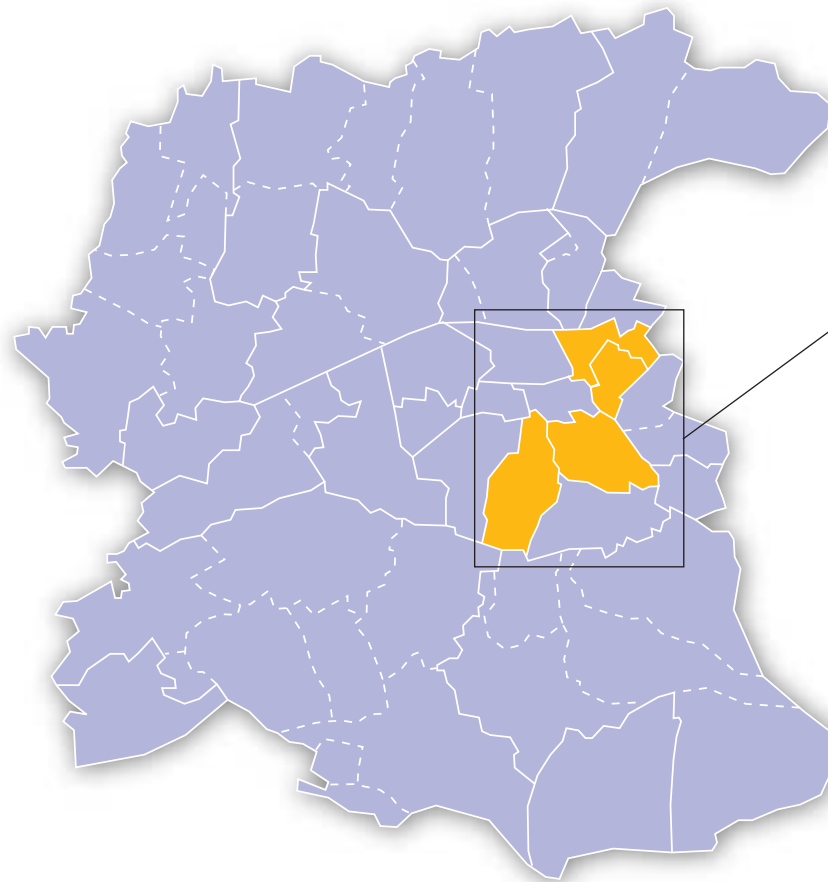


# Profile of Colchester's most deprived wards\*(2004\*\*)



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*\*According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000*

*\*\*Using most recent public data available at the time of producing this document (March 2004)*





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## CONTENTS

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<b>(i) INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3. EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING.....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>(ii) METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>5</b>	3.1 Students.....	62
<b>(iii) WARD SUMMARIES.....</b>	<b>8</b>	3.2 Basic Skills.....	66
		3.3 Qualifications.....	68
		3.4 Education, Skills and Training deprivation.....	72
<b>1. POPULATION.....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4. INCOME AND BENEFITS.....</b>	<b>73</b>
1.1 Population.....	24	4.1 Household Income .....	74
1.2 Population by Age.....	25	4.2 Income Index for older people.....	75
1.3 Household Composition.....	26	4.3 Income Deprivation.....	76
1.4 Ethnic Group.....	30	4.4 Child Poverty.....	77
1.5 Religion.....	31	4.5 Income Support Claimants.....	78
		4.6 Working family tax credit claimants.....	81
<b>2. EMPLOYMENT AND WORK.....</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5. HEALTH AND DISABILITY.....</b>	<b>82</b>
2.1 Economic Activity.....	33	5.1 Health deprivation and disability.....	83
2.2 Employment Deprivation.....	39	5.2 Limiting Long-Term Illness.....	84
2.3 Unemployed People.....	40	5.3 Health and disability benefits.....	85
2.4 VAT Registered Enterprises.....	46	5.4 Conceptions.....	88
2.5 Economic Inactivity.....	48	<b>7. GEOGRAPHICAL ACCESS TO SERVICES.....</b>	<b>91</b>
2.6 Approximated social grade.....	54	7.1 Geographical access to services .....	92

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## (i) INTRODUCTION

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This document gives a snapshot profile of the four wards that are most 'deprived' in Colchester according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000. These wards are Berechurch, Harbour, St Andrew's and St Anne's (see map in Appendix 1). Throughout this document these four wards will be referred to as the 'deprived' wards.

Table 1 shows the rank of the four 'deprived' wards in relation to the rest of the wards in England (where a rank of 1 means that it is the most deprived ward in England and a rank of 8,414 means that it is the least deprived). According to this index, St Andrew's was the most deprived of all wards in Colchester and was in the 10% most deprived wards nationally. The remaining three wards were amongst the 30% most deprived wards nationally. All of these wards are also in the 20% most deprived in the East of England region.

**Table 1: Index of Multiple Deprivation (ID 2000)**

	St Andrew's	St Anne's	Harbour	Berechurch
<b>England Rank</b> (of 8414 wards)	552	2066	2119	2193

Source: Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions,  
Indices of Deprivation 2000 © Crown Copyright, 2002

This profile compiles information from a range of sources to document different aspects of deprivation. The result is a better understanding of specific needs in each of these wards. The intention is to use this information to help local communities and policy makers plan and target services more accurately.

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## (ii) METHODOLOGY

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### Data used in this profile

As explained above, this profile was produced in order to present a comprehensive picture of the four most 'deprived' wards in Colchester. The authors aimed to bring together the most recent data that could be accessed about these wards at the time of producing this document (March 2004). These come from a variety of sources and may refer to different time periods.

### Structure of the profile

The data is presented and analysed on a thematic basis and organised under the seven main chapter headings listed below. The main indicators that were used are also summarised below:

1. Demographic overview

Census (2001)

2. Employment and work

Census (2001)

Index of Multiple Deprivation (2000)

Inter-Departmental Business Register (2000)

3. Education, skills and training

The basic skills agency (1997)

Census (2001)

Oxford University (1998)

4. Income and benefits

Colchester Borough Council Housing Needs Survey (2002)

Index of Multiple Deprivation (2000)

Department for Work and Pensions (2002)

5. Health and disability

Census (2001)

Department for Work and Pensions (2002)

Index of Multiple Deprivation (2000)

6. Geographical access to services

Index of Multiple Deprivation (2000)

## **Ward based summaries**

The ward-based summary at the beginning of the profile is intended to give an overall picture of each section for each of the 'deprived' wards. For conciseness and to avoid duplication, these summaries consist of brief bullet-point reviews and do not contain data. However, they do signpost back to the original analysis where actual data references can be found.

## **How the data is analysed**

Where possible, the data in this profile has been recorded in relation to:

- other 'deprived' wards
- all wards in Colchester
- the averages for Colchester, Essex, the Eastern region and England

## **Data accuracy**

All data in this profile has, where possible, been presented to one decimal place. In some cases, wards with apparently the same score will be given different ranks according to their actual score.

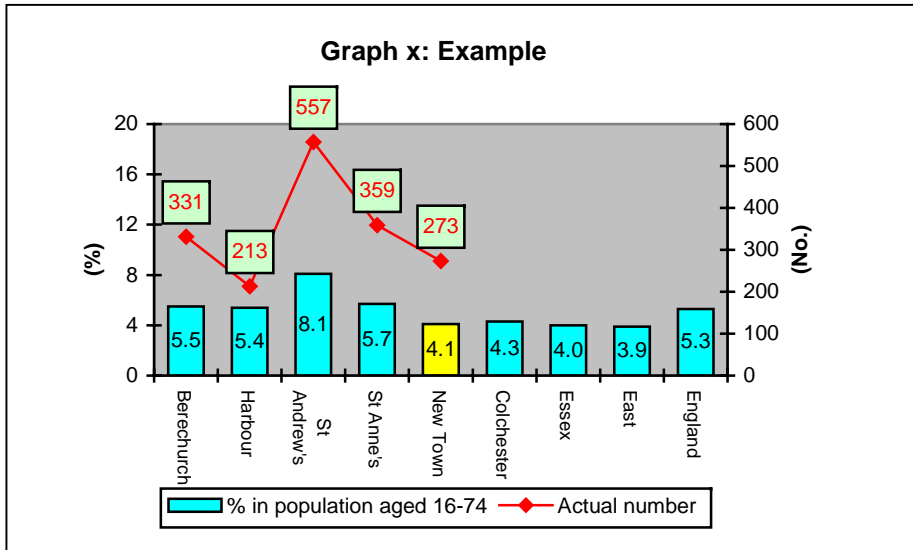
## **Additional wards in the charts**

Although Berechurch, Harbour, St Andrew's and St Anne's were the most 'deprived' wards in Colchester overall, according to their overall rankings on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2000) (see Table 1, page 4), there may be other wards that experience greater need in relation to particular issues (e.g. unemployment). Where this is the case, other wards have been incorporated into charts and analysed in pink font so that they are not overlooked.

## **Interpreting the charts**

Most data discussed in this profile is presented in graphs similar to the example (Graph x) pictured overleaf. These graphs give numerical and proportional data for each of the 'deprived' wards. As noted above, these graphs also feature any other wards where

their position ranks within the top four in the borough for that particular issue, either numerically or proportionally. Where it has been possible, graphs also present comparative data for the Colchester, Essex, the East of England region and England.



The graphs should be read as follows:

- The bars represent the proportions (%) while the red line graphs represent actual numbers.
- The blue bars represent the proportions for the four 'deprived' wards and the other geographical comparators (i.e. Berechurch, Harbour, St Andrew's, St Anne's, Colchester, Essex, the Eastern Region and England).
- The yellow bars represent the proportions for any other wards that rank within the four highest in the borough for that particular indicator. The red line chart represents the actual numbers for each indicator. The values are displayed in the green box above the line graph.

## Queries/ Comments on the profile

This profile was produced by Emma West and Mandy Jones at the Colchester Borough Council Social and Economic Regeneration team. If you have any queries or comments on this profile, please contact:

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### **(iii) WARD SUMMARIES**

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The following pages contain a brief ward based summary of each section from this profile. This is intended to give an overall picture of each of the four 'deprived' wards according to the data analysed in each section of the profile. For conciseness and to avoid duplication, these summaries do not contain data, but signpost back to the section of the profile where the data references can be found.

## Population Summary

### **Berechurch had:**

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 1)*

- the lowest actual number of lone parent households with dependent children of the ‘deprived’ wards (*Section 1.3.1*)
- the highest proportion of lone parent households with no dependent children in Colchester (*Section 1.3.2*)
- a very low proportion of multi-person households ‘all students’ (*Section 1.3.3*)
- the joint lowest proportion of multi-person households, all other, along with Harbour, out of the ‘deprived’ wards – although this was exactly equal to the Colchester average (*Section 1.3.4*)
- a lower proportion of people from minority ethnic groups than the Colchester average (*Section 1.4*)
- the joint lowest proportion of people that had ‘no religion’ out of the ‘deprived’ wards (*Section 1.5.2*)

### **Harbour had:**

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 1)*

- the smallest population of the ‘deprived’ wards (*Section 1.1*)
- the smallest proportion of people in the working age population (aged 16-74) of the ‘deprived’ wards (*Section 1.2.1*)
- the smallest number of older people (aged 65+), but the highest proportion of the ‘deprived’ wards (*Section 1.2.1*)
- a slightly higher proportion of lone parent households with dependent children and lone parent households with no dependent children than the Colchester averages (*Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2*)
- no multi-person households ‘all students’ (*Section 1.3.3*)
- the joint lowest proportion of multi-person households ‘all other’, along with Berechurch, of the ‘deprived’ wards – although this was exactly equal to the Colchester average (*Section 1.3.4*)
- a lower than average proportion of people from minority ethnic groups for Colchester (*Section 1.4*)
- a lower than proportion of Christian people than the Colchester average (*Section 1.5.1*)
- a slightly higher proportion of people that had ‘no religion’ than the Colchester average (*Section 1.5.2*)

## Population Summary (continued)

### St Andrew's had:

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 1)*

- the second largest population of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 1.1*)
- the second highest proportion of working age people (aged 16-74) of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 1.2.1*)
- the smallest proportion of older people (aged 65+) of the 'deprived' wards and fourth lowest of all 27 wards in the borough (*Section 1.2*)
- the highest level of lone parent households with dependent children of all 27 wards in Colchester, both numerically and proportionally (*Section 1.3.1*)
- the second highest proportion of lone parent households with no dependent children of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 1.3.2*)
- the highest level of multi-person households 'all students', both numerically and proportionally, of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 1.3.3*)
- the highest proportion of multi-person households 'all other' of the 'deprived' wards, and third highest of all 27 wards in the borough (*Section 1.3.4*)
- the highest proportion of people from minority ethnic groups of the 'deprived' wards, and the second highest of all 27 wards in the borough (*Section 1.4*)
- the lowest proportion of Christian people of the 'deprived' wards (*Section 1.5.1*)
- the highest proportion of people that had no religion of the 'deprived' wards and fourth highest of all 27 wards in the borough (*Section 1.5.2*)

### St Anne's had:

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 1)*

- a large population – the third largest of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 1.1*)
- the highest proportion of working age people (aged 16-74) of the 'deprived' wards (*Section 1.2.1*)
- the largest actual number of older people (aged 65+) of the 'deprived' wards (*Section 1.2*)
- the lowest proportion of lone parent households, both with dependent children and with no dependent children of the 'deprived' wards (*Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2*)
- a slightly higher proportion of multi-person households 'all students' than the Colchester average (*Section 1.3.3*)
- a slightly higher proportion of multi-person households 'all other' than the Colchester average (*Section 1.3.4*)
- a slightly lower proportion of people from minority ethnic groups than the Colchester average (*Section 1.4*)
- the highest proportion of Christian people in its population of the 'deprived' wards, although marginally lower than the Colchester average (*Section 1.5.1*)
- the joint lowest proportion of people that had 'no religion' of the 'deprived' wards (along with Berechurch), although this was slightly higher than the Colchester average (*Section 1.5.2*)

## Employment and Unemployment Summary

### **Berechurch had:**

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 2)*

- the highest proportion of people in full time employment out of the ‘deprived’ wards (*Section 2.1.1*)
- a slightly higher proportion of part time employees than the Colchester average (*Section 2.1.2*)
- the highest number of people that were self employed, and the joint highest proportion, of the four ‘deprived’ wards (along with Harbour), but fewer than the Colchester average (*Section 2.1.3*)
- the fewest employment deprived people of the ‘deprived’ wards, although it ranked fifth highest of all 27 wards in the borough (*Section 2.2*)
- the lowest proportion of economically active people that were unemployed of the ‘deprived’ wards, although it was slightly higher than the Colchester average (*Section 2.3.1*)
- a slightly lower proportion of young people (aged 16-24) in its unemployed population than the Colchester average (*Section 2.3.2a*)
- a slightly higher proportion of people that were unemployed in its young population (aged 16-24) than the Colchester average (*Section 2.3.2b*)
- a slightly lower proportion of older people (aged 50+) that were unemployed than the Colchester average (*Section 2.3.3*)
- a marginally higher than the Colchester average level of people that were long term unemployed (*Section 2.3.4*)

### **Harbour had:**

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 2)*

- a marginally higher proportion of people in full time employment than the Colchester average (*Section 2.1.1*)
- the highest proportion of people in part time employment of the ‘deprived’ wards (*Section 2.1.2*)
- the joint highest proportion of people that were self employed of the four ‘deprived’ wards (along with Harbour), but fewer than the Colchester average (*Section 2.1.3*)
- the second highest level of employment deprived people of all wards in Colchester (*Section 2.2*)
- the joint second highest proportion of unemployed people in the economically active population (along with New Town) of all wards in the borough (*Section 2.3.1*)
- a slightly lower proportion of young people (aged 16-24) in its unemployed population than the Colchester average (*Section 2.3.2a*)
- the highest proportion of people that were unemployed in its young population (aged 16-24) of all wards in Colchester (*Section 2.3.2b*).
- the highest proportion of older people (aged 50+) that were unemployed of the ‘deprived’ wards – which was exactly equal to the Colchester average (*Section 2.3.3*)
- the lowest proportion of people that were long term unemployed of the ‘deprived’ wards, which was marginally higher than the Colchester average (*Section 2.3.4*)

## Employment and Unemployment Summary (continued)

### St Andrew's had:

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 2)*

- the second lowest proportion of people in full time employment of all 27 wards in the borough (*Section 2.1.1*)
- marginally fewer people in part time employment than the Colchester average (*Section 2.1.2*)
- the second lowest proportion of people that were self-employed of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 2.1.3*)
- the highest proportion of employment deprived people of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 2.2*)
- the highest proportion of unemployed people in the economically active population (aged 16-74) of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 2.3*)
- the highest level of young people (aged 16-24) in its unemployed population, both numerically and proportionally, of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 2.3.2a*)
- the fifth highest proportion of unemployed people in its young population (aged 16-24) of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 2.3.2b*)
- the lowest proportion of older people (aged 50+) that were unemployed of the 'deprived' wards and the third lowest of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 2.3.3*)
- the second highest proportion of people that were long term unemployed in its unemployed population of all wards in the borough (*Section 2.2.4*)

### St Anne's had:

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 2)*

- only a marginally lower proportion of people in full time employment than the Colchester average (*Section 2.1.1*)
- marginally more people in part time employment than the Colchester average (*Section 2.1.2*)
- a slightly lower proportion of people that were self employed than the Colchester average – the fifth lowest of all 27 wards in the borough (*Section 2.1.3*)
- the fourth highest proportion of employment deprived people of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 2.2*)
- a higher proportion of unemployed people in the economically active population than the Colchester average (*Section 2.3*)
- the lowest proportion of young people (aged 16-24) in its unemployed population of the 'deprived' wards – but slightly higher than the Colchester average (*Section 2.3.2a*)
- a higher proportion of unemployed people in its young population (aged 16-24) than the Colchester average (*Section 2.3.2b*)
- a lower proportion of older people (aged 50+) that were unemployed than the Colchester average (*Section 2.3.3*)
- a slightly higher proportion of people that were long term unemployed than the Colchester average (*Section 2.3.4*)

## VAT Registered Enterprises and Economic Inactivity Summary

### **Berechurch had:**

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 2)*

- the fourth lowest number of VAT registered enterprises of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 2.4.1*) - all of which had under 50 employees (*Section 2.4.2*)
- a slightly lower proportion of people that were economically inactive than the Colchester average (*Section 2.5.1*)
- a lower proportion of people that were economically inactive 'retired' than the Colchester average (*Section 2.5.2*)
- the lowest proportion of economically inactive students of the 'deprived' wards, ranking eighth of all wards in Colchester (*Section 2.5.3*)
- the lowest proportion of economically inactive people looking after the home/family of the 'deprived' wards, and was the only one of the 'deprived' wards which fell below the Colchester average (*Section 2.5.4*)
- a higher proportion of people that were permanently sick or disabled than the Colchester average (*Section 2.5.5*)

### **Harbour had:**

*(According to the most recent data– see Chapter 2)*

- the second highest number of VAT registered of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 2.1.4*) – the majority of which had less than 50 employees
- a few VAT registered enterprises in the larger employee size-band (50-249 employees) (*Section 2.4.2*)
- a slightly lower proportion of people that were economically inactive than the Colchester average (*Section 2.5.1*)
- the highest proportion of people that were economically inactive 'retired' of the four 'deprived' wards, however, this was lower than the Colchester average (*Section 2.5.2*)
- a slightly lower proportion of economically inactive students than the Colchester average (*Section 2.5.3*)
- a slightly higher proportion of economically inactive people looking after the home/family than the Colchester average (*Section 2.5.4*)
- the lowest proportion of economically inactive people that were permanently sick or disabled of the 'deprived' wards, but the fourth highest of all Colchester wards (*Section 2.5.5*)

## VAT Registered Enterprises and Economic Inactivity Summary (continued)

### St Andrew's had:

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 2)*

- the lowest number of VAT registered enterprises of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 2.4.1*) - all of which had under 50 employees (*Section 2.4.2*)
- the highest level of economically inactive people of all 27 wards in the borough, both proportionally and numerically (*Section 2.4.1*)
- the lowest proportion of economically inactive retired people of the 'deprived' wards – which was fifth lowest of all 27 wards in the borough (*Section 2.5.2*)
- the second highest proportion of economically inactive students of all 27 wards in Colchester – in fact, nearly three times the Colchester average (*Section 2.5.3*)
- the highest number of economically inactive people looking after the home/family of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 2.5.4*)
- the highest proportion of economically inactive people who were permanently sick or disabled of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 2.5.5*)

### St Anne's had:

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 2)*

- the second lowest number of VAT registered enterprises of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 2.4.1*) - all of which had under 50 employees (*Section 2.4.2*)
- a marginally higher proportion of people that were economically inactive than the Colchester average (*Section 2.5.1*)
- a slightly lower proportion of economically inactive retired people than the Colchester average (*Section 2.5.2*)
- a slightly lower proportion of economically inactive students than Colchester average (*Section 2.5.3*)
- a slightly higher proportion of economically inactive people looking after the home/family than Colchester average (*Section 2.5.4*)
- a higher proportion of people who were permanently sick or disabled than the Colchester average (*Section 2.5.5*)

## Approximated Social Grade Summary

### **Berechurch had:**

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 2)*

- the second lowest proportion of people in the ‘Higher and Intermediate Managerial / Administrative / Professional’ social grade category of all 27 wards in the borough, and was nearly 10% lower than the Colchester average *(Section 2.6.1)*
- the second lowest proportion of people in the ‘Supervisory, Clerical, Junior Managerial, Administrative and Professional’ social grade category of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 2.6.2)*
- the highest proportion of people in the ‘skilled manual workers’ social grade category of the ‘deprived’ wards, which was third highest of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 2.6.3)*
- the second highest proportion of people in the ‘Semi - Skilled and Unskilled Manual Workers’ social grade category of all 27 wards in Colchester, and was nearly 10% above the Colchester average *(Section 2.6.4)*
- the fourth highest number of people in the ‘On State Benefit, Unemployed or Lowest Grade Workers’ social grade category and the fifth highest proportion of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 2.6.5)*

### **Harbour had:**

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 2)*

- the third lowest proportion of people in the ‘Higher and Intermediate Managerial / Administrative / Professional’ social grade category of all 27 wards in the borough, and was nearly 10% lower than the Colchester average *(Section 2.6.1)*
- only a slightly smaller proportion of people in the ‘Supervisory, Clerical, Junior managerial, Administrative and Professional’ social grade category than the Colchester average, yet it ranked fifth lowest of all 27 wards in the borough *(Section 2.6.2)*
- a higher proportion of skilled manual workers than the Colchester average *(Section 2.6.3)*
- the third highest proportion people in the ‘Semi - Skilled and Unskilled Manual Workers’ social grade category of all 27 wards in Colchester, and was nearly 5% above the Colchester average *(Section 2.6.4)*
- the fourth highest proportion of people in the ‘On State Benefit, Unemployed or Lowest Grade Workers’ social grade category of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 2.6.5)*



## Social Grade Summary (continued)

### St Andrew's had:

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 2)*

- the lowest proportion of people in the 'Higher and Intermediate Managerial / Administrative / Professional' social grade category of all 27 wards in Colchester, and was some 15% below the Colchester average (*Section 2.6.1*)
- the lowest proportion of people in the 'Supervisory, Clerical, Junior Managerial, Administrative and Professional' social grade category of all 27 wards in Colchester, and was some 10% below the Colchester average (*Section 2.6.2*)
- a slightly higher proportion of people in the 'skilled manual workers' social grade category than the Colchester average (*Section 2.6.3*)
- the highest level of people in the 'Semi - Skilled and Unskilled Manual Workers' social grade category of all 27 wards in Colchester, and was double the Colchester average proportion (*Section 2.6.4*)
- the highest proportion of people in the 'On State Benefit, Unemployed or Lowest Grade Workers' social grade category of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 2.6.5*)

### St Anne's had:

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 2)*

- the highest proportion of people in the 'Higher and Intermediate Managerial / Administrative / Professional' social grade category of the 'deprived' wards, yet this was still the fifth lowest of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 2.6.1*)
- the highest proportion of people in the 'Supervisory, Clerical, Junior Managerial, Administrative and Professional' social grade category of the 'deprived' wards, yet this was still the sixth lowest of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 2.6.2*)
- a marginally higher proportion of skilled manual workers than the Colchester average (*Section 2.6.3*)
- the fifth highest proportion of people in the 'Semi - Skilled and Unskilled Manual Workers' social grade category of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 2.6.4*)
- a slightly highest proportion of people in the 'On State Benefit, Unemployed or Lowest Grade Workers' social grade category than the Colchester average and was sixth highest of all 27 wards in the borough (*Section 2.6.5*)

## Education, Skills and Training Summary

### **Berechurch had:**

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 3)*

- the fourth lowest proportion of students aged 16-17 of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 3.1.1)*
- the lowest proportion of students aged 18-74 of the 'deprived' wards and less than half the Colchester average *(Section 3.1.2)*
- the lowest proportion of people aged 16-60 with poor literacy skills of the 'deprived' wards, although this was still significantly higher than the Colchester average *(Section 3.2.1)*
- the fourth highest proportion of people aged 16-60 with poor numeracy skills of all 27 wards in the borough *(Section 3.2.2)*
- the second highest level of people aged 16-74 in Colchester with no qualifications of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 3.3.1)*
- the lowest proportion of people aged 16-74 with 5+ GCSE's or equivalent qualifications (including higher level qualifications) of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 3.3.2)*
- the fourth lowest proportion of primary school pupils who gained Key Stage 2 scores of level 4 and above of all 27 wards in the borough *(Section 3.3.3)*
- the second highest level of education, skills and training deprivation of all wards in Colchester *(Section 3.4)*

### **Harbour had:**

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 3)*

- the third lowest proportion of students aged 16-17 of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 3.1.1)*
- the lowest number of students aged 18-74 of the 'deprived' wards and less than half the Colchester average *(Section 3.1.2)*
- the fourth highest proportion of people aged 16-60 with poor literacy skills of all 27 wards in the borough *(Section 3.1.1)*
- the fifth highest proportion of people aged 16-60 with poor numeracy skills of all 27 wards in the borough *(Section 3.2.2)*
- the fifth highest proportion of people aged 16-74 with no qualifications of all 27 wards in Colchester, but numerically it ranked just 9 of all 27 wards *(Section 3.3.1)*
- the third lowest proportion of people aged 16-74 with 5+ GCSE's or equivalent qualifications (including higher level qualifications) of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 3.3.2)*
- the fifth lowest proportion of primary school pupils who gained Key Stage 2 scores of level 4 and above of all 27 wards in the borough *(Section 3.3.3)*
- the fourth highest level of education, skills and training deprivation of all wards in Colchester *(Section 3.4)*

## Education, Skills and Training Summary (continued)

### St Andrew's had:

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 3)*

- the lowest proportion of students aged 16-17 of all 27 wards in Colchester, however it had the third highest number of students in this age group (*Section 3.1.1*)
- the second highest level of students aged 18-74 of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 3.1.2*)
- the highest level of people aged 16-60 with poor literacy skills of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Sections 3.2.1*)
- the highest level of people aged 16-60 with poor numeracy skills of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Sections 3.2.2*)
- the highest level of people with no qualifications of all 27 wards in the borough, in fact, nearly 10% more people than the Colchester average (*Section 3.3.1*)
- the fourth lowest proportion of people aged 16-75 with 5+ GCSE's or equivalent qualifications (including higher level qualifications) of all 27 wards in the borough (*Section 3.3.2*)
- the lowest proportion of primary school pupils who gained Key Stage 2 scores of level 4 and above of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 3.3.3*)
- the highest level of education, skills and training deprivation of all 27 wards in Colchester and the fifth highest of all 284 wards in Essex (*Section 3.4*)

### St Anne's had:

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 3)*

- the fifth lowest proportion of students aged 16-17 of all 27 wards in Colchester, however it had the second highest number of students in this age group (*Section 3.1.1*)
- a slightly lower proportion of students aged 18-74 than the Colchester average, but the sixth highest number of students of all 27 wards in the borough (*Section 3.1.2*)
- the second highest level of people aged 16-60 with poor literacy skills of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Sections 3.2.1*)
- the second highest level of people aged 16-60 with poor numeracy skills of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Sections 3.2.2*)
- the fifth highest proportion of people with no qualifications of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 3.3.1*)
- the highest proportion of people aged 16-75 with 5+ GCSE's or equivalent qualifications (including higher level qualifications) of the 'deprived' wards, but was the fifth lowest of all 27 wards in the borough (*Section 3.3.2*)
- a lower proportion of primary school pupils who gained Key Stage 2 scores of level 4 and above (*Section 3.3.3*)
- the third highest level of education, skills and training deprivation of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 3.4*)

## Income and Benefits Summary

### **Berechurch had:**

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 4)*

- the second lowest average level of income of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 4.1*)
- the lowest proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) on income related benefits of the ‘deprived’ wards, but had the seventh highest of all 27 wards in Colchester and was well above the borough average (*Section 4.2*)
- the third highest proportion of people on a low income of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 4.3*)
- the second highest level of child poverty of all 27 wards in Colchester, ranking 16 of all 284 wards in Essex (*Section 4.4*)
- the lowest proportion of Income Support claimants of the ‘deprived’ wards, ranking fifth highest of all 27 wards in the borough (*Section 4.5*)
- the joint third highest level of lone parents claiming Income Support, with St Anne’s, of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 4.5.1*)
- the fourth highest proportion of Income Support claimants with a disability of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 4.5.2*)
- the fourth highest number of Working Family Tax Credit claimants and the fifth highest proportion of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 4.6*)

### **Harbour had:**

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 4)*

- the highest average level of income of the ‘deprived’ wards, but the fifth lowest of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 4.1*)
- the highest proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) on income related benefits of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 4.2*)
- the lowest proportion of people on a low income of the ‘deprived’ wards, but the fourth highest of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 4.3*)
- the third highest level of child poverty of all 27 wards in Colchester ranking 18 of all 284 wards in Essex (*Section 4.4*)
- the lowest number of Income Support claimants of the ‘deprived’ wards, but proportionally it had the second highest level of claimants of all 27 wards in the borough (*Section 4.5*)
- the second highest level of lone parents claiming Income Support, of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 4.5.1*)
- the third highest proportion of Income Support claimants with a disability of all 27 wards in Colchester (*Section 4.5.2*)
- a higher proportion of Working Family Tax Credit claimants than the Colchester average (*Section 4.6*)

## Income and Benefits Summary (continued)

### St Andrew's had:

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 4)*

- the lowest average level of income of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 4.1)*
- the third highest proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) on income related benefits of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 4.2)*
- the highest proportion of people on a low income of all 284 wards in Essex *(Section 4.3)*
- the second highest level of child poverty of all 284 wards in Essex *(Section 4.4)*
- the highest level of Income Support claimants, both numerically and proportionally, of all 27 wards in the borough *(Section 4.5)*
- the highest level of lone parents claiming Income Support, both proportionally and numerically, of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 4.5.1)*
- the highest level of Income Support claimants with a disability, both proportionally and numerically, of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 4.5.2)*
- the highest level of Working Family Tax Credit claimants, both proportionally and numerically, of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 4.6)*

### St Anne's had:

*(According to the most recent data – see Chapter 4)*

- the third lowest average level of income of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 4.1)*
- the fourth highest proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) on income related benefits of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 4.2)*
- the second highest proportion of people on a low income of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 4.3)*
- the fifth highest level of child poverty of all 27 wards in Colchester, ranking 20 of all 284 wards in Essex *(Section 4.4)*
- the third highest proportion of Income Support claimants of all 27 wards in the borough *(Section 4.5)*
- a higher proportion of lone parents claiming Income Support than the Colchester average *(Section 4.5.1)*
- joint fifth highest proportion of Income Support claimants with a disability, along with New Town, of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 4.5.2)*
- the third highest proportion of Working Family Tax Credit claimants of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 4.6)*

## Health and Disability Summary

### **Berechurch had:**

*(According to the most recent data see Chapter 5)*

- the second highest level of health deprivation and disability of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 5.1)*
- a higher proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness than the Colchester average *(Section 5.2)*
- the second highest level of people claiming Disability Living Allowance of the four 'deprived' wards *(Section 5.3.1)*
- the lowest proportion of Attendance Allowance claimants of the 'deprived' wards, although the proportion of claimants was slightly higher than the Colchester average *(Section 5.3.2)*
- the lowest number of conceptions in the population aged under 18 of all four 'deprived' wards, ranking seven of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 5.4.1)*
- the lowest number of conceptions for women aged under 20 of the 'deprived' wards, ranking 7 of all 27 wards in the borough *(Section 5.4.2)*
- the fifth highest conception rates for women of all ages of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 5.4.3)*

### **Harbour had:**

*(According to the most recent data see Chapter 5)*

- the third highest level of health deprivation and disability of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 5.1)*
- the highest level of people with a limiting long-term illness of the 'deprived' wards – the second highest in Colchester after West Mersea *(Section 5.2)*
- the fourth highest proportion of people claiming Disability Living Allowance of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 5.3.1)*
- a higher proportion of Attendance Allowance claimants than the Colchester average *(Section 5.3.2)*
- the fourth highest number of conceptions in the population aged under 18 of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 5.4.1)*
- the second highest conception rate for women aged under 20 of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 5.4.2)*
- the lowest conception rate for women of all ages of the deprived wards, ranking seven of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 5.4.3)*

## Health and Disability Summary (continued)

### St Andrew's had:

*(According to the most recent data see Chapter 5)*

- the highest level of health deprivation and disability of all 27 wards in Colchester and sixth highest of all 284 wards in Essex *(Section 5.1)*
- the fourth highest level of people with a limiting long-term illness of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 5.2)*
- the highest level of people claiming Disability Living Allowance, both proportionally and numerically, of all 27 wards in the borough *(Section 5.3.1)*
- the highest proportion of Attendance Allowance claimants of the 'deprived' wards, ranking 6 of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 5.3.2)*
- the highest number of conceptions in the population aged under 18 of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 5.4.1)*
- the highest number of conceptions for women aged under 20 of all 27 wards in the borough *(Section 5.4.2)*
- the third highest conception rates for women of all ages of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 5.4.3)*

### St Anne's had:

*(According to the most recent data see Chapter 5)*

- the fourth highest level of health deprivation and disability of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 5.1)*
- the sixth highest level of people with a limiting long-term illness of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 5.2)*
- the fifth highest proportion of people claiming Disability Living Allowance and the third highest actual number of claimants of all 27 wards in the borough *(Section 5.3.1)*
- the second highest proportion of Attendance Allowance claimants of the 'deprived' wards, ranking 7 of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 5.3.2)*
- the second lowest number of conceptions in the population aged under 18 of the 'deprived' wards and was sixth highest of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 5.4.1)*
- joint third highest number of conceptions for women aged under 20, along with Highwoods and Lexden, of all 27 wards in the borough *(Section 5.4.2)*
- the sixth highest conception rates for women of all ages of all 27 wards in Colchester *(Section 5.4.3)*

# 1. POPULATION



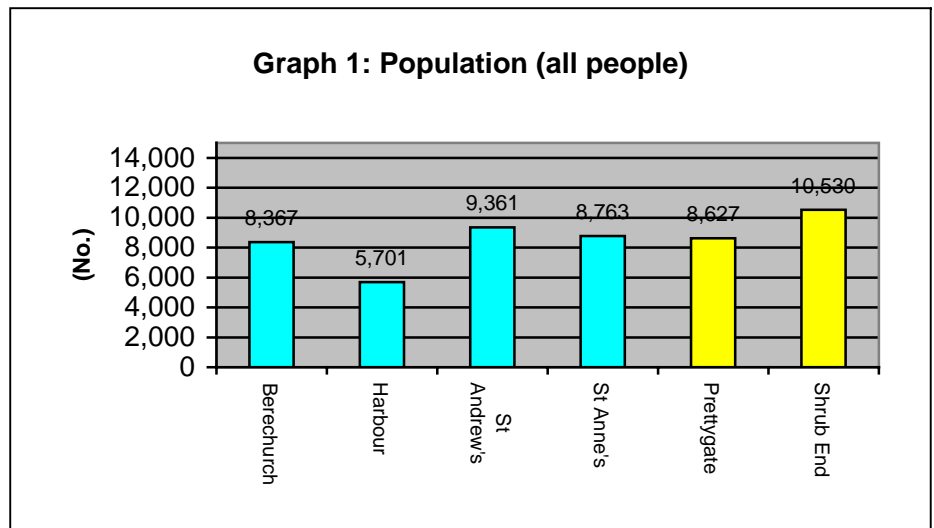
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# 1. POPULATION

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## 1.1 Population

- Graph 1 shows that in 2001 there were 9,361 people in St Andrew's – making this the largest population of the four 'deprived' wards.
- In fact, St Andrew's had the second largest ward population of all 27 wards in the borough.
- With 5,701 people, Harbour had the smallest population of the four 'deprived' wards, ranking 13 out of the 27 wards in Colchester.
- Shrub End had the highest population in the borough (10,530 people) and Prettygate had the third highest (8,627 people).



Source: Table UV40, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

## 1.2 Population by age

### 1.2.1 Working age population\* (aged 16-74)

- Table 2 below shows that St Andrew's had the second highest number of working age people (aged 16-74) of all wards in Colchester. In proportional terms, it also had the highest proportion of the 'deprived' wards (73.2%), although this ranked just 12 of all 27 wards in Colchester.
- Harbour had the second lowest proportion of working age people (aged 16-74) of all 27 wards in Colchester (69.5%). This was the lowest of the 'deprived' wards.
- Berechurch and St Anne's had very similar levels of people in their working age populations, both numerically and proportionally. Berechurch had 6,025 people aged 16 to 74 (72.0%), whilst St Anne's had 6,247 (71.3%).

### 1.2.2 Older people

- Table 2 also shows that St Andrew's had the smallest proportion of older people (aged 65+) in its population (10%) of the 'deprived' wards.
- This was fourth lowest of all 27 wards in the borough and was well below the Colchester average of 14.7%.
- Harbour had the smallest actual number of older people (aged 65+) of the 'deprived' wards, however, with 871 people aged 65 and above, compared to 940 in St Andrew's.
- Proportionally, however, Harbour had the highest level of older people (aged 65+) of the 'deprived' wards (15.3%), although this ranked just 13 of all 27 wards in the borough.
- St Anne's had the largest actual number of older people (1189).

**Table 2: Population by age (Census 2001)**

	Berechurch		Harbour		St Andrew's		St Anne's	
	All	%	All	%	All	%	All	%
16-74	6025	72.0	3962	69.5	6852	73.2	6247	71.3
65+	1101	13.2	871	15.3	940	10.0	1189	13.6

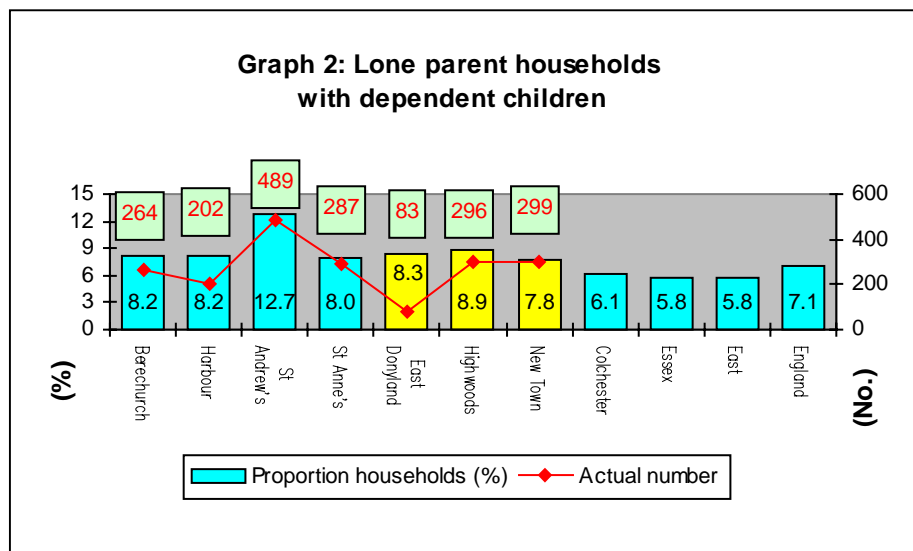
Source: Table UV40, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

\* Throughout this document, 'working age population' refers to people aged between 16 and 74

## 1.3 Household Composition

### 1.3.1 Lone parent households with dependent children

- Graph 2 shows that of all 27 wards in the borough, St Andrew's had the highest level of lone parent households with dependent children\*, both proportionally and numerically.
- Proportionally, there were 12.7% in St Andrew's, which was more than double the Colchester average of 6.1% and well above the ward with the next highest proportion (Highwoods at 8.9%).
- St Anne's had the lowest proportion of lone parent households with dependent children (8.0%) of the 'deprived' wards, ranking 6 out of all 27 wards in the borough.
- Berechurch had the lowest actual number of lone parent households with dependent children (264 households), ranking 6 of all wards in the borough.
- New Town had the second highest number of lone parent households with dependent children (299 households) and Highwoods had the third highest (296 households).
- In proportional terms, Highwoods had the second highest level (8.9%) and East Donyland had the third highest (8.3%).

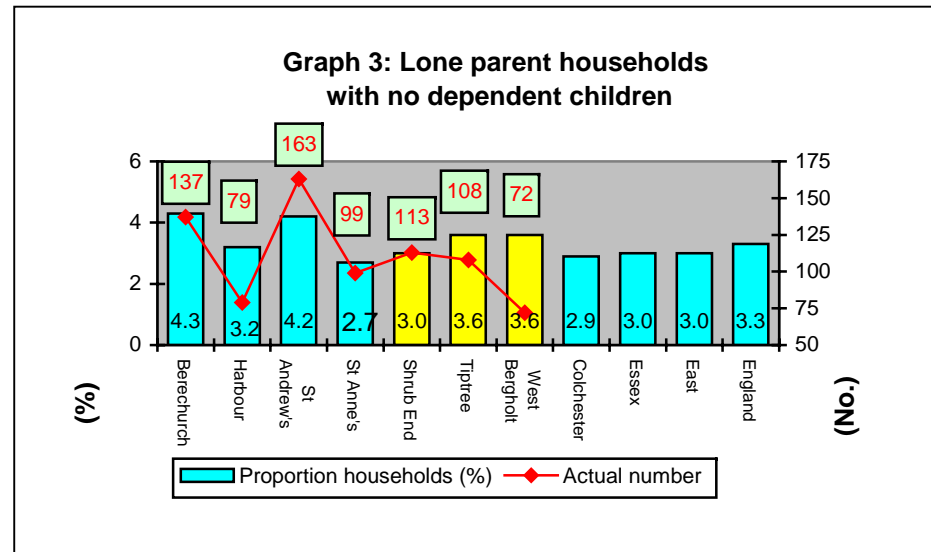


Source: Table UV68, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

\* 'Dependent children' in the 2001 Census were children under 16 years; or under 19 and in full time education

### 1.3.2 Lone parent households with dependent children

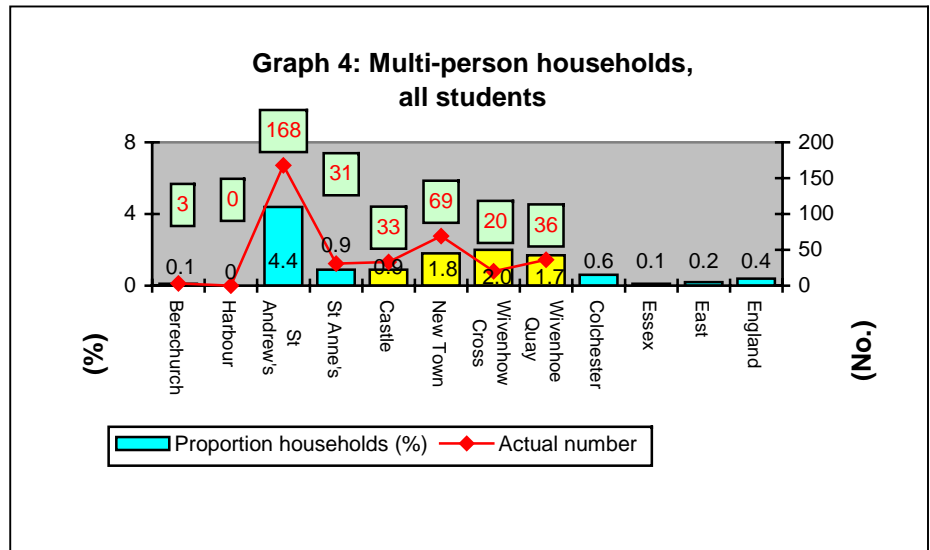
- Graph 3 shows that St Andrew's had the highest number of lone parent households with no dependent children in Colchester.
- Proportionally, however, Berechurch had slightly more lone parents with no dependent children at 4.3% compared to the 4.2% in St Andrew's.
- Of the 'deprived' wards, St Anne's had the smallest proportion of lone parent households with no dependent children (2.7%), ranking 13 overall in the borough.
- In proportional terms, Tiptree and West Mersea had the third and fourth highest levels of lone parent households with no dependent children at 3.6%.
- In numerical terms, Shrub End had third highest level of lone parent households with no dependent children (113 households) and Tiptree had fourth highest (108 households).



Source: Table UV68, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

### 1.3.3 Multi - person households, 'all students'

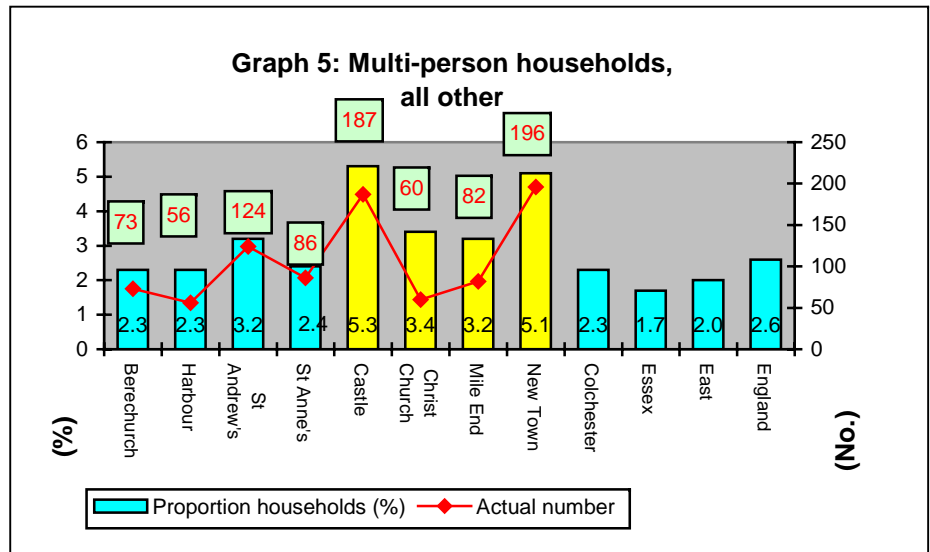
- Graph 4 shows that in 2001, St Andrew's had a large proportion of 'all students' multi – person households at 4.4%, compared to the other 'deprived' wards, as well as the England (0.4%) and regional (0.2%) averages.
- This was highest proportion in the borough – numerically as well as proportionally.
- At 0.9%, the proportion of 'all students' multi - person households in St Anne's was just above the borough average of 0.6%.
- Harbour had no multi - person households that are all students.
- In proportional terms, Wivenhoe Cross had the second highest level of multi-person households 'all students' (2.0%), New Town had the third highest (1.8%) and Wivenhoe Quay had the fourth highest (1.7%).
- In numerical terms, New Town had the second highest number of multi-person households 'all students' (69 households) and Wivenhoe Quay had the third highest (36 households).



Source: Table UV68, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

### 1.3.4 Multi – person households\*, all other

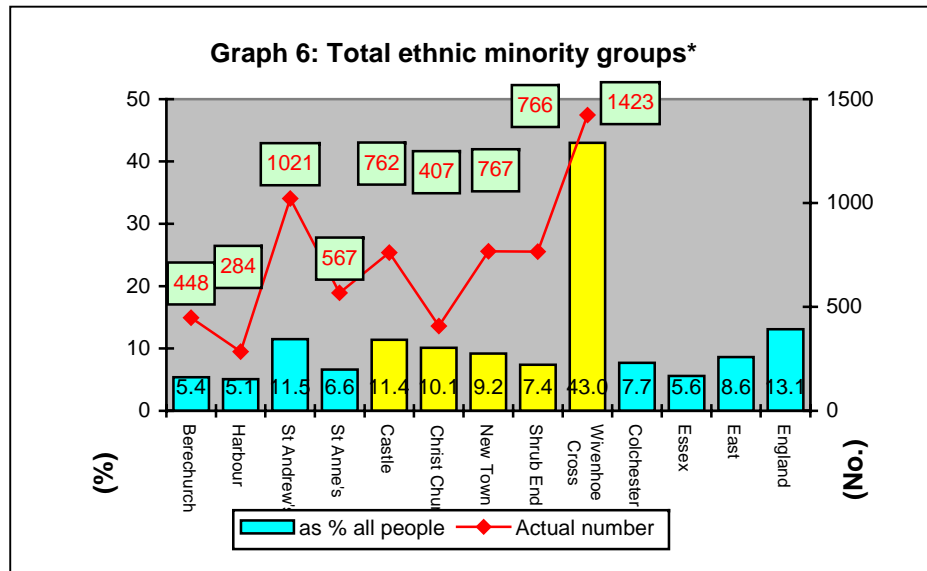
- Graph 5 shows that in 2001, St Andrew's had the highest proportion of all other types of multi – person households out of the 'deprived' wards.
- At 3.2 % this was well above the Colchester average of 0.6%.
- In proportional and numerical terms, however, the levels of multi-person households 'all other' in Castle and New Town were well above those in St Andrew's.
- In proportional terms, Castle had the highest proportion in the borough at 5.3%, New Town was second highest (5.1%), Christ Church was third highest (3.4%) and Mile End was joint fourth with St Andrew's (3.2%).
- In numerical terms, New Town had the highest number (196 households), Castle had the second highest (187 households).



Source: Table UV68, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

## 1.4 Ethnic Group

- Graph 6 shows that in 2001, at 11.5%, St Andrew's had the second highest proportion of people from minority ethnic groups\* in the borough (11.5%).
- This was well above the Colchester average of 7.7%, and even higher than the 5.8% in Essex.
- The proportions of people from minority ethnic groups in the remaining 'deprived' wards were all much closer to, but below, the Colchester average.
- Harbour had the smallest proportion, at 5.1% of the population.
- Wivenhoe Cross had by far the highest proportion of people from ethnic minority groups in its population (43%). Numerically, however, the difference between St Andrew's (1021 people) and Wivenhoe Cross (1423 people) is not so large.
- Significantly, both Wivenhoe Cross and St Andrew's wards also had by far the highest proportions of students aged 18-74 of all 27 wards in Colchester (see Section 3.1.2).
- In proportional terms, Castle and Christ Church had the third and fourth highest levels of people from minority ethnic groups of all wards in Colchester.
- In numerical terms, Shrub End and New Town had the third and fourth highest numbers of people from minority ethnic groups in the borough.



Source: Table UV09, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

\*'Minority ethnic groups' include all people that classified themselves in ethnicity categories other than 'White British' in the 2001 Census.

These include people that classified themselves as:

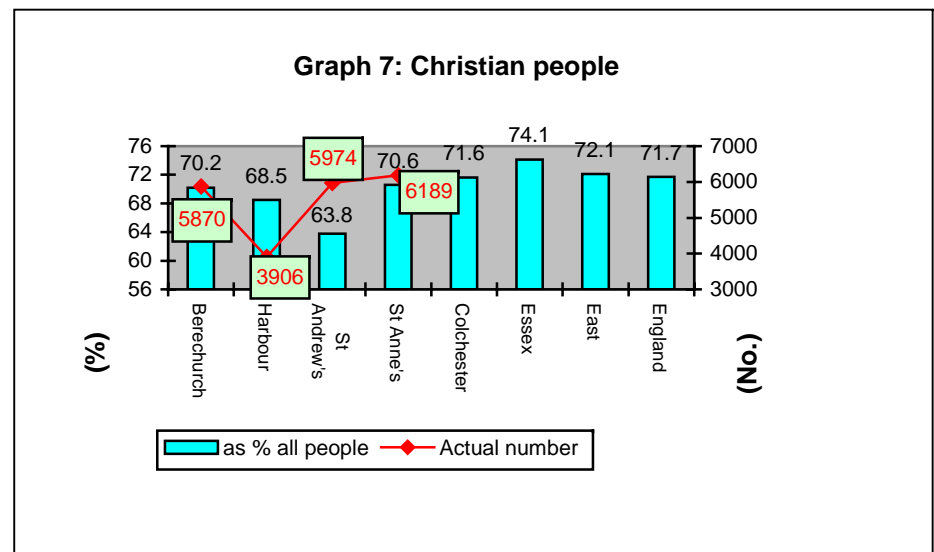
- 'White Irish'
- 'Other White'
- 'Mixed'
- 'Asian/Asian British'
- 'Black/Black British'
- 'Chinese/Other'

## 1.5 Religion

According to the 2001 Census, the majority of people in Colchester were either Christian (71.6%) or had 'no religion' (18.5%). This section looks exclusively at these populations since the remaining religion categories\* amount to very low numbers at ward level. Data for these smaller populations tend to be less reliable since the Office for National Statistics (ONS) have made Small Cell Adjustments so that individuals cannot be identified.

### 1.5.1 Christian people

- Graph 7 shows that at 70.6%, St Anne's had the highest proportion of Christian people in its population out of the four 'deprived' wards.
- The proportions of Christian people in all four of these wards, however, were below the averages for Colchester (71.6%) and Essex (74.1%).
- Graph 7(a) in Appendix 1 shows how the proportions of Christian people in the 'deprived' wards compares to the rest of the borough. Rural wards such as Dedham and Langham tend to have higher Christian populations (81.0%).
- Of the 'deprived' wards, St Andrew's had the lowest proportion of people who described their religion as Christians, at just 63.8%.
- In proportional terms, there were only four wards in the borough with lower levels of Christian people than there were in St Andrew's. These were Castle (61.6%), Christ Church (60.7%), Wivenhoe Cross (60.0%) and New Town (59.3%).



Source: Table UV15, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

\* The remaining **religion categories** in the 2001 Census include Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh and any other religion



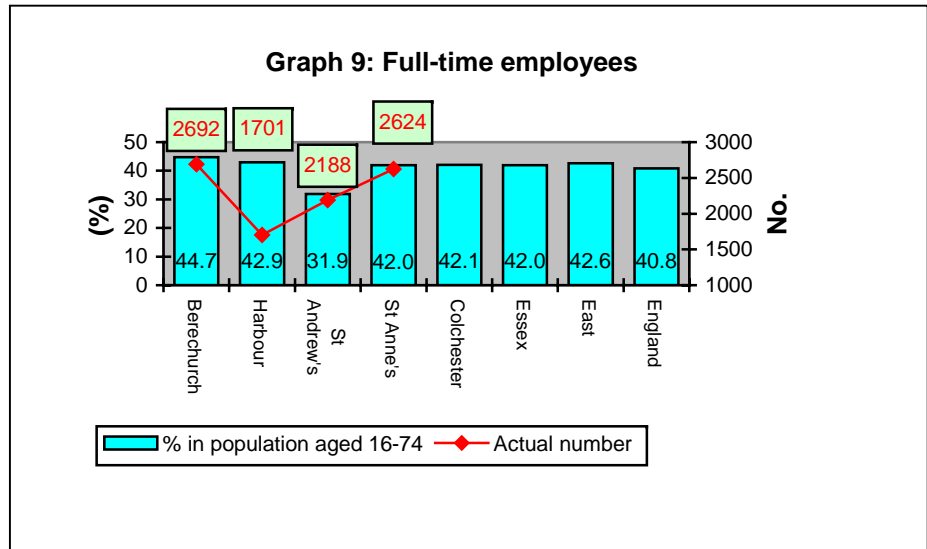
# **2. EMPLOYMENT AND WORK**

## 2. EMPLOYMENT AND WORK

### 2.1 Economic Activity

#### 2.1.1 Full time employees (aged 16-74)

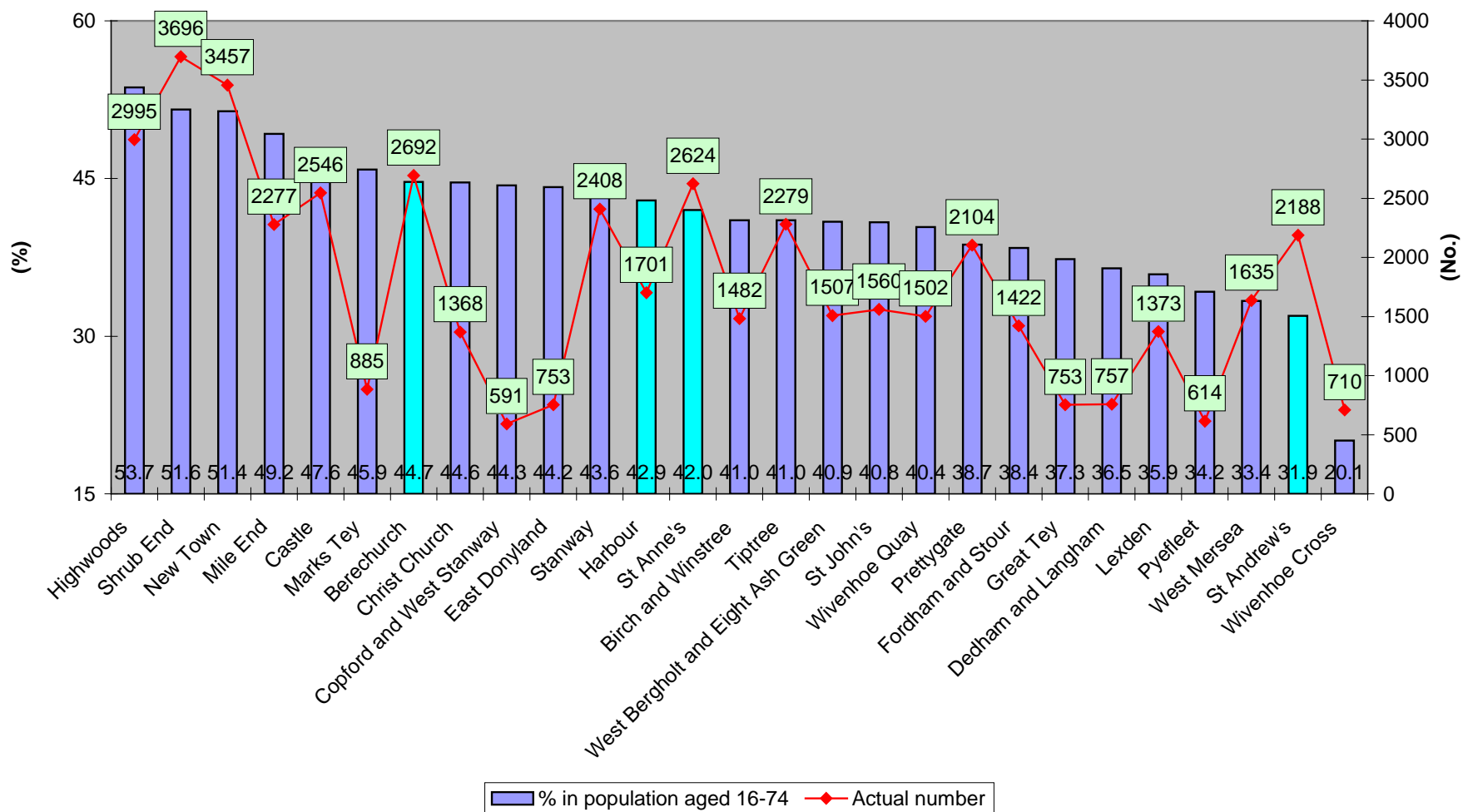
- Graph 9 shows that all of the 'deprived' wards, with the exception of St Andrew's, were very close to or above Colchester's average proportion of economically active\* full-time employees (42.1%).
- Berechurch had the highest proportion of people in full-time employment out of the 'deprived' wards, at 44.7%, making it the seventh highest ward in Colchester.
- Graph 9(a) overleaf shows that the proportion of full time employees in St Andrew's is the second lowest out of all 27 wards in the borough at 31.9%. It is also over 10% below the Colchester average.
- Graph 9(a) also shows that Wivenhoe Cross had by far the lowest proportion of full time employees at just 20.1%. This is less than half the Colchester average (42.0%).
- It is worth noting that Wivenhoe Cross has a large student population because of its proximity to the University of Essex. Section 2.4.3 shows that 46.8% of people in Wivenhoe Cross are economically inactive students. This student population could account for the low proportion of economically active people in full time employment.



Source: Table KS09AN, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

\* '**Economically active**' describes all people aged 16 - 74 who were working in the week before the 2001 Census. In addition, the category includes people who were not working but were looking for work and were available to start work within 2 weeks. Full-time students who are economically active are also included.

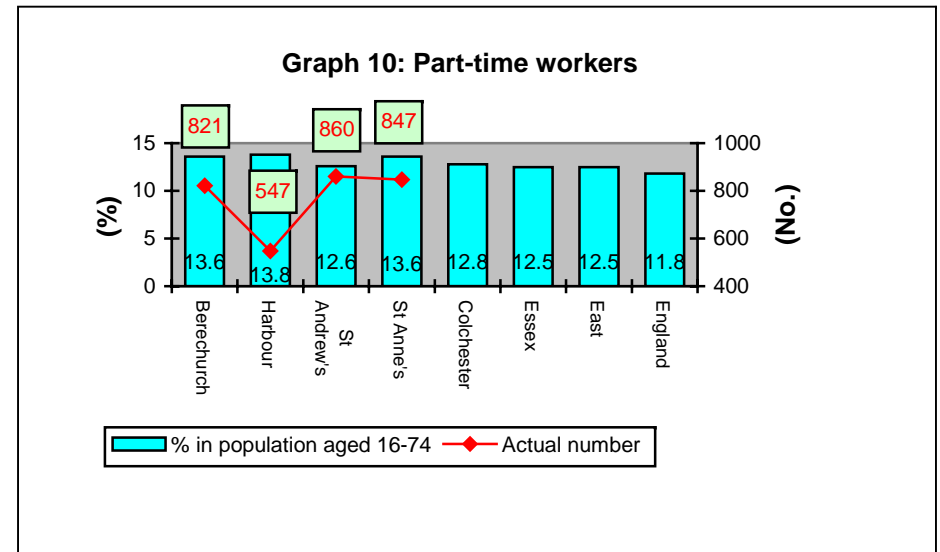
Chart 9(a): Full time employees (all wards)



Source: Table KS09AN, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

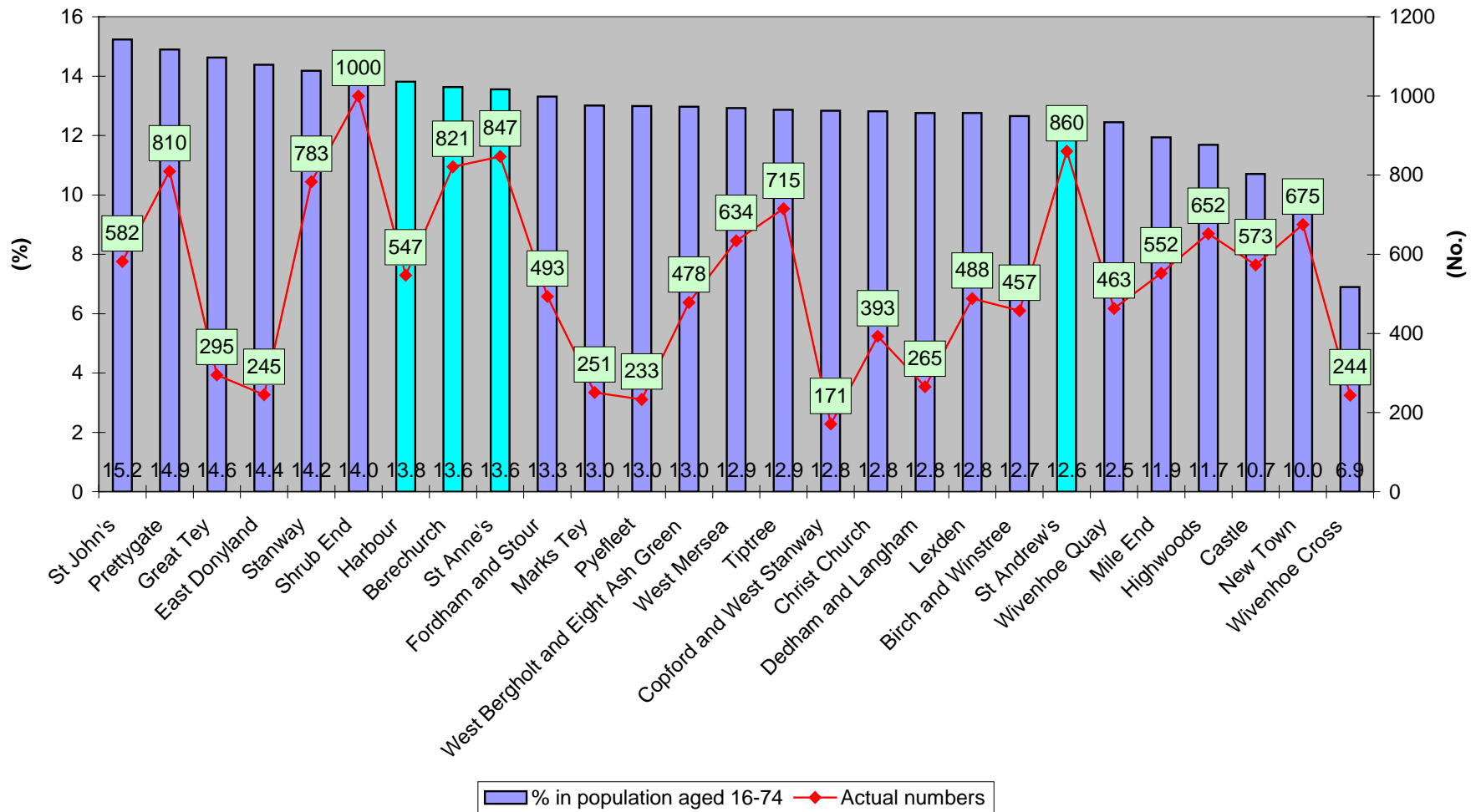
### 2.1.2 Part time employees

- Graph 10 shows that the proportions of economically active part-time employees in all four 'deprived' wards were above the averages for Essex (12.5%), the East (12.5%) and England (11.8%).
- Harbour had the highest proportion of part time employees out of the 'deprived' wards at 13.8%.
- Of the 'deprived' wards, St Andrew's (12.6%) was the only ward where the proportion of part-time employees was marginally below the Colchester average of 12.8%.
- Graph 10(a) overleaf shows that Harbour ranked seventh and St Andrew's ranked 21 out of all 27 wards in Colchester.
- In numerical terms, Shrub End had the highest number of part-time workers (1,000) of all 27 wards in Colchester.
- In proportional terms, St John's had the highest level of part-time workers (15.2%) of all 27 wards in the borough.



Source: Table KS09AN, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright,

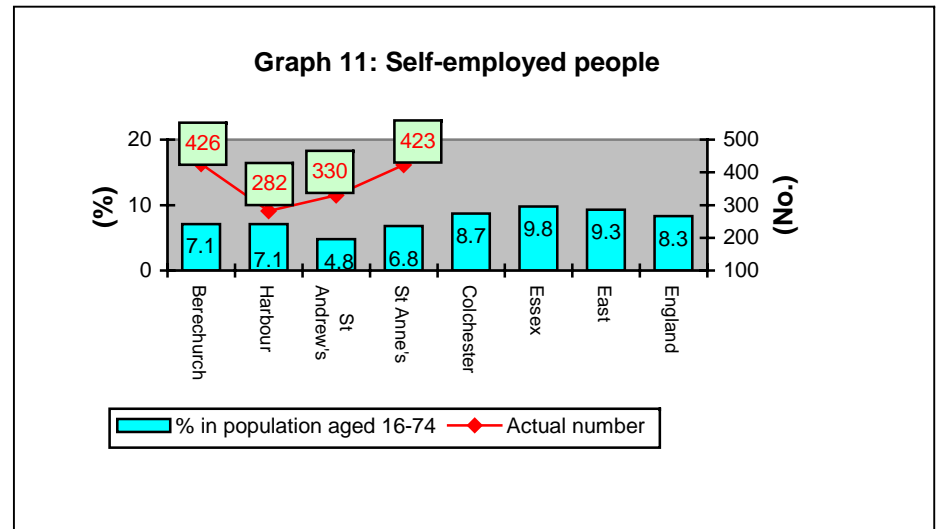
Chart 10(a): Part time workers (all wards)



Source: Table KS09AN, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

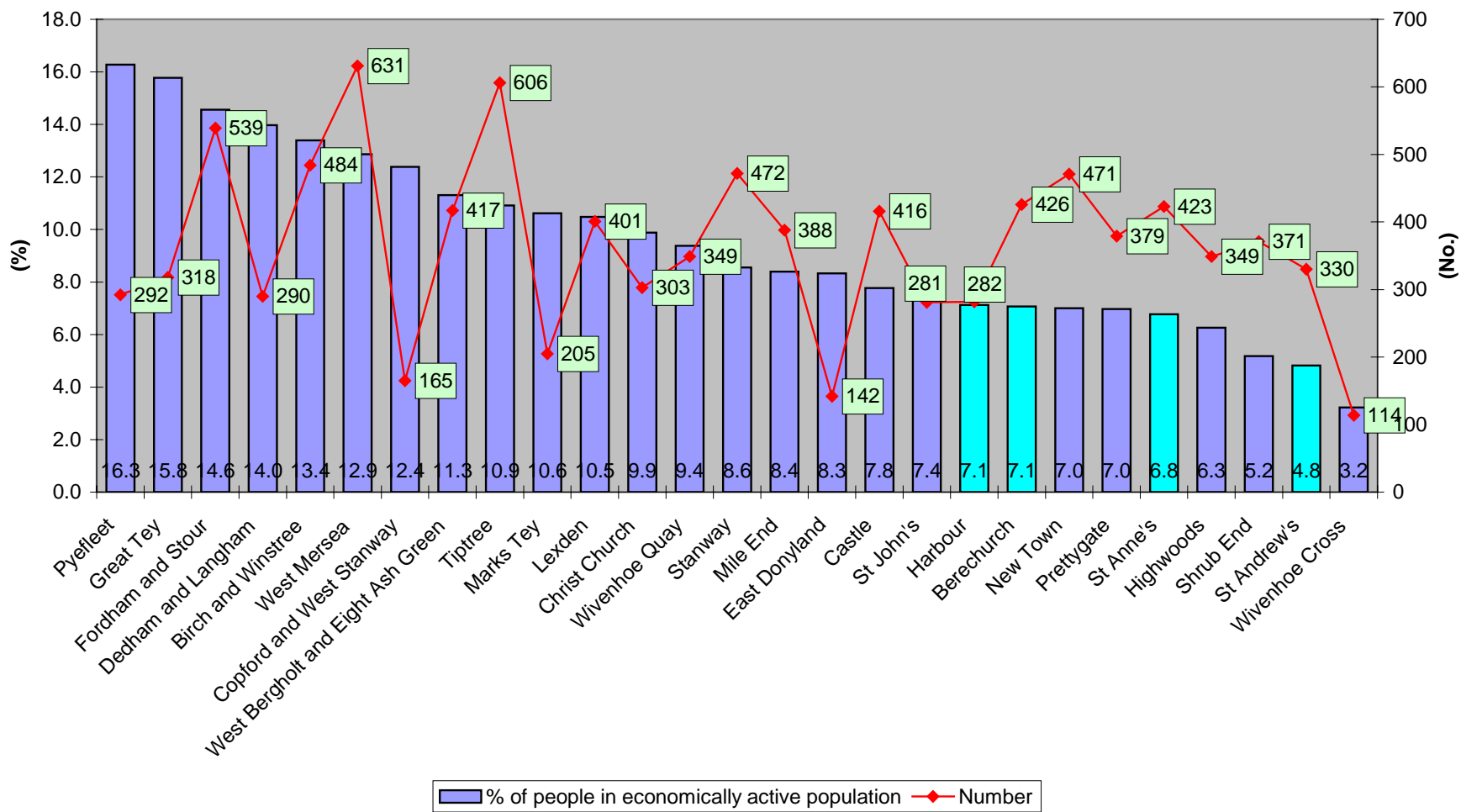
### 2.1.3 Self-employed people

- Graph 11(a) overleaf shows that all four of the ‘deprived’ wards had low proportions of people that were self-employed in relation to other wards in Colchester.
- In fact, of all 27 wards in Colchester, St Andrew’s had the second lowest proportion of economically active, self-employed people (4.8%).
- Graph 11 shows that this is very low compared to the Colchester average of 8.7%, and much lower than the Essex average of 9.8%.
- Of the four ‘deprived’ wards, Berechurch and Harbour jointly had the highest proportions of people that were self-employed (7.1%), although, this was also below the Colchester average.
- In numerical terms, however, Berechurch had a far higher number of people that were self-employed (426 people) than Harbour (282 people).
- Graph 11(a) overleaf also shows that in both proportional and numerical terms, Wivenhoe Cross had by far the lowest level of people that were self-employed of all 27 wards. At 3.2%, this amounted to just 114 people.
- Again, it is worth noting that Wivenhoe Cross has a large student population because of its proximity to the University of Essex. Section 2.4.3 shows that 46.8% of people in Wivenhoe Cross are economically inactive students. This student population could account for the low proportion of people that are self-employed in this ward.



Source: Table KS09AN, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

Chart 11(a): Self employed people (all wards)



Source: Table KS09AN, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

## 2.2 Employment deprivation (ID 2000)

- Table 3 shows that, according to the Employment domain in the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2000), St Andrew's had the highest proportion of 'employment deprived' people out of all wards in Colchester at 10.51%, and was sixth highest of all 284 wards in Essex.
- Berechurch had the fewest 'employment deprived' people of all four 'deprived' wards, although it was still the fifth highest of all 27 wards in Colchester.
- Castle also had a high score for employment deprivation (11.08%). In fact, it had the third highest proportion of 'employment deprived' people out of all 27 wards in Colchester.

**Table 3: Employment deprivation \* (ID 2000)**

	Berechurch	Harbour	St Andrew's	St Anne's	Castle
<b>Score</b> (%)	10.51	11.10	17.04	10.94	11.08
<b>Essex Rank</b> (out of 284 wards)	52	41	6	45	50
<b>Colchester rank</b> (out of 27 wards)	5	2	1	4	3

Source: Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation 2000 © Crown Copyright, 2002

**Employment deprivation** is one domain within the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2000). 'Employment deprived' are defined as those who want to work but are unable to do so through unemployment, sickness or disability. The domain measures forced exclusion from the world of work. This is seen as a separate deprivation from the income deprivation to which lack of employment may lead. The indicators in this domain constitute non-overlapping counts of those excluded from the labour market through unemployment, ill health or disability.

(Source: *Indices of Deprivation (2000)*, *Regeneration Research Summary*, Number 31, 2000).

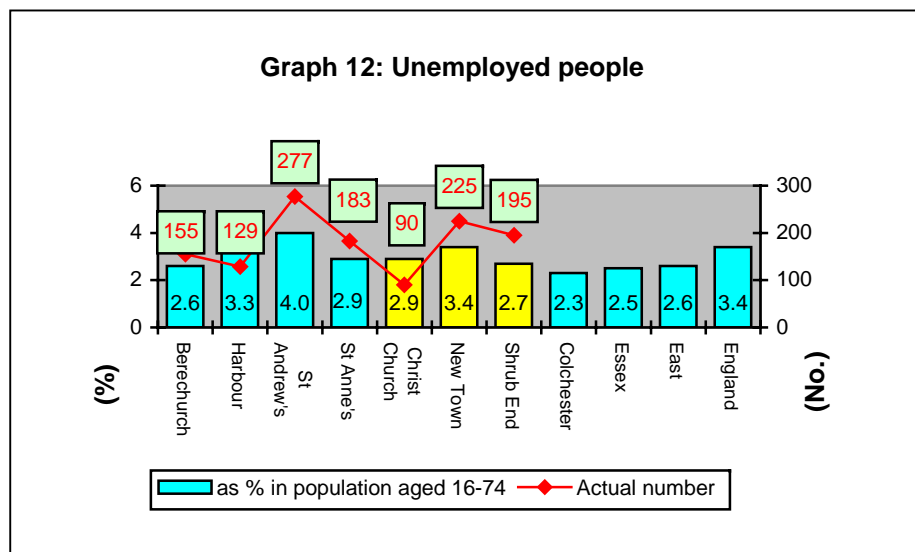
The table above shows the proportion of people that are classified as being employment deprived. Additionally, the score for each ward is ranked in relation to the 284 wards in Essex and the 27 wards in Colchester, where the ward with a rank of 1 was the most deprived ward.



## 2.3 Unemployed people\*

### 2.3.1 Unemployed people (as % people aged 16-74)

- Graph 12 shows that, of all the wards in Colchester, St Andrew's had the highest proportion of people that were unemployed (4.0%).
- This is well above the averages for Colchester (2.3%), Essex (2.5%) and East of England (2.6%).
- All four of the 'deprived' wards have a higher level of unemployment than the Colchester average, St Andrew's is the only 'deprived' ward where unemployment is higher than the England average (5.0%).
- In proportional terms, New Town (3.3%) and Christ Church (2.9%) also had high levels of unemployed people in their population aged 16-74.
- In numerical terms, Shrub End had the third highest number of unemployed people of all 27 wards in Colchester (195 people).



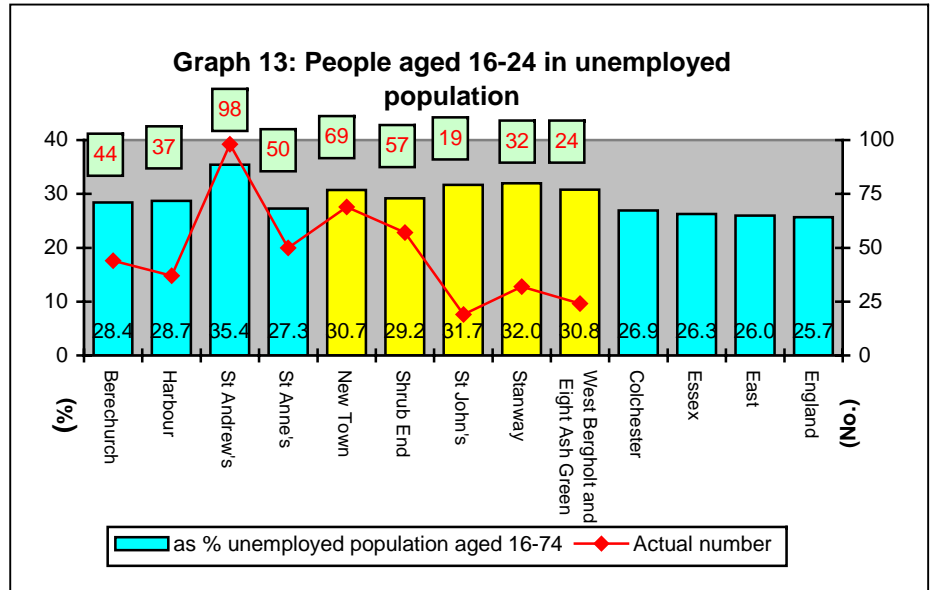
Source: Table KS09HP, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

**\*Unemployed people** are not in employment, but are available to start work in the next 2 weeks and have either looked for work in the last 4 weeks or are waiting to start a new job (2001 Census).

### 2.3.2 Young people and unemployment

#### a) Young people (aged 16-24) (as % unemployed population)

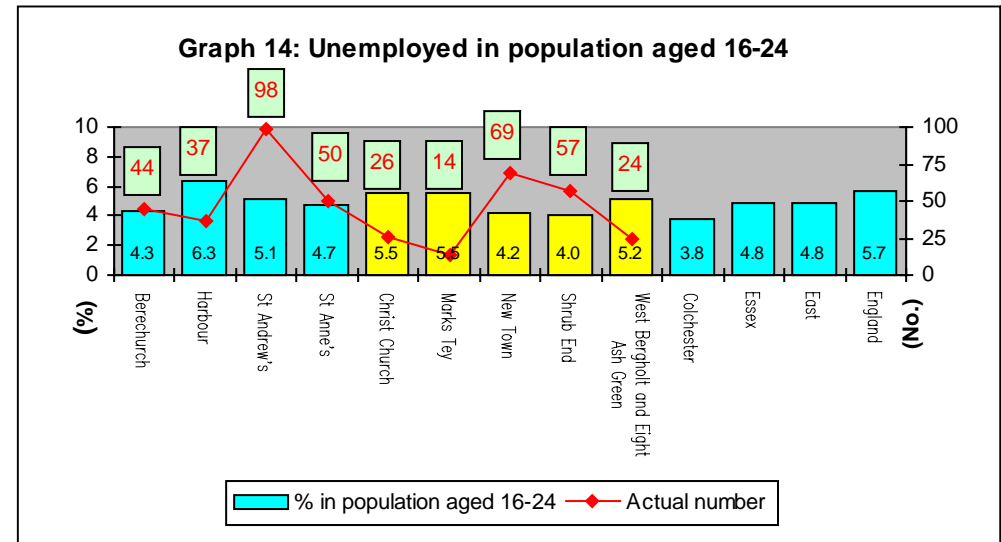
- Graph 13 shows that St Andrew's had the highest number of people aged 16 to 24 that were unemployed out of all wards in the borough (98 people).
- St Andrew's also had the highest proportion of people aged between 16 and 24 years in its unemployed population at 35.4%.
- This is far higher than the average for Colchester (26.9%).
- In fact, all four of the 'deprived' wards had a higher than average proportion of young people in their unemployed populations.
- St Anne's had the lowest proportion at 27.3% out of the 'deprived' wards, ranking 11 out of all 27 wards in the borough.
- Numerically, however, St Anne's had the second highest number of people aged 16 to 24 that were unemployed of the 'deprived' wards (50 people), which was fourth highest in the borough.
- In proportional terms, Stanway had the second highest level of young people in their unemployed population (32.0%), St John's had the third highest (31.7%) and West Bergholt had the fourth highest (30.8%).
- In numerical terms, New Town had the second highest number of young people that were unemployed (69 people) and Shrub End had the third highest (57 people).



Source: Table KS09HP, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

b) Unemployed young people (aged 16-24)

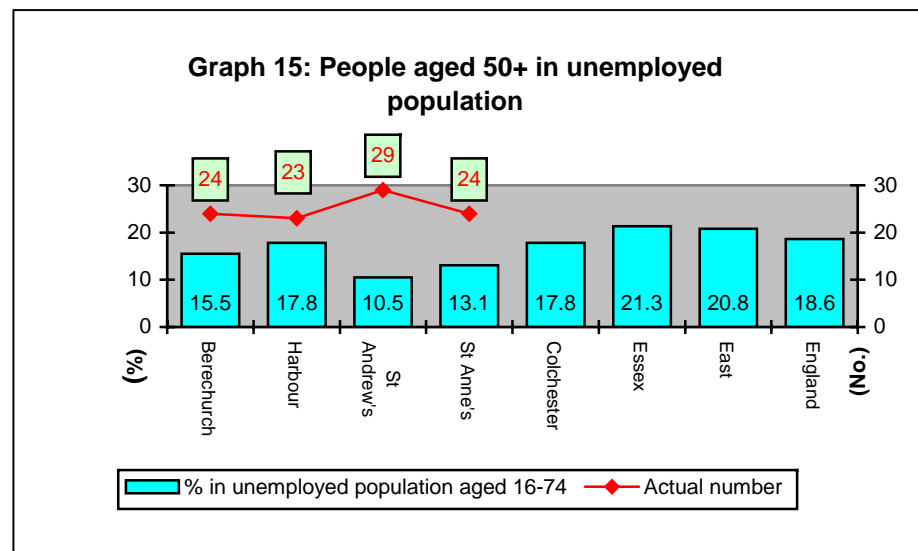
- Graph 14 shows that Harbour had the highest proportion of people that were unemployed in the population aged 16-24 out of all wards in Colchester.
- At 6.3%, this was well above the averages for Colchester (3.8%) and Essex (4.8%), but only slightly higher than the national average (5.7%).
- All four of the 'deprived' wards had a higher proportion of unemployed young people than the Colchester average.
- In proportional terms, Christ Church (5.5%) Marks Tey (5.5%) and West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green (5.2%) had high proportions of unemployed people in their populations aged 16-24.



Source: Table KS09HP, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

### 2.3.3 Unemployed older people (aged 50+)

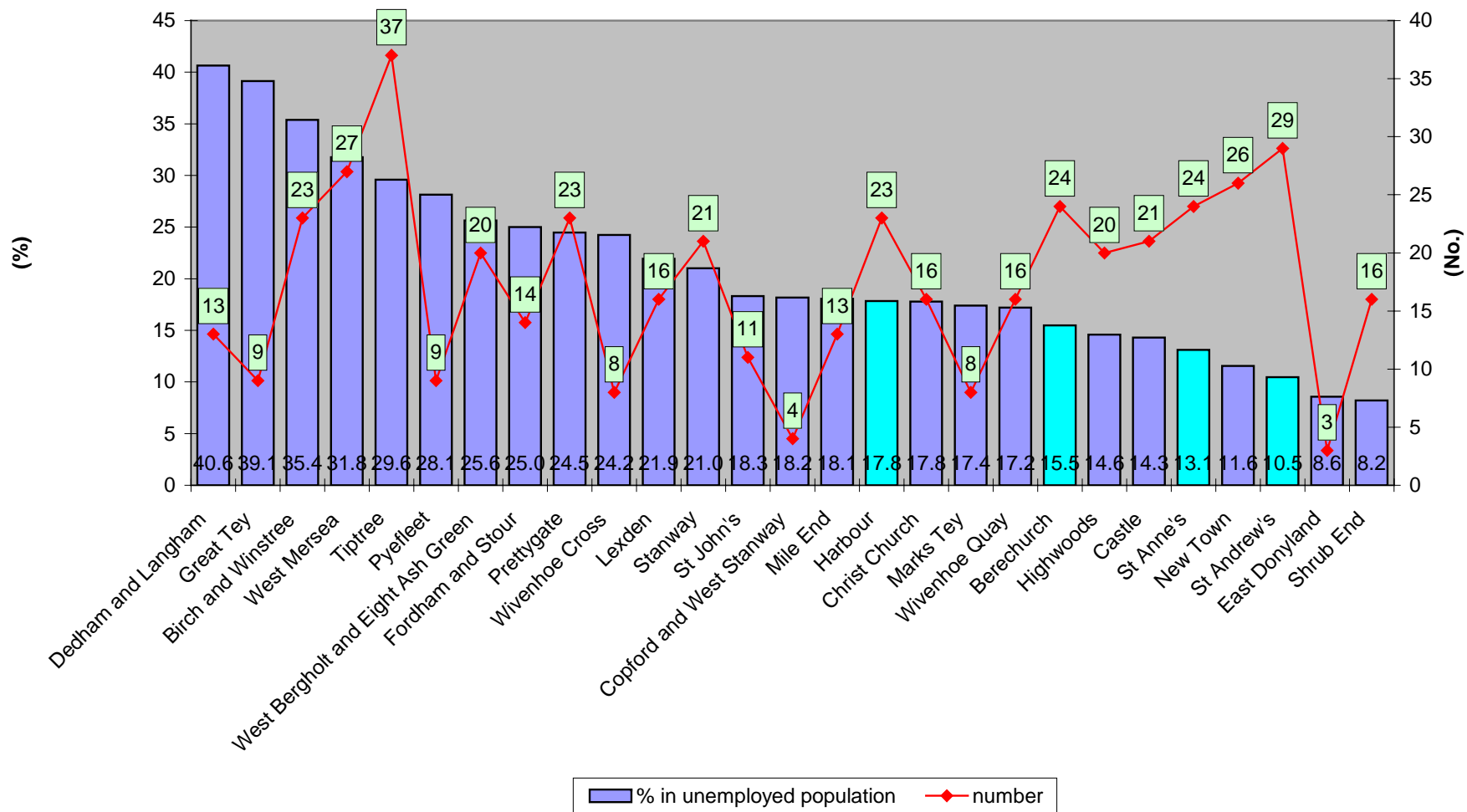
- Graph 15 shows that of the 'deprived' wards, St Andrew's had the lowest proportion of unemployed people aged 50 and above (10.5%).
- Numerically, however, St Andrew's had the second highest number of unemployed people aged 50 and above out of all wards in the borough (29 people).
- Harbour had the highest proportion of unemployed people aged 50 and above (17.8%) out of the 'deprived' wards.
- This is identical to the borough average and below the England average of 18.6%.
- Graph 15(a) overleaf shows that this is relatively low compared to other wards in the borough, however, ranking just 16 out of 27.
- In proportional terms, rural wards such as Dedham and Langham, Great Tey and Birch and Winstree had the highest levels of older people in their unemployed populations at 40.6%, 31.9% and 35.4% respectively.
- In numerical terms, however, Tiptree had more older people that were unemployed than any other ward in Colchester. With 37 people, this is nearly three times the number in Dedham and Langham – the ward with the highest proportion of unemployed older people.



Source: Table KS09HP, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

N.B. It was not possible to calculate the proportion of people that are unemployed in the older population as a whole (i.e. aged 50 and above) because the ONS age categories were incompatible with the ONS unemployment data categories.

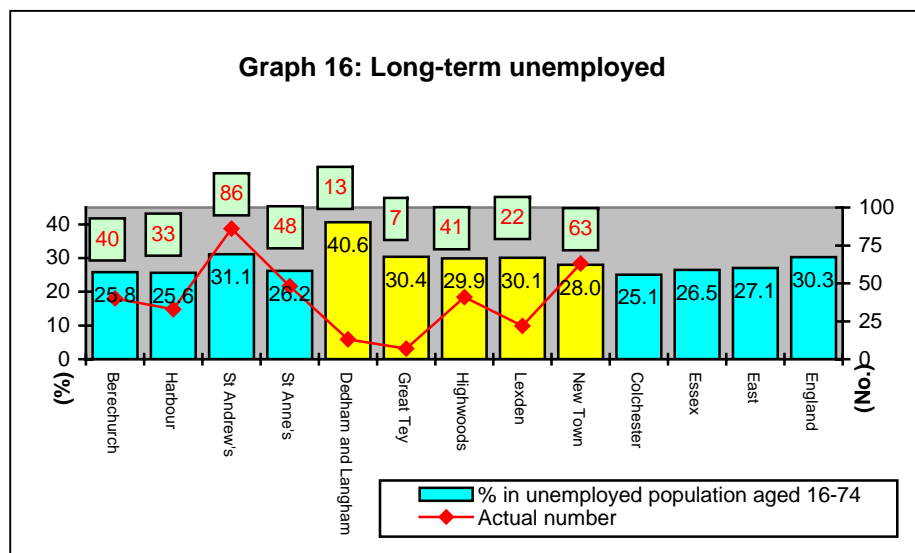
**Graph 15(a): Older people in unemployed population (aged 50+)**



Source: Table KS09HP, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

### 2.3.4 Long-term unemployed\*

- Graph 16 shows that Harbour had the lowest proportion of long-term unemployed people in its unemployed population of the 'deprived' wards, at 25.6%. This is in line with the average for Colchester (25%).
- St Andrew's had the second highest proportion of people that were classified as long-term unemployed people in its unemployed population (25.8%) in Colchester. In numerical terms, this amounts to some 90 people.
- In proportional terms, Dedham and Langham had the highest level in Colchester of long-term unemployed people at 40.6%. However, it is worth pointing out that numerically this is just 13 people.
- Other wards with high proportions of long-term unemployed people in their populations include Great Tey (30.4%), Lexden (30.1%).
- In numerical terms, New Town had the second highest number (63 people) and Highwoods had the fourth highest (41 people).



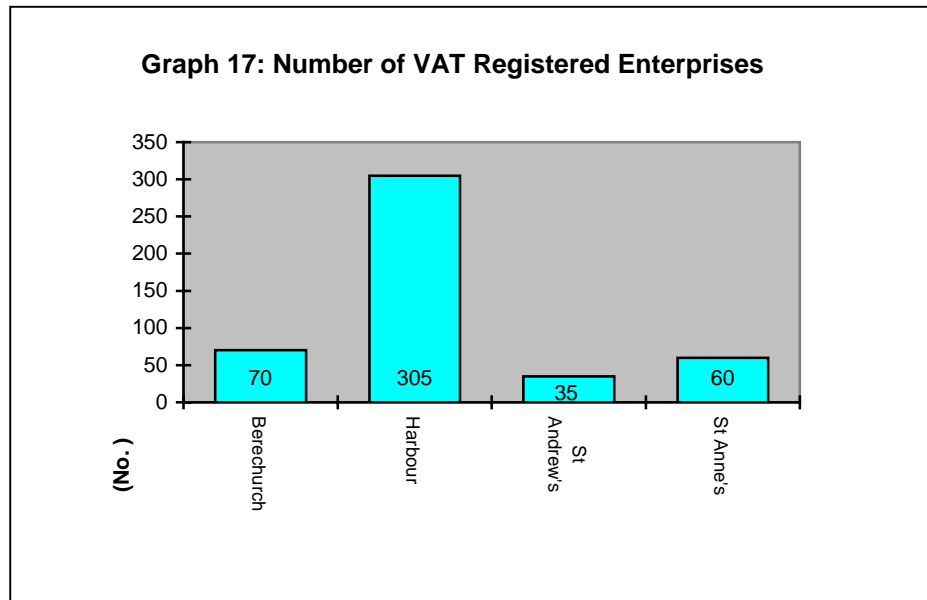
Source: Table KS09HP, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

\*A person was defined as 'long term unemployed' if the year they last worked was 1999 or earlier (2001 Census)

## 2.4 VAT registered enterprises

### 2.4.1 Total VAT registered enterprises

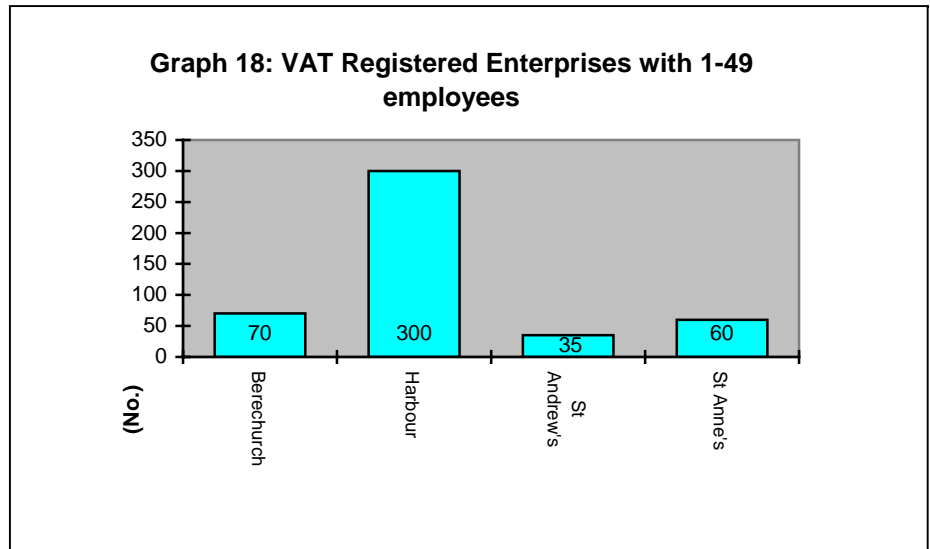
- Graph 17 shows that Harbour had a total of 305 VAT registered enterprises. This was 7.1% of all VAT registered enterprises in the borough.
- In fact, of all 27 wards in Colchester, Harbour had the second highest number of VAT registered enterprises.
- Interestingly, the remaining three 'deprived' wards were at the opposite end of the scale. With just 35 VAT registered enterprises, St Andrew's had the fewest of all the wards in Colchester. St Anne's the second fewest and Berechurch had the fourth fewest of all the wards in Colchester.
- Castle ward had the highest level of VAT registered enterprises in Colchester. With a total of 755, this accounts for 17.6% of all VAT registered enterprises in the borough.
- This is not surprising since Castle is the ward that includes the town centre.



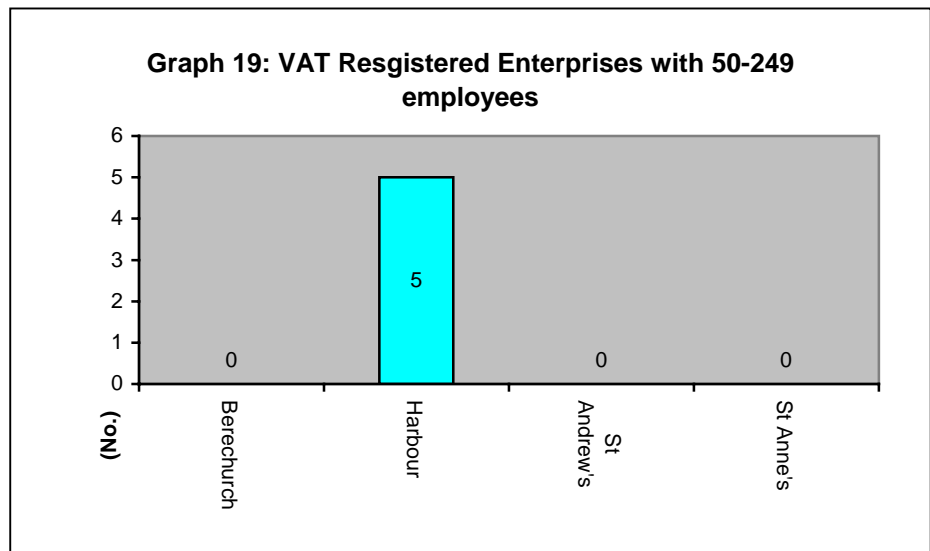
Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics, March 2000

### 2.4.2 Employment size-band

- Graph 18 shows that all VAT registered enterprises in four all of the 'deprived' wards were reasonably small, with less than 50 employees.
- The only exception to this is in Harbour ward where 300 out of the total 305 VAT registered enterprises had less than 50 employees.
- Graph 19 shows that the remaining five VAT registered enterprises in Harbour had between 50-249 employees.
- Harbour ward was the only one of the 'deprived' wards that had VAT registered enterprises of this size-band. In fact, it was one of just six wards in the borough that had VAT registered enterprises of this size-band.



Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics, March 2000



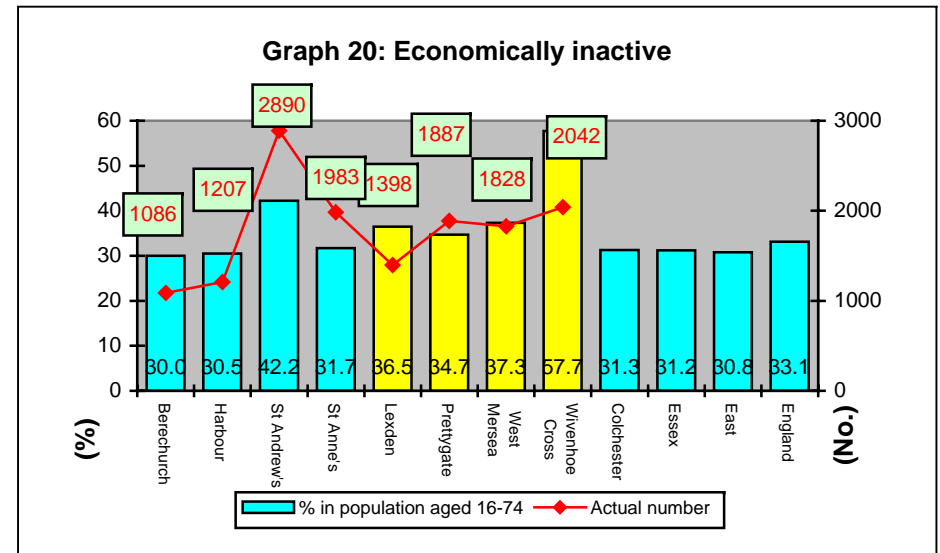
Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics, March 2000



## 2.5 Economic Inactivity

### 2.5.1 Economically inactive\* (aged 16-74)

- Graph 20 shows that, according to the 2001 Census, St Andrew's had the highest number of people that were economically inactive out of the four 'deprived' wards (2,890 people).
- Proportionally, it also had the second highest level of economically inactive people (42.2%). This is well above the Colchester average of 31.3%.
- At 31.7%, St Anne's also had a higher level of economically inactive people than the Colchester average, ranking 8 in the borough.
- In proportional terms, Wivenhoe Cross had the highest level of economically inactive people out of all 27 wards, at 57.7%.
- Other wards which had higher than average proportions of economic inactivity in the borough include West Mersea (37.3%), Lexden (36.5%) and Prettygate (34.7%).
- In numerical terms, Wivenhoe Cross had the second highest level of economic inactivity (2,042 people) and Prettygate had the fourth highest (1,887 people).



Source: Table UV28, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

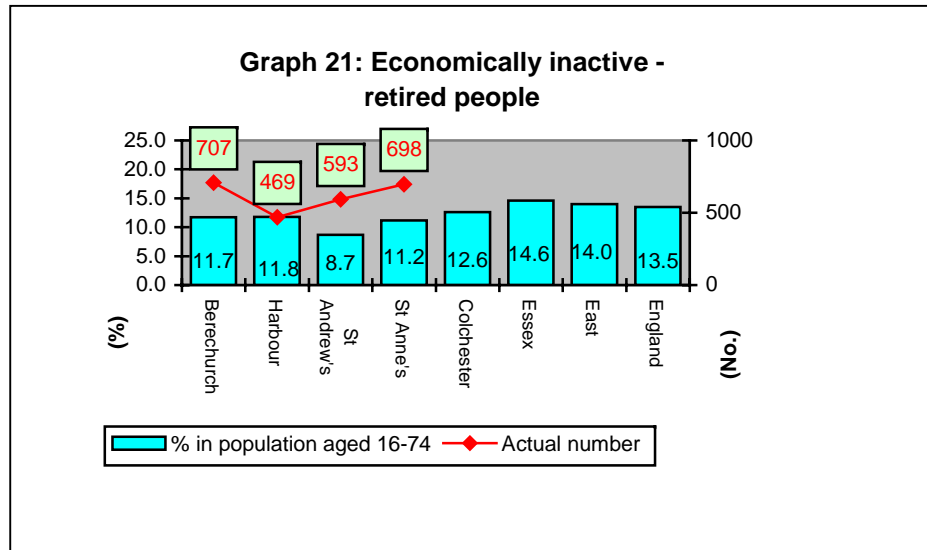
\* According to the 2001 Census, the '**economically inactive**' population included people aged 16-74 that were retired, students (excluding those students who were working or in some other way were economically active), looking after family/home, and permanently sick/ disabled. Additionally, a person who is looking for work but is not available to start work within two weeks is counted as economically inactive.

**N.B.** The fact that people are economically inactive does not necessarily mean that they are also socially excluded. Economic inactivity is a broad category that encompass' a wide range of people. Although certain segments of the economically inactive population might experience greater 'deprivation', the social and economic circumstances of people within and between each of these categories can vary enormously.

Below is a more detailed analysis of economic inactivity in the four deprived wards. Economic inactivity data is cross-matched with other data to gain a more comprehensive picture of the characteristics of each ward.

### 2.5.2 Economically inactive retired people

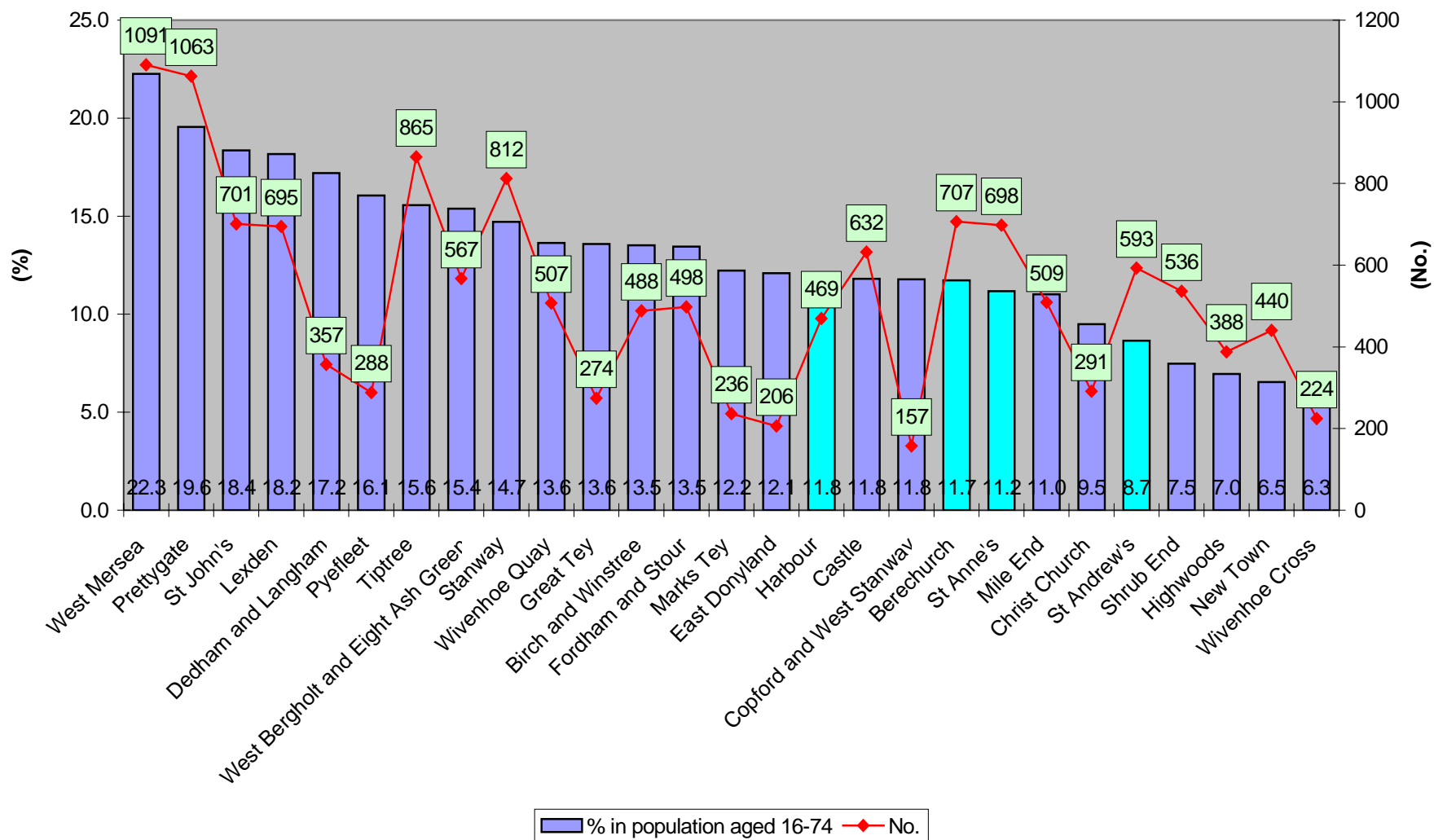
- Graph 21 shows that, at 11.8%, Harbour had the highest proportion of economically inactive retired people aged 16-74 out of the four 'deprived' wards. However, this ranked just 16 out of all wards in Colchester.
- Interestingly, Harbour also had the highest level of people aged 65+ on means tested benefits of all 27 wards in the borough according to the Help the Aged Income Index 2003 (see Section 4.2).
- The proportion of economically inactive retired people aged 16-74 in Berechurch was very close to that of Harbour at 11.7%.
- St Andrew's had the lowest proportion of economically inactive retired people out of the 'deprived' wards at 8.7%, ranking 23 of the 27 wards in Colchester.
- Although there were fewer economically inactive retired people in St Andrew's, this had the third highest level of people aged 65+ on means tested benefits in the borough according to the Help the Aged Income Index 2003 (see Section 4.2).
- All of the four 'deprived' wards fell below the Colchester average of 12.6% for economically inactive retired people.



Source: Table UV28, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

- Graph 21(a) overleaf shows that the highest levels of economically inactive retired people live in West Mersea (22.3%) and Prettygate (19.6%).
- Interestingly, according to the Help the Aged (2003) Income Index for Older People, West Mersea and Prettygate had the lowest proportions of people aged 65+ on income related benefits out of all wards in Colchester.

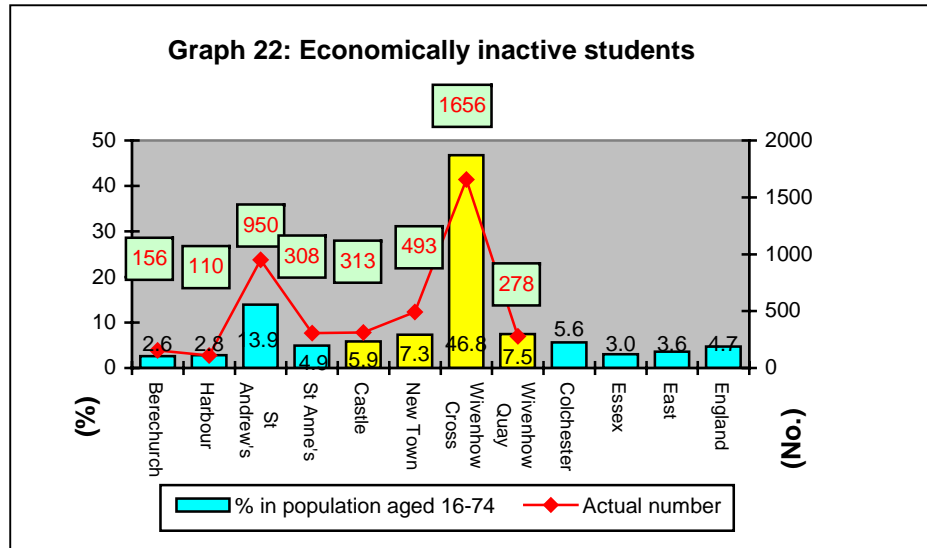
**Graph 21 (a): Economically inactive - retired in population 16-74**



Source: Table UV28, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

### 2.5.3 Economically inactive students (in population aged 16-74)

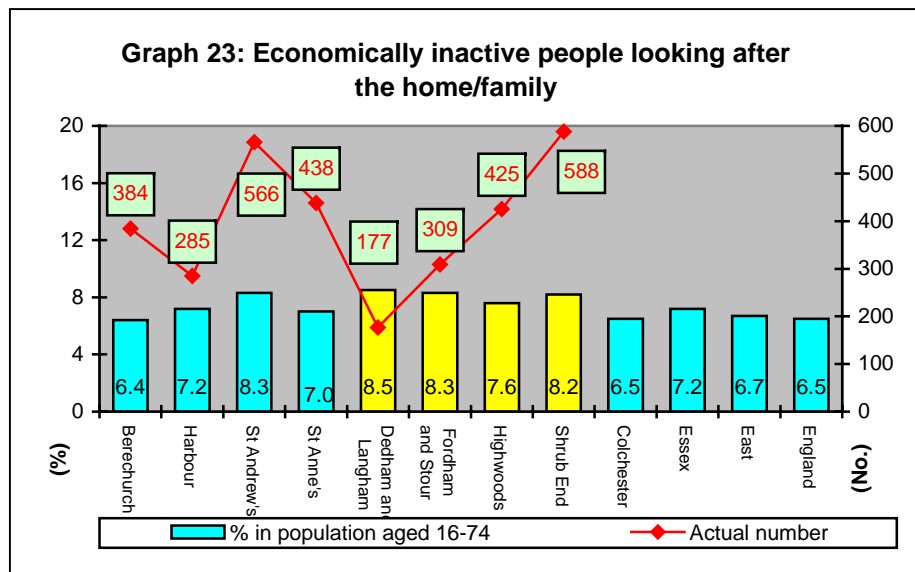
- Graph 22 shows that St Andrew's had the second highest proportion of economically inactive students of all wards in the borough at 13.9%. This is well above the Colchester average of 5.6%.
- The level of economically inactive students in St Andrew's is not surprising since it is situated adjacent to Wivenhoe Cross ward, where the University of Essex is located.
- Berechurch had the lowest proportion of economically inactive students out of the 'deprived' wards at 2.6%, ranking 23 out of all 27 wards in the borough. Geographically, this is also furthest from the University of the four 'deprived' wards.
- In proportional terms, Wivenhoe Cross had, by far, the highest proportion of economically inactive students at 46.8%. As noted above, this is to be expected since the University of Essex is located in Wivenhoe Cross.
- Other wards that had high proportions of economically inactive students include Wivenhoe Quay, which had the third highest (7.5%), and New Town, which had the fourth highest (7.3%).
- In numerical terms, the third and fourth highest numbers of economically inactive students in the borough were located in New Town (493 people) and Castle (313 people).



Source: Table UV28, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

### 2.5.4 Economically inactive looking after the home/family (as % population aged 16-74)

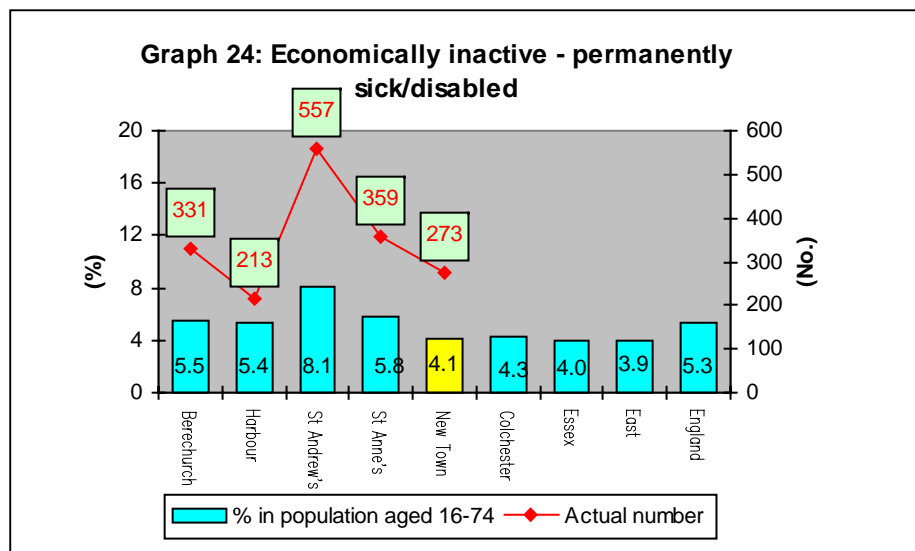
- Graph 23 shows that in 2001, St Andrew's had the highest number of people aged 16-74 that were economically inactive and looking after the home or family (566 people)
- At 8.3%, this was jointly the second highest in the borough in proportional terms.
- This was well above the Colchester average of 6.5%. It was also higher than the averages for Essex (7.2%) and England (6.5%).
- In fact, of the four 'deprived' wards, Berechurch was the only ward where the proportion of people that were economically inactive looking after the home or family fell below the Colchester average.
- In proportional terms, other wards with high levels of economically inactive people looking after the home/family include Dedham and Langham (8.5%), Fordham and Stour (8.3%) and Shrub End (8.2%).
- In numerical terms, other wards with higher numbers of economically inactive people looking after the home/family include Shrub End (588 people) and Highwoods (425 people).



Source: Table UV28, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

### 2.5.5 Economically inactive people that were permanently sick/disabled

- Graph 24 shows that of all the wards in Colchester, St Andrew's had the highest proportion of people who were permanently sick or disabled (8.1%).
- This is almost double the Colchester average of 4.3%.
- Numerically, there are also far more people that are economically active permanently sick or disabled in St Andrew's than in the other wards, at 557 people.
- The proportions of people that are permanently sick or disabled are above the averages for Colchester (4.3%), Essex (4.0%), East of England (3.9%) and England (5.3%).
- Of the four deprived wards, the lowest level of economic inactivity due to people being permanently sick or disabled was in Harbour at 5.4%. However, it is interesting to note that this was the fourth highest of all wards in Colchester.
- In numerical terms, New Town had the fourth highest number of people that are being permanently sick or disabled in the borough.

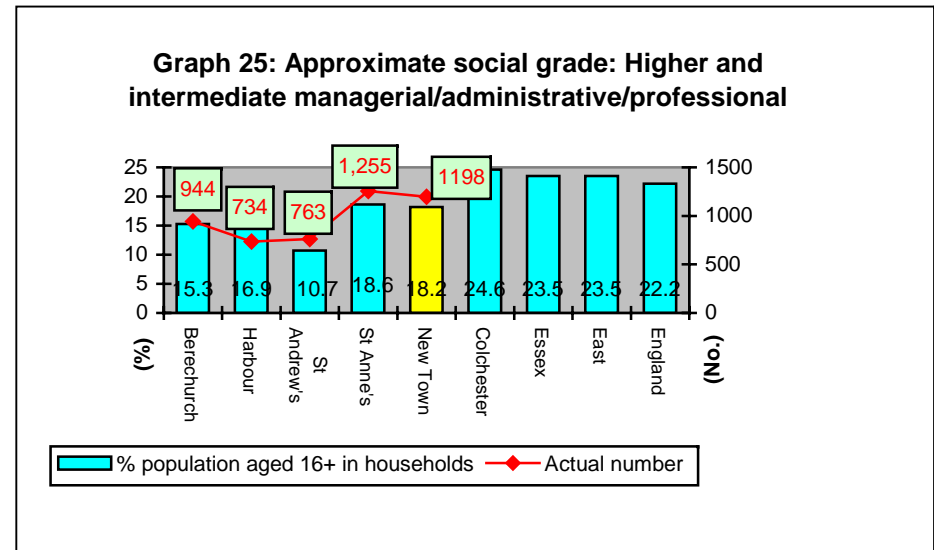


Source: Table UV28, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

## 2.6 Approximated social grade\*

### 2.6.1: Higher and intermediate: managerial/administrative/professional

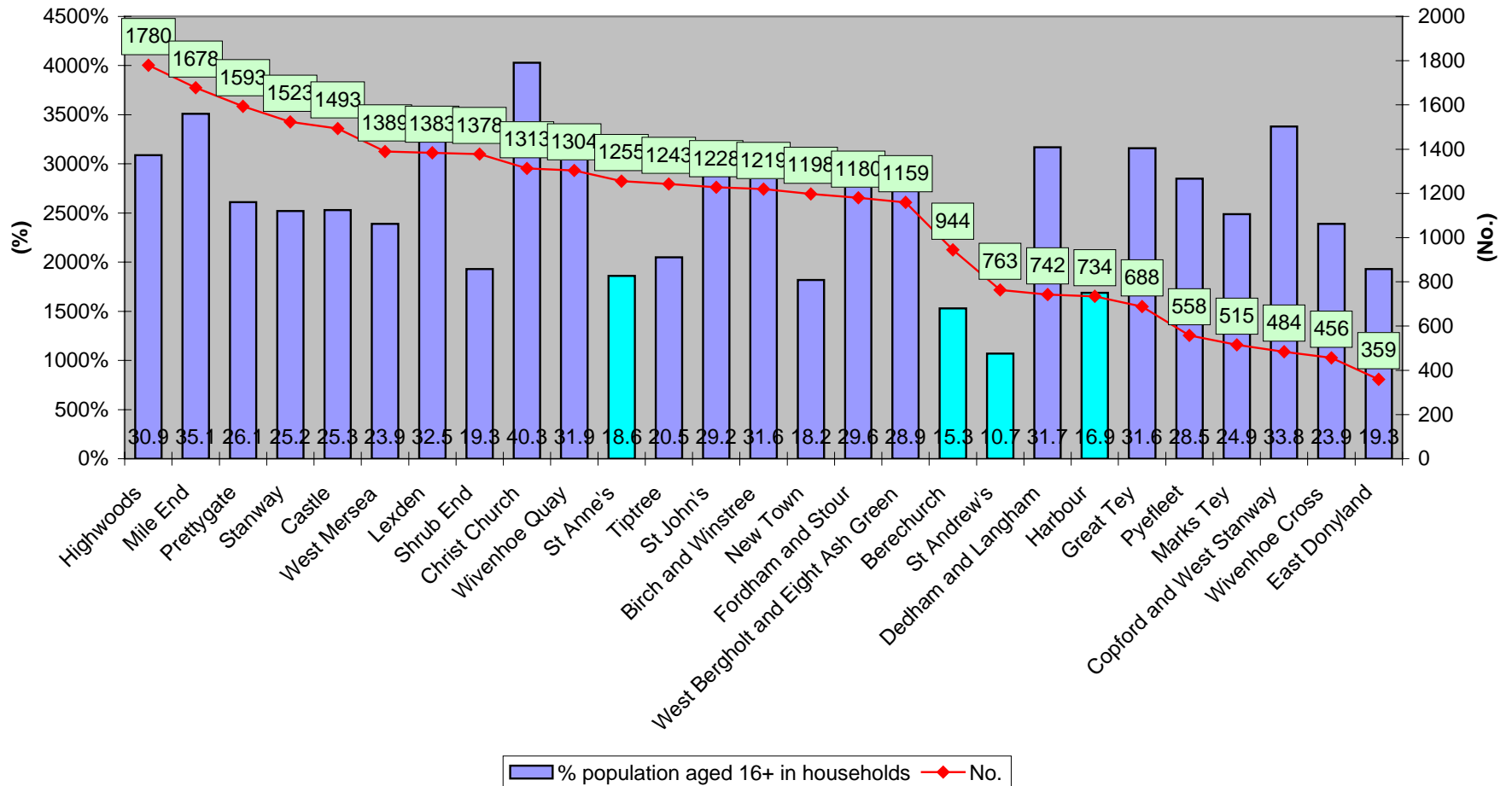
- Graph 25 shows that in all four of the 'deprived' wards, the proportion of people in households graded in the 'Higher and Intermediate: Managerial / Administrative / Professional' social grade category was below the Colchester average of 24.6%.
- With the exception of New Town, the 'deprived' wards ranked lowest in Colchester for the proportions of people in this social grade.
- St Andrew's had the lowest proportion of people in this social grade category of all 27 wards in Colchester (10.7%).
- St Anne's had the highest proportion of people in this social grade category of the 'deprived' wards (18.6%), yet was still the sixth lowest of all 27 wards in Colchester.
- In proportional terms, New Town had the fourth lowest level of people in this social grade category (18.2%).
- Graph 25(a) overleaf shows that, in numerical terms, the lowest levels of people in this social grade category included East Donyland (359 people), Wivenhoe Cross (456 people), Copford and West Stanway (484 people) and Marks Tey (515 people).



Source: Table UV50, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

\* **Approximated Social Grade** is the socio-economic classification used by the Market Research and Marketing Industries. This has been approximated from information collected by the 2001 Census.

**Graph 25(a): Approximated social grade - higher and intermediate managerial/administrative/professional**

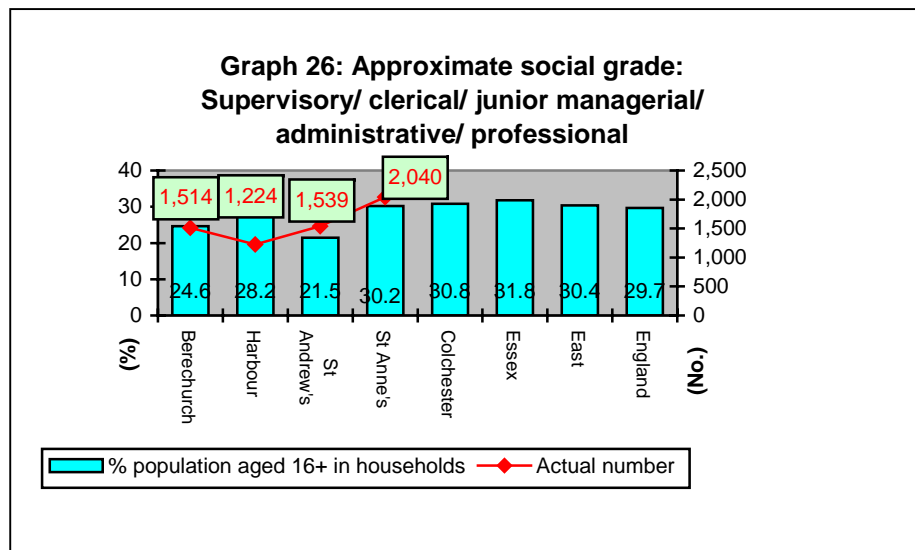


Source: Table UV50, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002



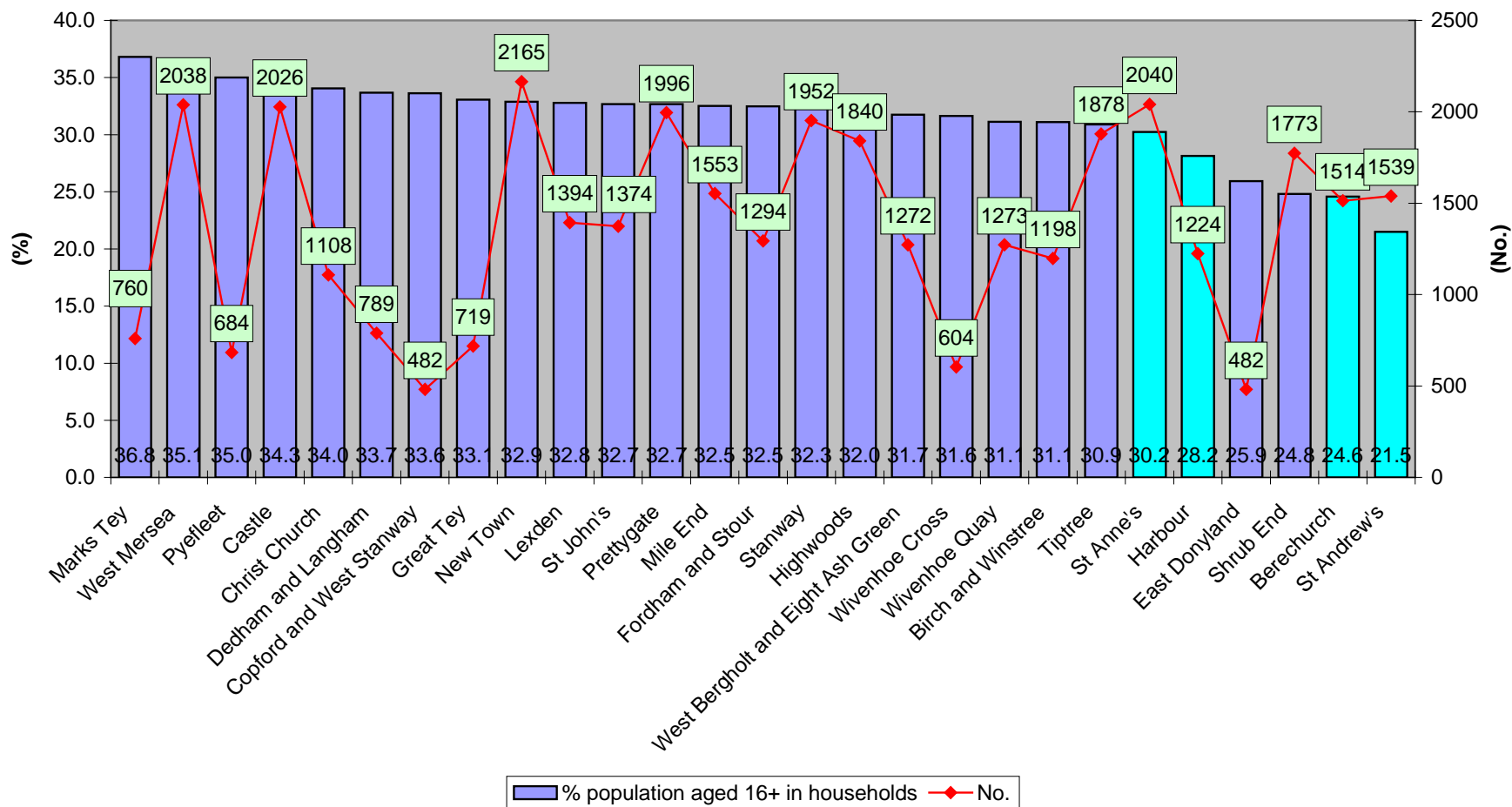
2.6.2: Supervisory, Clerical, Junior Managerial, Administrative, Professional

- Graph 26 shows that, of the four 'deprived' wards, St Anne's had the highest proportion of people in the 'Supervisory, Clerical, Junior Managerial, Administrative, Professional' social grade category (30.2%). However, this was sixth lowest of all 27 wards in the borough.
- The proportion of people in Harbour in this social grade category was only slightly lower (28.2%).
- In fact, the proportions of people in this social grade category in St Anne's and Harbour were not far below the average for Colchester (30.8%) and the proportion in St Anne's was higher than the England average of 29.7%.
- Graph 26(a) overleaf shows that St Andrew's had the lowest proportion in this social grade of all wards in the borough (21.5%) and Berechurch had the second lowest (24.6%).
- In proportional terms, Shrub End had the third lowest proportion of people in this social grade category of all 27 wards in the borough (24.8%) and East Donyland had the fourth lowest (25.9%).
- In numerical terms, Copford and West Stanway and East Donlyland had the joint lowest number of people in this social grade category (482 people), Wivenhoe Cross had the third lowest (604 people) and Pyefleet had the fourth lowest (684 people).



Source: Table UV50, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

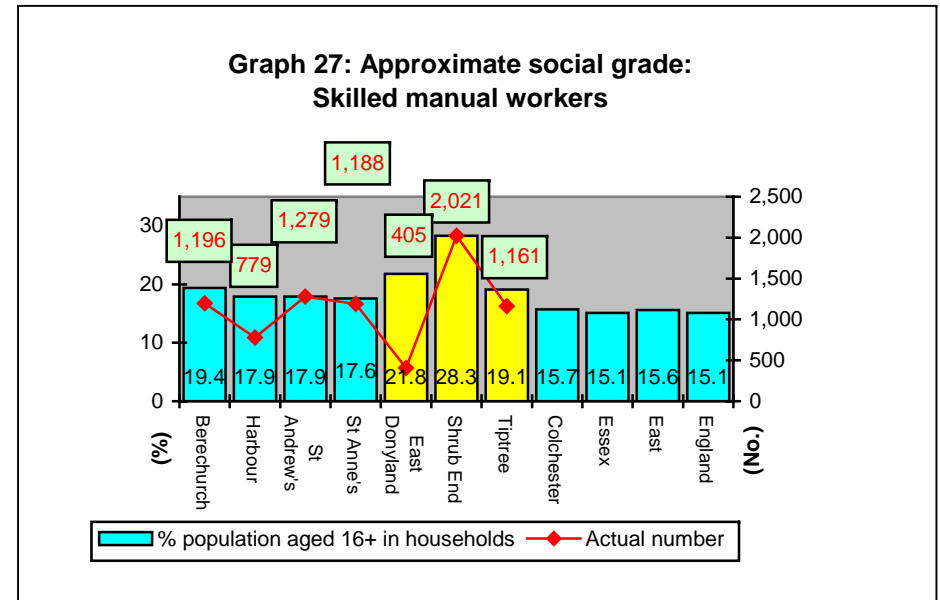
**Graph 26 (a): Approximated social grade: Supervisory, clerical/ junior management/administrative/professional**



Source: Table UV50, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

### 2.6.3: Skilled Manual Workers

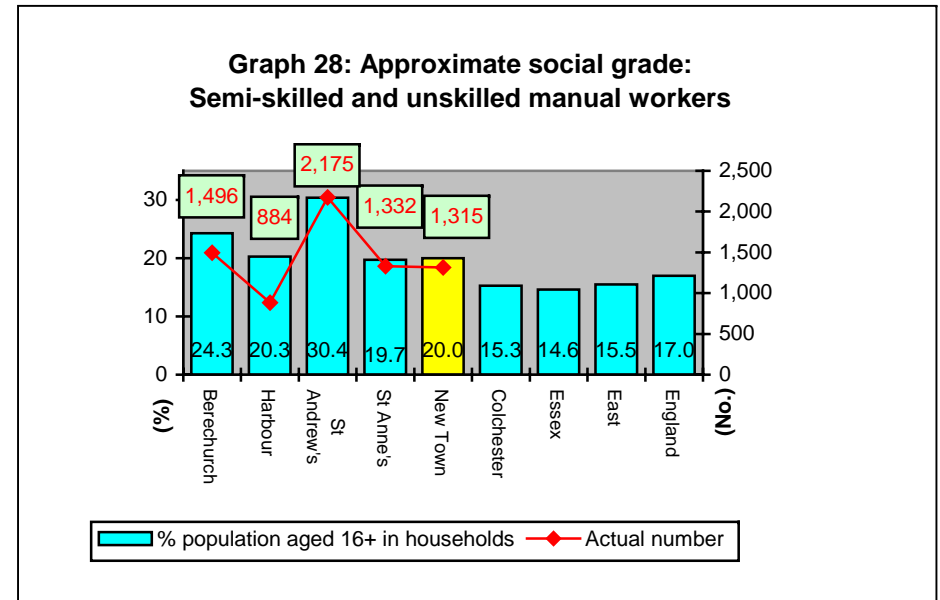
- Graph 27 shows that of the four 'deprived' wards Berechurch had the highest proportion of people in the 'Skilled Manual Workers' social grade category, at 19.4%. This was third highest of all wards in the borough.
- However, this was not much higher than the level of people in this category in the other four 'deprived' wards.
- In fact, the proportion of people in this social grade category in all four 'deprived' wards are fairly level. All of which are above the averages for Colchester (15.7%) and England (15.1%).
- In proportional terms, Shrub End had by far the highest proportion of people in this category, at 28.3%. East Donyland had the second highest level at 21.8% and Tiptree had fourth highest at 19.1%.
- In numerical terms, Shrub End had the highest number of people in this category (2,021 people).



Source: Table UV50, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

#### 2.6.4: Semi - Skilled and Unskilled Manual Workers

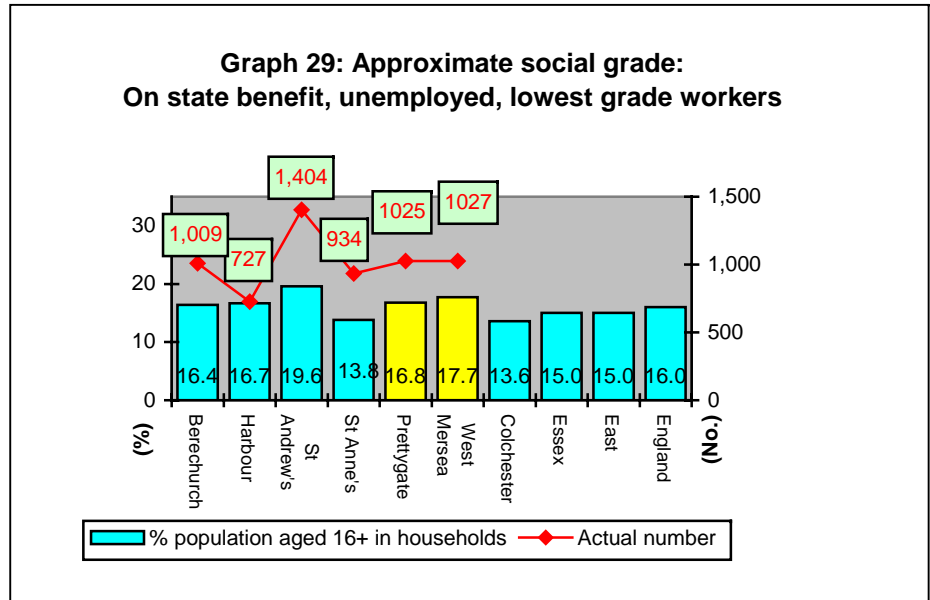
- Graph 28 shows that, at 30.4%, the proportion of people in St Andrew's in the 'Semi - Skilled and Unskilled Manual Workers' social grade category was almost double the Colchester average of 30.4%.
- This was well above the averages in the other three 'deprived' wards.
- Of these, St Anne's had the lowest proportion of people in this category at 19.7%. However, this was still fifth highest of all 27 wards in Colchester.
- In proportional terms, New Town ward had the third highest level of people in 'semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers' households (20.0%).
- In numerical terms, New Town ward had the fourth highest number of people in 'semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers' households (1,315 people).



Source: Table UV50, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

2.6.5: On State Benefit, Unemployed, Lowest Grade Workers

- Graph 29 shows that, at 19.6%, St Andrew's had the highest proportion of people in the 'On State Benefit, Unemployed, Lowest Grade Workers' social grade category of all 27 wards in the borough.
- St Anne's had a much smaller proportion in this category, at just 13.8%. This is slightly higher than the Colchester average of 13.6%.
- The proportions in Harbour and Berechurch were in between the levels of St Andrew's and St Anne's, both with some 16%, ranking 4 and 5 overall in the borough. This was equal to the England average of 16%.
- In proportional and numerical terms, West Mersea had the second highest level of people in this category (17.7% or 1,027 people) and Prettygate had the third highest (16.8% or 1,025 people).



Source: Table UV50, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

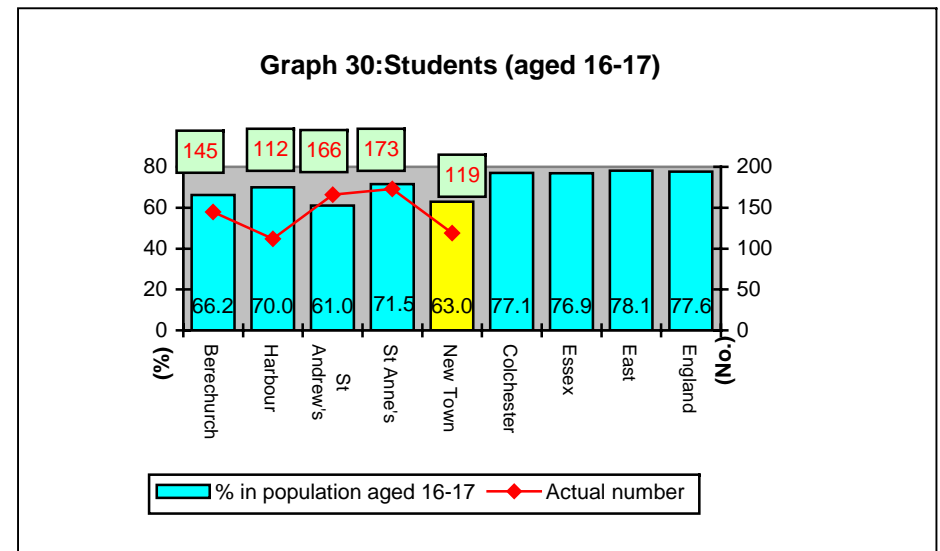
# **3. EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING**

### 3. EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING

#### 3.1 Students

##### 3.1.1 Students (aged 16-17)

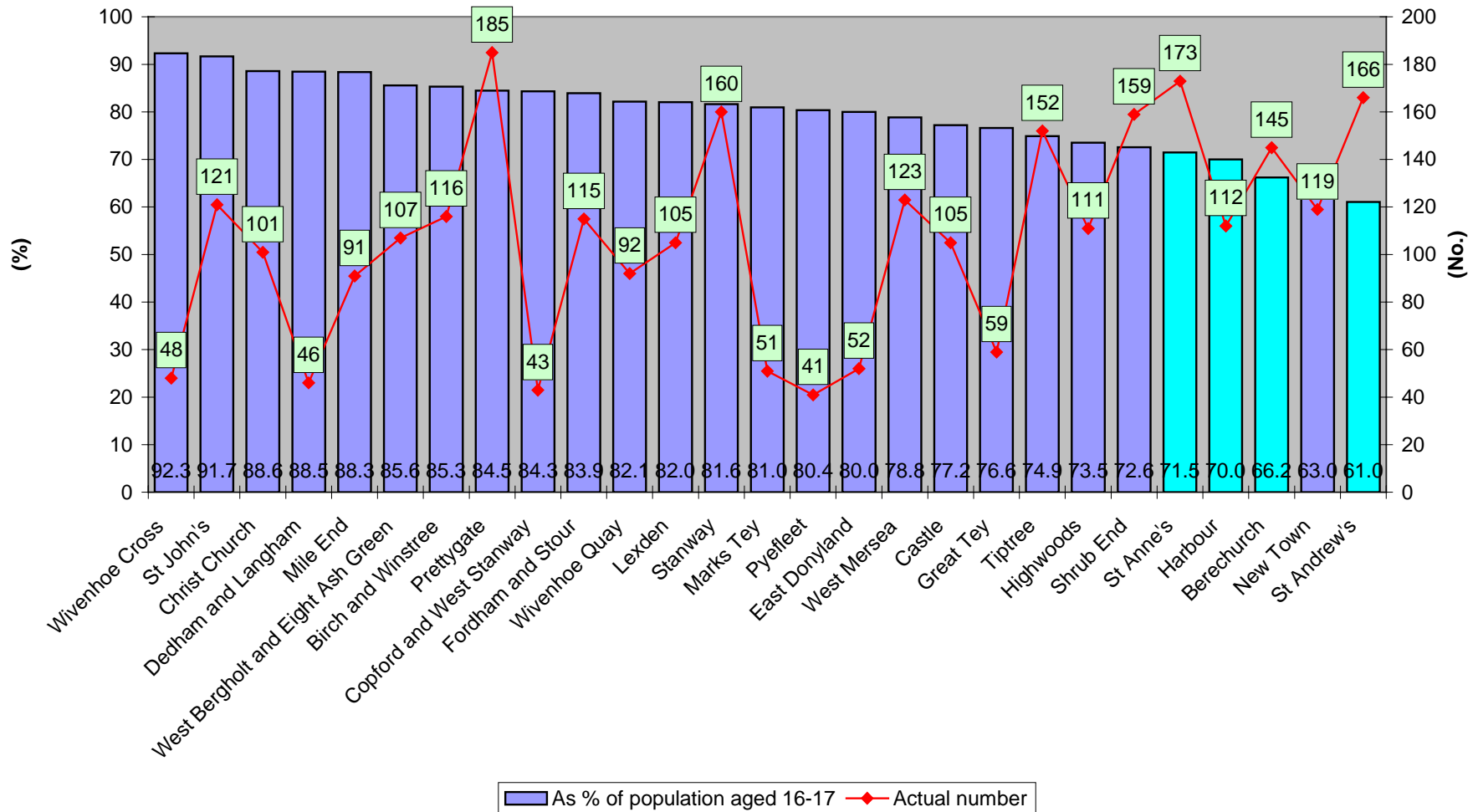
- Graph 30 shows that St Andrew's had the lowest proportion of students in the population aged 16-17 out of all wards in Colchester (61.0%).
- Numerically, however, it had the third highest number of students in this age group in the borough (166 people).
- Similarly, St Anne's had the second highest number of students aged 16-17 (173 people), but proportionally it ranked just 23 out of all 27 wards with 71.5%.
- The proportion of students in all four of the 'deprived' wards fell below the Colchester average for students in this age group (77.1%).
- In fact, Graph 30(a) overleaf shows that the proportions of students in this age group in all four of the 'deprived' wards were amongst the lowest of all wards in Colchester.
- In proportional terms, New Town was the only ward that had a smaller proportion of students than any of the four 'deprived' wards (63.0%). In fact, it was second lowest in the borough.



Source: Table KS103N, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

- In numerical terms, Graph 28(a) shows that there are smaller numbers of students aged 16-17 in rural wards such as Pyfleet (41 people), Copford and West Stanway (43 people), Dedham and Langham (46 people) and Wivenhoe Cross (48 people).

Graph 30 (a): Students aged 16-17 (all wards)

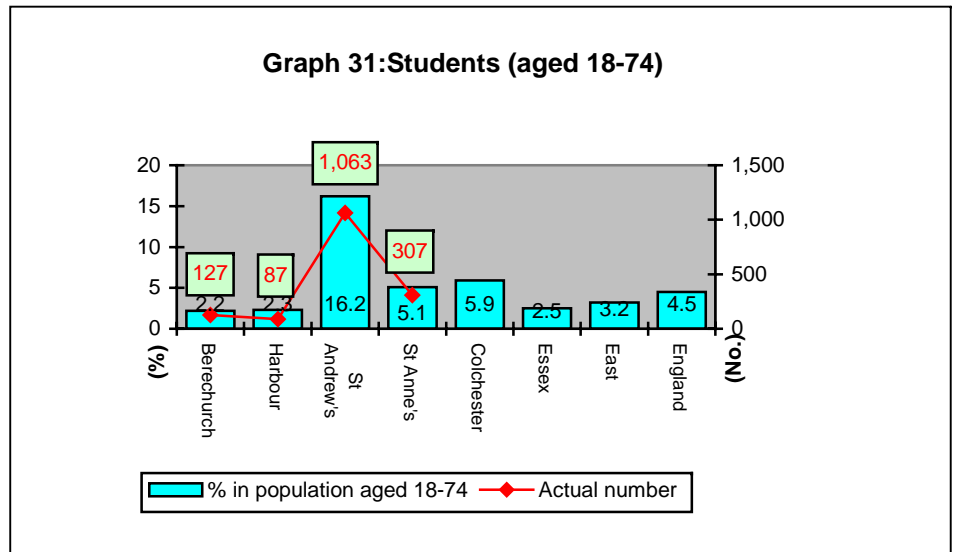


Source: Table KS103N, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002



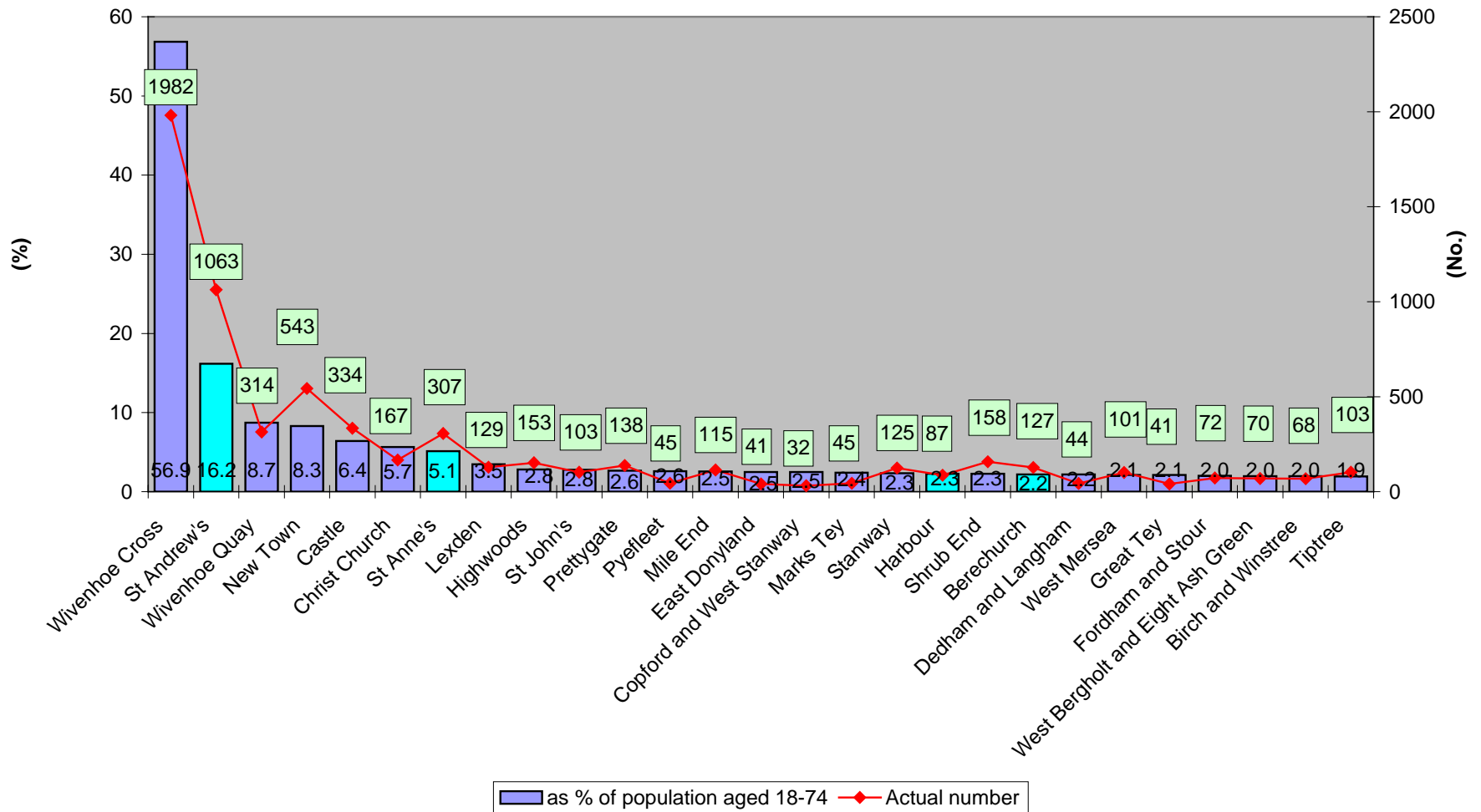
### 3.1.2 Students (aged 18-74)

- Graph 31 shows that St Andrew's had the second highest number of students aged 18-74 of all wards in Colchester (1,063 people).
- Proportionally, this was also second highest in the borough at 16.2%. This was well above the Colchester average of 5.9%.
- Berechurch had the lowest proportion of students in this age group of all four 'deprived' wards (2.2%), ranking 20 overall in the borough.
- Graph 29(a) shows that in proportional and numerical terms, Wivenhoe Cross had the highest level of students aged 18-74. With 1,063 students, this was 56.9% of the population.
- In proportional terms, other wards with higher levels of students aged 18-74 included Wivenhoe Quay (8.7%) and New Town (8.3%).
- In numerical terms, other wards with higher levels of students aged 18-74 included New Town (543 people) and Castle (334 people).



Source: Table KS103N, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

Graph 31 (a): Students aged 18-74 (all wards)

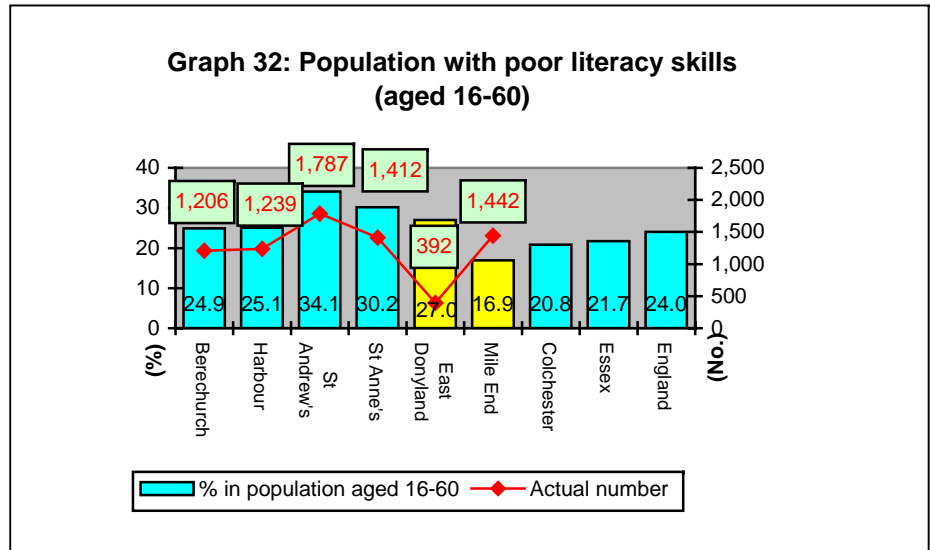


Source: Table KS103N, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

## 3.2 Basic skills

### 3.2.1: Literacy skills

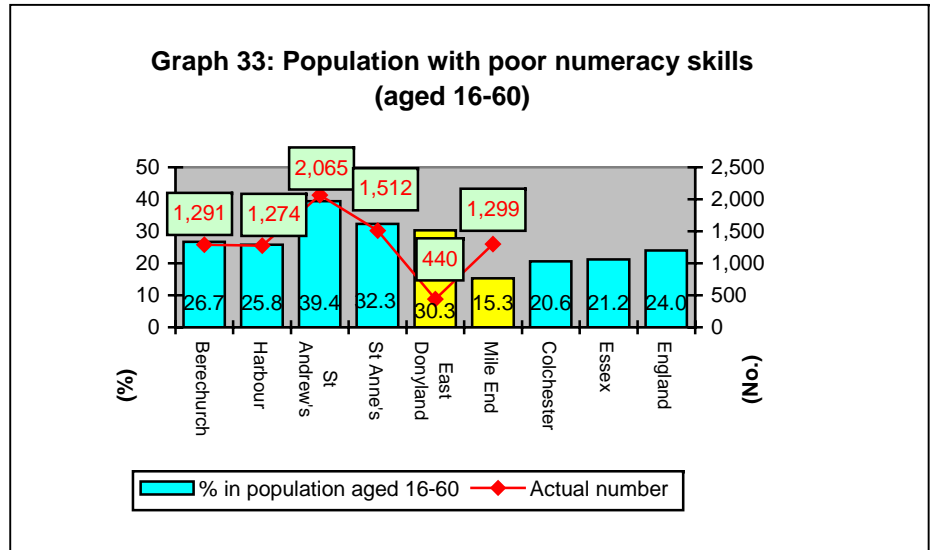
- Graph 32 shows that St Andrew's had the highest proportion of people aged 16-60 with poor literacy skills. This represented over one third of the total population at 34.1% and was the highest of all 27 wards in Colchester.
- This was well above the Colchester average of 20.8%.
- Berechurch had the lowest proportion of people with poor literacy skills of the 'deprived' wards (24.9%), although this is above the Colchester average.
- In proportional terms, East Donyland had the third highest level of people with poor literacy skills in the borough, although this amounted to just 392 people numerically.
- In numerical terms, Mile End had the second highest level of people with poor literacy skills out of all 27 wards in the borough (1,442 people), although proportionally this was well below the Colchester average (16.9%).



Source: The Basic Skills Agency, 1997 © Copyright 2001

### 3.2.2: Numeracy skills

- Graph 33 shows that levels of the population aged 16-60 with poor numeracy skills in the four 'deprived' wards follow a similar general pattern to that of literacy skills.
- Again, the levels of people with poor numeracy skills in all four of the 'deprived' wards were above the Colchester average of 20.6%.
- St Andrew's had the highest level of people with poor numeracy skills in the borough at 39.4% (2065 people) and St Anne's had the second highest, at 32.3% (1512 people).
- In proportional terms, East Donyland was third highest proportion in the borough, with 30.3% of people in the poor numeracy skills category. Numerically, however, it was just 440 people.
- In numerical terms, Mile End had the third highest number of people with poor numeracy skills in the borough (1299 people). As a proportion of the population however, this was just 15.3% of the population.

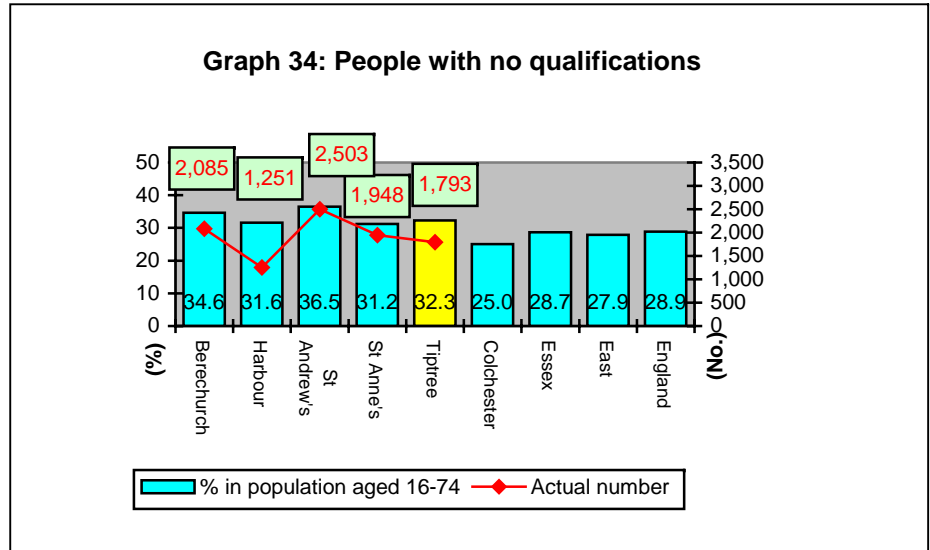


Source: The Basic Skills Agency, 1997 © Copyright 2001

### 3.3 Qualifications

#### 3.3.1: People with no qualifications

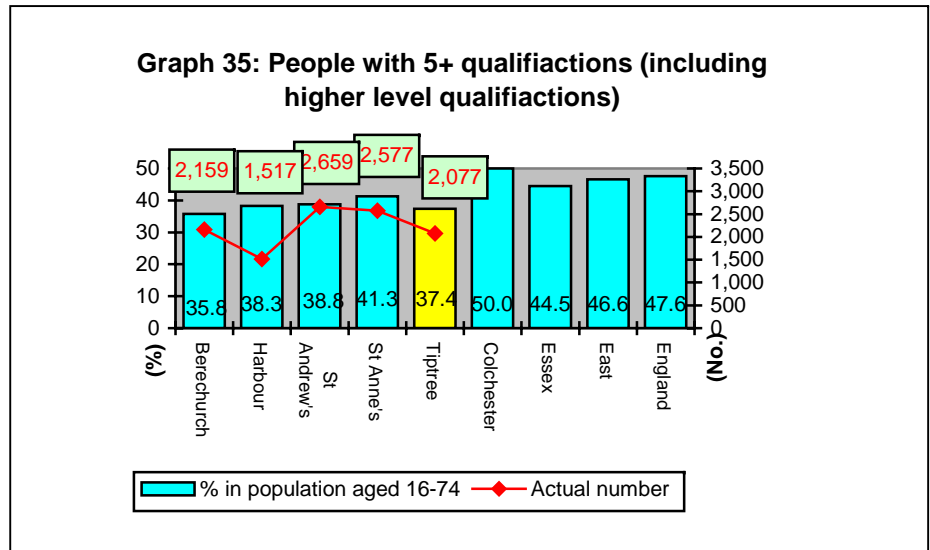
- Graph 34 shows that all four of the ‘deprived’ wards had higher than average levels of people aged 16-74 with no qualifications in 2001.
- In all of these wards, the proportions of people in the population with no qualifications were well above the Colchester average of 25%.
- St Andrew’s had the highest proportion of people with no qualifications (36.5%). This was more than 10% above the Colchester average of people with no qualifications.
- Berechurch had the second highest proportion of people with no qualifications in Colchester, while Harbour and St Anne’s ranked 4 and 5.
- Numerically, however, Harbour had significantly less people in this category than the other ‘deprived’ wards (1,251 people) and ranked 9 out of 27 wards.
- In proportional terms, Tiptree had the third highest proportion of people with no qualifications (32.3%) and numerically it had the fourth highest level (1,793 people).



Source: Table KS13P, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

3.3.2: People with 5 or more GCSEs or equivalent (including higher level qualifications)

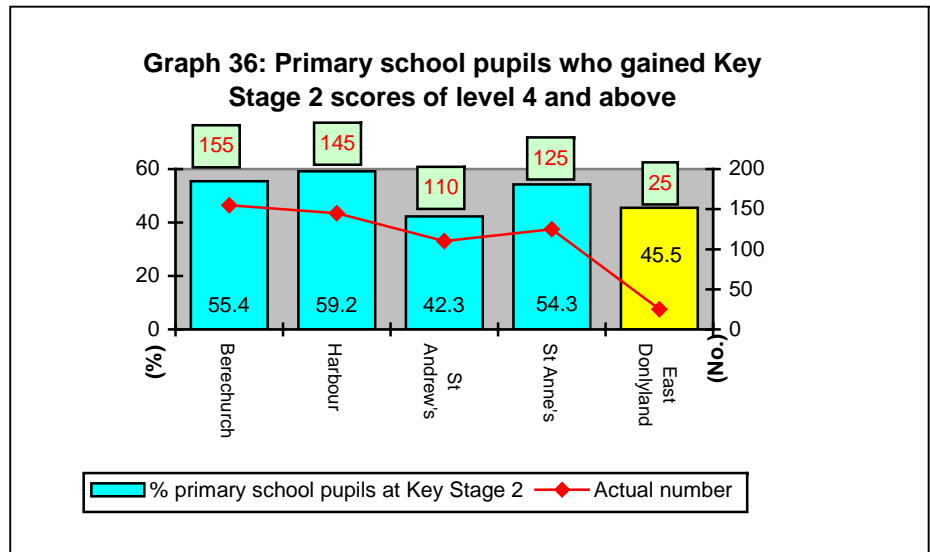
- Graph 35 shows that Berechurch had the lowest proportion of people aged 16-74 with 5 or more GCSEs or equivalent qualifications out of all wards in Colchester (35.8%).
- All of the four 'deprived' wards were below the averages for Colchester (50%) and England (47.6%).
- St Anne's had the highest proportion of people with 5 or more GCSEs or equivalent qualifications (including higher level qualifications) of the 'deprived' wards (41.3%). However, this ranked just 23 of all 27 wards in the borough.
- St Andrew's had the second highest proportion of the 'deprived' wards (38.8%). This may be higher than might be expected for a ward with the overall level of deprivation experienced by St Andrew's because of the high proportion of students that live in St Andrew's (see Section 3.1.2). Although it is worth noting that this still ranked just 24 of all 27 wards in the borough.
- In proportional terms, Tiptree had the second lowest proportion of people with this level of qualification in the borough at 37.4%. In numerical terms, Tiptree had the fourth lowest level.



Source: Table KS13P, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

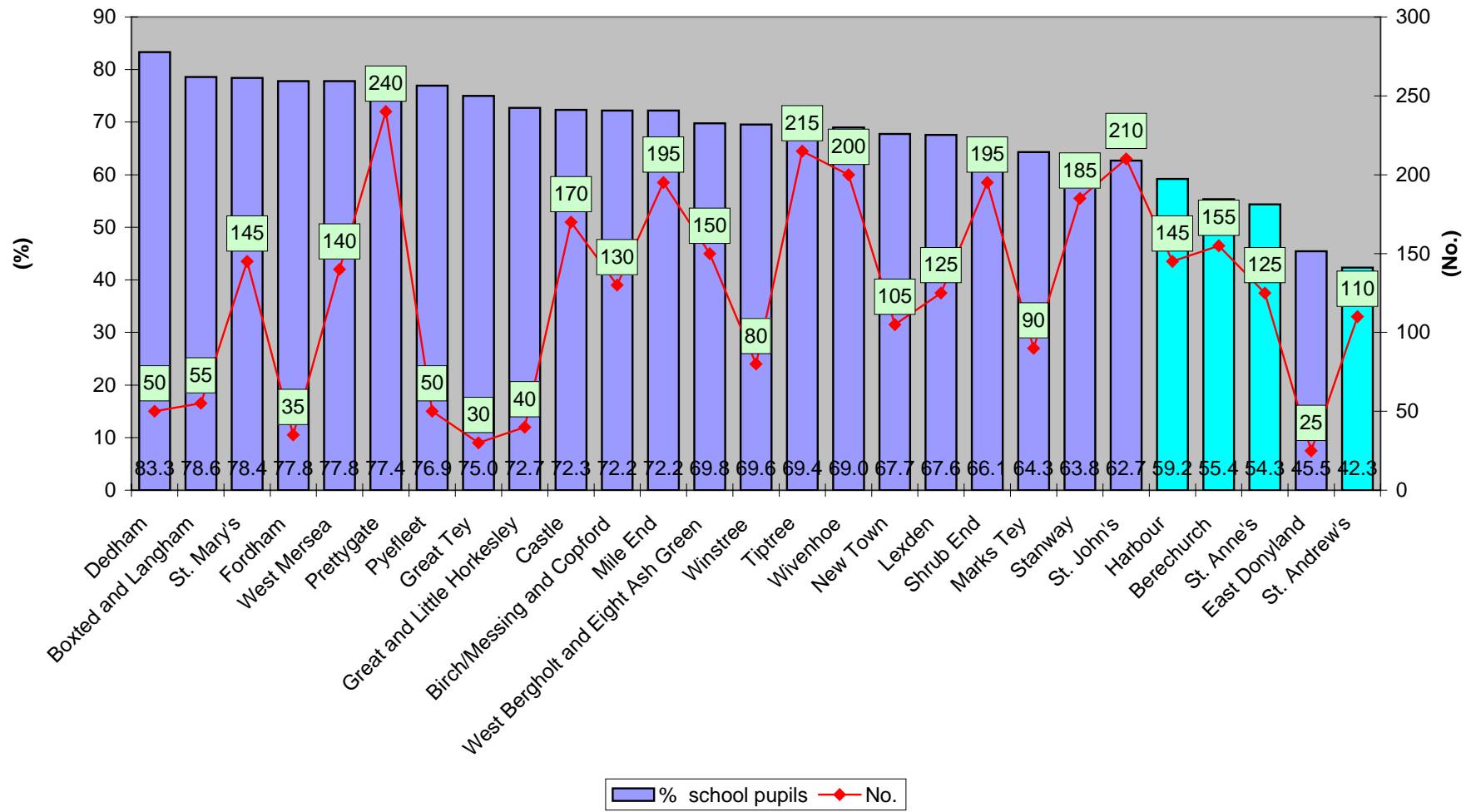
### 3.3.3: Primary school Key Stage 2 scores of level 4+

- Graph 36 shows that in 1998, St Andrew's had the lowest proportion of primary school pupils entered for Key Stage 2 gaining scored of level 4 or above of all wards in Colchester (42.3%).
- Harbour had the highest proportion of primary school pupils who gained Key Stage 2 scores of level 4 and above of the 'deprived' wards (59.2%). However, this ranked just 23 of all 27 wards in the borough.
- In proportional terms, East Donyland had the second lowest proportion in the borough at 45.5% and in numerical terms it had the lowest actual number at just 25 pupils.
- Graph 36(a) overleaf shows that, in numerical terms, Great Tey had the second lowest number of primary school pupils entered at Key Stage 2 that gained scores of level 4 and above (30 pupils), Fordham had the third lowest (35 pupils) and Great and Little Tey had the fourth lowest (40 pupils).



Source: Primary school pupils at Key Stage 2, summer 1998, Oxford University.

**Graph 36 (a): Primary school pupils who gained Key Stage 2 scores of at least 4 and above (1998)**



Source: Primary school pupils at Key Stage 2, summer 1998, Oxford University.



### 3.4: Education, skills and training deprivation (ID2000)

- Table 4 below shows that according to the Education, Skills and Training domain in the Index of Multiple Deprivation (ID2000), St Andrew's was the most deprived of all wards in Colchester.
- In fact, St Andrew's had the fifth highest level of education, skills and training deprivation of 284 wards in Essex. It also ranked 90 out of 8,414 wards in England.
- Berechurch was second most deprived in Colchester, with a county ranking of 33.
- Harbour had the lowest ranking out of the 'deprived' wards – although it ranked just fourth most deprived in the borough, nationally it ranked 1,151.

**Table 4: Education, skills and training deprivation (ID2000)**

	Berechurch	Harbour	St Andrew's	St Anne's
<b>England Rank</b> <i>(out of 8,414 wards)</i>	907	1,151	90	914
<b>Essex Rank</b> <i>(out of 284 wards)</i>	33	47	5	36
<b>Colchester Rank</b> <i>(out of 27 wards)</i>	2	4	1	3

Source: Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation 2000 © Crown Copyright, 2002

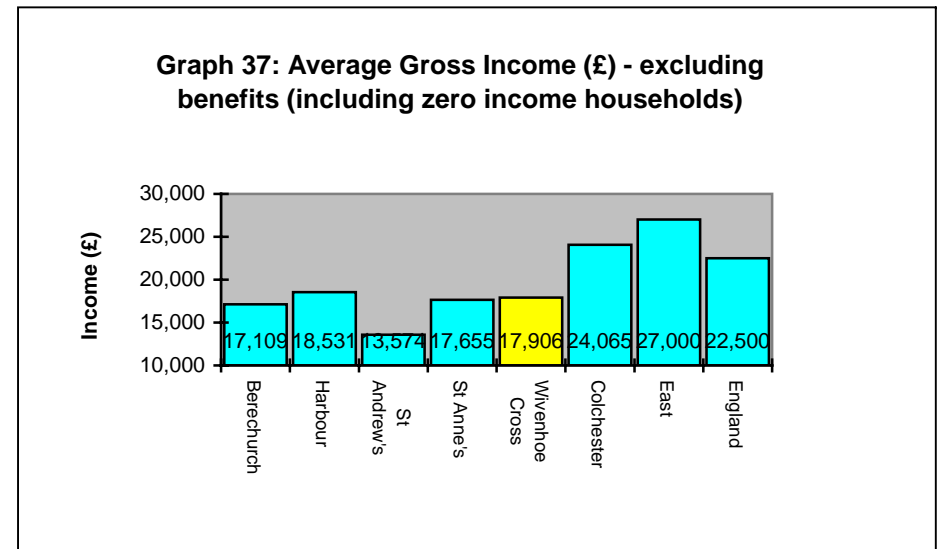
**Education, skills and training deprivation** is one domain within the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2000). This table shows the ranking of each of the four 'deprived' wards on this domain in relation to the 8,414 wards in England and in relation to the 27 wards in Colchester, where the ward with rank of 1 was the most 'deprived' ward.

# **4. INCOME AND BENEFITS**

## 4. INCOME AND BENEFITS

### 4.1: Household income

- Graph 37 shows that in 2002, Harbour ward had the highest average income of the four 'deprived' wards at £18,531. However, this was the fifth lowest of all 27 wards in Colchester.
- In fact, the average incomes in all four of the 'deprived' wards were well below the Colchester average of £24,065, and even further below the regional average of £27,000.
- St Andrew's had the lowest average income of all 27 wards in Colchester, at £13,574. This is some £3,500 less than the average for Berechurch, the ward that came closest in terms of earnings.
- Wivenhoe Cross had the fourth lowest average level of income of the 27 wards in the borough (£17,906). However, it is worth noting that almost half of the population (aged 16-74) in Wivenhoe Cross (46.8%) were economically inactive students (see Section 2.5.3), which could account for the low income level in this area.



Source: Housing Needs Survey, Colchester Borough Council, 2002

#### 4.2: Income Index for older people\* (2003)

- Table 5 shows that, at 55.3%, St Andrews had the highest proportion of older people (aged 65 and above) on income related benefits of all 27 wards in Colchester. This was more than double the Colchester average (24.5%).
- Berechurch had the lowest proportion of claimants out of the 'deprived' wards (32.7%), ranking 7 out of all 27 wards in the borough.
- The proportion of older people on income related benefits was higher in all four of the 'deprived' wards, however, than the averages for Colchester (24.5%), the East (26.8%) and England (30.5%).
- **Shrub End also had a high rate of older people on income related benefits (43.1%). This was second highest in the borough.**

**Table 5: Rates for older people on income related benefits**

	Berechurch	Harbour	St Andrew's	St Anne's	Shrub End	Colchester	East	England
<b>Score</b> (% population aged 65+)	32.7	35.5	56.3	38.7	43.1	24.5	26.8	30.5
<b>Colchester Rank</b> (out of 27 wards)	7	4	1	3	2	-	-	-

Source: Help the Aged Income Index for Older People (2003)

\*The **Income Index for Older People** shows the rate of older people living on income related benefits. These are people aged 65 or over, who are either a recipient or the partner of a recipient of Income Support or Housing/Council Tax Benefit. The denominator for this group is the total population aged 65 and above.

### 4.3: Income Deprivation\*

- Table 6 shows that St Andrew's had the highest proportion of people on a low income of all 284 wards in Essex.
- With 40% of households on means-tested benefits, this is well above the proportion in the remaining 'deprived' wards in Colchester. St Anne's had the second highest (26.3%).
- However, all four 'deprived' wards ranked within the four most income deprived out of all 27 wards in Colchester.

**Table 6: Income Deprivation Index\* (ID 2000)**

	Berechurch	Harbour	St Andrew's	St Anne's
<b>Score</b> <i>(as % population)</i>	24.0	23.3	40.0	26.3
<b>Essex Rank</b> <i>(out of 284 wards)</i>	31	36	1	22
<b>Colchester Rank</b> <i>(out of 27 wards)</i>	3	4	1	2

Source: Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation 2000 © Crown Copyright, 2002

\*The **income deprivation** domain of the index of multiple deprivation (2000) represents the proportion of households on a low income (i.e. receiving income means tested benefits). The table above shows the ranking of each of the four 'deprived' wards on this domain in relation to the 8,414 wards in England and in relation to the 27 wards in Colchester, where the ward with rank of 1 was the most 'deprived' ward.

#### 4.4 Child poverty\*

- Table 7 below shows that St Andrew's had the highest level of child poverty out of all 27 wards in Colchester. In fact, at 60.5% of the households with children on means-tested benefits, it has the highest level of child poverty out of all wards in Essex.
- St Anne's had the lowest level of child poverty out of the 'deprived' wards – but was still high for Colchester – ranking 5 out of 27.
- Castle also had high levels of child poverty, at 41.8%, ranking 4 out of 27.

**Table 7: Child Poverty Index\* (ID 2000)**

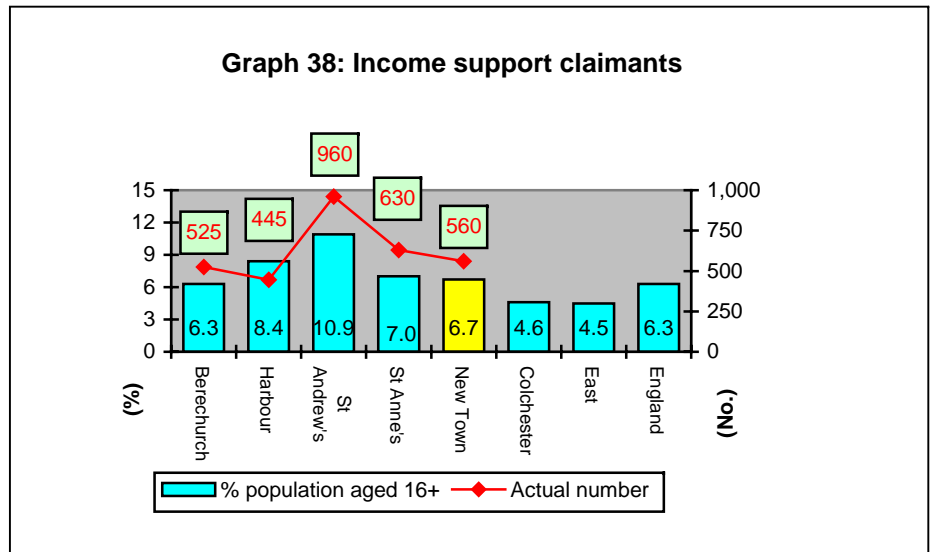
	Berechurch	Harbour	St Andrew's	St Anne's
<b>Score</b> <i>(as % population)</i>	44.0	41.9	60.5	41.7
<b>Essex Rank</b> <i>(out of 284 wards)</i>	16	18	1	20
<b>Colchester Rank</b> <i>(out of 27 wards)</i>	2	3	1	5

Source: Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation 2000 © Crown Copyright, 2002

\*The **child poverty** domain of the index of multiple deprivation represents the proportion of households with children (aged under 16) that are in low income families (i.e. households in receipt of means-tested benefits). This is a sub-set of the income domain and was constructed by combining the indicators within the income domain for children under 16 only. The table above shows the ranking of each of the four 'deprived' wards on this domain in relation to the 8,414 wards in England and in relation to the 27 wards in Colchester, where the ward with rank of 1 was the most 'deprived' ward.

#### 4.5 Income Support\* claimants

- Graph 38 shows that in 2002, St Andrew's was the ward with the highest level of income support claimants with a total of 960 claimants.
- At 10.9% of the population aged 16 and above, this is more than double the Colchester average (4.6%). It was also higher than the average for England (6.3%), as were the proportion of Income Support claimants in all four of the 'deprived' wards.
- Berechurch had the lowest proportion of Income Support claimants of the four 'deprived' wards (6.3%).
- Harbour had the lowest number of Income Support claimants out of the 'deprived' wards (445 claimants). Proportionally, however, it had the second highest level of claimants of all 27 wards in the borough.
- In proportional and numerical terms, New Town had the third highest level of income support claimants out of all wards in Colchester. With 560 claimants, this was 6.7% of the population aged 16 and above.

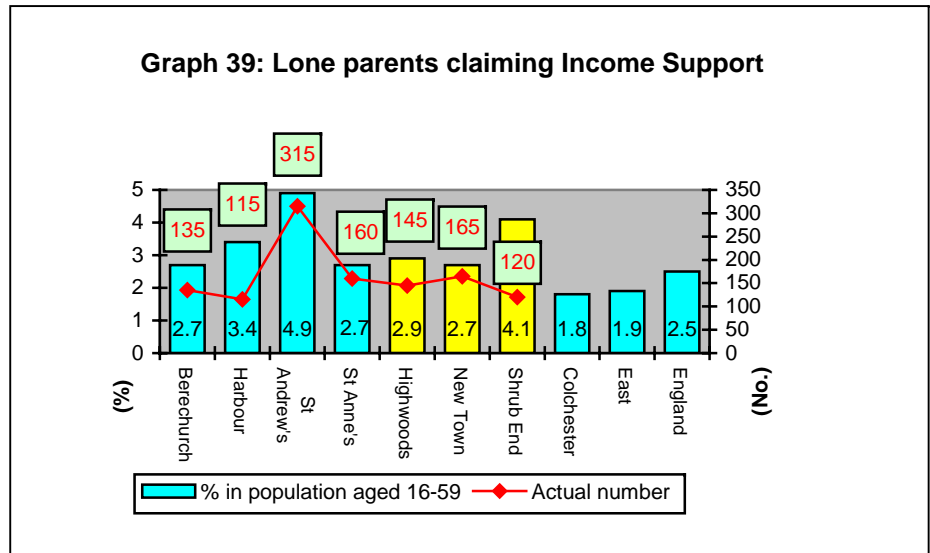


Source: Department for Work and Pensions, August 2002

**\*Income Support** is a benefit claimed by people with a low income or no income who are *not* in full time work (under 16 hours a week). It is not paid to unemployed people who are available for and actively seeking work. They are able to claim Jobseeker's Allowance. The groups of people who can claim Income Support are people who are unfit for work, lone parents, carers and some others. It was replaced in 2003 by Pension Credit for people who are 60 or over.

#### 4.5.1: Lone parents claiming Income Support

- Graph 39 shows that in 2002, St Andrew's had the highest number of lone parents claiming Income Support out of all 27 wards in Colchester (315 claimants).
- It also had the highest proportion in its population aged 16-59, at 4.9%. This is well above the averages for Colchester (1.8%), the East of England (1.9%) and England (2.5%).
- Of the four 'deprived' wards, Berechurch and St Anne's jointly had the lowest proportions of lone parent claimants at 2.7%.
- Proportionally, Harbour had the second highest level of lone parent claimants in the borough (3.4%), yet it ranked just 7 out of all 27 wards for the actual number of claimants (115 claimants).
- In proportional terms, Shrub End had the second highest proportion of lone parents claiming Income Support of all 27 wards in Colchester at 4.1%.
- In numerical terms, New Town had the second highest number of lone parent Income Support claimants (165 claimants) and Highwoods had the fourth highest number (145 claimants).

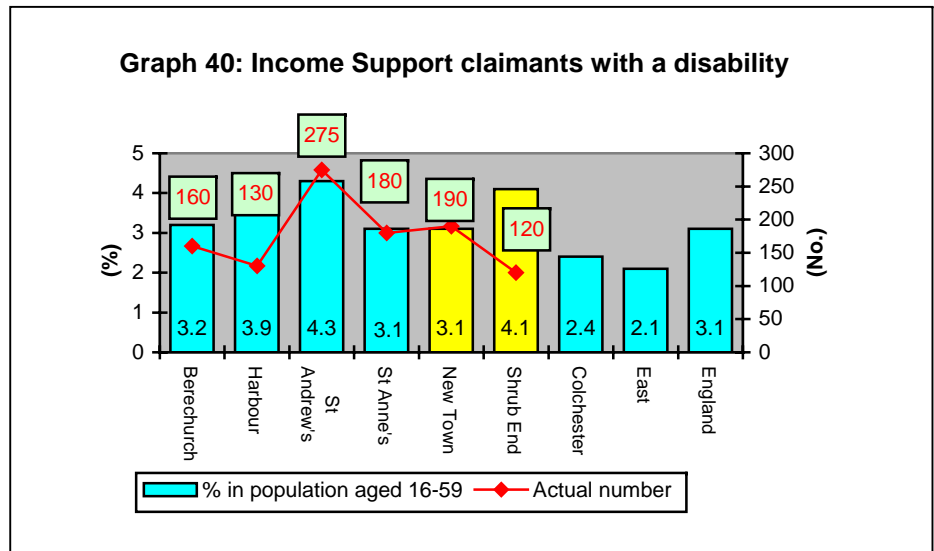


Source: Department for Work and Pensions, August 2002



#### 4.5.2: Income support claimants with a disability

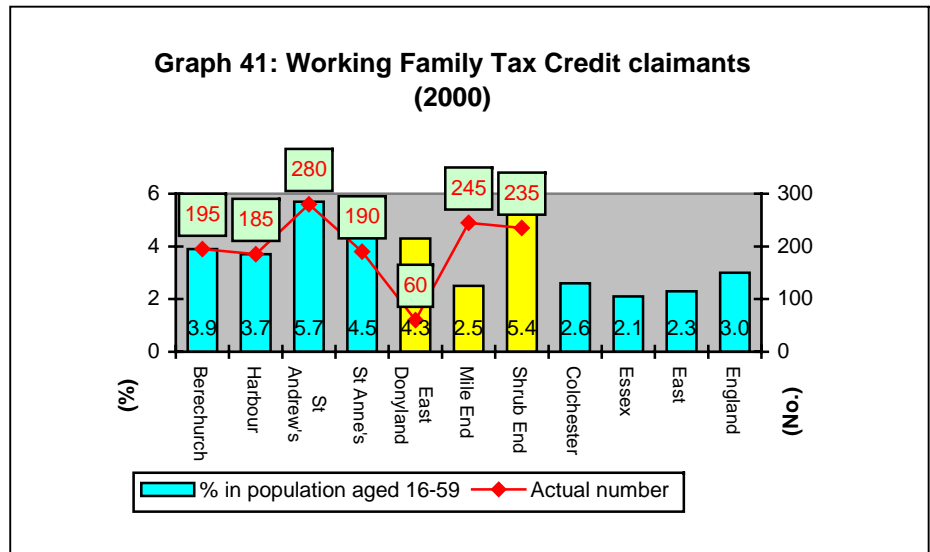
- Graph 40 shows that in 2002, St Andrew's ranked highest of all 27 wards in Colchester for the number of people with a disability claiming income support (275 claimants).
- It also had the proportionally highest level of people with a disability claiming income support (4.3%).
- This was much higher than the averages for Colchester (2.4%) and Essex (2.1%).
- The proportions in the remaining three 'deprived' wards are also higher than the Colchester and Essex averages.
- Of these wards, St Anne's had the lowest proportion, at 3.1%.
- In proportional terms, Shrub End had the second highest proportion of Income Support claimants with a disability of all 27 wards in Colchester (4.1%), but ranked just 8 for the actual number.
- In numerical terms, New Town had the second highest number of people with a disability claiming income support out of all 27 wards in the borough.



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, August 2002

#### 4.6: Working Family Tax Credit\* claimants

- Graph 41 shows that in 2000, St Andrew's had the highest level of Working Family Tax Credit claimants out of the 27 wards in Colchester. With 280 claimants, this was 5.7% of the population aged 16-59.
- Interestingly, in contrast to the number of people claiming Income Support, there was a higher number of Working Family Tax Credit claimants in Berechurch (which ranked 4) than in St Anne's (which ranked 5) and Harbour (which ranked 6).
- Proportionally, Berechurch had fewer Working Family Tax Credit claimants than St Anne's, at 3.9% compared to 4.5%.
- All four 'deprived' wards had a greater proportion of Working Family Tax Credit claimants than the averages for Colchester (2.6%), Essex (2.1%) or England (3.0%).
- In proportional terms, Shrub End had the second highest proportion of Working Family Tax Credit claimants in the borough (5.4%) and East Donyland had the fourth highest (4.3%).
- In numerical terms, Mile End had the second highest level of Working Family Tax Credit claimants, although proportionally, it ranked just 9.



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, August 2000

**\*Working Families Tax Credit** was a benefit claimed by workers on a low income who were responsible for children. It topped up wages for people working 16 hours or more a week (savings limits applied). This benefit came into effect from 1999 onwards (replacing Family Credit) but was replaced in 2003 by Working Tax Credit.

# 5. HEALTH

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## 5. HEALTH AND DISABILITY

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### 5.1: Health Deprivation and Disability Rank (ID2000)

- Table 8 below shows that St Andrew's had the highest level of health deprivation and disability of all 27 wards in Colchester.
- In fact, St Andrew's had the sixth highest level of health deprivation and disability of all 284 wards in Essex.
- All four of the 'deprived' wards ranked above all other wards in Colchester for Health Deprivation and Disability. Berechurch had the second, Harbour had third and St Anne's had the fourth highest.

**Table 8: Health Deprivation and Disability Rank (ID2000)**

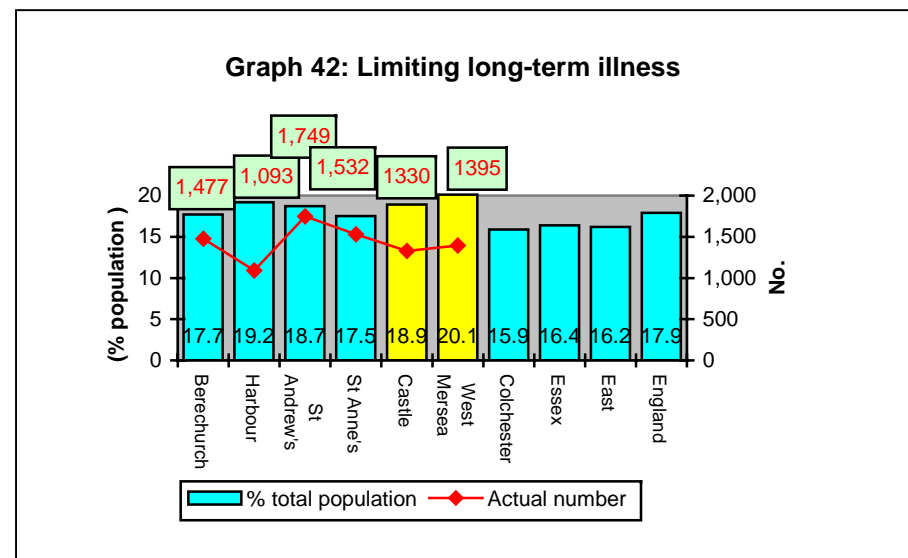
	Berechurch	Harbour	St Andrew's	St Anne's
<b>England rank</b> <i>(of 8,414 wards)</i>	2,754	2,919	1,254	3,163
<b>Essex Rank</b> <i>(of 284 wards)</i>	33	37	6	41
<b>Colchester Rank</b> <i>(of 27 wards)</i>	2	3	1	4

Source: Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation 2000 © Crown Copyright, 2002

\*The **Health Deprivation and Disability rank** was taken from the health deprivation and disability domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2000). This identifies people whose quality of life is impaired by either poor health or disability. (Source: Indices of Deprivation (2000), Regeneration Research Summary, Number 31, 2000)

## 5.2: Limiting long-term illness\*

- Graph 42 shows that St Anne's had the lowest proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness out of the 'deprived' wards, at 17.5%.
- The proportions of people with a limiting-term illness in all four of the 'deprived' wards, however, were above the averages for Colchester (15.9%), Essex (16.4%) and the East of England (16.2%).
- Harbour had the highest level of people with a limiting long-term illness out of the 'deprived' wards at 19.2%.
- Numerically, however, Harbour had the lowest level of people with a limiting long-term illness out of the 'deprived' wards (1,093 people), ranking just 11 out of all 27 wards.
- In proportional terms, West Mersea had the highest proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness of all 27 wards in Colchester (20.1%) and Castle had the third highest (18.9%).
- In numerical terms, West Mersea had the fourth highest proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness of all wards in the borough (1,395 people).



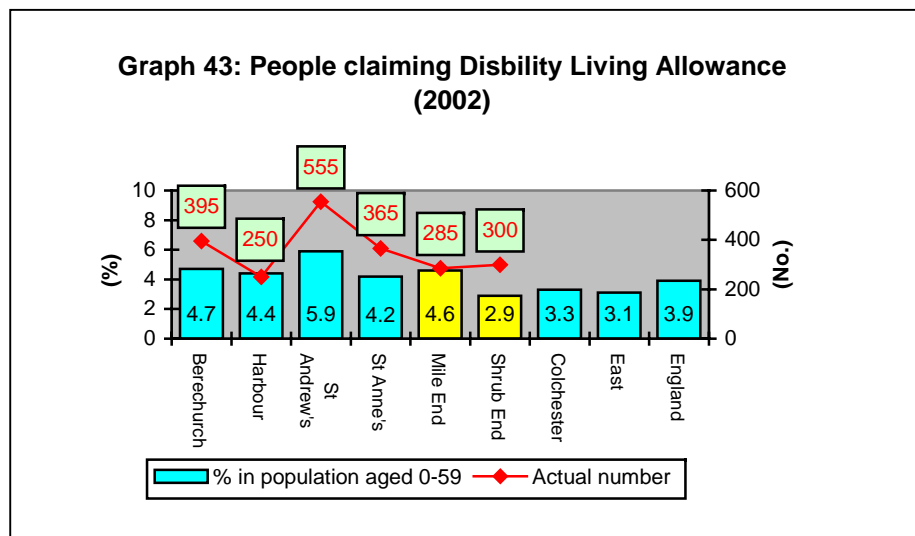
Source: Table UV22, 2001 Census, ONS. © Crown Copyright, 2002

\* According to the 2001 Census, a **limiting long-term illness** was a self assessment of whether or not a person has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age.

### 5.3: Health and Disability Benefits

#### 5.3.1 Disability Living Allowance claimants

- Graph 43 shows that in 2002 St Andrew's had the highest level of Disability Living Allowance claimants of all 27 wards in Colchester. With 555 claimants, this amounted to 5.9% of the population aged 0-59.
- St Anne's had the smallest proportion of Disability Living Allowance claimants of the 'deprived' wards (4.2%), although this was a little higher than the Colchester average (3.3%).
- Numerically, however, St Anne's had the third highest proportion of Disability Living Allowance claimants in the borough.
- In proportional terms, Mile End ward had the third highest proportion of Disability Living Allowance claimants in Colchester and ranked 6 for the actual number.
- In numerical terms, Shrub End ward had the third highest actual number of Disability Living Allowance claimants, but ranked just 17 out of all 27 wards for the proportion of claimants.

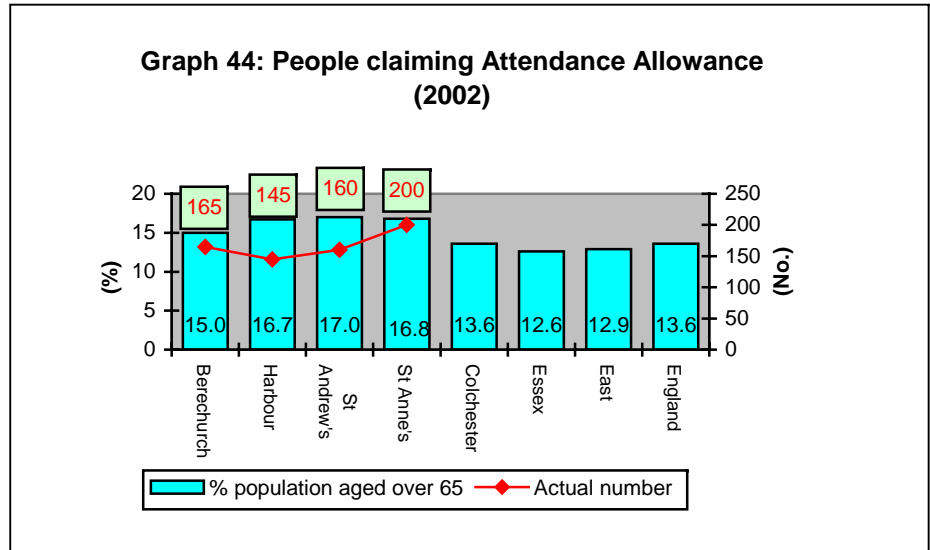


Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Information and Analysis Directorate, Information Centre, August 2002. © Crown Copyright 2003.

**Disability Living Allowance** is a non means tested benefit claimed by people who are under 65, with care and mobility needs. National research has shown that Disability Living Allowance is an under-claimed benefit. The figures shown could therefore underestimate the proportion of people under 65 with care and mobility needs in each ward.

### 5.3.2 Attendance Allowance Claimants

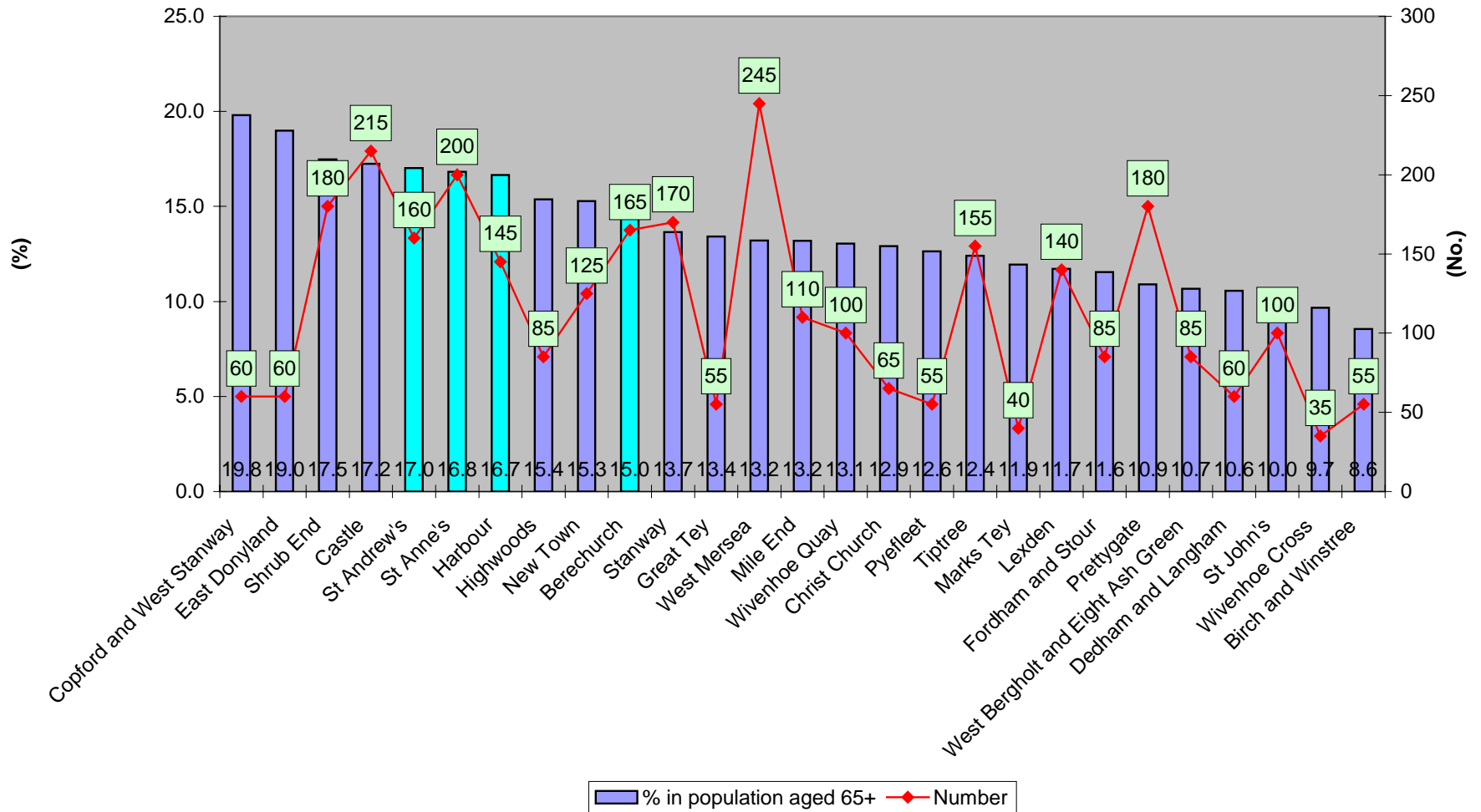
- Graph 44 shows that, in 2002, the proportions of people claiming Attendance Allowance in the population aged 65 and above in all four of the 'deprived' wards were higher than the Colchester average (13.6%).
- Of these, St Andrew's had the highest proportion of people claiming Attendance Allowance (17.0%), ranking 5 of all 27 wards in the borough.
- The proportion of people claiming Attendance Allowance in St Anne's was not far below (16.8%), ranking 6 of all 27 wards in Colchester.
- Numerically, St Anne's ranked highest of all the 'deprived' wards and was third highest in the borough.
- Berechurch had the lowest proportion of people claiming Attendance Allowance of the 'deprived' wards (15.0%), ranking 10 out of all 27 wards in the borough.
- Graph 45(a) overleaf shows that in proportional terms, Copford and West Stanway ward had the highest proportion of Attendance Allowance claimants in the borough (19.8%).
- In proportional terms, East Donyland had the second highest proportion of Attendance Allowance claimants (19.0%), Shrub End had the third highest (17.5%) and Castle had the fourth highest (17.2%).
- In numerical terms, West Mersea had the highest number of Attendance Allowance claimants (245 people), Castle had the second highest (215 people), Prettygate had the third highest (180 people) and Shrub End had the fourth highest (180 people).



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Information and Analysis Directorate, Information Centre, August 2002. © Crown Copyright 2003.

**Attendance Allowance** is a non means tested benefit claimed by people, aged 65 and over, with care needs. National research has shown that Attendance Allowance is an under-claimed benefit. The figures shown could therefore underestimate the proportion of people aged 65 and over with care needs in each ward.

Graph 44(a): Attendance Allowance claimants (all wards)



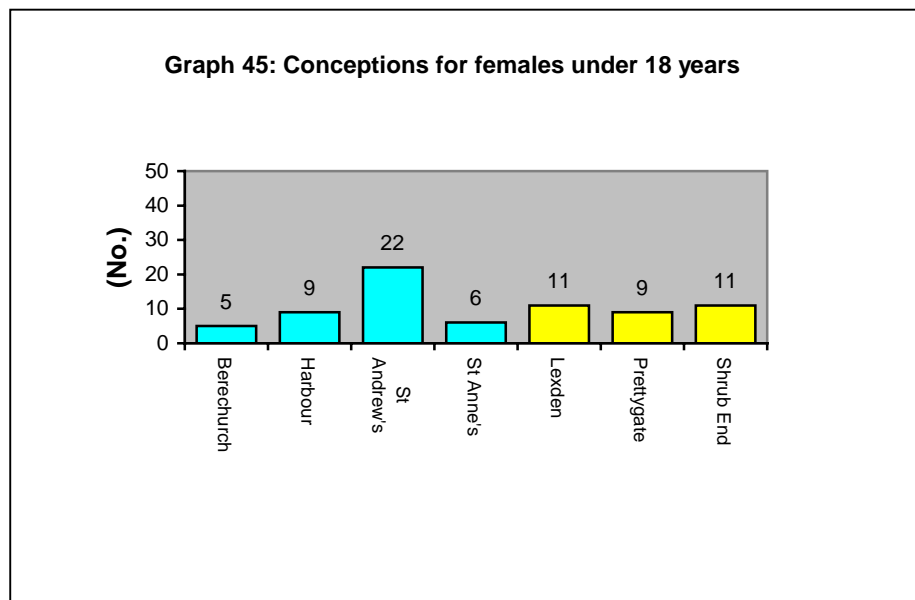
Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Information and Analysis Directorate, Information Centre, August 2002. © Crown Copyright 2003.



## 5.4 Conceptions

### 5.4.1: Conceptions for females aged under 18

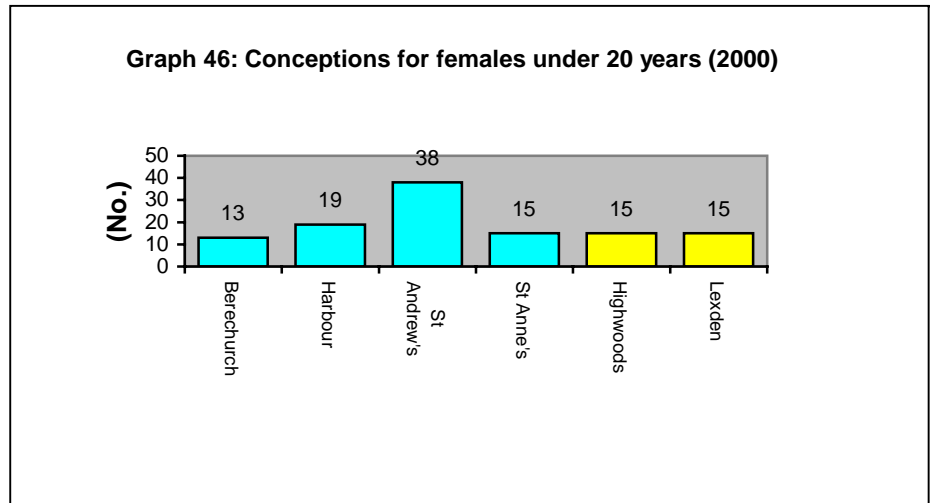
- Graph 45 shows that in 2000, St Andrew's had the highest number of conceptions for females aged under 18 in the borough (22 conceptions).
- The number of conceptions in St Andrew's were exactly double the level in Lexden and Shrub End, the wards with the next highest number of conceptions (11 conceptions).
- It is worth noting, however, that St Andrew's had the largest number of people aged 15-17 out of all 27 wards in Colchester (see Table 1, Appendix 2), which might in part account for a higher than average level of conceptions.
- Berechurch had the lowest number of conceptions out of the 'deprived' wards, with just 5 conceptions. Nonetheless, this is still the seventh highest number of conceptions of all the wards in Colchester.
- In contrast, it is interesting that Lexden had the second highest number of conceptions in the borough since it also had a relatively small population aged 15-17, ranking just 14 out of all 27 wards.



Source: Office for National Statistics © 2002

#### 5.4.2: Conceptions for females aged under 20

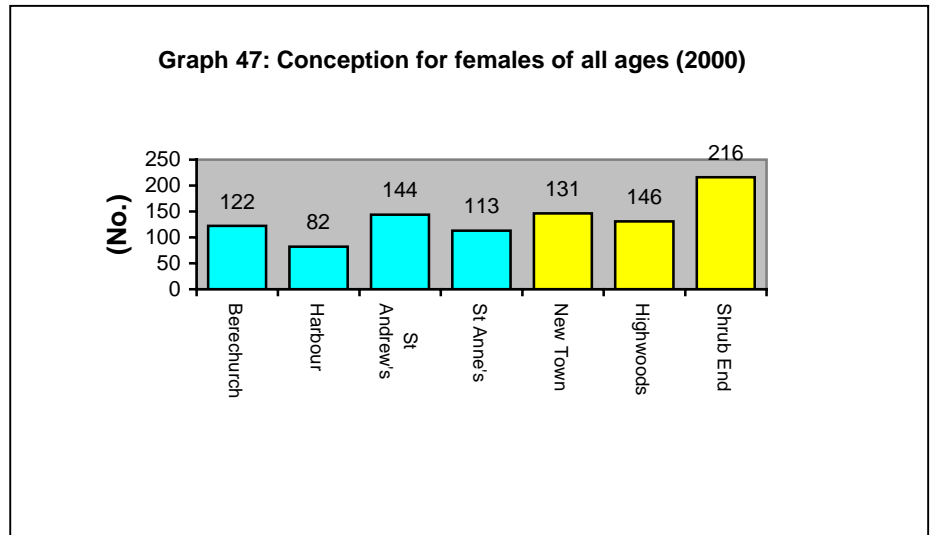
- Graph 46 shows that the number of conceptions in the population aged under 20 broadly tend to follow a similar pattern to those in the population under the age of 18.
- Again, Berechurch had the lowest rate for conceptions in this age group out of the 'deprived' wards. With 13 conceptions, this was the seventh highest out of all 27 wards in Colchester.
- St Andrew's had the highest conception rates for females under the age of 20 out of all the wards in Colchester (38 conceptions).
- Again, Table 1 (Appendix 2) shows that St Andrew's had the highest number of people aged 15-19 out of all wards in the borough. This might in part account for a higher than average level of conceptions in this ward.
- In fact, St Andrew's again had exactly twice as many conceptions as the ward with the next highest number. This was Harbour, with 19 conceptions.
- Lexden also was again amongst those wards with the highest conception rates in this age group. At 15 conceptions, this was jointly third highest in Colchester along with Highwoods and St Anne's.
- It is interesting to note that neither Lexden nor Highwoods had particularly high numbers of people aged 15-19. Lexden ranked 14 and Highwoods ranked 11 out of all 27 wards in Colchester for the number of people in this age group.



Source: Office for National Statistics © 2002

#### 5.4.3: Conception rates for females of all ages

- Graph 47 shows that Harbour had the lowest number of conceptions for females of all ages out of the 'deprived' wards, at 82, ranking eleventh of all 27 wards in Colchester.
- St Andrew's had the highest number of conceptions for women of all ages out of the 'deprived' wards (144 conceptions).
- However, Shrub End and New Town had higher rates for females in this age group, meaning that St Andrew's ranked third overall for the 27 wards in Colchester.
- With 216 conceptions during 2000, Shrub End had far more conceptions overall than St Andrew's.



Source: Office for National Statistics © 2002

# **6. GEOGRAPHICAL ACCESS TO SERVICES**

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## 6. GEOGRAPHICAL ACCESS TO SERVICES

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### 6.1: Geographical access to services\*

- Table 9 shows that, St Anne's had the best geographical access to services of the 'deprived' wards, with a ranking of 23 out of all 27 wards in the borough.
- Harbour had the worst geographical access to services of the 'deprived' wards, with a rank of 13.
- Berechurch had the second worst access out of the 'deprived' wards, ranking 15 overall in the borough.
- In fact, Berechurch, Lexden and Harbour had the worst access of all the 'town' wards in Colchester.
- Geographical access to services is comparatively good in the 'deprived' wards, however, in comparison to rural wards such as Fordham, which ranked highest in Colchester.

**Table 9: Geographical Access to services (ID 2000)**

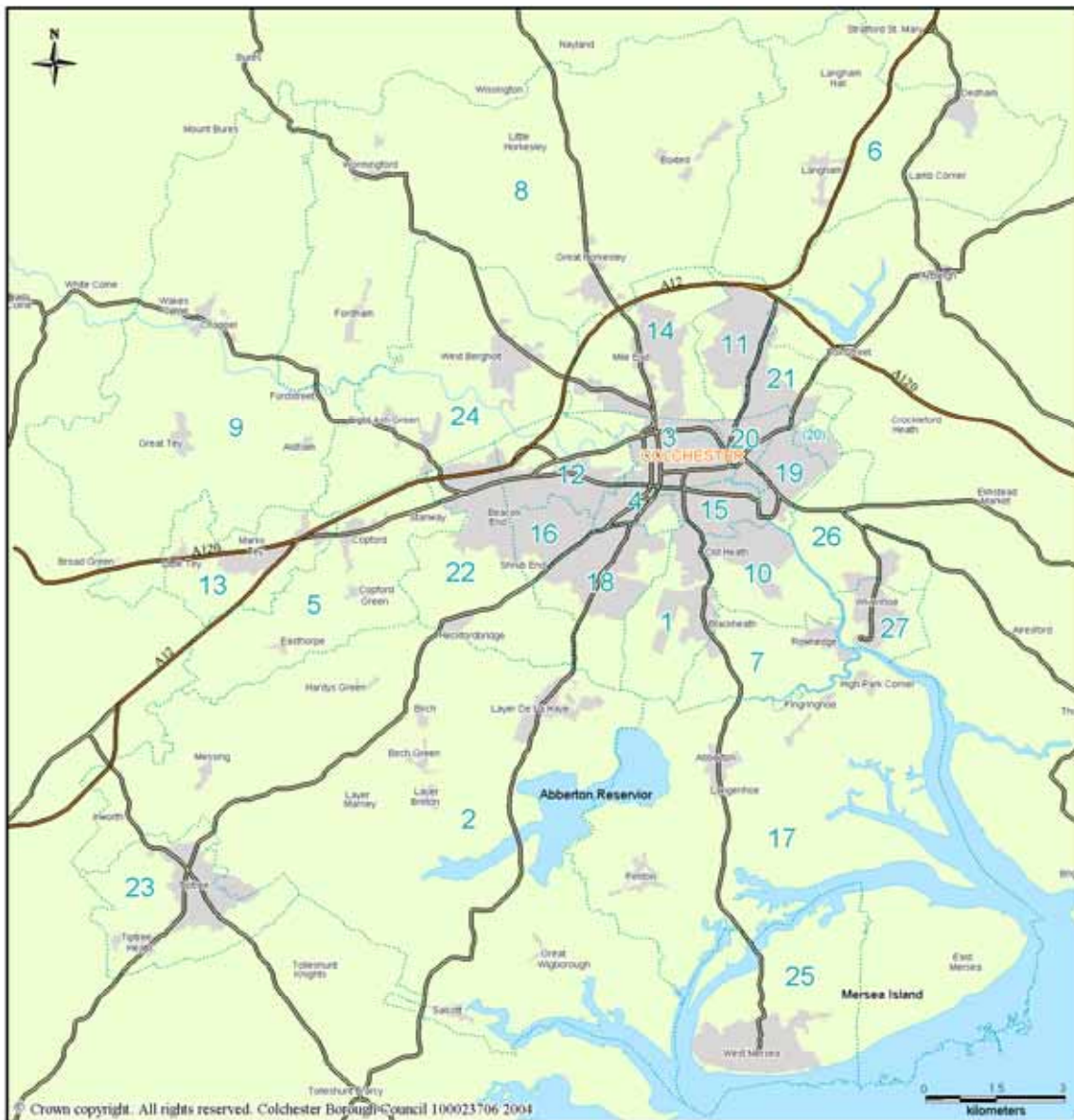
	Berechurch	Harbour	St Andrew's	St Anne's
<b>Colchester Rank</b> <i>(out of 27 wards)</i>	15	13	21	23

Source: Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation 2000 © Copyright, 2002

**\*Geographical Access to Services** is one domain within the Index of Multiple deprivation (2000). This looks at access to certain services for people with a low income. The services in this indicator include access to a post office, food shops, a GP and a primary school. All 27 wards in Colchester are ranked, so that a ranking of 1 indicates that a ward has the worst geographical access to services and a ranking of 27 indicates that a ward has the best access according to this measure.

# APPENDICES

# APPENDIX 1



**THE BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER, ESSEX, UK**

<b>Ward Boundaries</b>	<b>A12 Major Routes</b>	<b>River Colne</b>	<b>Urban area</b>
	<b>Other main roads</b>	<b>Water</b>	

<b>1</b> Berechurch	<b>10</b> Harbour	<b>19</b> St. Andrew's
<b>2</b> Birch and Winstree	<b>11</b> Highwoods	<b>20</b> St. Anne's
<b>3</b> Castle	<b>12</b> Lexden	<b>21</b> St. John's
<b>4</b> Christ Church	<b>13</b> Marks Tey	<b>22</b> Starway
<b>5</b> Copford and West Starway	<b>14</b> Mile End	<b>23</b> Tiptree
<b>6</b> Dedham and Langham	<b>15</b> New Town	<b>24</b> West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green
<b>7</b> East Donyland	<b>16</b> Prettygate	<b>25</b> West Mersea
<b>8</b> Fordham and Stour	<b>17</b> Pyefleet	<b>26</b> Wivenhoe Cross
<b>9</b> Great Tey	<b>18</b> Shrub End	<b>27</b> Wivenhoe Quay

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## APPENDIX 2

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**Table A: Young people**

	15 - 17	15 - 19
Berechurch	334	561
Birch and Winstree	207	306
Castle	195	364
Christ Church	167	284
Copford and West Stanway	80	127
Dedham and Langham	80	123
East Donyland	101	155
Fordham and Stour	198	279
Great Tey	97	151
Harbour	226	337
Highwoods	223	358
Lexden	204	321
Marks Tey	101	157
Mile End	158	250
New Town	252	580
Prettygate	348	513
Pyefleet	76	128
Shrub End	333	630
St Andrew's	384	787
St Anne's	358	568
St John's	208	315
Stanway	310	464
Tiptree	284	439
West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green	185	296
West Mersea	226	332
Wivenhoe Cross	75	673
Wivenhoe Quay	175	289

N.B. At the time of producing this table it was not possible to differentiate between males and females in the data age at ward level.