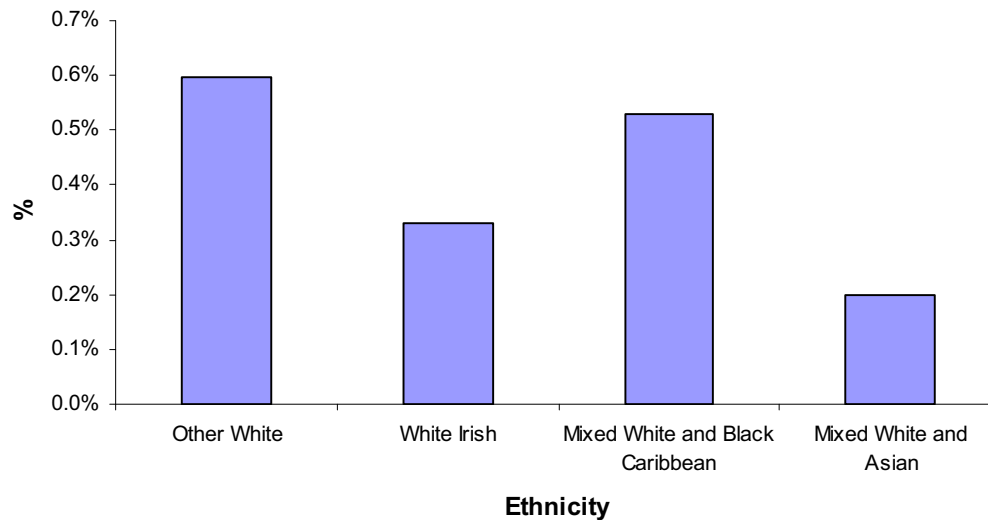
Summary

- The **BME population of the Hinckley Trinity West Monitoring area is 1.7% of the population**
- The **majority (75%) of the population are Christian**

Ethnicity

The 2001 Census of Population was used to provide a breakdown of ethnic groups in the Hinckley Trinity West Monitoring area. An overwhelming majority of persons (98.3%) were White British. The overall Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) origin population (all people other than White British) was 1.7%. Comparatively this is 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 Trinity West 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, 75% of the population in the monitoring area identified themselves as being Christian. A minority identified their religion as being Hindu, Sikh or Other and 109 persons chose not to state their religion.

Source: Census of population 2001

2: INDICES OF DEPRIVATION

Summary

- Overall the area experiences a high level of deprivation ranking as the second most deprived LSOA within the district
- The main types of deprivation experienced are income, education skills and training, employment, and health
- Education skills and training, employment, and income deprivation may be interrelated
- 27% of children in the monitoring area 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
- Living Environment Deprivation
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Employment Deprivation
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

This section examines Hinckley Trinity West 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

Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area experiences a high level of deprivation overall and ranks as the second most deprived LSOA within the district. The monitoring area ranks amongst the 5% most deprived LSOAs in the District and the 30% most deprived LSOAs nationally. Each respective ranking can be seen in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: IMD LSOA rankings for the Hinckley Trinity West Monitoring Area

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 60)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Ranking (1 to 32482)	IMD SCORE
Hinckley Trinity West	2	14	9739	26.62

Income Deprivation

This domain measures the proportion of the population in receipt of income support or other means tested benefits. The Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area ranks as the third most deprived LSOA in the district for this domain. On a district and national level it also falls amongst the 6% and 30% most deprived.

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 Hinckley Trinity West Monitoring area is ranked in the 6% most deprived in the District for this domain indicating a relatively high number of children living in income deprived households.

Nationally the area makes it into the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Overall there are 81 children living in income deprived households, which is 27% of the population of children aged under 16 years. Table 2.3 shows respective rankings and the number of children living in income deprived households.

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

Table 2.4 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. Rankings indicate that the monitoring area has a relatively high number of older people living in income deprived households. Using the 2001 Census of population as a denominator the percentage of older persons living in income deprived households was calculated. Approximately 16% of the population aged 60 or over who are resident in the Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area live in income deprived households (56 persons out of a population of 347).

Table 2.2: Income Deprivation

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 60)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Ranking (1 to 32482)	INCOME SCORE
Hinckley Trinity West	3	22	8954	0.18

Table 2.3: Income deprivation affecting children

LSOA	District (1 to 66)	County (1 to 396)	National (1 to 32482)	Population under 16 (census 2001)	Estimated no of children living in income deprived households
Hinckley Trinity West	4	26	9453	306	81

Table 2.4: Income deprivation affecting older people

LSOA	District (1 to 66)	County (1 to 396)	National (1 to 32482)	Population > 60 years	Estimated no of old people living in income deprived households
Hinckley Trinity West	7	56	12927	347	56

Education

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004 show that there are very high levels of deprivation in education, skills, and training in the area. Hinckley Trinity West is the second most deprived LSOA in the district for this domain. Nationally it ranks amongst the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England.

Crime

This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to four major crime themes - burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. This aspect of deprivation is fairly high within the area. The monitoring area are ranks within the 25% most deprived in the District. Nationally it fares slightly better and ranks within the 50% least deprived LSOAs in the country.

Barriers to Services

Overall there is moderate deprivation in the Hinckley Trinity West 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. Rankings can be seen in Table 2.7.

Employment

Unsurprisingly the monitoring area experiences a high level of employment deprivation. It is likely that this is a result of the education and skills deprivation also present in the area. High unemployment may also be a precursor to in the income deprivation also experienced in the neighbourhood.

Table 2.5: Education, Training and Skills 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 Trinity West	2	6	3350	48.91

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 Trinity West	17	140	19070	-0.21

Table 2.7: 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 Trinity West	21	148	19575	17.41

Table 2.8: Employment

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	EMPLOYMENT SCORE
Hinckley Trinity West	3	11	7353	0.15

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 respective rankings for this domain are shown in Table 2.9 .

Table 2.9: Health Deprivation and Disability

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY SCORE
Hinckley Trinity West	4	21	12295	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. A moderate level of deprivation is experienced for this domain on a district, county and national level.

Table 2.10: Living Environment

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	LIVING ENVIRONMENT SCORE
Hinckley Trinity West	28	189	22216	10.45

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 Neighbourhoods**
- **There are no Further or Higher Education facilities in the area**
- **Out of all the priority neighbourhoods in Hinckley and Bosworth, the monitoring area has the largest proportion of dissatisfaction that the local authority has kept public land clear of litter and refuse**
- **61% 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 and around Hinckley.

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

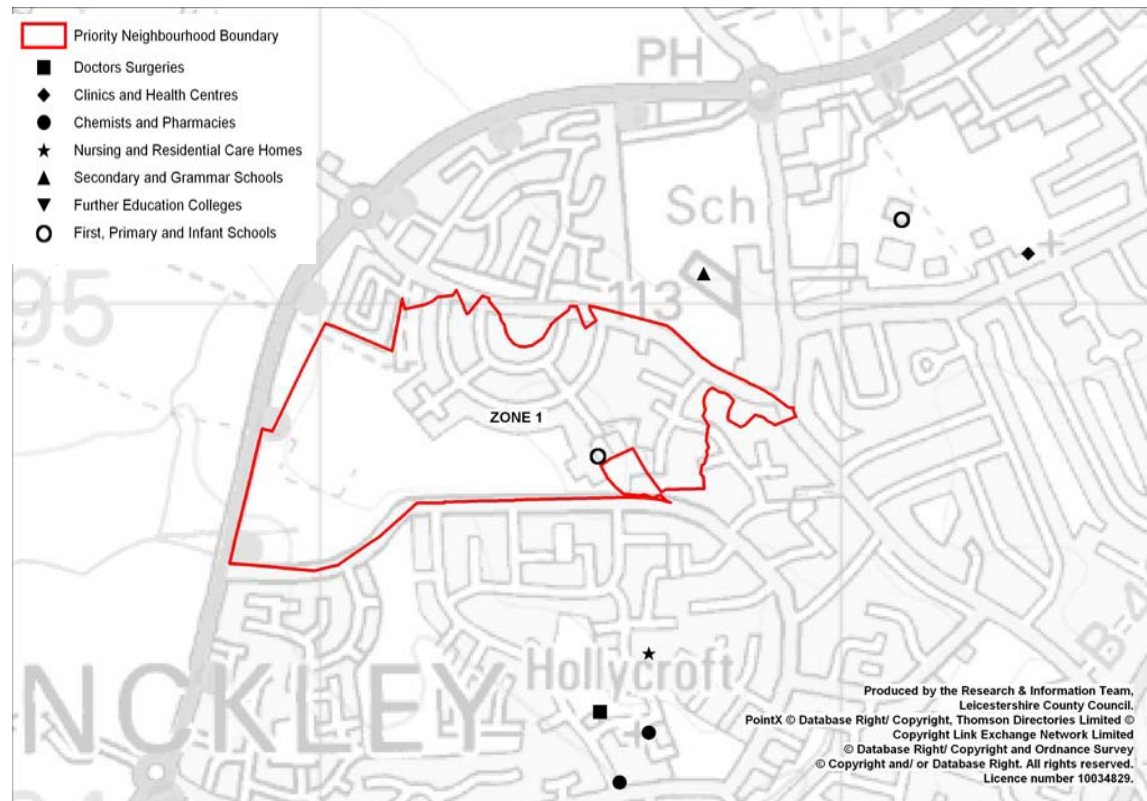
The Hinckley Trinity West priority neighbourhood covers an area of approximately 31.4 hectares and consists of parts of three Output Areas. The location of various amenities within and around the priority neighbourhoods are mapped on the following two pages. Points were mapped using the Pointx National Points of Interest database.

Education and Health Facilities

Map 3.1 (right) depicts Education and Health facilities in and around the Hinckley Trinity West Priority Neighbourhoods.

The only provision within the boundaries of the priority neighbourhoods is a Primary School. Within walking distance of the Intervention Area there is also a Secondary School, however there are no Further or Higher Education Colleges within the area.

In terms of health provision there is a doctors surgery, a clinic/health centre and two chemists within walking distance of the priority neighbourhood. This represents a relatively good level of service provision.



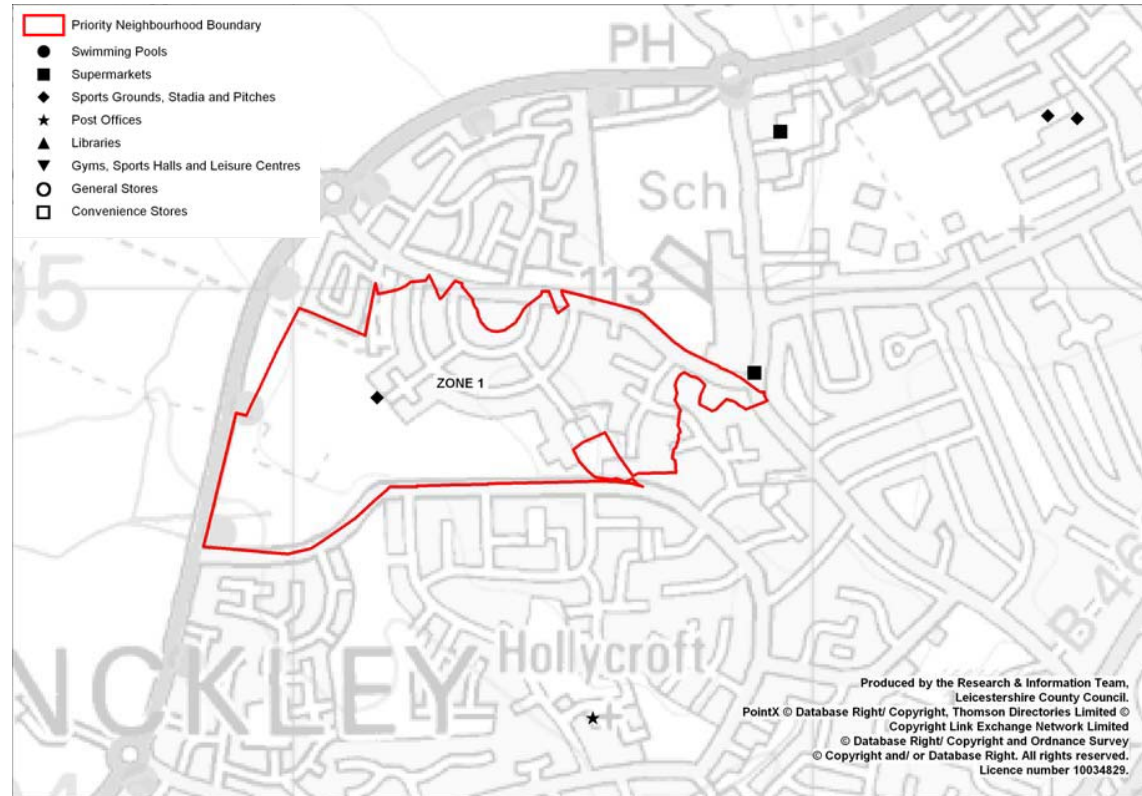
Map 3.1: Education and Health Facilities in the Hinckley Trinity West Priority Neighbourhoods

Access to Services

Map 3.2 depicts the location of public convenience services in and around the Hinckley Trinity West 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, the only provision within the actual boundaries of the priority neighbourhood is a Sports Ground. Within the surrounding area there is sufficient but limited provision in terms of Services and Amenities. Facilities available within walking distance are: two supermarkets, a post office and two Sports Grounds/Stadia or Pitches. However to easily access other services and amenities residents would need to rely on accessing some form of public or private transport.



Map 3.2: Public Convenience Services in the Hinckley Trinity West Monitoring Area

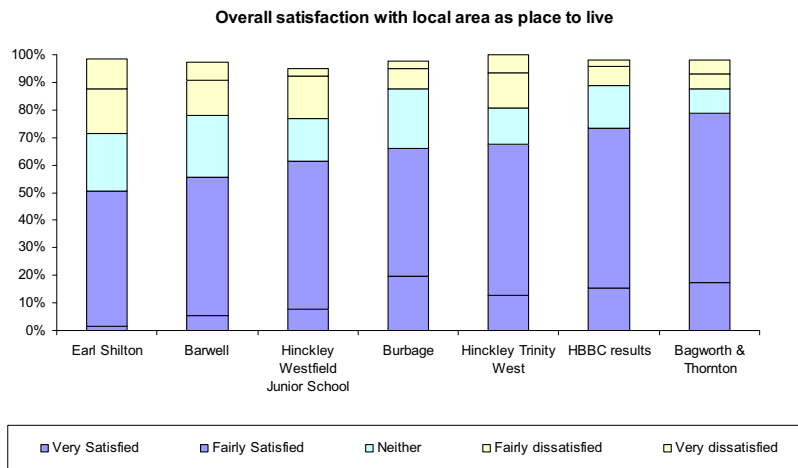
Key results from the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey

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.

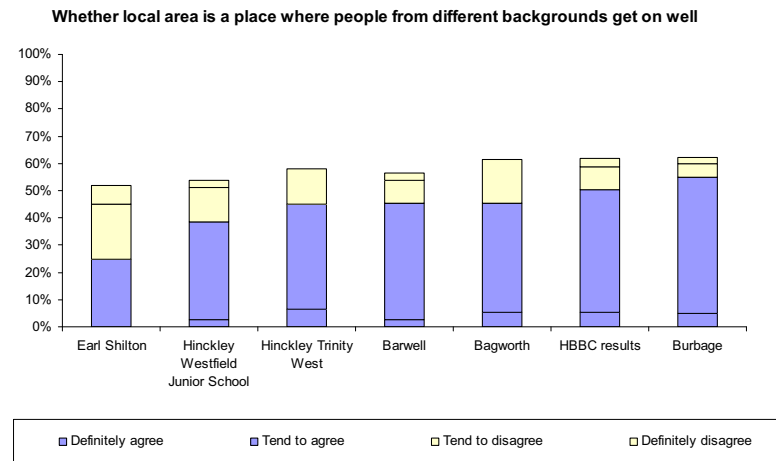
The Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area fared moderately in regards to respondents' satisfaction with the area as a place to live. Over two thirds (68%) responded as very satisfied or fairly satisfied when asked about their overall satisfaction with the area as a place to live.

When asked whether the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well 45% of respondents definitely agreed or tended to agree. A minority of respondents did not agree that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well (13%).

Graph 3.1: Satisfaction with the area as a place to live



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



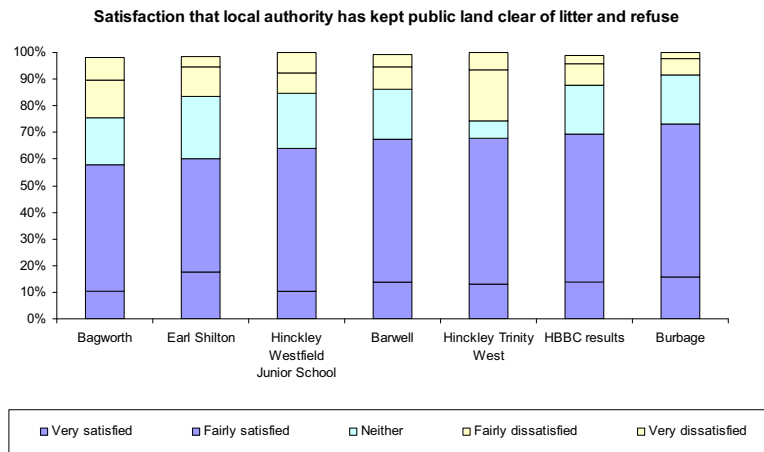
Source: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. Best Value User Satisfaction Survey

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.

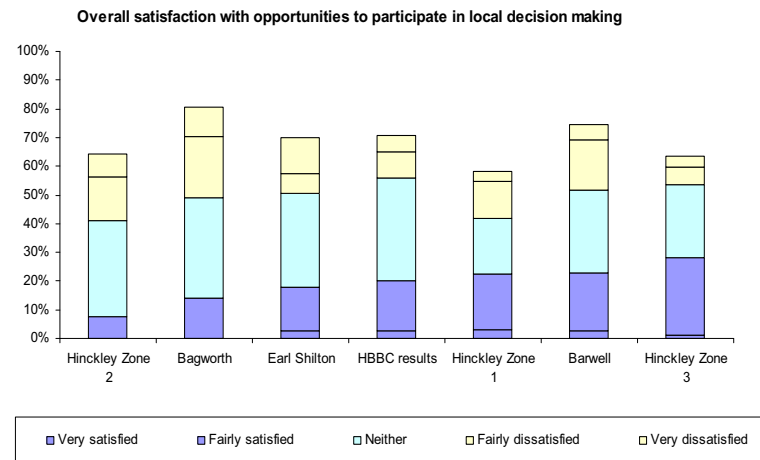
The Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area has the largest proportion of dissatisfaction that the local authority has kept public land clear of litter and refuse out of all the priority neighbourhoods in Hinckley and Bosworth. Over a quarter (26%) of respondents felt dissatisfied with public land clearance in comparison to 11% who felt the same way in the County as a whole.

Less than a quarter (23%) of respondents to the Best Value USS were satisfied with opportunities to participate in local decision making. A minority (16%) 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



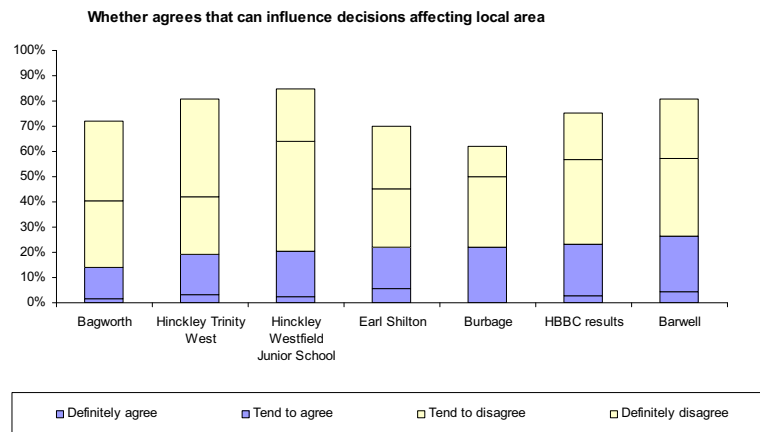
Source: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. Best Value User Satisfaction Survey

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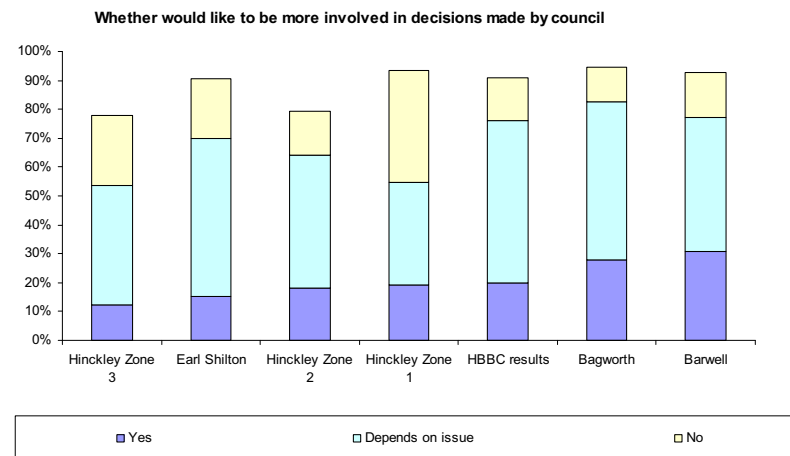
A small proportion of respondents (19%) agreed that they can influence decisions affecting the local area. Over half of respondents living in the Hinckley Zone 2 monitoring area (61%) disagreed or definitely disagreed that they can influence decisions affecting the local area. Responses are depicted in Graph 3.5.

Over a third (39%) of respondents to the Best Value USS in the Hinckley Trinity West stated that they would not like to be involved in decision making made by the council. 36% of respondents said that it would depend on the issue as to whether they would get involved or not.

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

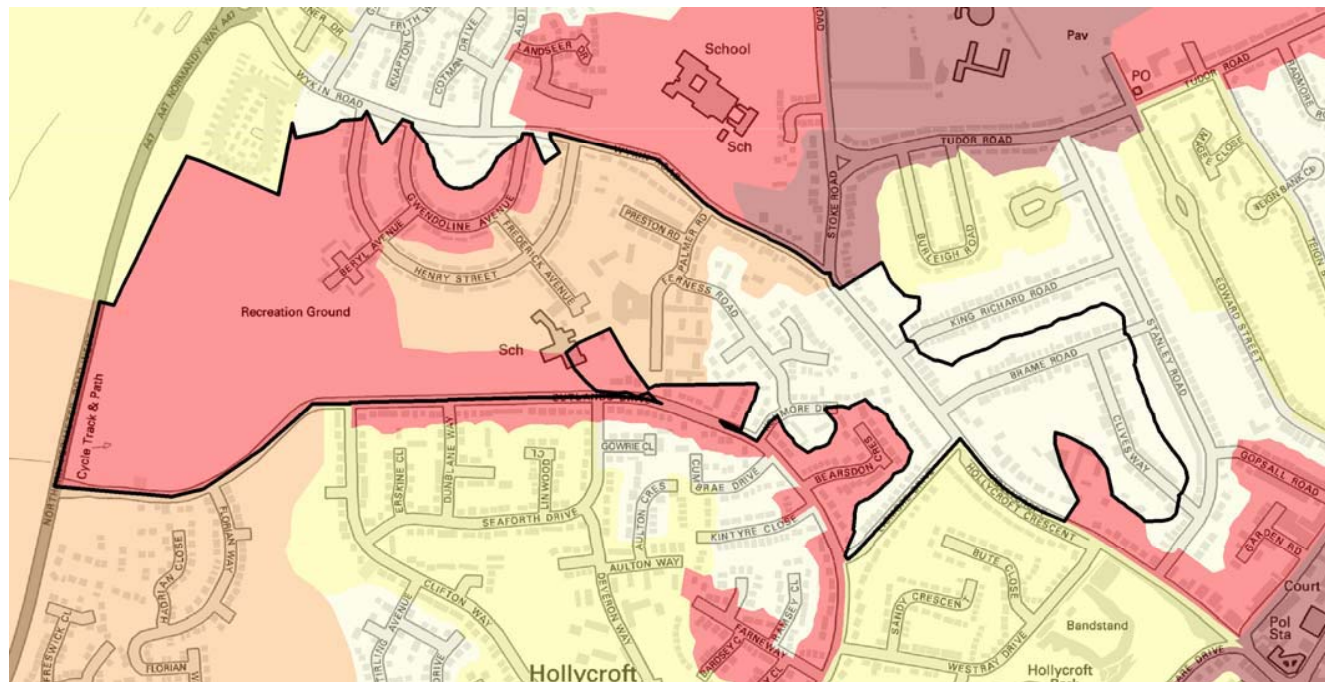
Notes: Percentages were calculated using responses from the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey (USS) based on a sample of 3,108 respondents. Data relates solely to the responses collated from the Best Value (USS) and may not be wholly representative of general opinion in the local area.

4. SAFER COMMUNITIES

Summary

- Violence against the person and criminal damage account for half of all recorded crime in the **Hinckley Zone I** monitoring area
- Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 the number of offences has reduced by 25% in the **Hinckley Zone I** monitoring area
- Crime in the **Hinckley Zone I** monitoring area accounts for 2% of all crime in **Hinckley and Bosworth Borough**

Map 4.1 : Hinckley Trinity West (Hinckley Zone I) Crime Hotspots



Map 4.1 (left) shows the hotspot areas for all crime in and around Hinckley Trinity West, along with the boundaries of the Hinckley Zone I monitoring area.

There was a total of 122 recorded offences in the Hinckley Zone I monitoring area in 2006/07, down by 25% compared to 2005/06.

Within the monitoring zone, the map highlights a higher concentration of offences in the area containing Gwendoline Avenue and Beryl Avenue, including the recreation ground.

Total recorded crime 2006/07
By Output Area

	100 to 455	(9)
	38 to 100	(35)
	21 to 38	(69)
	11 to 21	(107)
	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 Trinity West (Hinckley Zone I) monitoring area

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Table 4.1 (right) shows crimes recorded in the Hinckley Trinity West (Hinckley Zone 1) monitoring area 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 Hinckley Zone 1 monitoring area accounting for 2% of all recorded crime within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough during 2006/07.

Violence against the person and criminal damage account for half of the offences recorded in the monitoring area, compared to one-third of all offences recorded within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough.

Table 4.1 shows that the overall crime rate is slightly higher in the Hinckley Zone 1 monitoring area (81.9 per 1,000 population) than for the Borough as a whole (73.1 per 1,000).

The crime rate for violence against the person, criminal damage and burglary dwelling are all in excess of 50% higher in the monitoring zone compared to the crime rates for the Borough as a whole.

Table 4.1: Recorded crime in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough compared to Hinckley Zone 1 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	122	81.9	2%
violence against the person	1,460	14.3	36	24.2	2%
criminal damage	1,079	10.6	25	16.8	2%
burglary dwelling*	597	14.0	14	22.8	2%
damage to motor vehicle	622	6.1	12	8.1	2%
theft	842	8.2	12	8.1	1%
theft from motor vehicle	919	9.0	9	6.0	1%
burglary other	557	5.4	6	4.0	1%
indecentcy	82	0.8	3	2.0	4%
theft of cycle	103	1.0	2	1.3	2%
fraud and forgery	397	3.9	1	0.7	0%
miscellaneous	22	0.2	1	0.7	5%
public order	35	0.3	1	0.7	3%
theft from stores	274	2.7	0	0.0	0%
theft of motor vehicle	208	2.0	0	0.0	0%
drugs	150	1.5	0	0.0	0%
theft from person	101	1.0	0	0.0	0%
robbery	33	0.3	0	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

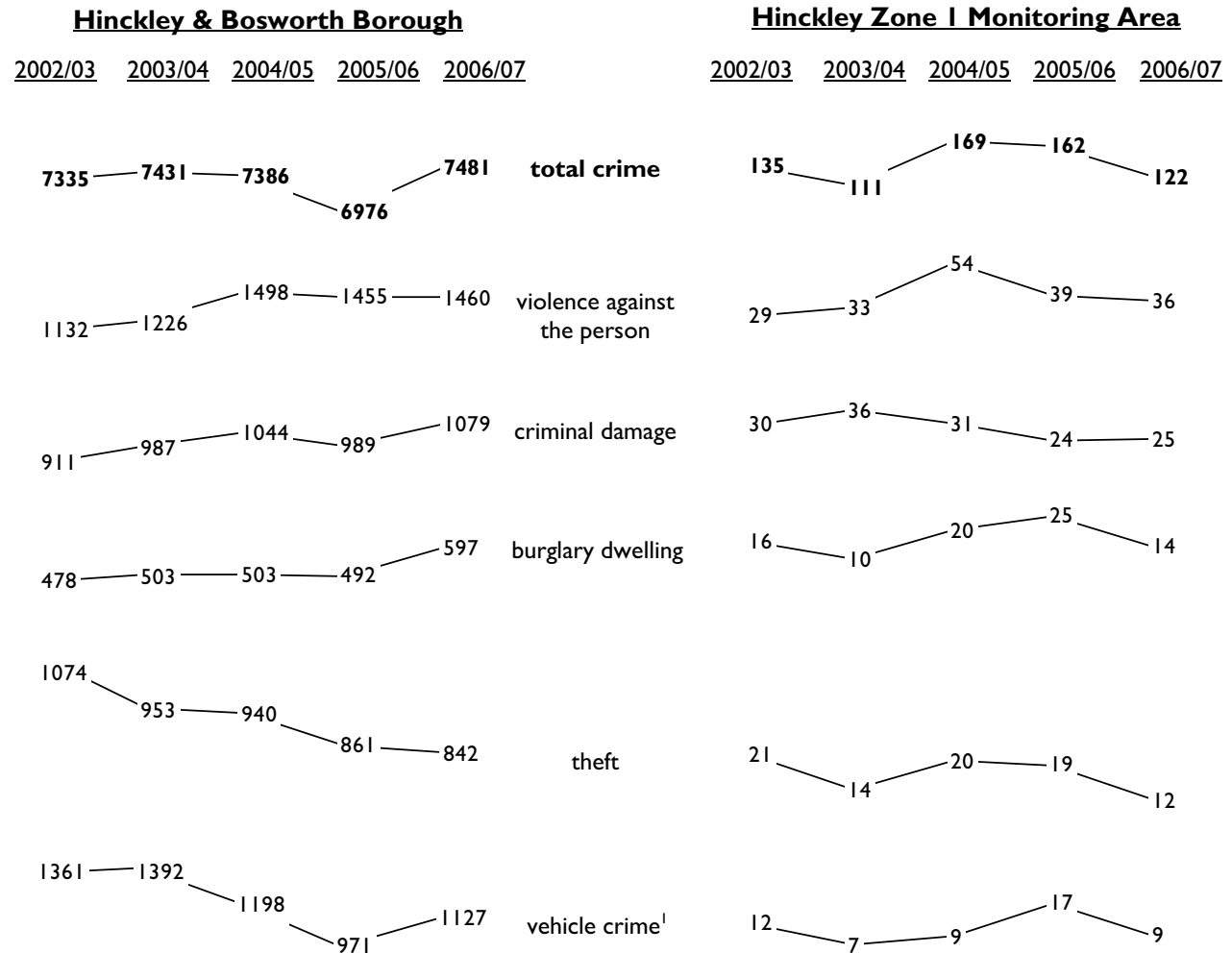
Table 4.1 (right) shows the crime trends over the last five years in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough and in the Hinckley Zone I monitoring area for total recorded crime and for selected crime categories.

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.

Overall, the number of recorded offences within the Hinckley Zone I monitoring area has decreased by 25% in the last year to 2006/07. This decrease is primarily due to a decrease in burglary dwelling, vehicle crime and theft.

Graph 4.1: Recorded crime trends over the last five years in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough and in Hinckley Zone I Monitoring Area



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.

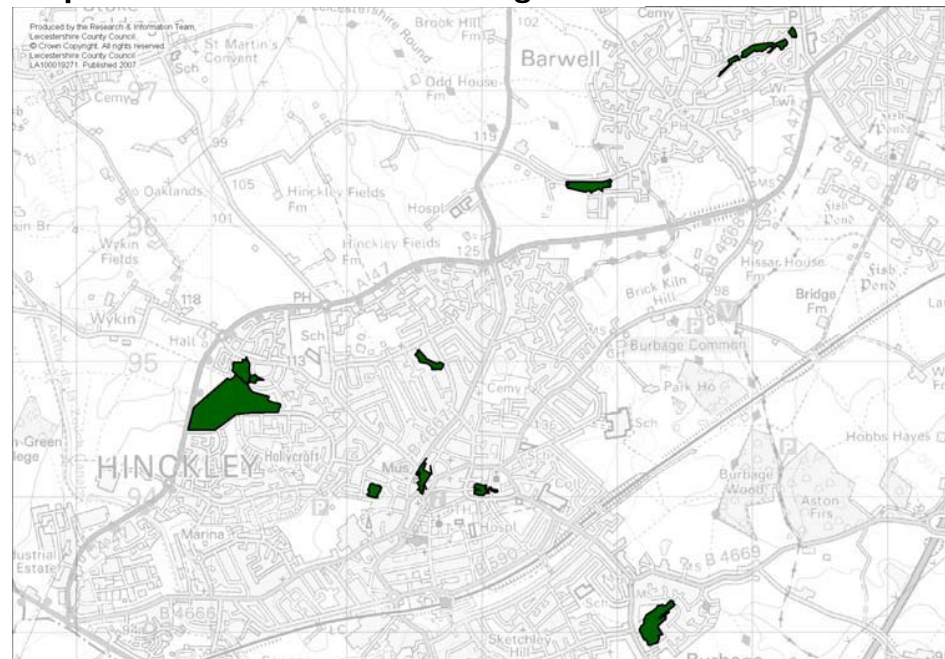
In a typical week a PPO will be tested for drugs twice and see

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.

Map 4.2: Postcode areas containing a PPO



Domestic Violence

Summary

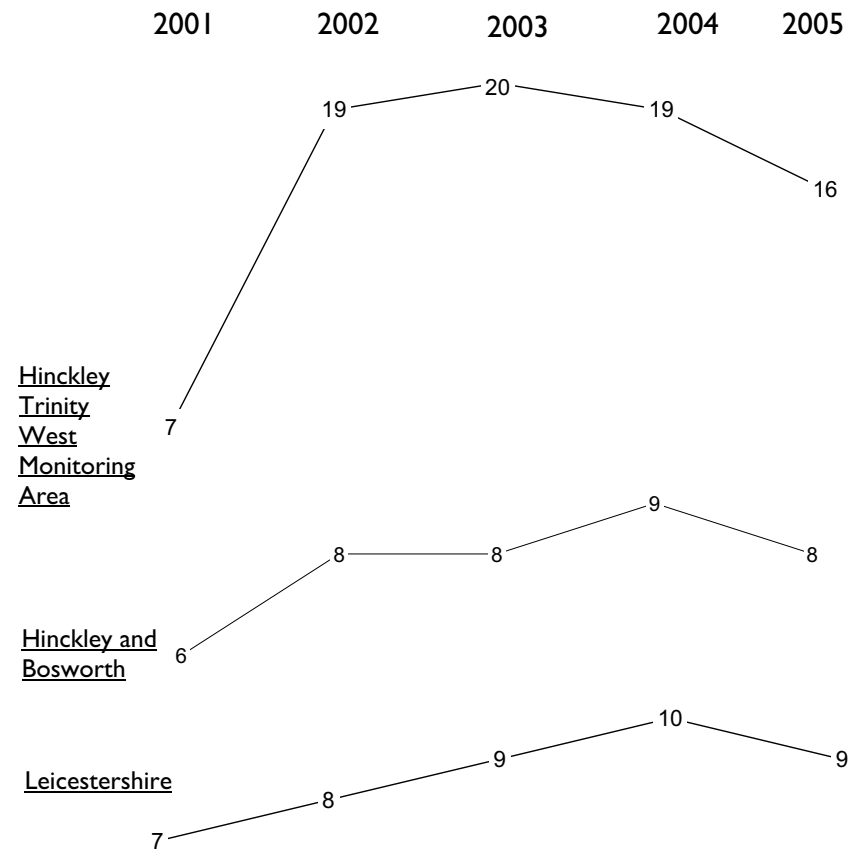
- **Rates of Domestic Violence are twice as high in the monitoring area than in the District or County**

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 Trinity West (Hinckley Zone 1) 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 Hinckley Trinity West 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 4.2 depicts trends of recorded DV over a five year period (2001-2005) for the Hinckley Trinity West 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 4.2: Recorded DV trends in the Hinckley Trinity West Monitoring Area (Hinckley Zone 1), Hinckley and Bosworth and Leicestershire County (2001—2005)



5: HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

Summary

- Over a quarter (28%) of the population are estimated to be current smokers
- Hinckley Trinity ward has the highest estimated prevalence of obesity out of all the wards in the District
- It is estimated that only a small proportion of adults consume the recommended daily allowance of fruit and veg

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 Hinckley Trinity ward it is estimated that over a quarter (28%) of the adult population are current smokers. This estimate is the second 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 17% and 42%. The estimated prevalence for smoking in Hinckley Trinity 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 5.1: Synthetic Estimates of Smoking

Ward	Estimated Smoking - % of Persons	Estimated Smoking - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Smoking - Upper Confidence Interval
Hinckley Trinity	28%	17%	42%

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 Trinity ward. Levels of binge drinking in Hinckley Trinity 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 nearly a third (31%) of persons in Hinckley Trinity ward are estimated to be obese. This is the highest estimated prevalence of obesity in the whole of Hinckley and Bosworth.

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 Trinity 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. Hinckley Trinity ward is estimated to have the second lowest prevalence of adult fruit and vegetable consumption out of all the wards in Hinckley and Bosworth. Approximately a fifth of persons over the age of 16 are consuming the recommended daily allowance of fruit and vegetables. This indicates that few adults living in the area may be consuming the recommended daily allowance.

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 Trinity	17%	9%	30%

Table 5.3: Synthetic Estimates of Obesity

Ward	Estimated Obesity - % of Persons	Estimated Obesity - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Obesity - Upper Confidence Interval
Hinckley Trinity	31%	22%	41%

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 Trinity	20%	11%	33%

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. Just under a third (32%) of under 16s were estimated to eat the recommended daily allowance. Confidence intervals for Hinckley Trinity 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 in Hinckley Trinity ward

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 Trinity	32%	17%	53%

6: OLDER PEOPLE

Summary

- In 2001 older people represented 23% of the population compared to 21% for the Borough as a whole
- The largest proportion of older people are in the 60 to 64 or 65 to 74 age range indicating a relatively young older population
- There are no elderly people living within the priority neighbourhood who are connected to the Piper Alarm System

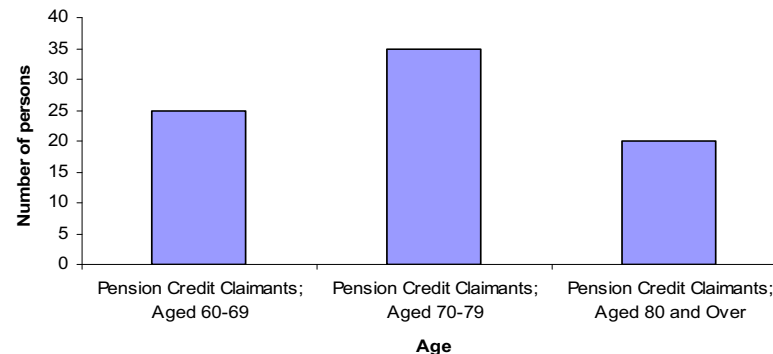
The age structure of older people living in the Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area was examined using the 2001 Census of Population data. In 2001 there were a total of 347 persons over the age of 60 living in the monitoring area. This represents 23% of the population which is slightly larger than District proportions (21%). The largest proportion of older people were aged 65 to 74 (41%) or 60 to 64 (31%) indicating a young older population. A minority (5%) 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 (1.5%) of claimants in the whole of Hinckley and Bosworth. Unsurprisingly the percentage of female claimants (58%) 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 80 persons were receiving this benefit in the monitoring area. The majority of claimants (56%) 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 quarter (25%) of persons claiming disability living allowance in the monitoring area were aged 60 or over.

Graph 6.1: Number of Persons Claiming Pension Credit by Age

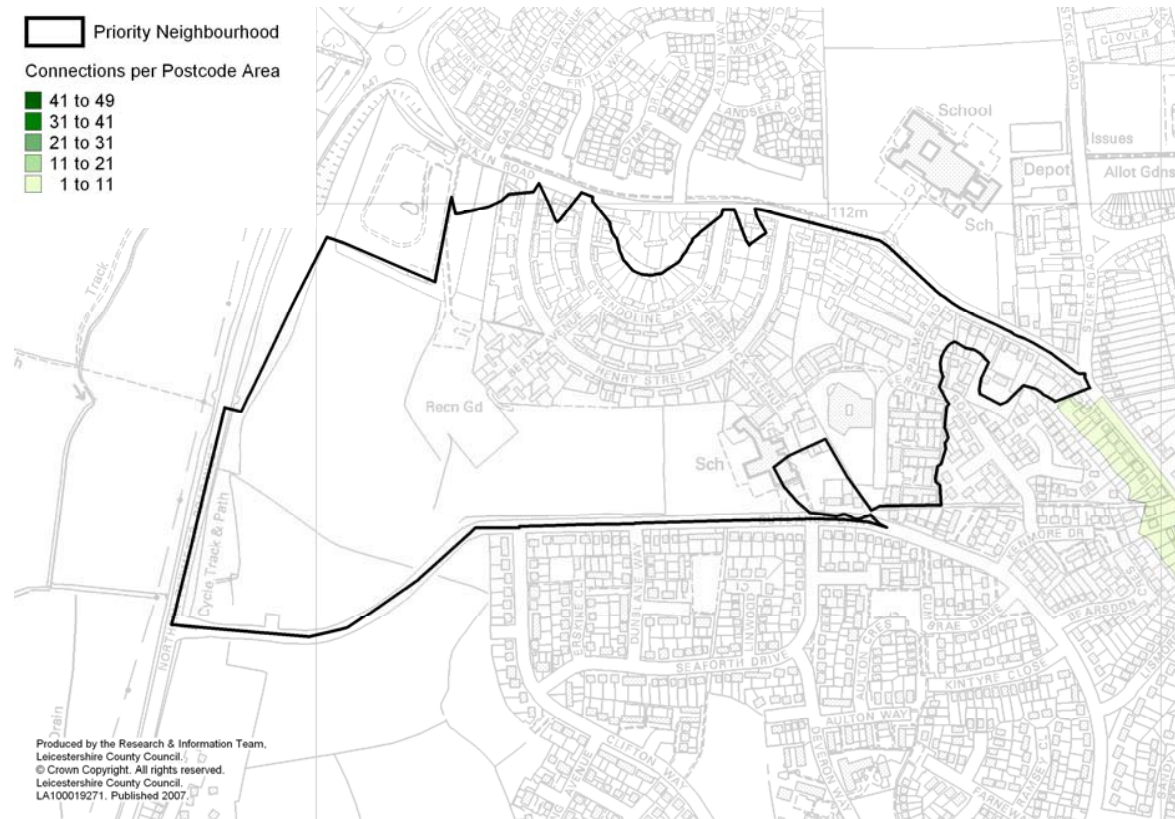


Source: Department for Work and Pensions

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 monitoring area. The map shows there to be a very small number of elderly persons in ownership of an alarm living to the eastern side of the intervention area. There are no residents who own an alarm within the actual priority neighbourhood (March 2007).



Map 5.1: Postcode areas containing households connected to the Alarm Control Centre

7: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

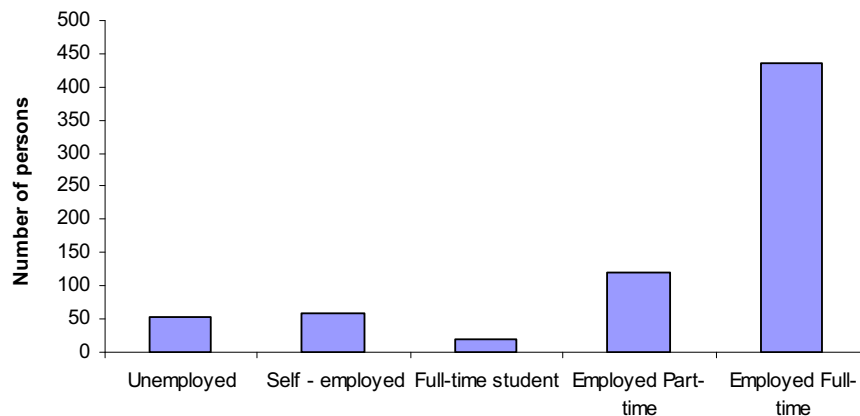
- There are 1119 people (74% of the population) of working age living in the Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area
- 61% of the working age population are economically active compared to 71% in the County
- 4.5% of the working age population claim Job Seekers Allowance compared to 1.6% in the whole of Hinckley and Bosworth

Employment

According to the 2001 Census of Population the majority (74%) of people living in the Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area are of employment age (16-74). Of these 61% of people are economically active. This is a significantly lower proportion of people than 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 Trinity West monitoring area. Public administration, education and health dominate the market, nearly two thirds (63.3%) 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, 20% of business can be classed under this heading.

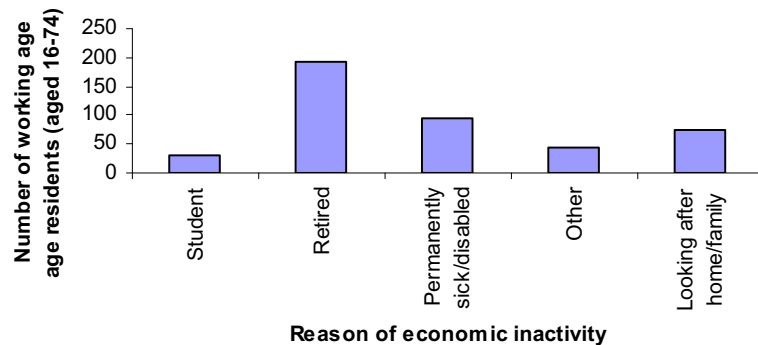
Results of the 2001 Census of Population showed the largest occupation sectors of actual residents in the Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area to be elementary occupations (20%) and process plant and machine operatives (19%). This indicates that many residents may work outside of the monitoring area.

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 Trinity West 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)



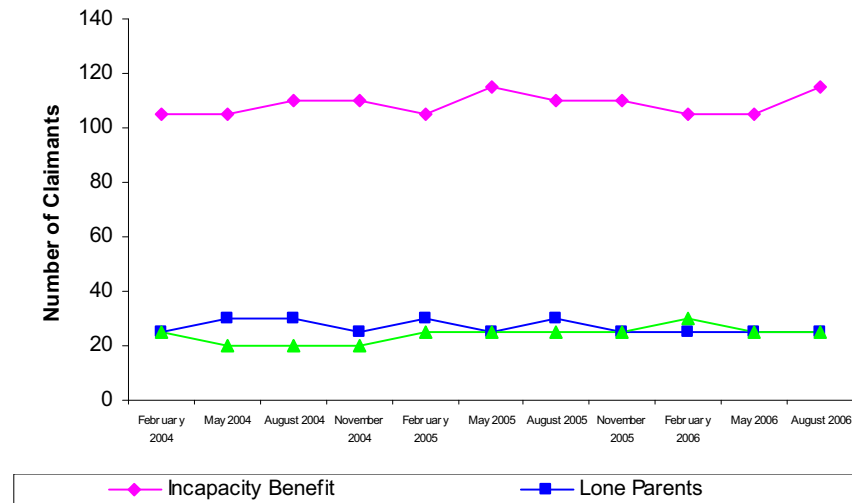
Source: Census of Population 2001

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 Trinity West 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 Trinity West monitoring area (Feb 2004 - Aug 2006)

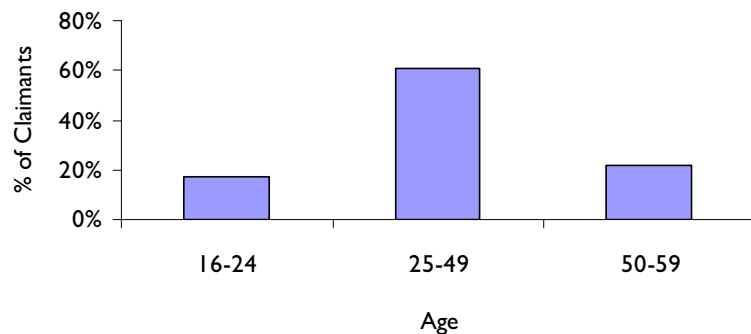


Source: Nomisweb National Statistics 2006

Benefit Claimants

It is possible to analyse the demographics of IS claimants in the Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area using data provided by the DWP. Female IS claimants make up over two thirds of total benefit claimants (69%). 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 2006/07

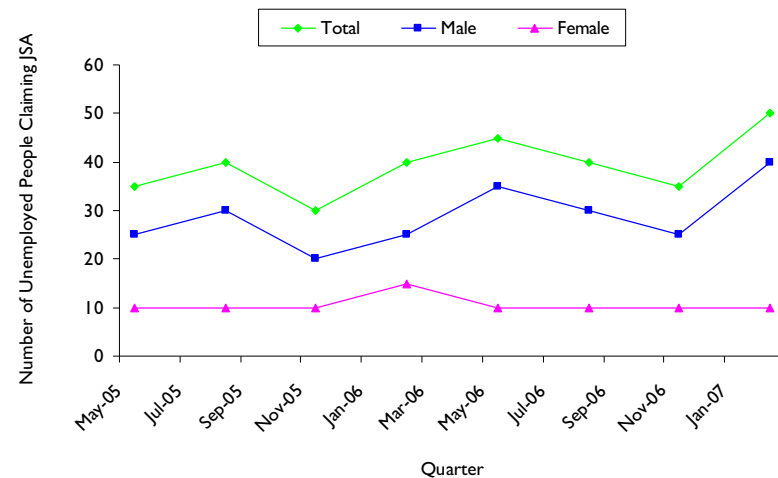
Job Seekers Allowance Claimants

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 Trinity West monitoring area throughout the period April 2005 to March 2007. Persons claiming JSA represent 4.5% 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 nearly 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 February 2007. Changes in rates appear to be mainly attributable to more males registering for the benefit. Rates of women claiming JSA have remained relatively consistent throughout the two year period.

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



Source: Department of Work and Pensions 2007

8: 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 (70% and 57% respectively)**
- **A large proportion of the workplace population in Hinckley Trinity ward work from home**
- **More people travel out of the area to work than travel into the area 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 Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area in general terms based on findings from Hinckley Trinity 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 Trinity ward. The most popular mode of transport for both resident and workplace

populations is private car or van (70% and 57% respectively). A greater number of the resident population travel to work by car or van than the workplace population, a larger portion of the workplace population work from home. The second most utilised method of travelling to work by the resident population was ‘on foot’. A significant proportion of the workplace population also recorded themselves as travelling to work ‘on foot’. Table 8.1 shows the method of travel to work in Hinckley Trinity 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 8.1: Travel to work mode for resident and workplace populations in Hinckley Trinity ward

Population	In employment 16 - 74	% Car or van	% Home working	% Public transport	% Bicycle	% On foot	% Other
Resident	3,362	70	7	3	5	12	2
Workplace	1,183	57	21	3	3	14	2

Source: Census Workplace Table

Ward Commuting Balance

The below table shows the balance of commuting in Hinckley Trinity ward. The ward has the largest net travel to work outflow in the District of 2,365 people indicating that the majority of people commute out of the area to work. This is indicative of limited employment opportunities within the ward.

Table 8.2: Commuting balance in Hinckley Trinity ward

Ward	No. of people travelling into ward	No. of people travelling out of ward	Net flow
Hinckley Trinity	528	2,893	-2,365

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

Self Containment of Wards

Table 8.3 shows the self containment within wards and the district as a whole. Self containment is defined as the proportion of people who live and work within the same area. Hinckley Trinity ward ranks within the 50% most contained within Hinckley and Bosworth in terms of district indicating that many people in the area work within Hinckley and Bosworth. Comparatively few people who live within Hinckley Trinity ward also work 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
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.

9: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Summary

- **Educational achievement is very low during the latter years of Primary and Secondary education (KSs 2 & 4)**
- **Less than half of students at KS2 achieve the recommend level 4 or above for English and Maths**
- **Only 15% of the school population in the monitoring area achieve GCSE grades A* to C**
- **At all key stages achievement falls below district and county levels and below the floor targets set for the county**

Attainment Levels

In the Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area there are currently 225 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 Hinckley Trinity West 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 Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area is very low compared to the District and County particularly at KS2 and KS4. At KS2 less than half the proportion of children achieve the recommended level 4 or above in English and Maths than in the District as a whole, attainment in Science also falls well behind levels in the District and County.

Achievement in Science, English and Maths is seen to improve upon entering KS3 however it still falls approximately 10% behind that in

the District and the County.

Table 9.3 shows that attainment is lowest at KS4. A minority of students (15%) achieved 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C compared to over half in the District and County (57% and 59% respectively). At all key stages achievement falls short of the targets set for the county for 2006.

Table 9.1: KS2 % attaining 4+ (2005/06)

Area	English	Maths	Science
Hinckley Trinity West	45%	45%	70%
Hinckley & Bosworth District	93%	94%	95%
Leicestershire	82%	77%	89%

Table 9.2: KS3 % attaining 5+ (2005/06)

Area	English	Maths	Science
Hinckley Trinity West	75%	80%	75%
Hinckley & Bosworth District	81%	86%	85%
Leicestershire	83%	85%	83%

Table 9.3: KS4 % attaining GCSE and Equivalent (2005/06)

Area	% 5+ A-C	% 5+ A-G
Hinckley Trinity West	15%	65%
Hinckley & Bosworth District	57%	90%
Leicestershire	59%	92%

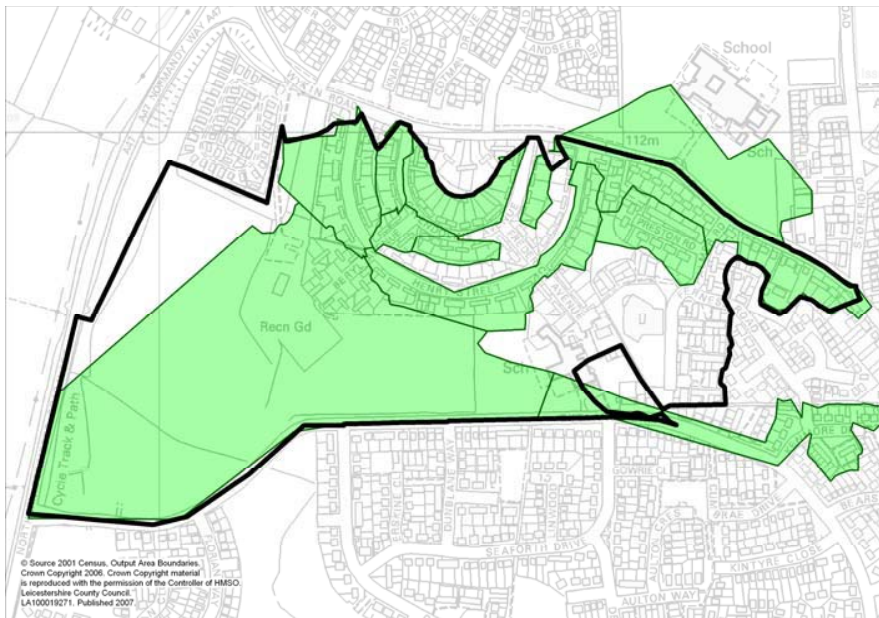
School Exclusions

Summary

- **6% of pupils living in the Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area were excluded from school for an amount of time during 2005/06 which represents twice as many exclusions than for the District or the County**

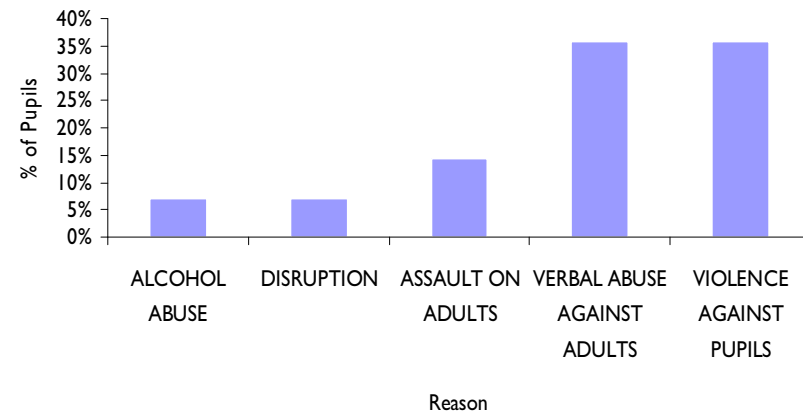
Numbers of pupils living in the Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area who had been excluded from Local Education Authority (LEA) controlled schools during April 2005– April 2006 were recorded and compared with district and county percentages. In total 14 Pupils (6% of the LEA school population in) were 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 (71%) and White British (93%).

Map 9.1: Postcode areas containing a pupil expulsion



The predominant reasons for pupils being excluded from schools in the Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area was verbal abuse against adults (36%) and violence against pupils (36%), 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 3 (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 Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area.

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



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 Trinity West monitoring area at the time of referral**
- **Hinckley Trinity ward has a high rate of under 18 conceptions and can be considered a 'hotspot' for teenage pregnancies**

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 were living within the Hinckley Trinity West monitoring area when they were referred. The majority of children were referred by a parent (32%), the police (20%), or the Local Education Authority (14%). A small number of children were referred because of a 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 Hinckley Trinity ward are 55.4 (per 1000 females aged 15-17) indicating that conceptions for females below the age of 18 are relatively high, the area can be considered a "hotspot" for teenage pregnancies.

GLOSSARY

ABI	Annual Business Inquiry	KS2	Key Stage 2
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic	KS3	Key Stage 3
CSC	Children's Social Care	KS4	Key Stage 4
DV	Domestic Violence	LCC	Leicestershire County Council
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions	LEA	Local Education Authority
HPI	Health Poverty Index	LSORA	Leicestershire Online Research Atlas
HSfE	Health Survey for England	OA	Output Area
ID2004	Indices of Deprivation 2004	ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
IDAC	Income Deprivation Affecting Children	ONS	Office for National Statistics
IDAOP	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	PCT	Primary Care Trust
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation	SSD	Social Services Department
JSA	Job Seekers Allowance	LSOA	Lower Super Output Area

REFERENCES

EMPHO

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

www.empho.org.uk
www.lsr-online.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
 Leicestershire Statistics and Research Online
 Crime Audits (district level)
 Indices of Deprivation 2004 (district level)

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

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www.leics.gov.uk/statistics