

Hinckley and Bosworth Priority Neighbourhood Profile

Earl Shilton

May 2007

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

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

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The population of the Earl Shilton neighbourhood monitoring area is 3,001 (2001 Census of Population)
- A higher than average proportion of people are aged under 16 years (23%) in comparison to the District or County (approx 19%)
- A lower than average proportion of the population are of retirement age (16%) in comparison to the District or County (approx 19%) (2004 ONS experimental yearly population estimates)
- There are 1,241 households in the monitoring area, with an average household size of 2.4 persons
- 2.7% of the population (81 persons) are of Black and Minority Ethnic origin. The largest BME groups are White Other, Asian or Asian British Indian and Other Mixed
- The Earl Shilton monitoring area experiences high deprivation relating to income, education skills and training, crime and employment
- Earl Shilton East LSOA accounts for the largest proportion of deprivation in the District
- Educational achievement is poor, a minority (26%) of children achieve grades A* to C at GCSE
- Pupil expulsion rates are 5% which is double the rate for the District or the County
- 26% of the population under 16, and 19% of the population aged over 60 live in income deprived households
- The Earl Shilton area is limited in terms of access to Secondary and higher education facilities and services and amenities
- 40.3% of people asked in the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey disagreed that they could influence decisions affecting their local area
- The Social Capital survey showed that people in Earl Shilton East were not as positive in terms of their perceptions of neighbourliness and were less likely than average to say that people could be trusted
- The overall crime rate in the Earl Shilton monitoring area is higher than for the rest of the Borough. The burglary (dwelling) rate is almost twice as high than for Hinckley and Bosworth as a whole
- The two highest categories of crime in the Earl Shilton monitoring area are criminal damage and assault
- Rates of reported domestic violence are nearly twice as high in the Earl Shilton monitoring area than in the District or County
- Earl Shilton ward is estimated to be amongst the unhealthiest in Hinckley and Bosworth in terms of unhealthy lifestyle behaviours
- Within the monitoring area there are high numbers of elderly people connected to the Piper Alarm System
- 30% of people living in the Earl Shilton monitoring area are economically inactive
- Average household income is well below District, County and National averages
- The largest proportion of income support claimants are female and are in the 25 to 49 age group

PURPOSE OF REPORT

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

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

Data

The data sources used to compile this report are

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

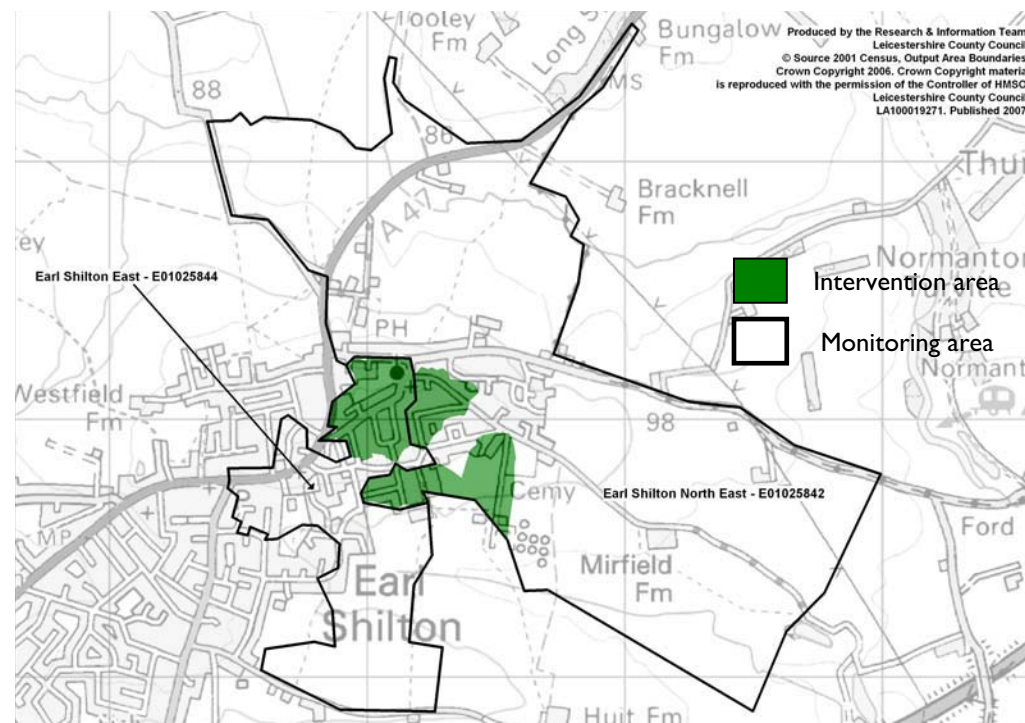
The report will include data at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level, thus allowing the examination of statistics at a very low geographical level (small areas each containing approximately 1500 people). In instances where data is not available at such a low level, data is examined at ward level. Specifically 2 LSOAs in and around the Earl Shilton Neighbourhood management zone shall be examined as detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Geographical Areas in and Around the Earl Shilton Priority Neighbourhood

District	Ward	Super Output Area
Hinckley and Bosworth	Earl Shilton	Earl Shilton East
Hinckley and Bosworth	Earl Shilton	Earl Shilton North East

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

Map 1: Earl Shilton



Aerial View

The image below provides an aerial photograph of the Earl Shilton priority neighbourhood. The Earl Shilton area occupies a location on the edge of Earl Shilton town centre and is characterised by a large number of semi-detached properties with some open spaces. To the southern edge of the area there is the start of a new residential development and close to this, within approximately 100 metres to the south east, is located a water treatment works.

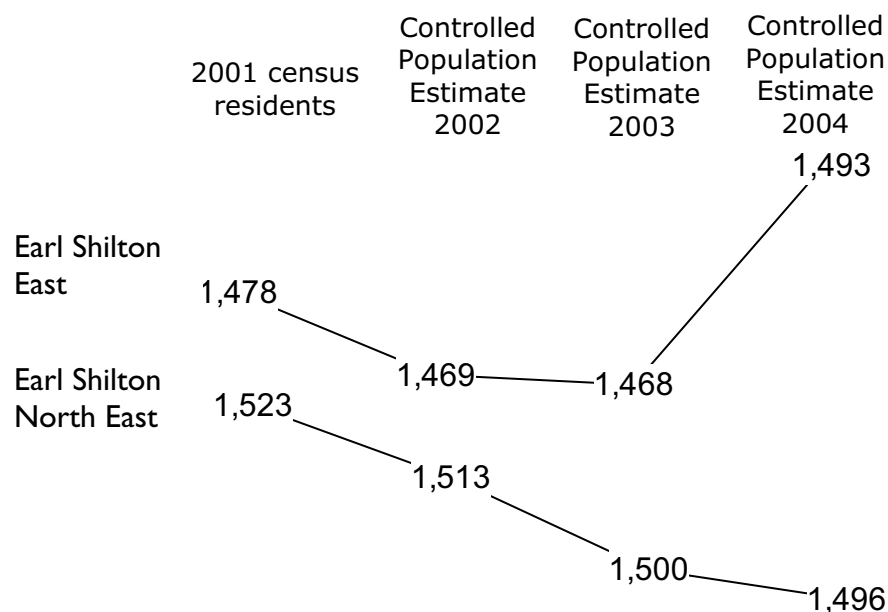
Map 2: Aerial Photograph of the Early Shilton Intervention Areas



DEMOGRAPHICS

Summary

- The population of the LSOAs in and around the Earl Shilton Priority Neighbourhood is 3001 (2001 Census of Population)
- A higher than average proportion of the population are aged 0-15 (23%) compared with the District and County (approx 19%)
- A lower than average proportion of the population are of retirement age (16%)
- There are 1241 households in the LSOAs in the Earl Shilton monitoring area with an average occupancy of 2.4 persons per household



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

According to the 2001 Census actual total population in the LSOAs in and around the Earl Shilton Priority Neighbourhood was 3001 persons. The population in 2004 was estimated to be approximately 2989 persons indicating a population decrease (Leicestershire County Council controlled population estimates). The estimated population change for Earl Shilton North East and Earl Shilton East is depicted to the left. There has been a degree of fluctuation in the Earl Shilton east LSOA between 2001 and 2004 with an increase in population between 2003 and 2004 of approximately 25 people. The total population in the LSOAs in the Earl Shilton Neighbourhood Monitoring area as a whole has reduced by a net of approximately 12 persons. This decrease is largely attributable to a fall in population in Earl Shilton North East.

Table 2: Estimated population change in the Earl Shilton monitoring area (2001—2004)

Notes:

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

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

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

Age Structure

The National Statistics experimental small area population estimates provide a broad age breakdown at Lower Super Output Area level. The age structure of the LSOAs in the Earl Shilton Monitoring area were examined using the ONS yearly population estimates and are depicted in Graph 1. Nearly a quarter of the population (23%) are in the 0 to 15 age category. This population proportion is significantly higher than District, County, or National figures where under a fifth (approximately 19%) of the population are estimated to be aged under 16 years. A reduction in the 0 to 15 age group during 2001 to 2004 is clearly visible in Graph 1.

Conversely there are a lower than average number of people in the older age groups (males aged 65 or over, and females aged 60 or over) living in the Earl Shilton Monitoring area (16% compared with 19% respectively). The over 65 (males) and over 60 (females) age group contains the lowest population proportions in the area.

Births and deaths by ward

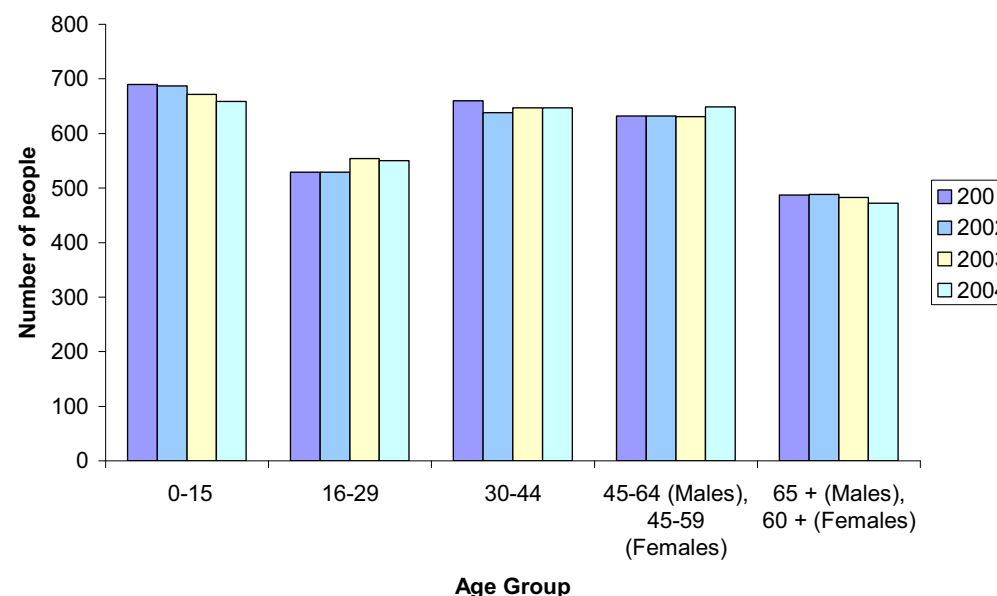
Table 3 shows the number of births in Earl Shilton ward during 2005 (ONS, 2005), data is available at a ward level only. From Table 3 it is apparent that there was a slight majority of male births over female births in the area, repudiating the national female to male ratio. The number of deaths per ward is shown in Table 4.

Table 3: Number of Live Births by Ward (2005)

Ward	Males	Females	Total Births
Earl Shilton	45	42	87

Source: ONS General Release

Graph 1: Age Structure: Earl Shilton Monitoring Area



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

Table 4: Number of Deaths by Ward (2005)

Ward	Males	Females	Total Deaths
Earl Shilton	35	55	90

Source: ONS General Release

Housing

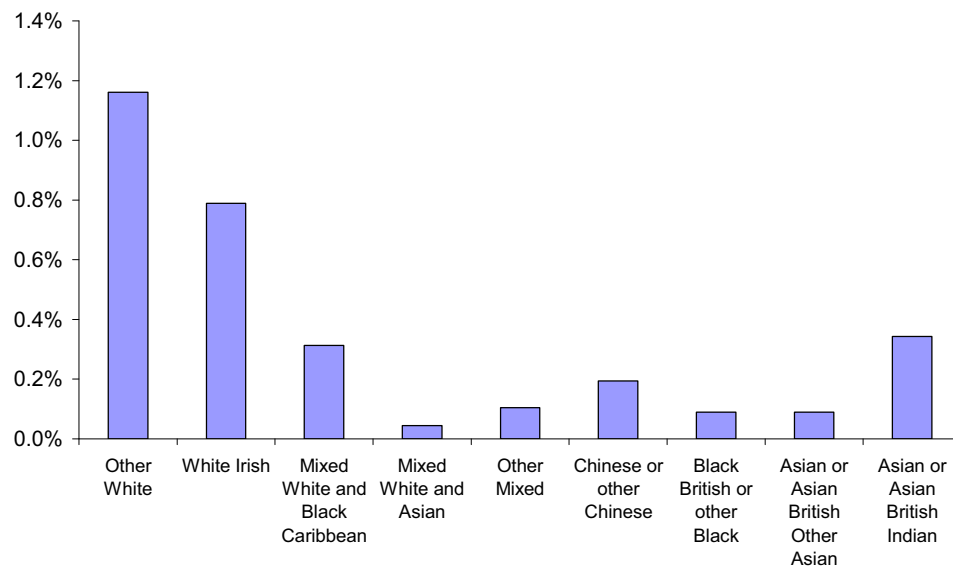
According to Leicestershire County Council yearly household estimates (2004) there are 1241 households in the Earl Shilton Monitoring area. There has been an increase in the estimated number of households in the Earl Shilton area, which, when compared with changes to population reflects a minor decrease in the average occupancy of households. The average household size in 2001 was estimated to be 2.5 persons per household in comparison to 2.4 persons per household in 2004.

ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

Summary

- **The BME population of the Earl Shilton Monitoring area is 81 or 2.7% of the population**
- **The largest ethnic groups are White Other, Asian or Asian British Indian, and Other Mixed**
- **76% of the population are Christian. The largest non-Christian religious group is Hindu (0.4% of the population)**

Graph 2: BME population



Ethnicity

The 2001 Census of Population was used to provide a breakdown of ethnic groups in the Earl Shilton Monitoring area. An overwhelming majority of persons (97.3%) were White British. The overall Black and Minority ethnic origin population (all people other than White British) was 81, or 2.7%. Comparatively this is slightly lower than the Hinckley and Bosworth proportion of 3.2% and noticeably lower than the Leicestershire County proportion of 7.3%. The largest BME groups were White Other, Asian or Asian British Indian and Other Mixed. A breakdown of Black and Minority Ethnic groups in the Earl Shilton Monitoring area is depicted in Graph 2.

Religion

A voluntary question was asked in the 2001 census about religion, 76% of the population in the Earl Shilton monitoring area identified themselves as being Christian. A minority (25 persons) identified their religion as being Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, or Sikh and 209 persons chose not to state their religion.

Source: Census of population 2001

INDICES OF DEPRIVATION

Summary

- **The monitoring area experiences high deprivation relating to income, education skills and training, crime, and employment**
- **Earl Shilton East accounts for the largest proportion of deprivation in the area**
- **Over a quarter (26%) of the population under the age of 16 live in income deprived households**
- **Earl Shilton East ranks as the most deprived in the district in terms of income deprivation affecting older people, employment deprivation and education, skills and training deprivation**

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) were produced by the then Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) and are a comprehensive and up to date way of measuring relative deprivation affecting small areas in England. The 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.

The Indices of Deprivation are also produced at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA). 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
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment Deprivation
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

This section examines the LSOAs within the Earl Shilton monitoring area (zone 2) including: Earl Shilton North East and Earl Shilton East. There are 32,482 LSOAs in England which are ranked from 1 to 32,482, where 1 = most deprived, and a rank of 32,482 = least deprived. In this report areas are also ranked on a District and County level to obtain a reflection of the local picture. It is important to note that by ranking areas locally, some areas will invariably be ranked either high or low, even though they may be 'average' when ranked nationally.

Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Earl Shilton monitoring area experiences a fairly high level of deprivation. All of the LSOAs rank within the 20% most deprived in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough. Earl Shilton East ranks particularly poorly and is the most deprived in the District. Each of the LSOA rankings can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5: IMD LSOA rankings for the Earl Shilton Monitoring Area

SOA	District Rank (1 to 66)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Ranking (1 to 32482)	IMD SCORE
Earl Shilton East	1	8	8230	29.75
Earl Shilton North East	13	66	16503	16.71

Highest score = least deprived

Income Deprivation

This domain measures the proportion of the population in receipt of income support or other means tested benefits. Both the LSOAs in the Earl Shilton monitoring area are ranked within the 15% most deprived in Hinckley and Bosworth District and the 10% most deprived in Leicestershire in terms of income deprivation. Earl Shilton East is particularly notable, ranking as the second most deprived LSOA in the County for this domain.

Table 6: Income Deprivation in the Earl Shilton Monitoring Area

SOA	District Rank (1 to 66)	County Rank (1 to 396)	National Ranking (1 to 32482)	INCOME SCORE
Earl Shilton East	2	11	7594	0.2
Earl Shilton North East	7	40	11839	0.14

Income Deprivation Affecting Children

Income deprivation affecting children is measured as the proportion of children aged under 16 years living in income deprived households (e.g. households in receipt of income support and other means tested benefits). The LSOAs in the Earl Shilton Monitoring area are ranked in the top 10 in the District for this domain indicating a high number of children living in income deprived households. Nationally the area is within the 30% most deprived. In the Earl Shilton monitoring area overall there are 183 children living in income deprived households, which is over a quarter (26%) of the population of children aged under 16 years old. Table 7 shows respective rankings and the number of income deprived children living in each LSOA.

Table 7: Income deprivation affecting children

SOA	District Rank (Ranked 1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	Population under 16 (census 2001)	Estimated no of children living in income deprived households
Earl Shilton East	3	21	8640	326	92
Earl Shilton North East	6	34	10377	375	91
TOTAL				701	183

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

Table 8 shows Income deprivation affecting older people, that is, the proportion of people aged over 60 years in each area who live in income deprived households. Both of the LSOAs in the Earl Shilton monitoring area are ranked in the 30% most deprived in Hinckley and Bosworth. Earl Shilton East fairs particularly poorly and is the most deprived in the borough. Using the 2001 Census of population as a denominator the percentage of older persons living in income deprived households was calculated. Approximately 19% of the population of older people aged 60 or over who are resident in the Earl Shilton monitoring area lives in income deprived households (104 persons out of a population of 554).

Table 8: Income deprivation affecting older people

SOA	District Rank (Ranked 1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	Population < 60 (census 2001)	Estimated no of old people living in income deprived households
Earl Shilton East	1	13	5817	266	67
Earl Shilton North East	19	116	16860	288	37
TOTAL				554	104

Barriers to Services

Overall there is little deprivation in the Earl Shilton monitoring area in terms of Barriers to Services. This domain measures the barriers which the local population face to accessing key local services such as post offices, doctors surgeries, primary schools, and convenience stores. Both the LSOAs in the Earl Shilton monitoring area rank within the 25% least deprived nationally and within the 55% least deprived in the District.

Education

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004 show that the Earl Shilton monitoring area experiences notably high levels of deprivation in education, skills, and training. A deficit of education skills and training is particularly prevalent in Earl Shilton East which ranks as the most deprived LSOA in the district and within the 8% most deprived nationally. Earl Shilton North East also experiences relatively high levels of deprivation in this domain. Respective rankings are shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Education and Skills Deprivation in the Earl Shilton monitoring area

SOA	District Rank (Ranked 1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	EDUCATION SKILLS AND TRAINING SCORE
Earl Shilton East	1	5	2392	55.13
Earl Shilton North East	7	34	6958	33.61

Crime

This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to four major crime themes - burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. This aspect of deprivation is relatively high within the Earl Shilton monitoring area. Both LSOAs in the monitoring area rank within the 15% most deprived in the District, the 25% most deprived in the County and the 50% most deprived nationally. Earl Shilton East is seen to experience particularly high deprivation in terms of crime.

Table 10: Crime Deprivation in the Earl Shilton monitoring area

SOA	District Rank (Ranked 1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	CRIME AND DISORDER SCORE
Earl Shilton East	2	35	9313	0.5
Earl Shilton North East	8	82	14768	0.1

Employment

The Earl Shilton area is split in terms of employment deprivation. Whilst employment deprivation in Earl Shilton North East is relatively moderate, Earl Shilton East is a key area for concern. It is the most deprived LSOA in the district for employment deprivation and sits within the 2% most deprived LSOAs in the County. Respective rankings for the two LSOAs can be seen in Table 11.

Table 11: Employment Deprivation

SOA	District Rank (Ranked 1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	EMPLOYMENT SCORE
Earl Shilton East	1	9	7109	0.15
Earl Shilton North East	22	128	19265	0.07

Health Deprivation and Disability

This domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled. The two LSOAs are again relatively dichotomous in this domain. Earl Shilton East ranks as the third most deprived in the District while Earl Shilton North East ranks fifteenth. It is likely that the high levels of health deprivation and disability in Earl Shilton East are a result of the low quality of life experienced by people in the area as a consequence of unemployment and income deprivation.

Table 12: Health Deprivation and Disability Deprivation

SOA	District Rank (Ranked 1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY SCORE
Earl Shilton East	3	17	11719	0.31
Earl Shilton North East	15	80	18750	-0.19

Living Environment

This Domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents. On a district and national level there is moderate living environment deprivation in the Earl Shilton monitoring area. Respective rankings are shown in the table below.

Table 13: Living Environment

SOA	District Rank (Ranked 1 to 66)	County Rank (Ranked 1 to 396)	National Rank (Ranked 1 to 32482)	LIVING ENVIRONMENT SCORE
Earl Shilton East	12	109	17580	15.19
Earl Shilton North East	42	280	27187	6.18

STRONGER COMMUNITIES

- There are a broad range of community groups and projects in the area
- The area is limited in terms of access to Secondary and Further Education facilities
- 40.3% of respondents to the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey disagreed that they could influence decisions affecting their local area
- The Social Capital survey showed that people in Earl Shilton East were not as strong in terms of their perceptions of neighbourliness and were less likely than average to say that people could be trusted

Local Groups and Projects

Table 14: Community groups and projects serving the Earl Shilton area

Group or Project	What it Does
Earl Shilton Community House	A partnership project led by the Borough Council, to provide and encourage community activities and deliver public services such as policing, education, training and advice locally.
Earl Shilton ACTIV8	Involves local residents and organisations including the Town Council in practical projects to improve the town. Responsible for the Earl Shilton Healthcheck Action Plan.
Earl Shilton Business Forum	Brings together local businesses to improve business support services and promote regeneration of the area, through its own projects and working with others.
Age Concern Senior Citizens Centre	Provides day care services and social activities for elderly residents.
ASTRA (Avenue South Tenants & Residents Association)	Covers the Avenue South, Avenue North and Earl Street areas of Earl Shilton. Supported by the Borough Council Housing Service.
Youth Inclusion and Support Project (YISP)	A County Council project working with young people in the town at risk of exclusion.
Earl Shilton Social Institute (Stute)	Provides a drop-in facility for young people and other residents, plus some organised activities.

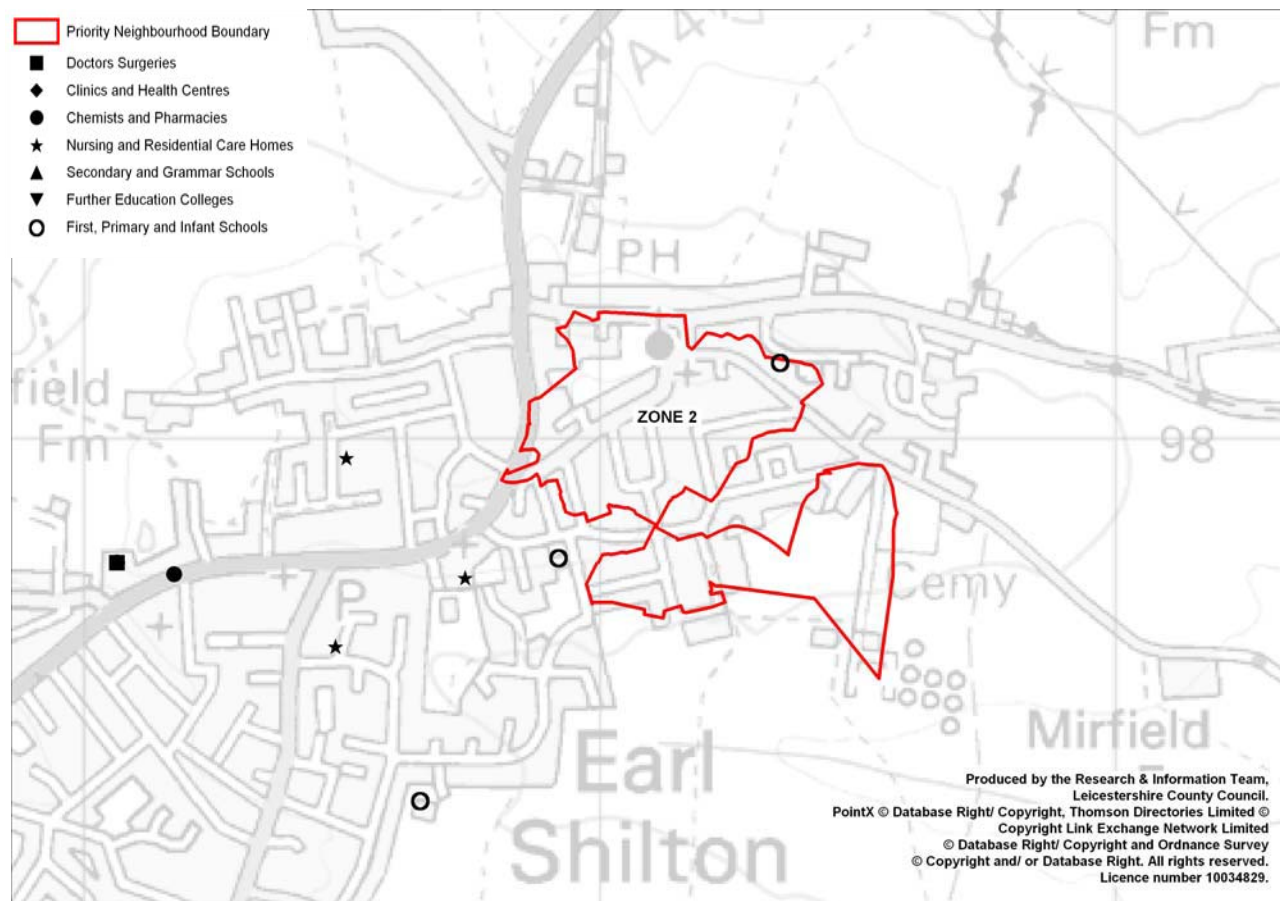
Access to Services

The Earl Shilton priority neighbourhood covers an area of approximately 25.76 hectares and consists of 4 Output Areas. The location of various amenities within and around the priority neighbourhoods are mapped on the following two pages. Points were mapped using the Pointx National Points of Interest database.

Education and Health Facilities

Map 3 (right) depicts Education and Health facilities in and around the Earl Shilton priority neighbourhoods.

The only provision within the actual boundaries of the priority neighbourhood is a primary school located to the north east of the area. A further two primary schools sit a short distance away, along with three nursing/ care homes, a doctor's surgery and a chemist. These would all be accessible by foot. However, in terms of secondary and further education facilities, the area is limited. To access a wider range of educational facilities residents would need to rely on public or private transport.



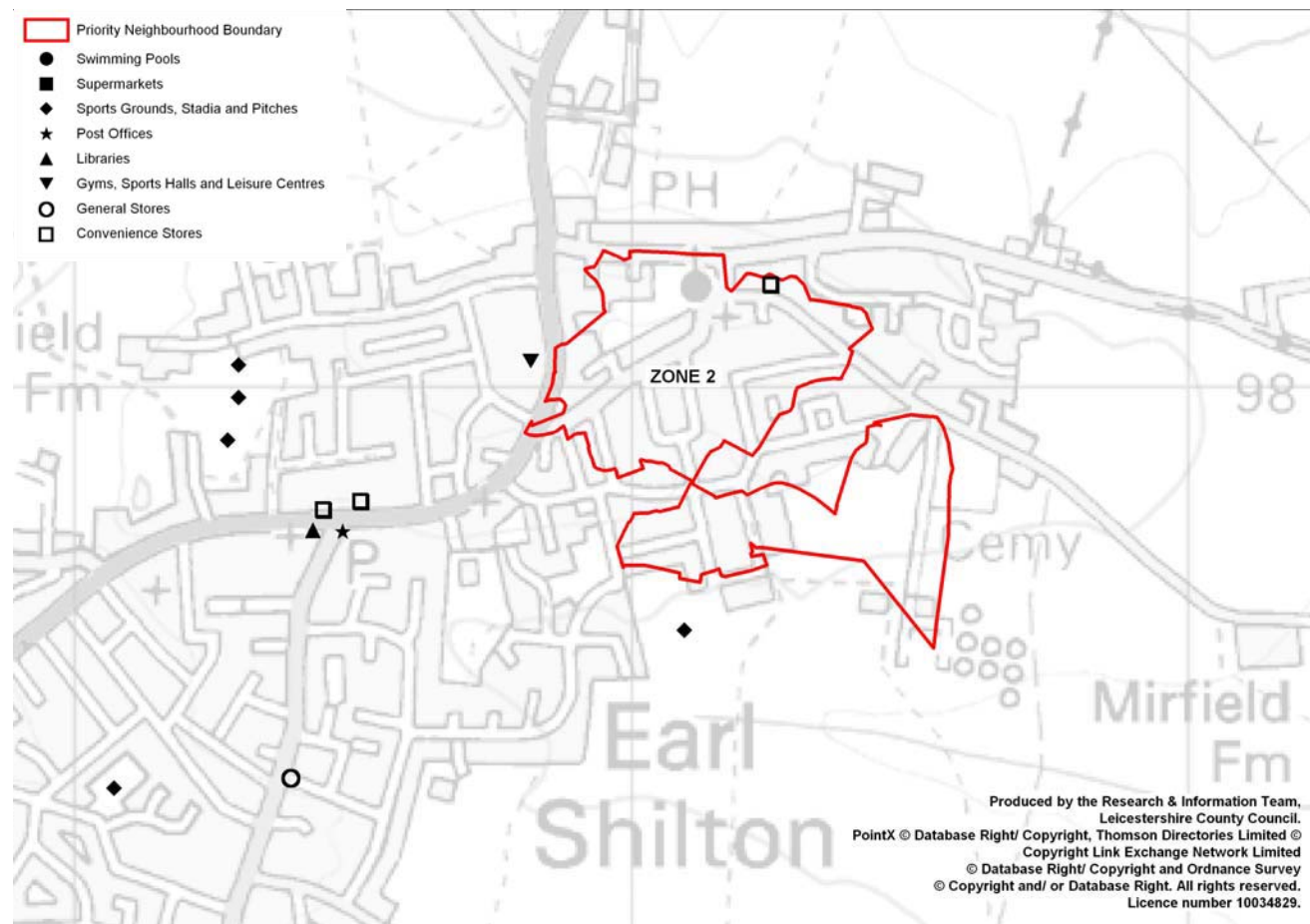
Map 3: Education and Health Facilities in the Earl Shilton Priority Neighbourhoods

Access to Services

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

Services and Amenities

The only service located within the Earl Shilton priority neighbourhood is a convenience store, which is reflective of the area's peripheral location. For a larger selection of services residents would have to travel into the centre of Earl Shilton. Although this is within walking distance, of the selected services, there are only two further convenience stores, a library and a post office. The surrounding area is equipped with a gymnasium/ leisure centre, a general store along with a number of sports grounds/ pitches.



Map 4: Public Convenience Services in the Earl Shilton Priority Neighbourhood

Key results from the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey

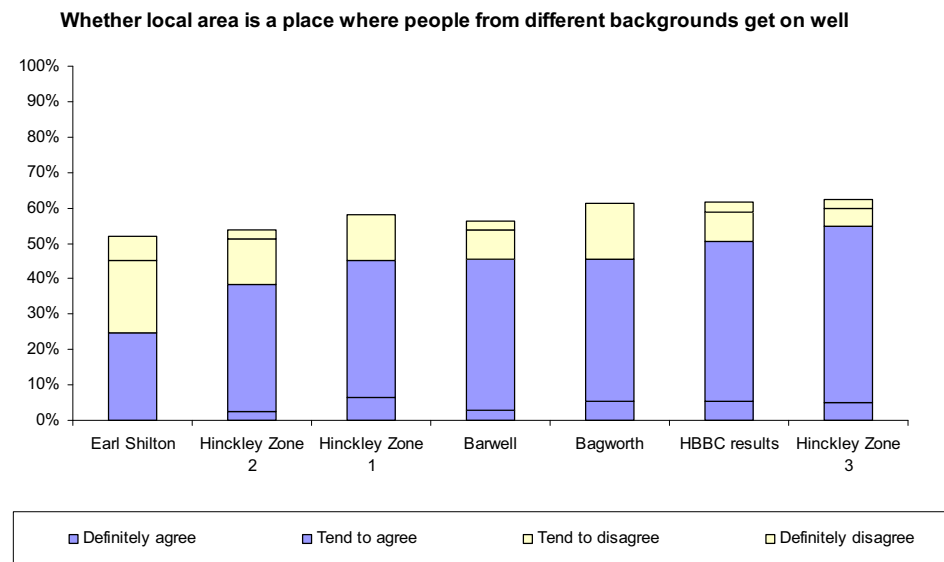
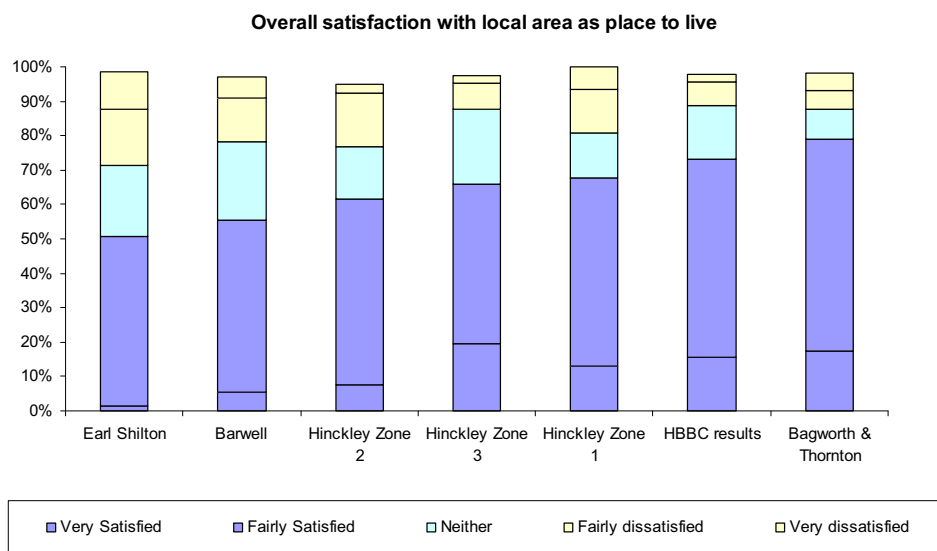
The graphs on the following pages depict responses to key questions asked in the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey 2006-2007 for the priority neighbourhoods in Hinckley and Bosworth and the District as a whole.

The Earl Shilton monitoring area fared poorly in regards to respondents' satisfaction with the area as a place to live. Only 50.7% responded as very satisfied or fairly satisfied when asked about their overall satisfaction with the area as a place to live.

When asked whether the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well respondents appeared somewhat impartial. A similar percentage of respondents (24.7%) agreed that the area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well compared to the percentage of respondents who disagreed that the area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well (27.4%).

Graph 3: Overall satisfaction with local area as a place to live

Graph 4: Whether the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well



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

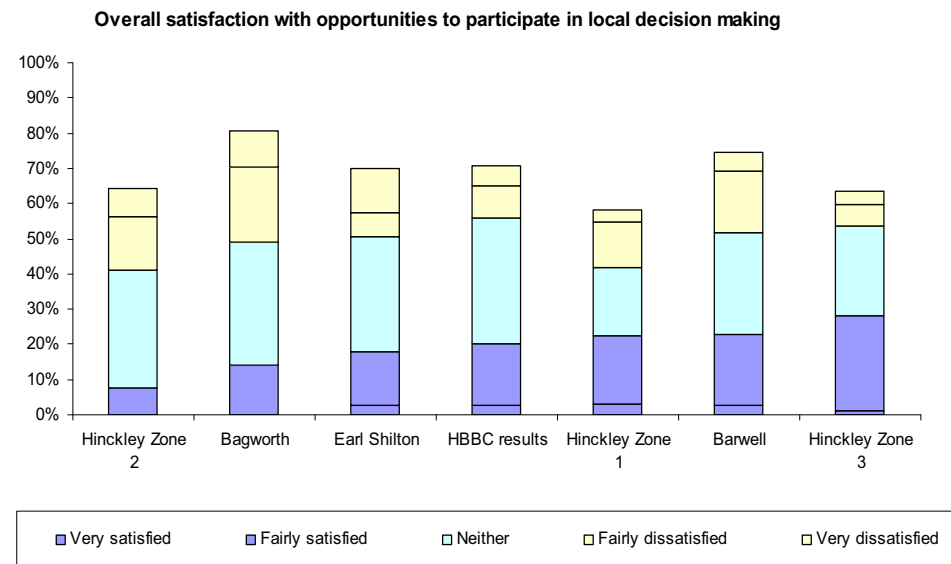
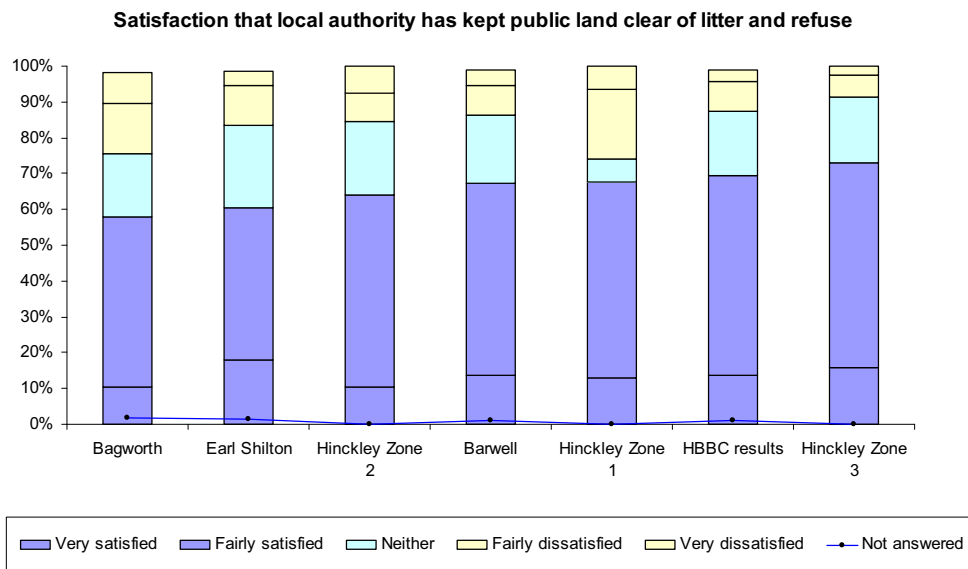
Notes: Percentages were calculated using responses from the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey (USS) based on a sample of 3,108 respondents. Data relates solely to the responses collated from the Best Value (USS) and may not be wholly representative of general opinion in the local area.

The majority of respondents (60.3%) were fairly satisfied or very satisfied that the local authority has kept public land clear of litter and refuse. A minority (15.1%) were fairly dissatisfied or very dissatisfied at public land refuse and litter clearance by the local authority.

Respondents were again impartial when asked about their satisfaction with opportunities to participate in local decision making. Nearly a third of respondents in the Earl Shilton monitoring area (32.9%) stated that they were neither satisfied or dissatisfied.

Graph 5: Satisfaction that the local authority has kept public land clear of litter and refuse

Graph 6: Overall satisfaction with opportunities to participate in local decision making



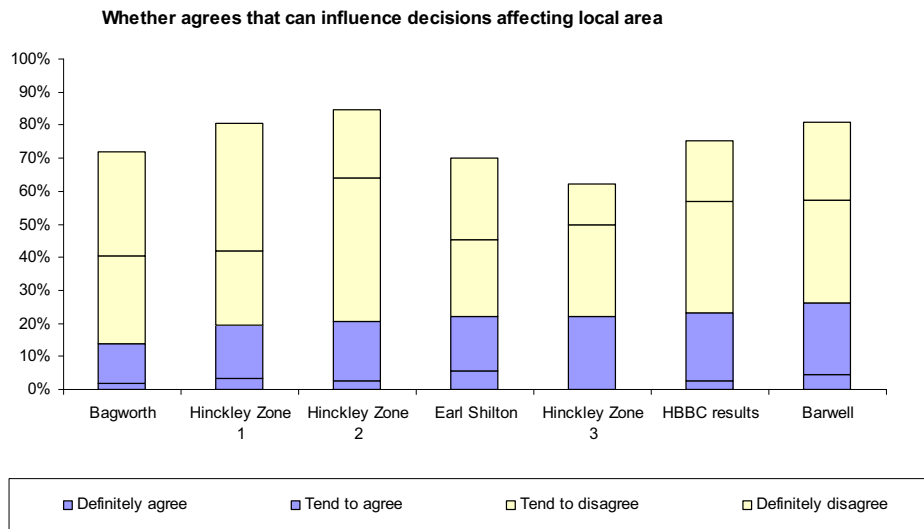
Source: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. Best Value User Satisfaction Survey

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

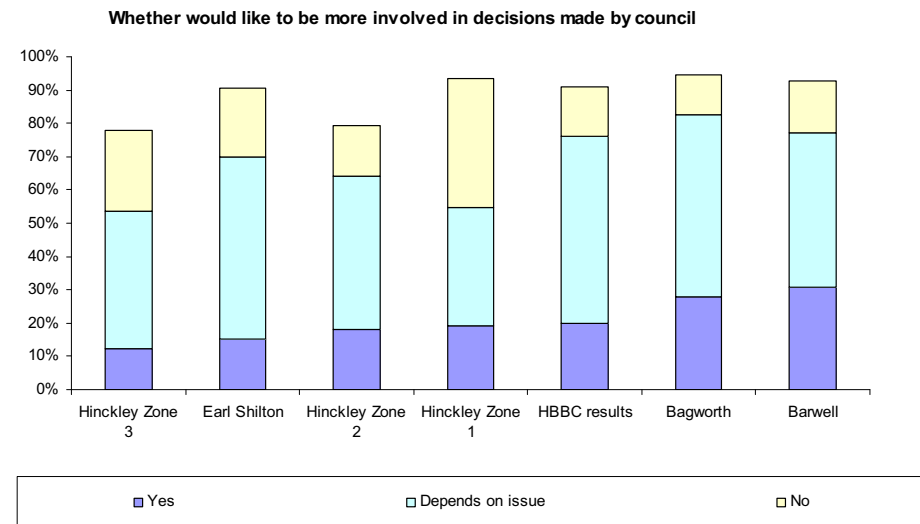
The majority of respondents in the Earl Shilton monitoring area tended to disagree (40.3%) rather than agree (22%) when asked whether they could influence decisions affecting the local area. Responses are depicted in Graph 7.

The majority of respondents (54.8%) in the Earl Shilton area said that it would depend on the issue when asked whether they would like to be more involved in decision making made by the council.

Graph 7: Whether agree that can influence decisions affecting the local area



Graph 8: Whether would like to be more involved in decisions made by council



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

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

Key findings from the Social Capital Survey

Note:

The following information was prepared in response to the Social Capital Survey 2006. The Social Capital Survey was not conducted in the whole of the Earl Shilton monitoring area. The information on the following two pages refers solely to **Earl Shilton East** LSOA.

Social Capital is the glue and resources that help a community stay together and move on.

Compared to the average result for the rest of the areas surveyed we found that people in Earl Shilton were not as strong in terms of their perceptions of neighbourliness—whether it was a friendly place and whether people looked out for each other. However, more people in Earl Shilton did socialise with their neighbours, compared with the average for other areas.

People in Earl Shilton were stronger than the average for other areas in terms of their diversity of networks. More people were happy living among people of different lifestyles than the average for all areas surveyed in Leicestershire.

People in Earl Shilton were less likely than average to say that people could be trusted—both generally, and in their neighbourhood.

The number of people who gave unpaid help to friends and relatives (informal volunteering) on a weekly basis was comparable with the average for other areas, but those engaged in formal volunteering was lower than average.



Map 5: Surveyed Area: Earl Shilton East

What you said...

We asked people whether they agree or tended to agree that their neighbourhood is a place where people from different backgrounds get on together.

In Earl Shilton the result was 54%.

This compares with 58% in all areas surveyed in Leicestershire and, from a separate survey around a year ago, a figure of 78% for the East Midlands and 80% for England & Wales.

We asked whether many of the people in their neighbourhood can be trusted.

In Earl Shilton the result was 30%.

This compares with 43% for all the areas surveyed in Leicestershire and, from a separate survey around a year ago, a figure of 52% for the East Midlands and 49% for England & Wales.

We asked if in the last 12 months people had given unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations for more than 2 hours a week.

In Earl Shilton the result was 11%.

For all areas surveyed in Leicestershire the corresponding figure was 14%.

We asked if in the last 12 months people had given unpaid help to friends, neighbours or anyone except relatives.

In Earl Shilton the result was 66%.
For all Leicestershire the corresponding figure was 77%.

In the survey we asked people whether they are satisfied with the overall delivery of public services.

In Earl Shilton 74% of those surveyed were satisfied or very satisfied.

This compares with 71% for all areas surveyed in Leicestershire.

We asked if people voted in the last Parish Council elections.

In Earl Shilton 43% of people voted in the last Parish Council Elections.

In Leicestershire this figure was found to be 36%.

We asked people if they feel they can influence decisions that affect their area on their own.

In Earl Shilton 21% of people agreed or definitely agreed.

In Leicestershire this figure was found to be 16%.

We also asked people if they feel they can influence decisions that affect their area when working with others in the neighbourhood.

In Earl Shilton 48% of people agreed or definitely agreed.

In Leicestershire this figure was found to be 62%.

Now what do we do?

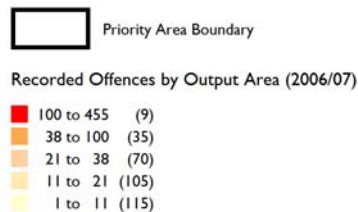
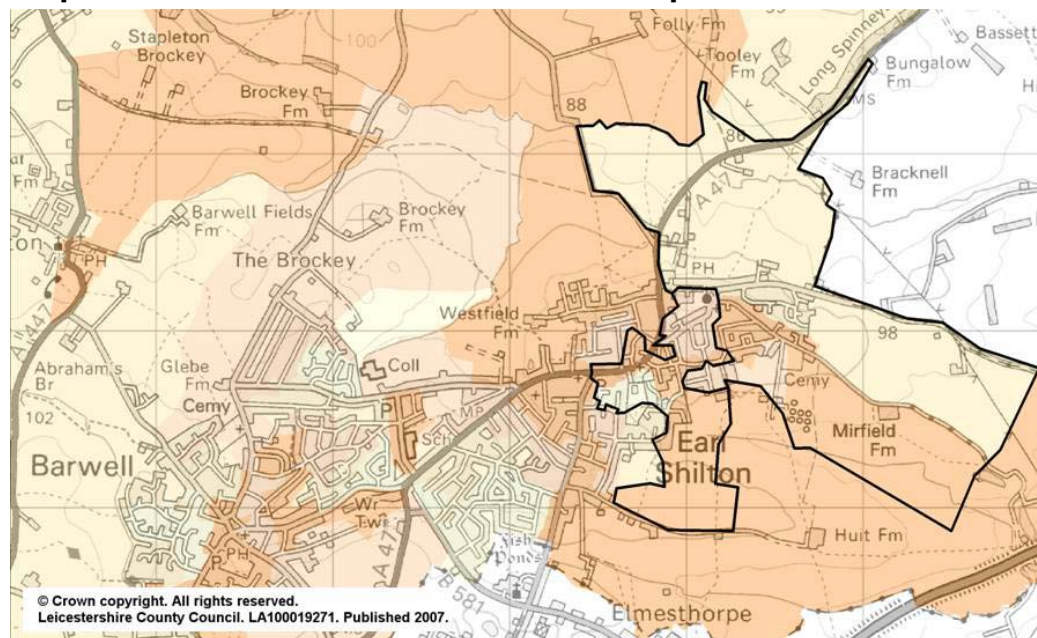
SAFER COMMUNITIES

Summary

- The overall crime rate in the Earl Shilton Priority Area is higher than for the rest of the Borough. The burglary (dwelling) rate is almost twice as high in the Earl Shilton Priority Area than for Hinckley & Bosworth Borough as a whole.
- The overall crime rate in the Earl Shilton Priority Area has remained fairly stable over the last four years and is lower than in the early 2000s.
- Around a fifth of all crime in the Earl Shilton Priority Area is criminal damage and around a fifth is assault. These are the two highest categories of crime.

Map 6 (right) shows the hotspot areas for all crime in and around Barwell and Earl Shilton. The black boundary line denotes the monitoring area for the Barwell Priority Neighbourhood. This shows that there is a considerable number of recorded offences taking place within the Earl Shilton Priority Neighbourhood Area. Table 15 and Table 16 show this information in more detail.

Map 6: Earl Shilton and Barwell Crime Hotspots



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

Table 15 (right) shows recorded offences by major crime category for the Earl Shilton Priority Area compared to the whole of Hinckley & Bosworth Borough. These offences are also expressed as a crime rate per thousand, which enables a comparison to be made between Earl Shilton and the Borough as a whole.

Table 15 shows that the overall crime rate (per thousand population) is higher in the Earl Shilton Priority Area than for Hinckley & Bosworth Borough as a whole.

The most common type of crime in this area is criminal damage which accounts for over a fifth (21.4%) of all crime in the Earl Shilton Priority Area. Also the criminal damage rate for Earl Shilton is almost twice as high as for the Borough—20.7 offences per thousand population in Earl Shilton compared to 10.6 per thousand population for the Borough.

Unlike all other crime categories burglary dwelling is expressed as a crime rate per thousand households. Again, for burglary dwelling the crime rate is much higher in Earl Shilton than the Borough as a whole — 24.2 burglaries per thousand households in Earl Shilton in 2006/07, compared to 13.3 per thousand across the Borough.

Other categories where the crime rate is slightly higher in Earl Shilton than the Borough are for assault and vehicle related offences (theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle and damage to motor vehicle).

Table 16 (over the page) shows the crime trends in Hinckley & Bosworth borough and in the Earl Shilton Priority Area over the last six years. On the whole the trend for all crime and for individual categories is not dissimilar for Earl Shilton and for the whole Borough. Across the Borough there was an increase in recorded offences in 2002/03 when the National Crime Recording Standard was introduced¹ and this was reflected in Earl Shilton.

Table 15: Recorded crime in Hinckley and Bosworth and Earl Shilton Priority Neighbourhood (2006/07)

	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough		Earl Shilton Priority Neighbourhood		
	no. of crimes	rate per 1,000	no. of crimes	rate per 1,000	%
All Crime	7502	73.4	290	97.0	100%
Assault	1460	14.3	53	17.7	18.3%
Damage	1079	10.6	62	20.7	21.4%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	919	9.0	32	10.7	11.0%
Theft	842	8.2	21	7.0	7.2%
Damage to Motor Vehicle	622	6.1	30	10.0	10.3%
Burglary Dwelling	597	13.3	30	24.2	10.3%
Burglary Other	557	5.5	5	1.7	1.7%
Fraud & Forgery	397	3.9	5	1.7	1.7%
Theft Stores	274	2.7	4	1.3	1.4%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	208	2.0	15	5.0	5.2%
Drugs	150	1.5	15	5.0	5.2%
Theft Cycle	103	1.0	3	1.0	1.0%
Theft Person	101	1.0	0	0.0	0.0%
Indecency	82	0.8	6	2.0	2.1%
Public Order	35	0.3	4	1.3	1.4%
Robbery	33	0.3	1	0.3	0.3%
Non Recordable	22	0.2	2	0.7	0.7%
Miscellaneous	21	0.2	2	0.7	0.7%

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

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

Vehicle crime has generally fallen over the last six years in Earl Shilton and across the Borough. However, there has been an increase in the last year linked to a rise in theft from vehicle partly attributable to an increase in the use and theft of SatNav and similar products.

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

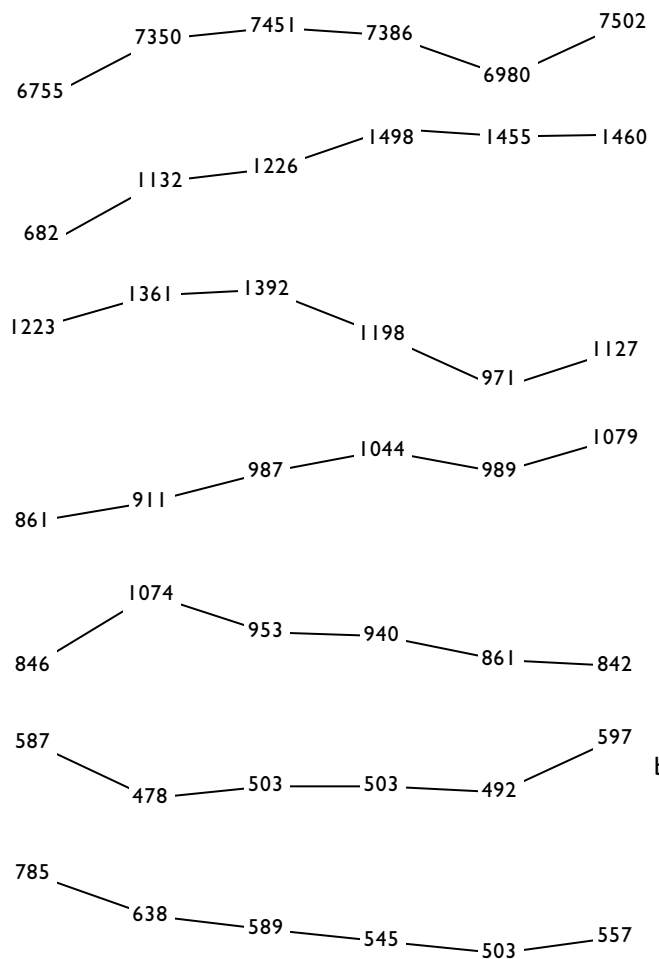
The trend for theft is almost identical in Earl Shilton and across the Borough with a peak in 2002/03 and a general decline since then.

Burglary dwelling and burglary other (inc. sheds/garages) have both fallen in the Earl Shilton priority area. For the Borough as a whole, burglary dwelling was relatively higher in 2001/02 before falling and remaining around the same level until a sharp increase last year (2006/07). Burglary other has seen a sustained fall, year-on-year across the Borough and whilst there was a slight increase in the last year it was not as pronounced as for burglary dwelling.

Table 16: Recorded crime trends over the last five years in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough and in the priority neighbourhood area of Earl Shilton

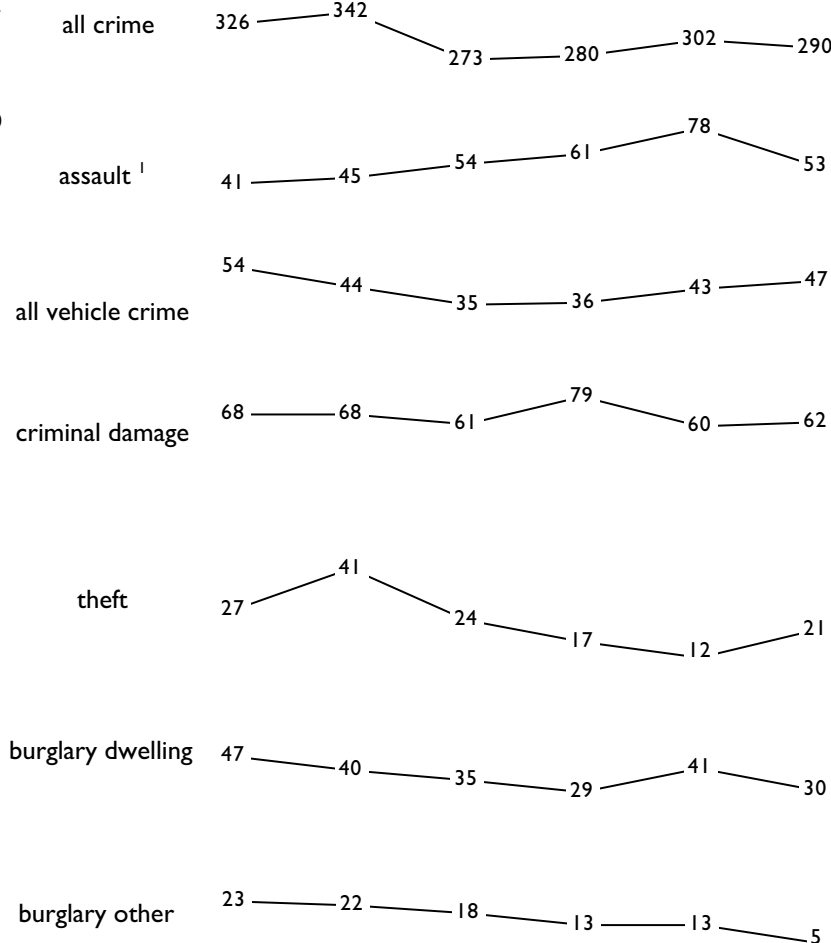
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough

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



Earl Shilton priority neighbourhood area

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



Source: Crime Data—Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

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

Priority Prolific Offenders

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

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

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

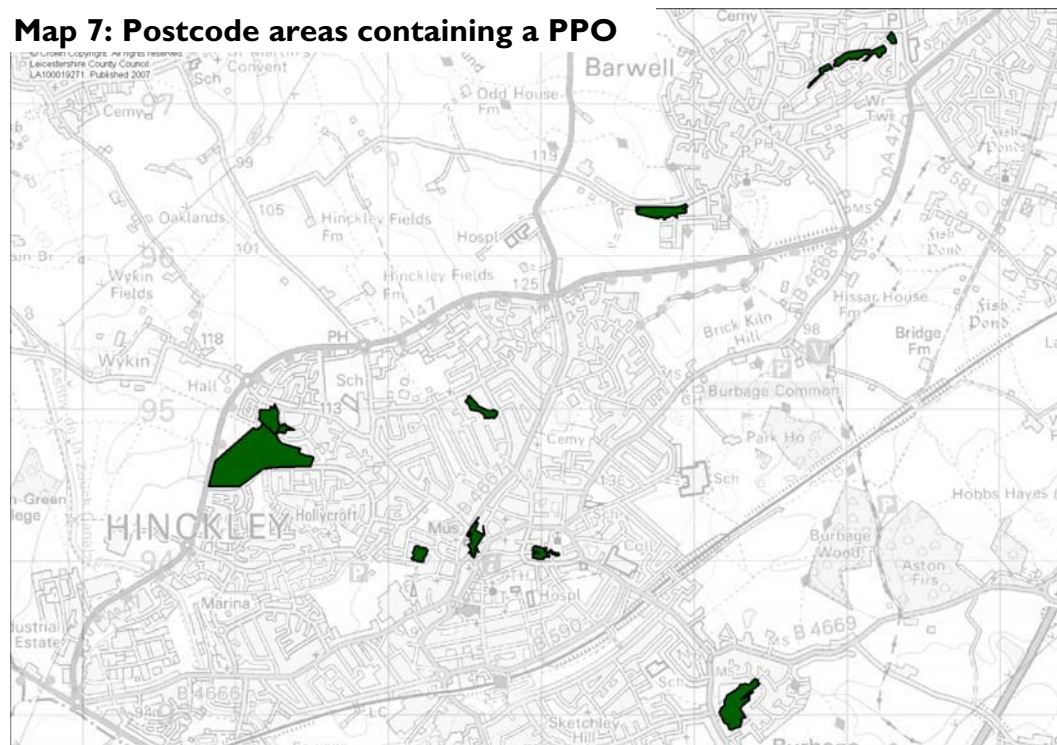
All the adult (over 18 years old) PPO's across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland are supervised by the Multi Agency Prolific and Priority Offender Management team (MAPPOM). The team has at its core Probation, Police and Drugs Workers plus a range of specialist workers including a Victims Worker.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

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

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

If a PPO does not reoffend within six months; has no intelligence of offending from the Police and has stopped any drug problem or is just on medication only then that individual is deemed to no longer to be a PPO and is formerly 'declassified'. Hinckley and Bosworth have had 6 such individuals in the last twelve months. Postcode areas which contain a priority prolific offender and lie within Hinckley and Bosworth are depicted in Map 7.

Map 7: Postcode areas containing a PPO



Domestic Violence

Summary

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

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

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

Table 17 depicts trends of recorded DV over a five year period (2001-2005) for the Earl Shilton monitoring area, Hinckley and Bosworth and Leicestershire. Despite a degree of fluctuation during this period, rates of DV in have remained higher than rates in Hinckley and Bosworth or Leicestershire which have changed little

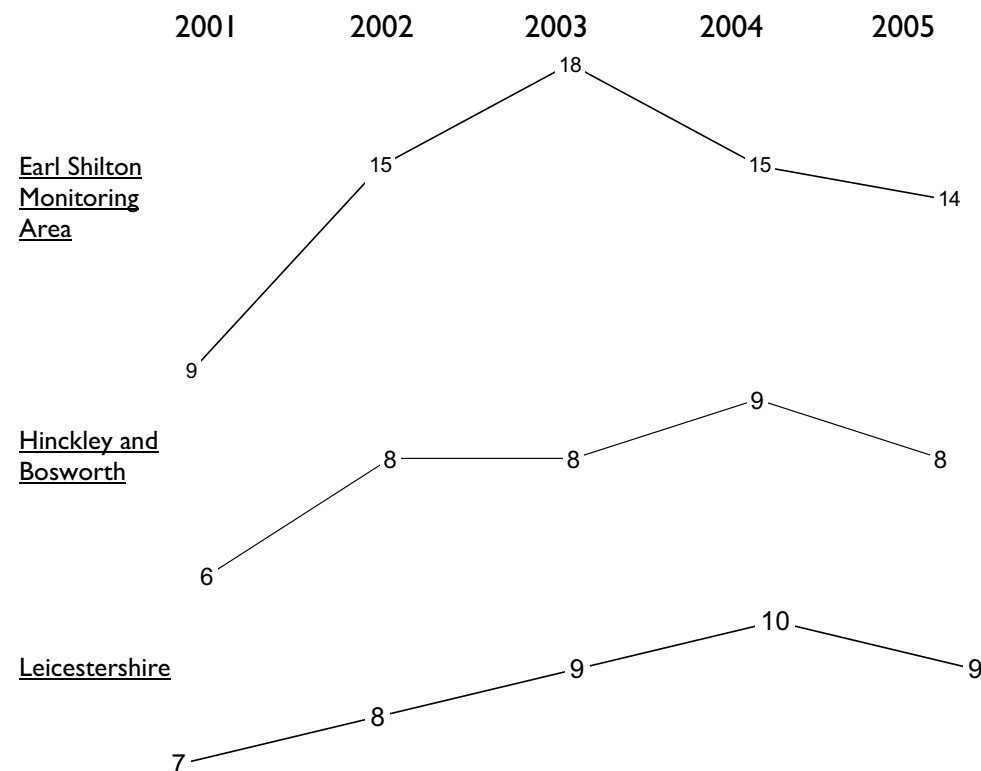


Table 17: Recorded DV trends in the Earl Shilton Monitoring Area, Hinckley and Bosworth and Leicestershire County (2001-2005)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

Summary

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

ESTIMATES OF HEALTHY LIFESTYLE BEHAVIOURS

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

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

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

Smoking

Within Earl Shilton ward it is estimated that over a quarter (27.1%) of the adult population within this ward are current smokers. This estimate is amongst the largest for all the wards in Hinckley and Bosworth. However the confidence intervals are relatively disparate indicating that 95% of the time the expected prevalence of smoking will fall between 16.6% and 40.8%. The estimated prevalence for smoking in Earl Shilton ward overlaps with the confidence intervals for national estimates providing a rough indication that the number of current smokers is similar to national estimates for current smokers.

Table 18: Synthetic Estimates of Smoking

Ward	Estimated Smoking - % Persons	Estimated Smoking - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Smoking - Upper Confidence Interval
Earl Shilton	27.1%	16.6%	40.8%

Binge Drinking

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

Table 19 shows estimates of binge drinking in Earl Shilton ward and respective confidence intervals.

Obesity

Obesity in adults was defined as adults whom in response to the HSfE recorded their BMI as being 30 or above. Synthetic estimates for obesity indicate that just over a quarter of persons (27.2%) in Earl Shilton ward are estimated to be obese. National prevalence of obesity was calculated as a direct estimate from the 2000—2003 HSfE Survey and is therefore not a synthetic estimate.

Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Synthetic estimates of fruit and vegetable consumption was measured by the prevalence of adult respondents to the HSfE who had eaten 5 or more fruit and vegetables on the previous day. Adult fruit and vegetable consumption in Earl Shilton is relatively low indicating that few adults living in the area may be consuming the recommended daily allowance of fruit and vegetables. Estimates and confidence intervals are shown in Table 21.

Child Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Synthetic estimates of child fruit and vegetable consumption were measured by the prevalence of child respondents to the HSfE who had eaten 3 or more fruit and vegetables on the previous day. Similarly to synthetic estimates for adults, child fruit and vegetable consumption is relatively low in Earl Shilton ward. Estimates and confidence intervals are shown in Table 22.

Table 19: Synthetic Estimates of Binge Drinking in Earl Shilton ward

Ward	Estimated Binge Drinking - % of Persons	Estimated Binge Drinking - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Binge Drinking - Upper Confidence Interval
Earl Shilton	16.7%	8.8%	29.2%

Table 20: Synthetic Estimates of Obesity in Earl Shilton ward

Ward	Estimated Obesity - % of Persons	Estimated Obesity - Lower Confidence Interval	Estimated Obesity - Upper Confidence Interval
Earl Shilton	27.2%	19.5%	36.4%

Table 21: Synthetic Estimates of Adult Fruit and Veg Consumption

Ward	Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - % of Persons	Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Lower CI	Estimated Adult Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Upper CI
Earl Shilton	20.9%	11.7%	34.1%

Table 22: Synthetic Estimates of Child Fruit and Veg Consumption

Ward	Estimated Child Consumption of Fruit and Veg - % of Persons	Estimated Child Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Lower CI	Estimated Child Consumption of Fruit and Veg - Upper CI
Earl Shilton	27.8%	14.0%	47.6%

OLDER PEOPLE

Summary

- In 2001 older people represented 18.5% of the population compared to 21.2% for the Borough (2001 Census of Population)
- The largest proportion of older people were in the 65 to 74 age range
- Within the monitoring area there are high numbers of elderly people connected to the Piper Alarm System

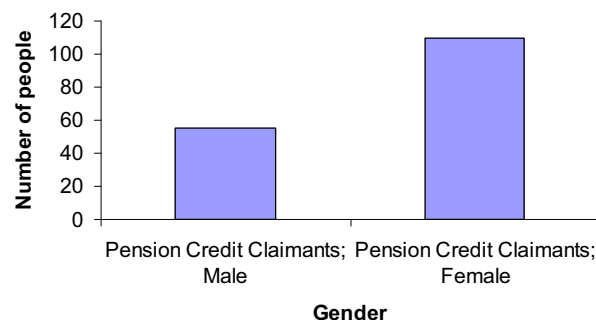
The age structure of older people living in the Earl Shilton monitoring area can be examined in more detail using the 2001 Census of Population data. In 2001 there were a total of 554 persons over the age of 60 living in the LSOAs in the monitoring area. This represents 18.5% of the population which is smaller than Borough proportions (21.2%). The largest proportion of older people were aged 65 to 74 (36%) or 75 to 84 (25%). A minority (11%) were aged 85 or over.

Data on Pensions Credit and State Pension was downloaded from the DWP website. Data is currently only available for August 2006 in anticipation of a full complement of back-dated time series of quarterly data for these benefits. Persons claiming a state pension in the Earl Shilton monitoring area account for a minority (2%) of claimants in the whole of Hinckley and Bosworth which will in part be accounted for by the lower number of older people living in the area. Unsurprisingly the percentage of female claimants (62%) outweighs male claimants, this will in part be attributable to women having a longer life expectancy than men.

Pensions credit is a benefit allocated to persons over the age of 60 to ensure that they receive a minimum weekly allowance. In August 2006 a total of 165 persons were receiving this benefit in the Earl Shilton monitoring area. The majority of claimants (67%) were female. Graph 10 shows the number of persons claiming pension credit according to age.

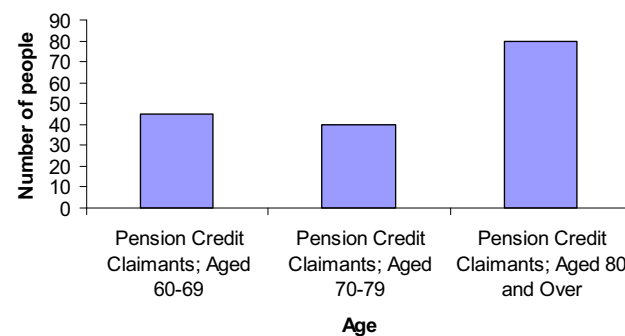
Disability living allowance is a tax-free benefit allocated to adults who need help with personal care or have walking difficulties because they are physically or mentally disabled. In August 2006 just over a fifth (23%) of persons claiming disability living allowance in the Earl Shilton monitoring area were aged 60 or over. This is less than the proportion of older

people claiming the allowance in the Borough as a whole (38%). A further 15 persons over the age of 60 and living in the Earl Shilton monitoring area were recorded as claiming incapacity benefit/severe disablement allowance.



Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Graph 9: Number of Persons Claiming Pension Credit by Gender



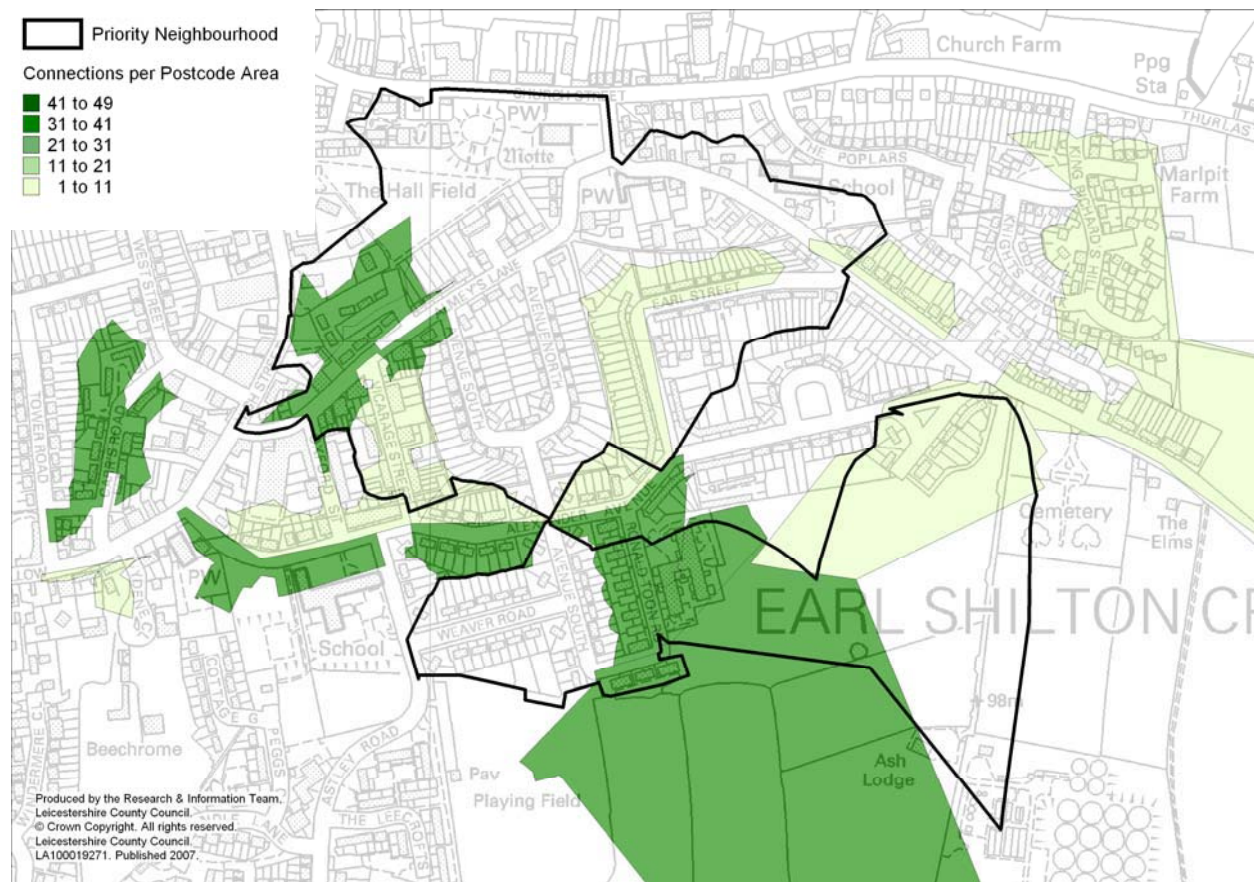
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Graph 10: Number of Persons Claiming Pension Credit by Age

Elderly Persons Connected to the Piper Alarm System

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

Postcode areas which contain elderly people in ownership of an alarm were mapped using code-point and are depicted to the right. Colours are graduated to represent ranges of numbers of elderly people in ownership of an alarm. Postcode areas identified wholly or partly lie within the Earl Shilton monitoring area. The map shows there to be areas containing a high number of elderly persons in ownership of an alarm indicating a high number of vulnerable elderly living in the area. Within the postcodes covering the intervention area, there are 283 persons connected to the control centre which amounts to 15% of all properties connected to the system in the whole of Hinckley and Bosworth (March 2007).



Map 8: Postcode areas containing households connected to the Alarm Control Centre

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

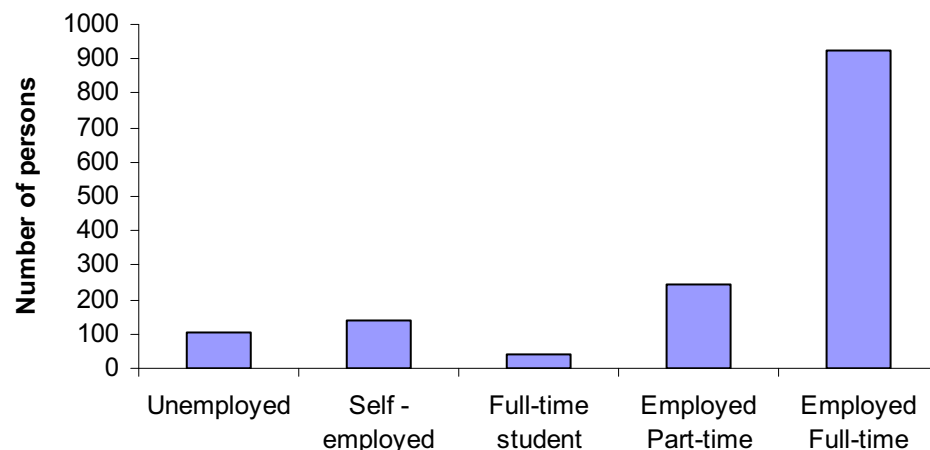
- There are 2085 people (69% of the population) of working age living in the Earl Shilton monitoring area
- 70% of the working age population are economically active
- Nearly two thirds of income support claimants are female (64%)
- The majority of benefit claimants are in the 25 — 49 age group

Employment

According to the 2001 Census of Population the majority (69%) of people living in the Earl Shilton monitoring area are of employment age (16-74). Of these the largest proportion of people are economically active (70%). This is defined as persons who are earning in some sort of way, either through full or part time work, self employed or unemployed but seeking work. Graph 11 shows that the majority of economically active people are employed full time.

CACI data no longer available

Graph 11: Economic Activity—Working age residents aged 16-74



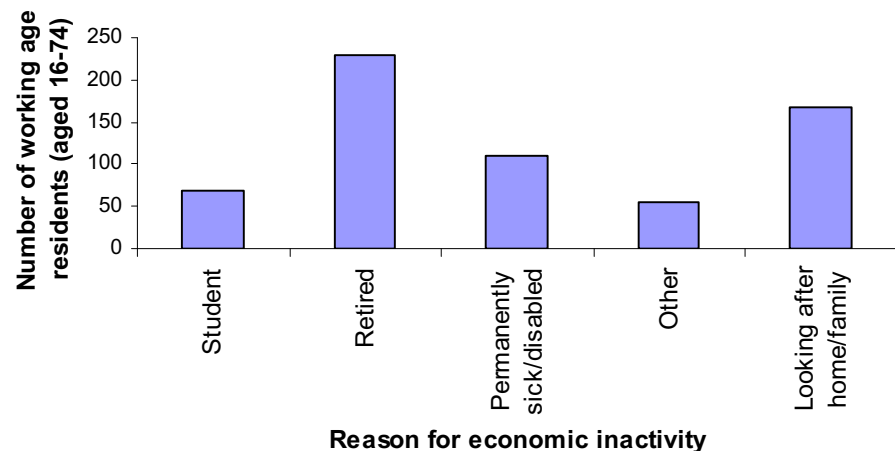
Results of the Annual Business Inquiry (2005) were analysed to identify industries of employment within the Earl Shilton monitoring area. The service sector dominates the market with the largest employment sectors being public administration, education & health (28.9%) and distribution, hotels and restaurants (27.3%). Banking, finance and insurance also represents a large proportion of the employment sector (25.9%).

Results of the 2001 Census of Population showed the largest occupation sectors of actual residents in the Earl Shilton monitoring area to be Elementary Occupations (18%) and process plant and machine operatives (16.5%) indicating that many residents may work outside of the monitoring area.

Unemployment and Benefits

The 2001 Census of population showed that nearly a third (30%) of people of employment age (16-74) living in the Earl Shilton monitoring area are economically inactive. This is defined by people who are not looking for, or not available for work. Graph 12 shows the main reason for economic inactivity in Earl Shilton to be retirement.

Graph 12: Economically Inactive– number of working age residents aged 16-74



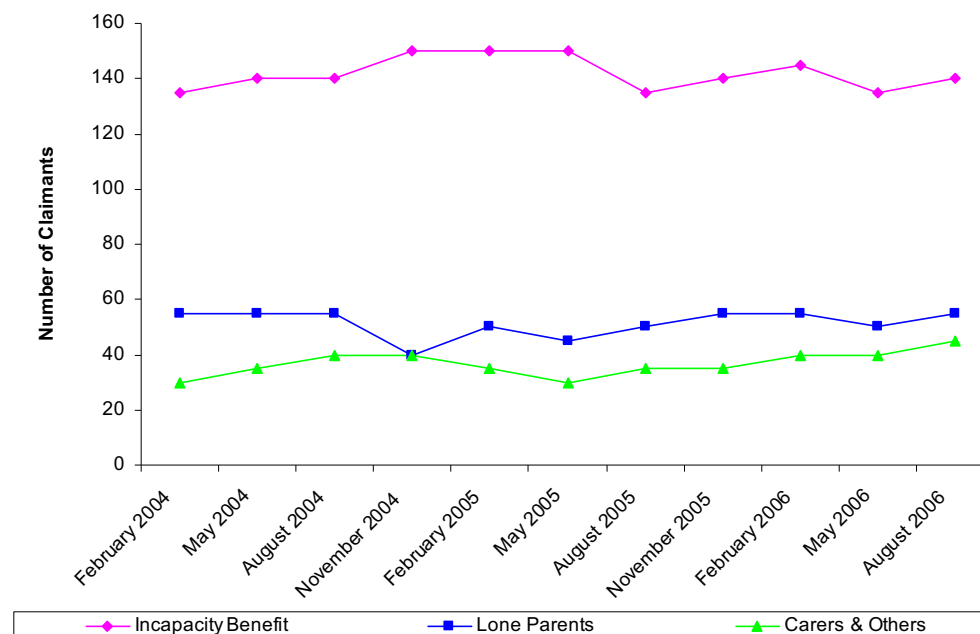
Source: Census of Population 2001

Income support

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

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) provide a snapshot of benefit claimants at particular points in time. High concentrations of income support claimants live in the Earl Shilton monitoring area in comparison to elsewhere in the borough. Within the monitoring area claimant rates are particularly high in Earl Shilton East LSOA. The distribution of income support benefit in the area is depicted in Graph 13. Incapacity benefit accounts for nearly two thirds all benefit claims made.

Graph 13: Income support claims made in the Earl Shilton monitoring area (Feb 2004 - Aug 2006)

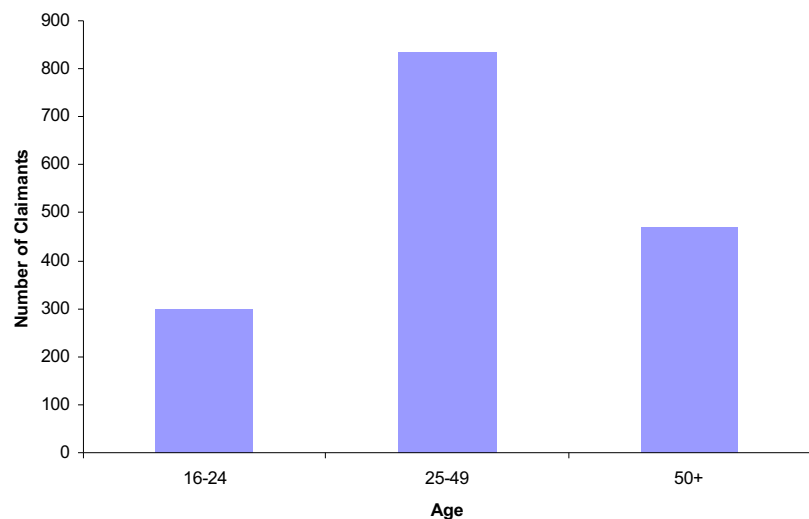


Source: Department for Work and Pensions May 2007

Benefit Claimants

It is possible to analyse the demographics of IS claimants in the Earl Shilton monitoring area using data provided by the DWP. Female IS claimants make up nearly two thirds of total benefit claimants (64%). This is probably attributable to a greater number of women taking on the role of lone parent or carer. From Graph 14 it is apparent that the largest proportion of claimants are in the 25-49 age group.

Graph 14: Average Age of Benefit Claimants 2005/2006



Source: Department of Work and Pensions 2006

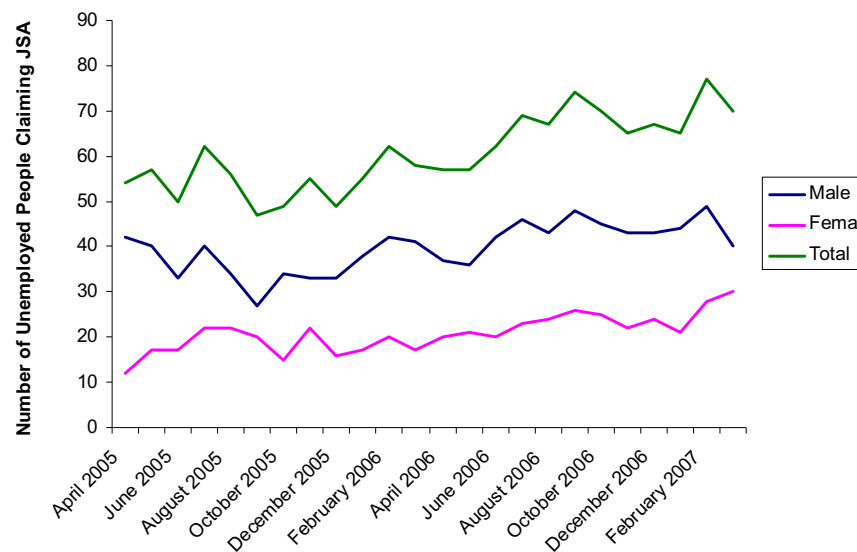
Job Seekers Allowance Claimants

Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours per week. Graph 15 shows a time-series analysis of the numbers of people claiming job seekers allowance in the LSOAs within the Earl Shilton

monitoring area throughout the period April 2005 to March 2007. Persons claiming JSA represent 3.4% of the working age population in the Earl Shilton monitoring area. This is a high percentage compared to the district and the county. There are twice as many male JSA claimants in the Earl Shilton monitoring area than women. This is partly because only one partner, normally the man, claims income-based JSA on behalf of couples.

There has been a degree of fluctuation over the two year period however overall there has been a steady rise in JSA claimants. JSA claimant rates reached a high in February 2007.

Graph 15: Change in numbers of JSA claimants in the Earl Shilton monitoring area (April 2005 - March 2007)



Source: Department of Work and Pensions 2006

CLEANER AND GREENER

Summary

- **The most popular mode of transport used to get to work by both resident and workplace populations is private car or van (71% and 56% respectively)**
- **Earl Shilton ward has the second largest net outflow of persons travelling to work in the Borough (2,334 persons) which is attributable to its rural locality**

Travel to work

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

Travel to work by mode

The various modes of transport used by the resident population to get to work were compared to those used by the workplace population to get to work in Earl Shilton ward. The most popular mode of transport for both resident and workplace populations is private car or van (71% and 56% respectively) and the second most utilised method is 'on foot' (10% and

20% respectively). The proportion of the resident population travelling to work by private car or van in Earl Shilton ward is higher than for workplace populations. This is because a greater number of people living in rural wards commute to urban areas to work and therefore travel a greater distance. A greater number of the workplace population who have less of a distance to travel than the resident population are seen to commute to work 'by foot'. Table 24 shows the method of travel to work for resident and workplace populations in Earl Shilton ward.

Destination of Hinckley and Bosworth Resident Population

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

Table 24: Travel to work mode for resident and workplace populations in Earl Shilton ward

Population	Residents in employment 16 - 74	% Car or van	% Home working	% Public transport	% Bicycle	% On foot	% Other
Resident	4,364	71	9	6	3	10	2
Workplace	2,158	56	17	2	4	20	1

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

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

Ward Commuting Balance

The below table shows the balance of commuting in Earl Shilton ward. The ward has the second largest net outflow of people in the borough of 2,334 people indicating that the majority of people commute out of the area to work. The large outflow may also be indicative of limited employment opportunities within the ward due to its rural locality.

Table 25: Commuting balance of Earl Shilton ward

Ward	No. of people travelling into ward	No. of people travelling out of ward	Net flow
Earl Shilton	1,043	3,337	-2,334

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

Self Containment of Wards

Table 26 shows the self containment within wards and the borough as a whole. Self containment is defined as the proportion of people who live and work within the same area for example a ward or district. A minority of residents work in the same ward in which they live (25%) however, the majority of residents do work within the Borough (60%).

Table 26: Self containment of Hinckley and Bosworth wards

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

Source: Census Workplace Table 2001

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

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Summary

- **Key stage achievement falls below district and county levels and below the floor targets set for the county**
- **A minority (26%) of children achieve 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C compared to the District (57%) and County (59%)**

Attainment Levels

In the Earl Shilton monitoring area there are currently 509 pupils attending a Leicestershire maintained school (Local Education Authority 2006). During a child's school career there are four 'Key Stages' set by the government which a child must achieve. The percentage of children achieving the headline level for each of the core subjects is recorded by the LEA and described in the tables to the right in terms of attainment within the Earl Shilton monitoring area for key stages two to four. Data is provided for the school year 2005 –2006 and relates to children attending a Leicestershire maintained school.

Leicestershire's floor targets for 2006 are:

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

Educational achievement in the Earl Shilton monitoring area is poor. The tables to the right show that achievement in Earl Shilton falls below levels in Hinckley and Bosworth and the County at all key stages. In key stages 2 and 3 this is true for all three core subjects barring Science.

Achievement in Science sits above county percentages at KS2 but is seen to fall during the transition to secondary education at KS3. Attainment levels in the Earl Shilton monitoring area fail to meet any of the floor targets set for the County for 2006.

Table 29 depicts the percentage of children achieving five or more A* to C grades at GCSE, or A to G grades at GCSE. Achievement at GCSE reflects the high deprivation in education skills and training that is prevalent in the area. There are significantly less children in the Earl Shilton monitoring area achieving A* to C grades than in the District or the County. Just over a quarter (26%) achieve A* to C grades in comparison to over half achieving these grades in Hinckley and Bosworth and Leicestershire County (57% and 59% respectively). Figures for the percentage of children achieving grades A* to C fall approximately 36 percent short of the target set for the county for 2006.

Table 27: Key Stage 2 % attaining 4+ (2005/06)

Area	English	Maths	Science
Earl Shilton monitoring area	79%	70%	94%
Hinckley and Bosworth District	93%	94%	95%
Leicestershire	82%	77%	89%

Table 28: Key Stage 3 % attaining 5+ (2005/06)

Area	English	Maths	Science
Earl Shilton monitoring area	68%	79%	66%
Hinckley and Bosworth District	81%	86%	85%
Leicestershire	83%	85%	83%

Table 29: GCSE and Equivalent attainment (2005/06)

Area	% 5+ A-C	% 5+ A-G
Earl Shilton monitoring area	26%	79%
Hinckley and Bosworth District	57%	90%
Leicestershire	59%	92%

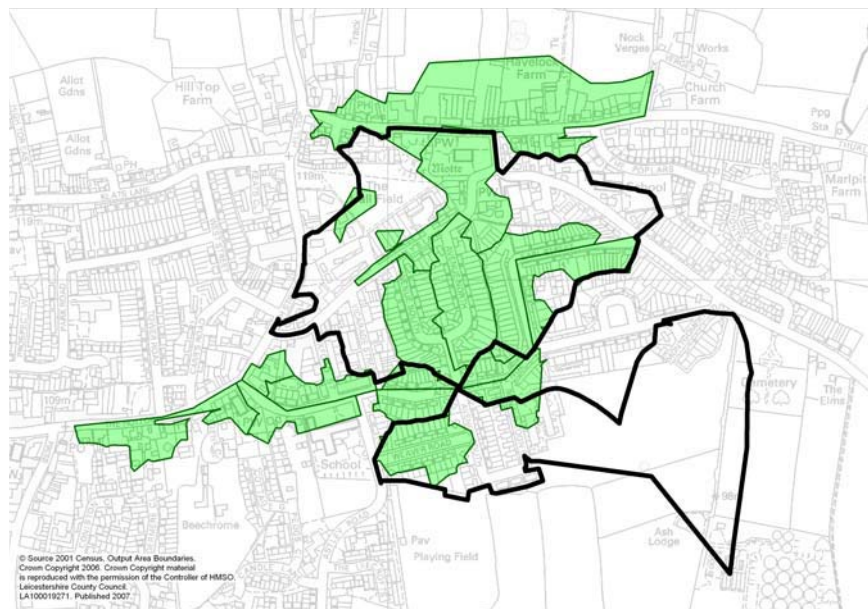
School Exclusions

Summary

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

Numbers of pupils living in the Earl Shilton monitoring area who had been excluded from Local Education Authority controlled schools during April 2005– April 2006 were recorded and compared with district and county percentages. In total 24 Pupils (5% of the LEA school population in the Earl Shilton monitoring area) were excluded from school for an amount of time during this period. This is higher than pupil exclusion rates for Hinckley and Bosworth District (2.6%) and Leicestershire (2.7%). Of those who were excluded the majority were male (75%) and White British (71%). A minority of excluded pupils did not wish their ethnic category to be recorded (29%).

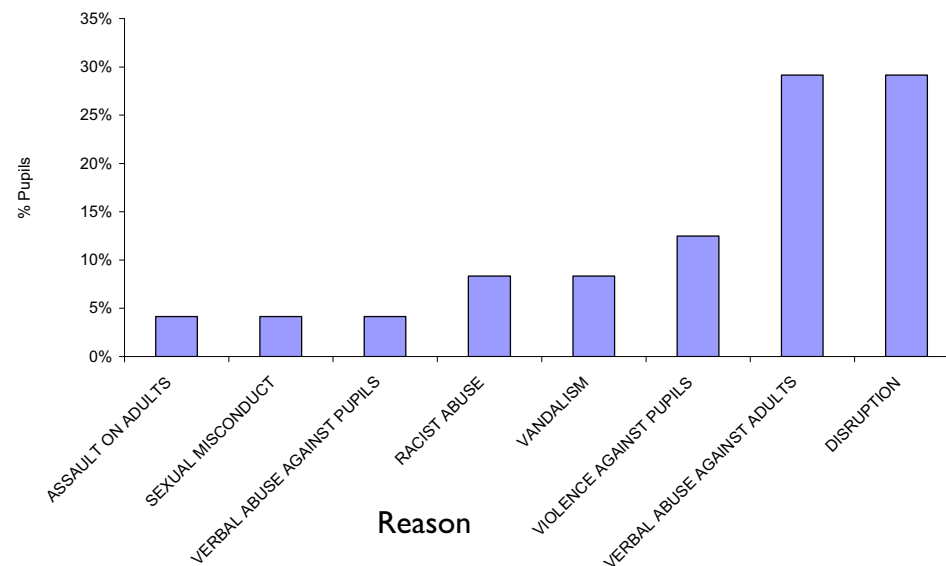
Map 9: Postcode areas containing a pupil expulsion



Source: LEA School Exclusions

The predominant reason for pupils being excluded from schools in the Earl Shilton monitoring area was verbal abuse against adults (29%), and disruption (29%), other reasons are shown in Graph 16. Average number of days out of school as a consequence of being excluded was calculated to be approximately 3 (per excluded pupil) for the previous term. Postcode areas which contain a pupil expulsion are depicted to the left and were mapped using codepoint. The map does not represent individual cases. Postcode areas identified wholly or partly lie within the Earl Shilton monitoring area.

Graph 16: Reasons for school exclusions in postcode areas wholly or partly lying in the Earl Shilton monitoring area



Source: LEA School Exclusions

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Summary

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

Children in Care

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

Within Hinckley and Bosworth as a whole there were 520 children referred to CSC between April and October (2006). Just over a tenth (11%) of these children were living within the Earl Shilton monitoring area when they were referred. The majority of children were referred by a parent (38%) or Leicestershire Social Service Department (SSD) staff (14%). A minority of children were referred because of a disability or parental illness or disability.

Teenage Pregnancy Rates

Under 18 conception rates are recorded at ward level by the Teenage Pregnancy Unit at Leicestershire County Council and are recorded per 1000 females aged 15-17. Wards are considered to be 'hotspots' if they have a rate of 54.5 conceptions and above. Rates for Earl Shilton ward are 36.2 (per 1000 females aged 15-17) indicating that although conceptions for females below the age of 18 are relatively high, the area is not considered a "hotspot" for teenage pregnancies.

GLOSSARY

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

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

REFERENCES**EMPHO**

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

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

OTHER RELATED / USEFUL INFORMATION

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

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