

Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Community Profile 2005

June 2005

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 May 2005 using a range of available data sets.

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 and Bosworth is 101,500
- ◆ 18.6% of the population are aged under 16 years, and 19.2% are of pension age
- ◆ There are 41,085 households in the Borough, with an average household size of 2.42 persons
- ◆ 3.5% of the population (3,535 people) are of Black and Minority Ethnic origin. The largest BME groups are Other White and Indian
- ◆ In Hinckley and Bosworth, 16% of the population have a Limiting Long Term Illness
- ◆ 11% of the population provide unpaid care to a relative or neighbour
- ◆ Overall levels of deprivation are relatively low, but there are small pockets of more severe deprivation in parts of Earl Shilton and Hinckley Trinity wards.
- ◆ There are 2,046 children aged under 16 years and 2,335 people aged over 60 years living in income deprived households
- ◆ 16,701 pupils attend an LEA school in Hinckley and Bosworth
- ◆ 84.1% of the working age population in Hinckley and Bosworth are economically active
- ◆ 1.3% of the working age population claim Job Seekers Allowance
- ◆ 85% of businesses in Hinckley and Bosworth employ less than 10 people
- ◆ Average household income in the Borough is £28,012
- ◆ Offences recorded by the police in 2004/05 shows that vehicle crime, burglary and theft are falling, but that the number of assaults continues to rise
- ◆ There are 55,100 cars and vans in Hinckley and Bosworth, and this is the most common method of travel to work (72%). Only 3% of the population travel to work by bus

PURPOSE OF REPORT

Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council is in the process of reviewing both the Hinckley and Bosworth Community Plan and the Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan, the latter eventually being replaced by a Local Development Framework (LDF). Initial consultations to inform these reviews is due to take place from June 2005. It is therefore important that the Borough Council and the Hinckley and Bosworth Local Strategic Partnership (Activ8) review the information available about the Borough to inform this process.

This profile has been prepared to ensure the preparation of, and consultation on, the Community Plan, Core Strategy and Statement of Community Involvement are well informed and based upon existing knowledge about the Borough.

Data

A range of data from a variety of sources has been used in compiling this report. In all cases, the most up-to-date information has been included. Where relevant, historic data or projected information has also been included.

Geography

This report will include data at different geographical levels:

- District
- Ward – There are 16 wards in the Borough. Ward boundaries were changed in the Borough in 2001. Wherever possible, the new ward boundaries have been used in this report.
- Super Output Areas—lower level (SOA) – There are 66 lower level SOAs in the Borough, shown in appendix 1. This is a relatively new geography created by the Office for National Statistics. They are created by combining a number of Output Areas which were created for the 2001 Census. They are small areas of broadly consistent population size across the country, each containing approximately 1,500 people.
- Output Areas – There are 336 Output Areas in the Borough. These are small areas created for the 2001 Census which each contain approximately 120 households.

Where possible, the data will be compared with the district (and the group of ‘most similar’ local authorities*), the county and England.

* The Office for National Statistics has produced an Area Classification which groups most similar local authorities together using demographic, household composition, socio-economic, employment and industry sector indicators from the 2001 census - more information on the classification is available from www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/area_classification.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF HINCKLEY AND BOSWORTH

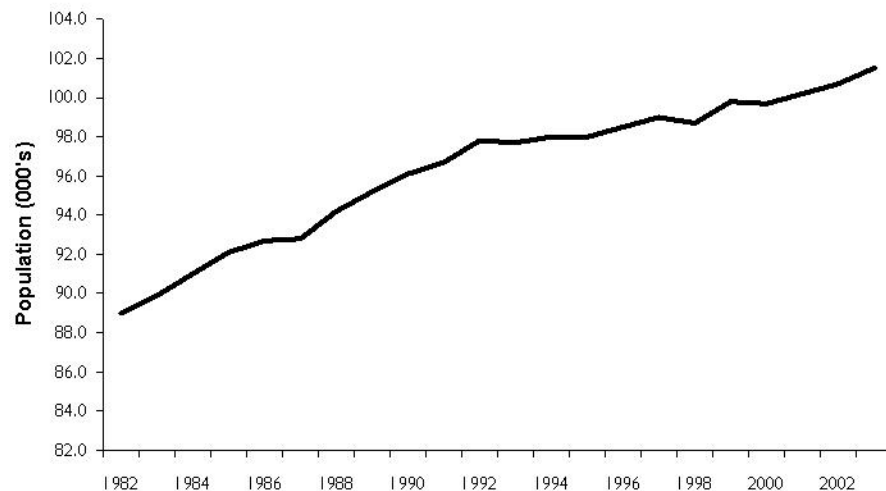
Summary

- The population of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough is 101,500 (mid-2003)
- 18.6% of the population are under 16 years
- 19.2% of the population are of pension age

The Borough

The Borough covers an area of 29,735 hectares. It shares borders with North West Leicestershire, Charnwood, Blaby, North Warwickshire and Nuneaton and Bedworth district councils.

In 2003, the population of the borough was estimated to be 101,500 (Source: ONS mid year estimate). The population of the Borough has grown by 12.9% in the last 20 years,



Source: Mid year population estimates, ONS

Population

The largest proportion of the population live in Hinckley (37,210 people) which is located in the south of the district. Burbage (14,688 people), Earl Shilton (9,056 people), Barwell (6,812 people) and Groby (6,776 people) are the other larger settlements (2001 Mid Year Population Estimates, LCC).

Map 1: Location of main settlements

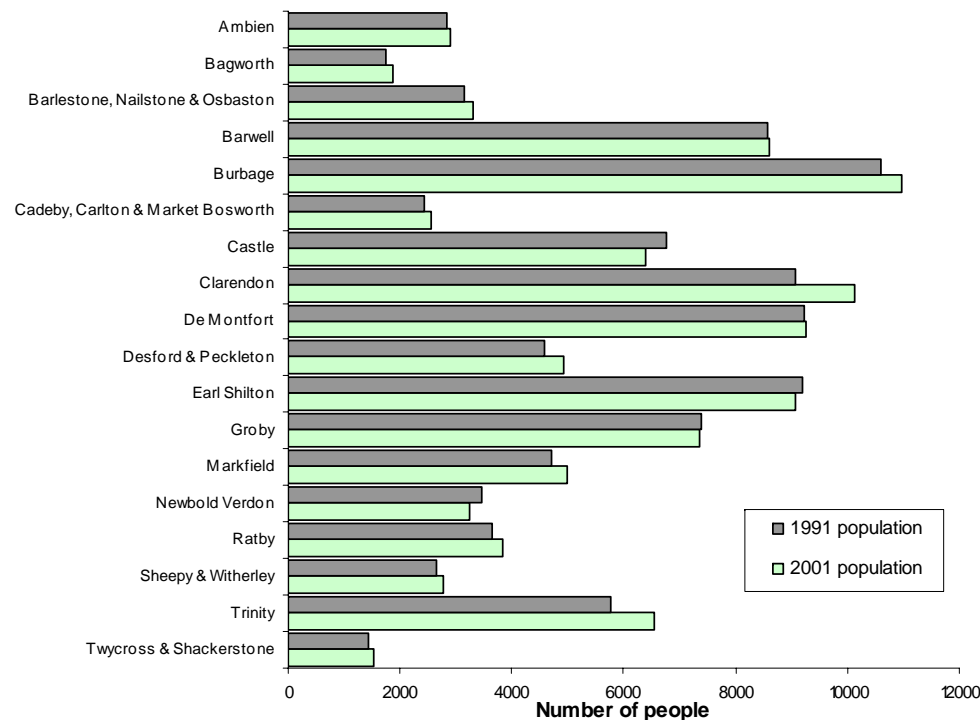


Ward level change 1991-2001

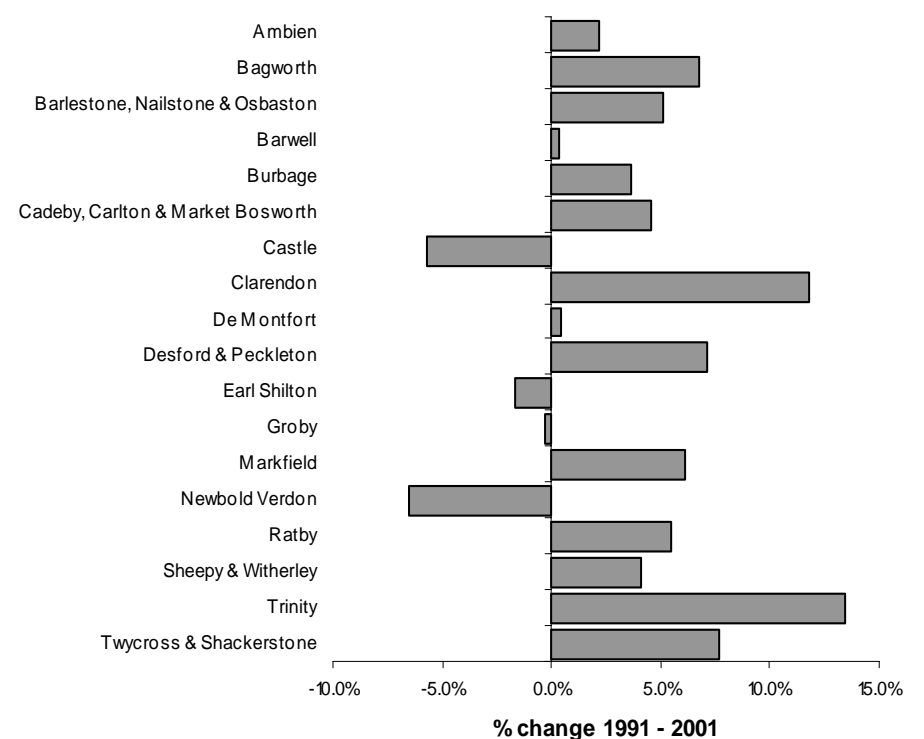
To enable a comparison of the location of population change, old wards have been used. Graph 2 shows absolute change in numbers, graph 3 shows the percentage change within each ward (old wards have been used). Trinity and Clarendon wards have seen the highest percentage increases (13.5% and 11.8% respectively).

The wards which have seen the largest percentage decrease are Newbold Verdon (-6.5%), Castle (-5.7%) and Earl Shilton (-1.7%).

Graph 2: Population change 1991—2001

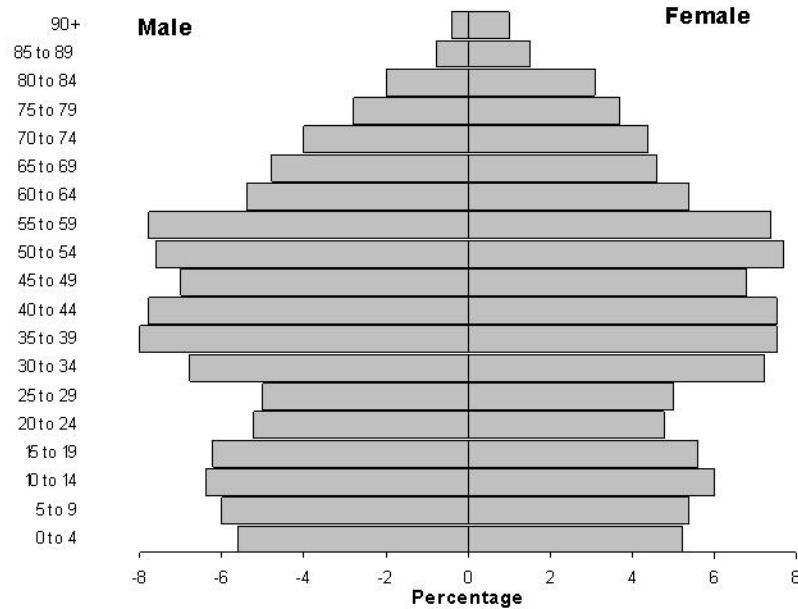


Graph 3: Percentage change 1991—2001



Source: Mid year population estimates, ONS

Graph 4: Age Structure, 2003



Source: Mid year population estimates, mid 2003, ONS

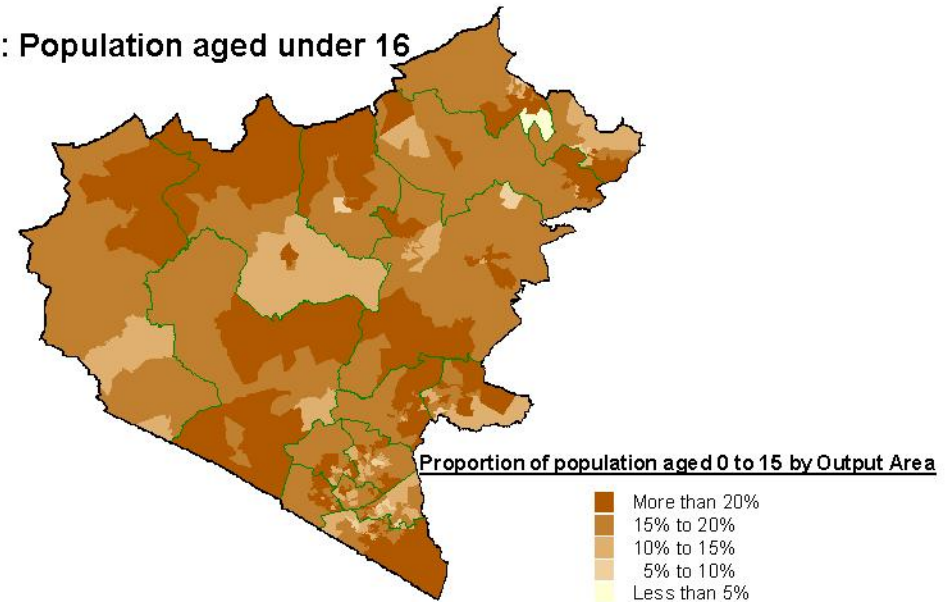
The population pyramid above shows the age profile of the Boroughs population. It clearly shows that the Borough contains a low proportion of 20 to 29 year olds, with the 35 to 59 years age groups containing the largest proportions.

18.6% of the population are aged under 16 years, and 19.2% are of pension age (male over 65 or female over 60).

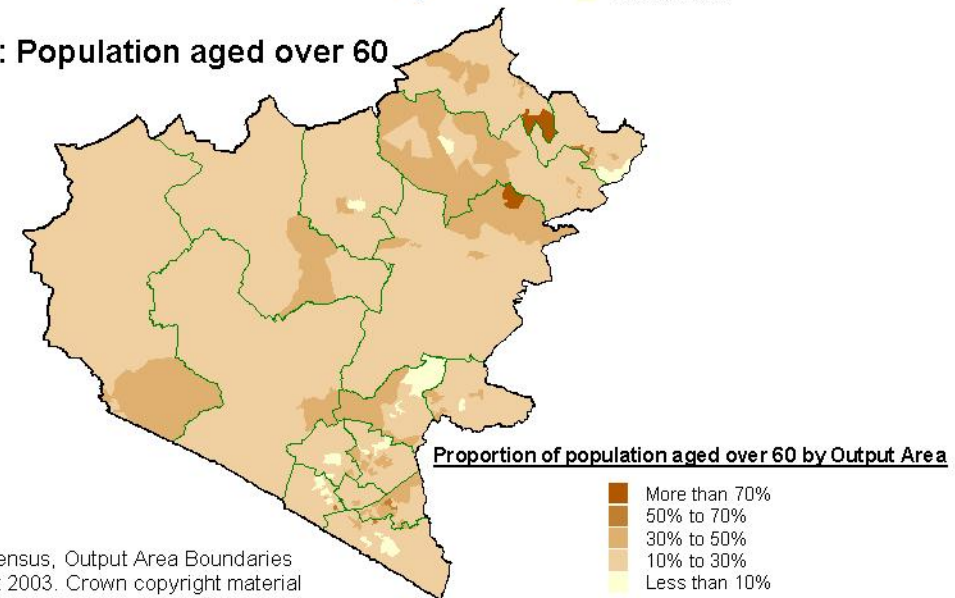
The decreasing number of children in lower age groups will be compounded by lower numbers in the main child-bearing age groups (20 to 34 years).

Both the young and older sections of the community are located in different locations. The maps below show the percentage of the population in each Output Area who are aged either under 16 years or over 60 years.

Map 2: Population aged under 16 years



Map 3: Population aged over 60 years



Source: 2001 Census, Output Area Boundaries
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 Leicestershire County Council.

Source: 2001 Census

Births

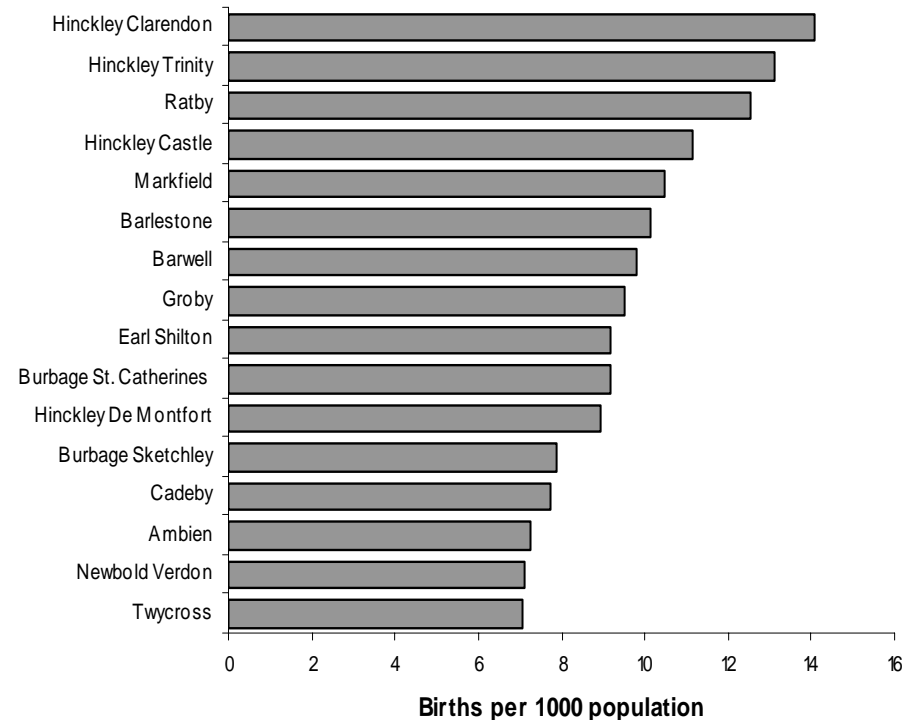
Table 1: Number of births each year

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Ambien	30	30	23	23	24
Bagworth	28	34	28	33	21
Barlestone, Nailstone and Osbaston	31	35	40	33	34
Barwell	120	113	97	91	94
Burbage	121	121	95	89	101
Cadeby, Carlton and Market Bosworth	16	22	15	14	13
Castle	68	62	72	71	46
Clarendon	144	122	127	134	118
De Montfort	87	95	96	76	92
Desford and Peckleton	38	48	44	31	37
Earl Shilton	111	111	91	87	83
Groby	86	74	79	59	75
Markfield	51	48	51	57	48
Newbold Verdon	23	21	18	20	20
Ratby	48	44	39	62	37
Sheepy and Witherley	30	24	20	18	13
Trinity	103	94	89	79	86
Twycross and Shackerstone	16	11	13	19	17
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,151	1,109	1,037	996	959

Source: ONS

The number of births in Hinckley and Bosworth has fallen 16.7% in the past five years, from a high of 1,151 in 1998 to the most recent figure of 959 in 2002.

Graph 5: Birth rate: Births per 1,000 population (2001/04 average)



Source: Health Informatics data supplied to Leicester Shire
Online Research Atlas

Variation by ward. The table above shows the average birth rate each year (based on a three year average). It shows that the birth rate is highest in Hinckley Clarendon and Hinckley Trinity wards, twice as high as in the lowest wards of Newbold Verdon and Twycross.

Housing

The 2001 Census counted 41,085 households in Hinckley and Bosworth. The average household size was 2.42 persons per household.

Table 2: Household type

	Hinckley & Bosworth		Leicestershire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Detached	16,124	38.29	94,129	37.26
Semi-detached	16,474	39.13	100,478	39.77
Terraced	6,525	15.50	39,586	15.67
Flat, maisonette or apartment	2,779	6.60	17,462	6.91
Other	203	0.48	1,006	0.40

Source: 2001 Census

Table 3: Household tenure

	Hinckley & Bosworth		Leicestershire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Owner occupied	33,928	82.58	199,020	81.15
Rented from council / housing association	4,363	10.62	26,982	11.00
Private landlord / letting agency	1,910	4.65	13,463	5.49
Other	884	2.15	5,780	2.36

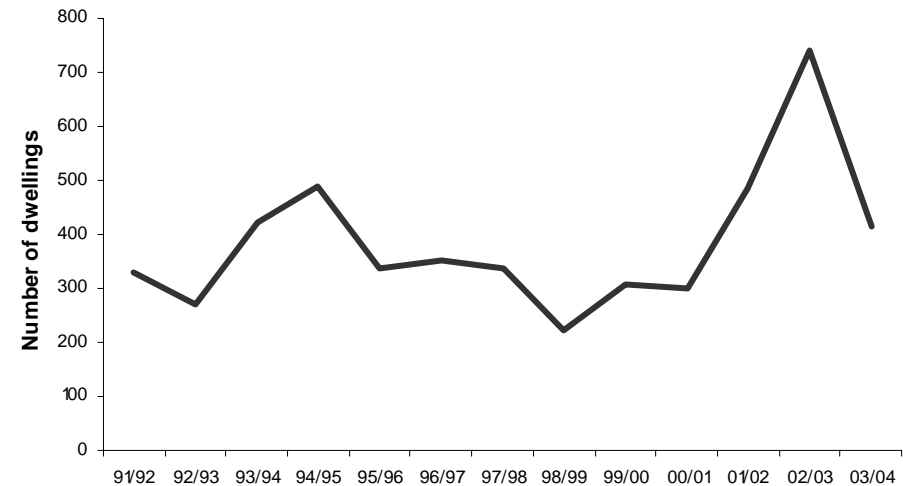
Source: 2001 Census

Table 4: Household composition

	Hinckley & Bosworth		Leicestershire	
	No.	%	No.	%
Households with dependent children	12,214	29.42	74,236	30.27
Lone parent households with dependent children	2,245	4.33	11,375	4.64
All pensioner households	9,575	23.31	56,978	23.23

Source: 2001 Census

Graph 6: New Dwellings - Built 1991-2004



Source: Leicestershire County Council Land Monitoring Report

3,233 new dwellings have been built in the borough since 1996, with another 1,234 with planning permission, but yet to be built (at 31 March 2004). Since 1996, 30% of completed dwellings on larger sites (containing 10 or more dwellings) were built on land which had previously been developed.

Construction is underway at a large site off Coventry Road in Hinckley and at other smaller sites including the former football ground (Middlefield Lane, Hinckley), Dawkins Abattoir Yard (Congerstone), St Francis Close (Hinckley) and at the former Timber Treatment works (Station Road, Market Bosworth).

Since 1999, 197 new affordable dwellings have been built, and another 177 have planning permission but have yet to be completed.

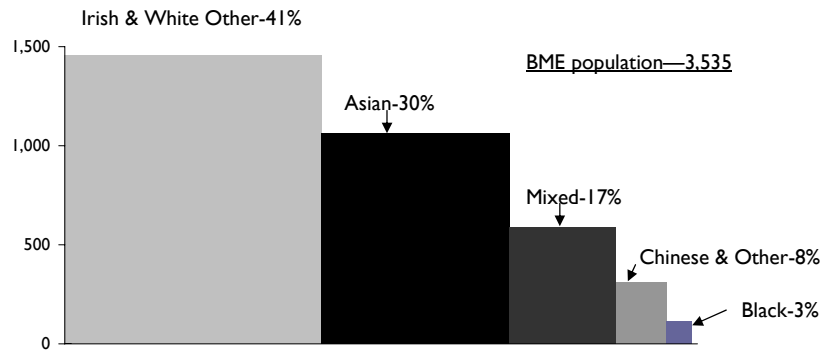
ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

The 2001 Census provides the most comprehensive information on ethnic groups in Leicestershire. The table below outlines the results using the full 16-group classification showing that Other White and Indian are the highest Black and Minority Ethnic populations (BME) in Hinckley and Bosworth. The overall BME population (all people other than White British) is 3,535 or 3.5%. This compares to the Leicestershire County figure of 7.3% and the East Midlands of 8.7%.

Table 5: Ethnic groups in Hinckley & Bosworth

All people	White			Mixed				Asian or Asian British				Black or Black British			Chinese or other ethnic group	
	British	Irish	Other White	White and Black Caribbean	White and Black African	White and Asian	Other Mixed	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Black Caribbean	Black African	Other Black	Chinese	Other Ethnic Group
100,141	96,606	541	911	190	50	220	130	771	110	40	140	80	30	10	210	100
	96.47%	0.54%	0.91%	0.19%	0.05%	0.22%	0.13%	0.77%	0.11%	0.04%	0.14%	0.08%	0.03%	0.01%	0.21%	0.10%

Source: Key Statistics Table 6



The chart to the left illustrates each BME group in proportion to the overall BME population. Although the Other White group has the highest figure it is interesting to note that in fact one third of this group were born in the UK: people were perhaps taking the opportunity to write in their ethnicity as English. Of the Indian population 43 per cent were born in the UK.

Table 6: Religion in Hinckley & Bosworth

All people	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religions	No religion	Religion not stated
100,141	78,545	110	506	49	273	238	187	14,206	6,027
	78%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	14.2%	6.0%

Source: Key Statistics Table 7

For the first time in a 150 years a (voluntary) question was asked about religion. In Hinckley & Bosworth, 78,500 identified themselves as Christian, although many may have ticked this box without holding any beliefs. The largest non-Christian religion is Hinduism, although a large minority, over 20%, stated they had no-religion. This may be more a reluctance to answer the question than a statement against religion.

Ethnicity by Ward

By presenting the ethnicity data by ward it is possible to identify small groups of BME populations. For example the Ambien and Groby wards have relatively high BME populations for the Borough, due to the presence of Pakistani and Indian populations.

Table 7: Ethnicity by ward

	White				Mixed				Asian or Asian British				Black or Black British			Chinese or other ethnic group																			
	All people	British	Irish	Other White	White and Black Caribbean	White and Black African	White and Asian	Other Mixed	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Black Caribbean	Black African	Other Black	Chinese	Other Ethnic Group																		
Ambien	3,488	3,289	94.3%	18	0.5%	71	2.0%	6	0.2%	3	0.1%	5	0.1%	9	0.3%	14	0.4%	42	1.2%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%		
Barlestone Nailstone and Osbaston	3,259	3,198	98.1%	14	0.4%	18	0.6%	7	0.2%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	10	0.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%
Barwell	8,785	8,573	97.6%	44	0.5%	59	0.7%	14	0.2%	3	0.0%	25	0.3%	8	0.1%	28	0.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	7	0.1%	12	0.1%	3	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.0%	-	0.0%		
Burbage St Catherine's and Lash Hill	5,812	5,639	97.0%	34	0.6%	45	0.8%	16	0.3%	-	0.0%	9	0.2%	5	0.1%	34	0.6%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	5	0.1%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	9	0.2%	7	0.1%		
Burbage Sketchley and Stretton	8,513	8,219	96.5%	45	0.5%	63	0.7%	7	0.1%	7	0.1%	12	0.1%	9	0.1%	87	1.0%	7	0.1%	3	0.0%	23	0.3%	7	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	8	0.1%	16	0.2%		
Cadeby Carlton and Market Bosworth with Shackerstone	3,189	3,092	97.0%	20	0.6%	39	1.2%	4	0.1%	-	0.0%	13	0.4%	-	0.0%	8	0.3%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	4	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	6	0.2%	-	0.0%		
Earl Shilton	9,070	8,816	97.2%	36	0.4%	84	0.9%	19	0.2%	8	0.1%	12	0.1%	27	0.3%	28	0.3%	3	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	16	0.2%	9	0.1%		
Groby	6,747	6,289	93.2%	48	0.7%	72	1.1%	16	0.2%	3	0.0%	24	0.4%	14	0.2%	203	3.0%	7	0.1%	3	0.0%	24	0.4%	17	0.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	18	0.3%	9	0.1%		
Hinckley Castle	5,922	5,610	94.7%	30	0.5%	56	0.9%	23	0.4%	7	0.1%	4	0.1%	8	0.1%	81	1.4%	11	0.2%	19	0.3%	23	0.4%	7	0.1%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	33	0.6%	7	0.1%		
Hinckley Clarendon	7,165	6,925	96.7%	35	0.5%	60	0.8%	15	0.2%	3	0.0%	11	0.2%	7	0.1%	45	0.6%	8	0.1%	7	0.1%	16	0.2%	4	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	22	0.3%	7	0.1%		
Hinckley De Montfort	9,312	9,002	96.7%	59	0.6%	64	0.7%	22	0.2%	6	0.1%	30	0.3%	5	0.1%	62	0.7%	8	0.1%	-	0.0%	17	0.2%	-	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	27	0.3%	4	0.0%		
Hinckley Trinity	6,524	6,349	97.3%	25	0.4%	46	0.7%	21	0.3%	3	0.0%	7	0.1%	9	0.1%	22	0.3%	3	0.0%	-	0.0%	9	0.1%	7	0.1%	3	0.0%	-	0.0%	14	0.2%	6	0.1%		
Markfield Stanton and Fieldhead	5,663	5,421	95.7%	42	0.7%	67	1.2%	9	0.2%	7	0.1%	8	0.1%	4	0.1%	51	0.9%	12	0.2%	-	0.0%	5	0.1%	4	0.1%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	22	0.4%	8	0.1%		
Newbold Verdon with Desford and Peckleton	7,945	7,708	97.0%	46	0.6%	69	0.9%	8	0.1%	-	0.0%	34	0.4%	5	0.1%	53	0.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	7	0.1%	4	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	6	0.1%	5	0.1%		
Ratby Bagworth and Thornton	5,699	5,498	96.5%	31	0.5%	67	1.2%	5	0.1%	3	0.1%	14	0.2%	8	0.1%	41	0.7%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	5	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	15	0.3%	3	0.1%		
Twycross and Witherley with Sheepy	3,065	2,980	97.2%	17	0.6%	34	1.1%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	6	0.2%	6	0.2%	4	0.1%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	6	0.2%	3	0.1%		

Source: Key Statistics Table 6

Ethnicity by Output area

The map to the right shows the BME population by output area—the lowest geography that data is available from the Census. Output areas consist of around 100-125 households, and so in urban areas we can identify areas that consist of a couple of streets.

There are four wards within the Borough, Ambien, Groby, Hinckley Castle and, Ratby Bagworth and Thornton that have output areas with a BME population above 18%.

Map 4: Percentage of BME population by Output Area

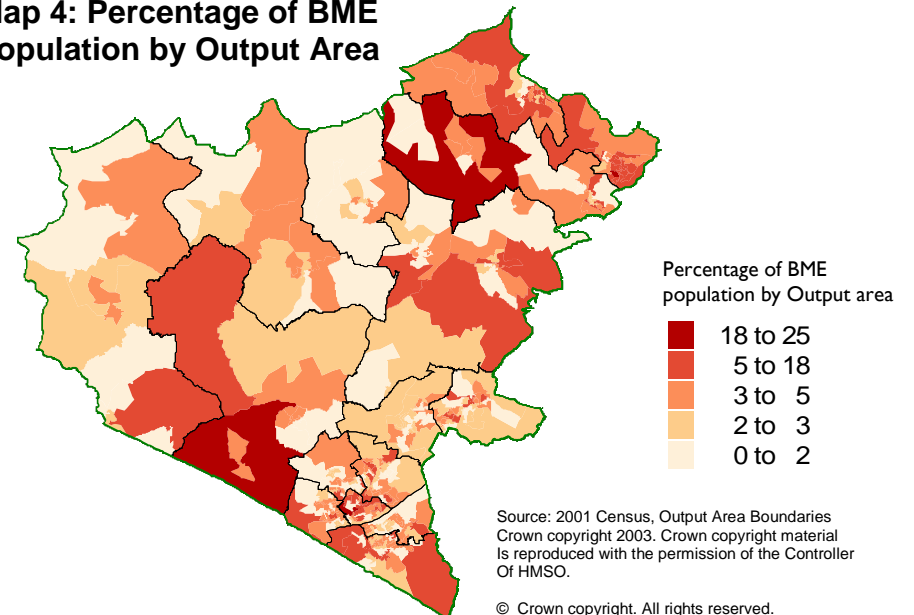


Table 8: Ethnicity and the labour market

	Number 16 to 74 employed	% of 16 to 74 employed	Number 16 to 74 unemployed	% of 16 to 74 unemployed
Black Caribbean	62	83%	0	0%
White and Black Caribbean	46	75%	3	5%
Indian	414	71%	14	2%
White and Black African	19	68%	3	11%
British	48,183	68%	1,749	2%
All people	49,830	68%	1,828	2%
Other Asian	77	66%	3	3%
Chinese	107	65%	0	0%
Irish	296	64%	13	3%
Other White	456	64%	28	4%
Black African	14	61%	0	0%
Other Ethnic Group	45	60%	3	4%
Other Mixed	37	54%	3	4%
Pakistani	27	46%	3	5%
White and Asian	38	42%	6	7%
Bangladeshi	9	38%	0	0%
Other Black	0	0%	0	0%

Source: Standard Table 108

Table 9: Ethnicity and qualifications

	Number of people aged 16 to 74 with no qualifications	% of people aged 16 to 74 with no qualifications	Number of people with a degree or equivalent	Percentage of people with a degree or equivalent
Other Black	6	50%	-	0%
Bangladeshi	12	48%	3	12%
Other Ethnic Group	26	34%	29	38%
Chinese	57	34%	33	20%
White and Asian	18	21%	20	24%
White and Black African	6	21%	6	21%
White and Black Caribbean	13	18%	10	14%
Black African	3	15%	8	40%
Pakistani	8	14%	14	25%
Other Mixed	9	13%	11	16%
Indian	64	11%	181	31%
All people	7,805	11%	7,989	11%
Other White	75	11%	160	22%
British	7,458	10%	7,397	10%
Other Asian	10	9%	27	24%
Black Caribbean	6	9%	14	20%
Irish	34	7%	76	17%

Source: Standard Table 117

Labour Market

- Table 8 shows there are large differences in the percentage of people working by ethnic group. This ranges from a high of 83% in the Black Caribbean population to a low of 38% in the Bangladeshi population - a 45% range between the top and bottom figures. To some extent this may be explained by the fact that certain groups have younger age structures.
- Unemployment figures are low, with low numbers of people unemployed in each ethnic group.

Qualifications

- Compared to the White British population, BME groups generally have a higher percentage of people with no qualifications, and a higher percentage with a degree.

Ethnicity and Health

Table 10: Ethnicity and health

	People with a LLTI ¹	Percentage with a LLTI	People with a 'Not good' Health	Percentage with not good health
Irish	123	23%	61	11%
All people	16,348	16%	7,859	8%
British	15,903	16%	7,640	8%
Black Caribbean	13	16%	6	7%
Other Asian	21	15%	7	5%
Other White	127	14%	52	6%
Black African	3	13%	6	26%
White and Black Caribbean	21	10%	6	3%
Indian	80	10%	49	6%
Chinese	17	8%	11	5%
White and Asian	16	7%	3	1%
Other Mixed	9	7%	6	5%
White and Black African	3	6%	6	12%
Pakistani	6	6%	6	6%
Other Ethnic Group	6	6%	0	0%
Bangladeshi	0	0%	0	0%
Other Black	0	0%	0	0%

Source: Standard Table 107

¹LLTI = Limiting long term illness. Explained on page 15.

Health

- There has been a general increase in the reporting of illness since the 1991 Census. Similar to figures for Leicestershire County, the Irish community have significantly worse health and illness than other ethnic groups. This to some extent could remain hidden as the Irish community, although a sizeable BME group, are spread more evenly than other groups across the Borough wards.

HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

The current community plan has identified reducing health inequality as a long term aim. By first identifying areas of high limiting long-term illness (LLTI) and ‘not good’ health from the 2001 Census, and then providing some simple measurements of health inequality across local populations, this chapter hopefully helps prioritise local action.

District Limiting long-term illness and General health

Table 11 shows some small variations in the self-reported LLTI in 2001 in comparison between Hinckley & Bosworth, its similar district areas, the County area and England. Except for the County figure, Hinckley & Bosworth has marginally lower figures. In the wider context of districts in England, Buckinghamshire has the lowest LLTI rate of 13%, and Easington in County Durham has the highest proportion of its population reporting a LLTI—31%

For 2001 a new question was asked on general health offering a different perspective on illness (respondents were asked to classify their health as either ‘good’, ‘fairly good’ or ‘not good’). Table 11 shows that people who reported ‘not good’ health in Hinckley & Bosworth is half that of LLTI. There was a small variation between the comparison districts, and in a wider context Buckingham again had the lowest proportion of unhealthy people with 6%, and Merthyr Tydfil in South Wales the highest at 18%.

Table 11: Most similar authorities

	% with LLTI	% of all people with not good Health
Hinckley & Bosworth	16%	8%
South Derbyshire	18%	9%
North West Leicestershire	18%	9%
Lichfield	17%	8%
North Warwickshire	18%	9%
Leicestershire County	15%	9%
England	18%	7%

Table 12: LLTI 1991 & 2001

	LLTI All people	Number
2001	16%*	16,349
1991	10%	10,63

*(16% of people with a LLTI in 2001 reported having good health)

A question on LLTI was asked in the 1991 Census and table 12 shows that there was a 60 per cent increase between Censuses. However, this increase is in line with a general increase in the reporting of illness across not only the County area but England. With the addition of the general health question in 2001, we now know that 16 per cent of people reporting a LLTI have in fact good health.

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Table 13 presents cause of death data for Hinckley & Bosworth in 2002. The table provides rates per 10,000 of the population, percentage of all deaths and percentage of deaths under 75. These are considered premature deaths and are of particular interest in a health inequalities context.

Table 13: Cause of death

	Number	Rate per 10,000	Percentage of all deaths	Percentage of all deaths under 75
All causes	951	94.44	—	31%
Neoplasms (including cancers)	235	23.34	25%	49%
Diseases of the circulatory system	395	39.23	42%	26%
Diseases of the respiratory system	140	13.90	15%	22%
Other	181	17.97	18%	28%

Source: ONS VS04

Provision of Unpaid Care

This new question in the 2001 Census shows for the first time how many people are caring for relatives and neighbours in Hinckley & Bosworth, and raises issues regarding the amount of support at home and in the workplace that is needed. Some of the key facts are:

- 10,969 people are providing care or 11% of the total population. (11% in Leicestershire and 10% in England)
- 74% of carers do so between 1 to 19 hours a week, 9% are providing care between 20 to 49 hours a week, 17% are providing care over 50 hours a week.
- 12% (or 1,909 people) of carers are over the age of 65: 250 people (or 1%) of under 17s are providing care.
- 46% of carers are working full time.

Targeting activity

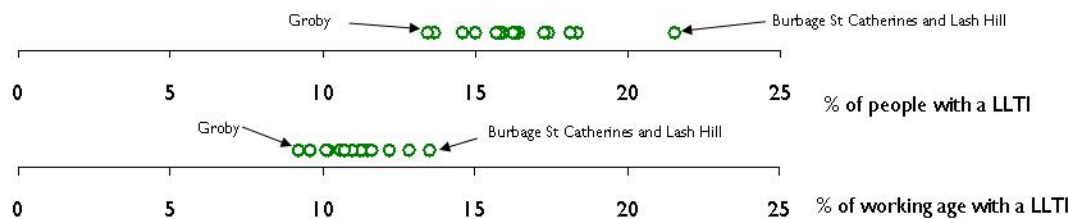
Limiting Long term illness by ward and output area

Table 14: LLTI by ward

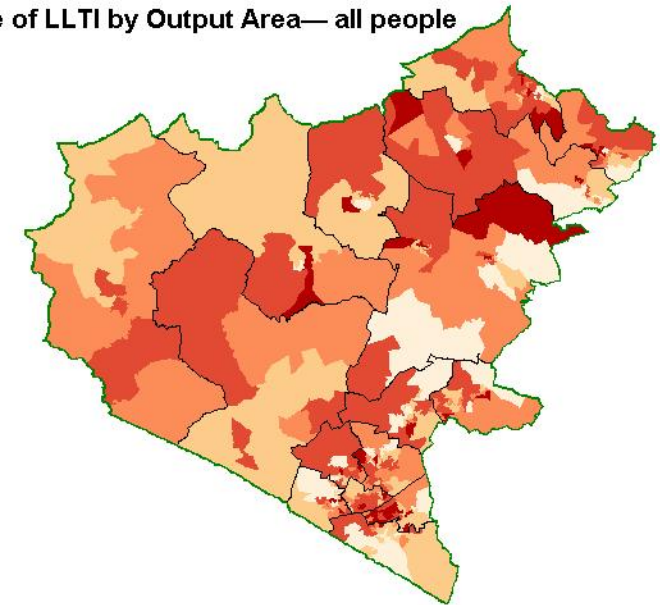
	All people	Percentage of all people with LLTI	Percentage working age population with LLTI
Burbage St Catherines and Lash Hill	5,811	21.6%	13.5%
Markfield Stanton and Fieldhead	5,661	18.4%	10.2%
Newbold Verdon with Desford and Peckleton	7,946	18.1%	11.3%
Earl Shilton	9,065	17.4%	12.2%
Hinckley Castle	5,922	17.3%	11.5%
Hinckley Trinity	6,523	16.4%	12.8%
Twycross and Witherley with Sheepy	3,062	16.3%	10.1%
Ambien	3,488	16.3%	11.6%
Cadeby, Carlton and Market Bosworth with Shackerstone	3,189	16.2%	9.6%
Barwell	8,781	15.9%	11.2%
Ratby Bagworth and Thornton	5,698	15.8%	11.3%
Hinckley De Montfort	9,312	15.7%	10.6%
Barlestone Nailstone and Osbaston	3,258	15.0%	11.0%
Hinckley Clarendon	7,165	14.6%	10.7%
Burbage Sketchley and Stretton	8,513	13.7%	9.6%
Groby	6,747	13.4%	9.2%

Burbage St. Catherines has the highest rates of LLTI. The graph below indicates that's its LLTI rate is particularly high compared to other wards.

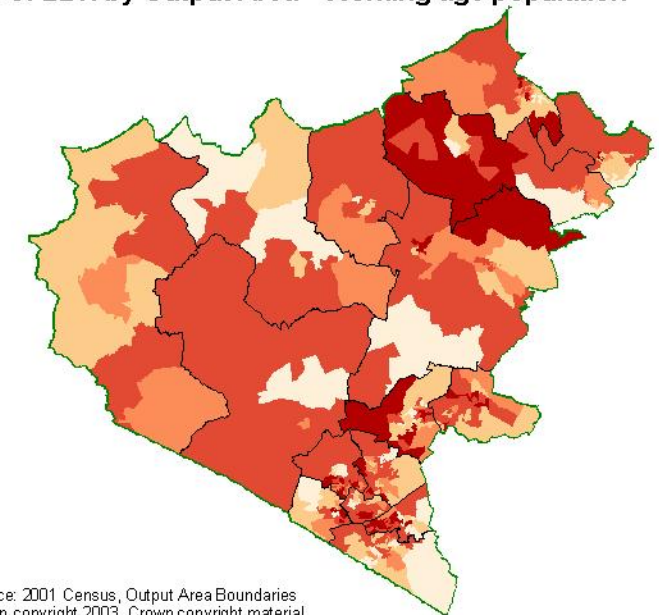
Graph 8 & 9: LLTI by ward



Map 5: Percentage of LLTI by Output Area— all people



Map 6: Percentage of LLTI by Output Area—Working age population



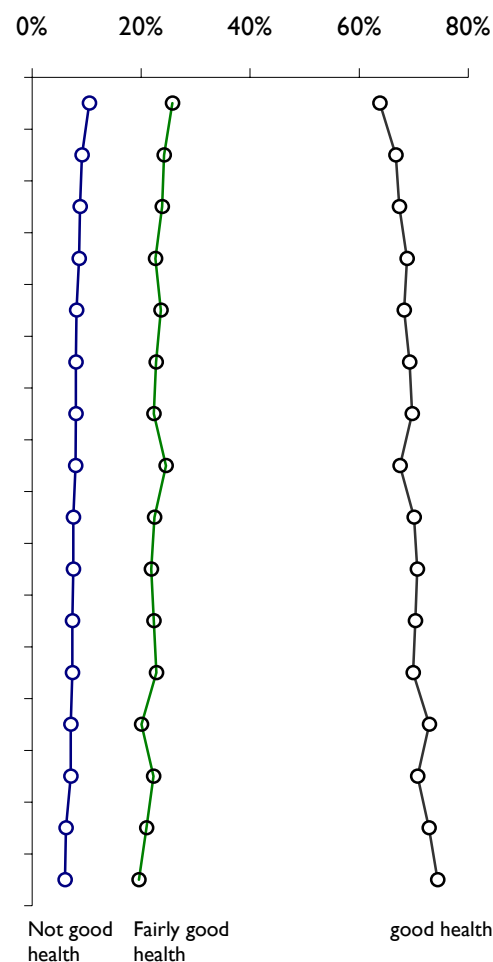
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Health

Table 15: Health by ward

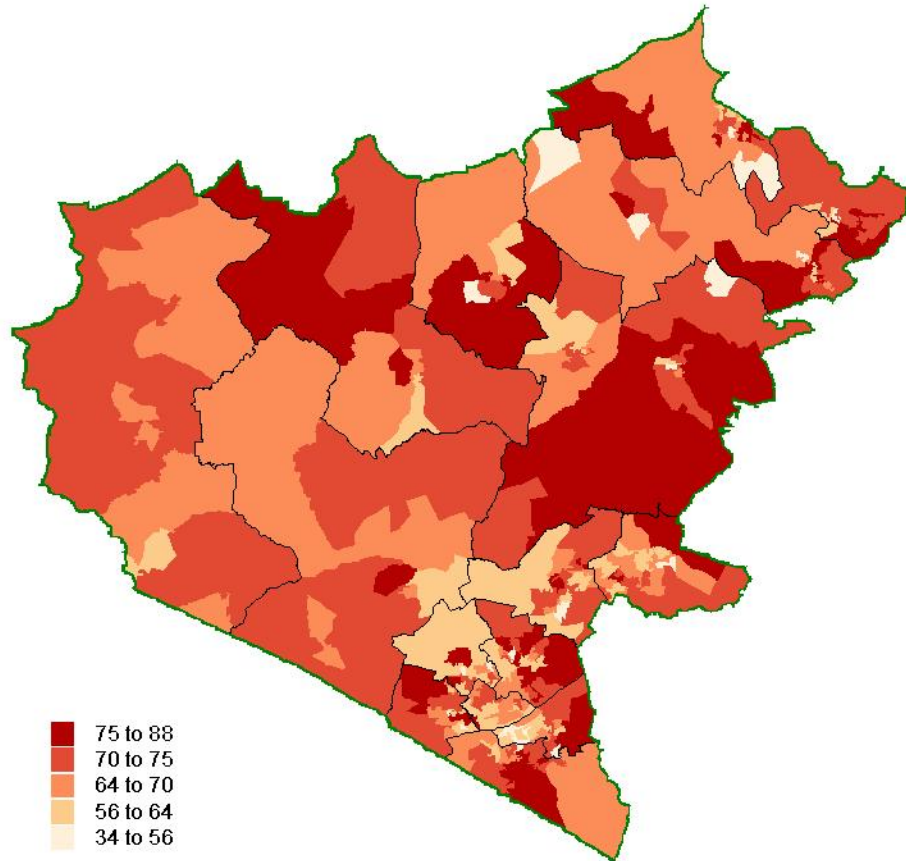
Ward	All people	Not good	Fairly good	Good
Burbage St Catherines and Lash Hill	5,811	10.5%	25.7%	63.7%
Earl Shilton	9,065	9.1%	24.2%	66.7%
Hinckley Castle	5,922	8.8%	23.9%	67.4%
Markfield Stanton and Fieldhead	5,661	8.6%	22.6%	68.8%
Barwell	8,781	8.2%	23.6%	68.2%
Newbold Verdon with Desford and Peckleton	7,946	8.1%	22.7%	69.2%
Ratby Bagworth and Thornton	5,698	8.0%	22.3%	69.7%
Hinckley Trinity	6,523	8.0%	24.6%	67.5%
Ambien	3,488	7.5%	22.5%	70.0%
Twycross and Witherley with Sheepy	3,062	7.5%	21.9%	70.6%
Barlestone Nailstone and Osbaston	3,258	7.4%	22.3%	70.3%
Hinckley Clarendon	7,165	7.4%	22.8%	69.9%
Cadeby Carlton and Market Bosworth with Shackerstone	3,189	7.1%	20.1%	72.8%
Hinckley De Montfort	9,312	7.1%	22.3%	70.7%
Burbage Sketchley and Stretton	8,513	6.2%	21.0%	72.8%
Groby	6,747	6.1%	19.6%	74.4%



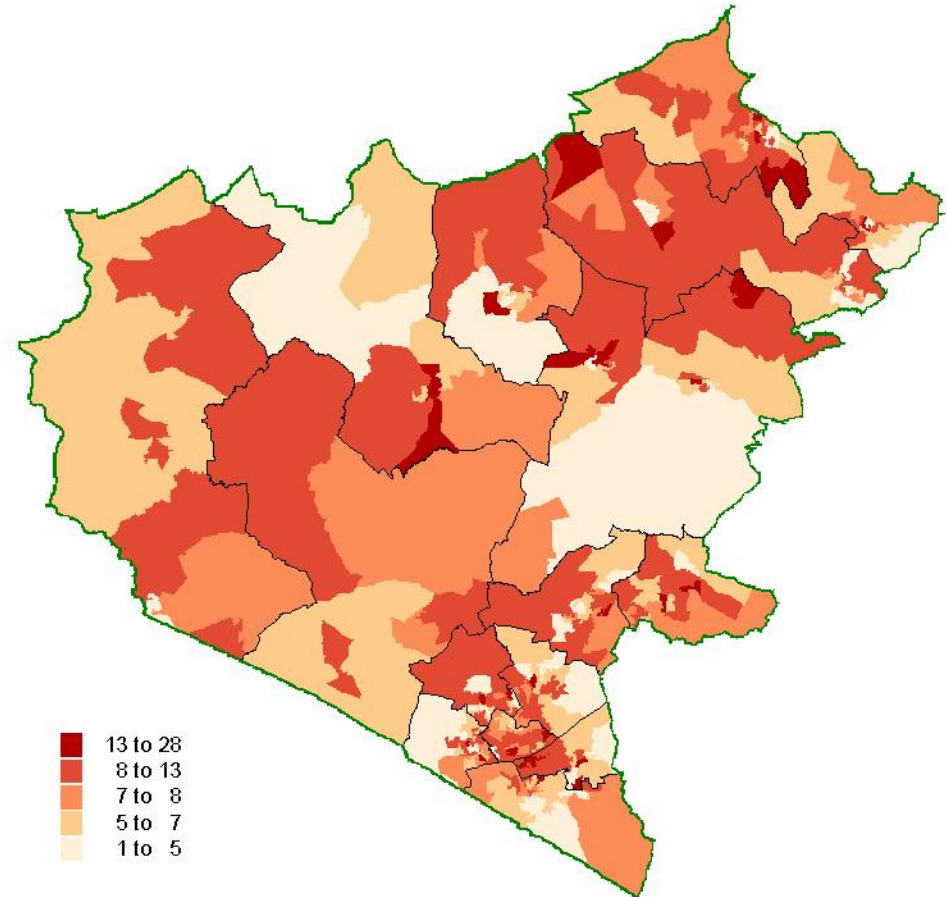
Burbage St. Catherines also has the highest rates of people with 'Not Good' Health - although these rates are much lower than that for LLTI. The maps on the next page illustrate how close communities with differing health are situated to one another.

Maps 7 and 8 on the next page show that the highest rates of not good health are distributed widely across the Borough.

Map 7: Percentage of people with 'Good' health by output area.



Map 8: Percentage of 'people with not Good' health by output area



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Health Inequality

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is one of the key measures of the health status of a population and can be defined as: 'The average number of years a baby born in a particular area or population can be expected to live if it experiences the current age-specific mortality rates of that particular area or population throughout its life'.

Within Hinckley & Bosworth Borough, there are notable differences between life expectancy, not only between male and females in wards, but also for individual genders across the Borough.

Table 16: Life expectancy by gender

	Female	Male	Female/Male Difference
Groby	88.3	79.1	9.2
Hinckley Trinity	83.7	75.3	8.4
Ratby, Bagworth and Thornton	83.7	75.4	8.3
Burbage St Catherines and Lash Hill	82.6	75.1	7.5
Twycross and Witherley with Sheepy	84.4	77.1	7.3
Hinckley Clarendon	83.0	76.2	6.8
Ambien	83.2	77.2	6.0
Markfield, Stanton and Fieldhead	81.0	76.3	4.7
Cadeby, Carlton and Market Bosworth with Shackerstone	81.8	77.7	4.1
Barwell	80.3	76.7	3.6
Burbage Sketchley and Stretton	83.6	80.4	3.2
Hinckley De Montfort	82.1	79.0	3.1
Hinckley Castle	78.8	75.9	2.9
Earl Shilton	79.3	77.2	2.1
Newbold Verdon with Desford and Peckleton	79.2	77.5	1.7
Barlestone, Nailstone and Osbaston	81.4	80.3	1.1

Table 16 shows that female life expectancy is highest in Groby (88.3 years), Hinckley Trinity (83.7 years) and Ratby, Bagworth and Thornton wards (83.7 years), and that male life expectancy is highest in Burbage Sketchley and Stretton (80.4 years), Barlestone, Nailstone and Osbaston (80.3 years) and Groby wards (79.1 years).

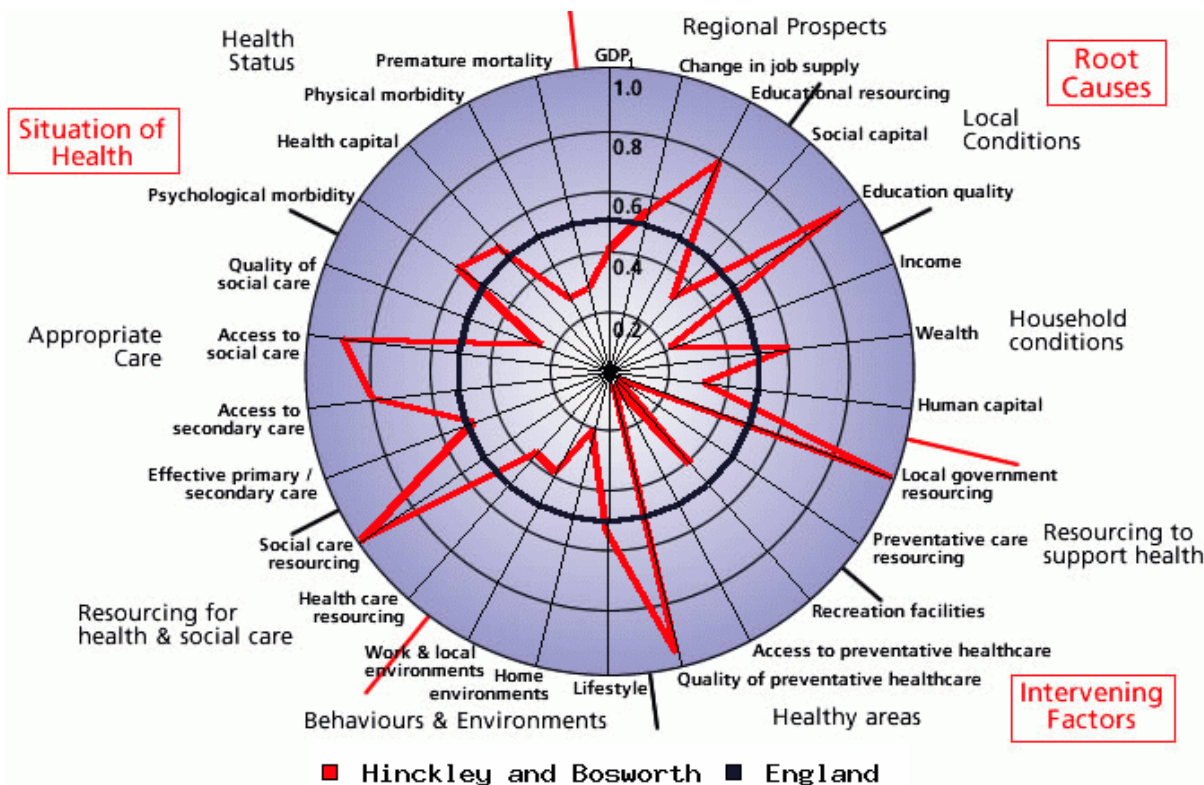
The greatest difference between the genders is in Groby ward, where the female life expectancy is 9.2 years greater than the male life expectancy. This is despite the ward having some of the highest life expectancy figures.

Health Poverty Index

The NHS Plan (2000) states that "no injustice is greater than the inequalities in health which scar our nation" and proposes a number of developments to combat this situation. One of these is the production of a Health Poverty Index (HPI). A simple graphical representation of the framework lying behind the design of the HPI is given below. It illustrates that the situation of health for people emerges from a history of intervening factors that are themselves based in a set of root causes. Each of these stages is influenced by the different situations in which they take place and provides a useful starting place for understanding inequalities

For each indicator, a score of zero indicates the best situation in terms of health poverty and a score of 1 the worst situation. In other words, an area with a score near zero for a particular indicator has lower levels of health poverty in that domain than an area with a score near one.

Graph 11: Health Poverty Index for 2002



Summary of graph

For Hinckley & Bosworth the index scores the Borough with lower levels of Social Care resourcing, the quality of preventative healthcare and local government resourcing. In contrast the index has higher scores for the resourcing of preventative care, quality of social care and local income.

Work on the HPI development is being funded by the DoH and is now being carried out by the School of Geography and Geosciences, University of St Andrews, the Social Disadvantage Research Centre (SDRC) of the Department of Social Policy and Social Work at the University of Oxford and the South East Public Health Observatory (SEPHO). See www.hpi.org.uk

District Limiting long term illness & Not good health

The following few pages presents Census data that highlights how your health can depend of where you live, what you do and who you are. It's these distinguishing characteristics that can set areas apart and are usually focussed on when looking at health inequalities.

However this approach can dismiss an important element about place and health: the importance of how all places are connected to each other both by geography, people and history. In fact places exist only in relation to one another, and not just as a convenient container for showing data in reports. How places can influence health (e.g. the lack of facilities) and how places are then in turn influenced by specific health issues (e.g. obesity) depends on these mostly unseen links. These issues are not covered in this report and would need to be addressed by further research.

Table 17: Health by tenure

	% of people with LLTI	% Not Good Health	% of total people living
All People	16%		
Owner/occupier	14%	7%	85%
Rented from council	33%	18%	7%
Other social rented	22%	13%	3%
Private rented	17%	9%	6%

Table 18: Health by economic activity

	LLTI	Not good Health
Employed	7%	3%
Unemployed	16%	6%

Table 19: Health by ethnicity

	% with LLTI	Number with LLTI	% with not good health	Number with not good health
White	17%	16,153	8%	7,753
Mixed	8%	49	4%	21
Asian	10%	107	6%	62
Black	17%	19	11%	12
Chinese	8%	26	3%	11

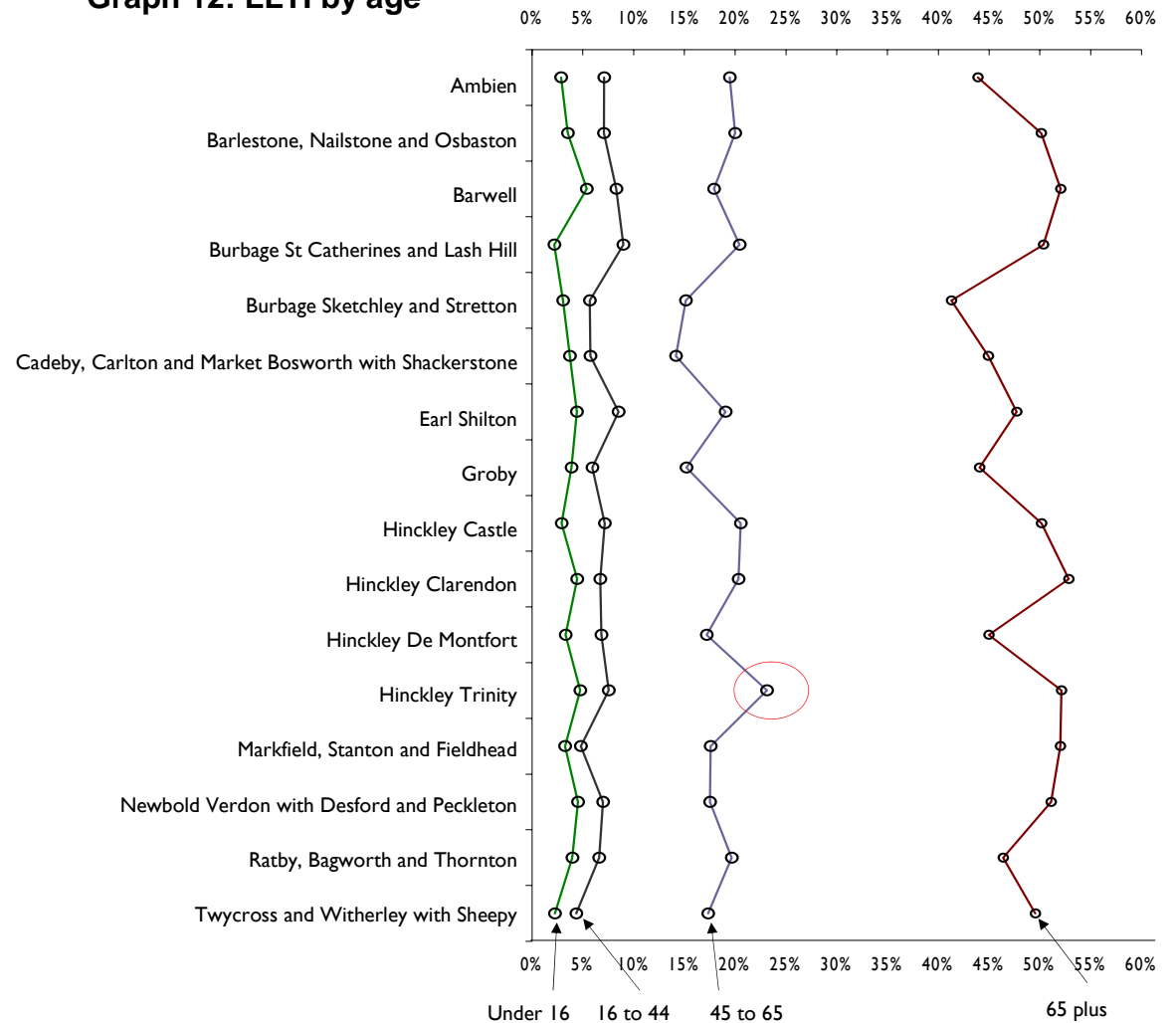
Limiting Long Term Illness by age

- The main variation in the limiting long term illness by ward occurs at pensionable age.
- However, Table 20 takes the differing age structures in each ward into account and shows that Hinckley Trinity has the highest LLTI rates. It has a particularly high LLTI rate for the 45 to 65 age groups as shown on the graph to the right.

Table 20: LLTI by standardising age

	LLTII Standardised by age
Hinckley Trinity	116
Barwell	109
Hinckley Clarendon	108
Burbage St Catherines and Lash Hill	107
Hinckley Castle	105
Earl Shilton	105
Barlestone, Nailstone and Osbaston	105
Newbold Verdon with Desford and Peckleton	102
Ratby, Bagworth and Thornton	101
Ambien	96
Markfield, Stanton and Fieldhead	96
Hinckley De Montfort	94
Twycross and Witherley with Sheepy	93
Groby	89
Cadeby, Carlton and Market Bosworth with Shackerstone	86
Burbage Sketchley and Stretton	85

Graph 12: LLTI by age



Limiting Long Term Illness by gender

Table 21: LLTI by gender

Ward	Male LLTI	Female LLTI	% of females in ward	Female to male ratio	Difference in male female rates	Proportion of Female to male LLTI	Standardized Male age	Standardized Female age
Twycross and Witherley with Sheepy	14.7%	18.0%	51%	1.22	3.26	55.0%	88	97
Hinckley De Montfort	13.8%	16.5%	51%	1.19	2.66	54.4%	91	106
Markfield, Stanton and Fieldhead	16.2%	18.9%	52%	1.17	2.72	53.9%	94	108
Hinckley Castle	15.0%	17.5%	50%	1.16	2.45	53.8%	107	105
Earl Shilton	15.5%	17.9%	51%	1.15	2.39	53.6%	104	86
Barlestone, Nailstone and Osbaston	14.3%	16.4%	51%	1.15	2.14	53.5%	103	85
Newbold Verdon with Desford and Peckleton	16.3%	18.4%	50%	1.13	2.11	53.0%	101	107
Burbage Sketchley and Stretton	12.7%	14.3%	51%	1.13	1.64	53.0%	84	87
Ambien	14.8%	16.7%	50%	1.13	1.91	53.0%	95	104
Burbage St Catherines and Lash Hill	19.6%	22.0%	52%	1.12	2.41	52.9%	109	106
Cadeby, Carlton and Market Bosworth with Shackerstone	14.5%	16.2%	50%	1.12	1.72	52.8%	88	96
Barwell	14.7%	16.4%	50%	1.12	1.71	52.7%	111	115
Hinckley Trinity	15.3%	17.0%	50%	1.11	1.72	52.7%	117	97
Hinckley Clarendon	13.8%	15.3%	51%	1.11	1.47	52.5%	110	102
Groby	13.1%	14.1%	51%	1.08	0.99	51.8%	90	96
Ratby, Bagworth and Thornton	15.5%	15.8%	51%	1.02	0.26	50.4%	106	97

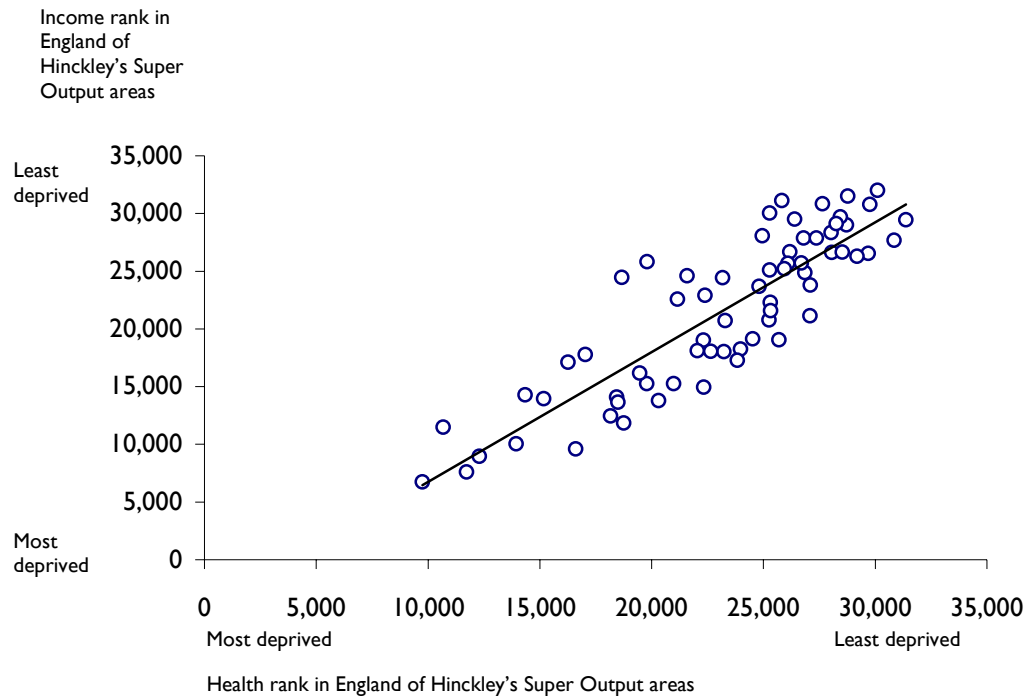
- Females have the highest rates of LLTI in all wards, with the highest rates in Burbage St. Catherines and Lash Hill. Higher female life expectancy probably accounts for the differences.
- The biggest difference between genders in Twycross and Witherley with Sheepy of 3.3 percentage points.
- The final two columns take into account the differing age structures of each ward and produces some interesting results. Taking age out of the equation means that other wards notably Barwell, have higher rates of LLTI than expected.

Health Inequality by Income and socio-economic classification

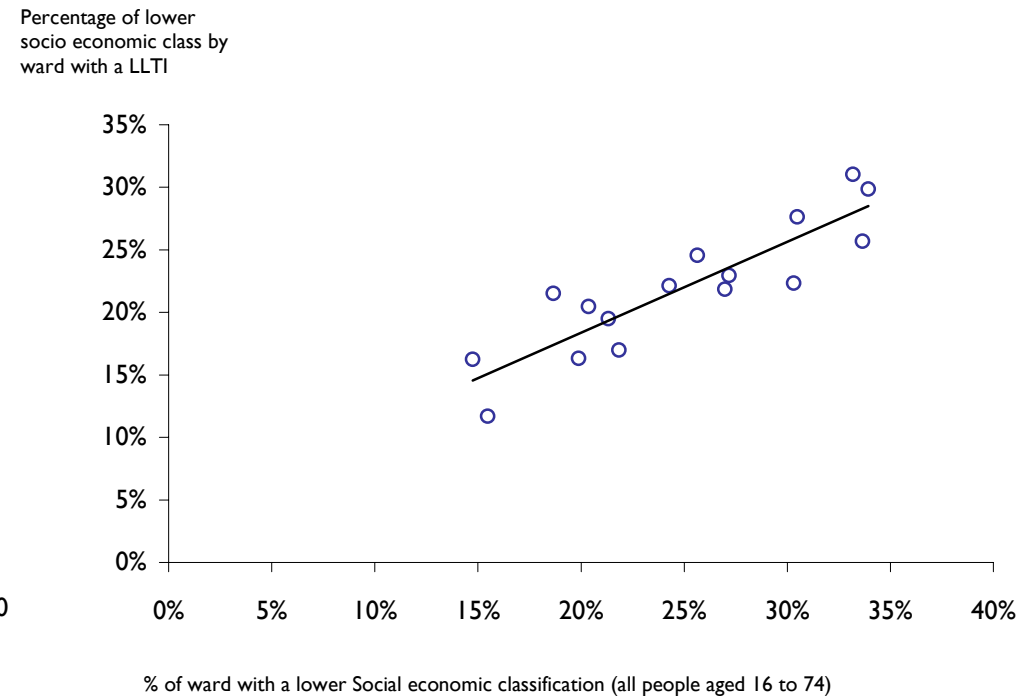
The two charts below provide some simple evidence of the correlation between geography, health inequality and income in the Borough using data from the Indices of Deprivation 2004 and the 2001 Census:

- The table to the left uses two domains from the Indices of Deprivation 2004 to show a clear correlation at Super Output Area level between both the income and health domains (the SOAs are ranked 1 (most deprived in England) to 32,482 (least deprived in England)).
- The table to the right shows, at ward level, that in wards with a higher proportion of lower socio-economic groups these groups in fact experience higher levels of LLTI.

Graph 13: Income & Health domains



Graph 14: LLTI by socio-economic group



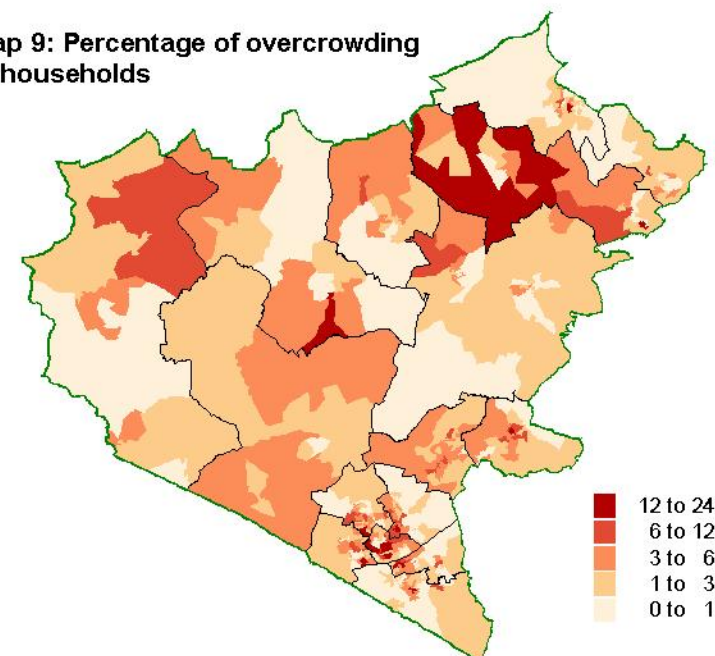
Accommodation

One aim of the current Community Plan is the commitment to people being adequately housed in well-maintained properties. The table below and the maps to the right highlight the areas with the highest household overcrowding and lack of household amenities using data from the 2001 Census. The ward which experiences the worst levels of overcrowding and with lack of access to basic amenities is Hinckley Castle.

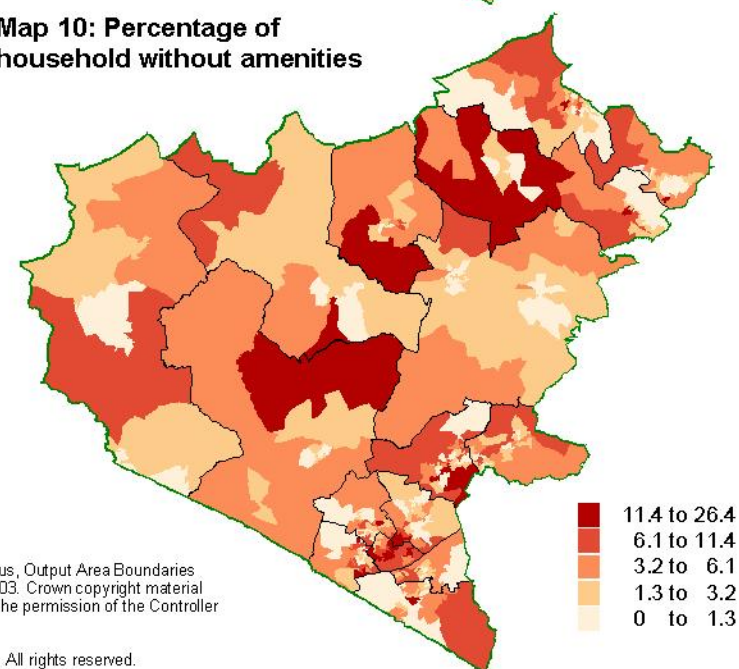
Table 22: Accommodation by ward

	Number of Households	Percentage of Households experiencing overcrowding	Percentage of households without central heating and sole use of bath/shower and toilet
Hinckley Castle	2,563	5.3	9.1
Barwell	3,582	3.4	5.7
Hinckley Clarendon	2,991	4.4	5.4
Hinckley De Montfort	3,786	2.6	4.9
Ambien	1,339	2.2	4.3
Earl Shilton	3,715	3.9	4.2
Barlestone Nailstone and Osbaston	1,289	3.1	4.1
Burbage Sketchley and Stretton	3,490	2.2	4.1
Ratby Bagworth and Thornton	2,315	3.7	3.9
Hinckley Trinity	2,634	4.2	3.8
Markfield Stanton and Fieldhead	2,447	2.2	3.5
Groby	2,674	2.1	3.5
Burbage St Catherines and Lash Hill	2,569	3.4	3.4
Cadeby Carlton and Market Bosworth with Shackerstone	1,316	2.4	3.3
Twycross and Witherley with Sheepy	1,246	2.1	2.7
Newbold Verdon with Desford and Peckleton	3,129	2.7	2.0

Map 9: Percentage of overcrowding in households



Map 10: Percentage of household without amenities



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DEPRIVATION IN HINCKLEY AND BOSWORTH

Summary

- Overall levels of deprivation are low in the Borough
- Higher levels of deprivation are experienced by some communities in Earl Shilton, Hinckley Trinity and Hinckley Clarendon wards
- There are 2,046 children (under 16 years) and 2,335 older people (over 60 years) living in income deprived households

Measuring deprivation

There are many ways of measuring the different aspects of deprivation which affect different areas. The most comprehensive, up-to-date and comparable source of data is the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) which are produced by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).

The Indices of Deprivation are an attempt to measure relative deprivation in a consistent way for all small areas in England. The Index of Multiple Deprivation combines different aspects of deprivation (including income, employment, health and education) into a single deprivation score which can then be ranked nationally and locally.

This section examines multiple deprivation in Hinckley and Bosworth. It also considers deprivation affecting both young people and older people in more detail and highlights the areas where these groups are located. The Barriers to Housing and Services domain is also examined in detail as the Borough experiences relatively high levels of deprivation in this domain.

District ranking

At Local Authority level, Hinckley and Bosworth experiences relatively low levels of deprivation – it is ranked as 275th most deprived in England (out of 354, where a ranking of 1 = most deprived, and a rank of 354 = least deprived). It is the third most deprived district in Leicestershire.

Table 23: ID2004 District Ranking

District	Rank of average rank
North West Leicestershire	195
Charnwood	262
Hinckley and Bosworth	275
Melton	293
Oadby and Wigston	304
Blaby	316
Harborough	336

The districts are ranked 1=most deprived, 354=least deprived.

Comparison with similar Local Authorities

It is possible to compare the relative deprivation ranking of each district with other local authority areas which have a similar demographic profile.

The table below shows that Hinckley and Bosworth is the least deprived of its most similar authorities (based on the ONS Area Classification).

Table 24: Most similar authorities

Local Authority	District Ranking
North Warwickshire	169
North West Leicestershire	195
South Derbyshire	215
Lichfield	258
Hinckley and Bosworth	275

The districts are ranked 1=most deprived, 354=least deprived.

SMALL AREA DEPRIVATION

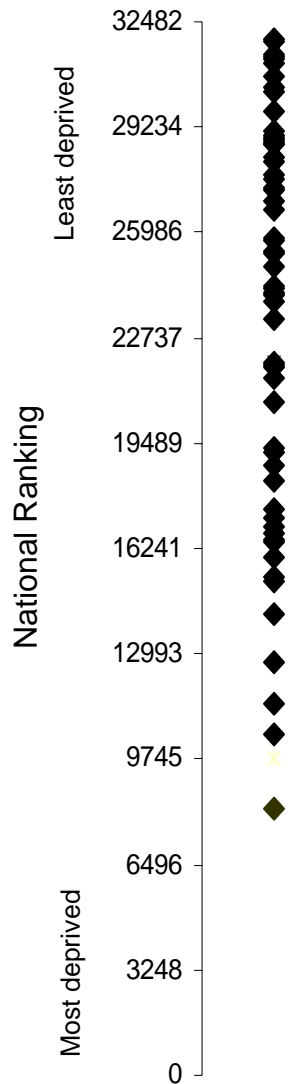
The Indices of Deprivation are also produced at Super Output Area (SOA) level – small areas each containing approximately 1,500 people. There are 66 SOAs in Hinckley and Bosworth.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD2004) combines indicators across seven domains into a single deprivation score and rank for each Super Output Area. The domains are shown below:

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

There are also two supplementary domains which measure income deprivation affecting children (IDAC) and income deprivation affecting older people (IDAOP).

Graph 15: Ranking of SOAs



INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

The Index of Multiple Deprivation considers all aspects of deprivation which affect the local community.

The graph to the left shows the distribution of SOAs within the Borough. Overall, the majority of the 66 SOAs in Hinckley and Bosworth are ranked within the 50% least deprived in England (ranked 16,241 to 32,482). The median rank is 24,295 (the middle ranking SOA in Hinckley and Bosworth), within the 70-80% most deprived in England.

Most deprived areas in Hinckley and Bosworth

The 10% most deprived SOAs in Hinckley and Bosworth are listed below, along with the ward in which they are located (for information).

Table 25: Most deprived SOAs

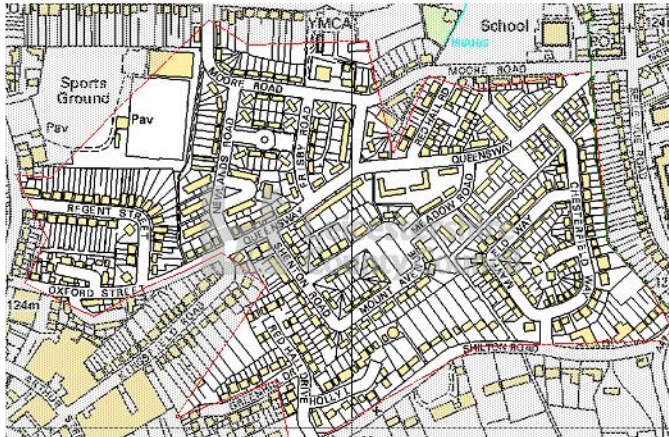
SOA	Ward	Score	County Rank	National Rank
E01025844	Earl Shilton	29.75	8	8,230
E01025866	Hinckley Trinity	26.62	14	9,739
E01025856	Hinckley Clarendon	25.16	17	10,519
E01025829	Burbage St Catherine's	23.43	26	11,455
E01025822	Barwell	21.55	34	12,700
E01025852	Hinckley Castle	21.55	35	12,707

National Rank: 1=most deprived, 32,482=least deprived

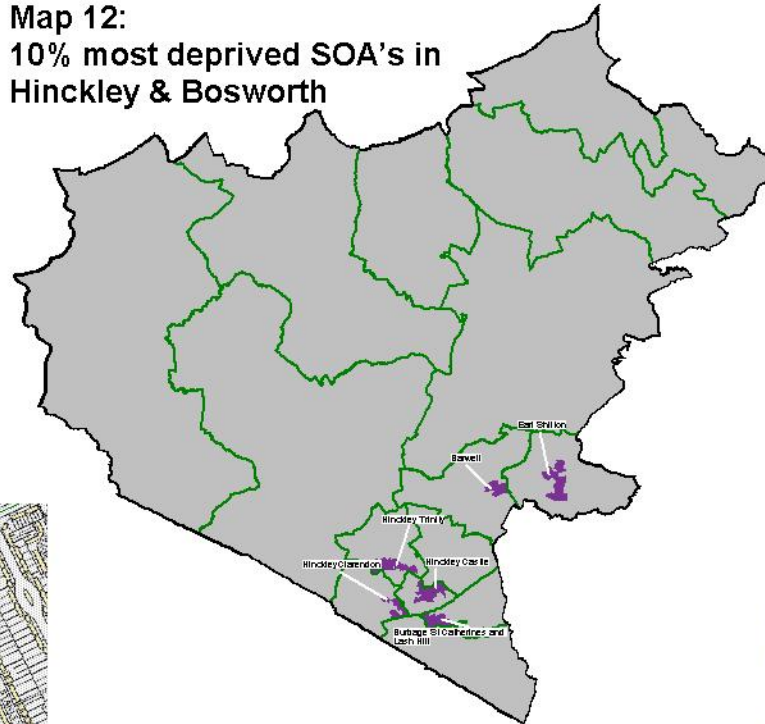
The table above shows that the most deprived areas in the Borough are located in the larger settlements of Hinckley, Burbage, Earl Shilton and Barwell. The most deprived area, SOA5844, part of Earl Shilton ward is one of the 10 most deprived SOAs in Leicestershire and is within the 30% most deprived in England.

The maps on the following page show where these SOAs are located.

SOA5822 (part of Barwell Ward)



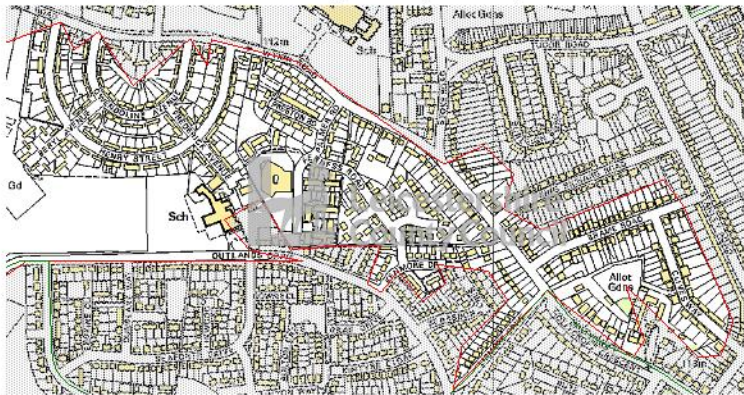
**Map 12:
10% most deprived SOA's in
Hinckley & Bosworth**



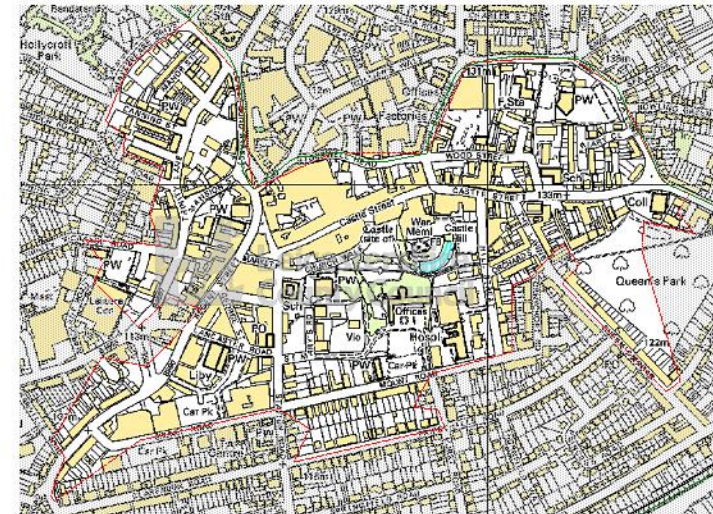
SOA5829 (part of Burbage St Catherine's Ward)



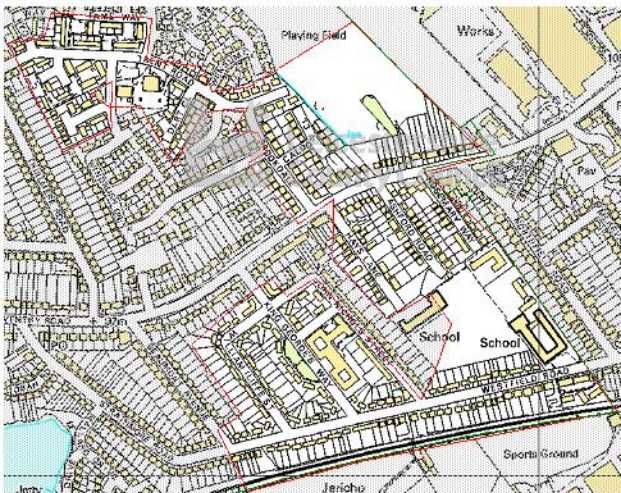
SOA5866 (part of Hinckley Trinity Ward)



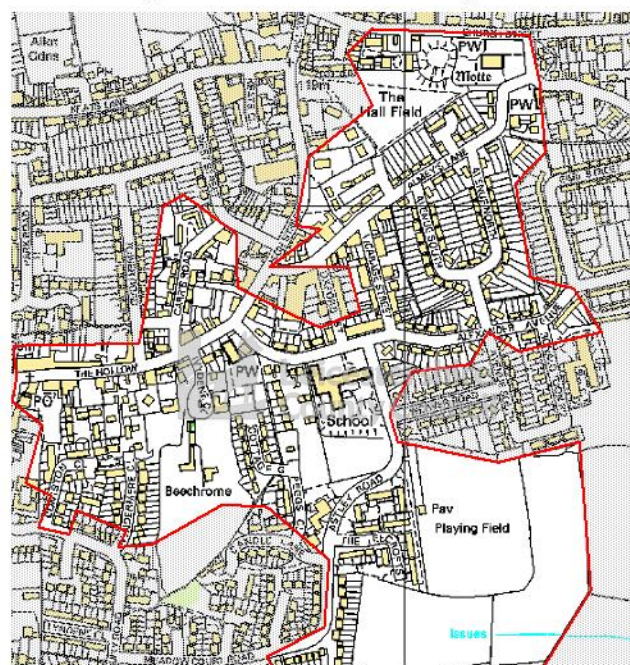
SOA5852 (part of Hinckley Castle ward)



SOA5856 (part of Hinckley Clarendon Ward)



SOA5844 (part of Earl Shilton Ward)



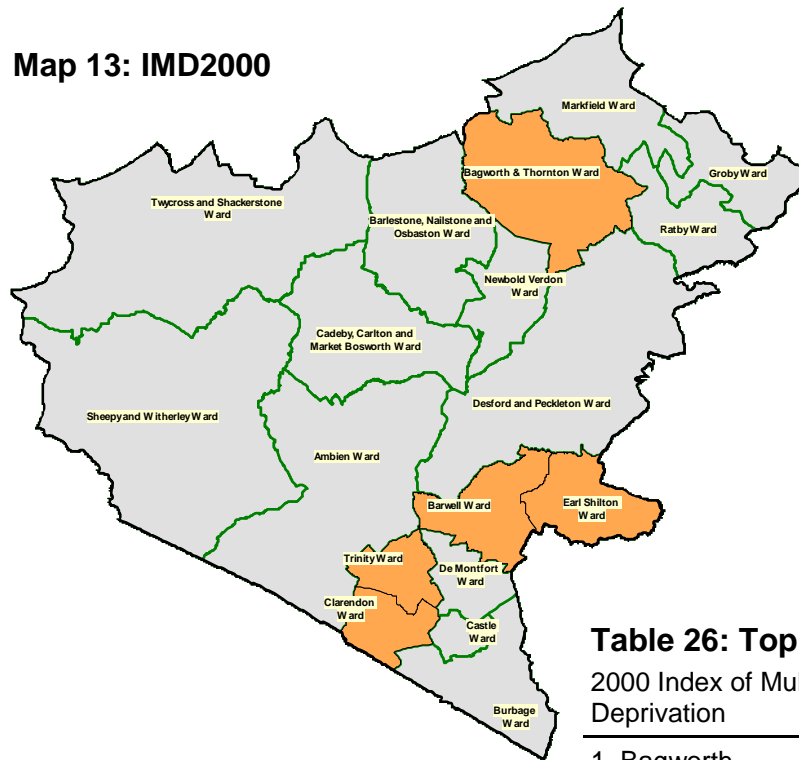
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Comparison over time

Although both the methodology and some ward boundaries have changed, it is still possible to look at relative changes in deprivation between the wards in Hinckley and Bosworth from the 2000 and 2004 Indices of Deprivation. The table and maps below show the wards which were ranked as most deprived in 2000 and in 2004 (note that in 2004 an average of the rank of SOAs within each ward was used to calculate the relative ranking shown below).

Map 13: IMD2000



Map 14: IMD2004

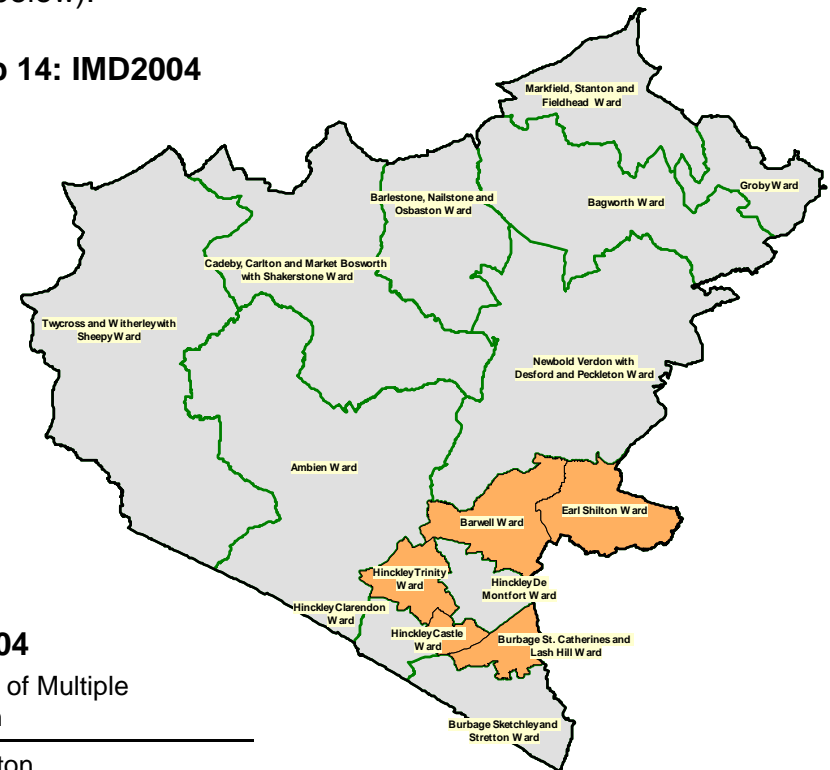


Table 26: Top 5 wards 2000/2004

2000 Index of Multiple Deprivation	2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation
1. Bagworth	1. Earl Shilton
2. Trinity	2. Barwell
3. Earl Shilton	3. Hinckley Castle
4. Clarendon	4. Burbage St Catherine's
5. Barwell	5. Hinckley Trinity

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INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN

This domain measures the proportion of children aged under 16 years who live in income deprived households (living below 60% of median income).

There are two SOAs in the Borough that are ranked within the 20% most deprived in England – part of Ratby and Hinckley Clarendon wards—shown in the table below.

Table 27: Most deprived SOAs

SOA	Ward	Score	Number deprived	National Rank
E01025878	Ratby, Bagworth	0.36	137	5,994
E01025856	Hinckley Clarendon	0.34	101	6,482
E01025844	Earl Shilton	0.28	92	8,640
E01025866	Hinckley Trinity	0.26	81	9,453
E01025843	Earl Shilton	0.25	76	9,987
E01025842	Earl Shilton	0.24	91	10,377

National Rank: 1=most deprived, 32,482=least deprived

Overall there are 2,046 children aged under 16 years in Hinckley and Bosworth living in income deprived households – 10.7% of the Boroughs population under 16 years. They live in the following wards.

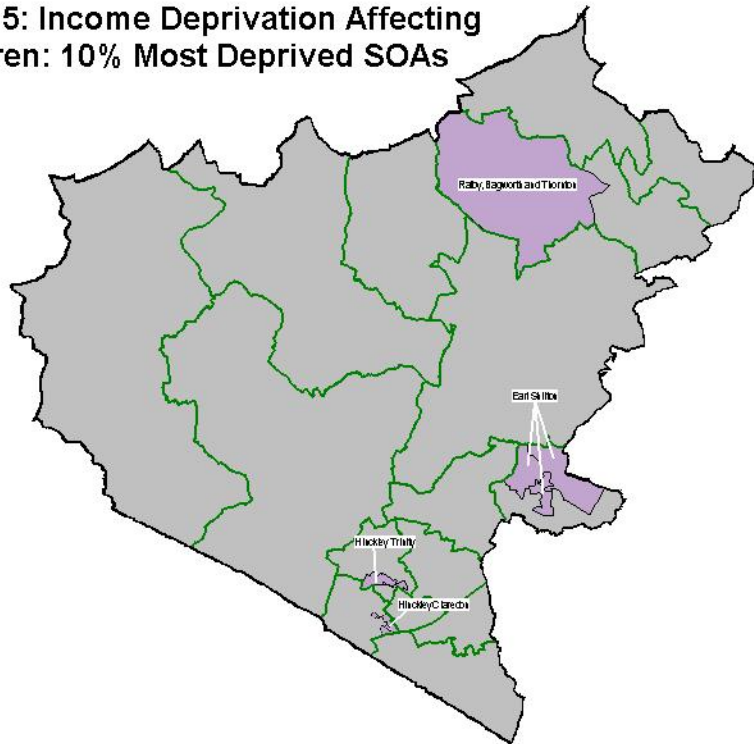
Table 28: Number of income deprived children by ward

Ward	Number of children
Earl Shilton	336
Barwell	273
Hinckley Clarendon	223
Ratby Bagworth and Thornton	201
Hinckley Trinity	178
Hinckley De Montfort	131
Hinckley Castle	128
Burbage St. Catherines	123
Newbold Verdon with Desford	118
Burbage Sketchley	66
Markfield Stanton and Fieldhead	66
Groby	62
Barlestone Nailstone & Osbaston	61
Ambien	33
Twycross & Witherley with Sheepy	26
Cadeby Carlton & Market Bosworth	20

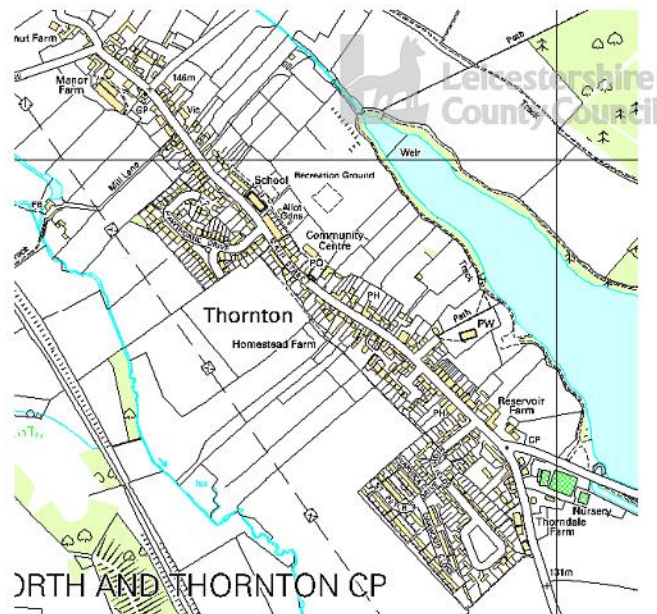
The wards with the highest number of children living in income deprived households are Earl Shilton (336 children), Barwell (273 children) and Hinckley Clarendon (223 children).

However, the SOA with the largest proportion (36%) and overall number of children living in income deprived households is SOA5878, part of Ratby ward – see map on next page.

Map 15: Income Deprivation Affecting Children: 10% Most Deprived SOAs



SOA5878 (part of Ratby, Bagworth and Thornton ward)



ORTH AND THORNTON CP

SOA5878 (part of Ratby, Bagworth and Thornton ward)



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INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PEOPLE

This domain measures the actual number of people aged over 60 years who live in income deprived households (living below 60% of median income). There is one SOA in the Borough that is ranked within the 20% most deprived in England – Earl Shilton ward.

Table 29: Most deprived SOAs

SOA	Ward	Score	Number deprived	National Rank
E01025844	Earl Shilton	0.25	67	5,817
E01025856	Hinckley Clarendon	0.21	76	8,198
E01025850	Hinckley Castle	0.19	67	10,385
E01025822	Barwell	0.17	63	11,975
E01025829	Burbage St Catherine's	0.17	70	12,513
E01025843	Earl Shilton	0.16	54	12,894

National Rank: 1=most deprived, 32,482=least deprived

Overall there are 2,335 people aged over 60 years in Hinckley and Bosworth living in income deprived households. They are located in the following wards.

Table 30: Number of older people living in income deprived households

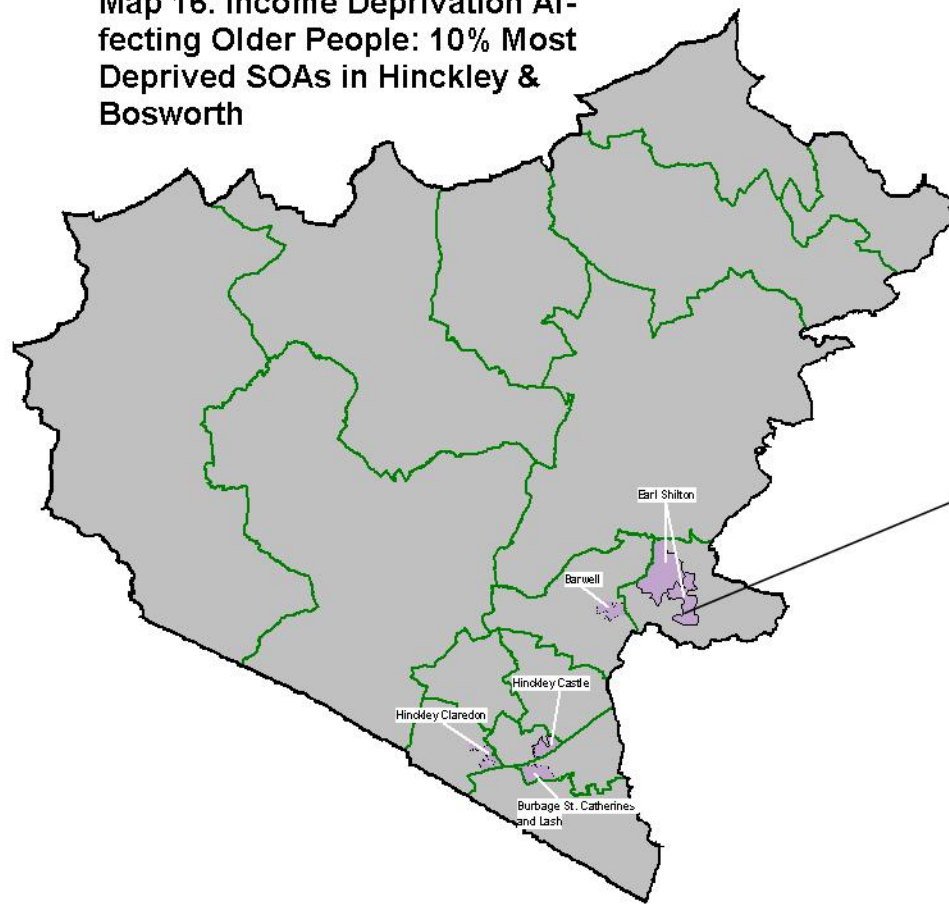
Ward	Number of older people
Earl Shilton	262
Burbage St. Catherines	233
Newbold Verdon with Desford	206
Barwell	195
Hinckley De Montfort	189
Hinckley Trinity	166
Markfield Stanton and Fieldhead	159
Hinckley Clarendon	156
Hinckley Castle	155
Ratby Bagworth and Thornton	123
Burbage Sketchley and Stretton	120
Groby	98
Ambien	88
Barlestone Nailstone & Osbaston	66
Cadeby Carleton & Market Bosworth	62
Twycross & Witherley with Sheepy	57

The wards with the highest number of older people living in income deprived households are Earl Shilton (262 people), Burbage (233 people) and Newbold Verdon (206 people).

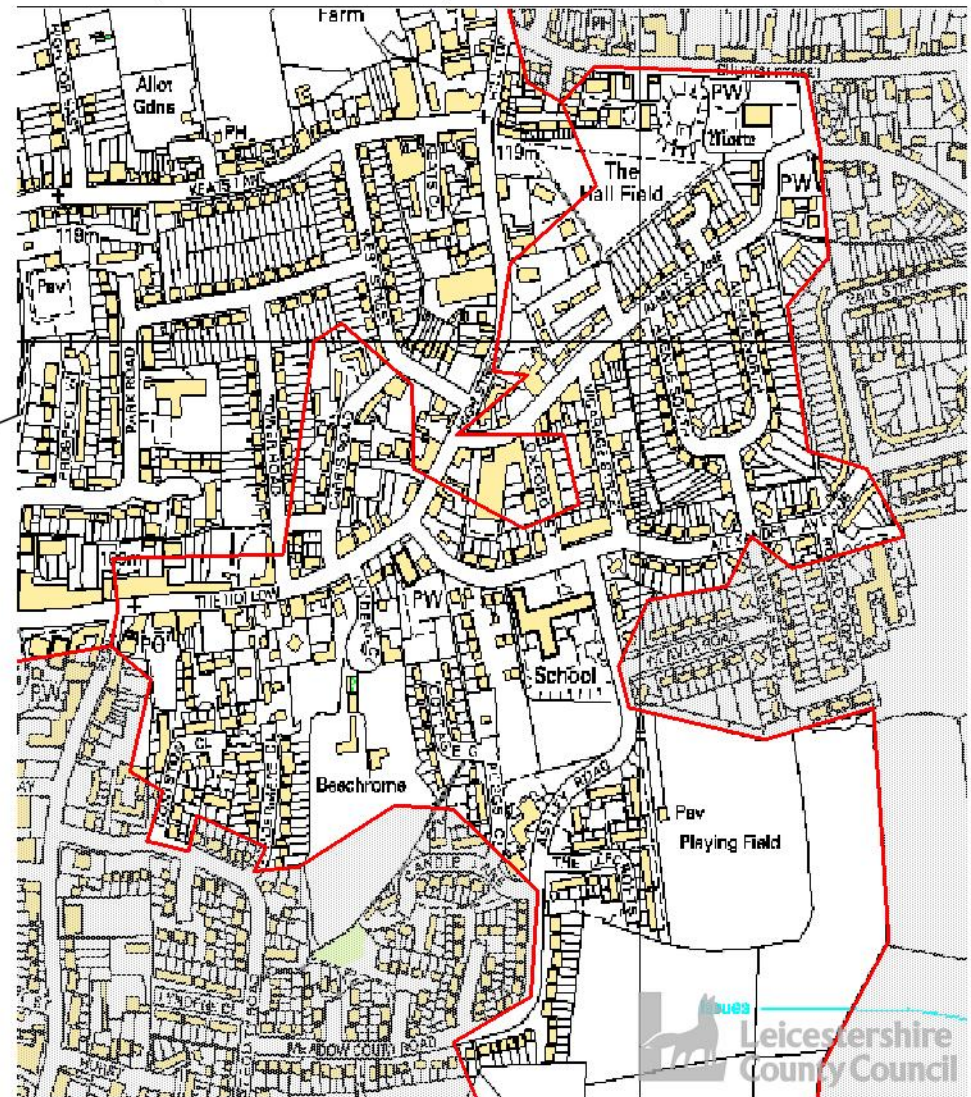
However, the two SOAs with the largest number of older people living in income deprived households are SOA5827 (80 people) and SOA5856 (76 people)– see map on next page.

The SOA with the highest proportion of the population aged over 60 years living in income deprived households is SOA5844 (part of Earl Shilton ward) – where 25% of the population aged over 60 years are living in income deprived households.

Map 16: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People: 10% Most Deprived SOAs in Hinckley & Bosworth



SOA5844 (part of Earl Shilton ward)



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BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES

Another key element of deprivation affecting communities in Hinckley and Bosworth is measured in the barriers to housing and services domain. This domain considers both barriers to the housing market (through affordability, overcrowding and homelessness) and barriers to services (distance to primary school, post office, doctors surgery and basic convenience store).

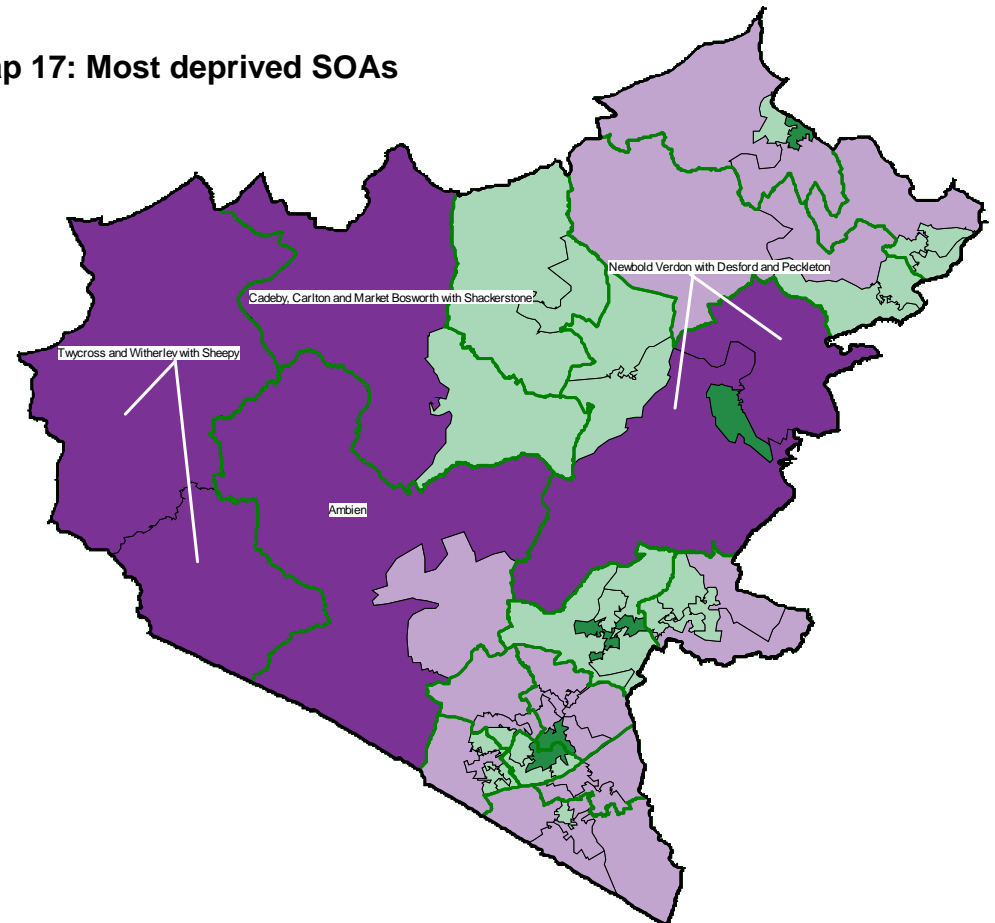
The 10% most deprived SOAs in this domain are listed below. Table 31 and map 17 shows that the rural areas are ranked as more deprived in this domain. There are two SOAs (SOA5882 – part of Twycross and Witherley ward, and SOA5818 – part of Ambien ward) are ranked within the 10% most deprived in England. There are also a further three SOAs that are ranked within the 20% most deprived in England.

Table 31: Most deprived SOAs

SOA	Ward	Score	National Rank
E01025882	Twycross & Witherley	45.64	927
E01025818	Ambien	38.29	2,797
E01025881	Twycross & Witherley	35.30	4,048
E01025873	Newbold Verdon	35.24	4,081
E01025837	Cadeby, Carlton	32.80	5,398
E01025876	Newbold Verdon	27.16	9,386

Source: ODPM Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 17: Most deprived SOAs



Levels of Housing and Services Deprivation in Hinckley & Bosworth
(Number of Super Output Areas)

- Top 10% - Most Deprived
- 10% to 50%
- 50% to 90%
- Bottom 10% - Least Deprived

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OTHER MEASURES OF DEPRIVATION

There are many other sources of information which can indicate potential deprivation including Free School Meals and other types of benefits claimants.

FREE SCHOOL MEALS

One commonly used indicator of deprivation is the number of children who receive Free School Meals. In Hinckley and Bosworth there is a lower proportion of children claiming free school meals than the county average.

Table 32: Free School Meals

	Hinckley and Bosworth			Leicestershire
	Number of free school meals claimed	Number on roll	% claiming free school meals	% claiming free school meals
Primary / Nursery	474	7,735	6.1%	6.4%
Secondary	313	8,899	3.5%	4.7%

Source: Leicestershire LEA, January 2004

EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING

Summary

- There are 16,701 pupils on the school roll in LEA schools in Hinckley and Bosworth
- 40.7% of 16-18 year olds and 10.2% of people aged 19 or over are in further education or work based learning
- Of the 210 16 year olds who left school in 2004 and entered employment, 36.2% were working in Craft and related occupations, 19.5% in personal and protective services and 24.3% were classified as in an 'other' occupation group

Education

Education and training are vital to the future well-being of the Hinckley and Bosworth economy particularly for enhancing the competitiveness of its workforce and ensuring that its industries, businesses and services have an ongoing supply of skilled employees in the future. Recent research carried out by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation has also shown that success in education and training is an increasingly important route out of poverty for young people, although there is evidence of increasing polarisation between those who stay on and gain qualifications and those who do not.¹

Education in Hinckley and Bosworth is covered by Leicestershire Local Education Authority (LEA). There are 33 primary schools, 12 secondary schools and 1 special school in Hinckley and Bosworth (April 2005). Three of the primary schools and one of the secondary schools also have a special unit.

¹ 'Routes out of poverty: A research review' November 2004, Peter Kemp, Jonathan Bradshaw, Paul Dornan, Naomi Finch and Emese Mayhew, Joseph Rowntree Foundation

Table 33: Number on LEA Schools roll, 2004

	Number on roll
Primary / nursery	7,735
Secondary	8,899
Special	67
Total	16,701

Source: Leicestershire LEA

The table above shows the number of pupils attending a school in Hinckley and Bosworth in January 2004 (rather than the number of pupils living in the district).

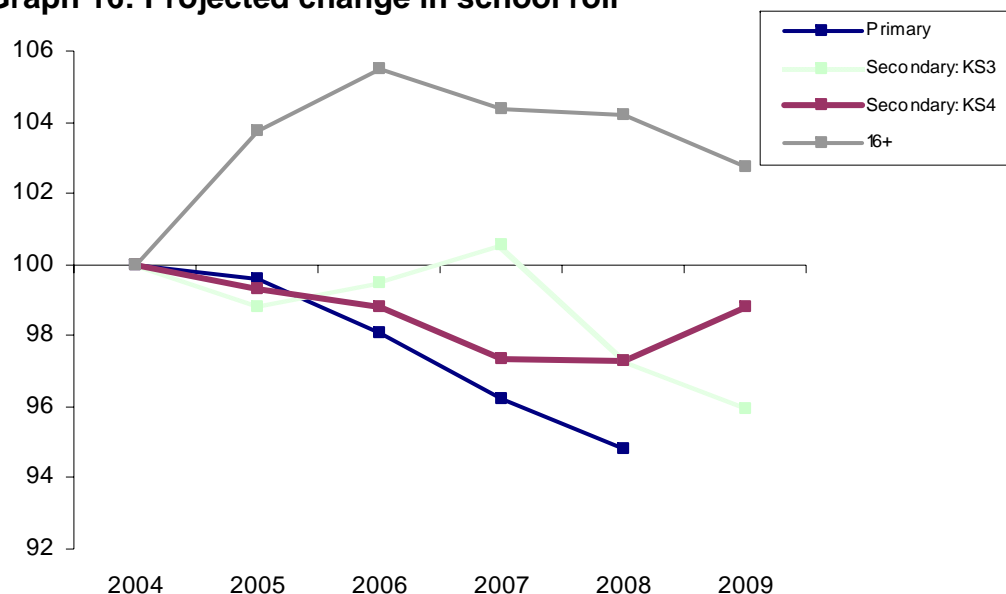
Projections prepared for the Schools Organisational Plan show that over the next five years, the number of pupils attending schools in Hinckley and Bosworth will decline. This mirrors the change in the local population, with a declining birth rate meaning a lower numbers of children in the future.

Table 34: Projected numbers on school roll

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Primary	7,715	7,685	7,566	7,424	7,316	N/A
Secondary: Key Stage 3	4,443	4,390	4,421	4,467	4,322	4,262
Secondary: Key Stage 4	3,251	3,229	3,212	3,165	3,163	3,213
16+	1,206	1,251	1,272	1,259	1,257	1,239

Source: Schools Organisational Plan 2003-2008, Leicestershire LEA

Graph 16: Projected change in school roll



Using the 2004 school roll as a base, the graph to the left predicts the projected numbers on the school roll in future years. It shows that the primary-age population will decline consistently from 2004 onwards, whereas the 16+ population will rise to a peak in 2006 before falling again. However, in 2009, it will still be above the 2004 level.

Source: Schools Organisational Plan 2003-2008, Leicestershire LEA

Educational Attainment

Pupils at school in England are now tested at various stages in their primary and secondary career. This section examines some of the performance data for state schools in Hinckley and Bosworth.

The data in this section is based on the ward in which the pupil resides. It does not include any children educated in the independent sector or who attend schools outside the County LEA area.

Key Stage 2

Key Stage 2 is the test taken by pupils in their last year in primary school (age 11). A typical 11 year old is expected to achieve Level 4 in English, Mathematics and Science. Table 35 and map 18 shows a variation in the attainment between different wards in the Borough.

The three wards which have the highest attainment across all three subjects are Ambien, Burbage Sketchley and Stretton and Cadeby, Carlton and Market Bosworth with Shackerstone. The wards with the lowest overall attainment are Ratby, Bagworth and Thornton, Barlestone, Nailstone and Osbaston and Barwell wards.

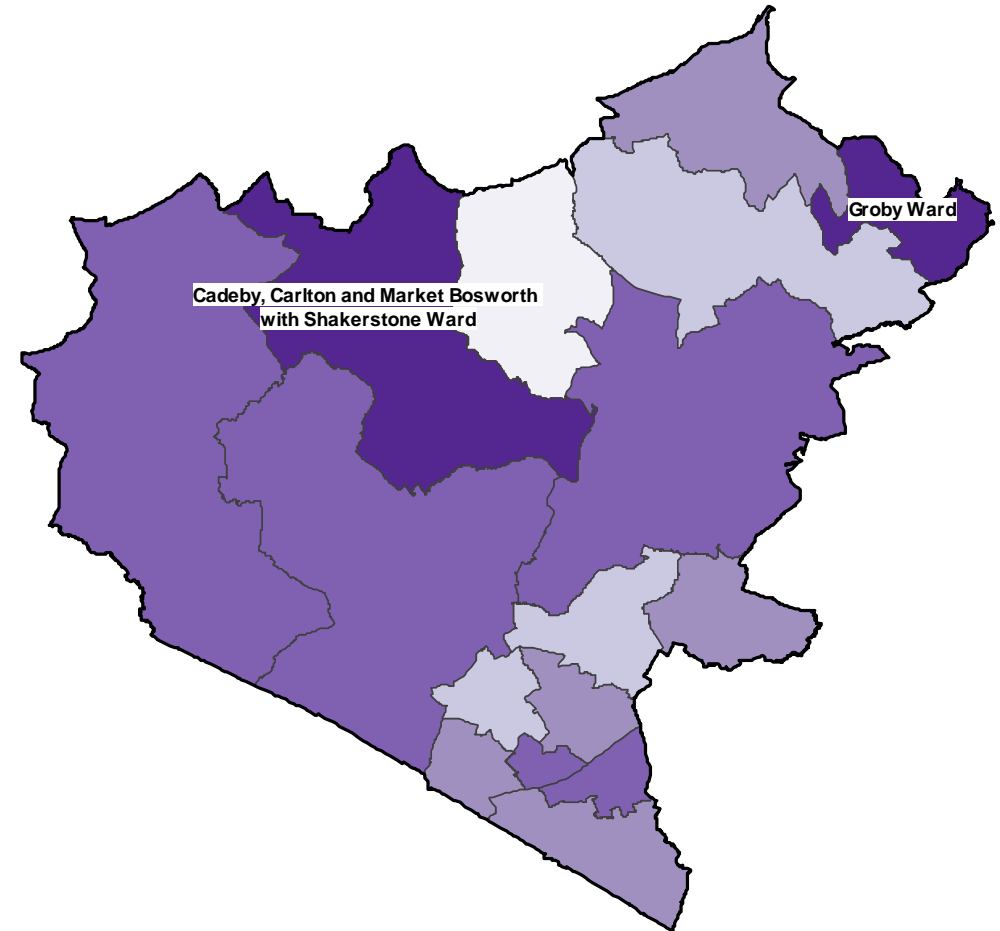
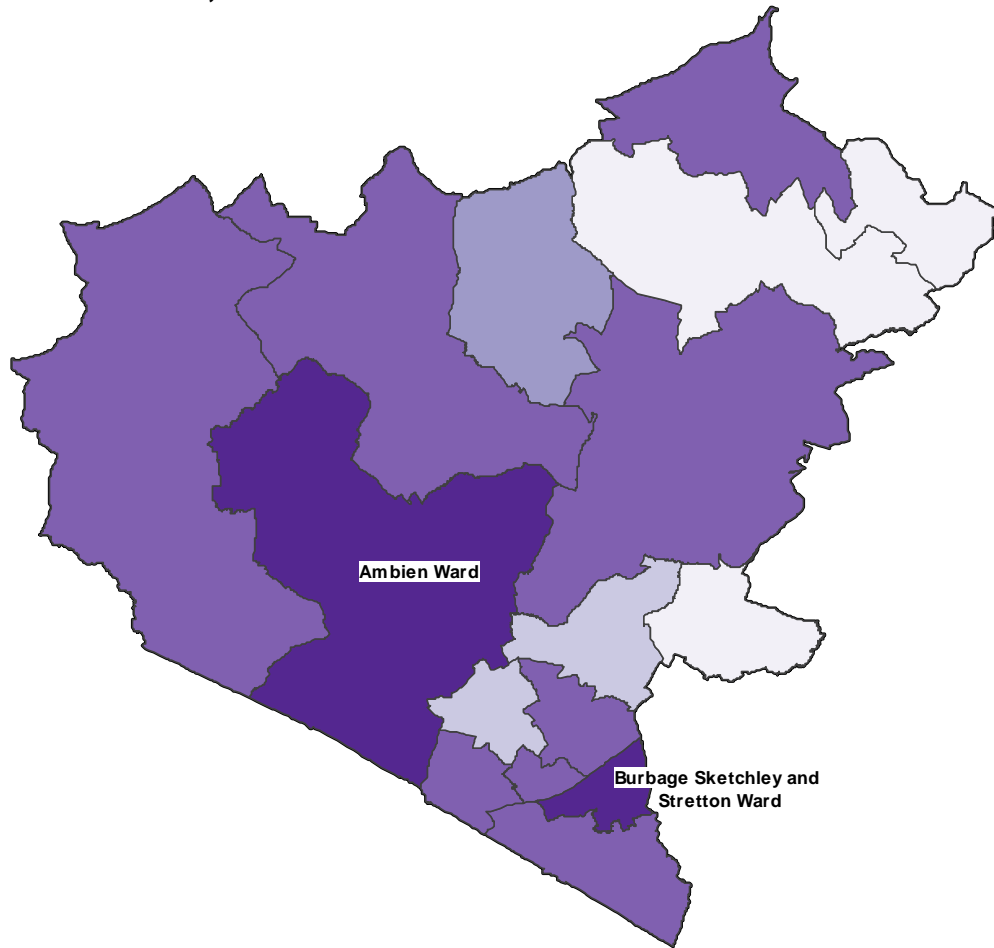
Interestingly, Groby ward has one of the lowest % attaining level 4+ in English, but some of the highest results in Mathematics and Science.

Table 35: Key Stage 2 results

	KEY STAGE 2 % achieving level 4+		
	English	Maths	Science
Ambien	94.1	88.2	91.2
Burbage Sketchley and Stretton	90.1	86.8	92.3
Twycross and Witherley with Sheepy	88.9	83.3	88.9
Cadeby, Carlton and Market Bosworth with Shackerstone	87.1	93.5	96.8
Markfield, Stanton and Fieldhead	85.5	79.0	91.9
Newbold Verdon with Desford and Peckleton	82.6	81.2	89.9
Hinckley Castle	81.2	84.1	89.9
Burbage St. Catherines and Lash Hill	81.0	74.1	93.1
Hinckley De Montfort	80.6	75.5	90.8
Hinckley Clarendon	80.4	78.4	91.8
Barlestone, Nailstone and Osbaston	75.0	57.5	75.0
Barwell	74.3	66.4	86.7
Hinckley Trinity	72.4	65.5	91.4
Earl Shilton	68.6	71.4	88.6
Groby	68.0	92.2	97.1
Ratby, Bagworth and Thornton	61.4	69.9	79.5
<i>Leicestershire</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>89.0</i>
<i>England</i>	<i>78.0</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>86.0</i>

Source: LEA data supplied to Leicester Shire Online Research Atlas & Department for Education and Skills

Map 18 (a) & (b) Percentage of Pupils Achieving Level 4+ at Key Stage 2 in English and Mathematics in Hinckley and Bosworth, 2004



Percentage of Pupils Achieving Level 4+ at Key Stage 2 in English

(Number of Wards)

- More than 90%
- 80% to 90%
- 75% to 80%
- 70% to 75%
- Less than 70%

Percentage of Pupils Achieving Level 4+ at Key Stage 2 in Mathematics

(Number of Wards)

- More than 90%
- 80% to 90%
- 70% to 80%
- 60% to 70%
- Less than 60%

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Key Stage 4: GCSE level

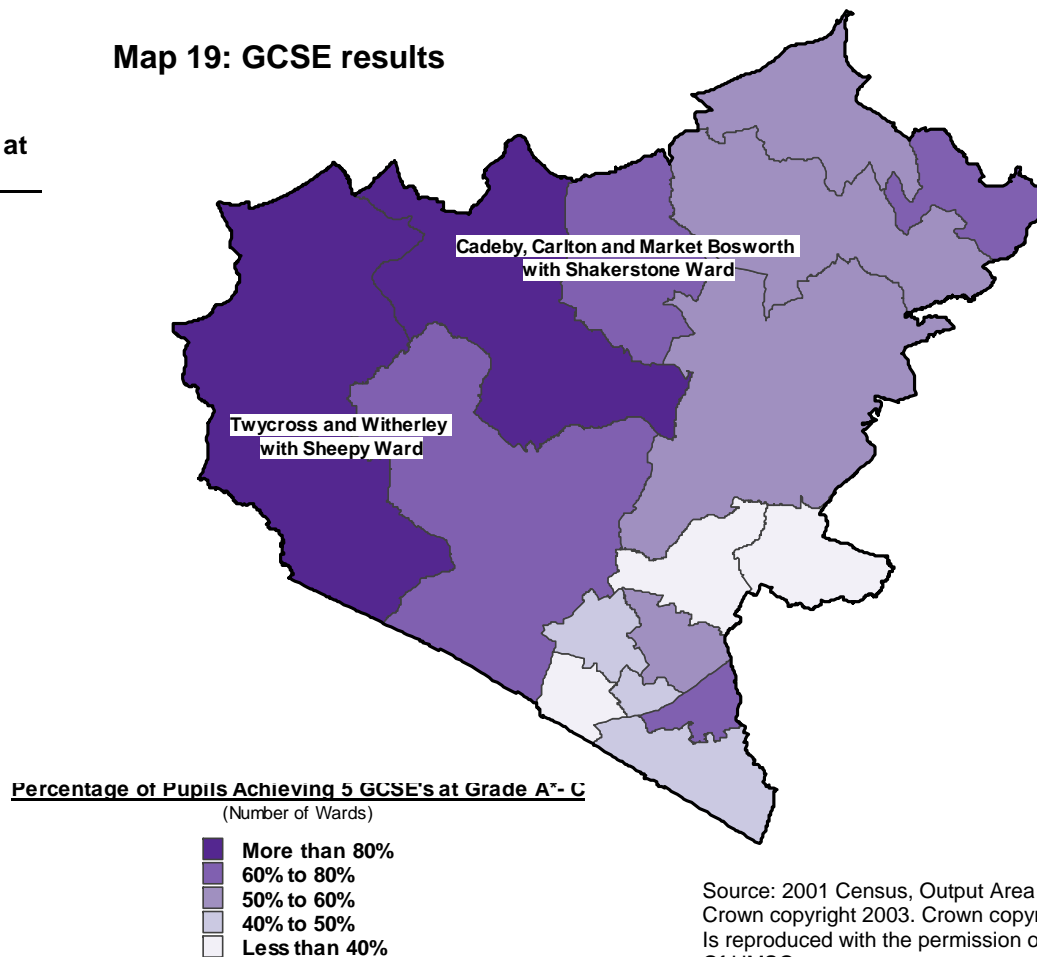
The headline indicator for secondary schools is the proportion of pupils aged sixteen leaving school with five or more GCSE's at grade C or higher. The map below shows in both Twycross and Cadeby wards that over 80% of sixteen year olds obtain five or more GCSE's at grades A* to C, compared with Earl Shilton, Barwell and Hinckley Clarendon wards where less than 40% of sixteen year olds obtain this level of qualifications.

Table 36: % of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grade A* to C, 2004

	% achieving 5 GCSE's at grade A* to C
Cadeby, Carlton and Market Bosworth with Shackerstone	80.8
Twycross and Witherley with Sheepy	80
Ambien	75.9
Barlestone, Nailstone and Osbaston	71.1
Groby	70.5
Burbage Sketchley and Stretton	64.9
Hinckley De Montfort	58.2
Markfield, Stanton and Fieldhead	52.5
Newbold Verdon with Desford and Peckleton	52.3
Ratby, Bagworth and Thornton	50.0
Hinckley Trinity	47.4
Burbage St. Catherines and Lash Hill	46.9
Hinckley Castle	43.8
Barwell	37.9
Hinckley Clarendon	36.8
Earl Shilton	31.8
<i>Leicestershire</i>	<i>54.7</i>
<i>England</i>	<i>53.7</i>

Source: LEA data supplied to Leicester Shire Online Research Atlas & Department for Education and Skills

Map 19: GCSE results



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Post-16 Education

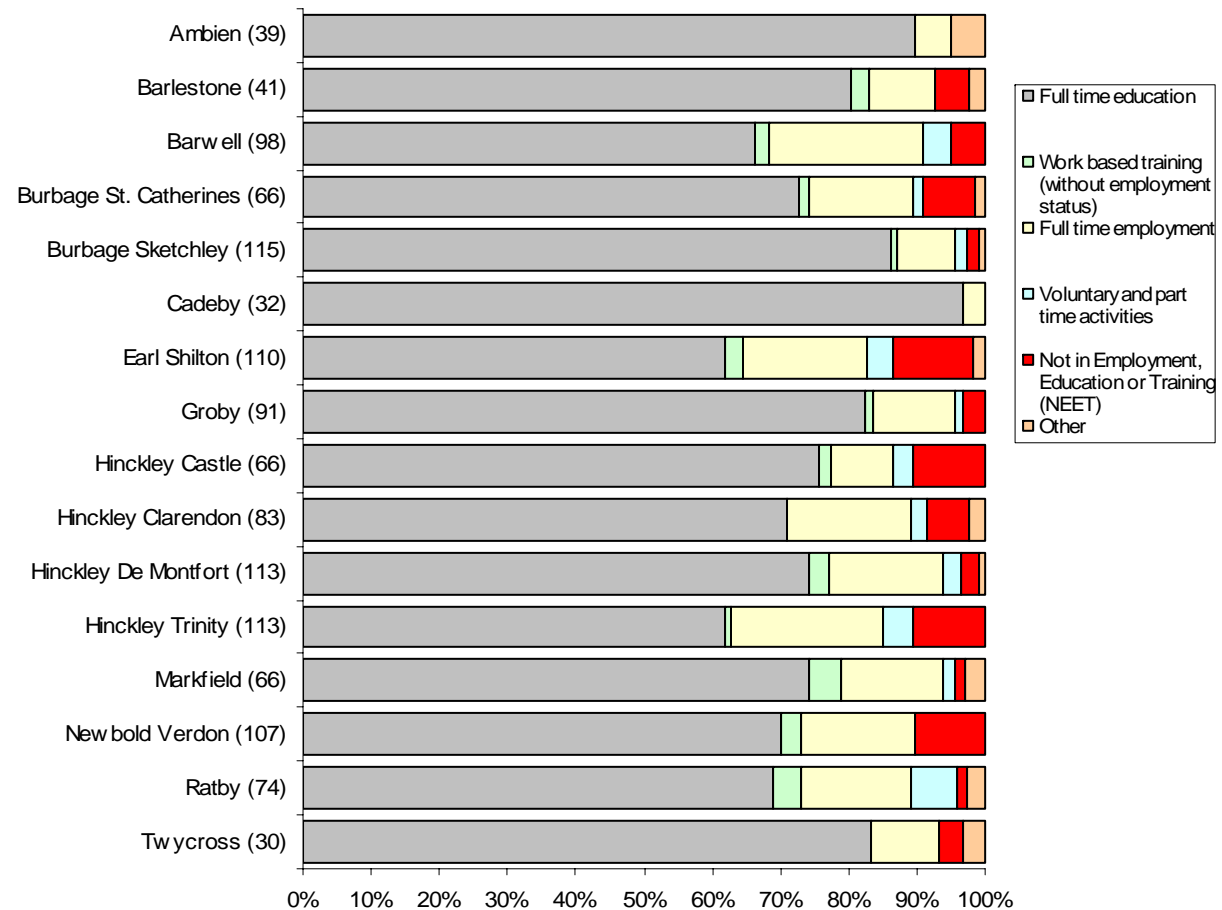
Post-16 education of a vocational or academic nature is provided through secondary schools and Further Education colleges. In Hinckley and Bosworth, there are four secondary schools with a sixth form: Bosworth Community College (Desford), Groby Community College (Groby), John Cleveland College (Hinckley) and William Bradford Community College (Earl Shilton).

There is also one Further Education establishment in the Borough – the Hinckley campus (London Road, Hinckley) of North Warwickshire and Hinckley College. There are also other local providers of other training courses.

The graph to the right shows the proportion of 16 year olds in each ward choosing to remain in full-time education. There are quite large geographical differences. For example, 96.9% of 16 year olds in Cadeby ward remained in full-time education whilst only 61.8% of 16 year olds in Earl Shilton ward remained in full-time education. An average of 73.7% of 16 year olds in Hinckley and Bosworth remained in full time education.

The graph also shows the destination of those leaving full-time education in each ward in the following categories: work based training, full time employment, voluntary and part time activities, not in employment, education or training (NEET) or other. Over 10% of 16 year olds in Earl Shilton, Hinckley Castle, Hinckley Trinity and Newbold Verdon wards are not in employment, education or training.

Graph 17: % of 16 year olds remaining in full time education
 (total number of 16 years olds in brackets)



Source: Connexions, 2004

Post 16 Educational Attainment

Data on the average GCE / VCE point score of 16-18 year old candidates collected by the Department for Education and Skills in 2003 shows how the further education providers in Hinckley and Bosworth compare with the average performance in the rest of the County and in England. Points are awarded as follows: an A-level A grade is worth 120 points, B 100, C 80, D 60, E 50, and an AS level is worth half an A-level.

Table 37: Average point score per student in Further Education establishments, 2003

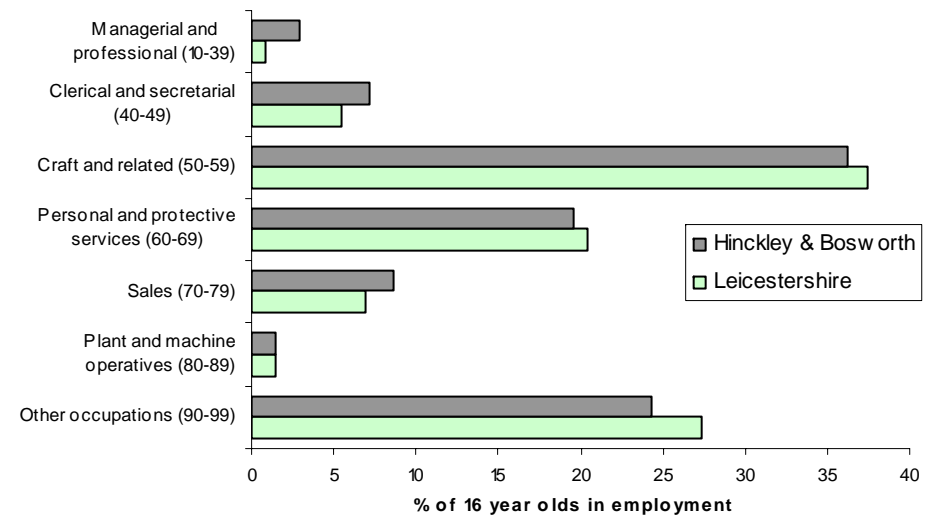
	Average point score per student
Bosworth Community College, Desford	276.5
Groby Community College, Groby	240.0
John Cleveland College, Hinckley	281.8
William Bradford Community College, Earl Shilton	223.7
<i>Leicestershire</i>	255.2
<i>England</i>	258.9

Source: Department for Education and Skills Performance Tables, 2003

16 year olds in employment

Of the 210 16 year olds who left school in 2004 and entered employment, 36.2% were working in Craft and related occupations, 19.5% in personal and protective services and 24.3% were classified as in an 'other' occupation group.

Graph 18: 16 year olds in employment by sector, 2004

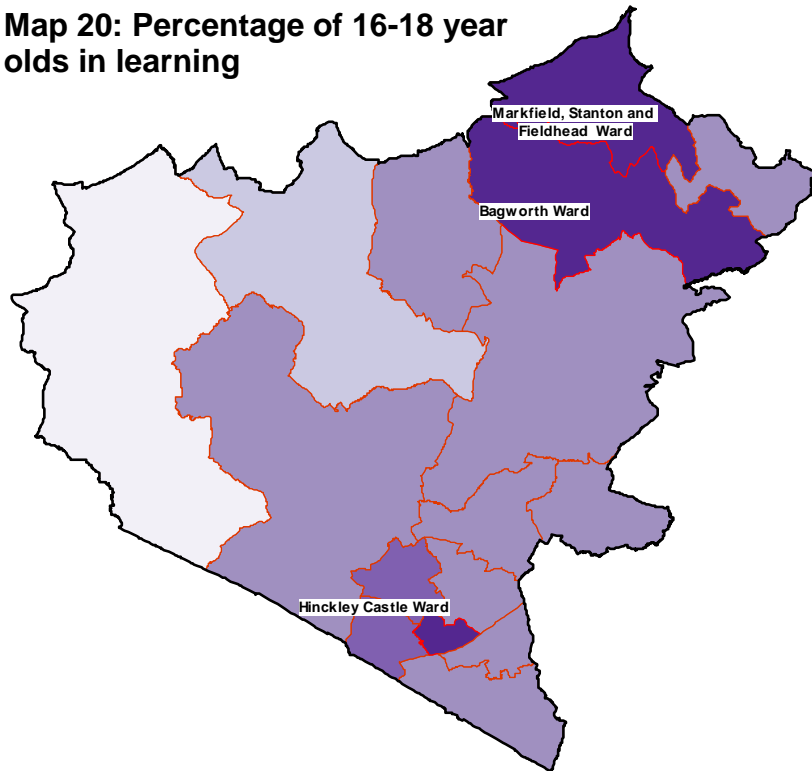


Source: Connexions, 2004

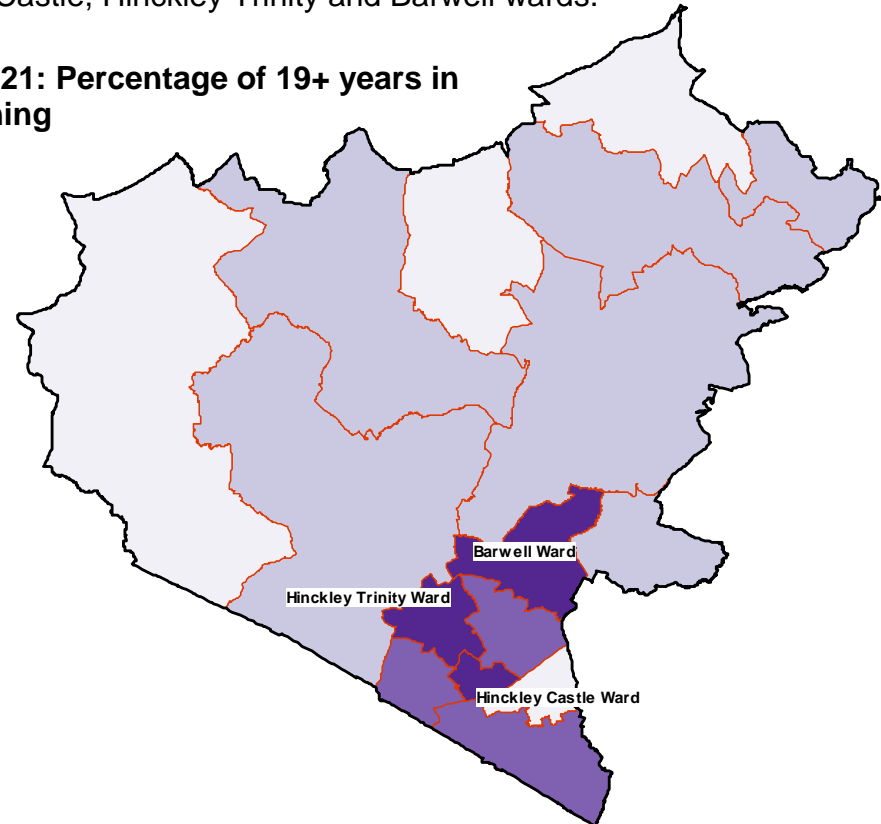
Number of learners aged 16-18 and 19+

The maps below show the percentage of learners in the 16-18 and 19+ age categories. They show that the highest percentages of 16—18 year olds in work based learning or in education are located in Hinckley Castle, Markfield, Stanton and Fieldhead and Ratby, Bagworth and Thornton wards. The second map shows that the highest percentages of people aged over 19 years in education or work based learning are located in Hinckley Castle, Hinckley Trinity and Barwell wards.

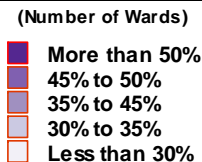
Map 20: Percentage of 16-18 year olds in learning



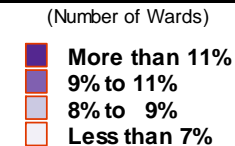
Map 21: Percentage of 19+ years in learning



Percentage in Learning Aged 16 to 18 in Further Education or Work Based Learning



Percentage in Learning Aged 19+ in Further Education or work based learning



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Education, Skills and Training deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 includes a domain which looks at education, skills and training deprivation. It is compiled using a series of indicators including attainment, attendance, proportion of people staying in education and the proportion of the working age population with no or low qualifications. The table and map below shows where the levels of deprivation in this domain are more severe.

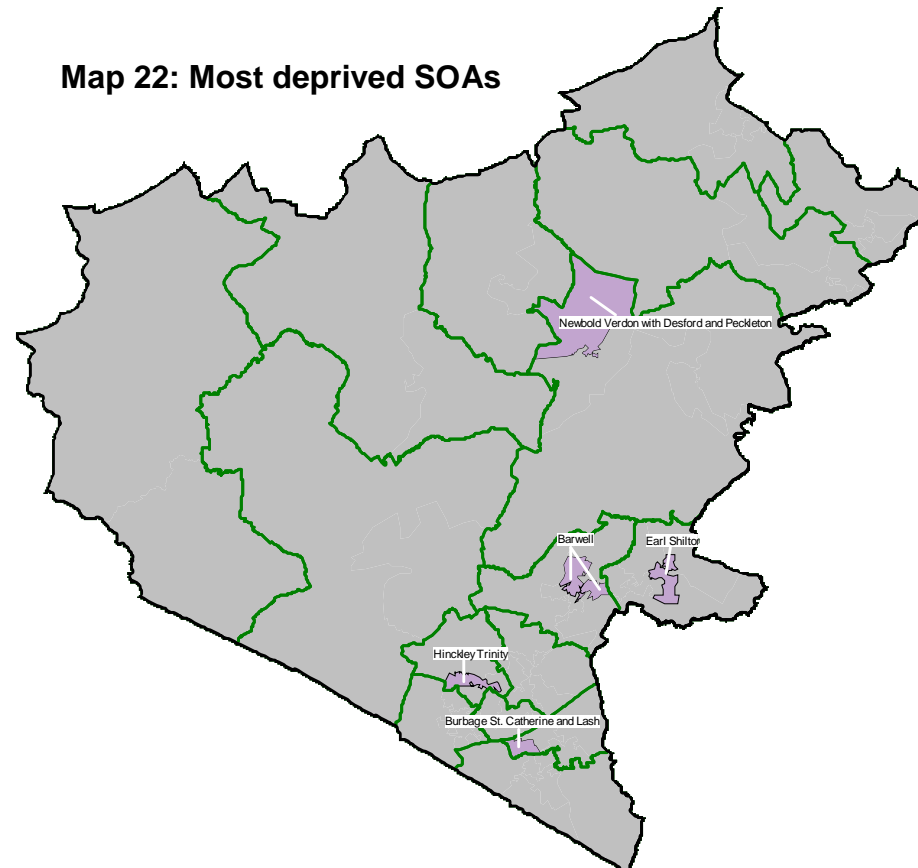
Table 38: 10% most deprived SOAs in Hinckley & Bosworth: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

SOA	Ward	National Rank
E01025844	Earl Shilton	2,392
E01025866	Hinckley Trinity	3,350
E01025823	Barwell	3,618
E01025822	Barwell	4,358
E01025875	Newbold Verdon	5,591
E01025829	Burbage St Catherine's	6,248

Source: ODPM Indices of Deprivation 2004

SOA5844 (part of Earl Shilton ward) is ranked as the most deprived in the Borough in this domain and it is also ranked within the 10% most deprived in England.

Map 22: Most deprived SOAs



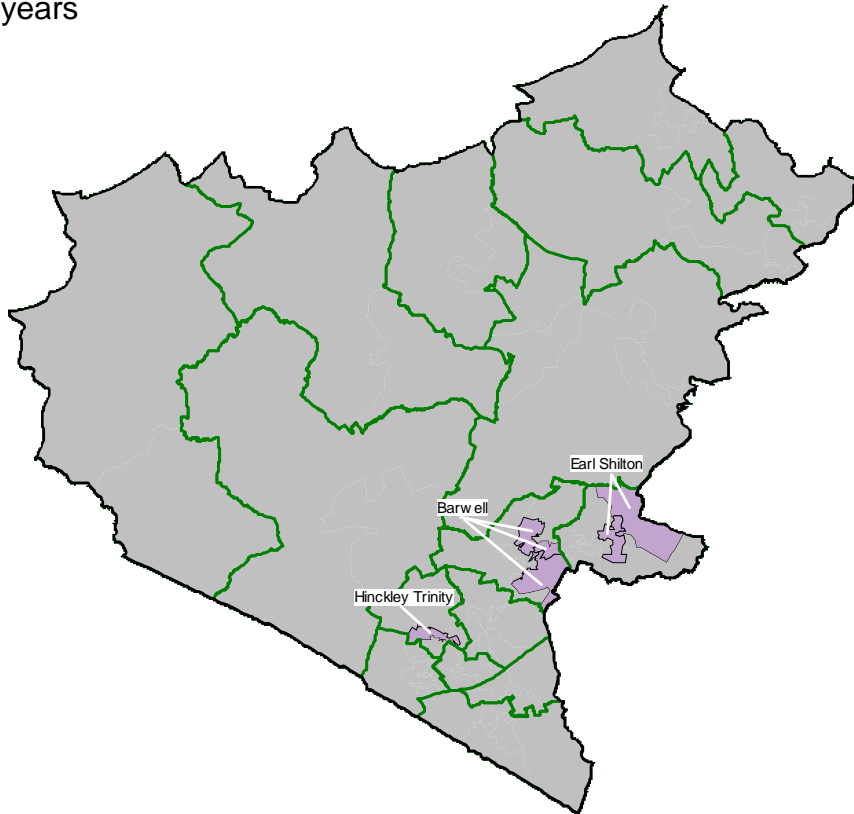
Source: 2001 Census, Output Area Boundaries
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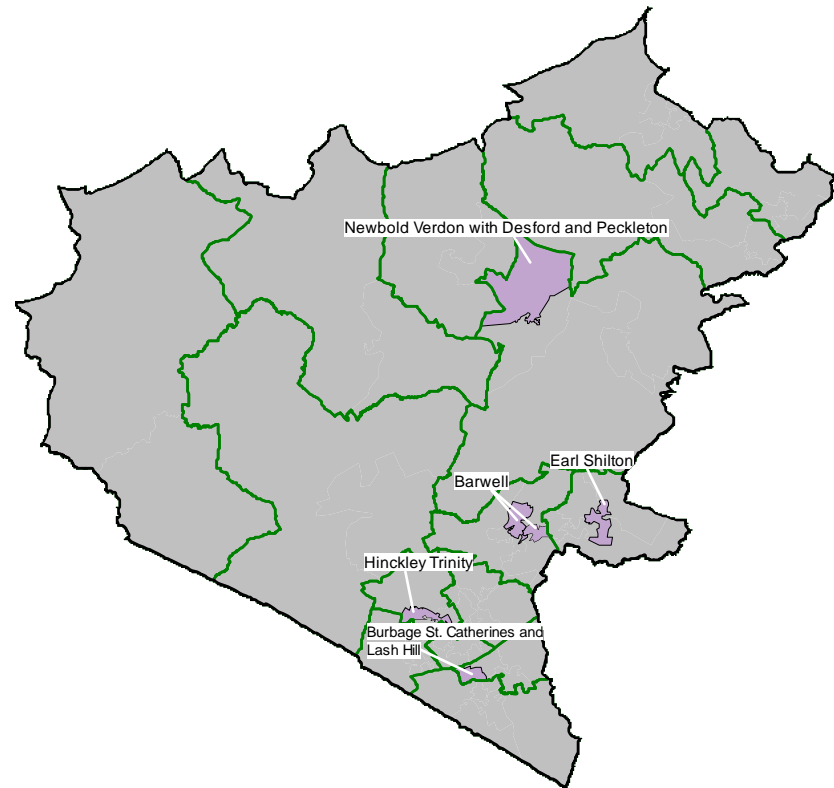
Education, Skills and Training deprivation continued

This domain is further sub-divided into two sub-domains: children and young people, and skills. These two sub-domains are used to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage in an area respectively.

Map 23: Children and young people sub domain – measures education deprivation in children under 16 years



Map 24: Skills sub-domain – measures the deprivation in the resident working age population



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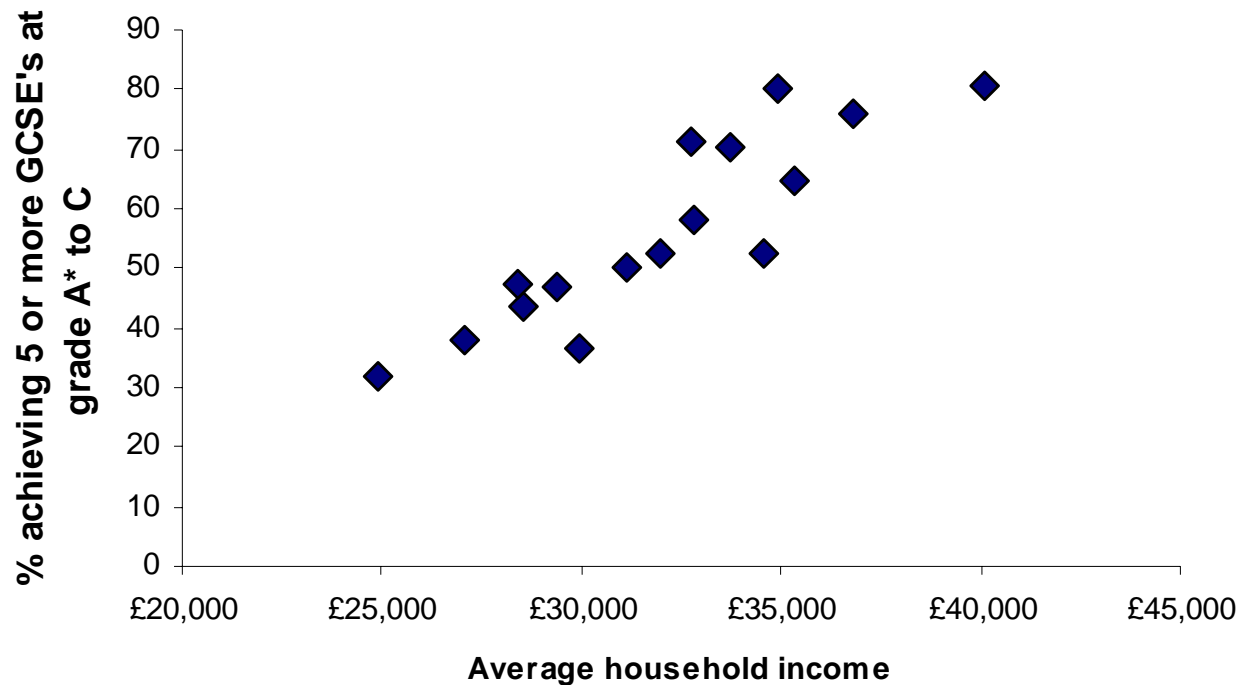
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Attainment and affluence

The graph below shows the link between affluence (using average household income levels – Source: CACI) and the proportion of pupils obtaining 5 or more GCSE's at grade A* to C. The values for each ward have been plotted against each other and show that on average, wards with a higher proportion of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grades A* to C are the same areas with higher household incomes.

Research has shown that as household income rises in an area, so does the educational achievement of children living in the same area.

Graph 19: % achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grade A* to C against average household income



Source: LEA attainment data from Leicester Shire Online Research Atlas and CACI Income data

ECONOMY

Summary

- There are 63,000 people of working age living in Hinckley & Bosworth, 62.1% of the total population
- 84.1% of the working age population are economically active in Hinckley and Bosworth
- 85% of businesses in Hinckley and Bosworth employ less than 10 people
- 1.3% of the working population claim Job Seekers Allowance

Table 39: Working age population

	Hinckley & Bosworth		Leicestershire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Numbers	%	%	%	%
All people	63,000	62.1	62.2	61.2	61.4
Males	32,800	65.8	65.8	64.3	64.6
Females	30,200	58.5	58.6	58.2	58.3

Source: ONS Mid Year population estimates (2003)

There are 63,000 people of working age in Hinckley and Bosworth.

Table 40: Qualifications (% of working age population)

	Hinckley & Bosworth	Leicestershire	East Midlands	Great Britain
NVQ4 and above	21.1	23.5	22.2	25.2
NVQ3 and above	41.6	43.7	41.4	43.1
NVQ2 and above	63.8	63.7	59.7	61.5
NVQ1 and above	80.3	78.9	75.7	76.0
Other Qualifications	7.0	8.0	7.6	8.8
No Qualifications	12.7	13.1	16.6	15.1

Source: Local Area Labour Force Survey (Mar 2003-Feb 2004)

The table to the left shows the qualifications of the working age population in Hinckley and Bosworth and how this compares with the rest of the county and the region.

The proportion of the working age population in the Borough who are highly qualified (NVQ level 3 or above*) - 62.7% - is lower than the county average (67.2%) and the regional average (63.7%).

However, the proportion of the working age population who have no qualifications is lower in the Borough than in the county and the region.

Jobs Density

Job density is a measure of the ratio of total jobs to working age population. A job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident of working age. In Hinckley and Bosworth, the jobs density is 0.7 (less than one job for every resident), the same as the county, but slightly less than the region and national figure (both 0.8).

* NVQ level 3 is equivalent to 2 A-levels, vocational A level (AVCE), BTEC National, an Advanced GNVQ

Economic activity

Economic activity measures the number of people aged between 16 and 74 who are in work or looking for work as a proportion of the working age population (age 16 to 74).

The table below shows that 84.1% of people of working age are economically active (86.5% of men and 81.6% of women)

Table 41: Economic activity

	Hinckley & Bosworth		Leicester-shire	East Midlands	GB
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people					
Economically active	53,000	84.1	84.9	79	78.2
In employment	51,000	81.7	82	75.3	74.3
Employees	45,000	71.7	71.1	66.3	64.8
Self employed	6,000	9.9	10.3	8.6	9.0
Unemployed	2,000	2.9	3.4	4.7	5.0
Males					
Economically active	28,000	86.5	89.6	83.9	83.4
In employment	27,000	82.6	85.9	79.8	78.9
Employees	23,000	72.0	71.2	67.1	65.5
Self employed	3,000	10.7	13.9	12.2	13.0
Unemployed	1,000	4.5	4.1	5.0	5.4
Females					
Economically active	25,000	81.6	79.8	73.7	72.8
In employment	24,000	80.6	77.9	70.6	69.5
Employees	22,000	71.5	70.9	65.4	64.2
Self employed	3,000	9.1	6.5	4.8	4.8
Unemployed	!	!	2.5	4.3	4.5

Percentages are based on working age population, except unemployed which is based on economically active.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

! Sample size too small for reliable estimate

Source: Local Area Labour Force Survey (Mar 2003—Feb 2004)

Economically inactive

Economic inactivity measures the number of people who are neither in employment nor unemployed, e.g. people who are looking after the home or are retired.

The Labour Force Survey estimates that there are 10,000 people in Hinckley and Bosworth that are economically inactive. As a percentage of the working age population, this is a lower proportion than the East Midlands and Great Britain, but slightly above the county average.

Table 42: Economic inactivity

	Hinckley & Bosworth		Leicester-shire	East Midlands	GB
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people					
Economically inactive	10,000	15.9	15.1	21	21.8
Wanting a job	3,000	4.9	4.3	5.2	5.7
Not wanting a job	7,000	10.9	10.9	15.8	16.1
Males					
Economically inactive	4,000	13.5	10.4	16.1	16.6
Wanting a job	1,000	2.8	3	4.6	4.7
Not wanting a job	3,000	10.7	7.3	11.5	11.9
Females					
Economically inactive	6,000	18.4	20.2	26.3	27.2
Wanting a job	2,000	7.2	5.6	6	6.7
Not wanting a job	3,000	11.2	14.6	20.3	20.5

Percentages are based on working age population.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

'Wanting a job' - people not in employment who want a job but are not classed as unemployed because they have either not sought work in the last 4 weeks or are not available to start work.

Source: Local Area Labour Force Survey (Mar 2003—Feb 2004)

Business Size Breakdown

The table to the right shows the proportion of businesses in Hinckley and Bosworth by the number of employees. It shows that 85% of businesses employ less than 10 people, and only 2.5% employ more than 50.

Table 43: Proportion of businesses by employees

Number of employees	Hinckley & Bosworth	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
1 - 10	85.0%	84.5%	82.5%	83.3%
11 - 49	12.5%	12.2%	13.6%	12.9%
50+	2.5%	3.6%	3.9%	3.8%

Source: ABI, 2003

Table 44: Employment by occupation

	Hinckley & Bosworth		Leicester-shire	East Midlands	GB
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Soc 2000 major group 1-3	20,000	38.8	39.0	37.0	40.5
1 Managers and senior officials	8,000	14.5	15.5	13.9	14.6
2 Professional occupations	5,000	8.7	11.4	10.7	12.1
3 Associate professional & technical	8,000	15.7	12.0	12.3	13.8
Soc 2000 major group 4-5	14,000	26.2	26.3	24.6	24.4
4 Administrative & secretarial	8,000	15.9	13.6	12.4	13.0
5 Skilled trades occupations	5,000	10.4	12.7	12.1	11.4
Soc 2000 major group 6-7	9,000	17.6	15.9	15.7	15.5
6 Personal service occupations	5,000	9.2	6.5	7.4	7.5
7 Sales and customer service occs	4,000	8.4	9.3	8.2	8.0
Soc 2000 major group 8-9	9,000	17.3	18.8	22.7	19.6
8 Process plant & machine operatives	5,000	8.9	8.4	10.0	7.7
9 Elementary occupations	4,000	8.5	10.3	12.6	11.8

Source: Local Area Labour Force Survey (Mar 2003-Feb 2004)

The Local Labour Force Survey, conducted annually, collects information on the occupation of people living in Hinckley and Bosworth. The table to the left shows the number and proportion of people employed in each occupation. The Borough has a higher proportion of people working in personal services and sales occupations than the rest of the county and the region, but a lower proportion working in the lower skilled occupations (plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations).

Employees jobs

The table below shows the number of people working full and part time, and the sector they are employed in. The percentages are based on the total employee jobs.

Hinckley and Bosworth has a higher proportion of its workforce employed in manufacturing (25.4%) than the rest of the county and the region. Likewise, it has a higher proportion of its workforce employed in tourism related jobs than the rest of the county and the region.

Conversely, the Borough has a lower proportion of its workforce employed in both the service sector or in public administration, education and health.

Table 45: Number of jobs by sector (workplace based)

	Hinckley & Bosworth (employee jobs)	Hinckley & Bosworth (%)	Leicester-shire (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total employee jobs	37,732	-	-	-	-
Full-time	25,918	68.7	68	66.7	68.1
Part-time	11,813	31.3	32	33.3	31.9
Manufacturing	9,597	25.4	20.4	18.3	12.6
Construction	1,243	3.3	4.9	4.7	4.4
Services	25,934	68.7	72.7	75	81.4
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	9,846	26.1	26.9	24.8	24.7
Transport & communications	2,332	6.2	8.5	5.7	6
Finance, IT, other business activities	5,101	13.5	13.3	14.4	19.8
Public admin, education & health	6,186	16.4	19.7	25.7	25.8
Other services	2,468	6.5	4.3	4.4	5.2
Tourism-related	4,016	10.6	7.3	7.5	8.1

Source: Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis (2003)

Table 46: Number of business units* by Broad Industrial Group

	Hinckley & Bosworth	Leicestershire	East Midlands	Great Britain
Total	4,000	24,250	152,050	2,213,800
1 : Agriculture and fishing (SIC A,B)	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%
2 : Energy and water (SIC C,E)	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
3 : Manufacturing (SIC D)	13.8%	11.3%	10.4%	7.8%
4 : Construction (SIC F)	11.3%	10.7%	10.1%	9.0%
5 : Distribution, hotels and restaurants (SIC G,H)	27.5%	28.0%	30.7%	29.5%
6 : Transport and communications (SIC I)	7.5%	6.4%	5.3%	4.7%
7 : Banking, finance and insurance, etc (SIC J,K)	25.0%	26.6%	24.9%	30.5%
8 : Public administration, education & health (SIC L,M,N)	7.5%	8.7%	9.5%	8.7%
9 : Other services (SIC O,P,Q)	7.5%	7.8%	8.5%	9.2%

Source: ABI, 2003

Increasingly, it will be the knowledge-intensive information economy sectors, together with those driven by increasing consumption (e.g. tourism and recreation) that are likely to represent the strongest future growth areas.

Table 47: Knowledge Economy Employment

	Hinckley & Bosworth	Leicestershire	East Midlands	Great Britain
Consumer Services (%)	19.8	20.3	19.7	21.0
High Technology Manufacturing (%)	0.9	2.2	1.7	1.9
Knowledge Based Services (%)	12.0	11.6	12.6	17.7

Percentages are of total employment

Source: ABI, 2003

Consumer Services - SIC codes 52 (Retail), 55 (Hotels & restaurants), 92 (Recreational, cultural & sporting)
High Tech Manufacturing - SIC codes 22 (Publishing, printing), 24.4 (Manufacture of pharmaceuticals), 30 (Manufacture of office machinery, computers), 32 (Manufacture of radio, tv, communications)
Knowledge Based Services - SIC codes 65 (Financial), 66 (Insurance, pensions), 67 (Auxiliary financial), 72 (computer-related activities), 73 (Research & development), 74 (Other business activities)

* Business units are roughly equivalent to workplaces. For example, a bank may have several branches and offices in a city—each one of these would be counted as a separate data (business) unit.

VAT Registered businesses

VAT registrations and de-registrations are the best official guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures. At the end of 2003, there were 3,550 VAT registered businesses in Hinckley and Bosworth.

In 2003, there had been a net increase in the number of VAT registered businesses, with 385 new businesses registering, and 300 deregistering. (Source: VAT registrations / de-registrations by industry, 2003).

The VAT threshold is an annual turnover of £55,000. Below this figure, companies do not need to register for VAT.

Hours Worked - Working age 16-59/64 Table 48: Hours worked (resident based)

	Hinckley & Bosworth	Leicestershire	East Midlands
ALL PEOPLE	50,004	295,754	1,917,728
% Part time: Total (Part time)	23.1	24.1	23.6
% Full time: Total (Full time)	76.9	75.9	73.7
% of people working over 48hrs a week	16.5	17.1	16.3

Source: Census 2001

The table above shows that 76.9% of working age people work full-time, higher than the county and regional figures. 16.5% work over 48 hours a week—less than the Leicestershire figure, but above the regional average.

Largest businesses in Hinckley and Bosworth (single site)

The companies with the largest number of employees in Hinckley and Bosworth are listed below:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | National Grid—TRANSCO | 1310 employees |
| 2. | Triumph Motorcycles LTD | 600 employees |
| 3. | Druck Ltd | 490 employees |
| 4. | Timken Alloy Steel Europe LTD | 450 employees |
| 5. | Wolters Kluwer (UK) LTD | 380 employees |

Source: Data4Business database listing, May 2005

Employment—new developments

Since 1996, 67 hectares of land in Hinckley and Bosworth has been developed for employment uses (at 31 March 2004). 68% of this was on land which had been previously developed.

At 31 March 2004, there were 20.02 hectares of land with planning permission for employment uses. Sites currently being developed include the former East Midlands Electricity Site (Nutts Lane, Hinckley), Logix Park (Watling Street, Burbage) and land to the rear of Sketchley Works (Rugby Road, Hinckley).

Unemployment

One measure of unemployment is the Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). It is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week.

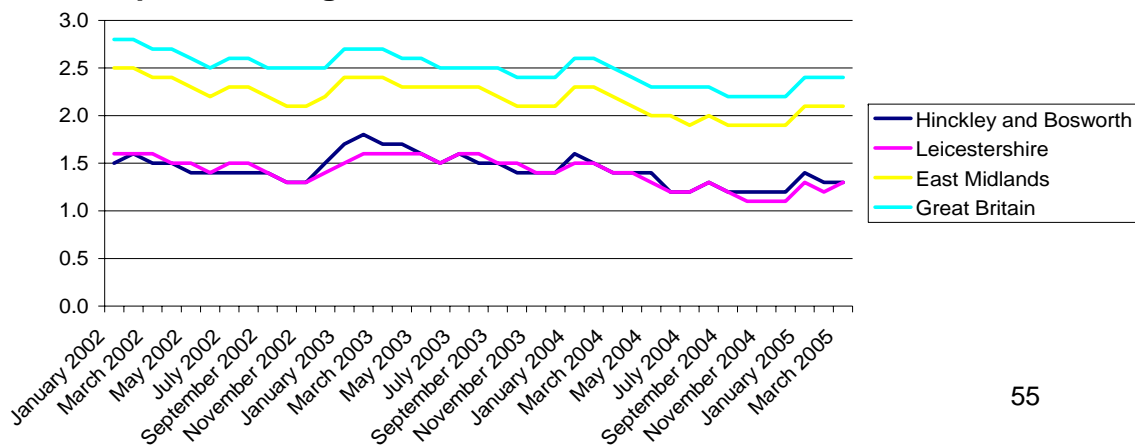
The percentage figures show the number of JSA claimants as a proportion of resident working-age people. In Hinckley and Bosworth, there were 837 people claiming Job Seekers Allowance in March 2005.

Table 49: Number of people claiming JSA, March 2005

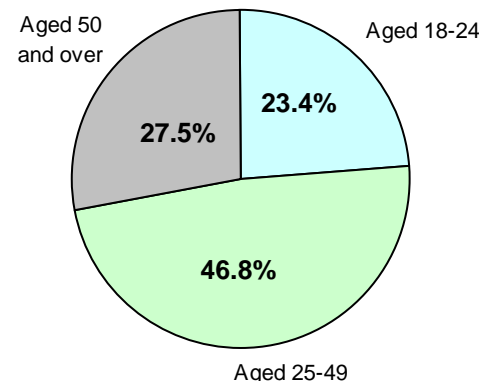
	Hinckley & Bosworth		Leices- tershire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people	837	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.4
Males	567	1.7	1.7	3	3.4
Females	270	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3

Source: Claimant Count (March 2005)

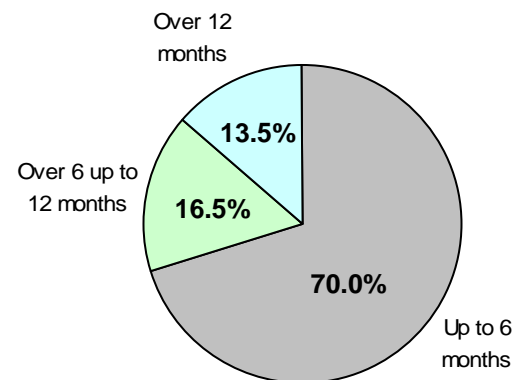
Graph 20: Changes in the Claimant Count 2002-2005



Graph 21: JSA claimants by age



Graph 22: JSA claimants by duration



Source: Claimant Count - age and duration (March 2005)
Percentage of all JSA claimants

Earnings

Table 50: Earnings by workplace (£'s)

	Hinckley & Bosworth	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
Gross weekly pay				
Full-time workers	417.5	450.3	428.6	475.8
Male full-time workers	450.6	494.8	467.3	525
Female full-time workers	#	361.6	357.4	396
Hourly pay				
Full-time workers	10.4	11.3	10.7	12
Male full-time workers	#	12.1	11.2	12.8
Female full-time workers	#	9.7	9.5	10.6

Table 51: Earnings by residence (£'s)

	Hinckley & Bosworth	Leicester-shire	East Midlands	Great Britain
Gross weekly pay				
Full-time workers	456.5	456.6	439.4	475.8
Male full-time workers	#	501.9	480.5	525
Female full-time workers	#	374.6	363.6	396
Hourly pay				
Full-time workers	11.6	11.6	11	12
Male full-time workers	#	12.4	11.6	12.8
Female full-time workers	#	10	9.6	10.6

Sample size too small for reliable estimate

Source: New Earnings Survey : residence based statistics by SOC 2000 (2003)

The two tables to the left show the average earnings by workplace (people who work in Hinckley and Bosworth) and by residence (people who live in Hinckley and Bosworth) for both weekly pay and hourly pay.

The earnings by workplace table shows that the average amount earned by people working in Hinckley and Bosworth is lower than both the county and the rest of the region. Conversely, the earnings by residence table shows that the average amount earned by people living in Hinckley and Bosworth is very similar to the rest of the county, and is higher than the region.

This would suggest that a number of people living in the Borough travel outside the district to higher paid jobs.

CRIME

Summary

- Offences recorded by the police in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough in 2004/05, shows falling vehicle crime, burglary and theft but criminal damage remains high and assaults continue to increase.

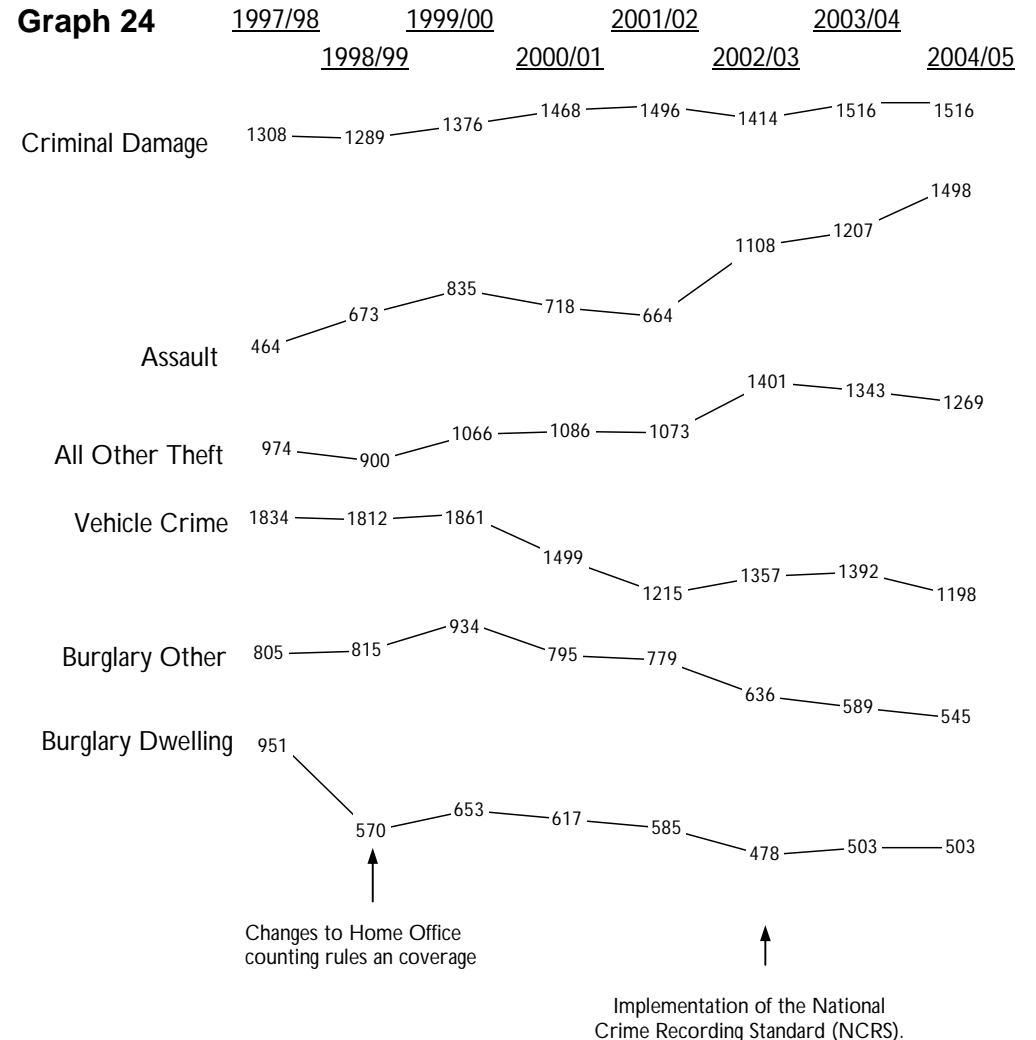
The histograms and trend-lines (right) show that the highest crime types in Hinckley and Bosworth in 2004/05 are criminal damage, assault and all other theft. The trend-lines show the number of recorded offences over the last seven years, and are ranked (top to bottom) by the number of crimes recorded in 2004/05. They range from the highest to lowest for the seven major crime types. The histograms show the proportion of total crime by crime type.

Criminal damage offences make up 21% of total crime in Hinckley and Bosworth. The number of offences have remained the same over the last two financial years.

The number of assault offences make up 20% of total crime in Hinckley and Bosworth. There has been an increase in assault offences over the last seven years, reaching the highest in 2004/05. Assault covers a range of different offences from the less serious (harassment, verbal abuse) to more serious violent crime (grievous bodily harm-GBH, wounding).

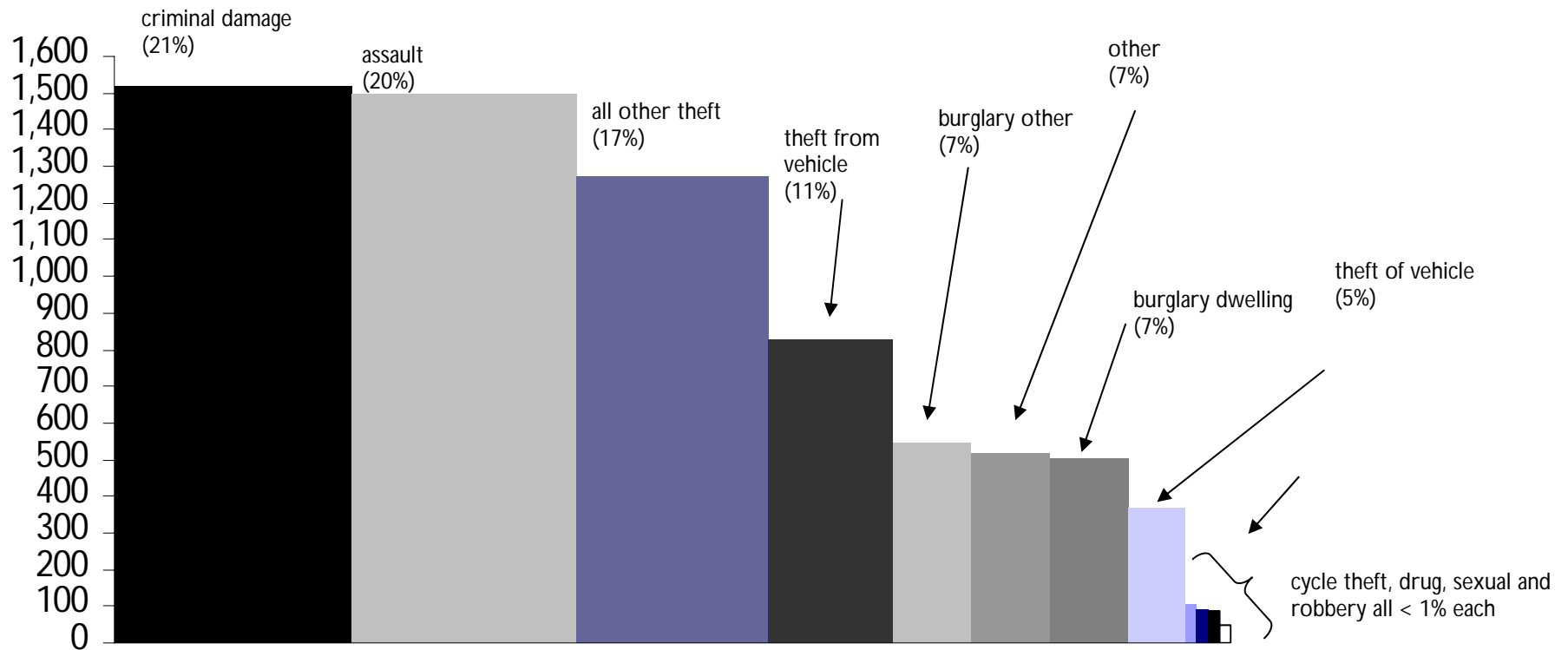
All other theft is a less obvious crime category and comprises of various offences; e.g. shoplifting, theft from meters and all thefts not classified elsewhere. This crime category makes up 17% of total crime in Hinckley and Bosworth.

Looking at the trend-lines, it can be seen that vehicle crime was the highest crime type in 1997/98, and over the past seven years has become the fourth highest. Also, the number of assault offences were at their lowest in 1997/98, and have become the second highest volume crime type in Hinckley and Bosworth in 2004/05.



Histogram showing the number of offences recorded in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough (2004/05) is dominated by criminal damage, assault and all other theft

Graph 25: Number of recorded offences, 2004/2005



Bar width is proportional to the percentage of all crime in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough for each crime category. Crime categories are displayed in ranked order left to right (highest proportion of all crime to lowest). Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

What does this chart show?

This section provides a summary of five major types of crime, plus total crime, for each ward in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough. Each dot represents a comparison of that ward's crime rate per thousand population to the average for Hinckley & Bosworth Borough. The comparison is specific to each crime type and each year. The legend overleaf indicates what each type of dot represents. **The general rule is: more ink on the dot equals a higher crime rate in that ward compared to the average for the Borough.**






Viewed horizontally, the dots show the performance of that ward for a particular type of crime over the three years of the audit period.

Viewed vertically, the dots show the performance of that ward for all five major crime types for that one year.

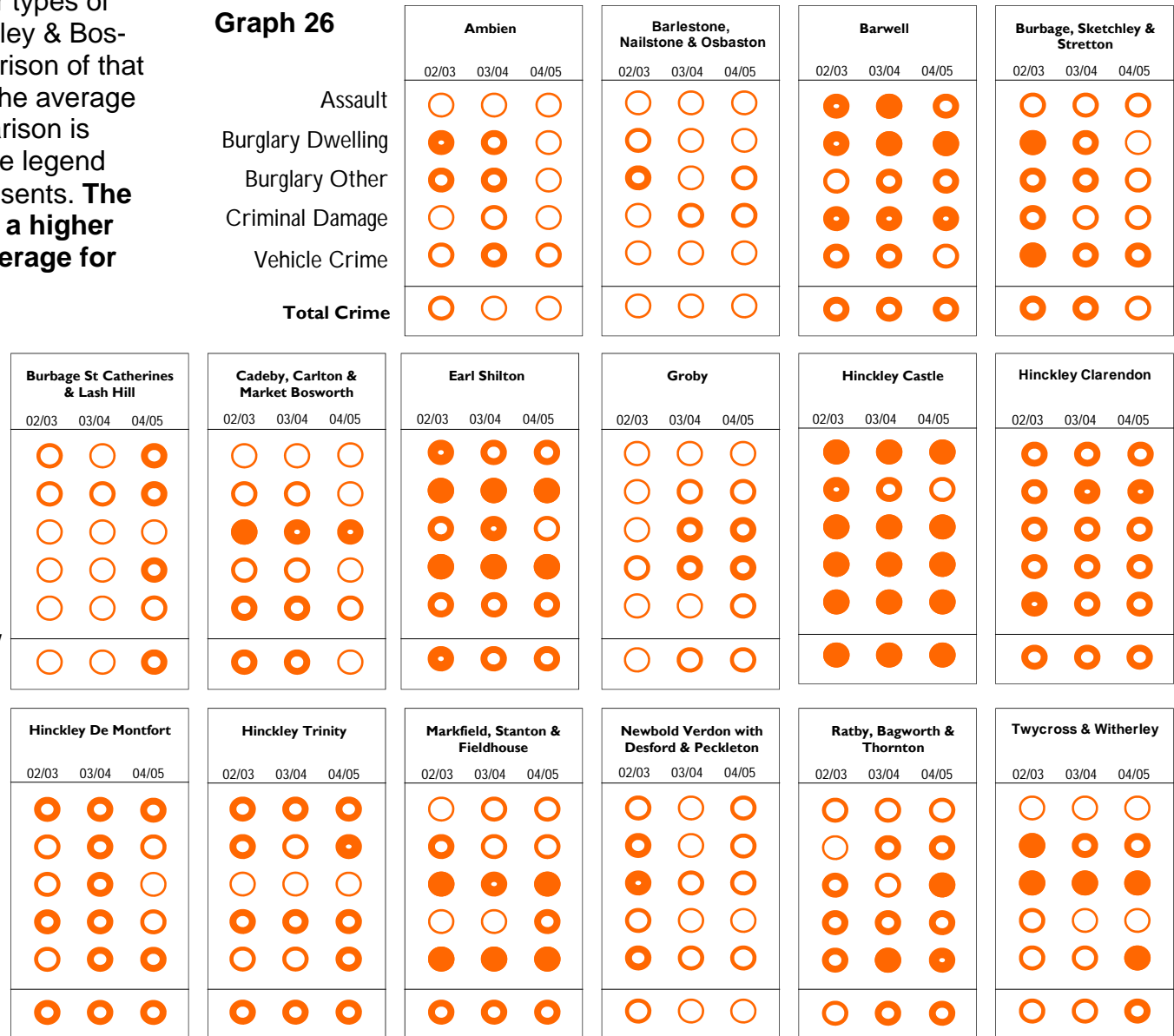
What doesn't this chart show?

This chart does not give any indication of how crime rates in wards in Hinckley & Bosworth compare to other crime rates in Leicestershire, regionally or nationally. It does not necessarily show whether the number of crimes has gone up or down.

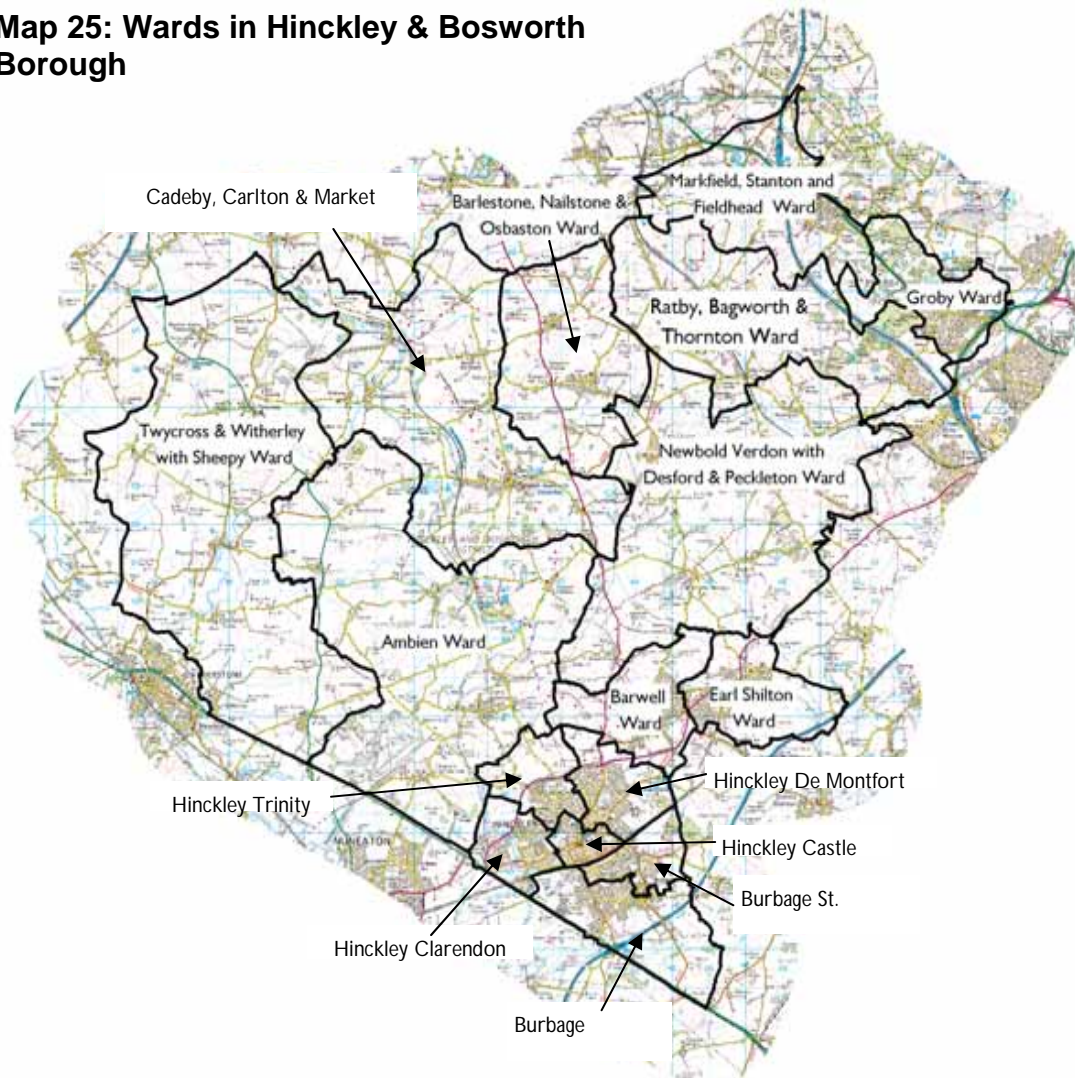
It only shows the crime rates relative to other wards in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough.

-  - much higher than average (+40% and over)
-  - higher than average (+21% to +39%)
-  - average (+/- 20%)
-  - lower than average (-21% to -39%)
-  - much lower than average (-40% and over)

Graph 26



Map 25: Wards in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough



What does this tell us?

Over the last three years Hinckley Castle Ward has the highest crime rates relative to the other wards in the borough - although burglary dwelling has improved in this ward over the last two years and is now lower than average.

In Earl Shilton ward the total crime rate was average for the last two years, however, the burglary dwelling and vehicle crime rates were much higher than average throughout the last three years.

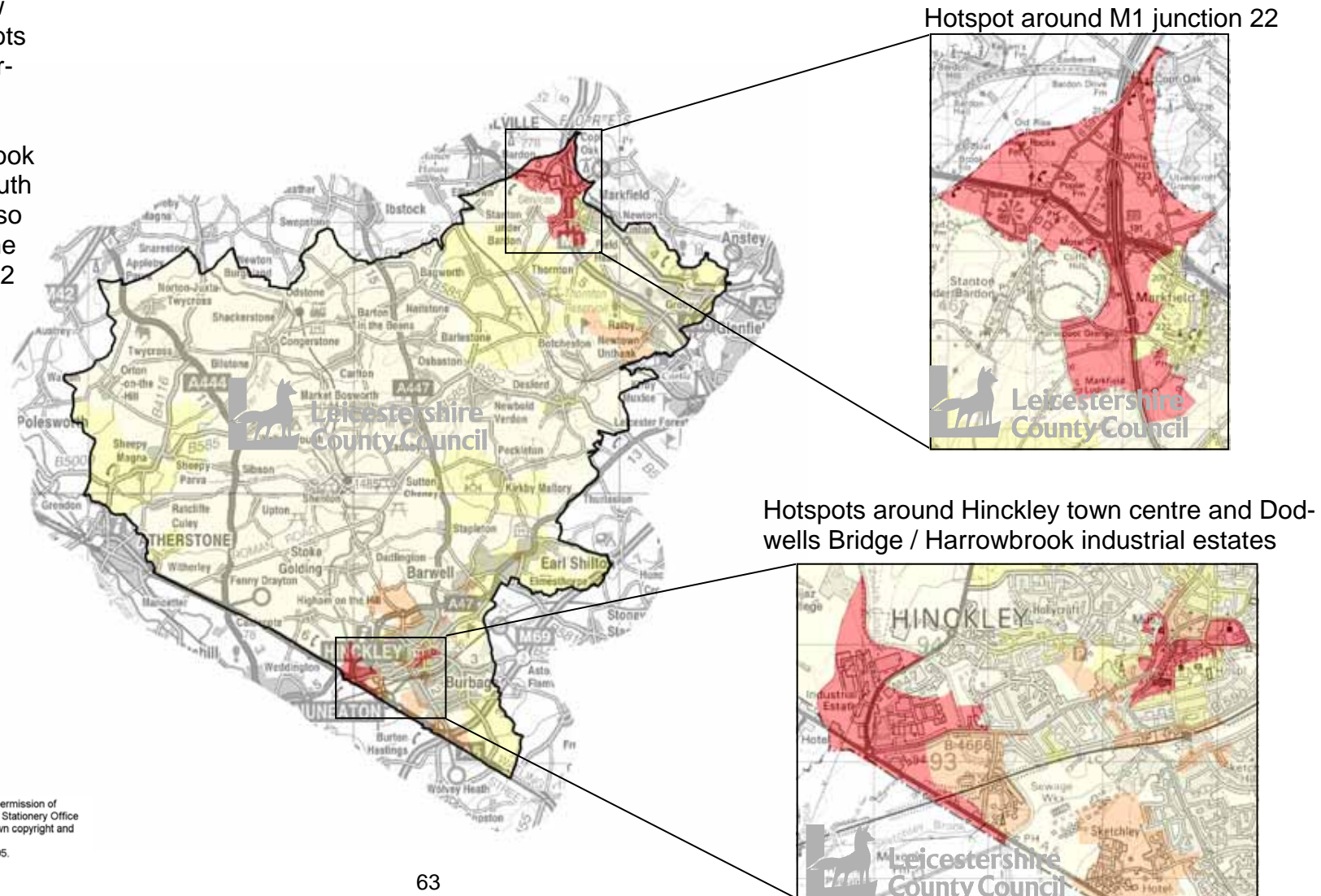
Over the three years Markfield, Stanton & Fieldhead ward had average rates for most crime types as well as the total crime rate, but is much worse than average for vehicle crime and for burglary other.

In Cadeby, Carlton & Market Bosworth Ward the total crime rate was average for the first two years covered here and much lower than average in 2004/05. The only exception to this is for burglary other which is higher than average. Similarly in Twycross & Witherley Ward the total crime rate was lower than average for the first two years and average for the last year but burglary other remained much higher than average throughout this three year period. Also, in the last year (2004/05) vehicle crime in Twycross & Witherley Ward was much higher than average. This is a marked change from the previous two years when vehicle crime was lower than average.

The four wards with the lowest crime rates for all types of crime over the last three years are Ambien Ward, Barlestone, Nailstone & Osbaston Ward, Groby Ward and Newbold Verdon with Desford & Peckleton Ward.

**Map 26: Crime hotspots in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough
Total recorded offences by census output area 2004/05**

The maps to the right show that the main crime hot-spots in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough are located around Hinckley Town Centre and Dodwells Bridge/Harrowbrook Industrial Estates in the south of the borough. There is also a hot-spot in the north of the borough around Junction 22 of the M1.



Crime hotspots in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough

The table below shows the recorded crime for each of these hot-spot areas. This shows that in 2004/05 there have been reductions in all of the main crime hot-spots in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough. There was a reduction of 9% in the output area hot-spots in Hinckley Town Centre and a large reduction of 42% in the output area around junction 22 of the M1, near Markfield.

Around a third (30%) of all crimes in the Hinckley Town Centre hot-spot were assault and another third (37%) were ‘all other theft’.

Over half (51%) of all the crimes in the hot-spot around Junction 22 of the M1 were in the category of ‘other offences’. Most of these were bilking (making off without payment) associated with the Service Station at Junction 22 which falls into this output area hot-spot.

The third hot-spot was around the Harrowbrook & Dodwells Bridge Industrial Estates. Around a third (32%) of crimes in this hot-spot were in the category of ‘all other theft’. The percentage of ‘burglary other’ and ‘other offences’ were around twice as high in this hot-spot, compared to the whole of the borough.

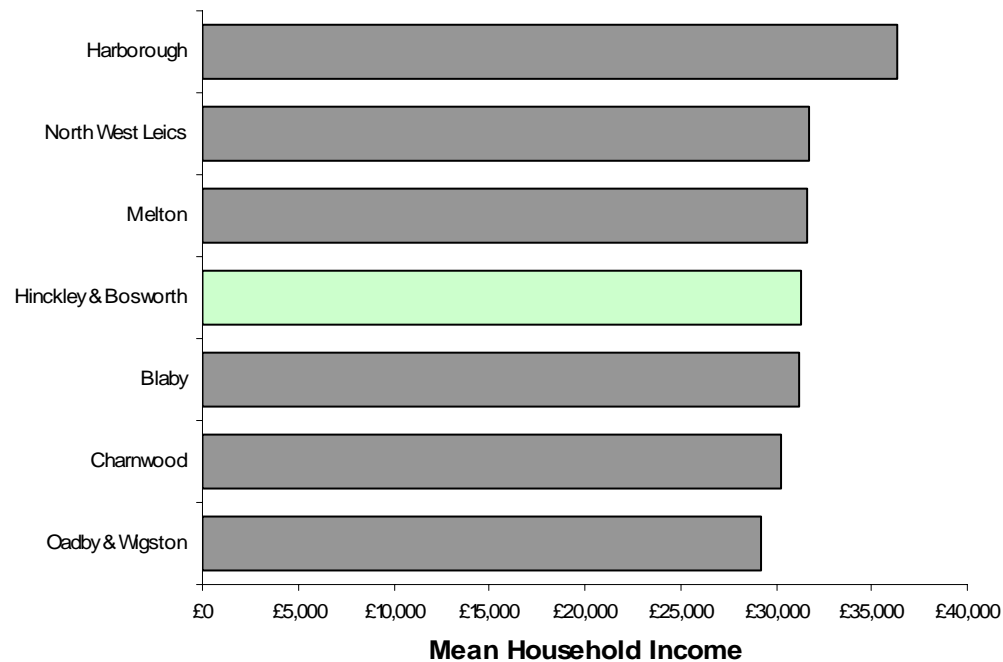
Table 55: Crime hotspots

	Total Crime			Criminal Damage	Assault	All Other Theft	Theft from Vehicle	Burglary Other	Other	Burglary Dwelling
	03/04	04/05	Trend							
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough	7,451	7,386	▼ -1%	21%	20%	17%	11%	7%	7%	7%
Hinckley Town Centre	982	901	▼ -9%	9%	30%	37%	3%	4%	10%	0%
Copt Oak / Markfield M1 Junction 22	201	142	▼ -42%	9%	6%	10%	13%	7%	51%	1%
Harrowbrook & Dodwells Bridge Industrial Estates	126	110	▼ -15%	13%	3%	32%	12%	14%	15%	2%

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The average household income in Hinckley and Bosworth is £31,281. This is just below the county average of £31,590, but is well above the regional average of £28,012. The table below shows how the Borough compares with the other districts in the county.

Graph 23: Average household income by district, 2004



Source: CACI, 2004

Table 52: Average household income by ward, 2004

Ward Name	Mean (£)
Cadeby, Carlton and Market Bosworth with Shackerstone	40,106
Ambien	36,799
Burbage Sketchley and Stretton	35,369
Twycross and Witherley with Sheepy	34,900
Newbold Verdon with Desford and Peckleton	34,596
Groby	33,712
Hinckley De Montfort	32,828
Barlestone, Nailstone and Osbaston	32,754
Markfield, Stanton and Fieldhead	32,008
Ratby, Bagworth and Thornton	31,134
Hinckley Clarendon	29,946
Burbage St Catherines and Lash Hill	29,391
Hinckley Castle	28,574
Hinckley Trinity	28,370
Barwell	27,083
Earl Shilton	24,899

Source: CACI, 2004

The table above shows that there is a very large variation between average household incomes in different wards in the Borough. Cadeby, Carlton and Market Bosworth ward has the highest average household income of £40,106 compared with Earl Shilton ward which has the lowest average household income of £24,899. This is a difference of £15,207.

HOUSE PRICE

The table below shows the average selling price (and the number of sales) by house type (detached, semi-detached, terraced, flat) for the first three months of 2005. In all house types, the average selling price of dwellings in Hinckley and Bosworth is below the county averages, but higher than the regional average.

Table 53: House price

	Detached		Semi-Detached		Terraced		Flat/Maisonette		Overall	
	Av Price £	Sales	Av Price £	Sales	Av Price £	Sales	Av Price £	Sales	Av Price £	Sales
Hinckley and Bosworth	247,171	92	142,454	119	114,843	88	96,648	28	160,562	327
Leicestershire	257,403	569	144,129	657	119,017	432	113,252	102	172,796	1,760
East Midlands	222,576	3,926	128,974	4,304	106,700	3,869	112,808	903	149,486	13,002

Source: HM Land Registry, January—March 2005

HOUSE AFFORDABILITY RATIO

The table below shows the house affordability ratio, which considers the relationship between average household income and average house price in an area. A higher figure implies that housing is less affordable. For detached, semi detached and terraced, the ratio in Hinckley and Bosworth is higher than the Leicestershire and East Midlands figure. However, Hinckley and Bosworth has a lower affordability ratio in the flat / maisonette category.

Table 54: House affordability

	Affordability ratio					Annual Earnings
	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flat / Maisonette	Overall	
Hinckley and Bosworth	13.3	7.7	6.2	5.2	8.7	£18,511
Leicestershire	13.2	7.4	6.1	5.8	8.9	£19,446
East Midlands	12.0	7.0	5.8	6.1	8.1	£18,495
England and Wales	11.6	6.8	5.7	6.8	7.4	£24,954

Source: HM Land Registry, January—March 2005; New Earnings Survey

TRAVEL TO WORK

- There is a net outflow from the Borough. However a majority of the workplace population live and work in the Borough.
- Leicester City is the most popular destination, but a significant percentage (over 25%) travel outside the County area.
- Nuneaton and Bedworth provides the workforce with the most people from outside of the Borough.

The following tables presents data from the recently released origin destination tables from the 2001 Census at District level.

Table 56: Travel to work

	Number of residents in employment aged 16 to 74	Workplace population	Lives and works in the Borough	% of workplace population living and working in the Borough	Lives in and works outside district	Lives outside and works in district	Net Flow	% of workplace population living outside but working in Borough
Number of people aged 16 to 74 in employment	51,317	42,735	27,377	64%	23,940	15,358	-8,582	36%

Journey Destination

Table 57: District destination of people aged 16 to 74 in employment

	Number of people	% of people leaving Hinckley & Bosworth to work
Leicester	6,776	28.2%
Blaby	3,160	13.2%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,015	8.4%
Coventry	1,899	7.9%
Harborough	1,610	6.7%
North West Leicestershire	1,376	5.7%
Charnwood	1,090	4.5%
Rugby	877	3.7%
North Warwickshire	794	3.3%
Birmingham	556	2.3%

Journey Origin

Table 58: District origin of people aged 16 to 74 in employment

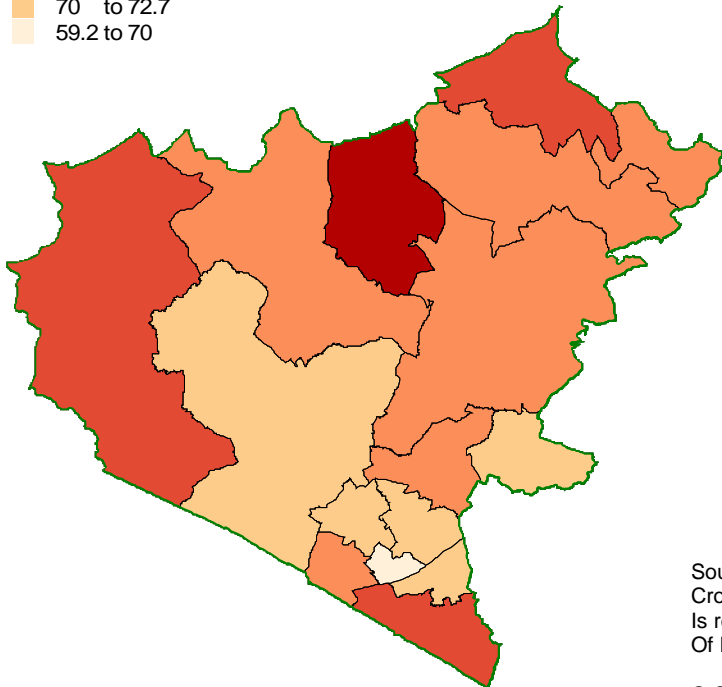
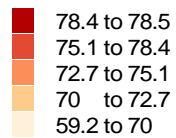
	Number of people	% of people entering Hinckley & Bosworth to work
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,917	18.9%
Blaby	2,595	16.9%
North West Leicestershire	1,766	11.5%
Leicester	1,581	10.3%
Charnwood	975	6.3%
Harborough	813	5.3%
North Warwickshire	765	5.0%
Coventry	485	3.1%
Oadby and Wigston	410	2.7%
Tamworth	296	1.9%

Mode of transport

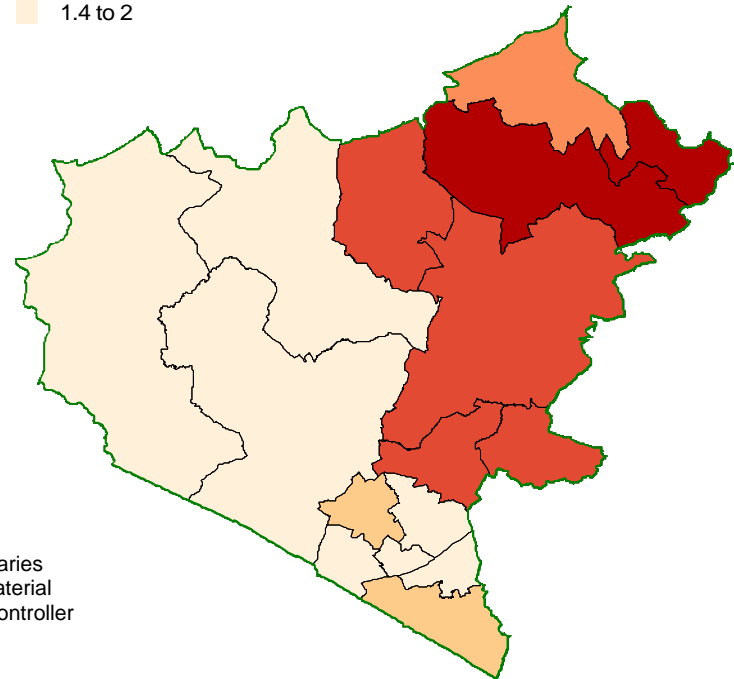
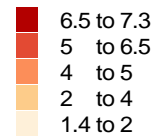
- In Hinckley & Bosworth 72% of people aged 16 to 74 in employment travel to work by car, similar to the figure for the Leicestershire County of 71%.
- For bus travel 3% travel to work by bus, slightly lower than the figure of 5% for the County area.

Below are maps showing mode of travel by ward for the Borough

Map 27: Percentage travelling to work by car (either driving or passenger) by ward



Map 28: Percentage travelling to work by Bus by ward



Source: 2001 Census, Output Area Boundaries
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SUMMARY AND GAPS

This report takes a descriptive approach to information on the community in Hinckley and Bosworth using readily available data sets. Where possible, areas of deficiencies or strengths have been identified to assist both the Borough Council and the Local Strategic Partnership to identify the issues which may need to be addressed. Very limited analysis has been undertaken: the report presents only what is happening, it does not explain why it is happening.

However, given the timescale for preparing this report, there are a number of data sets which have not been explored in any great detail. There are also a number of issues which have not been considered in detail due to the lack of available information.

The main gaps in this report are highlighted below. This list may be a starting point for further in depth work, and may yield further issues to be tackled:

- **Healthier communities.** It has proved difficult in the short timescale to obtain detailed information on the health and lifestyles of people living in the Borough. In many cases it is because the information does not exist – for example data on smoking and levels of exercise are not collected even at district level. In other cases, where such small numbers are involved, authorities are reluctant to release information that could identify individuals or give misleading results when analysed. Any future research in this area should be done in conjunction with health experts who may be able to access new data sets and will have more experience of analysing the results.
- **Attitudinal data.** There is a wealth of attitudinal data available from sources such as the Users Satisfaction Survey 2004 and the Household Survey conducted by the Learning and Skills Council in 2003. There is also a range of more local consultations such as parish plan questionnaires which could be used to identify the issues of concern to local residents. Further research could be undertaken to show if attitudes demonstrated by the local community match the ‘real world’ situation, and whether any interventions could adequately address these concerns.
- **Access to Services.** There is a lack of information regarding access to key local services by individuals and communities. To a small extent, one aspect of this is addressed in the Indices of Deprivation Barriers to Services domain. However, further in-depth research is required to identify different issues affecting different parts of the community in different areas, both in terms of the provision of services and access to them.
- **Benefits data.** The Department for Work and Pensions has recently released more detailed information on different types of benefits claimants at Super Output Area level for the first time. More detailed analysis of this data (at a smaller geography than was previously possible) may identify smaller areas with different problems. Access to other data sets, some held by the district council (such as council tax and housing benefits claimants) would compliment this research.
- **Environmental data.** One area which has not been considered by this report relates to the environment. Environmental data is notoriously difficult to collect and is often only available at a higher level of geography. Further research is required to identify potential sources of data and analyse the impact of various environmental factors on the local community, along with the impact of the local community on the environment.

GLOSSARY

ABI	Annual Business Inquiry	LLTI	Limiting Long Term Illness
BME	Black & Minority Ethnic	LSI	Leicester Shire Intelligence
HBBC	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	LSORA	Leicester Shire Online Research Atlas
HPI	Health Poverty Index	NEET	Not in Employment, Education or Training
ID2004	Indices of Deprivation 2004	OA	Output Area
IDAC	Income Deprivation Affecting Children	ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
IDAOP	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	ONS	Office for National Statistics
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation	SOA	Super Output Area
KS2	Key Stage 2	SOC	Standard Occupation Classification
KS4	Key Stage 4	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
LCC	Leicestershire County Council		
LDF	Local Development Framework		
LEA	Local Education Authority		

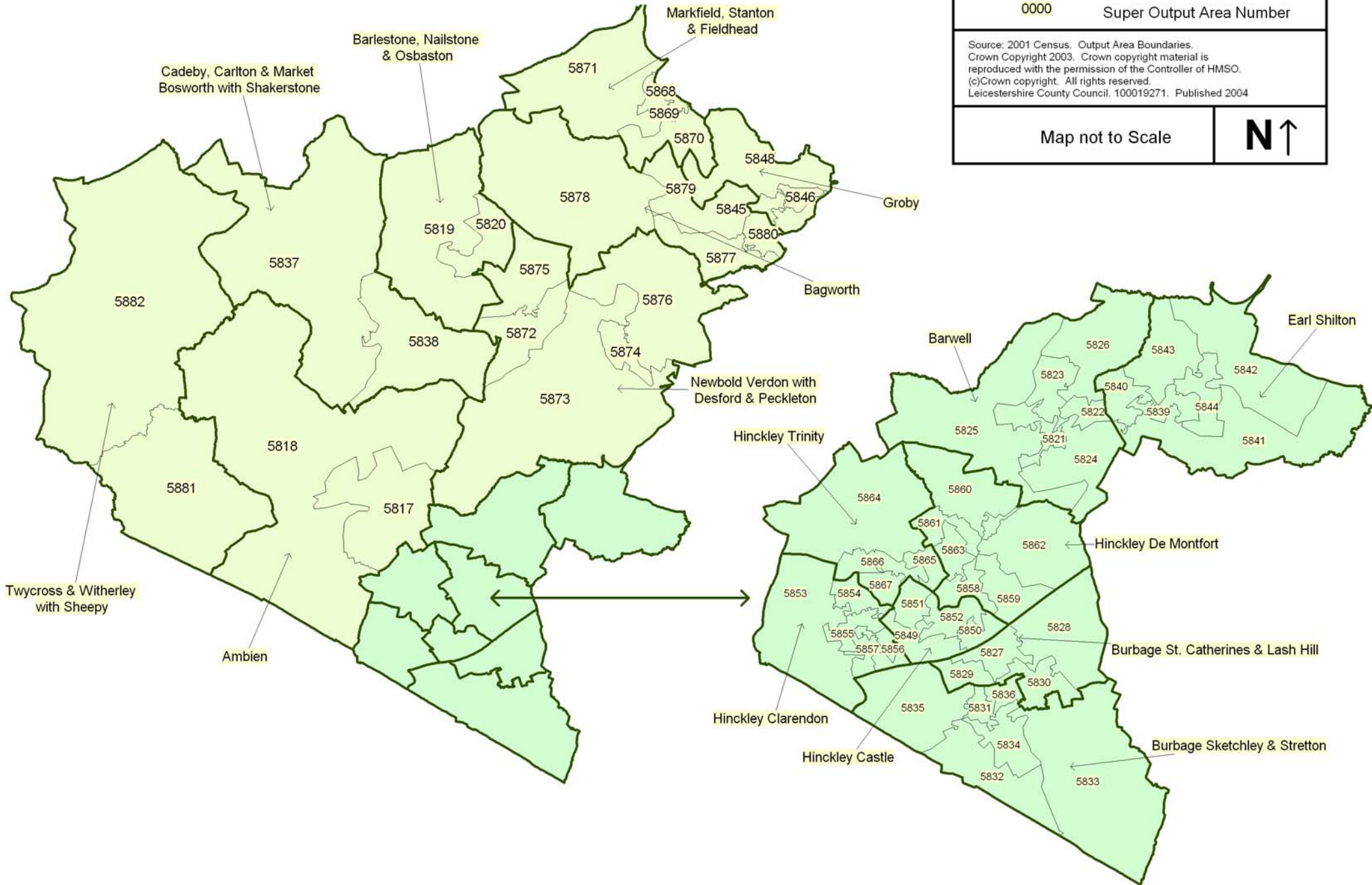
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Office for National Statistics: Area Classification	www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/area_classification

OTHER RELATED / USEFUL INFORMATION

Census profiles (ward, parish and district)	www.leics.gov.uk/statistics
Economic information	www.lsint.info
Leicester Shire Online Research Atlas	www.lsora.org
Crime Audits (district level)	www.leics.gov.uk/statistics
Indices of Deprivation 2004 (district level)	www.leics.gov.uk/statistics

APPENDIX 1: LOCATION OF SUPER OUTPUT AREAS IN HINCKLEY AND BOSWORTH



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