

Health and Disability

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report examines health variables in Colchester, by ward, small area¹ and over a number of years where data is available. Some of the available data is updateable, in particular birth and death rates are available annually and at subdistrict level.
- 1.2 Data is also shown for various different benefit claimants; including Disability Living Allowance (DLA), Attendance Allowance (AA), Incapacity Benefit (IB), and Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA – although this was discontinued in 2001, those claiming at that time have been allowed to continue to claim). It should be noted that data on benefit claimants only assesses those actually claiming, and as such omits data on those who may be eligible but who are not claiming.
- 1.3 Data from the health deprivation domain of the Indices of Deprivation 2004 are included, and these will eventually be traceable over time, with the next publication likely to be available in 2007/2008.
- 1.4 Also included are variables available from the 2001 Census. These figures are however only available for the Census year 2001, so cannot be used to track progress over time. The variables included are; individuals suffering from a limiting long term illness, and an indicator of perceived health, given as a total number of those within a given area describing their general health as good, fairly good, or not good.
- 1.5 ONS have recently published experimental statistics on life expectancy at ward level for the first time, based on 2001 – 2003 data. At this stage it is impossible to give trends over time, as this is the first time that this data has been released at this level. Data on claimants of disability and health related benefits is also analysed.

¹ 'Small areas' in the context of this report refer to Lower Layer super output areas (L-SOAs). These are small areas contained within wards determined by the 2001 Census. There are 104 L-SOAs in the borough and 32,482 in England. L-SOAs have an average population of 1500 people and 'fit' into existing ward boundaries. Each of our wards has between one and six L-SOAs.

2. Executive Summary

2.1 Incapacity Benefit (IB) and Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA)

- Incapacity Benefit (IB) and Severe Disablement allowance (SDA) claimants as a rate of the total population is lower in Colchester (54.2 per 1,000 population) than in Essex (65.59), but slightly higher than the East of England average (50.80), in May 2005. Of the four wards with the highest rates in Colchester, all were above the Colchester average, and two above the Essex average; Harbour (96.5), St. Andrews (94.0), St. Anne's (68.8) and Berechurch (67.8).

2.2 Disability Living Allowance (DLA) and Attendance Allowance (AA)

- The top four wards with the highest rate of claimants for Disability Living Allowance (DLA) and Attendance Allowance (AA) are interestingly the same as that for IB and SDA claimants, being St Andrews (67.27 per 1,000), Harbour (65.78), Berechurch (54.98) and St. Anne's (50.71) in May 2005.
- DLA and AA claimant by small area breakdown shows Defoe in Mile End to have the 2nd highest rate of claimants of all 104 small areas in the borough (with a high rate of 92.94 per 1,000 population). Mile End ward ranks 5th of all wards in the borough for the same year and month of analysis, indicating Defoe to be a "pocket" of high claimants within the ward. The remaining of the top four small areas aligns with the ward analysis, all of those small areas being located in St. Andrews and Harbour wards.

2.3 Limiting Long Term Illness

- The four wards showing the highest proportion of the population to be suffering from a limiting long term illness are West Mersea (20.14%), Harbour (19.17%), Castle (18.91%) and St. Andrews (18.68%). It should be noted however that West Mersea has the highest proportion of over 65's of all wards in the borough (25.2% of the population), which will account to some extent for its high ranking.

2.4 Birth and Death Rates

- Most wards have shown an increase in birth rates per 1,000 population over between 2003 and 2004, particularly in those wards with the highest birth rates of Highwoods (ranking 1st) and Shrub End (ranking 2nd). Indeed, Highwoods has a rate of 24.76 per 1,000 population in 2004, which is more than double the birth rate in England and Wales, and the East of England).
- Death rates in Colchester are below the relevant benchmarks, at 8.8 per 1,000 population compared with 10 and 10.3 in the East of England, and England and Wales respectively. Copford and West Stanway ranked 1st for

overall death rates, but actually ranked 9th lowest of all 27 wards in the borough for actual numbers of deaths (indicative of the Copford and West Stanway having the lowest overall population of all 27 wards in the borough). Most wards have shown a decrease in death rates between 2003 and 2004, with the specific exceptions of Castle and Harbour, which show increases to rates of 15.36 and 15.09 per 1,000 population respectively in 2004.

2.5 Life expectancy

- Life expectancy is marginally higher in Colchester (79.6) than in East of England (79.2) and England and Wales (78.3). The lowest life expectancy of all 27 wards is seen to be in Harbour and St Andrew's wards, both showing an expectancy of 76.7, below the Colchester average of 79.6. The higher life expectancies are seen generally in the more rural wards, the top four ranking as Prettygate (82.9), East Donyland (82.9), Great Tey (82.6) and Wivenhoe Quay (82.5).

2.6 Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID04)

- According to the Indices of Deprivation 2004, 19 of all 104 small areas in the borough were within the top 40% most affected small areas in England affected by the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. St Andrews ward had the highest concentration of small areas in the top 40% (4 of its 6 small areas, such that 67% of the ward affected). Mile End, St Anne's and Harbour wards had the joint 2nd highest proportions of the ward affected (50% of ward affected).
- Just four small areas in Colchester were within the 20% most affected small areas in England on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. Turner Rise in Mile End was the most affected small area, which is interesting given that it ranked just 27 of all 104 small areas on the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004. The least affected small areas for this domain tended to be located in the more rural wards. The least affected small area for example was located in West Bergholt ward, followed by small areas in Wivenhoe Cross, and Birch and Winstree wards.

3. Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB) by ward and relevant comparators

3.1 Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) is a benefit paid to those who have been unable to work for at least 28 weeks in a row because of illness or disability. Incapacity Benefit (IB) is a benefit for those who cannot work because of illness or disability and are not entitled to Statutory Sick Pay, or where Statutory Sick Pay has run out. Both are tax-free benefits for those of working age. Severe Disablement Allowance was discontinued in 2001, however those who were eligible and claiming prior to this date continued to be able to claim for this.

Figure 1 shows the proportion of the 16 – 65 year old population claiming either Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance within Colchester, Essex the East of England and England.

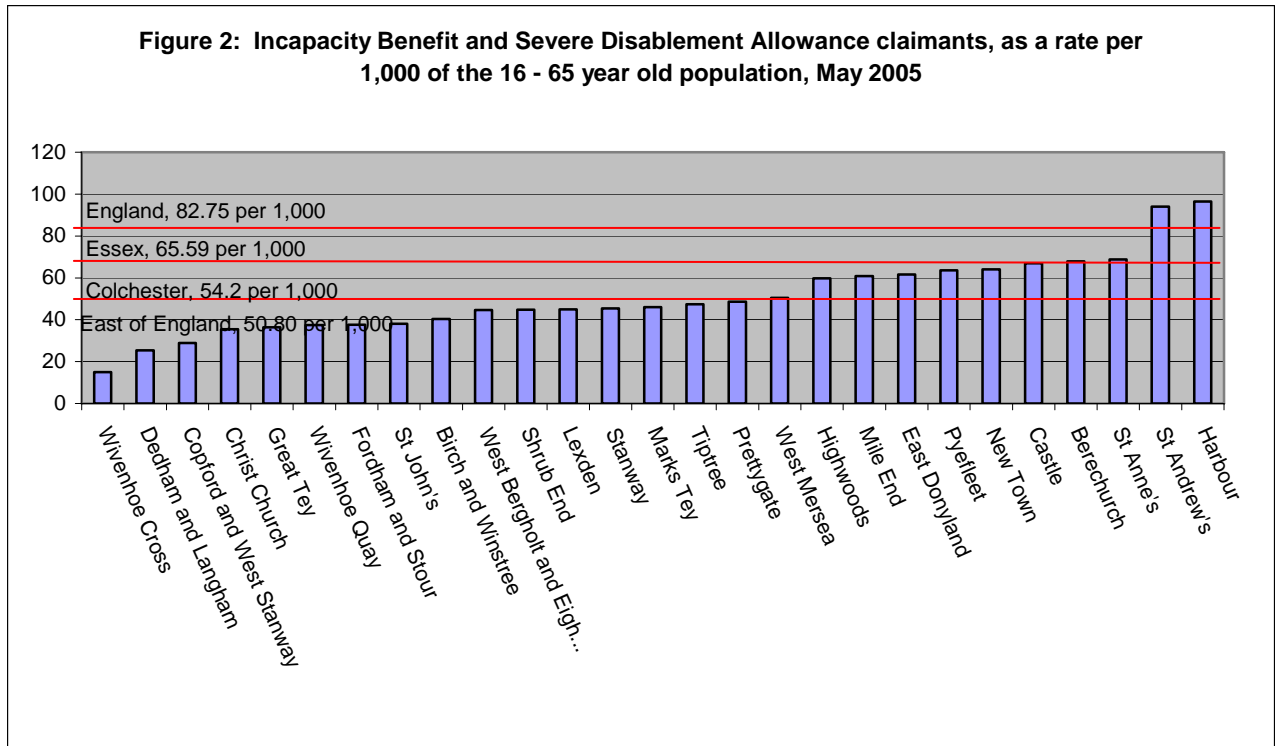
Figure 1: Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance claimants as a rate per 1,000 of the 16 – 65 year old population, May 2005

Colchester	54.20
Essex	65.59
East of England	50.80
England	82.75

Source: Colchester Job Centre, sourced from MIDAS (Matching Intelligence Data Analysis Service)

3.2 Figure 1 shows Colchester to compare favourably with the relevant comparators of Essex and England, having a lower rate per 1,000 population than either of these. Colchester does however have a slightly higher rate of claimants than the East of England, at 54.2 compared with 50.8.

Figure 2 indicates the rate per 1,000 of the population within each of the 27 Colchester wards, who were claiming incapacity and severe disablement allowance benefits in June 2006, in ascending order from left to right.



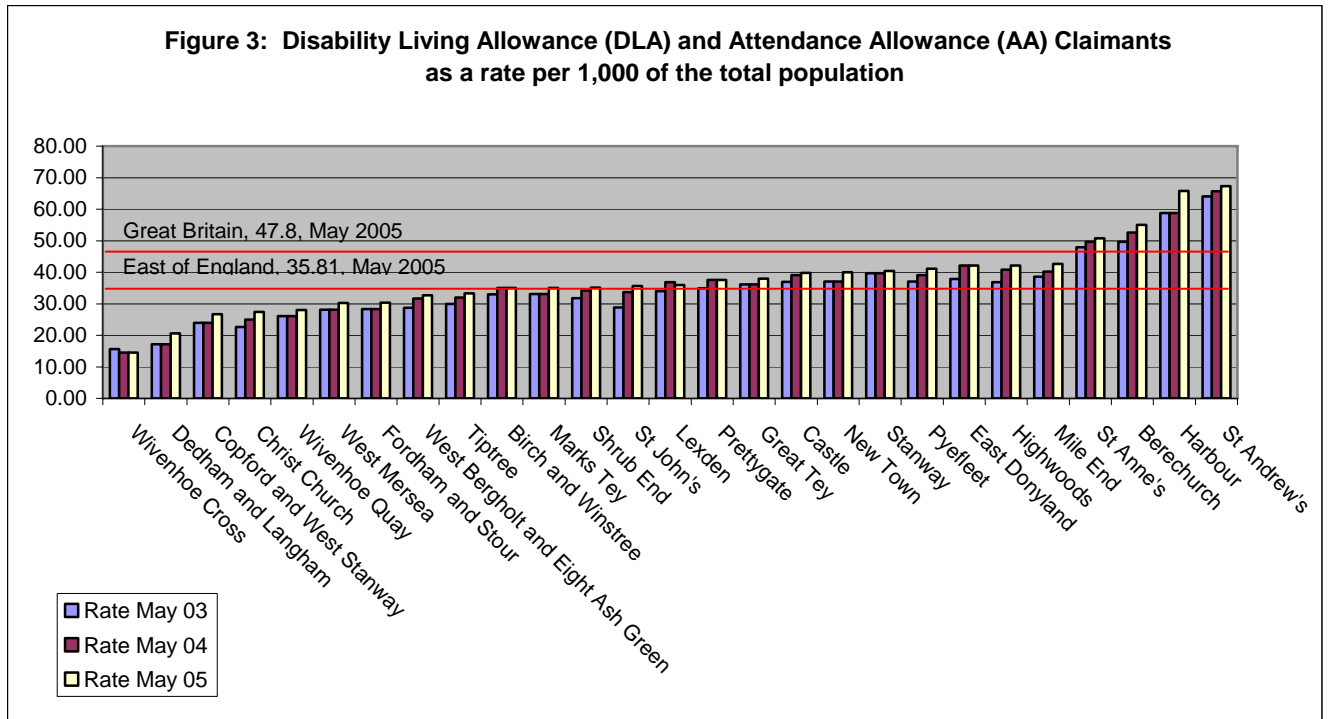
Source: Colchester Job Centre, sourced from MIDAS (Matching Intelligence Data Analysis Service)

- 3.3 Figure 2 indicates that 11 of the 27 wards in the borough have a higher rate of the population claiming incapacity and severe disablement allowance than the borough average. Those wards showing particularly high rates are St Andrew's and Harbour wards, with 96.5 per 1,000 and 94.0 per 1,000 of the population claiming respectively.
- 3.4 It should be noted that Figure 2 provides an indication of those claiming, and therefore excludes those who are eligible but are not claiming. Comparable data series were not available from this source for the borough for years 2004 or 2005, and so Figure 1 provides a one-off "snapshot" of the situation, rather than a timeseries comparison.
- 3.5 Data for Incapacity Benefit claimants is also available at small area level. This is analysed within the report "Unemployment and worklessness in Colchester" produced by Colchester Borough Council. Small area analysis identified Harbour ward to have the highest proportion of its' small areas in the top 20% of working age population claiming incapacity benefits. St Andrew's had the next highest proportion. For detailed small area analysis, please refer to the full report².

² The report "Unemployment and worklessness in Colchester" was produced by the research team at Colchester Borough Council. To receive a copy, contact Mandy Jones or Sarah Hardwick by emailing S&ER@colchester.gov.uk

4. Disability Living Allowance (DLA) and Attendance Allowance (AA) by ward, small area and relevant comparators

- 4.1 The Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is a tax-free benefit for people with a disability under the age of 65, and need supervision or help with personal care and/or have problems with mobility. Attendance Allowance (AA) is a tax-free benefit for people aged 65 or over who have an illness or disability and need help with personal care. The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) combine the number of claimants for both in one dataset, by ward.
- 4.2 Figure 3 displays DLA and Attendance Allowance claimants rates by ward over a three year period, alongside the those comparators for which data was available from the DWP; Great Britain and the East of England.



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), 2003 – 2005, <http://193.115.152.21/NESS/BEN/dla.htm>

4.3 Figure 3 above shows that the top four wards showing the highest proportion of claimants of AA and DLA are St Andrews, Harbour, Berechurch and St Annes. Figure 3 indicates that each ward has fluctuated relatively little over the three years, although there is quite a great range in rates between wards. The wards with the lowest proportion of the population claiming are Wivenhoe Cross and Dedham and Langham. Wivenhoe Cross had a rate of 14.47 per 1,000 of the total population claiming in May 2005, with St Andrews having the highest proportion at 67.27 per 1000. The range for 2005 is therefore 52.8. per 1,000.

This data is also available at small area level from the DWP. Figures 4 and 5 provide overall numbers of claimants at small area level, from 2005 data.

DLA and AA Small area analysis

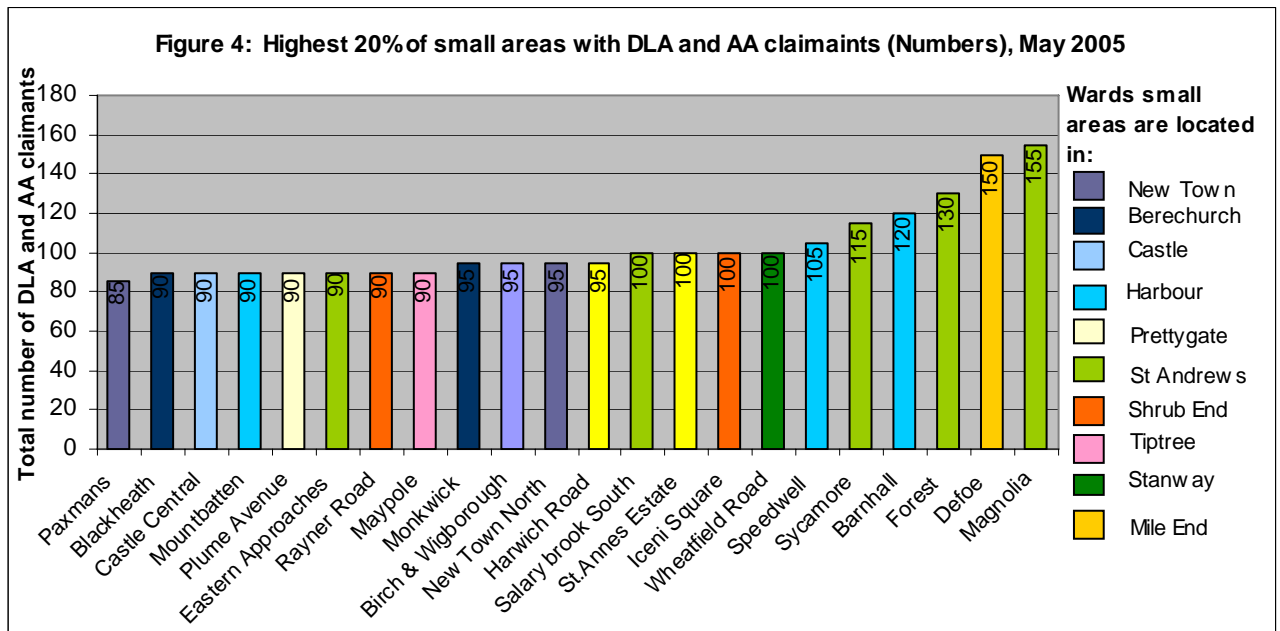
4.4 Range

The range in total numbers of claimants was quite great across all the small areas in Colchester. Homefield Road in Shrub End had the lowest total number of DLA and AA claimants, at 25, and Magnolia in St Andrews had the highest at 155.

The small area with the highest rate of claimants was again Magnolia in St Andrews, with a rate of 94.98 per 1,000 population, with the lowest being Wivenhoe Park in Wivenhoe Cross, with a rate of 10.22 per 1,000 population.

4.5 Five small areas with highest numbers/rates of claimants

Overall Numbers of claimants

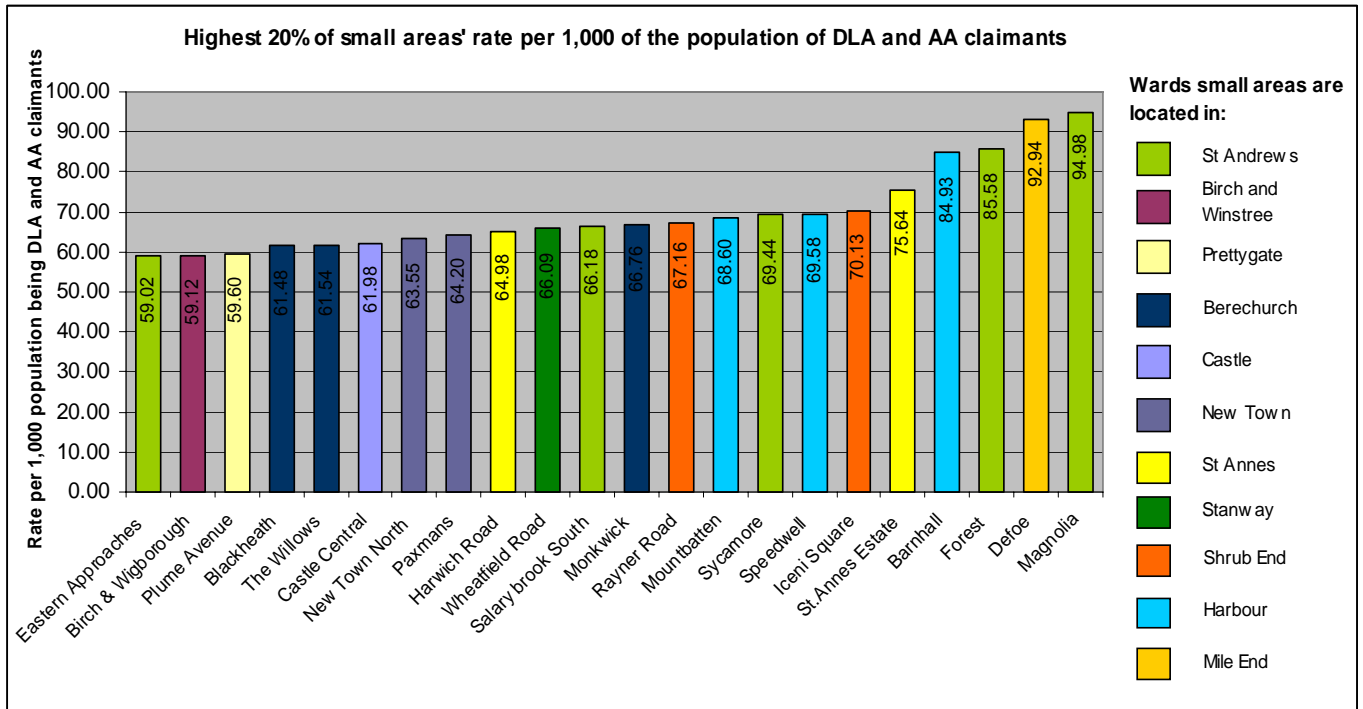


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), 2005, <http://193.115.152.21/NESS/BEN/dla.htm>

As Figure 4 illustrates, the five small areas with the highest numbers of DLA and AA claimants included three small areas in St Andrews ward: Magnolia (155 claimants), Forest (115 claimants), and Sycamore (115 claimants). Defoe in Mile End ward was the small area with the second highest number of claimants, at 150.

Rates per 1,000 population of claimants

Figure 5



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), 2005, <http://193.115.152.21/NESS/BEN/dla.htm>

Figure 5 displays the highest 20% of small areas in Colchester claiming DLA and AA by rates per 1,000 of the population, rather than actual numbers. Figure 4 shows that the top five small areas for rates is very similar to the top five for numbers. Indeed, the first four small areas rank identically, with the only difference being that St Annes Estate in St Annes ward ranks fifth for rates (75.64 claimants per 1000 population), and ninth for overall numbers (100 claimants).

4.6 Wards with high proportions of small areas in the highest 20% in Colchester

For both numbers and rates of claimants, St Andrews ward had the highest proportion of small areas in the top 20% for claimants of DLA and AA, with five of its six small areas being within the top 20%. Harbour ward varied more between rates and numbers, with 3 of its 4 small areas sitting in the top 20% for rates, and just 2 for numbers. Berechurch ward had three of its six small areas within the top 20%, although none ranked particularly highly, the highest being just outside of the top 10 highest rates.

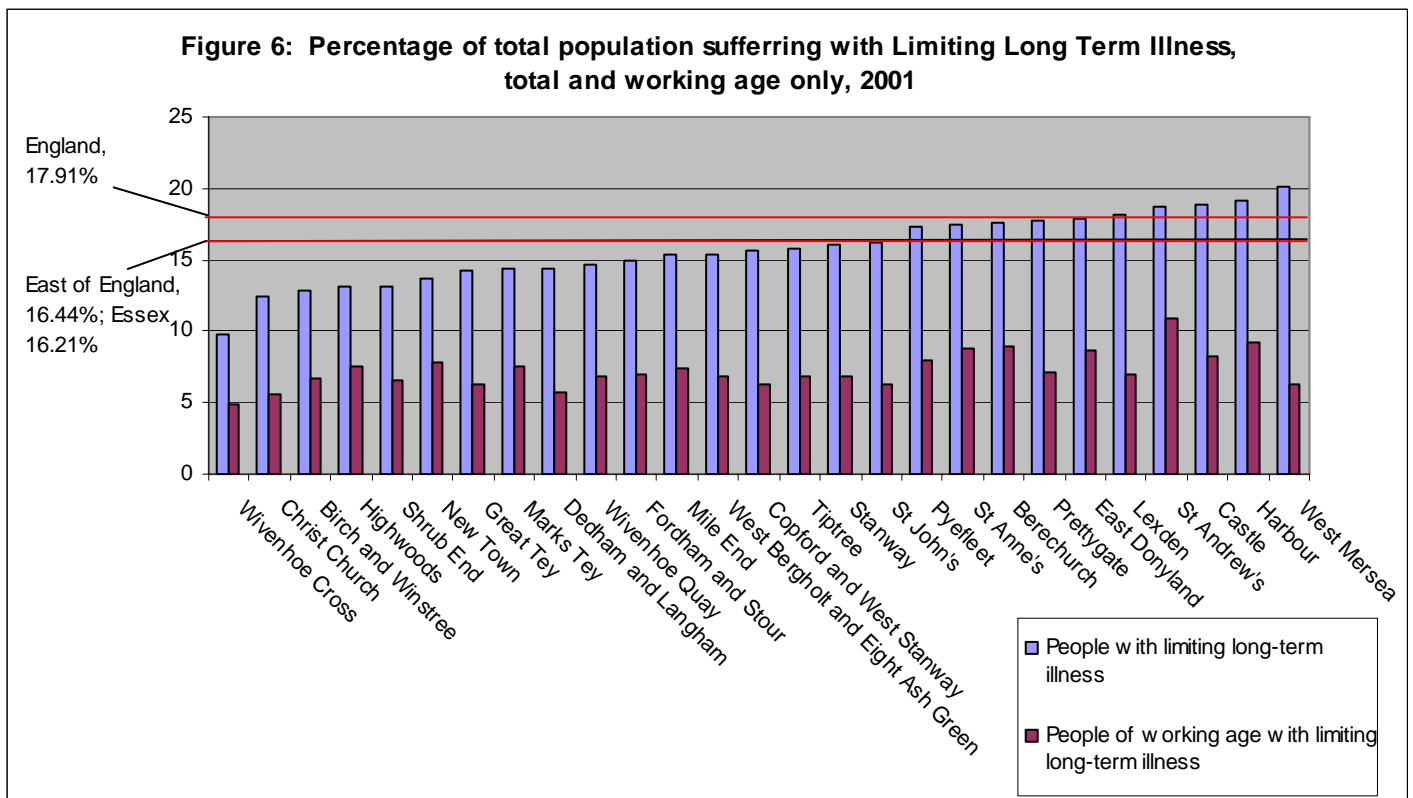
Conversely, Stanway showed to have just one of its six small areas in the top 20% for both rates and numbers, and Shrub End two of its seven small areas in the top 20%, again for both rates and numbers.

4.7 Comparison with ward level data

Figure 5 bears some relation to the data presented in Figure 3, given that the small area with the highest rate of 101.10 per 1,000 is located in St Andrews ward, and the small area with the lowest rate of 10.22 is located in Wivenhoe Cross. The range in rates for all small areas is 81.99 per 1,000, higher than the range for the ward. This is unsurprising, given that small areas present a smaller geography than wards, such that they are likely to pinpoint specific areas with especially high or low rates which might otherwise go unnoticed within a larger geographical measure. It is interesting, for example, that a small area in Mile End appears as the second highest area for claimants, whereas Mile End ward overall ranks as fifth as seen in Figure 3.

5. Limiting Long Term Illness and “perceived health”; 2001 Census Data

Some health variables are available from the 2001 census. Figure 6 displays one such variable; limiting long term illness.



Source: 2001 Census, Table UV22, “Limiting Long Term Illness”, available via Neighbourhood Statistics website: www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk. Crown Copyright reserved.

5.1 Figure 6 indicates the proportion of the total population suffering with a limiting long term illness. The data is presented in Figure 6 ascending from left to right, indicating Wivenhoe Cross ward to have the lowest overall percentage of people suffering with a limiting long term illness

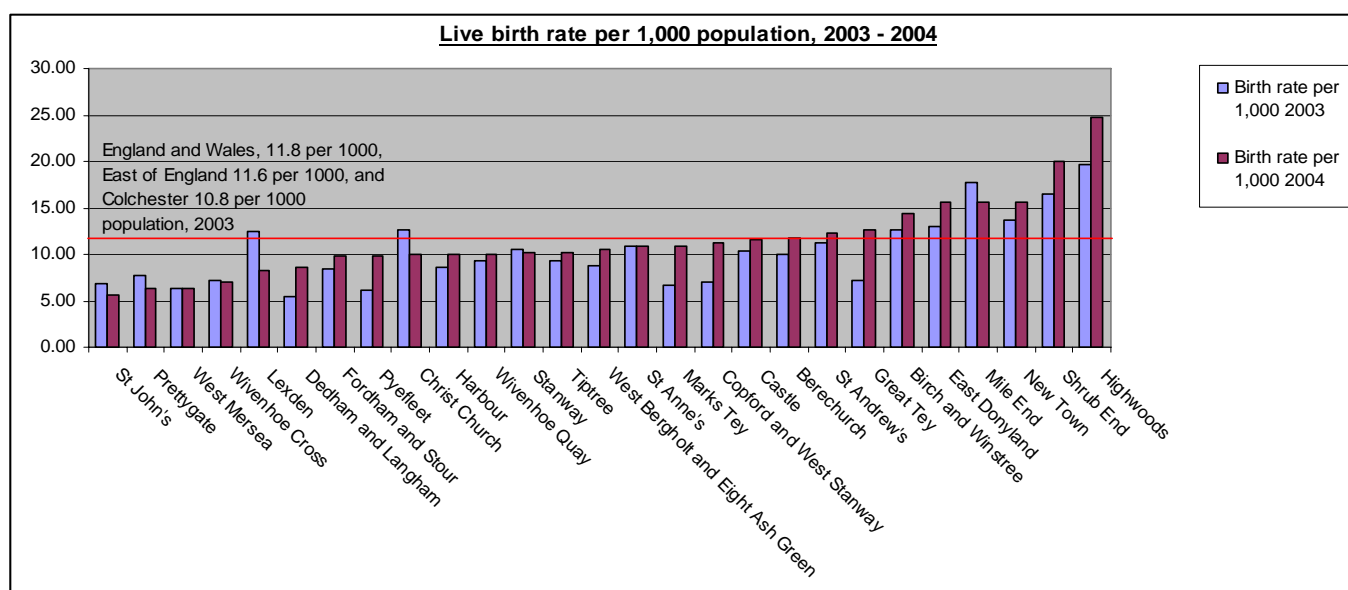
(at 9.72%), and West Mersea (at 20.14%) to have the highest. When looking at the second bar per ward, indicating those of working age with a limiting long-term illness, Wivenhoe Cross again has the lowest overall percentage at 4.92%, with West Mersea actually having a much lower relative percentage, being the seventh lowest of all wards in the borough at 6.32%. Age data by ward available from the 2001 census shows West Mersea to have the highest proportion of over 65 year olds of all wards in the borough, making up 25.3% of the population. This accounts to some extent for this wards position as ranking highest for this indicator.

- 5.2 The top four wards for this indicator are West Mersea, Harbour, Castle and St Andrews. All of these slightly exceed the value for England of 17.91%. All of the remaining wards fall below the England benchmark.
- 5.3 Other Census level statistics available around health include an indicator of perceived health, given as a total number of those within a given area describing their general health as good, fairly good, or not good. This indicator showed relatively little variation, with the majority of inhabitants of all wards describing their health as “good”. When given as an indicator per 1,000 of the population, the wards with the lowest proportion describing their health as “good”, were St Andrews and Harbour, with 667.06 and 678.83 per 1000 population respectively stating their health to be good. The variation in this score across the borough is relatively low, at 90.62 per 1000, with the highest proportion being in Christ Church ward, where 757.68 per 1000 described their health as good.

6. Birth and death rates

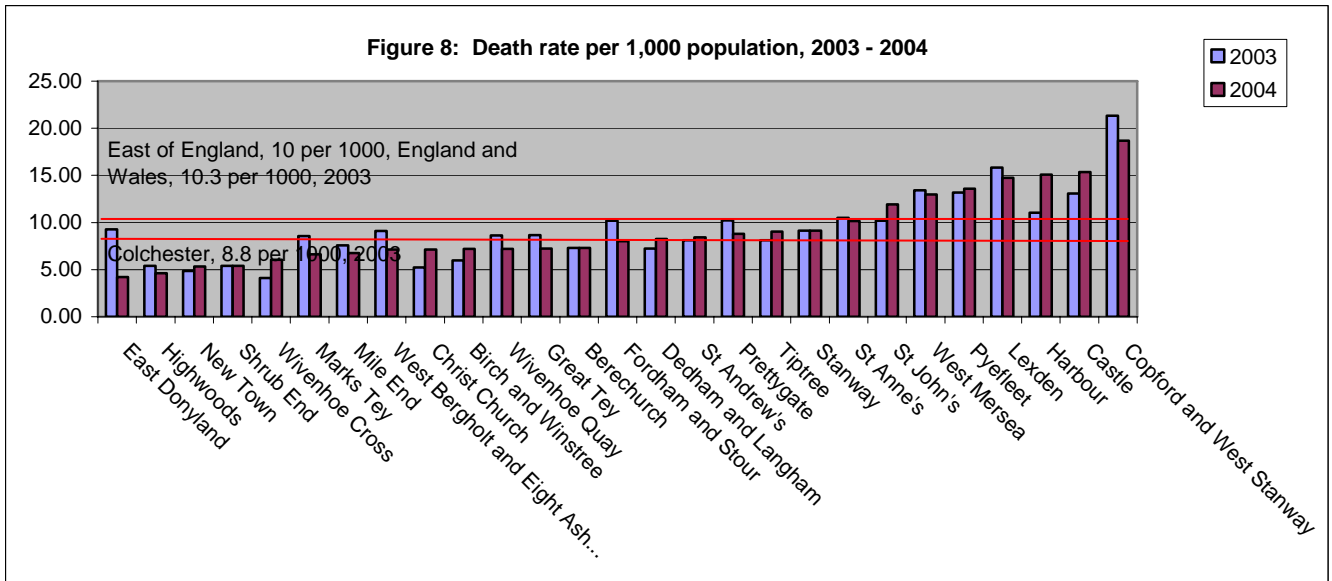
Figures 7 and 8 look at the birth and death rates per 1,000 population over the given time period, by ward. This is the lowest geography level at which this data is available.

Figure 7



Source: Office for National Statistics Vital Statistics, mid 2003 and mid 2004 year estimates (tables VS1, 2, 3 and 4). Crown Copyright reserved.

- 6.1 Figure 7 displays the data in ascending order from left to right (based on 2004 data). Colchester as a whole showed a rate just below the region and national comparators, of 10.8 per 1000 compared with 11.6 and 11.8 for the East of England and England and Wales respectively.
- 6.2 Figure 7 shows the highest birth rates to be in Highwoods, followed by Shrub End and New Town. These top three wards all showed an increase in rates between 2003 and 2004, with Highwoods in particular reaching a high of 24.76 births per 1,000 population in 2004; more than double the rate of relevant comparators such as England and Wales and the East of England. In fact most wards showed an increase in rates between 2003 and 2004, with the exceptions of Lexden, Christ Church and Mile End. Lexden in particular showed the largest decrease, of 4.2 from 12.52 to 8.28 per 1000 population. Of course these could just be anomalies when viewing as short a time period as two years. Data has been requested from ONS for 2005. Once this data has been made available a more accurate and up to date evaluation can be made from the longer time period.
- 6.3 Teenage conception data is available at ward level, however this information is confidential and therefore cannot be included within this report.

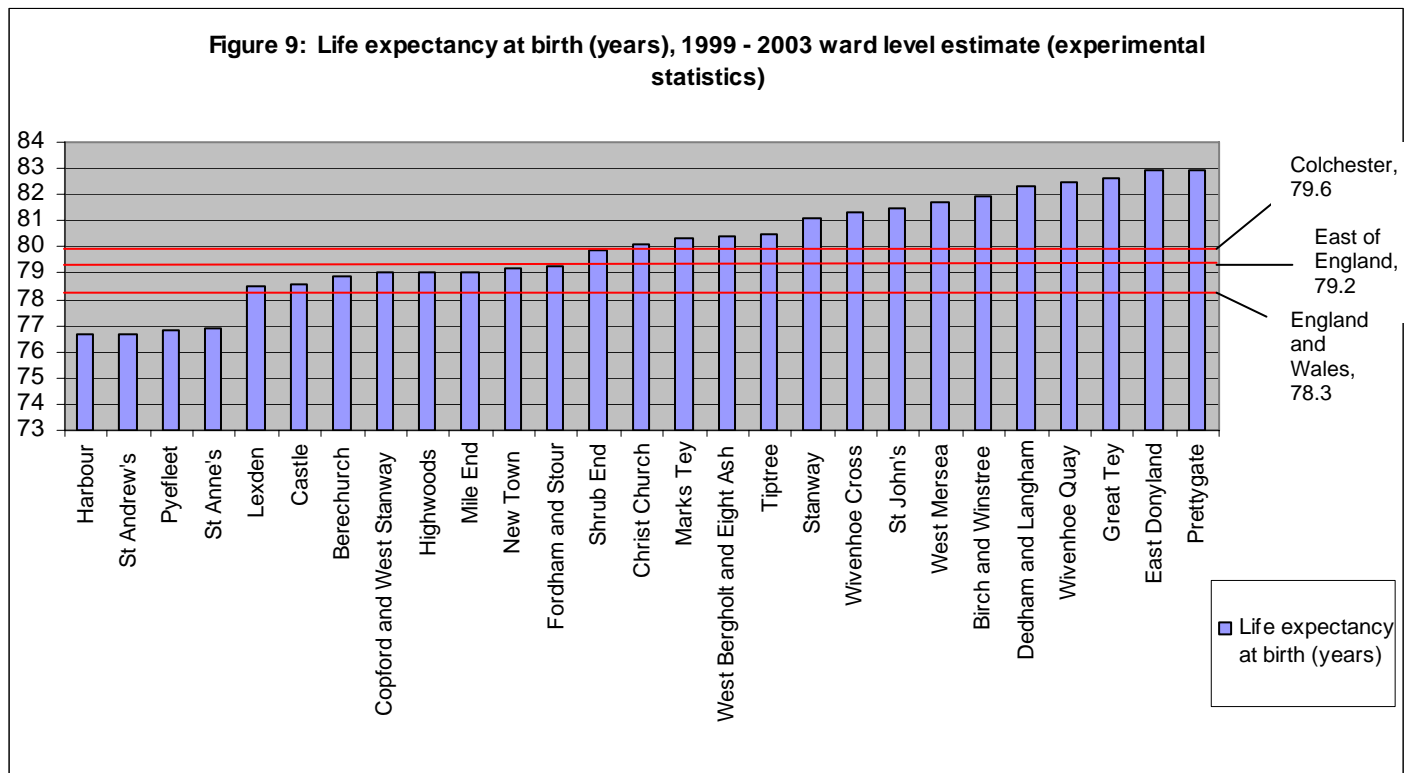


Source: Office for National Statistics Vital Statistics, mid 2003 and mid 2004 year estimates (tables VS1, 2, 3 and 4), ONS Crown Copyright reserved.

- 6.4 Figure 8 displays the data in ascending order from left to right (based on 2004 data). The Colchester average for 2003 is below the other relevant benchmarks, with deaths occurring at a rate of 8.8 per 1000 population, compared with 10.3 for England and Wales and 10 for the East of England.
- 6.5 Figure 8 shows Copford and West Stanway to have the highest mortality rate for both the years of analysis displayed, peaking in 2003 at 21.3 per 1000 population, more than double that of all the relevant benchmarks. However it should be noted that Copford and West Stanway actually had a low overall number of deaths compared with the other wards in the borough (9th from lowest in 2003). This ward has the lowest population in the borough, at 1,876, which accounts in part for the high rate.
- 6.6 Most wards are displaying a pattern of decrease in rates between the two years of analysis, with the specific exceptions of Castle and Harbour wards, which are the wards showing the 2nd and 3rd highest rates in 2004. These wards show an increase of 2.28 and 4.04 per 1000 respectively. As with the birth rates shown in Figure 3, once 2005 data has been made available a more accurate (and slightly more up to date) evaluation can be made from the longer time period.
- 6.7 An important caveat to the data for Castle ward as displayed in Figure 4 is that many of the deaths occurring in this ward are likely not to be solely of the resident population, as this ward covers the town centre. As such the rate given for Castle is likely to be misleading.

7. Life expectancy

7.1 Life expectancy at birth figures have been calculated for wards in England and Wales based on deaths from 1999-2003. Results are available for persons for all wards, and for Local Authorities (LAS) and Government Office Regions (GORs) are for comparison purposes. These figures are being released as experimental statistics as this is the first time that ONS has tested methods for producing life expectancy results for areas smaller than local authorities. At this stage therefore it is impossible to give trends over time, and we are also unable to say yet whether this data source will be updateable. The results are displayed in Figure 9.



Source: Office for National Statistics website release, 29 June 2006, experimental statistics, Crown Copyright 2006. http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_health/Ward_LE_Persons.xls

7.2 Figure 9 indicates the lowest life expectancy in Harbour and St Andrew's wards, both displaying a life expectancy of 76.7. The ward with the highest life expectancy is Prettygate, at 82.9, followed by East Donyland and Great Tey. The range in life expectancy across the borough was however still relatively low, at 6.2. Colchester's life expectancy was higher than other Government Office Region benchmarks, at 79.6, compared with 79.2 and 78.3 in East of England and England and Wales respectively. 13 of the 27 wards in the borough sit higher than the borough average life expectancy.

8. Indices of Deprivation 2004, Health Deprivation Domain

8.1 The Health Deprivation and Disability domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled, across the whole population. The indicators used to give this information include:

- Years of Potential Life Lost (1997-2001).
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (2001).
- Measures of emergency admissions to hospital (1999-2002).
- Adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders (1997-2002).

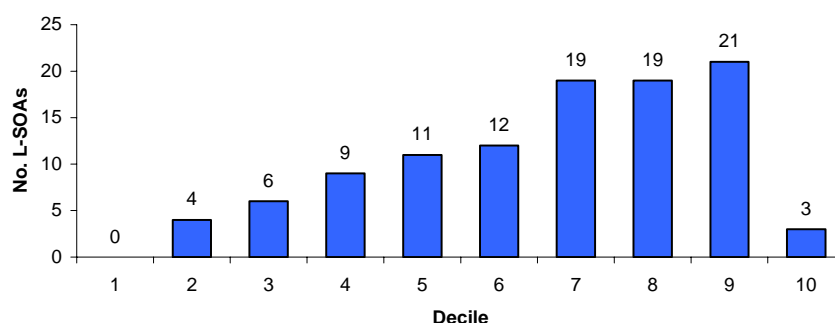
8.2 Range in Scores on Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

Figure 10 below shows the level of health deprivation and disability in small areas of Colchester in relation to all small areas in England according to the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. To reach these findings, all 32,482 small areas in England were arranged in order of their scores on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain, and divided into 10 equal groups ('deciles'). All small areas in the first decile had amongst the 10% highest levels of health deprivation of all small areas in England according to the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. Small areas in the tenth decile had within the 10% lowest health deprivation and disability levels of small areas in England according to the Health Deprivation and Disability domain.

This shows that none of the 104 small areas in Colchester were amongst the 10% most affected small areas in England on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain (i.e. in the first decile). Although small areas were spread across the remaining nine deciles, approximately three out of every five small areas in Colchester were located in deciles 7 to 9 (i.e. amongst the 11-40% least affected small areas in England). This indicates that small areas in Colchester were more commonly at the least affected end of the scale in relation to all small areas in England on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain.

Figure 10 Range in scores on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain

(in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)



8.3 Small Areas Affected by Health Deprivation and Disability

A total of 19 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. This amounts to 16% of all 104 small areas in Colchester. These small areas were dispersed across 9 of the 27 wards in Colchester, as displayed in Figure 34 below.

Figure 10 shows that St Andrew's had the highest concentration of small areas affected by the Health Deprivation and Disability domain of all 27 wards in Colchester (four of the six small areas in this ward).

St Anne's, Mile End and Harbour jointly had the second highest proportions of affected small areas on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain (50%).

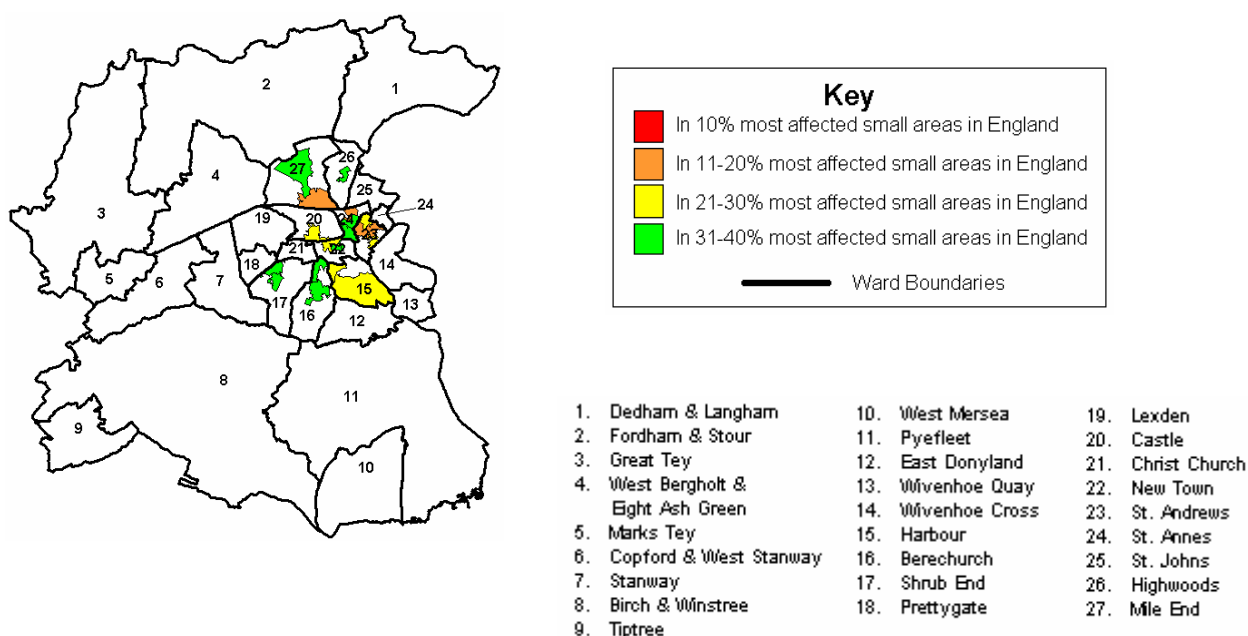
Figure 11: Small areas affected by health deprivation and disability

(within 40% most affected small areas in England)

Ward	Affected areas (%)	small No. of affected small areas
St Andrew's	67	4
St Anne's	50	3
Mile End	50	2
Harbour	50	2
Berechurch	33	2
New Town	33	2
Shrub End	29	2
Highwoods	20	1
Castle	20	1
Colchester	16	19

Figure 12: Small areas affected by health deprivation and disability

(within 40% most affected small areas in England)



8.4 Small Areas Most Affected by Health Deprivation and Disability

Figure 13 below shows that just four small areas in Colchester were within the 20% most affected on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain.

The most affected of these was located in the 'Turner Rise' area of Mile End, with a rank of 3,905 of all 32,482 small areas in England.

Of the three remaining 'seriously affected' small areas in Colchester on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain, two were located in St Andrew's one in St Anne's.

Comparison to IMD04 scores

It is interesting that the 'Turner Rise' area of Mile End was most affected on this domain since it ranked just 27 of all 104 small areas in Colchester on the IMD04, indicating that overall it was less affected than one quarter of small areas in the borough. In contrast, the three other areas: the 'Magnolia' and 'Forest' areas of St Andrew's and the 'St Anne's Estate' area of St Anne's were all amongst the four most affected areas in Colchester on the IMD04.

Figure 13 Small areas most affected by health deprivation and disability

(within 20% most affected in England)

Small Area Name ³	Ward	Rank <i>(of 32,482 in England)</i>
Turner Rise	Mile End	3,905
Magnolia	St Andrew's	4,176
St Anne's Estate	St Anne's	5,215
Forest	St Andrew's	5,640

8.5 Small Areas Least Affected by Health Deprivation and Disability

In contrast, 63 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% least affected small areas in England on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain (60% of small areas in Colchester). In fact, 24 of these were within the 20% least affected in England on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain.

The least affected small area was situated in West Bergholt ward, ranking 30,002 of all 32,482 small areas in England. This was followed by small areas in Wivenhoe Cross and Birch and Winstree, all of which were amongst the 10% least affected small areas in England.

³ Small areas (L-SOAs) were named with the assistance of the local Community Development team to enable easier identification of the locality that these areas refer to.

8.6 Contrast Within Wards Between Most Affected and Least Affected Small Areas

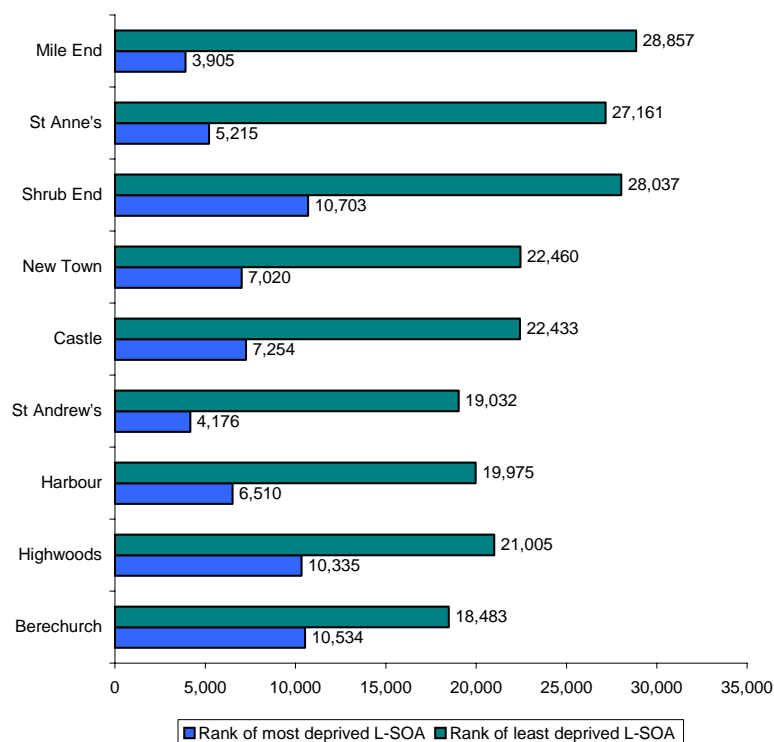
The use of small areas rather than wards for the ID04 enables us to identify pockets of deprivation *within* wards. Figure 14 shows the national rank of the most affected and the least affected small areas within the seven wards that contained small areas of deprivation on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain (as identified in Figure 34). This illuminates the nature of these areas further by showing the difference in ranking positions between the most and least affected small areas in each ward.

Figure 14 shows that the widest contrast in the most and least affected small areas within wards on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain was experienced in Mile End. The most affected small area in Mile End ranked 3,905 of all 32,482 small areas in England compared to a rank of 26,857 for the least affected small area in the same ward. This amounts to a difference of 24,962 rank positions.

St Anne's and Shrub End had the second and third widest contrasts, with a difference of 21,946 and 17,334, respectively, between the ranking positions of the most and least affected small areas in these wards on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain.

The contrast was least extreme for Berechurch and Highwoods, with a difference of just 7,949 and 10,670, respectively, in rank positions.

Figure 14 Contrast between most affected and least affected small areas



Appendix A: Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance claimants (numbers), May 2005

Small area name	Number of claimants	Ward small area located in	% of ward having small areas in top 20% in Colchester
Magnolia	155	St Andrews	83% (5 of 6)
Defoe	150	Mile End	25% (1 of 4)
Forest	130	St Andrews	83% (5 of 6)
Barnhall	120	Harbour	50% (2 of 4)
Sycamore	115	St Andrews	83% (5 of 6)
Speedwell	105	Harbour	50% (2 of 4)
Wheatfield Road	100	Stanway	17% (1 of 6)
Iceni Sqaure	100	Shrub End	29% (2 of 7)
St Annes Estate	100	St Annes	33% (2 of 6)
Salary Brook South	100	St Andrews	83% (5 of 6)
Harwich Road	95	St Annes	33% (2 of 6)
New Town North	95	New Town	33% (2 of 6)
Birch & Wigborough	95	Birch & Winstree	33% (1 of 3)
Monkwick	95	Berechurch	33% (2 of 6)
Maypole	90	Tiptree	20% (1 of 5)
Rayner Road	90	Shrub End	29% (2 of 7)
Eastern Approaches	90	St Andrews	83% (5 of 6)
Plume Avenue	90	Prettygate	20% (1 of 5)
Castle Central	90	Castle	20% (1 of 5)
Blackheath	90	Berechurch	33% (2 of 6)
Paxmans	85	New Town	33% (2 of 6)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) 2005

Appendix B: Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance claimants (Rates), May 2005

Small area name	Rate per 1,000 population of claimants	Ward small area located in	% of ward having small areas in top 20% in Colchester
Magnolia	94.8	St Andrews	83% (5 of 6)
Defoe	92.94	Mile End	25% (1 of 4)
Forest	85.58	St Andrews	83% (5 of 6)
Barnhall	84.93	Harbour	75% (3 of 4)
St Annes Estate	75.64	St Annes	33% (2 of 6)
Iceni Square	70.13	Shrub End	50% (2 of 4)
Speedwell	69.58	Harbour	75% (3 of 4)
Sycamore	69.44	St Andrews	83% (5 of 6)
Mountbatten	68.60	Harbour	75% (3 of 4)
Rayner Road	67.16	Shrub End	50% (2 of 4)
Monkwick	66.76	Berechurch	50% (3 of 6)
Salary Brook South	66.18	St Andrews	83% (5 of 6)
Wheatfield Road	66.09	Stanway	17% (1 of 6)
Harwich Road	64.98	St Annes	33% (2 of 6)
Paxmans	64.20	New Town	33% (2 of 6)
New Town North	63.55	New Town	33% (2 of 6)
Castle Central	61.98	Castle	20% (1 of 5)
The Willows	61.54	Berechurch	50% (3 of 6)
Blackheath	61.48	Berechurch	50% (3 of 6)
Plume Avenue	59.60	Prettygate	20% (1 of 5)
Birch & Wigborough	59.12	Birch & Winstree	33% (1 of 3)
Eastern Approaches	59.02	St Andrews	83% (5 of 6)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) 2005

Appendix C: Small areas in Colchester amongst top 40% in England on Health Deprivation Domain ID2004

	Name of small area	Ward name	Number of small areas in wards	Proportion of ward included in these deciles (cumulative)
11-20%	Turner Rise	Mile End	4	25% (1 of 4)
	Magnolia	St. Andrew's	6	33% (2 of 6)
	St Anne's Estate	St. Anne's	6	17% (1 of 6)
	Forest	St. Andrew's	6	33% (2 of 6)
21-30%	Barnhall	Harbour	4	50% (2 of 4)
	New Town North	New Town	6	17% (1 of 6)
	Castle Central	Castle	5	20% (1 of 5)
	Speedwell	Harbour	4	50% (2 of 4)
	Sycamore	St. Andrew's	6	67% (4 of 6)
	Salary Brook South	St. Andrew's	6	67% (4 of 6)
	Harwich Road	St. Anne's	6	33% (2 of 6)
31-40%	East Ward	St. Anne's	6	50% (3 of 6)
	Chinook	Highwoods	5	20% (1 of 5)
	Berechurch North	Berechurch	6	33% (2 of 6)
	Iceni Square	Shrub End	7	29% (2 of 7)
	Defoe	Mile End	4	50% (2 of 4)
	Wimpole Central	New Town	6	33% (2 of 6)
	Monkwick	Berechurch	6	33% (2 of 6)
	Rayner Road	Shrub End	7	29% (2 of 7)

