

Charnwood South Priority Neighbourhood Profile

System (Zone I)

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

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This report was produced by the Research and Information Team at Leicestershire County Council during January 2008.

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 Syston monitoring area is 4,185 persons (2001 Census of Population)
- A smaller proportion of the population are aged 16-29 (14%) compared with the Borough (17%) and the County (16%)
- There is a higher concentration of older people living in the monitoring area
- The Syston monitoring area does not experience high levels of deprivation
- The intervention area has good access to a range of education and health facilities and services and amenities
- 37% of the electoral in Syston East and Syston West wards voted in the May 2007 Borough Elections, this is below the average turnout for District Council Elections
- Violence against the person and criminal damage account for 43% of recorded crime in the Syston monitoring area
- Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 the number of offences has decreased by 13% in the Syston monitoring area
- Rates of Domestic Violence are generally slightly higher in the Syston monitoring area than in the District or County
- Approximately a quarter of the population in Syston East and West Wards are estimated to be obese or current smokers
- Levels of obesity in Syston East are estimated to be amongst the highest in the district
- Compared to other wards in Charnwood, it is estimated that Syston East is amongst those with the smallest proportion of children eating the recommended daily allowance of fruit and vegetables
- Syston has a large population of older people - approximately 27% of the population (2001 census)
- In 2001 older people represented a much larger proportion of the population than in the Borough (27% compared to 20%)
- The largest proportion of older people are in the 65 to 74 age range
- There are 2,974 people (71% of the population) of working age living in the Syston monitoring area
- 69% of the working age population are economically active
- Average annual income for the LSOAs in the Syston monitoring area is below the District, County and National average
- 62% of persons claiming income support are female
- The largest proportion of income support claimants are in the 25-49 age group
- Syston East has a large net out flow of people travelling out of the ward to work (approximately 1,559 persons)
- A relatively large number of people in Syston East and Syston West commute to other boroughs or districts to work
- Attainment at KS2 is below District and County levels and below the floor targets set for the County for 2006
- Fewer children achieve grades A* to C at GCSE compared to the District and County
- 3% of pupils living in the Syston monitoring area were excluded from school during 2005/06 which represents a similar rate of exclusions compared to the Borough and the County
- Rates of teenage pregnancies in Syston East and Syston West wards are relatively low

PURPOSE OF REPORT

Charnwood Borough Council are currently implementing neighbourhood management processes to be delivered in five key Neighbourhood Management zones in Charnwood. These priority neighbourhoods were identified as urban areas experiencing particular deprivation using the Poverty and Social Exclusion Index 2001 (PSE 2001). The Syston (Zone 1) area was identified as an area for intervention as the Output areas within the zone were amongst the 10% poorest in the County (PSE 2001). For further information about the PSE (2001) and how intervention areas were identified please visit:

http://www.leicestershiretogether.org/suggested_neighbourhoodmanagement_boudaries.pdf

The purpose of this report is to review the existing knowledge and information available about the Syston (Zone 1) area as a means of supporting the evidence base to help those residents, community representatives and service providers who will be discussing how the area and local services can be improved.

Data

The data sources used to compile this report are

- Census of Population (2001) (ODPM)
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2004) (ODPM)
- Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates
- Leicestershire Constabulary Monthly Incidents 2006
- The Annual Business Enquiry (2005)
- Leicestershire Health Informatics (2001-2004)
- Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) claimant data

- 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).
- Charnwood Borough Council Voting Turnout

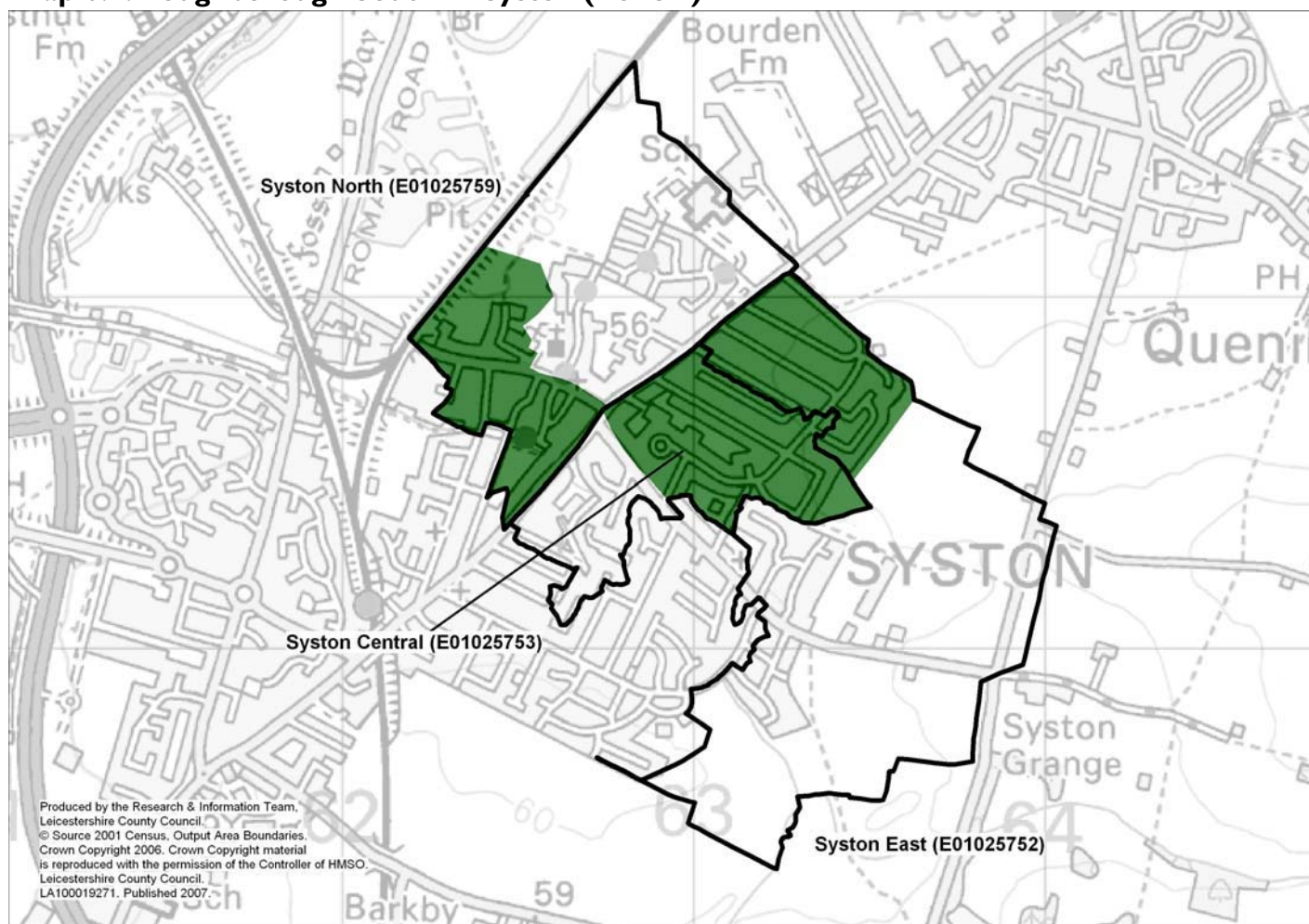
Neighbourhood intervention areas are defined by small clusters of Output areas. Data sources providing information to such a low geographical level are limited therefore this report will include data at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level (areas each containing approximately 1500 people). In this report LSOAs define the monitoring area. In instances where data is not available at LSOA level, data is examined at ward level. Specifically three LSOAs in and around the Syston (Zone 1) Neighbourhood Management zone shall be examined as detailed in the table below:

Table 0.1: Geographical Areas in and Around the Syston (Zone 1) Priority Neighbourhood

District	Ward	Super Output Area
Charnwood	Syston East	Syston East
Charnwood	Syston East	Syston Central
Charnwood	Syston West	Syston West

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

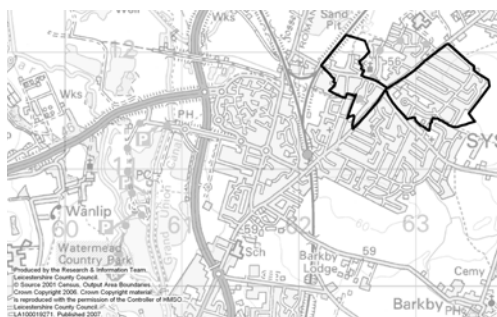
Map 0.1: Loughborough South — Syston (Zone I)



Aerial View

Syston (Zone I) consists of two distinct parts. The west side is characterised by low-rise residential flats, with two or three floors, behind the main shopping area along Syston (Zone I) high street. Further to the west, residential areas are interspersed with some light industry and manufacturing. The east side of the priority area is predominantly residential including a mix of semi-detached housing and short terrace housing and a large number of bungalows.

Map 0.2: Aerial Photograph of the Syston (Zone I) Intervention Areas



I: DEMOGRAPHICS

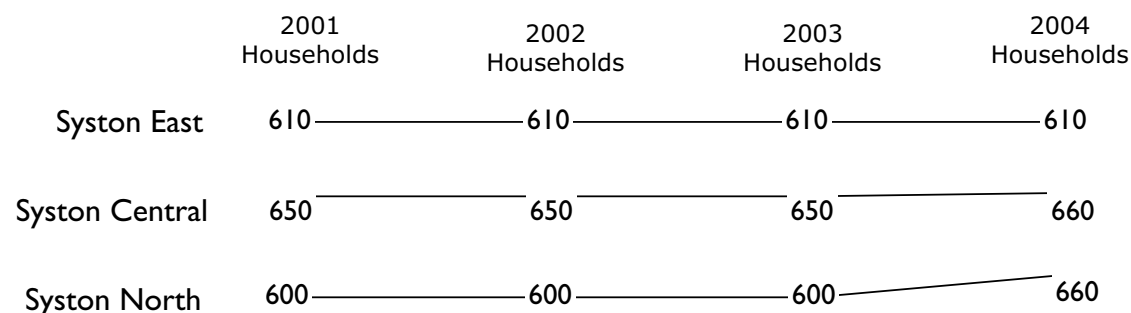
Summary

- The population of the Syston monitoring area is 4,185 persons (2001 Census of Population)
- A smaller proportion of the population are aged 16-29 (14%) compared with the Borough (17%) and the County (16%)
- There is a higher concentration of older people living in the monitoring area

Housing

According to Leicestershire County Council yearly household estimates (2004) there are approximately 1930 households in the Syston monitoring area. There has been a small increase in the estimated number of households in the area between 2001 and 2004. In 2004 there were an estimated 70 new households. When compared with estimated changes to population the average occupancy of households has remained relatively unchanged. The average household size in 2004 was estimated to be 2.6 persons per dwelling.

Graph 1.1: Estimated household change in the Syston monitoring area (2001 –2004)



Population

The following total 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 Syston monitoring area was 4,185 persons. The population in 2004 was estimated to be approximately 4,350 persons indicating a small population increase (Leicestershire County Council controlled population estimates). Between 2001 and 2004 the population in Syston East and Syston North LSOAs remained relatively unchanged. The change in population in the monitoring area is largely attributable to a small increase in population in Syston North LSOA. The total population in the whole of the Syston monitoring area is estimated to have increased by a net of approximately 165 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

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 Syston monitoring area is depicted in Graph I.2. In 2004 nearly a quarter of the population (24%) were estimated to be aged 60 or over (females) or 65 or over (males). This represents a higher proportion of the population compared to the Borough (20%) or the County (19%). Whilst the 16 to 29 age category within the Syston monitoring area is significantly smaller (14%) than borough and national proportions (17% and 16% respectively). This indicates a higher concentration of older people living in the monitoring area. From Graph I.2 it is apparent that the lowest proportioned age category is the 16 to 29 age group. Being the main child bearing age group this may have implications for younger age groups in future years. Numbers of people in each age category have remained relatively consistent during the four year period 2001 to 2004.

Births and deaths by ward

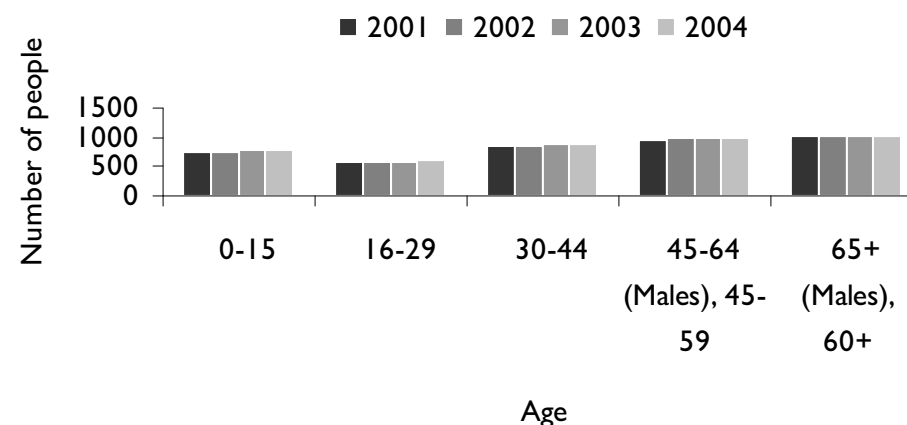
Table I.1 shows the number of births in the wards in and around the Syston monitoring area during 2005 (ONS, 2005), data is available at a ward level only. From Table I.1 it is apparent that there was a majority of male births over female births in the area in 2005. The number of deaths per ward is shown in Table I.2 indicating a higher number of female deaths in 2005.

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

Ward	Males	Females	Total Births
Syston East	27	26	53
Syston West	39	35	74
	66	61	127

Source: ONS General Release

Graph I.2: Age Structure: Syston 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
Syston East	21	32	53
Syston West	28	31	59
	49	63	112

Source: ONS General Release

ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

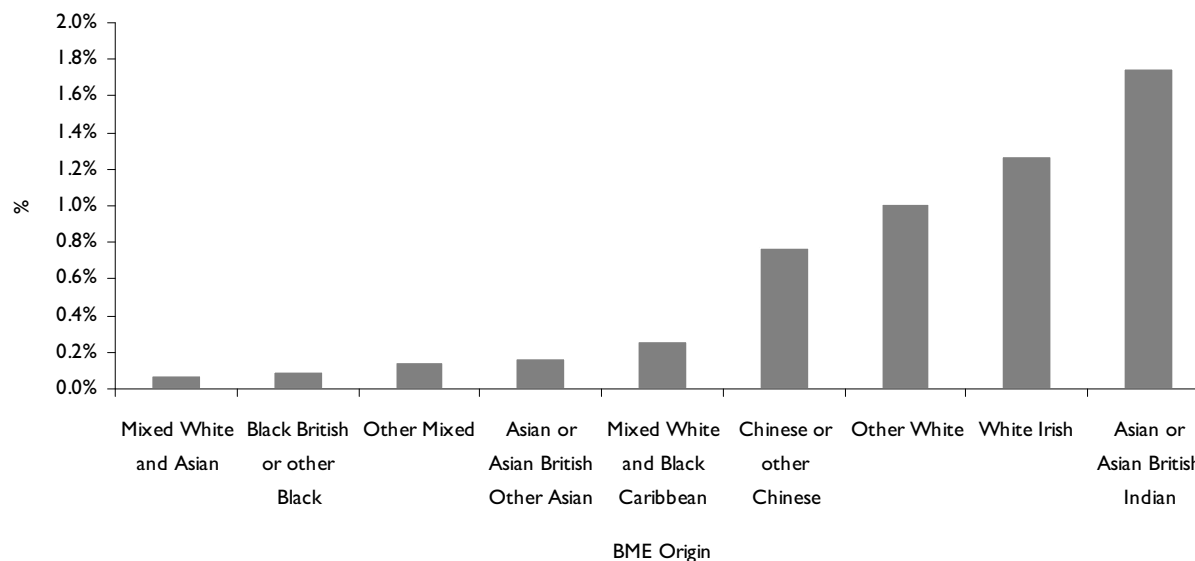
Summary

- The BME population of the Syston monitoring area is 231 or 5.5% of the population
- The largest ethnic groups are Asian or Asian British Indian, White Irish, White Other and Chinese or other Chinese
- 77% of the population are Christian

Ethnicity

The 2001 Census of Population was used to provide a breakdown of ethnic groups in the Syston monitoring area. The majority of persons (94.5%) were White British. The overall Black and Minority ethnic origin population (all people other than White British) was 231, or 5.5%. This is well below the Charnwood proportion of 9.4% and below the Leicestershire County proportion of 7.3% indicating that there are fewer BME groups living in the Syston monitoring area in comparison to the county. The largest BME groups were Asian or Asian British Indian (1.7%), White Irish (1.3%), Other White and Chinese or Other Chinese (0.8%). A breakdown of Black and Minority Ethnic groups in the Syston 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, 77% of the population in the Syston monitoring area identified themselves as being Christian. A minority identified their religion as being Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist and Muslim. A small number of persons (7%) chose not to state their religion.

Source: Census of population 2001

2: INDICES OF DEPRIVATION

Summary

- **The Syston monitoring area does not experience high levels of deprivation**
- **Within the monitoring area rankings show Syston Central to experience the most overall deprivation in the area**
- **Deprivation in education skills and training in Syston East is the most prominent form of deprivation in the area**

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

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

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

This section examines the three LSOAs within the Syston monitoring area, Syston Central, Syston North and Syston East. 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 Syston monitoring area experiences a relatively high level of deprivation within Charnwood Borough. All of the LSOAs within the area rank within the 50% most deprived in Charnwood. Each of their respective rankings can be seen in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: IMD LSOA rankings for the Syston Monitoring Area

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 100)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Ranking (1 to 32482)	IMD SCORE
Syston Central	17	46	13846	20.02
Syston North	36	120	20333	12.99
Syston East	49	173	23441	10.36

Highest score = least deprived

Source: IMD 2004

Income Deprivation

This domain measures the proportion of the population in receipt of income support or other means tested benefits. Across the priority area, levels of deprivation are relatively high, with the three monitoring areas within the top 50% most deprived. Within Leicestershire, Syston Central is ranked in the top 10% most deprived, Syston North is within the top 20% and Syston East is within the top 45%.

Table 2.2: Income Deprivation in the Syston Monitoring Area

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 100)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Ranking (1 to 32482)	INCOME SCORE
Syston Central	13	33	10377	0.16
Syston North	22	73	15201	0.11
Syston East	50	174	21963	0.06

Income Deprivation Affecting Children

Income deprivation affecting children is measured as the proportion of children aged under 16 years living in income deprived households (e.g. households in receipt of income support and other means tested benefits). The LSOAs in the Syston priority area are ranked in 50% most deprived in the county for this domain indicating a relatively high number of children living in income deprived households.

Within the borough, two of the LSOAs are amongst the 50% most deprived. In the Syston monitoring area overall there are 105 children living in income deprived households, which is 14% of the population of children aged under 16 years. Table 2.3 shows respective rankings and the number of income deprived children living in each LSOA.

Source: IMD 2004

Table 2.3: Income deprivation affecting children

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 100)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	Population under 16 (census 2001)	Estimated no of children living in income deprived households
Syston Central	16	46	12080	280	58
Syston North	31	110	17798	195	24
Syston East	55	188	22189	289	23
TOTAL				764	105

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. Syston Central is the most deprived LSOAs in this domain within the monitoring areas and ranks within the 20% most deprived in Charnwood. Syston East ranks amongst the 45% most deprived LSOAs for this domain in the borough. Using the 2001 Census of population as a denominator the percentage of older persons living in income deprived households was calculated.

Approximately 17% of the population aged 60 or over who are resident in the Syston monitoring area live in income deprived households (191 persons out of a population of 1130).

Table 2.4: Income deprivation affecting older people

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 100)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	Population < 60 (census 2001)	Estimated no of people living in income deprived households
Syston Central	17	26	9539	432	85
Syston North	24	42	11495	372	66
Syston East	41	136	17979	326	40
TOTAL				1130	191

Barriers to Services

Overall there is little deprivation in the Syston monitoring area in terms of Barriers to Services. This domain measures the barriers which the local population face to accessing key local services such as post offices, doctors surgeries, primary schools, and convenience stores. In this respect all three LSOAs are ranked in the 40% least deprived within the borough and within the 25% least deprived in England.

Education

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004 show that the Syston monitoring area experiences varying levels of deprivation in education, skills, and training. Syston East is ranked within the 10% most deprived in the borough, the 10% most deprived in the county and the 25% most deprived in England. Elsewhere in the priority area, Syston Central ranks within the 20% most deprived in the county. Syston North fall just within the top 45%.

Table 2.5: Education and Skills Deprivation in the Syston monitoring area

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 100)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	EDUCATION SKILLS AND TRAINING SCORE
Syston East	9	33	6670	34.49
Syston Central	20	83	10724	24.57
Syston North	44	158	15381	17.15

Crime

This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to four major crime themes - burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. The LSOA within the priority area cover a wide range in terms of their rank within this domain. Syston East falls within the top 40% most deprived within the borough. In comparison, Syston North is placed in the 15% least deprived.

Table 9: Crime Deprivation in the Syston monitoring area

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 100)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	CRIME AND DISORDER SCORE
Syston East	38	156	20102	-0.28
Syston Central	49	183	21881	-0.41
Syston North	89	333	28825	-1.03

Source: IMD 2004

Employment

Analysis of employment rankings show the Syston monitoring area to experience moderate deprivation in terms of employment. The three LSOAs in the area rank within the 45% most deprived in Charnwood and the 40% most deprived in the county. Syston Central is the most deprived out of the three ranking twentieth in the borough.

Table 10: Employment Deprivation

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 100)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	EMPLOYMENT SCORE
Syston Central	20	64	15469	0.09
Syston North	28	108	18180	0.07
Syston East	44	153	20920	0.06

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 area fared reasonably well, with only one LSOA within the top quartile for health deprivation and disability. The other two LSOAs fall within the second highest quartile.

Table 11: Health Deprivation and Disability

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 100)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY SCORE
Syston East	17	51	16747	-0.05
Syston Central	33	111	20525	-0.32
Syston North	43	143	22560	-0.48

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. At borough level, the Syston monitoring area experiences moderate deprivation in terms of living environment, with one LSOA within the top 10% in the borough (Syston East). At the county level, the same LSOA ranks within the top 10% most deprived.

Table 12: Living Environment Deprivation

LSOA	District Rank (1 to 100)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	LIVING ENVIRONMENT SCORE
Syston East	10	21	8859	29.71
Syston Central	36	96	16752	16.18
Syston North	57	173	21064	11.52

Source: IMD 2004

3: STRONGER COMMUNITIES

Summary

- The intervention area has good access to a range of education and health facilities and services and amenities
- 37% of the electoral in Syston East and Syston West wards turned out to vote in the May 2007 Borough Elections, this is below the average turnout for District Council Elections

Access to Services

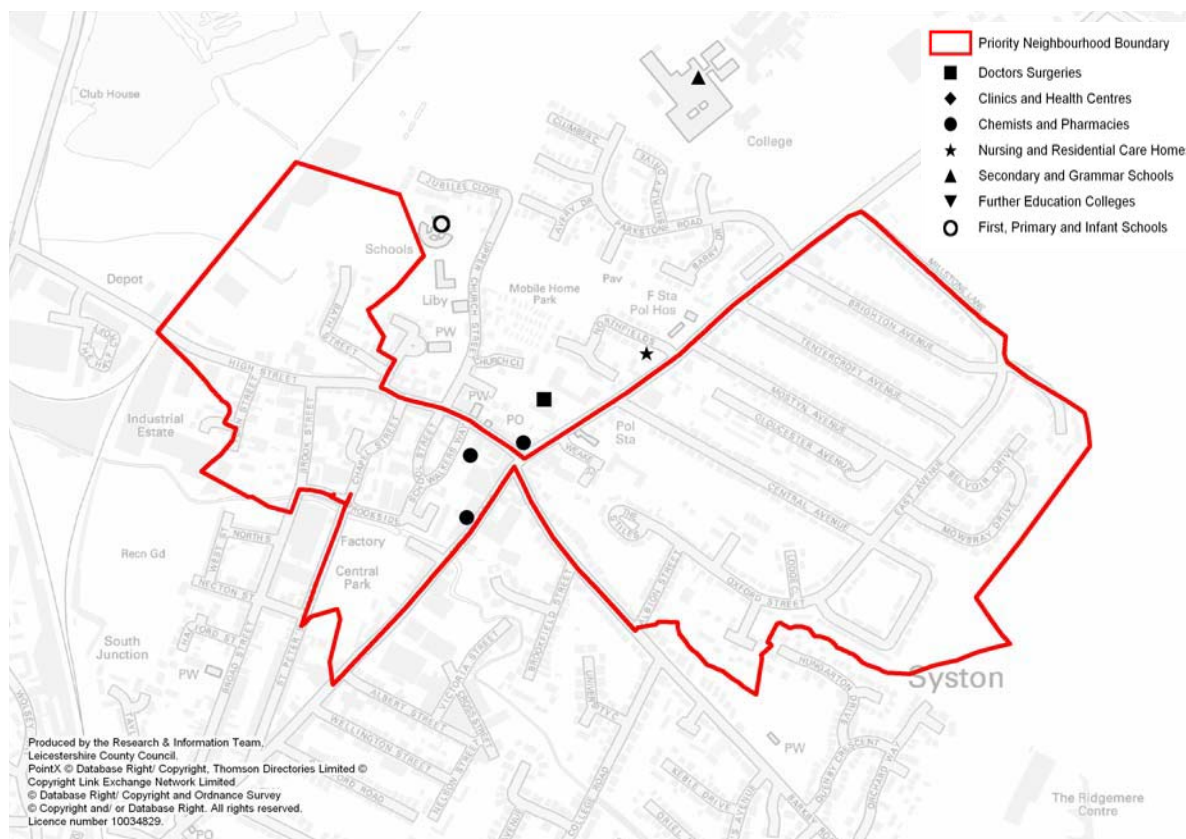
The Syston priority neighbourhood covers an area of approximately 57 hectares and consists of 7 whole Output Areas. The location of various amenities within and around the priority neighbourhoods are mapped on the following two pages. Points were mapped using the Pointx National Points of Interest database.

Education and Health Facilities

Map 3.1 depicts Education and Health facilities in and around the Syston priority neighbourhood.

The intervention area and the surrounding neighbourhood is reasonably well equipped in terms of education and health facilities. Within Zone I itself there are two Chemists whilst a third Chemists sits just outside the intervention area in close proximity to a doctor's surgery. A Nursing Home, Primary school, and Secondary School lie to the north of the Priority Neighbourhood and within easy walking distance. However, there are no Further Education Colleges or health centres in the area. To access such facilities residents would have to travel further afield.

Map 3.1: Education and Health Facilities in and surrounding the Syston Intervention Area



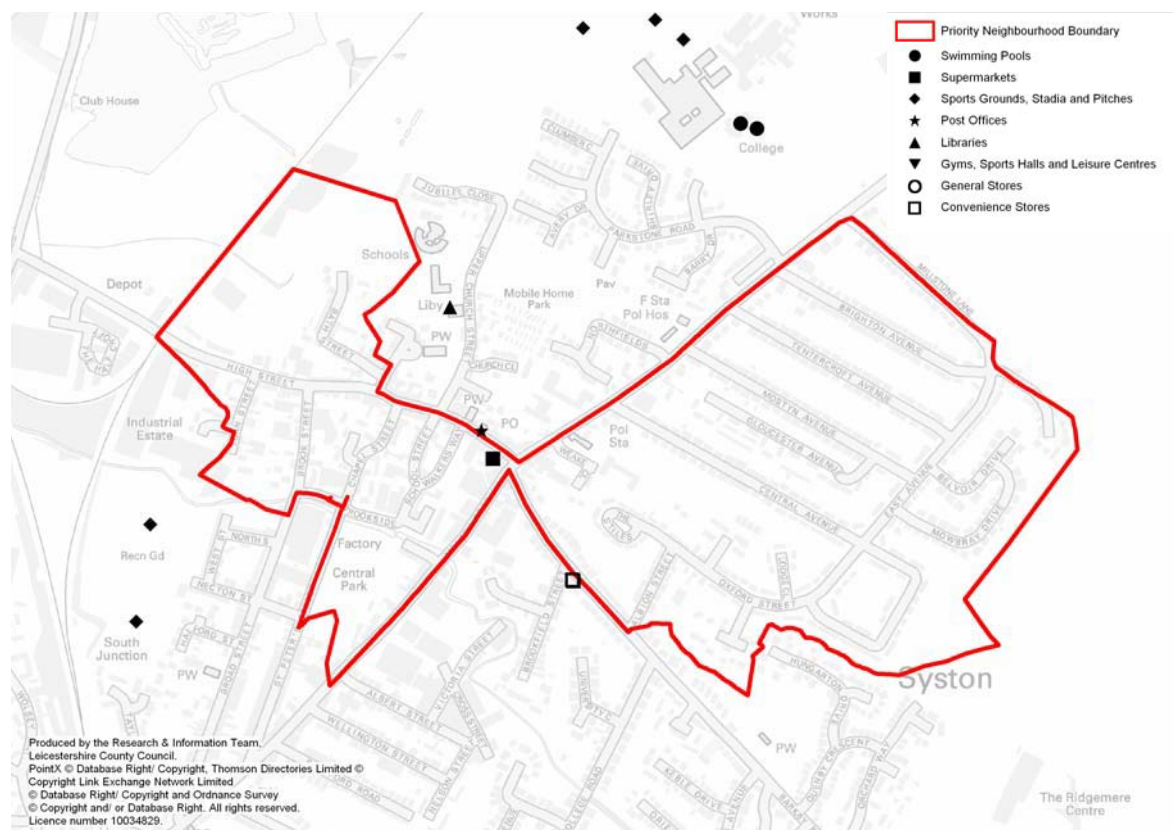
Access to Services

Map 3.1 depicts the location of public convenience services in and around the Syston Intervention Area. Facilities that are mapped include sports centres, libraries, supermarkets, convenience stores, swimming pools and post offices.

Services and Amenities

The only amenity within the boundaries of the Syston Priority neighbourhood is a supermarket. There is also a convenience store and a Post Office bordering the zone. Further a field, within walking distance are a library, two swimming pools and four sports grounds, stadia and pitches. This represents a relatively good level of service provision.

Map 3.1: Public Convenience Services in and surrounding the Syston Intervention Area



Source: Pointx National Points of Interest Database

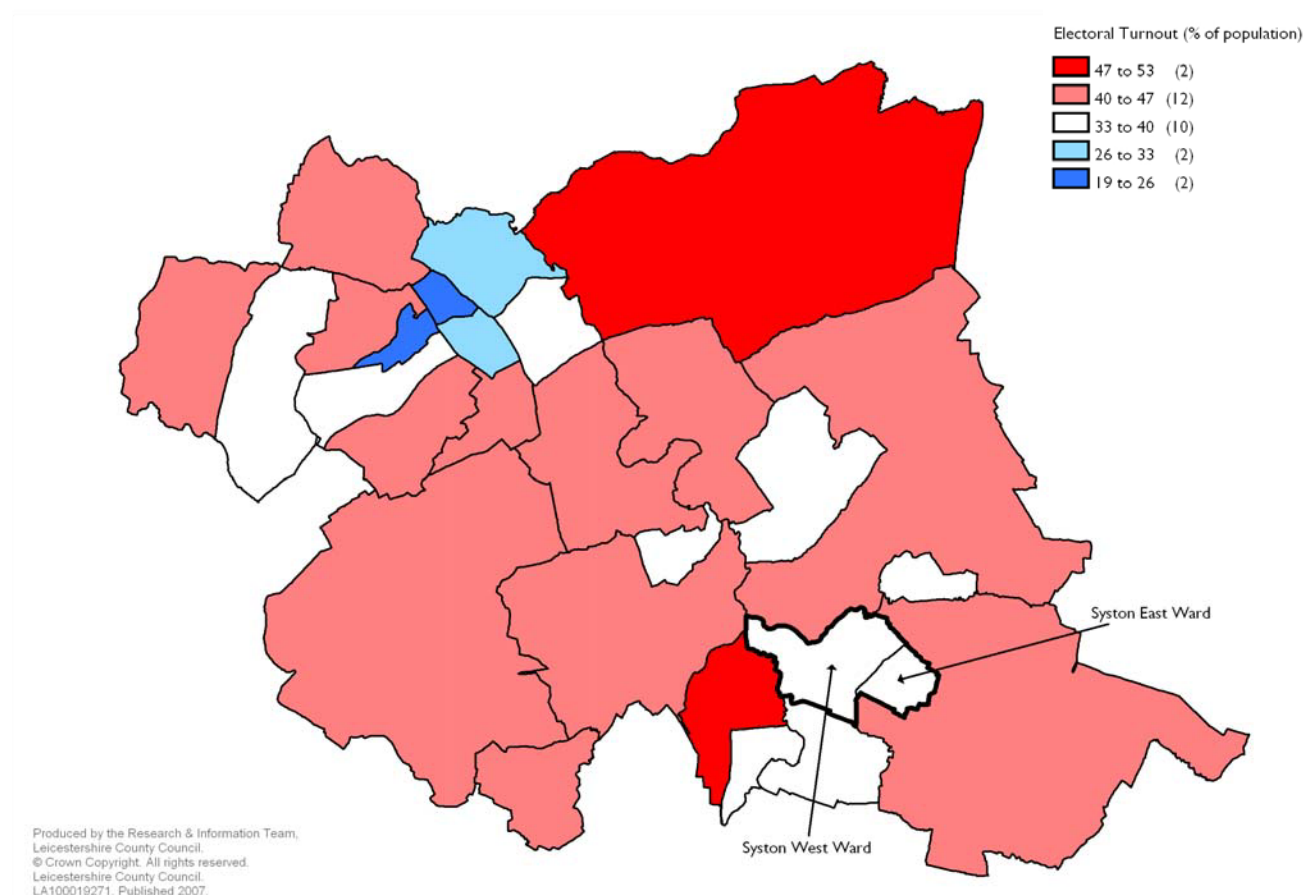
Voting Turnout

Map 3.3 to the right depicts voting turnout for the 2007 Charnwood Borough Council Elections. Areas shaded in dark red depict a high electoral turnout. Areas shaded in dark blue depict a very low voter turnout.

A high voting turnout is seen as a sign of strong and cohesive communities as it demonstrates that people feel they can have a say in the running of their local community. On average more people vote in General Elections (69%) compared to District Council Elections (52%) or Parish Council Elections (36%).

Although not amongst the wards with the lowest voter turnout, Syston East and Syston West wards do not have a high voter turnout either. In the May 2007 Borough Council elections 37% of the electoral in Syston East and Syston West wards voted. This is well below the average turnout for District Council Elections.

Map 3.3: Voting turnout by ward (May 2007 Charnwood Borough Elections)

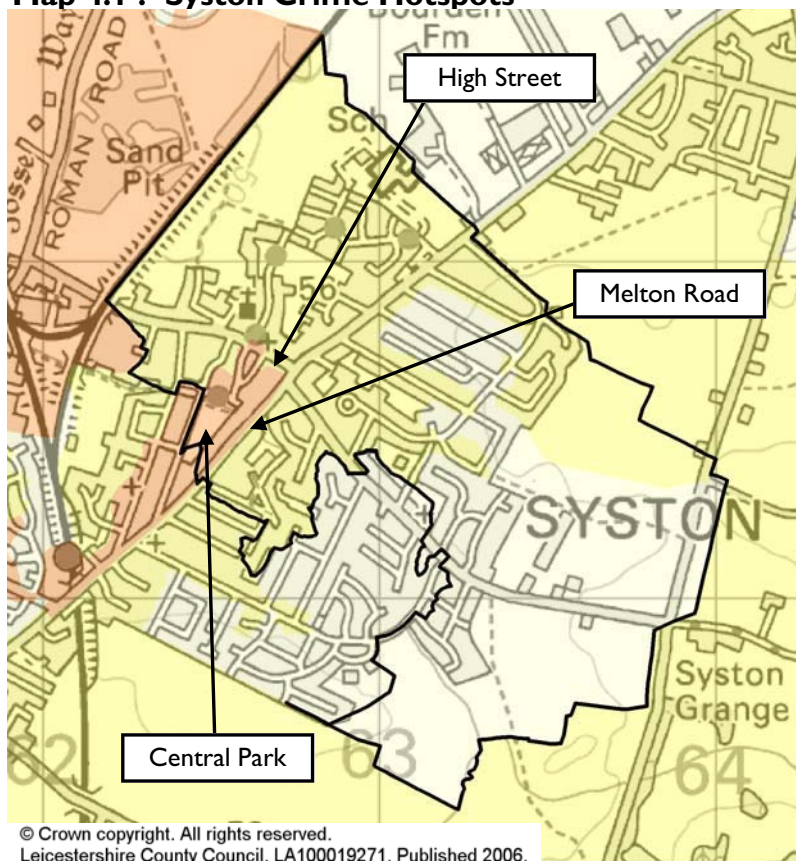


4. SAFER COMMUNITIES

Summary

- Violence against the person and criminal damage account for 43% of recorded crime in the Syston monitoring area
- Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 the number of offences has decreased by 13% in the Syston monitoring area
- Crime in the Syston monitoring area accounts for 2% of all crime within Charnwood Borough

Map 4.1 : Syston Crime Hotspots



Total recorded crime 2006/07 By Output Area

	320 to 1,130	(3)
	100 to 320	(10)
	50 to 100	(51)
	10 to 50	(274)
	0 to 10	(149)

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

South Charnwood Zone I

Map 4.1 (left) shows the hotspot areas for all crime in and around Syston Town Centre including the boundaries of the Syston (South Charnwood Zone I) monitoring area.

The map shows that the crime is relatively low in the Syston monitoring area (shaded yellow) compared to the rest of Charnwood Borough.

The highest concentration of offences within the monitoring area (shaded orange) contains the main shopping area of Syston along Melton Road and High Street and also includes Central Park.

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

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

Violence against the person is the highest volume crime in both Charnwood Borough and in the Syston monitoring area, followed by criminal damage. Combined, these two crime types account for 43% of all recorded offences within the monitoring area compared to 33% within the whole of Charnwood Borough.

Table 4.1 shows that the overall crime rate in the Syston monitoring area is lower (63.7 per 1,000 population) compared to the overall crime rate for Charnwood Borough as a whole (88.2 per 1,000).

The crime rates for burglary dwelling and theft from motor vehicle are considerably lower the Syston monitoring area compared to the whole of Charnwood Borough.

A small proportion of all recorded crime in Charnwood Borough (2%) takes place in the Syston monitoring area.

Table 4.1 : Recorded crime in Charnwood Borough compared to the Syston Monitoring Area (2006/07)

	Charnwood Borough		Syston Monitoring Area		% in monitoring area
	no.of crimes	rate per 1,000	no.of crimes	rate per 1,000	
all crime	13,895	88.2	277	63.7	2%
violence against the person	2,776	17.6	67	15.4	2%
criminal damage	1,824	11.6	51	11.7	3%
theft	1,454	9.2	38	8.7	3%
damage to motor vehicle	1,129	7.2	26	6.0	2%
burglary other	885	5.6	21	4.8	2%
burglary dwelling*	1,242	20.0	17	8.8	1%
theft from motor vehicle	1,388	8.8	16	3.7	1%
theft from stores	617	3.9	11	2.5	2%
fraud and forgery	580	3.7	9	2.1	2%
indecentcy	168	1.1	5	1.1	3%
drugs	274	1.7	4	0.9	1%
robbery	136	0.9	3	0.7	2%
theft of cycle	504	3.2	3	0.7	1%
miscellaneous	55	0.3	2	0.5	4%
theft of motor vehicle	524	3.3	2	0.5	0%
public order	91	0.6	1	0.2	1%
theft from person	248	1.6	1	0.2	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 Charnwood Borough and in the Syston monitoring area for total crime and for selected crime categories.

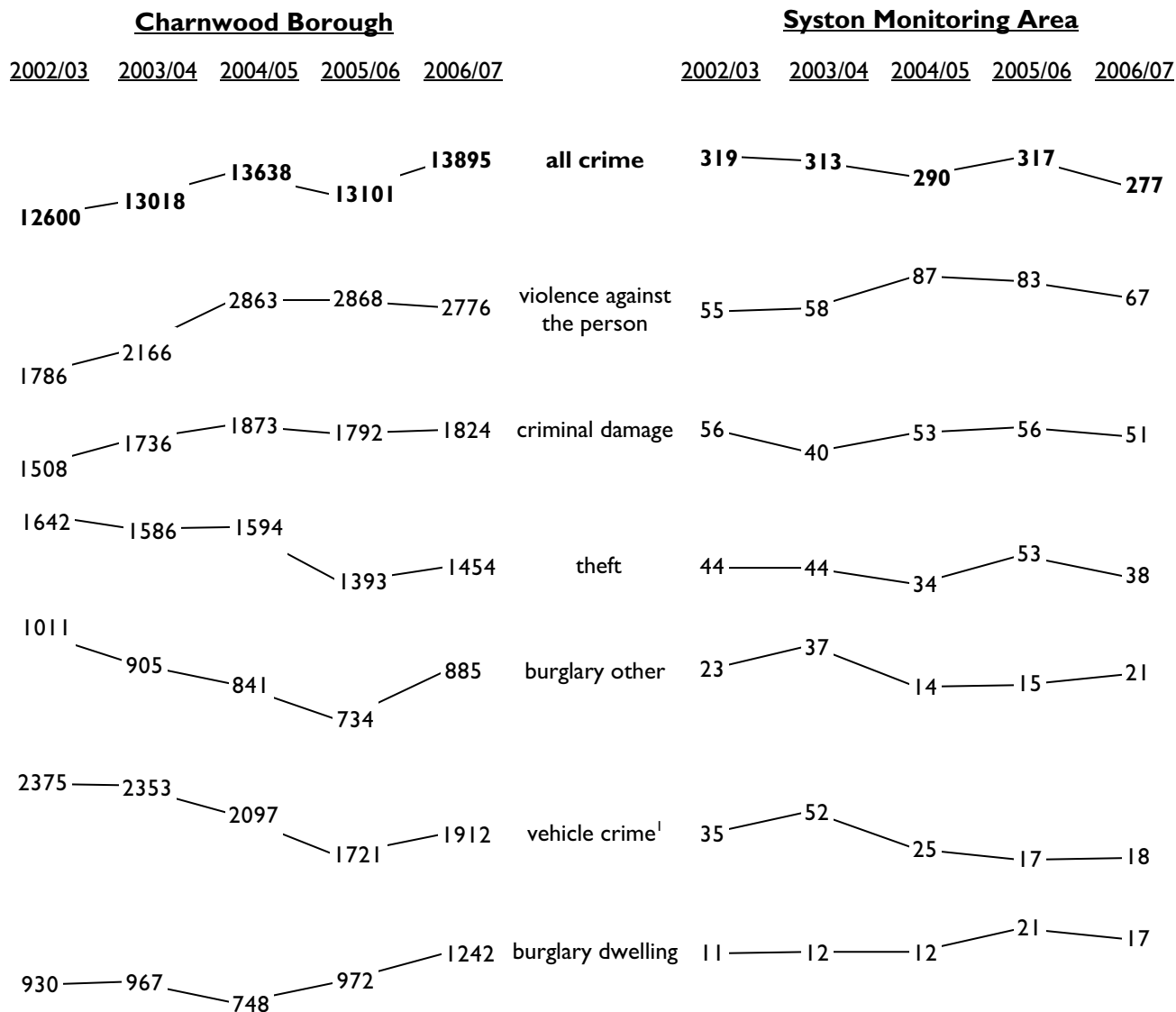
Over the past five years recorded crime has decreased by 13% in Syston monitoring area, compared to an overall increase of 10% in the whole of Charnwood Borough during the same period.

The number of recorded criminal damage offences has remained at a similar level within the monitoring area during the last five years, compared to 21% increase over the same period for the Borough as a whole.

Burglary other than dwelling offences peaked in 2003/04 within the monitoring area, though the number of offences more than halved in 2004/05 and has remained at a similar level for the last three years.

Violence against the person offences increased by approximately two-thirds in both the monitoring area and Charnwood Borough in the two year period 2003/04 and 2004/05.

Graph 4.1 : Recorded crime trends over the last five years in Charnwood Borough and in the Syston Monitoring Area



Domestic Violence

Summary

- Rates of Domestic Violence are generally slightly higher in the Syston monitoring area than in the District or County

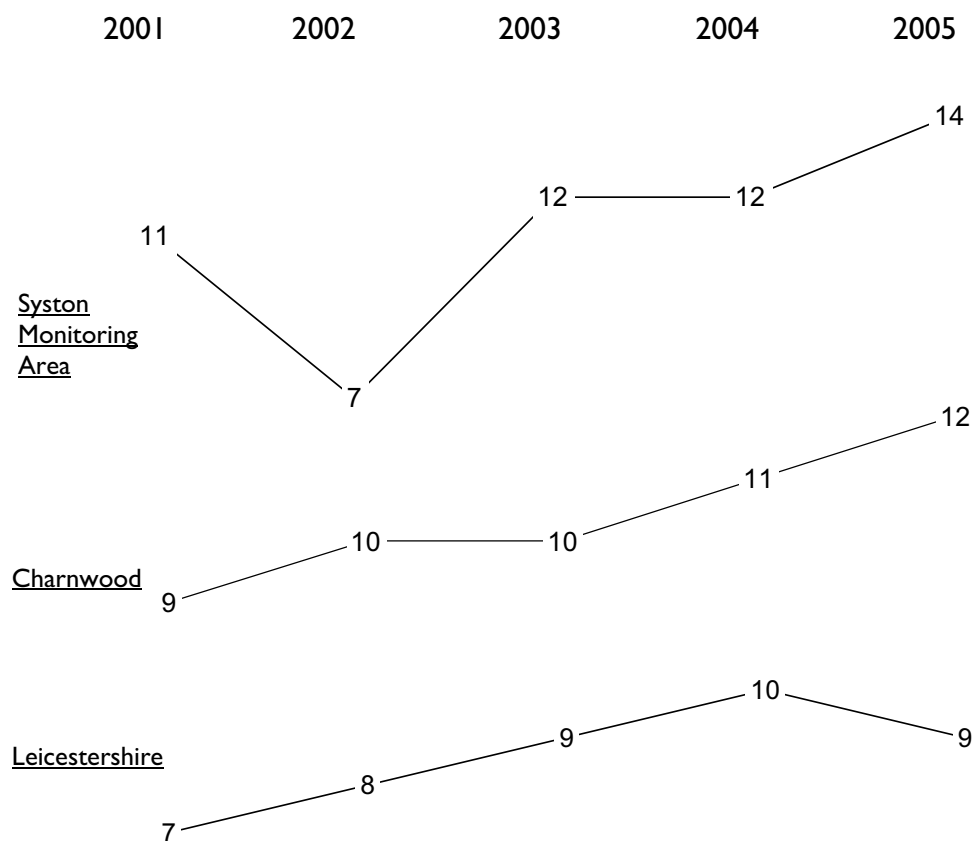
Data relating to domestic violence (DV) are recorded by Leicestershire Constabulary on a quarterly basis. DV incidents are those perceived by the attending Police Officers to be of a domestic nature, whether on home premises or elsewhere. DV incidents may not be recorded as crime.

Rates of DV were measured at LSOA level. In general the Syston monitoring area was found to have slightly higher levels of DV compared to the borough and county, with the exception of 2002, when rates were lower than both. Rates have generally kept close to those of the borough and county in the period 2001-05, always being within 3 or four points. Although the rise since 2002 has generally mirrored the wider figures, the peak in 2005 is twice the rate of 2002.

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 Syston monitoring area, Charnwood and Leicestershire.

Graph 4.2: Recorded DV trends (2001—2005)



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

5: HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

Summary

- **Approximately a quarter of the population in Syston East and West Wards are estimated to be obese or current smokers**
- **Levels of obesity in Syston East are estimated to be amongst the highest in the district**
- **Compared to other wards in Charnwood, it is estimated that Syston East is amongst those with the smallest proportion of children eating 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

Within Syston East and West Wards it is estimated that just under a quarter of the adult population are current smokers. This estimate is generally mid-placed amongst wards in Charnwood. However the confidence intervals are relatively disparate indicating that 95% of the time the expected prevalence of smoking will fall between 13.5% and 38.1%. The estimated prevalence for smoking in Syston East and West Wards 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

	Estimated Smoking - % of People	Estimated Smoking - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Obesity Smoking - Upper Confidence Interval
Syston East	24.8	15.0	38.1
Syston West	22.6	13.5	35.3

Source: EMPHO

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 Syston East and West Wards. Levels of binge drinking in these wards are estimated to be moderate within the district indicating relatively healthy lifestyles. 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 around a quarter of persons in Syston East and West Wards are estimated to be obese. Syston East is the third highest within Charnwood for obesity.

National prevalence of obesity was calculated as a direct estimate from the 2000—2003 HSfE Survey and is therefore not a synthetic estimate.

Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Synthetic estimates of fruit and vegetable consumption was measured by the prevalence of adult respondents to the HSfE who had eaten 5 or more fruit and vegetables on the previous day. Adult fruit and vegetable consumption in Syston East and West Wards is relatively low. 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

	Estimated Binge Drinking - % of People	Estimated Binge Drinking - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Binge Drinking - Upper Confidence Interval
Syston East	16.7	8.8	29.2
Syston West	15.4	8.0	27.3

Table 5.3: Synthetic Estimates of Obesity

	Estimated Obesity - % of People	Estimated Obesity - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Obesity Consumption - Upper Confidence Interval
Syston East	26.0	18.6	35.1
Syston West	23.6	16.8	32.3

Table 5.4: Synthetic Estimates of Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

	Estimated Fruit and Vegetable Consumption - % of People	Estimated Fruit and Vegetable Consumption - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Fruit and Vegetable Consumption - Upper Confidence Interval
Syston East	20.5	11.6	33.7
Syston West	22.9	13.1	36.9

Source: EMPHO

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. Child fruit and vegetable consumption is generally low compared to other wards in Charnwood, particularly in Syston East. Between 30 and 40% of children eat the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables per day, although low, this is a higher rate than adults.

Confidence intervals 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

	Estimated Child Fruit and Vegetable Consumption - % of People	Estimated Child Fruit and Vegetable Consumption - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Fruit Child and Vegetable Consumption - Upper Confidence Interval
Syston East	30.4	15.4	50.7
Syston West	39.0	21.2	60.3

Source: EMPHO

6: OLDER PEOPLE

Summary

- **Syston has a large population of older people - approximately 27% of the population compared to the Borough (19.5%) (2001 census)**
- **The largest proportion of older people are in the 65 to 74 age range**

The age structure of older people living in the Syston monitoring area was examined using the 2001 Census of Population data to provide a detailed breakdown of ages. In 2001 there were a total of 1,130 persons over the age of 60 living in the LSOAs in the monitoring area. This represents 27% of the population which is much higher than Borough proportions (19.5%). The largest percentage of older people were aged 65 to 74 (39%) or 75 to 84 (29%). A minority (11%) were aged 85 or over.

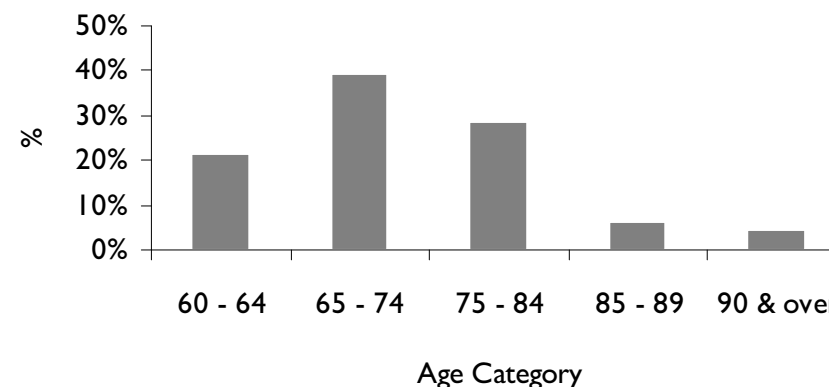
Data on Pensions Credit and State Pension was downloaded from the DWP website. Data is currently only available for August 2006 in anticipation of a full complement of back-dated time series of quarterly data for these benefits. Approximately 97% of persons over the age of 60 living in the monitoring area were recorded as claiming a state pension. Persons claiming a state pension in Syston account for a minority (4%) of state pension claimants in the whole of Charnwood. Unsurprisingly the percentage of female claimants (60%) outweighs male claimants, this will in part be attributable to women having a longer life expectancy than men.

Pensions credit is a benefit allocated to persons over the age of 60 to ensure that they receive a minimum weekly allowance. In August 2006 a total of 355 persons were receiving this benefit in the Syston monitoring area which is 31% of older persons living in the 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 nearly half (47%) of claimants in the monitoring area were aged 60 or over which amounts to 7% of the population of older people. This indicates that there are a fairly high number of older people in the area experiencing personal care and mobility difficulties.

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Graph 6.1: Age structure of older people living in the Syston monitoring area (census 2001)



Source: Census of Population 2001

7: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

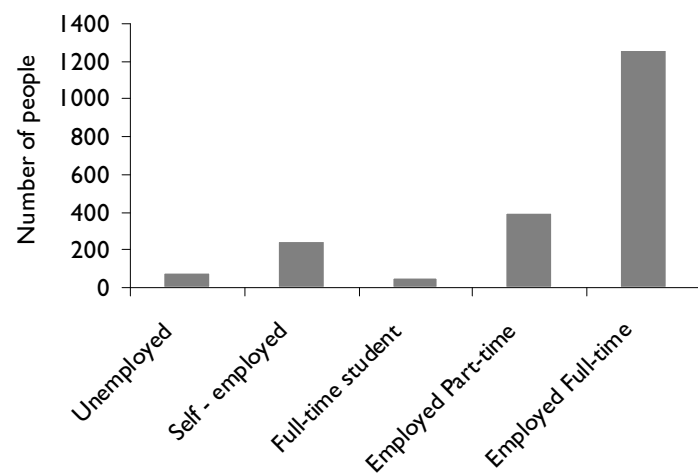
- There are 2,974 people (71% of the population) of working age living in the Syston monitoring area
- 69% of the working age population are economically active
- Average annual income for the LSOAs in the Syston monitoring area is below the District, County and National average

Employment

According to the 2001 Census of Population 71% of people living in the Syston monitoring area are of employment age (16-74). Of these the largest proportion of working age people are economically active (69%). This figure is slightly lower than the percentage of economically active 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



Source: Census of Population 2001

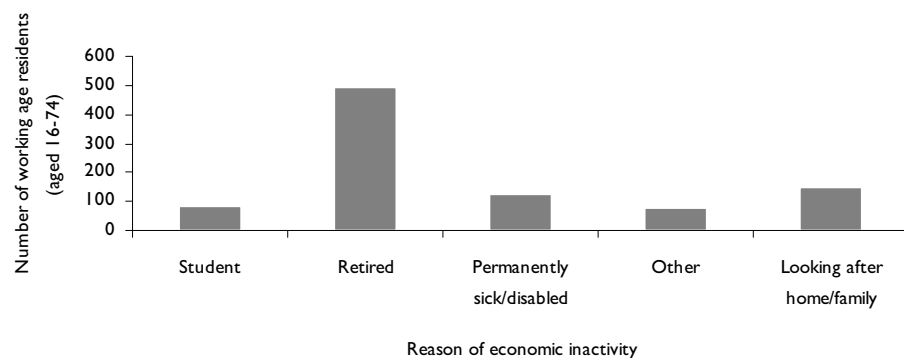
Results of the Annual Business Inquiry (2005) were analysed to identify industries of employment within the Syston monitoring area. Just under a third of businesses in the monitoring area were identified as being within the public administration, education and health sector (30%). Distribution, hotels and restaurants were found to represent a further 26% of industries in the area.

Results of the 2001 Census of Population showed the largest occupation sectors of actual residents in the Syston monitoring area to be Skilled trades (17%), Process Plant and Machine Operatives (14%), Elementary Occupations (13%) and Administrative and Secretarial Occupations (13%) indicating that many residents may work outside of the monitoring area.

Unemployment and Benefits

The 2001 Census of population showed that nearly a third (31%) of people of employment age (16-74) living in the Syston monitoring area are economically inactive. This 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.

Graph 7.2: Economically Inactive— number of working age residents aged 16-74



Source: Census of Population 2001

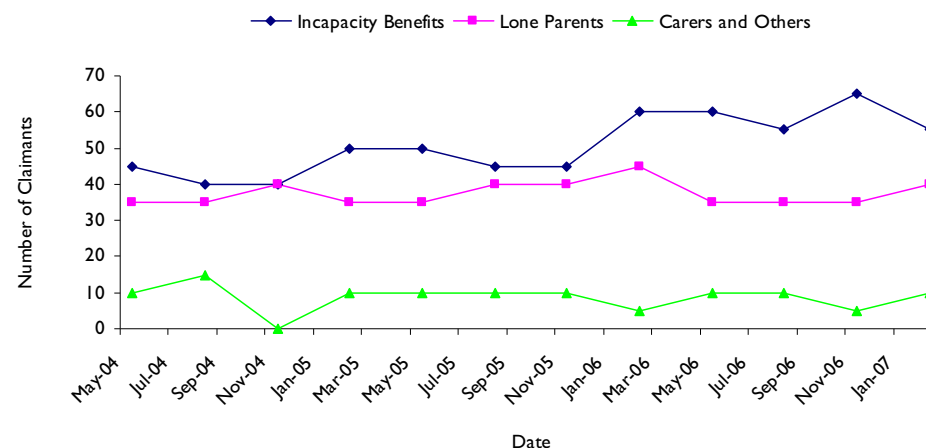
Income support

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

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) provide a snapshot of benefit claimants at particular points in time. There is a relatively high

number of income support claimants who live in the Syston monitoring area, particularly in Syston Central LSOA. The distribution of income support benefit in the area is depicted in Graph 7.3. Incapacity benefit is seen to account for the majority of all benefit claims made. The trendline in Graph 7.3 shows an overall increase in the number of incapacity claims made during the three year period.

Graph 7.3: Income support claims made in the Syston monitoring area (April 2004 - March 2007)



Source: Nomisweb National Statistics 2007

Benefit Claimants

It is possible to analyse the demographics of IS claimants in the Syston monitoring area using data provided by the DWP. During 2006/2007 Female IS claimants made up nearly two thirds (62%) of total benefit claimants. This is probably attributable to a greater number of women taking on the role of lone parent or carer. In terms of age nearly two thirds of claimants are in the 25-49 age group (62%), 29 percent are aged 50-59 and 10 percent are in the 16-24 age range.

Source: Nomisweb National Statistics 2007

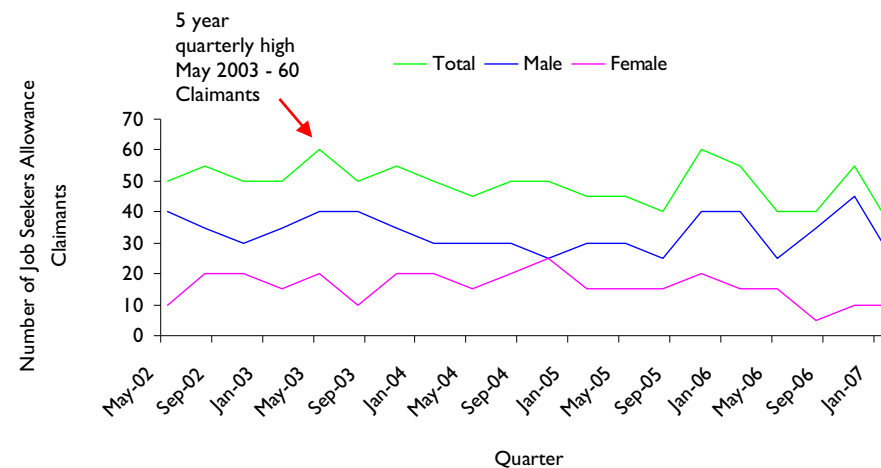
Job Seekers Allowance Claimants

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 7.4 shows a time-series analysis of the numbers of people claiming job seekers allowance in the LSOAs within the Syston monitoring area throughout the period April 2002 to March 2007.

Persons claiming JSA represent 1.2% of the working age population in the Syston monitoring area. There are more than twice as many male JSA claimants than women. This is partly because only one partner, normally the man, claims income-based JSA on behalf of couples.

Overall the number of JSA claimants has fluctuated over the two year period, reaching a high in May 2003. A notable rise is also observable in winter 2005/06 which is largely attributable to an increase in the number of males registering for the benefit.

Graph 7.4: Change in numbers of JSA claimants in Syston (April 2002 - March 2007)



Source: Nomisweb National Statistics 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**
- **Syston East has a large net out flow of people travelling out of the ward to work (approximately 1,559 persons)**
- **A relatively large number of people in Syston East and Syston West commute to other boroughs or districts 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 Charnwood (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 Syston monitoring area in general terms, it will not always reflect the situation in the priority neighbourhoods.

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. The most popular mode of transport for both resident and workplace populations is private car or van. The second most utilised method for resident populations is 'on foot' or public transport. Similar is true for the workplace population however a notable proportion, particularly in Syston East, work from home. Travel to work methods for respective populations do not differ significantly to those used in Charnwood Borough as a whole, proportions are shown in Tables 8.1 and 8.2.

Table 8.1: Travel to work mode for resident populations

Area	Residents in employment 16 - 74	% Car or van	% Home working	% Public Transport	% Bicycle	% On foot	% Other
Syston East	2,986	65	8	9	5	12	1
Syston West	3,080	70	9	10	2	8	1
Charnwood	73,388	67	10	7	4	10	2

Table 8.2: Travel to work mode for workplace populations

Area	Workplace population 16 - 74	% Car or van	% Home working	% Public Transport	% Bicycle	% On foot	% Other
Syston East	1,449	61	17	6	3	12	1
Syston West	3,276	67	8	6	5	13	1
Charnwood	61,902	61	18	4	4	11	1

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

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

Workplace destination of Charnwood Resident Population

The most popular workplace destination of the resident population living in Charnwood and working outside the borough is Leicester, accounting for 51.1% of work travel outflow. The majority of Charnwood residents working within the borough are employed in routine and manual occupational groups (41%). A higher proportion of those that travel outside the borough to work are employed in managerial and professional occupations.

Ward Commuting Balance

The below table shows the balance of commuting in the wards in and around the Syston monitoring area. Syston West has a similar number of people travelling into the ward to work as those who travel out of the ward to work. In contrast Syston East has a large net out flow of approximately 1,559 persons indicating that the majority of residents commute to other areas to work.

Table 8.3: Commuting balance by ward

Ward	No. of people travelling into ward	No. of people travelling out of ward		Net flow
Syston West	2,606	2,364		242
Syston East	847	2,406		-1,559

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

Self Containment of Wards

Table 8.4 shows 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 for example a ward or borough. Syston West and Syston East are amongst the 50% least contained in terms of borough indicating that a large proportion of people commute to other boroughs or districts to work. This is likely to be facilitated by the wards' close proximity to the A46 making it easy to travel to other areas. Table 8.4 shows that approximately half (49%) of people living in Syston East work outside of Charnwood whilst more than half (59%) of the population in Syston West work in other Boroughs or Districts.

Table 8.4: Self containment of wards

Ward	Employed Residents	% Work in		% Work outside Charnwood
		Charnwood	ward	
Birstall Wanlip	2440	33	16	68
Anstey	2942	36	25	64
Birstall Watermead	3240	38	22	63
Thurmaston	4418	39	27	62
Rothley and Thurcaston	3019	42	22	58
Syston West	3091	42	24	59
Queniborough	1466	46	25	54
East Goscote	1614	47	20	53
Wreake Villages	1429	49	27	51
Mountsorrel	3559	51	16	49
Syston East	3006	51	20	49
Forest Bradgate	1395	53	28	47
Loughborough Ashby	2082	58	21	42
Quorn and Mountsorrel Castle	3038	60	25	40
The Wolds	1394	60	32	40
Sileby	3304	62	24	38
Barrow and Sileby West	2915	63	26	37
Shepshed East	3549	64	24	36
Loughborough Nanpantan	2238	66	19	34
Shepshed West	3321	67	24	34
Loughborough Southfields	2119	67	26	33
Loughborough Outwoods	2412	68	16	32
Loughborough Dishley and Hathern	3176	70	17	30
Loughborough Garendon	3248	71	12	29
Loughborough Shelthorpe	2825	71	17	29
Loughborough Storer	1995	72	15	29
Loughborough Lemyngton	2580	73	40	27
Loughborough Hastings	2258	75	21	25

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

9: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Summary

- **Attainment at KS2 is below District and County levels and below the floor targets set for the County for 2006**
- **Fewer children achieve grades A* to C at GCSE compared to the District and County**

Attainment Levels

In the Syston monitoring area there are currently 574 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 Syston 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 were:

- **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

At KS2 achievement in the Syston monitoring area is relatively low compared to in the District. Attainment is below County figures for English, Maths and Science. The gap narrows somewhat upon entering secondary education, but the monitoring area is still behind District and County figures and the County targets set for 2006. This is depicted in the tables to the right.

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 is a considerably smaller proportion of children in the Syston monitoring area achieving A* to C grades than in Charnwood or the County. Figures for the percentage of children achieving A* to C grades are also approximately fifteen percent short of the target set for the county for 2006.

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

Area	English	Maths	Science
South Charnwood Syston	78%	69%	86%
Charnwood District	90%	91%	94%
Leicestershire	82%	76%	89%

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

Area	English	Maths	Science
South Charnwood Syston	70%	76%	72%
Charnwood District	83%	85%	83%
Leicestershire	81%	84%	81%

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

Area	5+ A*-C	5+ A*-G
South Charnwood Syston	47%	84%
Charnwood District	55%	91%
Leicestershire	58%	91%

School Exclusions

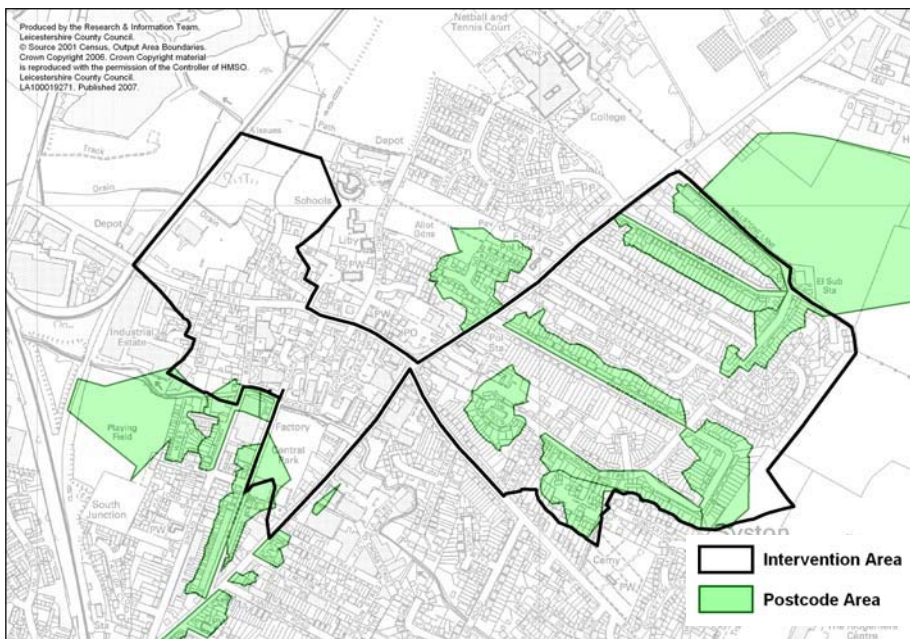
Summary

- **3% of pupils living in the Syston monitoring area were excluded from school during 2005/06 which represents a similar rate of exclusions compared to the Borough and the County**

Numbers of pupils living in the Syston monitoring area who had been excluded from Local Education Authority (LEA) controlled schools during April 2005-April 2006 were recorded and compared with borough and county percentages. In total 15 Pupils (3% of the LEA school population in Syston) were excluded from school for an amount of time during this period. This is equal to pupil exclusion rates for Charnwood Borough (3%) and Leicestershire (3%). Of those who were excluded the majority were male (80%) and White British (87%).

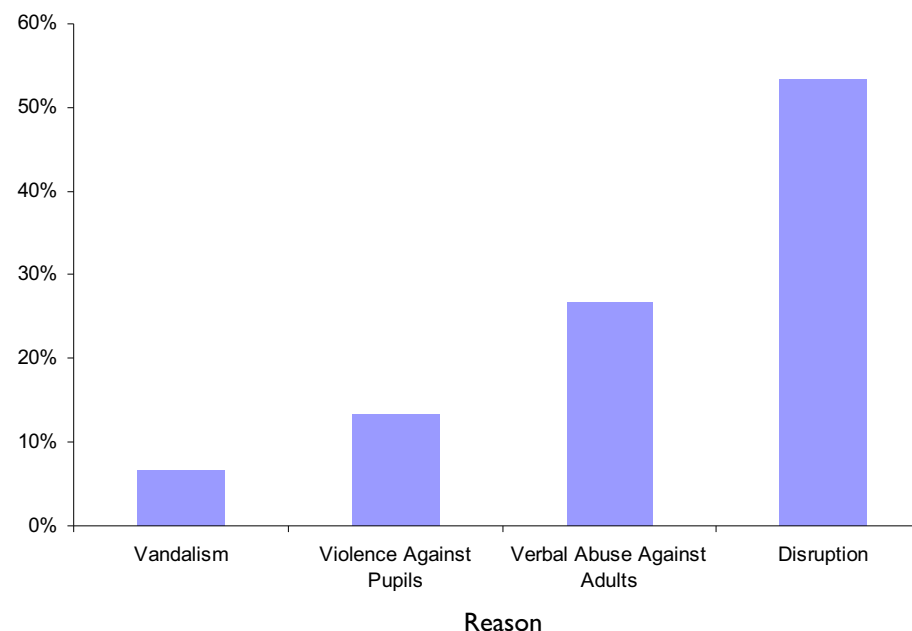
The predominant reason for pupils being excluded from schools in the Syston monitoring area was disruption (53%), other reasons are shown in Graph 9.1. Average number of days out of school as a consequence of being excluded was calculated to be approximately 4 (per excluded pupil) for the previous term. 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 Syston monitoring area.

Map 9.1: Postcode areas containing a pupil expulsion



Source: LEA School Exclusions

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



Source: LEA School Exclusions

Summary

- **A minority of children living in the Syston monitoring area were referred to Children's Social Care (April—October 2006)**
- **Rates of teenage pregnancies in Syston East and Syston West wards are relatively low**

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 Charnwood as a whole there were 766 children referred to CSC between April and October (2006). A minority of these were living within the Syston monitoring area when referred. The majority of children (37%) were referred by a parent, or a member of the public (22%). A proportion (19%) of children were referred because of a disability or parental illness or disability.

Teenage Pregnancy Rates

Under 18 conception rates are recorded at ward level by the Teenage Pregnancy Unit at Leicestershire County Council and are recorded per 1000 females aged 15-17. Wards are considered to be 'hotspots' if they have a rate of 54.5 conceptions per 1000 females or above. During 2001 to 2003 rates for Syston East and Syston West were recorded as 31.1 and 26.8 respectively per 1000 population of females aged 15-17. This indicates that rates of teenage pregnancies in the area are moderate, the area is not classed as a teenage pregnancy hotspot.

Wild Card Uptake

'Wild Cards' are Charnwood Leisure Passes that entitle members to enjoy reduced charges at major attractions, local leisure centres, sports clubs and shops in and around Charnwood all year round. The card can also be used at national attractions whilst on holiday in the UK. The wild card is available for 5 to 16 year olds as well as people with disabilities. Charnwood Borough Council recorded the number of students with Wild Cards and attending local schools, 4.3% of all Wild Card users were found to attend Schools in wards in and around the Syston Priority Neighbourhood.

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 Research and Statistics 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
 Leicester Shire Online Research Atlas
 Crime Audits (district level)
 Indices of Deprivation 2004 (district level)

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