

Unemployment and 'worklessness' in Colchester

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report examines unemployment and 'worklessness' in Colchester at a borough, ward and small area level¹, comparing the results to Colchester, Essex, East of England, England and Great Britain averages where available (or appropriate). Most of the data used is counts of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA). However, it is recognised that not everyone who would like to work is eligible to claim JSA. Another group can be defined as the 'workless' population. This group comprise of males between 16 and 65 and females between 16 and 60 who are either jobseekers or unable to work due to sickness, disability or caring responsibilities. A proportion of this group may want to work given increased support.
- 1.2 The Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) provides a dataset named the Working Age Client Group (WACG). This dataset includes people claiming a number of key benefits and not working full time and is broken down to small area level. The Working Age Client group dataset can be used as a proxy indicator for 'workless' adults. It includes jobseekers, but goes beyond this narrow indicator of 'unemployment' to include, for instance, lone parents claiming Income Support and people on incapacity benefits. By including the WACG in data in our analysis we can broaden the definition of 'unemployment' and include key groups of 'workless' adults, as opposed to examining merely the claimant count 'unemployed'. 'Worklessness' is examined in Sections 9 to 12.
- 1.3 It is also recognised here that there are other groups of 'unemployed' people, for instance the 'economically inactive' who are, for instance, retired but who may wish to work and also, those who are partners of Jobseekers allowance claimants, but not entitled to claim in their own right.
- 1.4 The economically inactive population is defined as "people who are neither in employment nor unemployed"². The table below is evidence that 2,900 people in Colchester who are described as 'economically inactive' would like to have a job. This amounts to 3% of the working age population, this exemplifies the point made above, that it is important not to rely merely on Job seekers allowance claimant count when addressing 'unemployment', but to attempt to use other data which broadens the definition of unemployment to include groups other than those claiming Jobseekers Allowance.

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 Annual Population Survey, April 2004 to Mar 2006, Nomis labour market profile for Colchester: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431771/report.aspx?town=colchester>

Figure 1: Economic inactivity and preference for work

	Colchester (numbers)	Colchester (% of working age population)	Eastern (% of working age population)	GB (% of working age population)
Economically inactive	17,600	18.1	18.4	21.7
Wanting a job	2,900	3.0	4.2	5.2
Not wanting a job	14,700	15.1	14.2	16.6

Source: Annual Population Survey (Apr 2004-Mar 2005)

Economically inactive: Wanting a job: People not in employment who want a job but are not classed as unemployed because they have either not sought work in the last four weeks or are not available to start work.

Not wanting a job: People who are neither in employment nor unemployed and who do not want a job.

2. Executive Summary

2.1 JSA claimants

- Colchester had lower rates of unemployment (Jobseekers allowance (JSA) claimant count) at 1.7%, than Essex (1.8%), East of England (2%) or England (2.6%), between June 2005 and May 2006.
- The five wards in Colchester with the highest JSA claimant unemployment rates all had rates above the Colchester, Essex, East and England averages. St Andrews had the highest rate in the borough at 3.3% (nearly twice the Colchester average), New Town had the second highest rate at 3%, followed by St Anne's and Harbour at 2.7%, with Berechurch in fifth place at 2.5%. (June 2005-May 2006).
- In relation to the top five *numbers* of unemployed JSA claimants, all the same wards featured (in a slightly different order) except Harbour which ranked eighth out of all 27 wards at 93 claimants. Two wards ranked above Harbour: Highwoods and Shrub End, both having 103 claimants each (June 2005–May 2006).
- There were increases in employment rates in Colchester between April 2004 and April 2006 from 1.4% to 1.7%. Similar increases were seen in Essex, East of England and England.
- The wards with JSA claimant unemployed rates above the Colchester average also all had increases between April 2004 and April 2006. The highest rate of change was seen in Castle at 1%.
- In all areas, as expected, there were proportionately more men to women claiming JSA (June 2005-May 2006). One ward had notably higher than the Colchester, Essex, East of England and England average proportion of men to women was Christchurch with 4.6 men claiming for every one woman. For Colchester this was 2.4 men to one woman, Essex and the East of England had 2.3 men to one woman and England had 2.6 men to one woman.

2.2 The workless population: general 'worklessness' (February 2006)

- The 'workless' population includes JSA claimants but also widens the definition of unemployment to include other working age adults who are not working full time and claiming key benefits, for example, those who are on incapacity benefits and those who are lone parents claiming Income Support
- The proportion of the working age population who were 'workless' in Colchester was the same of that of the East of England at 11.4%. This was below the Great Britain average of 15%
- There was a wide range between the small areas in Colchester for the proportion of the working age population who were 'workless'. St Anne's estate in St Anne's ward had just over one third of its population who were 'workless' (31%). The ward with the lowest proportion was Wivenhoe Park in

Wivenhoe Cross with 2% of the working age population being 'workless' in February 2006.

- St Andrew's ward had the largest proportion of small areas that were in the highest 20% in the borough for 'worklessness', with two thirds of the ward (four out of all six small areas) in the top 20%.

2.3 The workless population: JSA claimants (February 2006)

- In small area terms, St Anne's estate in St Anne's ward had the highest proportion of jobseekers at 5.8% in February 2006.
- St Andrew's had the largest proportion of small areas in Colchester in the top 20% of small areas in the borough. Five out of its six small areas were in the top 20% of small areas in the borough.

2.4 The workless population: lone parents on Income Support (February 2006)

- Colchester had the same proportion of lone parents claiming Income Support as a percentage of the 16-59 population as the East of England at 1.7%. This was below the Great Britain average of 2.2%
- All small areas in the highest 20% of small areas in Colchester for lone parents claiming Income Support had rates above that of the Colchester and East of England average of 1.7% and the Great Britain average of 2.2%.
- There was a wide range between small areas, with St Anne's estate having the highest proportion of the working age population who were lone parents claiming Income Support at 8.3% and ten small areas having *no* lone parents claiming Income Support in February 2006.
- The ward with the largest proportion of small areas in the highest 20% in the borough for lone parents claiming Income Support as a proportion of the working age population was St Andrew's with five out of six of its small areas in the top 20% in the borough.

2.5 The workless population: incapacity benefits claimants (February 2006)

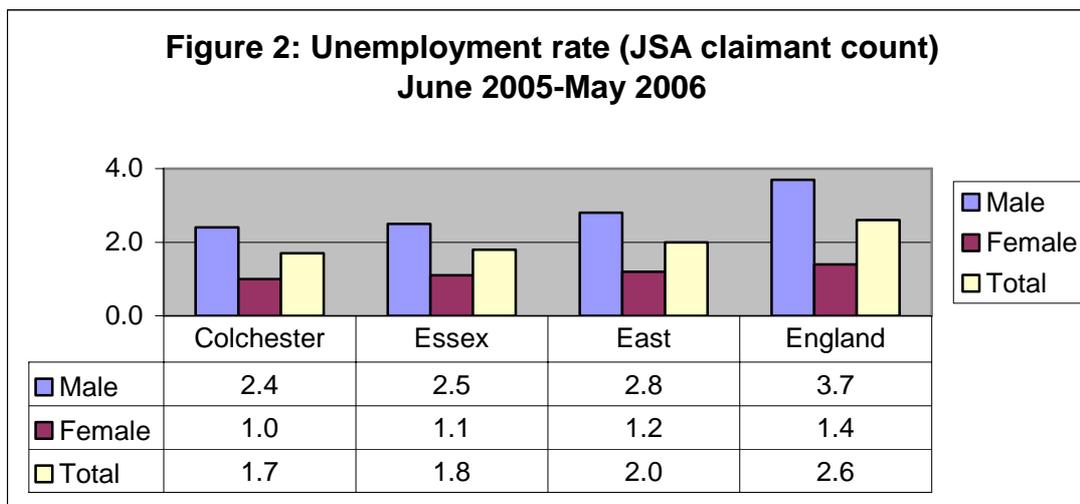
- In February 2006, Colchester had a marginally higher than Eastern average proportion of its working age population claiming incapacity benefits. Colchester's proportion was 5.4% and the East of England's level was 5.2%. Both of these areas had levels below that of the Great Britain average of 7.5%.
- All small areas in Colchester within the highest 20% of small areas for the working age population claiming incapacity benefits had levels above the Great Britain, Colchester and East of England averages.
- The range between the lowest and the highest small area for the proportion of the working age population claiming incapacity benefits in February 2006 went from 0.8% in Wivenhoe Park (Wivenhoe Cross ward) to 14.6% in Magnolia (St Andrew's).

- The ward with the largest proportion of small areas in the top 20% for proportions of the working age population claiming incapacity benefits in February 2006 was Harbour with three out of its four small areas in the top 20%. The ward with the second largest proportions of small areas in the top 20% was St Andrew's with four out of its six small areas in the highest 20% in the borough.

2.6 Indices of Deprivation 2004: Employment Deprivation Domain

- In relation to the Employment domain ID04, the three small areas with the highest employment deprivation in the borough were all in the highest 20% in England. They were Magnolia in St Andrew's ward with the highest employment deprivation in the borough (out of 104 small areas), St Anne's estate in St Anne's ward followed by New Town North in New Town.
- St Andrew's ward had the highest concentration of small areas in the top 40% in England for employment deprivation with four out of six of its small areas in this category. The small areas were, in rank order from most to least employment deprived of small areas: St Andrew's: Magnolia, Forest, Sycamore and Salary Brook South.

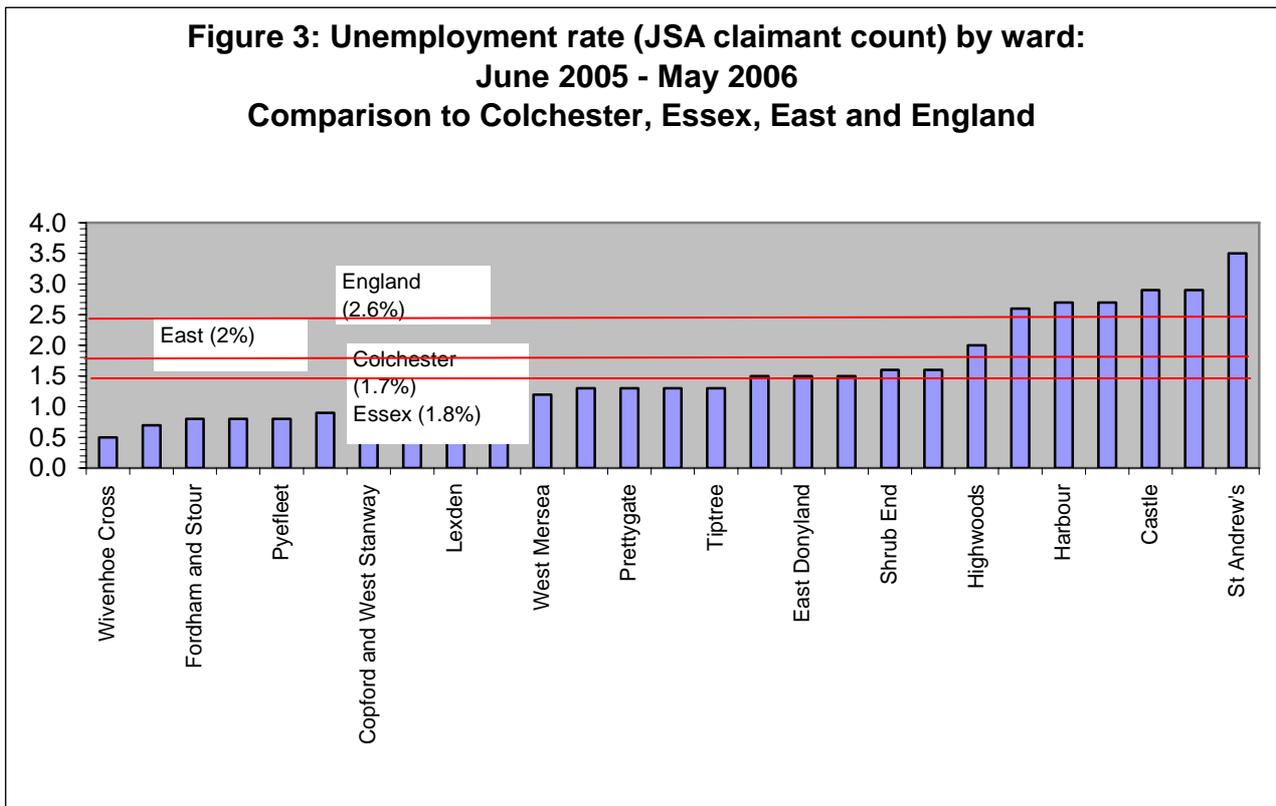
3. Unemployment (JSA claimant count) – Colchester averages and comparators



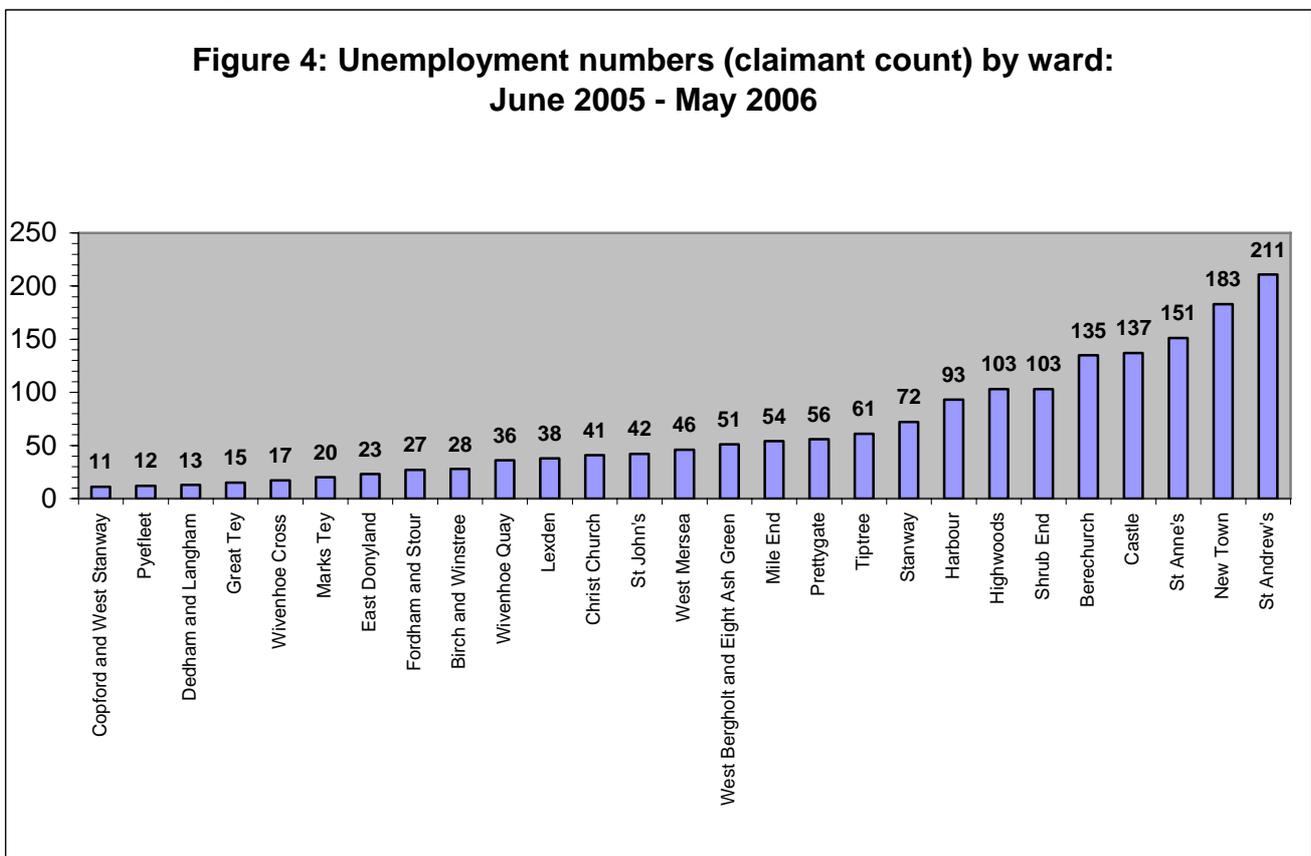
Source: Claimant count with rates and proportions (average for June 2005-May 2006)
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3.1 According to Figure 2 above, Colchester’s average unemployment rate for the year June 2005 to May 2006 at 1.7% of the working age population was slightly lower than Essex (1.8%), the East (2%) and significantly lower than the rate for England of 2.6%.

4. Unemployment by ward (JSA claimant count)



Source: Claimant count with rates and proportions (average for June 2005-May 2006)
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Source: Claimant count (average for June 2005-May 2006)
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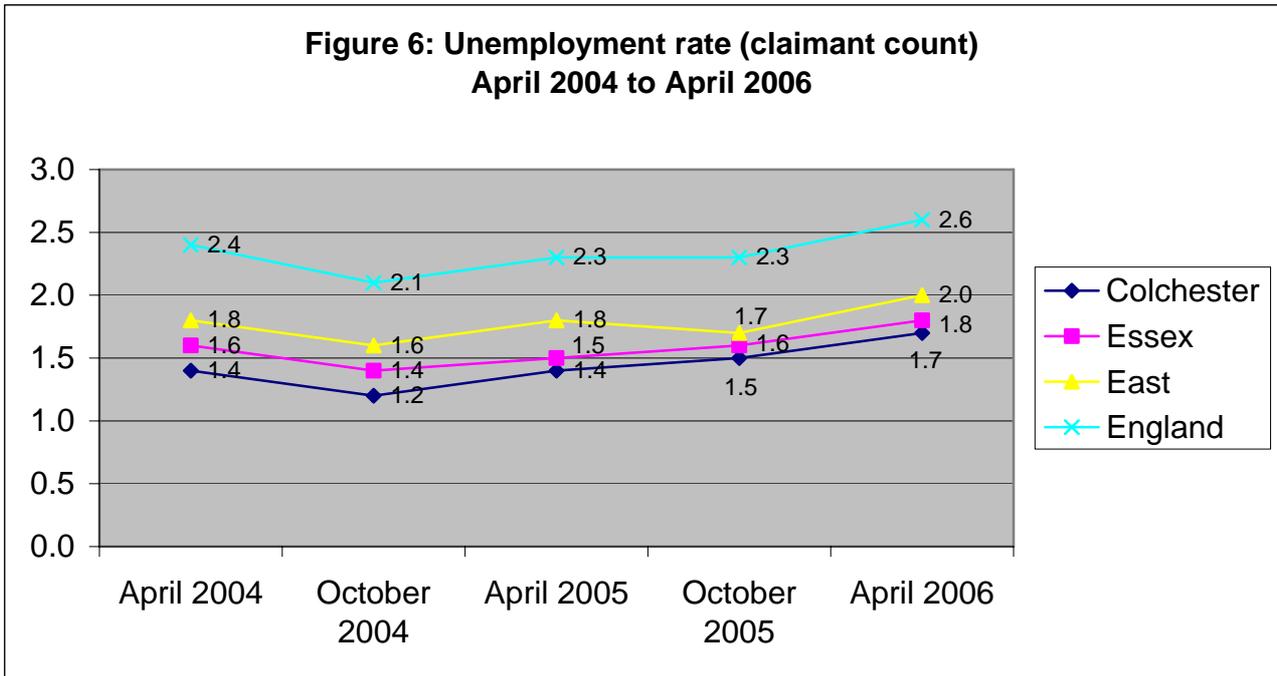
Figure 5: Five wards with highest rates and highest numbers of unemployed (JSA claimant count)

	Highest numbers		Highest Rates (per thousand households)
St Andrew's	211	St Andrew's	3.3%
New Town	183	New Town	3.0%
St Anne's	151	Castle	2.8%
Castle	137	St Anne's and Harbour	2.7%
Berechurch	135	Berechurch	2.5%

Source: Claimant count (average for June 2005-May 2006)
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- 4.1 As Figures 3 and 5 show, the wards with the top five unemployment rates all had rates above the Colchester average of 1.7%, the Essex average of 1.8%, the Eastern average of 2% and the England average of 2.6%.
- 4.2 St Andrew's, the ward with the highest unemployment rate in the borough, had nearly twice the Colchester average of 1.7%, and also had the highest numbers of claimants at 211. New Town had the second highest rate at 3% and the second highest numbers at 183 claimants. Castle and Harbour had the third highest rate at 2.8%. However, St Anne's had the third highest numbers of unemployed claimants at 151 claimants, whereas Harbour ranked seventh out of all 27 wards with 93 Jobseekers allowance claimants (see figure 4). Berechurch had the fifth highest rate of unemployment at 2.5% and the fifth highest number at 135 claimants.

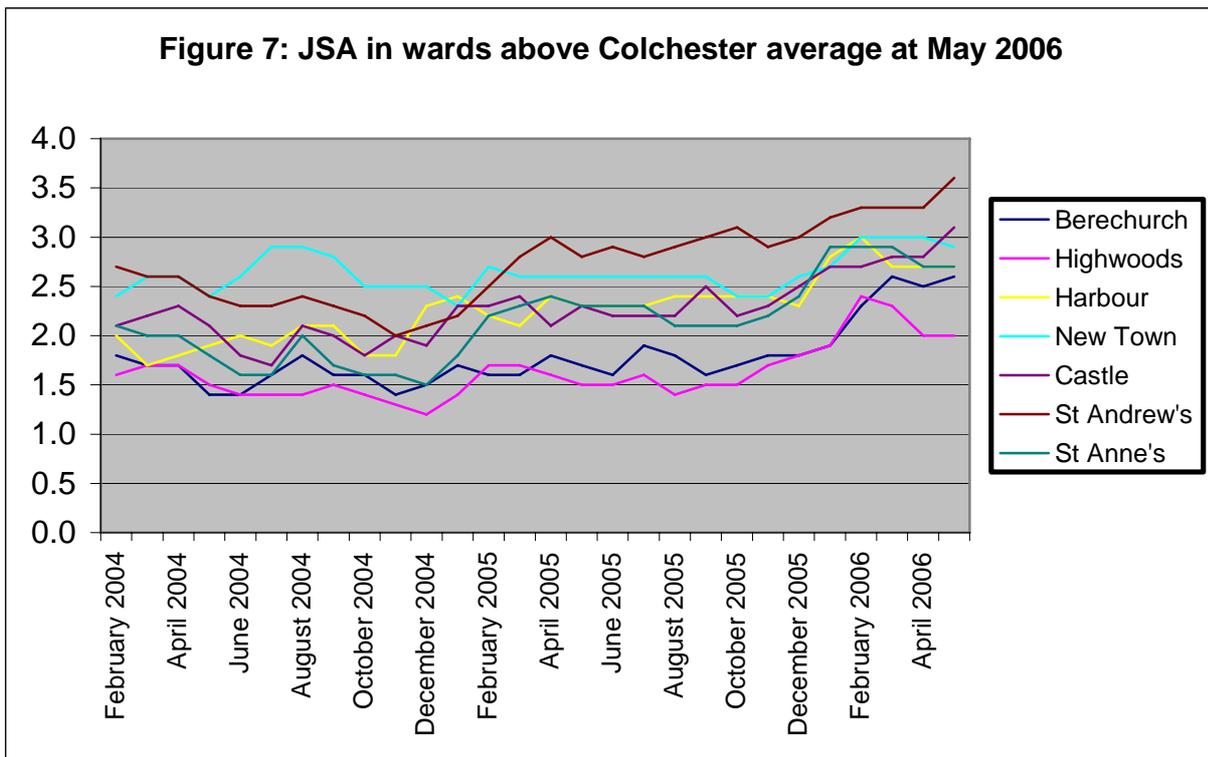
5. Unemployment time series (JSA claimant count): Colchester, Essex, East and England



Source: Claimant count with rates and proportions April 2004 to April 2006
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5.1 According to Figure 5 above, there were similar patterns of change for the four areas under consideration. JSA claimant count unemployment fell in October 2004 and grew steadily for Essex and Colchester between October 2004 and April 2006. For both the East and England there was a slight dip in the rate between April and October 2005, followed by an increase between October 2005 and April 2006.

6. Unemployment time series: Wards above the Colchester average: May 2006



Source: Claimant count with rates and proportions February 2004 to May 2006
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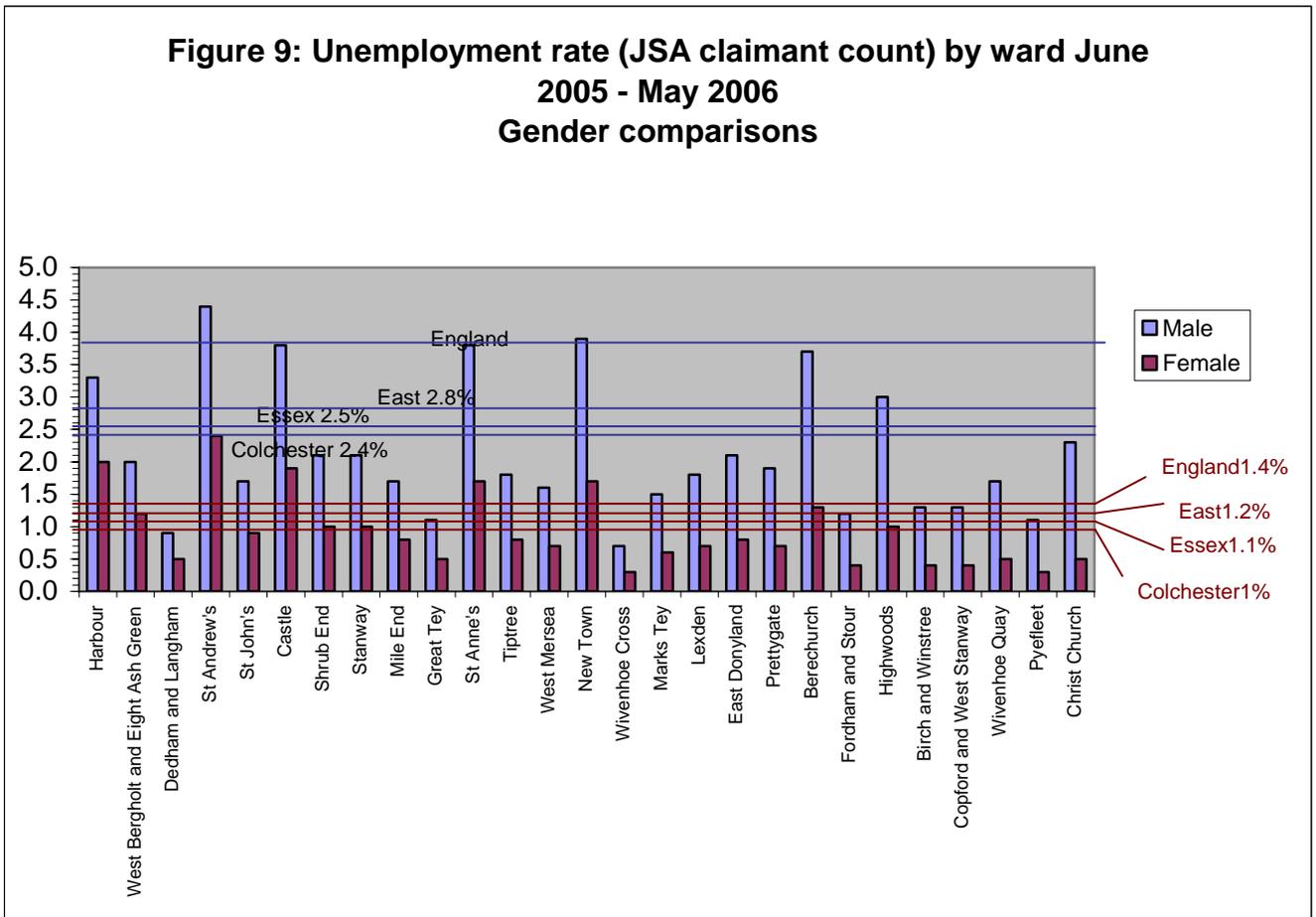
6.1 Figure 7 shows the pattern of change in unemployment rates for the wards which were above the Colchester rate in May 2006. There has been an increase in the unemployment rate in all of these wards between February 2004 and April 2006.

Figure 8: Unemployment by ward: change between February 2004 and May 2006

	Berechurch	Highwoods	Harbour	New Town	Castle	St Andrew's	St Anne's
February 2004	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.1
May 2006	2.6	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.6	2.7
Rate of change	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.6

6.2 As Figure 8 illustrates, Castle had the highest rate of change between February 2006 and May 2006, with the JSA claimant count unemployment rate increasing by 1%. This was very similar to St Andrew's rate of growth of 0.9%.

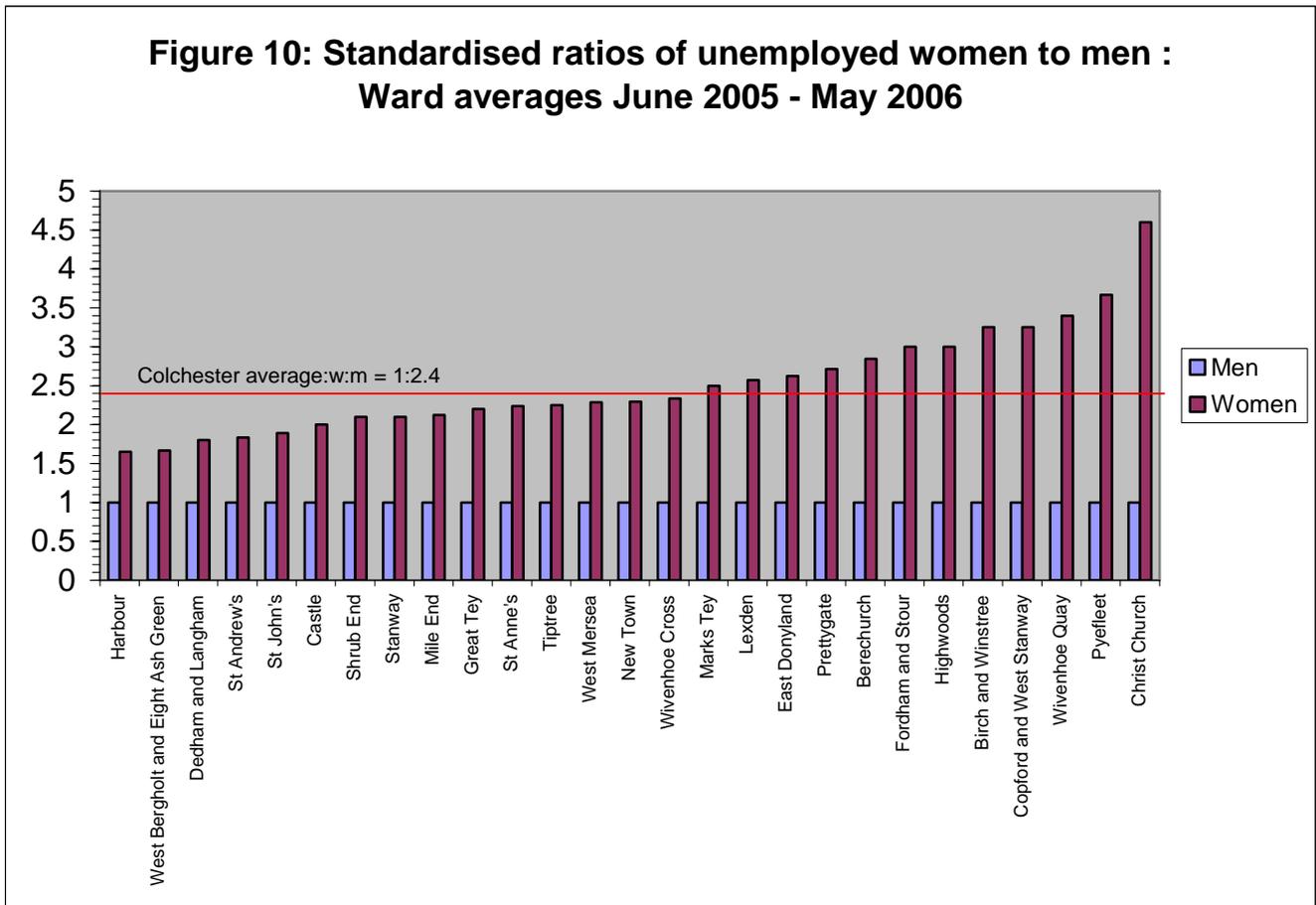
7. JSA claimant count unemployment by gender: rates for all areas



Source: Claimant count with rates and proportions June 2005 to May 2006
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7.1 Figure 9, above, shows the proportions of men and women claimant count unemployed as a proportion of the male and female working age populations as an average between June 2005 to May 2006. As would be expected, there were proportionately more men claiming JSA than women in all areas. However, it is worth noting that this is only claimant count unemployment and does not count people who do not claim Jobseekers allowance but would like to gain employment, or people who cannot work because of sickness or caring responsibilities, but would choose to work if they had more support. These are examined in sections 9 to 12 on a small areas level.

8. Unemployment by gender: standardised ratios of men to women: averages (June 2005 – May 2006)



Source: Claimant count with rates and proportions June 2005 to May 2006
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- 8.1 For Colchester, Essex, the East and England, the ratio of men to women was very similar. For Colchester, it was 2.4 men to every one woman, for Essex it was 2.3 men unemployed for every woman as it was for the East of England (JSA claimant count). For England, the figure was only slightly different, with 2.6 men to every one woman unemployed.
- 8.2 Figure 10, above, shows the standardised ratios of men to women for each ward in Colchester and the Colchester average women to men ratio. The five wards with notably higher than Colchester average ratios of JSA claimant count unemployed men to women were Christchurch at 4.6 men to every one women unemployed and Pyefleet with 3.7 unemployed men to every one woman. Wivenhoe Quay also had relatively large proportions of men to women with 3.4 unemployed JSA claimants who were men to every one woman.
- 8.3 The wards with more equal (or lower) ratios of male to female JSA claimants were Harbour and West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green with 1.7 men to every one women, this was well below the Colchester average male to female JSA claimant count ratio of 2.4 men to every one woman.

8.4 In terms of the wards with the highest overall unemployment, without testing, no significant pattern appears to exist in relation to the ratio of men to women. However, in terms of service planning, it is worth taking into account the gender differentials when planning employment initiatives for this group.

9. Worklessness: Working Age Client Group data Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) by small area

9.1 Working Age Client Group data from the DWP gives a count of data of working age people claiming key benefits and not working full time. A full summary of the benefits included in this count can be found at Appendix 3. This data is broken down by small area. Figure 11 below shows some of the key statistical groups that make up what are referred to by the DWP as the Working Age Client Group. The far right hand column shows the composite measure of all the groups that make up the Working Age Client Group as a percentage of the working age population. This composite measure is a proxy indicator of the 'workless' population and will be referred to as such in this report.

Figure 11: Percentage of the working age population claiming key benefits (by statistical group)

	Job seekers	Incapacity benefits	Lone parents	All working age client group (including other benefits, disabled, carers and bereaved categories): 'Worklessness'
Colchester	1.8%	5.4%	1.7%	11.1%
East of England	2.1%	5.2%	1.7%	11.4%
Great Britain	2.7%	7.5%	2.2%	15.0%

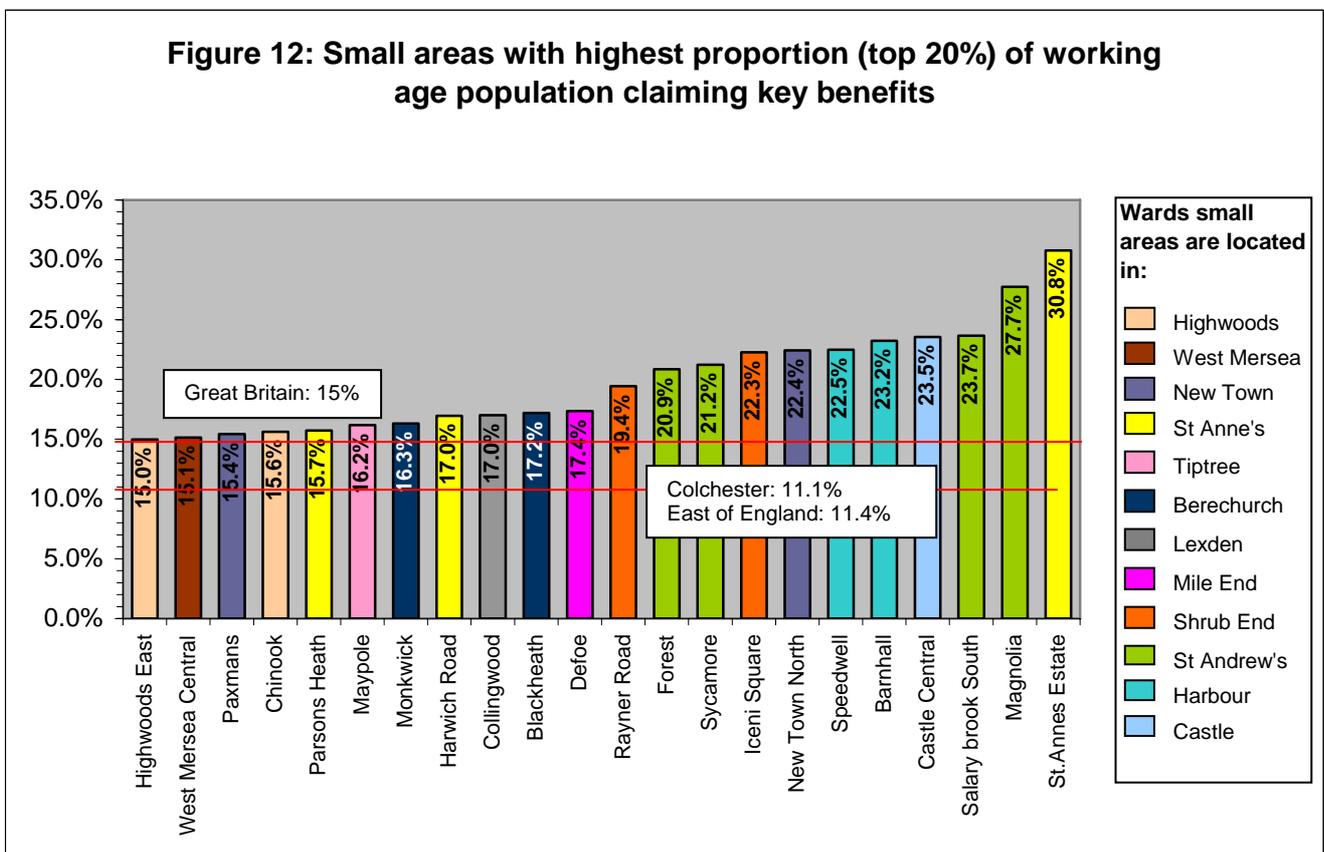
Source: Working Age Client Group data at Feb 2006: DWP Information Directorate
Denominator: Super Output Area population estimates, mid 2004: Office for National Statistics
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9.2 As Figure 11 illustrates, for Colchester the proportion of the working age population that are 'workless', at 11.1% is below that of Great Britain (15%) and near the level for the East of England of 11.4%. The only indicator in the table above where Colchester had higher levels than either the East or Great Britain was for the percentage of the working age population claiming incapacity benefits at 5.4%. However, this was only marginally above that of the East of England rate of 5.2% and could be explained by fluctuations in the data.

10. Worklessness: All people on key benefits by small area

10.1 Range

As mentioned above, the workless population in Colchester in February 2006 was 11.1%. In small area terms, there was a wide range of difference between the small area with the highest proportion of 'workless' working age people and that with the lowest. The area with the highest was St Anne's estate (St Anne's ward) with nearly one third of its working age population being 'workless' at 31%. This contrasts with the small area with the lowest proportion, Wivenhoe Park in Wivenhoe Cross ward, which had only 2% of its working age population who were 'workless' at this time. 43 small areas (41% of all small areas in Colchester) had levels of 'workless' benefit claimants above the Colchester average.



Source: Working Age Client Population data at Feb 2006: DWP Information Directorate
Denominator: Super Output Area population estimates, mid 2004: Office for National Statistics
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10.2 Figure 12 above shows the small areas in the highest 20% of all small areas in Colchester for 'workless' adults as a proportion of the working aged population. The five small areas with the highest proportion of the working age population who were 'workless' and claiming key benefits were, in first place, as previously mentioned, St Anne's estate at nearly 31%; ranking second and third highest were Magnolia (27.2%) and Salary Brook South (23.7%), both in St Andrew's ward, Castle Central was the next highest at 23.5% followed by Barnhall in fifth place at 23.2%.

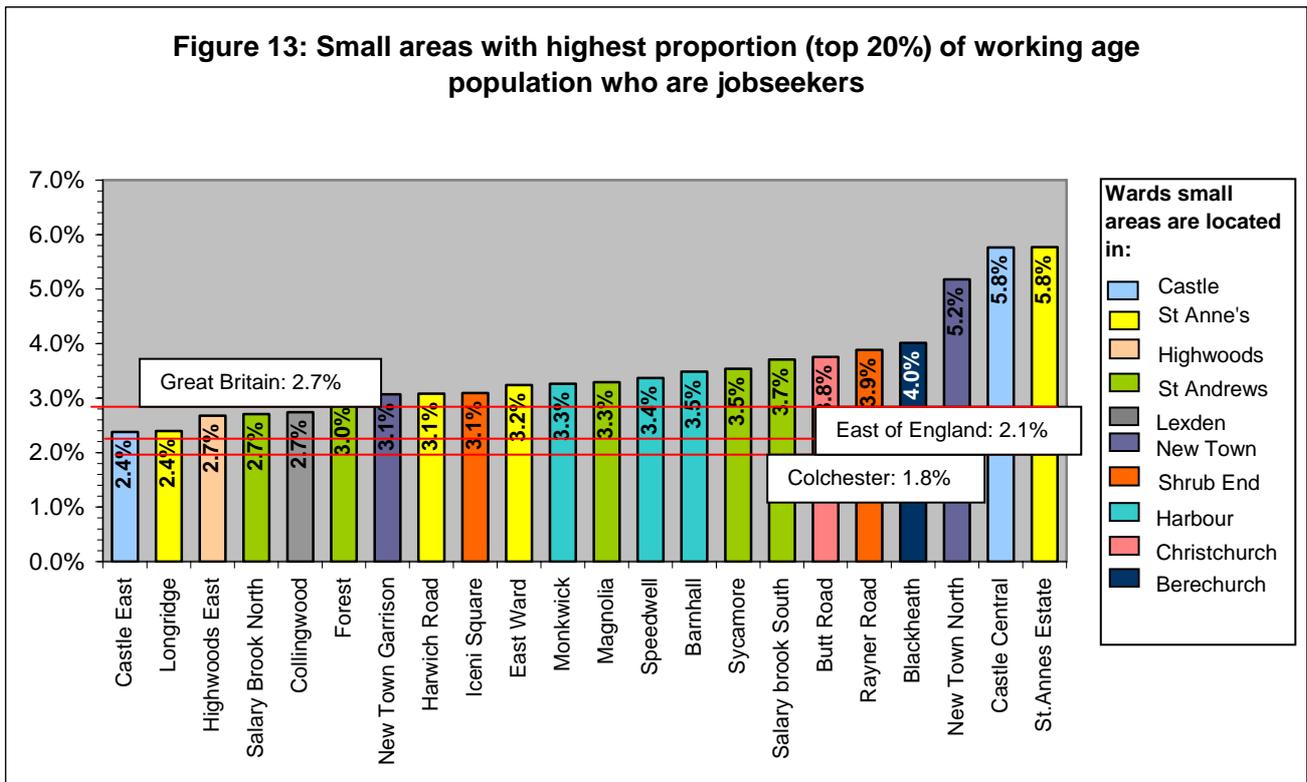
10.3 Wards with large proportion of small areas in top 20% in Colchester for worklessness

Appendix B shows the small areas in the top 20% in Colchester for 'worklessness'. St Andrew's had the highest proportion of small areas in the top 20%, with two thirds (four out of six) small areas. The wards with the next highest proportion of small areas in the top 20% were St Anne's and Harbour with half of the ward (three out of all six small areas for St Anne's and two out of four in Harbour) in the top 20% small areas in the borough.

11. Job seekers (from Working Age Client Group data) by small area

11.1 Range

As shown in Figure 11 above the proportion of the working age population who were jobseekers in February 2006 in Colchester was 1.8%³. In small area terms there was a wide difference between the small areas with the highest proportion of jobseekers as a percentage of the working age population and that with the lowest. St Anne's estate in St Anne's and Castle Central in Castle ward both had 5.8% of the working age population who were jobseekers; whereas two small areas, Stour view in Fordham and Stour ward and Pyefleet North West in Pyefleet, had no jobseekers at that time.



Source: Working Age Client Population data at Feb 2006: DWP Information Directorate
 Denominator: Super Output Area population estimates, mid 2004: Office for National Statistics
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³ This is slightly different to JSA data outlined on page 2. This slight variation is due to the fact that the data on page 2 is based on an average between June 2005 and May 2006. The data above refers to a snapshot in February 2006.

- 11.2 Figure 13 shows the top 20% small areas for the highest proportions of working aged people who are jobseekers. All of the areas in Figure 13 had above the Colchester and East of England rates of 1.8% and 2.1% respectively. All but two of the small areas (Castle East and Longridge) also had rates above, or the same as, the Great Britain average of 2.7%.
- 11.3 As previously mentioned, St Anne's estate and Castle Central had the highest proportion of working aged people who were jobseekers in February 2006. At 5.8%, this was over three times more than the Colchester average of 1.8%, over two and a half times the rate of East of England (2.1%) and over double the Great Britain rate of 2.7%. In second place New Town North in New Town ward had 5.2% of the working age population who were jobseekers and Blackheath (4%) in Berechurch ward and Rayner Road in Shrub End ward (3.9%) were third and fourth place respectively. Butt Road in Christchurch ward ranked the fifth highest in the borough with 3.8% of the working age population who were jobseekers.
- 11.4 Wards with large proportion of small areas in top 20% in Colchester for jobseekers**

St Andrew's was the ward with the highest proportion of small areas in the top 20% in Colchester for the proportions of jobseekers. It had five out of all six of its small areas in the top 20%. These were, from highest to lowest: Salary Brook South (3.7%), Sycamore (3.5%), Magnolia (3.3%), Forest (3%) and Salary Brook North (2.7%). St Anne's ward had the next highest proportion of its small areas in the highest 20% of small areas for rates of jobseekers. There were two wards that had three quarters of their small areas in the top 20% for this measure: St Anne's and Harbour. There were four out of six small areas in the top 20% in St Anne's; these were, from the highest to the lowest rates: St Anne's estate (5.8%), East ward (3.2%), Harwich Road (3.1%) and Longridge (2.4%). Harbour had three out of its four small areas in the top 20%: Barnhall (3.5%), Speedwell (3.4%) and Monkwick (3.3%).

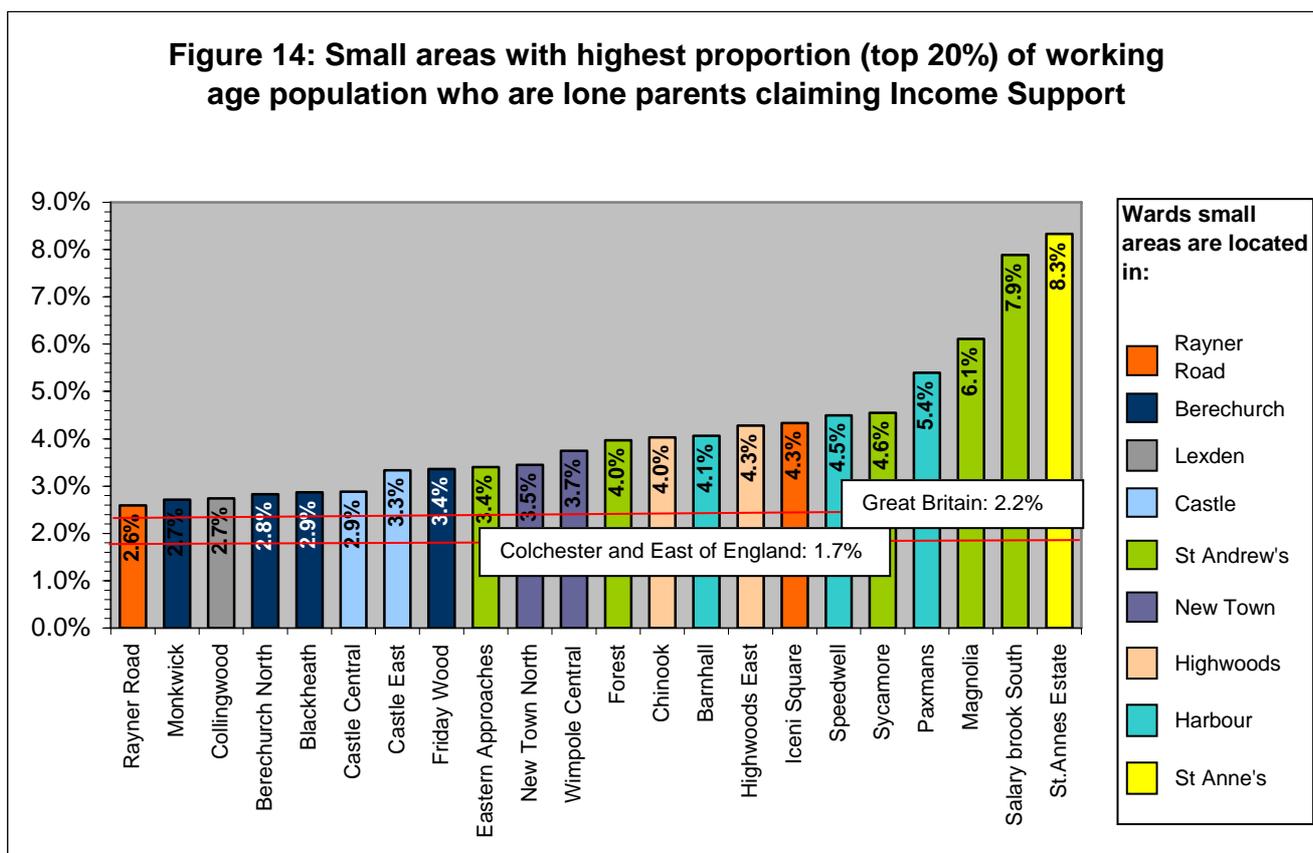
12. Lone parents claiming Income Support (from Working Age Client Group data) by small area

12.1 Range

As shown in Figure 11, the Colchester rate for lone parents claiming Income Support in February 2006 was 1.7%. In small area terms there was a wide differential between rates of lone parents on Income Support. The area with the highest proportion of lone parents as a percentage of the working age population was St Anne's estate at 8.3%. At the other end of the scale, there were ten small areas with no lone parents on Income Support at this time:

- Layer (Birch and Winstree ward)
- Church Lane (Lexden ward)
- Spring Lane (Lexden ward)
- Little Tey (Marks Tey ward)
- Pyefleet North West (Pyefleet ward)
- Stanway Hall (Stanway ward)
- Tiptree Heath (Tiptree ward)

- Vine Road (Tiptree ward)
- Bergholt (west Bergholt and Eight Ash Green)



Source: Working Age Client Group data at Feb 2006: DWP Information Directorate
 Denominator: Super Output Area population estimates, mid 2004: Office for National Statistics
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12.2 Figure 14 shows the small areas with the highest proportion of lone parents claiming Income Support in Colchester. All small areas in the top 20% were above the Colchester and East of England average of 1.7% and the Great Britain average of 2.2%.

12.3 As previously mentioned, St Anne's estate had the highest proportion of the working age population who were lone parents claiming Income Support. The second and third highest were both in St Andrew's ward: Salary Brook South (7.9%) and Magnolia (6.1%). Paxmans in New Town had the fourth highest at 5.4% and at fifth place, was another St Andrew's small area: Sycamore, with 4.6% of its working age population who were lone parents claiming Income Support.

12.4 Wards with large proportion of small areas in top 20% in Colchester for lone parents claiming Income Support

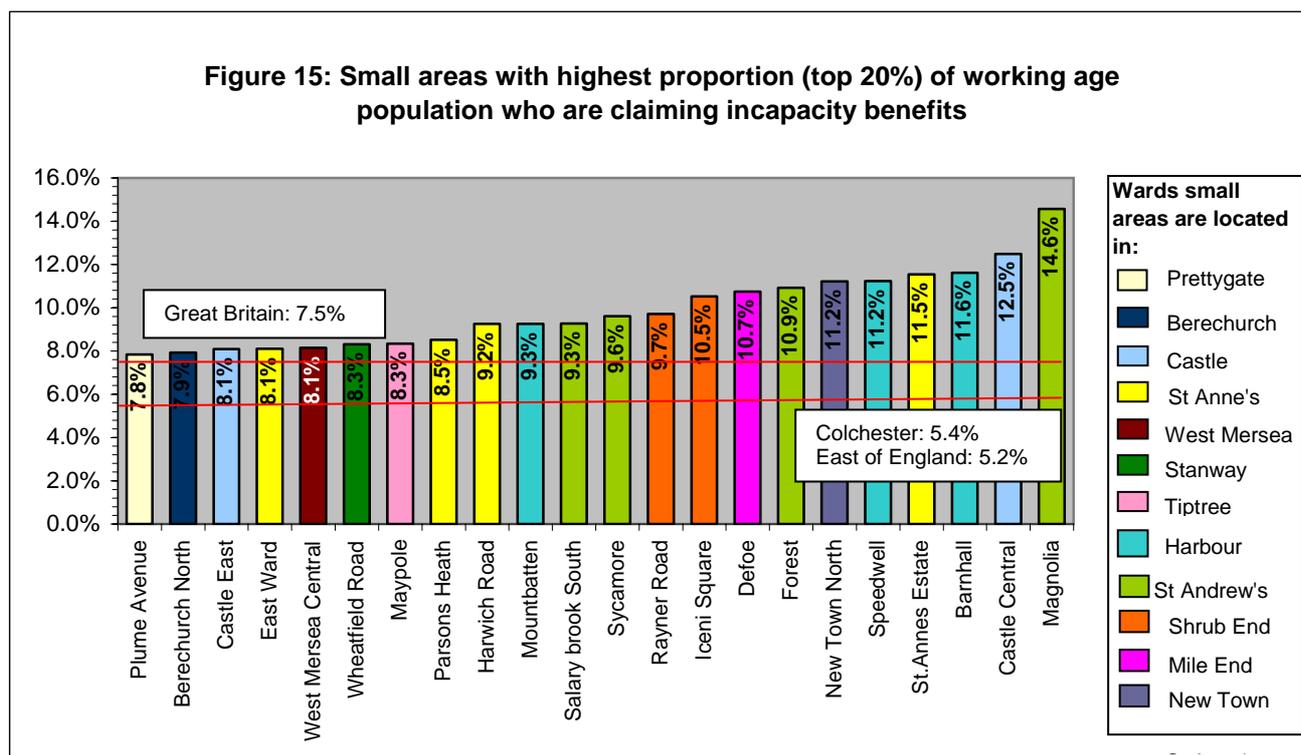
As Figure 14 illustrates, all but two wards with small areas in the top 20% had more than one small area in the top 20%. The two wards with only one small area were Lexden with Collingwood (2.7%) and St Anne's with the highest proportion for St Anne's estate at 8.3%. This indicates that when looked at as a ward, St Anne's had a very high concentration of workless population in one of its small areas, but not in the ward as a whole.

The ward with the largest proportion of small areas in the top 20% was St Andrew's with five out of its six small areas in the top 20% of small areas in the borough. As shown in Figure 14, the small areas were, from highest to lowest proportion: Salary Brook South (7.9%), Magnolia (6.1%), Sycamore (4.6%), Forest (4%) and Eastern Approaches (3.4%). Harbour also had the majority (three out of four) of its small areas in the highest 20% of small areas in the borough for lone parents claiming Income Support: Paxmans, Speedwell and Barnhall were all in the top 20%.

13. Incapacity benefits claimants (from Working Age Client Group data) by small area

13.1 Range

The Colchester rate for incapacity benefits claimants as a proportion of the working age population was 5.4%. The small area with the lowest proportion of working age people claiming incapacity benefits was Wivenhoe Park in Wivenhoe Cross ward at 0.8%. Conversely the small area with the highest proportion was Magnolia in St Andrew's with 14.6% of the working age population claiming incapacity benefits.



Source: Working Age Client Group data at Feb 2006: DWP Information Directorate
 Denominator: Super Output Area population estimates, mid 2004: Office for National Statistics
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13.2 Figure 15 shows the small areas with the highest proportions of the working age population who are claiming incapacity benefits in Colchester. All small areas in the top 20% were above the Colchester, East of England and Great Britain averages. As previously mentioned, Magnolia had the highest proportion of people claiming incapacity benefits in the borough at 14.6%. This was over twice the Colchester and East of England averages of 5.4%

and 5.2% respectively and nearly twice the Great Britain average of 7.5%. The small area with the second highest proportion of incapacity benefits claimants was Castle Central with 12.5%. Barnhall in Harbour ward was the ward with the third highest proportion, followed by St Anne's estate with 11.5% of its working age population claiming incapacity benefits. Speedwell in Harbour was the fifth highest at 11.2%.

13.3 Wards with large proportion of small areas in top 20% in Colchester for lone parents claiming incapacity benefits

The ward with the most small areas in the top 20% for this measure was Harbour with three out of four of its small areas having high proportions of working age people claiming incapacity benefits: Barnall (11.6%), Speedwell (11.2%) and Mountbatten (9.3%). St Andrew's had the next highest proportion with four out of its six small areas having high proportions of working age people claiming incapacity benefits. These were Magnolia (14.6%), Forest (10.9%), Sycamore (9.6%) and Salary Brooke South (9.3%). St Anne's had the third highest proportion of small areas in the top 20%. Half of the ward had high proportions of claimants of incapacity benefits (three out of six small areas).

14. Employment deprivation domain: Indices of Deprivation 2004

14.1 This domain measures employment deprivation. In other words, it shows involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work. The indicators used to provide this information are as follows:

- Unemployment claimant count (JUVOS) of women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 averaged over 4 quarters (2001).
- Incapacity Benefit claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (2001).
- Severe Disablement Allowance claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (2001).
- Participants in New Deal for the 18-24s who are not included in the claimant count (2001).
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not included in the claimant count (2001).
- Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents aged 18 and over (2001).

14.2 People unable to work due to sickness or disability

It may be noted that the Employment Deprivation domain includes people that are unable to work due to sickness or disability. This means that in some cases there is a double count with people counted in the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. However, the methodological decision to present the indicators in this way recognises the 'dual nature' of deprivation facing many people with a disability. The English Indices of Deprivation 2004 report clarifies this with the following example:

'An individual... may be suffering severe physical pain, be unable to do things that most would see as a necessary part of life because of

illness and also be unable to access the various advantages of employment. Their situation would be worse than that of an individual who was in good health but also was unable to access employment for other reasons'.⁴

14.3 Small Areas Most Affected by Employment Deprivation

Figure 16: Seriously Affected Small Areas
(within 20% most affected in England)

Small Area Name ⁵	Ward	Rank (of 32,482 in England)
Magnolia	St Andrew's	4,545
St Anne's Estate	St Anne's	6,262
New Town North	New Town	6,348

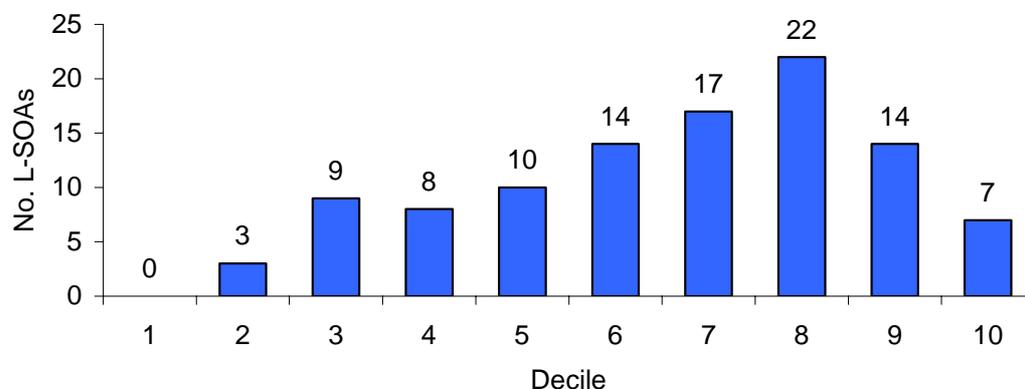
14.5 Figure 16 above shows that just three small areas in Colchester were within the 20% most affected on the Employment Deprivation domain.

14.6 The most affected of these was located in the 'Magnolia' area of St Andrew's, with a rank of 4,545 of all 32,482 small areas in England. This area ranked 14 of all 836 small areas in Essex on the Employment Deprivation domain.

14.7 The two remaining most affected small areas in Colchester on the Employment Deprivation domain also ranked high in relation to all small areas in Essex. The 'St Anne's Estate' area of St Anne's ranked 21 of all 863 small areas in Essex, and the 'New Town North' area of New Town ranked 22.

15. Range in scores on the Employment Deprivation Domain

Figure 17: Distribution of deprivation levels on Employment Deprivation domain in Colchester's small areas (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England),

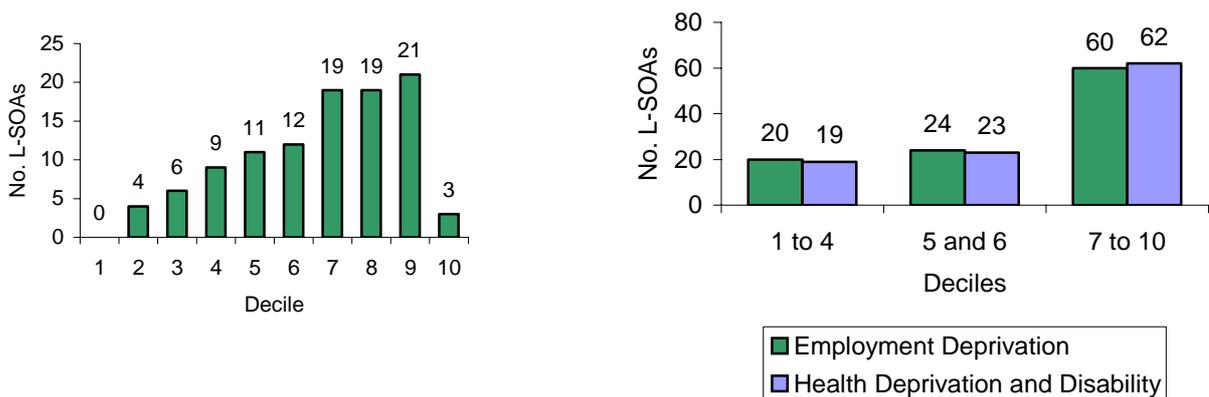


⁴ The English Indices of Deprivation 2004, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. Crown Copyright © 2003.

- 15.1 Figure 17 above shows the level of employment deprivation in small areas of Colchester in relation to all small areas in England according to the Employment Deprivation domain. In addition, Figure 18 compares this to the distribution of the Health Deprivation and Disability domain
- 15.2 To reach these findings, all 32,482 small areas in England were arranged in order of their scores on the Employment Deprivation / 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 employment deprivation / health deprivation and disability of all small areas in England. Likewise, those in the tenth decile had within the 10% lowest levels of employment deprivation / health deprivation and disability of all small areas in England according to these domains.
- 15.3 Figure 17 shows that none of the 104 small areas in Colchester were amongst the 10% most affected small areas in England on the Employment Deprivation domain (i.e. in the first decile). Although small areas were spread across the remaining nine deciles, more than one half of all small areas in Colchester were located in deciles 7 to 9 (i.e. amongst the 11-40% least affected small areas in England), peaking at decile 8 (i.e. 21-30% least affected).
- 15.4 Figure 18 shows that the overall distribution of the Employment Deprivation domain is remarkably similar to that of the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. For instance, none of the small areas in Colchester were within the 10% most affected small areas in England on either of these domains (i.e. in the first decile).
- 15.5 In addition, Figure 18 shows that 60 small areas were located in deciles 7 to 10 of the Employment Deprivation domain, compared to 62 in the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. As discussed in Section 11.1 above, the Employment Deprivation domain includes people that were unable to work due to sickness or disability. This may, at least in part, account for the high degree of similarity between these domains.

Figure 18: Comparison with distribution of Health Deprivation and Disability domain

Employment Deprivation



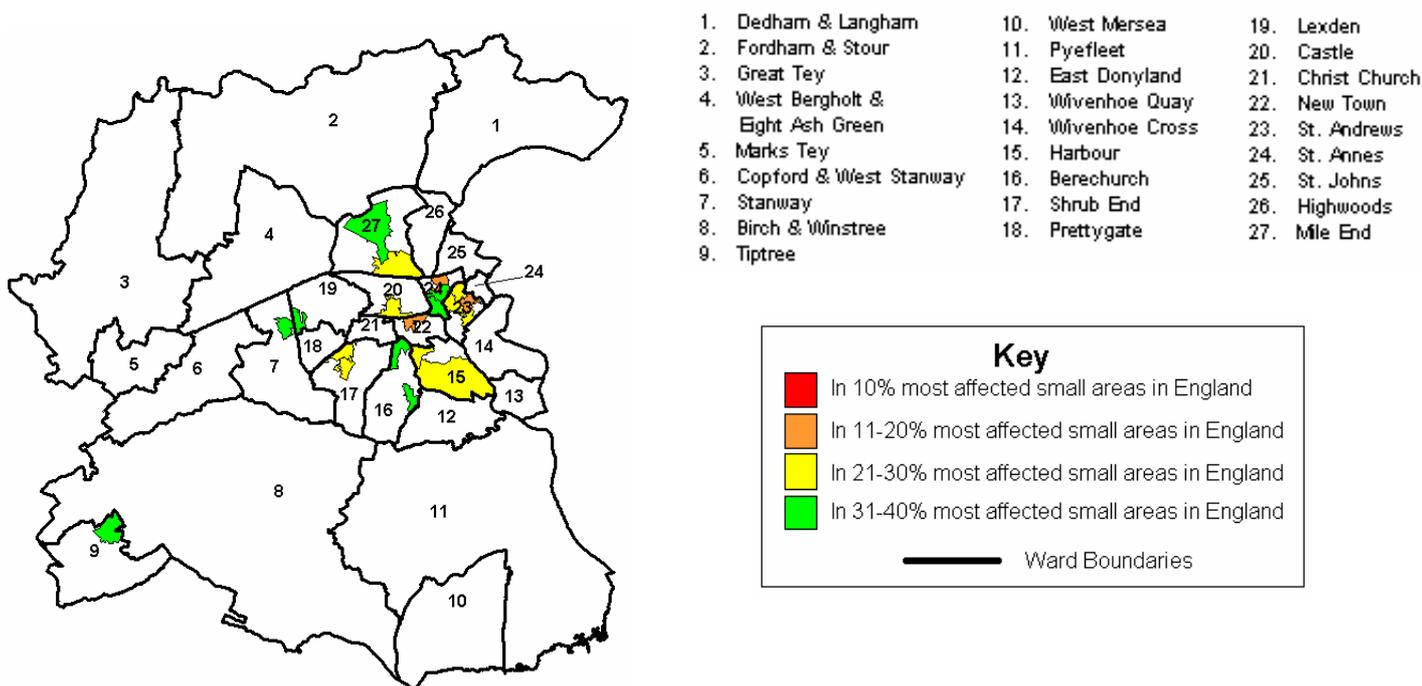
16. Small Areas Affected by Employment Deprivation

- 16.1 Three small areas in Colchester were in the 20% most affected small areas in England on this measure. Magnolia, in St Andrew's, ranking the highest in the borough, St Anne's estate in St Anne's ward, ranking the second highest and New Town North in New Town ranking the third highest. A total of 20 small areas in Colchester were within 40% most affected small areas in England on the Employment Deprivation domain. This amounts to 19% of all 104 small areas in Colchester. These affected small areas were dispersed across 11 of the 27 wards in Colchester, as displayed in Figure 15 above (see also Appendix A).
- 16.2 Figures 19 and 20 below show that St Andrew's had the highest concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected on the Employment Deprivation domain of all 27 wards in Colchester (four of the six small areas in St Andrew's – see Appendix A and Figure 17).
- 16.3 St Anne's, Mile End and Harbour jointly had the second highest proportions of small areas within the 40% most affected on the Employment Deprivation domain (50% of small areas in each of these wards).

Figure 19: Small areas affected by employment deprivation
(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	17	1
Shrub End	29	2
Stanway	20	1
Tiptree	20	1
Lexden	25	1
Castle	20	1
Colchester	19	20

Figure 20: Small areas affected by employment deprivation
(within 40% most affected small areas in England)



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16.4 Similarity to the Health Deprivation and Disability domain

Again, there is a high degree of similarity between areas affected by the Employment Deprivation domain and the Health Deprivation and Disability domain in. For instance, St Andrew's, St Anne's, Mile End and Harbour all had the highest proportions of small areas that were affected on both of these domains. As discussed above, both of these domains include people that are unable to work due to sickness or disability. This may account for the similarity between these domains.

However, there were some minor variations in the small areas that were classified as affected on each of these domains. For instance, one small area in each of the following wards was within the 40% most affected on the Employment Deprivation domain, but not on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain: Stanway, Lexden and Tiptree. In addition, one L-SOA in Highwoods was affected on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain, but not on the Employment Deprivation domain.

**Appendix A: Small Areas in Colchester amongst Top 40% in England on Employment Deprivation
Domain ID2004**

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

Appendix B: Small areas with highest proportion (top 20%) of working age population claiming key benefits

Name of small area	% of working age population claiming key benefits	Ward small area located in	% of ward having small areas in top 20% in Colchester
St.Annes Estate	31%	St Anne's	50% (3 of 6)
Magnolia	28%	St Andrew's	67% (4 of 6)
Salary Brook South	24%	St Andrew's	67% (4 of 6)
Castle Central	24%	Castle	20% (1 of 5)
Barnhall	23%	Harbour	50% (2 of 4)
Speedwell	22%	Harbour	50% (2 of 4)
New Town North	22%	New Town	33% (2 of 6)
Iceni Square	22%	Shrub End	29% (2 of 7)
Sycamore	24%	St Andrew's	67% (3 of 6)
Forest	21%	St Andrew's	67% (3 of 6)
Rayner Road	19%	Shrub End	29% (2 of 7)
Defoe	17%	Mile End	25% (1 of 4)
Blackheath	17%	Berechurch	33% (2 of 6)
Collingwood	17%	Lexden	25% (1 of 4)
Harwich Road	17%	St Anne's	50% (3 of 6)
Monkwick	16%	Berechurch	33% (2 of 6)
Maypole	16%	Tiptree	20% (1 of 5)
Parsons Heath	16%	St Anne's	50% (3 of 6)
Chinook	16%	Highwoods	40% (2 of 5)
Paxmans	15%	New Town	33% (2 of 6)
West Mersea Central	15%	West Mersea	20% (1 of 5)
Highwoods East	15%	Highwoods	40% (2 of 5)

Appendix C: Working Age Client Group data (DWP): summary of benefits claimed for each group

Benefit being claimed	Title of group
Jobseeker's Allowance	Jobseekers
Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance	Incapacity benefits
Income Support with a child under 16 and no partner	Lone Parent
Carer's Allowance	Carer
Other Income Support (including IS Disability Premium) or Pension Credit	Other on Income Related Benefit