

**THE ENGLISH INDICES OF  
DEPRIVATION 2004  
(REVISED)**

**Colchester Results  
January 2005**

## **ABOUT THIS REPORT**

### **The Indices of Deprivation 2004**

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID04) were originally published in April 2004. It was then revised by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister in June 2004. As a result, the original report for Colchester's Results has also been revised in the light of these changes.

### **Queries / Comments**

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# 1. Executive Summary

## 1.1 Introduction and Methodology *(See pages 20 - 24)*

- This report summarises findings from the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID04) for Colchester.
- The ID04 are an important tool in identifying local areas of deprivation. This is significant for local communities and service providers for a number of reasons, most notably in steering local investment and in attracting external funding.

## 1.2 Deprivation in Colchester: district summary measures *(See pages 25 - 27)*

- Colchester was amongst the four most deprived districts in Essex on all six district summary measures for the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD04).
- However, there was a considerable gap between the overall level of relative deprivation in Colchester and the three worst districts in Essex (Tendring, Harlow and Basildon).
- There are small pockets of serious deprivation in Colchester; with 4% of people living in seriously deprived small areas. However, this is somewhat lower than the relative proportions in Basildon (18%) and Tendring (14%), and a little lower than Harlow (5%).
- Colchester also had the third highest local concentration score of all 12 districts in Essex, suggesting that where deprivation in Colchester exists it is relatively intense.
- Colchester also had the third highest levels of income deprivation and employment deprivation of all 12 districts in Essex. 14,249 people were classified as income deprived and 6,684 were classified as employment deprived.
- Although it is not possible to make direct comparisons due to changes in the way the indices were calculated, there has been minimal change in the overall level of deprivation in Colchester between 2000 and 2004 according to its rank on the average score and average rank measures.

## 1.3 Multiple deprivation in Colchester: small area summary *(See pages 28 - 32)*

- Unlike the indices produced in 2000, the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID04) are based on small areas known as Lower Layer Super Output Areas (small

areas)<sup>1</sup> rather than wards. These are usually smaller than wards. L-SOAs are called 'small areas' throughout this report to avoid the use of technical jargon.

- Although this new geography means that analysing the ID04 is less straightforward, the main advantage is that it is now possible to identify small pockets of deprivation within wards.
- In terms of overall deprivation, the majority of Colchester's small areas were clustered at the middle to least deprived end of the scale in relation to all small areas in England, peaking in the 11-30% least deprived bracket. One out of every four small areas in Colchester was situated within the 20% least deprived of all small areas in England.
- Just five small areas in Colchester were in the 20% most deprived in England. Two of these were located in St Andrew's, two in Harbour and one in St Anne's. The most deprived small area of Colchester was located in the 'St Anne's Estate' area<sup>2</sup> of St Anne's ward.
- 23 small areas in Colchester were in the 40% most deprived small areas in England, including those listed above that were in the 20% most deprived. These were located in 11 wards across Colchester. More specifically, these were:
  - St Andrew's (5 small areas)
  - Berechurch (4 small areas)
  - St Anne's (3 small areas)
  - Harbour (2 small areas)
  - New Town (2 small areas)
  - Shrub End (2 small areas)
  - Castle (1 small areas)
  - Tiptree (1 small area)
  - Lexden (1 small areas)
  - East Donyland (1 small area)
  - Highwoods (1 small area)

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<sup>1</sup> 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 the existing ward boundaries. Each of our wards has between one and six L/L SOAs.

<sup>2</sup> 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. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

- St Andrew's contained the highest concentration of deprived small areas, since 83% of all small areas in this ward were deprived. Berechurch had the next highest concentration of deprived small areas (67% of small areas in this ward).
- Shrub End had the widest contrast between the most deprived and the least deprived small area of any of the 11 wards that contained small areas that were within 40% most deprived in England. The most deprived small area in Shrub End was amongst the 21-30% most deprived in England. In contrast, the least deprived small area in Shrub End was amongst the 11-20% least deprived small areas in England. St Anne's and Lexden wards had the second and third widest gap respectively.
- It was possible only to make broad comparisons between the indices for 2000 and 2004 due to changes in the methodology, as noted above. However, in general terms there is some overlap in wards and small areas identified as deprived in 2000 and 2004.
- The ID2000 highlighted four wards as highly deprived: Berechurch, Harbour, St Andrew's and St Anne's. Likewise, according to the ID04 each of these wards contained clusters of serious and / or less serious relative deprivation.
- Although the ID04 indicated that Berechurch contained four small areas that were amongst the 40% most deprived in England, none of the six small areas in Berechurch were amongst the 20% most deprived in England.
- The use of a smaller geography has also highlighted a number of small areas of less serious relative deprivation within wards not previously identified from the ID2000. Small areas in the following wards were within the 40% most deprived in England: Shrub End, New Town, Castle, Tiptree, Lexden, East Donyland and Highwoods.

#### **1.4 Different types of deprivation in Colchester (See pages 33 - 34)**

- The ID04 consists of seven domains, representing different types of deprivation that can occur. The combined domains represent the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD04), giving an overall score for each small area in England for 'multiple' deprivation (as discussed above). Individual scores for each of the seven domains are also given.
- Colchester had a higher than Essex average proportion of small areas affected by serious deprivation in five of the seven domains. These were:
  - ▶ Barriers to Housing and Services
  - ▶ Income Deprivation
  - ▶ Crime
  - ▶ Health Deprivation and Disability
  - ▶ Living Environment Deprivation



- Small areas in Colchester were most affected by Barriers to Housing and Services, with almost one of every three small areas within the 20% most affected of all small areas in England on this domain (28%). This was above the Essex average of 21%.
- Education, skills and training deprivation was the domain where the next highest proportion of small areas in Colchester were within the 20% most affected in England (10% of small areas in Colchester). Nonetheless, this was lower than the Essex average of 16% of small areas.
- Some 3% of small areas in the borough were within the 20% most affected on the Living Environment domain. This was second highest of all 12 districts in Essex.

### **1.5 Barriers to Housing and Services (See pages 35 - 40)**

- The Barriers to Housing and Services domain of the ID04 measures barriers to housing and key local services. It consists of two sub-domains: 'Geographical Barriers' and 'Wider Barriers'. The Geographical Barriers sub-domain measures road distance to various key services, such as GP premises, primary schools etc. The Wider Barriers sub-domain incorporates other non-geographical access issues. The Wider Barriers sub-domain only includes housing related indicators at present and these include overcrowding and affordability.
- As discussed above, Colchester is most affected by the Barriers to Housing and Services domain of all seven domains in the ID04. Approximately four out of every five small areas in Colchester were amongst the 50% most affected small areas in England on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. However, the Strategic Policy Unit at Essex County Council have advised that the Barriers to Housing and Services domain of the ID04 be used cautiously in the first instance since it is new and its quality is as yet unproven<sup>3</sup>.
- More than one out of every four small areas in Colchester (27 small areas) was amongst the 31-40% most affected by the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.
- In contrast, just five of the 104 small areas in Colchester were amongst the 30% least deprived in England on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.
- 66% of small areas in Colchester were amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. All wards in Colchester, with the exception of Wivenhoe Quay, contained at least one small area that was amongst the 40% most affected of all small areas in England on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.

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<sup>3</sup> Indices of Deprivation 2000 (Revised) Essex Results, Essex County Council, Strategic Policy Unit, October 2004.

- Harbour was the only town ward where all small areas were within the 40% most affected on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain (all four small areas in Harbour). According to the sub-domains, geographical accessibility to services and access to suitable housing were both widespread problems in Harbour.
- Approximately four out of five small areas that were within the 40% most affected by barriers to housing and services were not 'deprived' on the IMD04 (i.e. in the 40% most affected in England). This means that the majority of areas affected by barriers to housing and services were not particularly deprived overall. This difference in the way the Barriers to Housing and Services domain is distributed in comparison to other domains is another reason that this domain has been highly controversial.
- Almost one out of every three small areas in Colchester (29 small areas) was within the 20% most affected in England on this domain. In fact, 17 of these small areas were amongst the 10% most affected in England.
- The small area most affected by barriers to housing and services in Colchester was the 'Majority' area in Pyefleet ward <sup>4</sup>, which includes the following parishes: Peldon, Langenhoe, East Mersea and part of Fingringhoe. This was the ninth most affected small area in Essex, and ranked 17 of all small areas in the East. However, this small area was less deprived overall. This was amongst the 41-50% least deprived small areas in England in the IMD04.
- Just 12 small areas in Colchester were amongst the 40% least affected by barriers to housing and services in England.
- Prettygate ward showed some interesting patterns on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. The only small area in the borough that was amongst the 20% least affected in England on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain was situated in Prettygate. In addition, two small areas of Prettygate were amongst the 40% least affected in England on this domain. Interestingly, all three of these small areas in Prettygate were within the 40% most affected by wider barriers to housing and services. This suggests that whilst geographical access to services is relatively good, access to suitable housing in these areas of Prettygate was relatively problematic.
- Berechurch had the widest contrast between the most and least affected small areas on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. The most affected small area in Berechurch was amongst the 20% most affected by barriers to housing and services in England and the least affected small area in the same ward was amongst the 21-30% least affected in England.

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<sup>4</sup> 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. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

## 1.6 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (See pages 41-46)

- The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain is designed to represent the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area. This consists of two sub-domains: one relating to lack of attainment in children and young people (i.e. 'flow') and one relating to lack of qualifications in the working age population (i.e. 'stock').
- Less than one out of every four small areas in Colchester were amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain. These small areas were dispersed across 10 wards in Colchester.
- All small areas in St Andrew's and Berechurch were amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain. Harbour had the next highest proportion of small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England (75%, 3 small areas). There were also three small areas in St Anne's and three in Shrub End that were amongst the 40% most affected in England, amounting to 50% and 43% of small areas in each, respectively.
- The Skills sub-domain revealed that lack of qualifications in the adult population was widespread in Tiptree and St Anne's. 80% and 67% of small areas in each of these wards, respectively, were affected by lack of qualifications in the adult population (i.e. amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Skills sub-domain). In contrast, just 22% of small areas in Tiptree and 33% in St Anne's were affected by underachievement in children and young people (i.e. amongst the 40% most affected on the Children / Young People sub domain).
- New Town showed the opposite scenario with one out of every two small areas affected by underachievement in children and young people (i.e. amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Children / Young People sub-domain). Whereas, none of the small areas in New Town were affected by lack of qualifications in the adult population (i.e. amongst the 40% most affected on the Skills sub-domain).
- 10 small areas in Colchester were amongst the 20% most affected on the Education, Skills and Training domain. This was most widespread in St Andrew's (four small areas), followed by Berechurch (two small areas) and Harbour (two small areas).
- The 'St Anne's Estate' area of St Anne's <sup>5</sup> had the highest score on the Education, Skills and Training domain of all small areas in Colchester. In fact, this area had the fourth highest score of all 863 small areas in Essex. This small area was equally most affected of all 104 small areas in Colchester on both the Skills sub-domain and the Children / Young People sub-domain.

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<sup>5</sup> 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. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

- The 'Forest', 'Magnolia' and 'Salary Brook South' areas of St Andrew's had the second, third and fourth highest scores on the Education, Skills and Training domain of all small areas in Colchester. However, in relation to other small areas in Essex, these three areas of St Andrew's do not rank as high as the 'St Anne's Estate' area, ranking 35, 43, and 68 of all 863 small areas in Essex, respectively.
- The 'Monkwick' area of Berechurch had the second highest score on the Children / Young People sub-domain. This means that it had higher levels of children and young people underachieving than the 'Forest', 'Magnolia' and 'Salary Brook' areas of St Andrew's. This is interesting since this area of Berechurch was less deprived in other respects, ranking 16 out of 104 on the IMD04.
- Almost one out of every two small areas in Colchester (51 small areas) was within the 40% least affected in England on the Education, Skills and Training domain. In fact, seven small areas in Colchester were within the 10% least affected in England on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain.
- The least affected small area in Colchester was located in Christchurch ward. In fact, this small area had the lowest score of all 863 small areas in Essex. In addition, a second small area in Christchurch had the fourth lowest score of all 104 small areas in Colchester.
- There was a wide contrast in Lexden in small areas that were most affected and those that were least affected on the Education, Skills and Training domain. One small area in Lexden was amongst the 30% most affected in England on this domain, whereas another small area of Lexden was amongst the 10% least affected in England.

### **1.7 Income Deprivation** (See pages 47 - 55)

- The Income Deprivation domain shows the proportions of the population affected by income deprivation. Two supplementary indices were also created to show the proportions of children and older people affected by poverty.
- Whilst there were varying degrees of income deprivation in Colchester, one out of every two small areas in the borough were amongst the 11-40% least affected small areas in England on this domain. In contrast, just one out of three small areas in Colchester were amongst the 50% most affected small areas in England on this domain.
- Child poverty appears to be more widespread across the borough than poverty in older people. Some 40% of small areas in Colchester were amongst the 50% most affected small areas in England on the Child Poverty Index, compared to 31% of small areas on the Older People Poverty Index.
- St Andrew's had the highest concentration of small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England by income deprivation of all 27 wards in Colchester. All 6 small areas in St Andrew's were amongst the 40% most affected on the Income Deprivation Domain. Harbour and East Donyland jointly had the

second highest with two small areas in Harbour and one in East Donyland, 50% of small areas in each of these wards were within the 40% most affected in England on the Income Deprivation domain.

- St Andrew's ward also had the highest proportion of small areas within the 40% most affected in England on the Child Poverty Index and the Older People Poverty Index. However, poverty amongst older people in St Andrew's was slightly less common than poverty amongst children, affecting five as opposed to six small areas.
- The number of small areas affected in New Town was higher on both the Child Poverty Index (50%) and the Older People Poverty Index (50%) than the Income Deprivation domain (33%). In addition, higher proportions of small areas in Castle were affected by child poverty and poverty in older people. Some 40% of small areas in Castle were affected by each index, compared to 20% of small areas in Castle affected by the Income Deprivation domain.
- Child poverty was fairly widespread in Berechurch compared to income deprivation or poverty in older people. 83% of small areas in Berechurch were within the 40% most affected in England on the Child Poverty Index. In contrast, 33% of small areas in Berechurch were within the 40% most affected on the Income Deprivation domain and 33% on the Older People Poverty Index.
- Seven small areas in Colchester were amongst the 20% most affected by income deprivation. These were spread across four wards.
- The small area of Colchester most affected by income deprivation was 'St Anne's Estate' area of St Anne's, where income deprivation was eighth highest of all small areas in Essex and ranked 1,956 of all 32,482 small areas in England. This was significantly higher than the rank for the 'Salary Brook South' area in St Andrew's, the next highest-ranking area (3,786). This area of St Anne's was also most affected by child poverty and poverty in older people of all 104 small areas in Colchester.
- Of the six remaining small areas in Colchester that were amongst the 20% most affected in England on the Income Deprivation domain, three were located in St Andrew's. This amounts to one half of all small areas in St Andrew's. Similarly, one half of small areas in Harbour were amongst the 20% most affected on the Income Deprivation domain (2 small areas). In addition, one small area in Shrub End was amongst the 20% most affected on the Income Deprivation domain.
- Interestingly, the 'Wheatfield Road' area in Stanway had high levels of poverty in older people, but was less affected by child poverty and income deprivation overall. According to the Older People Poverty Index, this small area had the fifth highest score of all 104 small areas in Colchester and was amongst the 20% most affected by poverty in older people in England. However, it was amongst the 40-49% least affected by child poverty in England, and was in the 31-40% most affected on the Income Deprivation domain. The higher level of poverty in older people may be due to the high presence of older people

that are residents of supported housing provided by Colchester Borough Homes and Colne Housing in this area.

- The 'Castle Central' area of Castle ward had high levels of child poverty and poverty in older people, with the third and fourth highest levels for each of these respectively.
- The 'Paxmans' area of New Town ward was one of the areas most affected by child poverty in Colchester. This small area had the fourth highest score on the Child Poverty Index of all 104 small areas in Colchester, with 40% of children under 16 in this area living in poverty.
- The least affected small area in Colchester was situated in West Bergholt, ranking 31,509 of all 32,482 small areas in England. This was followed by small areas in Wivenhoe Cross, Christchurch, Dedham and Langham, Copford and West Stanway, Prettygate and Mile End, all of which were amongst the 10% least affected small areas in England.
- In Shrub End there was a wide contrast between the most and least affected small areas within wards on the Income Deprivation domain. One small area in Shrub End was amongst the 11-20% most affected in England, whilst two other small areas were amongst the 11-20% least affected in England.

### **1.8 Crime** (See pages 56 - 61)

- The Crime domain represents 'personal and material victimisation' (i.e. Burglary, Theft, Criminal Damage and Violence). It relates to the area where crimes occurred, rather than where victims or offenders lived.
- None of the small areas in Colchester were amongst the 10% most affected in England on the Crime Domain.
- Almost one out of every three small areas in the borough was amongst the 21-30% least affected by crime in England.
- 22% of small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected in England, including all six small areas in St Andrew's and 84% of small areas in New Town.
- Interestingly, two of the five small areas in New Town that scored high on the Crime domain were more affluent according their score on the IMD04. These two small areas were amongst the 40% least deprived small areas in England. These small areas have been named 'Paxmans' and New Town North'<sup>6</sup>, and are both situated near the town centre. If this is the reason for the higher crime levels in these areas, it is strange that none of the small areas in Castle ward (which is where the town centre is located) were amongst the 40% in England most affected by crime.

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<sup>6</sup> 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. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

- St Anne's also had a high concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected by crime (67% of small areas).
- As noted above, it is surprising that none of the small areas in Castle ward were amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Crime domain. According to Police Recorded Crime data for the financial year 2002/03, Castle ward had the highest numbers of each of the four offence types included in the IMD04 Crime domain (i.e. Violence, Burglary, Theft and Criminal Damage). The Neighbourhood Renewal Unit at the ODPM have assured us of the accuracy of the data, but have nonetheless been unable to explain this anomaly. We will pursue this matter further, but would advise using the results of the Crime domain cautiously in the meantime.
- Seven small areas in Colchester were amongst the 20% most affected by crime in England according to their scores on the Crime domain. The small area with the highest score was located in the 'Speedwell' area of Harbour.<sup>7</sup> The six remaining small areas in the 20% most affected in England for crime on the ID04 were distributed across New Town, St Andrew's, St Anne's and Harbour.
- Almost one out of every two small areas in Colchester had amongst the 40% lowest crime levels of all small areas in England according to the Crime domain (49%). In fact, four small areas were amongst the 10% lowest in England on the Crime Domain. Two of these were situated in Mile End,,one in Wivenhoe Cross and one in Great Tey.
- Shrub End ward had the widest contrast between the small areas most and least affected by crime. One small area in Shrub End was amongst the 21-30% most affected by crime in England, whereas another small area was amongst the 11-20% least ranked affected.

### **1.9 Health Deprivation and Disability** (See pages 62 - 66)

- The Health Deprivation and Disability domain shows areas that had relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled.
- The majority of small areas in Colchester were at the least affected end of the scale for the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. None of the 104 small areas in Colchester were amongst the 10% most affected in England. Approximately three out of every five small areas amongst the 11-40% least affected in England on this domain. 24 of these small areas were within the 20% least affected in England on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain.

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<sup>7</sup> 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. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

- Fewer than one out of every five small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. These small areas were dispersed across 9 of the 27 wards in Colchester.
- St Andrew's ward had the highest concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain (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% of small areas in each of these wards).
- 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. The other two were located in St Andrew's and one was in St Anne's.
- It is interesting that the 'Turner Rise' area of Mile End was most affected on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain since it was less deprived overall than more than one quarter of small areas in the borough on the IMD04. 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.
- Interestingly, Mile End ward also had the widest contrast in the most and least affected small areas within wards on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. The least deprived small area in Mile End was in the 11-20% least affected in England.
- The least affected small area in Colchester was situated in West Bergholt, 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.

### **1.10 Employment Deprivation** *(See pages 67 - 72)*

- The Employment deprivation domain shows areas where there are high levels of involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work.
- The overall distribution of the Employment Deprivation domain is remarkably similar to that of the Health Deprivation and Disability domain in that none of the 104 small areas in Colchester were amongst the 10% most affected small areas in England on the Employment Deprivation domain. In addition, the majority of small areas in Colchester were at the least affected end of the scale. More than one out of every two small areas in Colchester was amongst the 11-40% least affected small areas in England.
- The similarity between the Health Deprivation and Disability domain and the Employment Deprivation domain may be due to a double count in people unable to work due to sickness or disability. This is because the situation of a person disadvantaged by health deprivation or disability would be worse than



that of an individual who was in good health but also was unable to access employment for other reasons.<sup>8</sup>

- 19% of small areas in Colchester were within 40% most affected in England on the Employment Deprivation domain. These small areas were dispersed across 11 of the 27 wards in Colchester. St Andrew's had the highest concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected on the Employment Deprivation domain (four of the six small areas in St Andrew's).
- Just three small areas in Colchester were within the 20% most affected in England on the Employment Deprivation domain. The most affected was located in the 'Magnolia' area of St Andrew's, ranked 14 of all 836 small areas in Essex on the Employment Deprivation domain.
- 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.
- The least affected small area in Colchester was situated in Wivenhoe Cross, ranking 32,427 of all 32,482 small areas in England. In fact, this ward had the lowest level of employment deprivation of all 863 small areas in Essex. This may be due to the high student presence in this area. According to the 2001 Census, Wivenhoe Cross had by the highest proportion of students in its population of all 27 wards in Colchester, amounting to more than one out of every two people aged 18-74 (56.9%). The Employment Deprivation domain relates to various benefits that unemployed people may claim, and it is unlikely that students would be entitled to these<sup>9</sup>.
- Interestingly, three small areas in Shrub End were within the 10% least affected in England on the Employment Deprivation domain and another small area in Shrub End was within the 20% least affected. In contrast, two small areas in Shrub End were amongst the 21-30% most deprived in England. This was the widest contrast between most and least affected small areas in any of the wards.

### **1.11 Living Environment Deprivation** (See pages 73 - 80)

- The Living Environment Deprivation domain looks at quality of the living environment. It consists of two sub-domains: the 'Indoors Living Environment, which measures the quality of housing, and the Outdoors Living Environment, which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents.
- None of the 104 small areas in Colchester were amongst the 10% most affected small areas in England on the Living Environment domain. Colchester's small areas were spread across the remaining range of living environment deprivation levels, steadily rising at each 10% point in the scale,

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<sup>8</sup> The English Indices of Deprivation 2004, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. Crown Copyright © 2003.

<sup>9</sup> See Section 11.1 for a list of the indicators included in the Employment Deprivation domain.

peaking at the least affected 10%. Exactly one quarter of all small areas in Colchester were amongst the 10% least affected by living environment deprivation of all small areas in England. 66% of small areas in Colchester were amongst the 40% least affected in England on the Living Environment Deprivation domain.

- Interestingly, whilst the 'Outdoors Living Environment' and the 'Indoors Living Environment' sub-domains broadly reflect this gradual rise in the Living Environment Deprivation domain, there was a small peak in numbers of small areas in the 21-30% most deprived on the 'outdoors' living environment domain (12 small areas). This means that a number of small areas in Colchester were relatively deprived in the outdoors living environment.
- Just 10 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected in England on the Living Environment Deprivation domain. These small areas were dispersed across 5 of the 27 wards in Colchester.
- New Town had the highest concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected on the Living Environment Deprivation domain (67% of small areas in New Town). In fact, three small areas in New Town were within the 20% most affected on this domain. Interestingly, these were the only small areas in Colchester that were within the 20% most deprived.
- Castle had the second highest proportion of small areas in the 40% most affected on the Living Environment Deprivation domain (60% of small areas in Castle).
- The area most affected by living environment deprivation in Colchester was located in the 'Wimpole Central' area of New Town. This area had the fourth highest level of deprivation of all 863 small areas in Essex and ranked 4,225 of all small areas in England. The 'New Town Garrison' area had the second highest level of living environment deprivation. With a rank of 4906 of all small areas in England, this was the sixth highest scoring area in Essex.
- Although the 'New Town North' area had the third highest level of living environment deprivation of all 104 small areas in Colchester, this ranked just 6337 of all small areas in England. This was significantly lower than the relative ranking positions of the 'Wimpole Central' and 'New Town Garrison' areas.
- Interestingly, there is a high concentration of deprivation in New Town on the 'Indoors Living Environment' sub-domain, the 'Outdoors Living Environment Deprivation' sub-domain shows a very different picture. None of the small areas in New Town were amongst the 20% most affected by deprivation in their outdoor living environment. In contrast, four small areas in New Town were within the 20% most affected on the 'Indoors Living Environment' sub-domain. This suggests that whilst there may have been a high level of housing in this area either in poor condition, or without central heating, small areas in New Town ward were less affected by poor air quality or road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists.

- Two small areas in Castle were amongst the 20% most affected by the 'Outdoors Living Environment' sub-domain. This indicates that these areas had poor air quality and / or high numbers of road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists. It is not surprising that these areas ranked high since they include some of the major access roads to the town centre and the area surrounding North Station. In fact, the small area known as 'Castle East', which includes East Street, Priory Street, Brook Street and part of Ipswich Road, had the fifth highest score on the 'Outdoors Living Environment' sub-domain of all 863 small areas in Essex.
- The widest contrast in the most and least affected small areas within wards on the Living Environment Deprivation domain was experienced in Christ Church. The most affected small area in Christ Church was amongst the 21-30% most affected in England, whereas the least affected small area in the same ward was amongst the 31-40% least affected.

## 2. Introduction and Report Methodology

### 2.1 Significance of the Indices of Deprivation

This report summarises findings from the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID04) for Colchester. The ID04 are an important tool in identifying local areas of deprivation. This is significant for local communities and service providers for a number of reasons, most notably in steering local investment and in attracting external funding.

#### *Steering local investment*

The ID04 provides information about deprived communities that can be used to inform investment decisions at a local level. This enables policy makers to target their services and resources into the most acute areas of deprivation. For example, the Indices of Deprivation 2000 were the basis for our strategically targeting resources in the four deprived wards (Berechurch, Harbour, St Andrew's and St Anne's).

#### *Attracting external funding*

As noted above, the ID04 may also attract funding into areas of need, and are included in the criteria of many national regeneration and social inclusion funding allocations. For example, the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund was previously allocated through scores on the ID2000. Although consultation is currently underway to decide specifically how Neighbourhood Renewal Fund resources should be allocated in 2006-07 and 2007-08, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister has stated that the decision will be based on IMD04 results.<sup>10</sup> Other forms of social inclusion funding may also be decided upon scores in the ID04.

### 2.2 The Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID04)

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID04) dataset was released by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) in June 2004.

The ID04 consists of an Index of Multiple deprivation (IMD04), which is a product of the following seven domains:

- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Barriers to housing and services
- Living environment deprivation
- Crime

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<sup>10</sup> *Allocation of the new Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) resources for 2006-07 and 2007-08.* Key Issues Consultation Paper, December 2004, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.

Each domain contains a number of indicators, totalling 37 overall. For the first time, the ID04 also contains sub-domains for three domains. These are:

- Education sub-domain: children and young people
- Education sub-domain: working age skills
- Barriers sub-domain: geographic barriers to services
- Barriers sub-domain: wider barriers to services
- Environment sub-domain: 'indoors'
- Environment sub-domain: 'outdoors'

More details of the indicators included in each domain / sub – domain of the ID04 can be viewed in Appendix 1.

Unlike the previous indices produced in 2000, the ID04 are based on a new geographic unit known as Lower Super Output Areas (L-SOAs) rather than wards. L-SOAs are a relatively small-scale unit with an average population of 1500 people. Each ward in Colchester currently consists of between one and six L-SOAs.

Each of the 32,482 L-SOAs in England have been assigned a score and a rank for the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD04), as well as for each of the seven domain Indices and six sub-domains.

Two additional scores have also been given for each L-SOA, showing the proportions of children and older people in low- income households.

### **2.3 Changes to the ID04 from 2000**

There are several significant methodological changes in the new indices. Most notably there were some changes in the domains and indicators included, in the geographical units used and in one of the district summary measures.

#### *Domains and indicators*

More specifically, as noted above, the ID04 includes seven domains and four sub-domains, whereas the Indices of Deprivation 2000 included six domains and no sub-domains.

There have also been changes in the indicators that form many of the domains. For instance, the 'Geographical Access to Services' domain measured the 'as the crow flies' distances from recipients of means tested out-of-work benefits to the nearest services. Whilst the new 'Geographical Barriers' sub-domain is broadly comparable, it now measures road distances rather than 'as the crow flies' distances. In addition, it now takes account of all people, rather than just those on a low income.

#### *Geographical unit*

In addition, as discussed above, the ID04 does not base its scores on our 27 wards as the 2000 indices did, but on smaller areas called Lower Level Super Output Areas (L-SOAs). This change is a major breakthrough in analysis of deprivation and means that it is possible to identify deprivation *within* wards, determining the degree of

deprivation in the whole ward and highlighting concentrated pockets of deprivation in relatively affluent wards.

#### *District summary measure*

Without going into the technical details, it is important to note that the Extent measure – from the district summary measures of the IMD04 - was revised slightly. For more information about the Extent measure, see Appendix 1.

#### *Limitations in comparisons*

The ID04 is thought to give a 'more comprehensive and fine-grained account of multiple deprivation'<sup>11</sup> on account of the above changes to its methodology. However, it is more difficult to assess the extent of real changes in relative circumstances in any given area on account of these methodological changes. Berechurch is a clear example of this.

- Berechurch was one of the four most deprived of all 27 wards in Colchester in 2000, along with Harbour, St Andrew's and St Anne's.
- However, according to the IMD04, the six small areas (L-SOAs) in Berechurch ranked from 14 to 45 out of 104 small areas in Colchester. A number of small areas with higher levels of deprivation than Berechurch according to the ID04 were situated in wards not amongst the most deprived four from the IMD2000.
- Small areas in Shrub End, New Town, Castle and Tiptree rank higher than the most deprived small area in Berechurch in the IMD04. However, these changes in relative positions may relate to the use of smaller geographical unit, rather than actual deterioration in circumstances. For example, areas of relative affluence may have previously masked small areas of deprivation in Shrub End when basing scores on wards.

In addition to the methodological changes to the ID04 discussed above, there have also been changes to Colchester's ward boundaries since the ID2000. For instance, there has been significant change in the wards previously known as 'Birch, Messing and Copford' and 'Winstree'. These are as follows:

- The parishes of Copford and East Thorpe are no longer part of Birch, Messing and Copford ward. These areas have now been combined with West Stanway to form a new ward, 'Copford and West Stanway'.
- The remaining areas that were formerly part of Birch, Messing and Copford form part of a new ward, Birch and Winstree. In addition to this includes the ward previously known as Winstree (which contains the following parishes: Layer de la Haye, Great and Little Wigborough, Virley and Salcote).

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<sup>11</sup> The English Indices of Deprivation 2004, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. Crown Copyright © 2003.

On account of this combination of factors, it was not possible to make comparisons between 2000 and 2004 for individual domains.

## **2.4 Report Methodology**

### *Classification of deprived small areas*

Small areas (LSOAs) that were amongst the 40% most deprived of all 32,482 LSOAs in England are classified as 'deprived' throughout this report. In addition, areas within the 20% most deprived in England are termed as 'seriously deprived'. Those that were in the 21-40% bracket are classified as areas of 'less serious relative deprivation'.

This differs slightly to the way in which areas of deprivation were classified in the previous index. The four most deprived wards in Colchester were identified as a result of the ID2000: Berechurch, Harbour, St Andrew's and St Anne's. St Andrew's was within the 10% most deprived wards in England and the other three wards were within the 21-30% most deprived.

### *Classification of 'least deprived' small areas*

Throughout this analysis, small areas that were within the 20% least deprived of all L-SOAs in England have been classified as 'least deprived'.

### *Ranking*

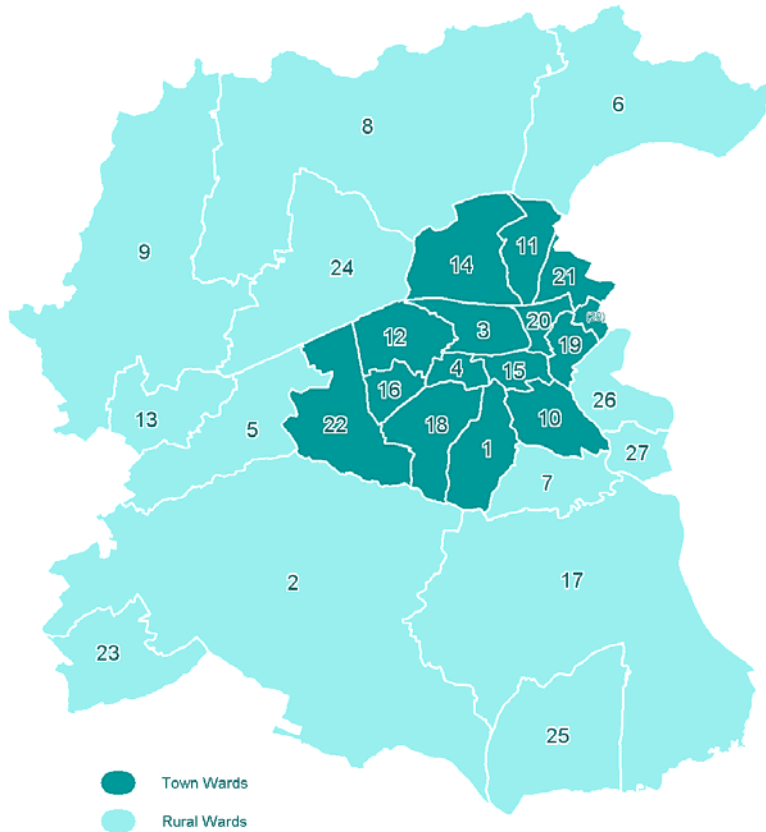
Where indicators are ranked, a score of one equals the most deprived area (i.e. district, L-SOA) unless indicated otherwise. Therefore it also follows that:

- Where ranks relate to all L-SOAs in England, the L-SOA with a rank of 32,482 is the least deprived small area in the country.
- Where ranks relate to all L-SOAs in Colchester, the L-SOA with a rank of 104 is the least deprived small area in borough.
- Where ranks relate to all 12 districts in Essex, the district with a rank of 12 is the least deprived district in the county.

## 2.5 Town and Rural Wards

Reference is made throughout this document to town and rural wards in Colchester. Figure 1 shows the classification of town and rural wards in Colchester.

**Figure 1: Town and rural wards in Colchester**



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



## 3. Deprivation in Colchester: district summary measures

### 3.1 District summary measures

Figure 2, borrowed from Essex County Council's report on the ID04<sup>12</sup>, shows the relative levels of deprivation for all districts in Essex. The four measures presented in this table summarise the IMD04 in various ways at district level, as described below. In addition, the Income Scale and the Employment Scale, two supplementary measures of deprivation discussed in the text below Figure 2, are also described here.

- '*Local Concentration*': shows the severity of multiple deprivation in each authority, measuring hotspots of deprivation.
- '*Average Score*' and '*Average Rank*': these are two ways of depicting the average level of deprivation across the entire district.
- '*Extent*': shows the proportion of district's population living in the most deprived L-SOAs.
- '*Income Scale*' and '*Employment Scale*': measures show the number of people experiencing income and employment deprivation respectively.

Rankings for each measure relate to all 354 districts in England (with the exception of extent which is out of 306), where a rank of 1 refers to the most deprived district in England. A more detailed description of each of these measures and the ID04 methodology can be viewed in Appendix 2 of this report.

Figure 2 shows that Colchester was amongst the four most deprived districts in Essex on all six district summary measures.

In terms of overall deprivation (i.e. Average Score and Average Rank), however, there was a considerable gap between Colchester's rankings and those of the three worst districts in Essex (Tendring, Harlow and Basildon).

There are small pockets of serious deprivation in Colchester. 4% of people in the borough live in seriously deprived small areas (L-SOAs). Although this is the fourth highest proportion out of all 12 districts in Essex, it is somewhat lower than the relative proportions in Basildon (18%) and Tendring (14%), and a little lower than Harlow (5%).

Colchester also had the third highest local concentration score of all 12 districts in Essex. This suggests that where deprivation exists in Colchester it is relatively intense.

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<sup>12</sup> Indices of Deprivation 2004 (revised) Essex Results, Essex County Council, Strategic Policy Unit, October 2004.

## Figure 2: Essex districts rankings on ID04 summary measures

(National rank is out of 354)

Rank	Essex	Average Score	Average Rank	Extent	Local Concentration
1		Tendring 103	Tendring 98	Basildon 106	Tendring 111
2		Harlow 120	Harlow 101	Tendring 127	Basildon 116
3		Basildon 132	Basildon 142	Harlow 180	Colchester 189
4		Colchester 217	Colchester 221	Colchester 193	Harlow 207
5		Epping Forest 234	Braintree 228	Braintree 263	Epping Forest 243
6		Braintree 237	Epping Forest 232	Epping Forest 246	Braintree 247
7		Castle Point 245	Castle Point 243	Castle Point 273	Castle Point 258
8		Maldon 280	Maldon 280	Rochford 271	Chelmsford 286
9		Brentwood 312	Brentwood 312	Maldon 298	Rochford 299
10		Rochford 316	Rochford 319	Brentwood 295	Maldon 301
11		Chelmsford 320	Chelmsford 321	Chelmsford 274	Brentwood 307
12		Uttlesford 341	Uttlesford 342	Uttlesford 298	Uttlesford 352

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004 (revised) Essex Results, Essex County Council, Strategic Policy Unit, October 2004.

### *Income Deprivation*

Approximately 9% of people in Colchester (14,249 people) were classified as income deprived, according to the Income Scale. This was the third highest level of all 12 districts in Essex. Ranking 139 of all 354 districts in England, the level of deprivation in Colchester on the Income Scale was relatively high in comparison to its rank on the other summary measures, i.e. Average Score, Extent and Local Concentration.

### *Employment Deprivation*

Some 4% of people in Colchester (6,684 people) were classified as employment deprived, according to the Employment Scale, which is a measure of involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work. This was the third highest level of employment deprivation of all 12 districts in Essex. Again, ranking 139 of all 354 districts in England, the level of deprivation in Colchester on the Employment Scale was relatively high in comparison to its rank on the other summary measures, i.e. Average Score, Extent and Local Concentration.

## 3.2 Comparison to results for 2000

Overall there has been little change in the level of deprivation in Colchester between 2000 and 2004, according to its rank on the average score and average rank measures.

On the average score measure, Colchester ranked 213 of all 354 districts in England in 2000 (where a rank of 1 refers to the most deprived district in England). This compares to a rank of 217 for Colchester in 2004.

On the average rank measure, Colchester ranked 218 of all 354 districts in England in 2000, compared to a rank of 221 in the 2004 indices.

These small changes may have occurred as a result of methodological changes in the compositions of the indices, for example in the geography and indicators used. It is extremely difficult to identify change that has resulted from real change in deprivation rather than methodological change. For this reason conclusions cannot be drawn from these minor fluctuations. For more about limitations in comparisons,, see Section 1.4 in the Methodology.

The extent score methodology has changed considerably so values are not precisely comparable, as discussed in Section 1.4 of this report. Colchester had the third highest proportion of people living in seriously deprived small areas of all 12 districts in Essex in 2000, compared to the fourth highest in 2004.

Whilst Colchester had the fourth highest concentration score of all 12 districts in Essex in 2000, this moved up to third in 2004. This suggests that where deprivation exists, it is fairly intense.

## 4. Multiple Deprivation in Colchester: Small Area Summary

### 4.1 Small area measures

The ID04 are unlike the ID2000 in that they are not based on wards, but on the smallest available geographic unit - Lower Level Super Output Areas (L-SOAs or small areas).<sup>13</sup> This move from wards means that it is possible to identify small areas of serious deprivation *within* wards. Small pockets of deprivation may be identified from these indices, where relatively affluent areas within the same ward may have previously masked deprivation.

### 4.2 Range in the level of deprivation in small areas across Colchester

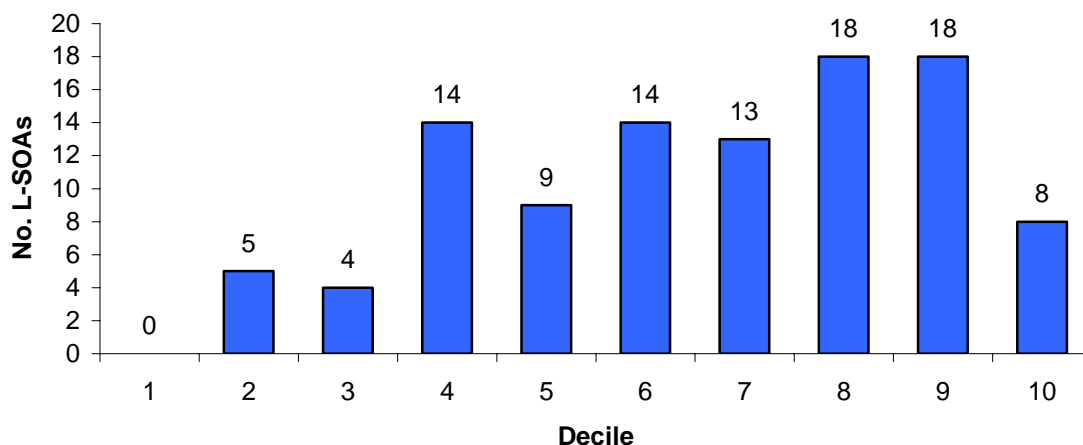
Figure 3 below shows the level of deprivation in small areas of Colchester in relation to all small areas in England. To reach these findings, all 32,482 small areas in England were arranged in order of their IMD04 score, and then divided up into ten equal groups ('deciles'). All small areas in the first decile were within the 10% most deprived in England, and all small areas in the tenth decile were in the 10% least deprived small areas in England.

This shows that whilst there tended to be some variation in the numbers of small areas at each decile, most small areas in Colchester were clustered between the middle to least deprived end of the scale, peaking in the 11-30% least deprived bracket (deciles 8 and 9).

Just five of Colchester's small areas were seriously deprived (deciles 1 and 2 – the 20% most deprived in England) whereas 26 were amongst the 20% least deprived small areas in England (deciles 9 and 10).

#### Figure 3: Patterns of deprivation in Colchester's small areas

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



<sup>13</sup> 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 the existing ward boundaries. Each of our wards has between one and six L/L SOAs.

### 4.3 Deprived small areas in Colchester wards

A total of 23 small areas in Colchester were classified as 'deprived' (i.e. they were within 40% most deprived small areas in England) according to the IMD04. This amounts to 22% of all 104 small areas in Colchester. These deprived small areas were dispersed across 11 wards in Colchester, as displayed in Figures 4 and 5 below.

Figure 4 shows that St Andrew's had the highest concentration of deprived small areas (83%, 5 small areas), followed by Berechurch (67%, 4 small areas).

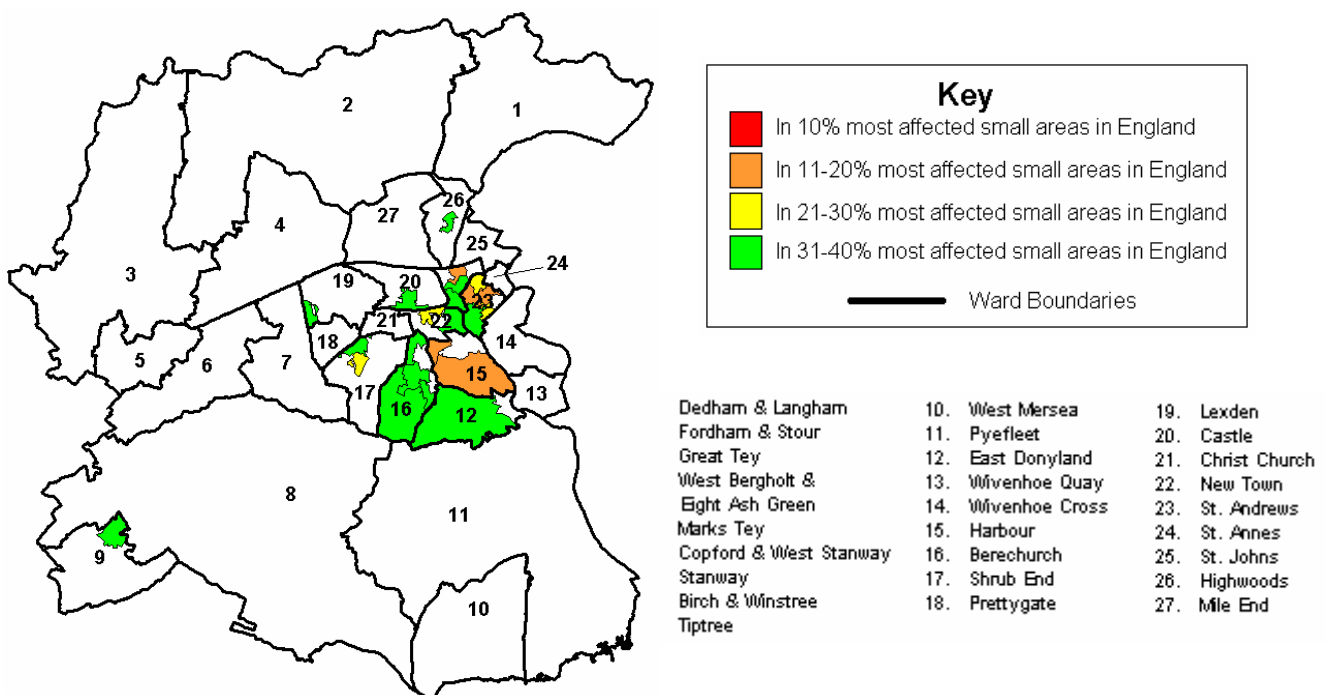
**Figure 4: Deprived small areas in Colchester wards**

*(40% most deprived small areas in England)*

Ward	Deprived areas (%)	small No. of deprived small areas
St Andrew's	83	5
Berechurch	67	4
St Anne's	50	3
Harbour	50	2
East Donyland	50	1
New Town	33	2
Shrub End	29	2
Lexden	25	1
Castle	20	1
Highwoods	20	1
Tiptree	20	1
Colchester	22	23

**Figure 5: Deprived small areas in Colchester wards**

*(40% most deprived small areas in England)*



#### 4.4 ‘Seriously Deprived’ Small Areas

Figure 6 below shows that amongst these 23 deprived small areas in Colchester, five were ‘seriously deprived’ (i.e. they were within the 20% most deprived small areas in England).

The most deprived small area in Colchester was located in the ‘St Anne’s Estate’ area of St Anne’s ward. With a rank of 3,329 of all 32,482 small areas in England, this was amongst the 20% most deprived small areas in England.

Of the remaining four ‘seriously deprived’ small areas in Colchester, two were located in Harbour and two were in St Andrew’s. Figure 5: Seriously Deprived Small Areas

**Figure 6: Seriously deprived small areas** (*within 20% most deprived in England*)

<b>Small Area Name</b> <sup>14</sup>	<b>Ward located in</b>	<b>Rank</b> <i>(of 32,482 in England)</i>
St Anne’s Estate	St Anne’s	3,329
Magnolia	St Andrew’s	4,699
Speedwell	Harbour	5,761
Forest	St Andrew’s	6,095
Barnhall	Harbour	6,199

#### 4.5 Least deprived small areas

In contrast, 57 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% least deprived small areas in England on the IMD04 (55% of small areas in Colchester). In fact, one out of every four small areas in Colchester (26 small areas) were within the 20% least deprived small areas in England.

The least deprived small area in Colchester on the IMD04 was situated in Wivenhoe Quay, ranking 30,976 of all 32,482 small areas in England. This was followed by small areas in Wivenhoe Cross, West Bergholt, Birch and Winstree, St John’s, Prettygate, West Mersea and Christchurch, all of which contained a small area that was within the 10% least deprived in England on the IMD04.

#### 4.6 Contrast within wards between deprived and less deprived small areas

As discussed previously in this report, the use of small areas rather than wards for the ID04 enables us to identify pockets of deprivation *within* wards. Figure 6 shows the national rank of the most deprived and the least deprived small areas within the 11 wards that contained small areas of deprivation (as identified in Figure 4). Figure 6 clarifies the nature of these areas further by showing the difference in ranking positions between the most and least deprived small areas in each ward.

Figure 7 shows that the widest contrast in deprivation and relative affluence was experienced in Shrub End. The most deprived small area in Shrub End ranked 7,838

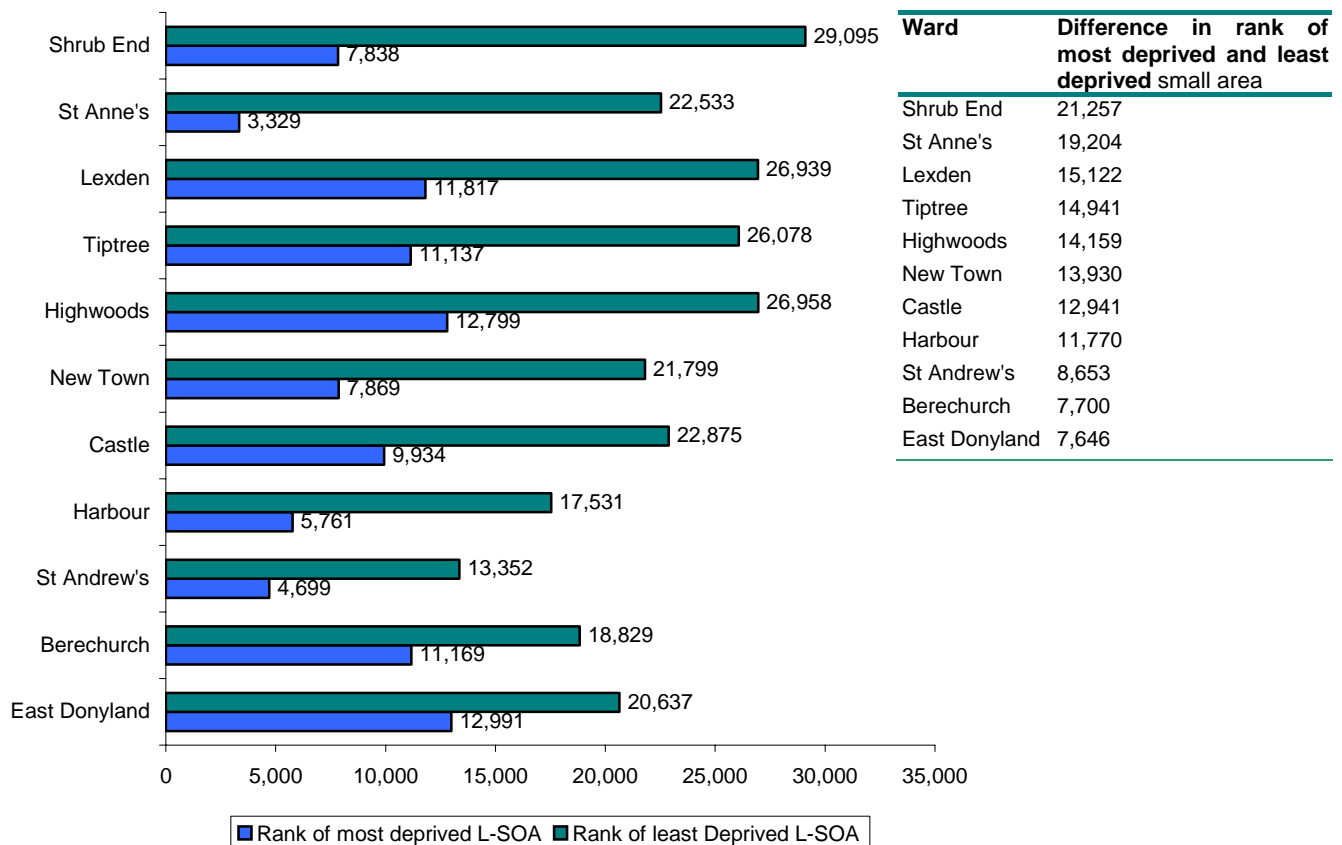
<sup>14</sup> Small areas (L-SOAs) were named with the assistance of the local Community Development team to enable easier identification of the locality that these areas refer to. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

of all 32,482 small areas in England, and was amongst the 21-30% most deprived in England. This compared to a rank of 29,095 for the least deprived small area in the same ward, which was amongst the 11-20% least deprived in England. This amounts to a difference of 21,257 rank positions.

St Anne's and Lexden had the second and third widest contrasts in small areas of deprivation and relative affluence. These wards had differences of 19,204 and 15,122, respectively, between the ranking positions of the most and least deprived small areas in these wards. In fact, as discussed above, the most deprived small area in Colchester was located in St Anne's ward. This was the 'St Anne's Estate' area, and it was amongst the 20% most deprived small areas in England. In contrast, the 'Longridge' area of St Anne's was amongst the 31-40% least deprived small areas in England. Similarly, in Shrub End the most deprived small area was amongst the 21-30% most deprived in England, and the least deprived small area was amongst the 11-20% least deprived in England.

The contrast was least extreme for East Donyland, with a difference of just 7,646 in rank positions. Differences in ranks were also less extreme in Berechurch (7,700), St Andrew's (8,653) and Harbour (11,770).

**Figure 7: Contrast between most deprived and least deprived small areas**



#### 4.7 Comparison to results for 2000

As noted above, the IMD04 is based on small areas rather than wards. Although the change in the geographical unit offers the advantage of exposing smaller pockets of deprivation within wards, as discussed above, it makes direct comparison between the indices more complex. For example, where deprivation has been identified in areas not picked up in the ID2000, this is probably due to the use of smaller areas rather than actual deterioration in circumstances. However, the following broad comparisons have been made:

- There is some overlap in wards and small areas identified as deprived in both indices. Four wards were identified as highly deprived as a result of the ID2000: Berechurch, Harbour, St Andrew's and St Anne's. Likewise, according to the ID04, each of these wards - with the exception of Berechurch - contained clusters of serious deprivation (i.e. small areas that were amongst the 20% most deprived in England) and less serious relative deprivation (i.e. small areas that were amongst the 40% most deprived in England).
- Although Berechurch contained four small areas that were deprived according to the ID04 (i.e. amongst the 40% most deprived in England), none of the six small areas in Berechurch were seriously deprived (i.e amongst the 20% most deprived in England).
- The use of smaller areas in the ID04 has also highlighted a number of small areas of less serious relative deprivation within wards not previously identified as deprived. The following wards contained at least one small area in the 40% most deprived in England on the IMD04: Shrub End (2 small areas), New Town (2 small areas), Castle (1 small area), Tiptree (1 small area), Lexden, (1 small area), East Donyland (1 small area) and Highwoods (1 small area).



## 5. Different Types of Deprivation in Colchester

### 5.1 Types of Deprivation

This section aims to give a broad overview of the types of deprivation that are most common in Colchester. The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD04), analysed in Chapter 4 of this report, represents overall deprivation. This is calculated from seven 'domain' scores. Each domain represents different types of deprivation. The seven domains include:

- Barriers to housing & services
- Education, skills & training deprivation
- Income deprivation
- Crime
- Health Deprivation & disability
- Employment deprivation
- Living environment deprivation

See Appendix 1 of this report for more information about the indicators included in each domain and the methodology for combining these.

Following an overall analysis in this section, each domain is reviewed separately by small areas (L-SOAs) in Colchester in Sections 6 to 12.

### 5.2 Distribution of Each Type of Deprivation in Colchester

Figure 8 below summarises the domain scores, showing the specific characteristics of deprivation in Colchester. This shows the proportion (%) of small areas that were within the 20% most affected in England on each domain.

Colchester had a higher than Essex average proportion of small areas affected by serious deprivation in five of the seven domains (as displayed in blue font in Figure 8).

Colchester is most affected by Barriers to Housing and Services, with almost one out of every three small areas in the borough (28%) seriously affected on this domain. This is above the Essex average of 21%. However, since this domain is new to the ID04 and as yet its credibility has not yet been widely scutinised, the Strategic Policy Unit at Essex County Council have advised that this domain should be used cautiously.<sup>15</sup>

Some 10% of small areas in Colchester experienced serious education, skills and training deprivation, according to the Education Skills and Training domain. However, this was below the Essex average (16%) and ranked fifth of all 12 districts in Essex.

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<sup>15</sup> Indices of Deprivation 2004 (revised) Essex Results, Essex County Council, Strategic Policy Unit, October 2004.

Some 3% of small areas in Colchester experienced serious living environment deprivation according to the Living Environment domain of the ID04. This was the second highest level of all 12 districts in Essex, and was higher than the Essex average (2%). For a more detailed explanation of the Living Environment domain, see Section 12.

**Figure 8: Proportion of small areas that are ‘seriously affected’ on each domain score** (*within 20% most affected in England*)

<b>Domain</b>	<b>Colchester average (%)</b>	<b>Essex CC average (%)</b>
Barriers to housing & services	27.9	20.7
Education, skills & training deprivation	9.6	15.6
Income Deprivation	6.7	6.4
Crime	6.7	6.5
Health Deprivation & disability	3.8	2.0
Employment deprivation	2.9	3.5
Living environment deprivation	2.9	1.2
No. of small areas	104	863

N.B. Domains in highlighted in blue font were those where the proportions of small areas seriously affected in Colchester were higher than the Essex average on each domain of the ID04.

## 6. Barriers to Housing and Services

### 6.1 The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

As suggested in the title, the Barriers to Housing and Services domain measures barriers to housing and key local services. This consists of two sub-domains: 'Geographical Barriers' and 'Wider Barriers'. The indicators included in each of these sub-domains are as follows:

#### *Geographical Barriers*

- Road distance to GP premises (2003).
- Road distance to a supermarket or convenience store (2002).
- Road distance to a primary school (2001-2002).
- Road distance to a Post Office (2003).

#### *Wider Barriers*

- Household overcrowding (2001, Source: 2001 Census).
- LA level percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to SOAs (2002, Source: ODPM).
- Difficulty of access to owner-occupation (2002).

The Barriers to Housing and Services domain is an extension of the 'Geographical Access to Services' domain included in the ID2000, which measured the distance of people on a low income to key services. However, in the ID04, this does not take income into account. In addition to other methodological changes, Geographical Barriers has now been combined with a new sub-domain, 'Wider Barriers'. In summary, this incorporates issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability but in reality does not look at access to any other services since suitable data was not available.

The Strategic Policy Unit at Essex County Council have advised using the Barriers to Housing and Services domain cautiously since its inclusion in the ID04 has been highly controversial <sup>16</sup>.

### 6.2 Small Areas *Most Affected* by Barriers to Housing and Services

As discussed in Chapter 5 of this report, Colchester is most affected by the Barriers to Housing and Services domain of all 7 domains in the ID04. Approximately one out of every three small areas in Colchester (29 small areas) were within the 20% most affected in England on this domain. In fact, 17 of these small areas were amongst the 10% most affected in England. Figure 9a shows the distribution of these in the borough.

Interestingly, 79% of these small areas that were within the 40% most affected on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain were not 'deprived' on the IMD04 (i.e. in the 40% most affected in England). This may be because this sub-domain does not take income into account and means that many of these areas that were affected by barriers to housing and services were not particularly disadvantaged in other respects. This difference in the

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<sup>16</sup> Indices of Deprivation 2004 (revised) Essex Results, Essex County Council, Strategic Policy Unit, October 2004.

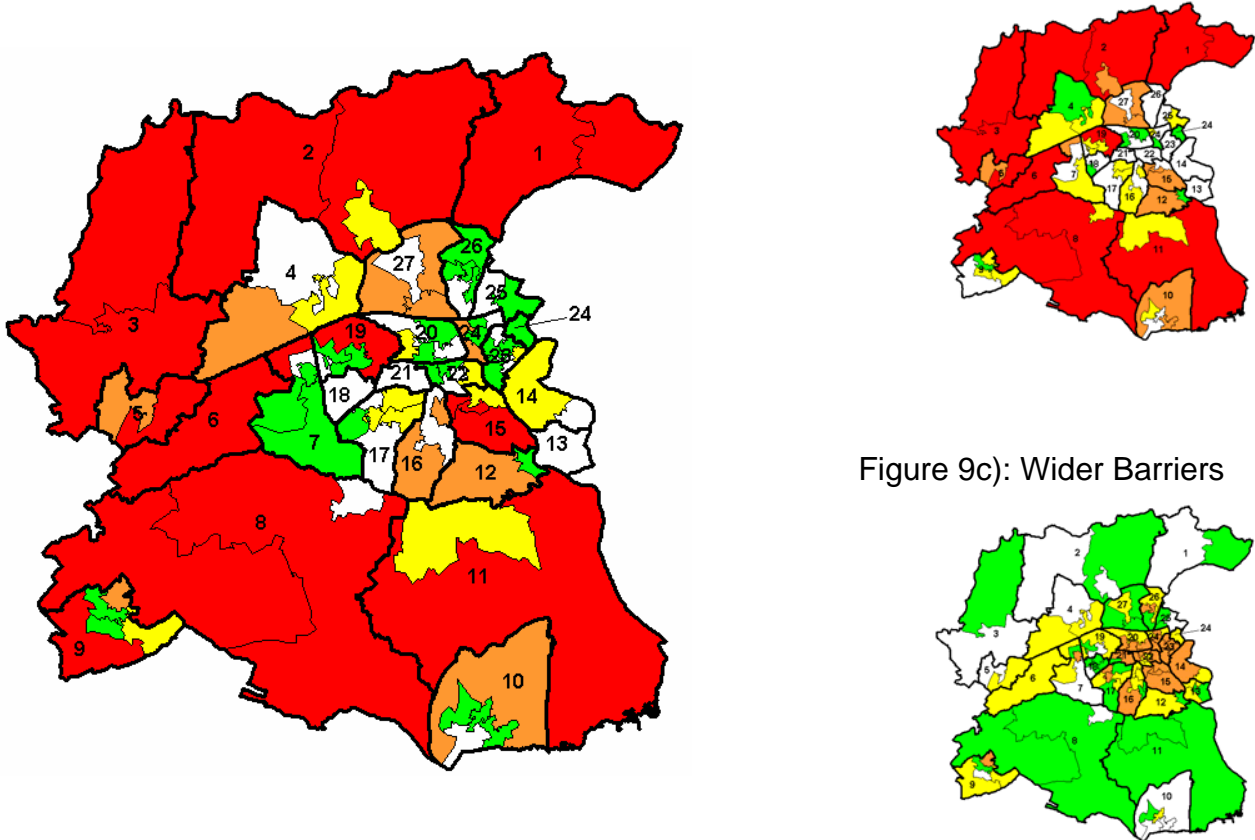
way the Barriers to Housing and Services domain is distributed in comparison to other domains is another reason that this domain has been highly controversial.

The small area most affected by barriers to housing and services in Colchester was the 'Majority' area in Pyefleet ward <sup>17</sup>, which includes the following parishes: Peldon, Langenhoe, East Mersea and part of Fingringhoe. This was the ninth most affected small area in Essex, and ranked 17 of all small areas in the East. However, this area was not particularly deprived overall. It was situated amongst the 41-50% *least* deprived in England on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD04).

**Figure 9: Small areas affected by barriers to housing and services**

(within 40% most affected by Barriers to Housing and Services domain in England)

Figure 9a) Barriers to Housing and Services domain    Figure 9b): Geographical Barriers



**Key**

- In 10% most affected small areas in England
- In 11-20% most affected small areas in England
- In 21-30% most affected small areas in England
- In 31-40% most affected small areas in England

— Ward Boundaries

- |                                    |                    |                   |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Dedham & Langham                | 10. West Mersea    | 19. Lexden        |
| 2. Fordham & Stour                 | 11. Pyefleet       | 20. Castle        |
| 3. Great Tey                       | 12. East Donyland  | 21. Christ Church |
| 4. West Bergholt & Eight Ash Green | 13. Wivenhoe Quay  | 22. New Town      |
| 5. Marks Tey                       | 14. Wivenhoe Cross | 23. St. Andrews   |
| 6. Copford & West Stanway          | 15. Harbour        | 24. St. Annes     |
| 7. Stanway                         | 16. Berechurch     | 25. St. Johns     |
| 8. Birch & Winstree                | 17. Shrub End      | 26. Highwoods     |
| 9. Tiptree                         | 18. Prettygate     | 27. Mile End      |

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<sup>17</sup> 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. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

## Sub-domains

Figure 9b and 9c show that the small areas affected by each of the two sub-domains of the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain differ widely.

Figure 9b shows that many small areas in Colchester were highly affected by the Geographical Barriers sub-domain. Some 13 small areas in the borough were amongst the 10% most affected in England on this domain. This kind of deprivation was predominantly rural - 12 of these 13 small areas were rural – accounting for approximately one third of all small areas in Colchester’s rural wards.

However, a few small areas in the town wards were affected by Geographical Barriers, but mostly to a lesser degree. The ‘Spring Lane’ area of Lexden was amongst the 10% most affected in England on this sub-domain. Additionally, four of the 12 small areas that were amongst the 11-20% most affected on this sub-domain were located in town wards. Three of which were located in Harbour, accounting for 75% of the ward.

In contrast, Figure 9c shows that the areas of Colchester most affected by the Wider Barriers sub-domain were largely situated in town wards. Just two small areas from rural wards in the borough were amongst the 20% most affected in England on this sub-domain. One of these was the ‘Wivenhoe Park’ area of Wivenhoe Cross, and the other was the ‘Maypole’ area of Tiptree.

Figure 9c also demonstrates that the degree to which small areas in the borough were affected on the Wider Barriers sub-domain was not quite so high. Not one of the 104 small areas in Colchester was amongst the 10% most affected on the Wider Barriers sub-domain. However, a higher proportion of small areas in Colchester were amongst the 40% most affected in England overall on this sub-domain compared to the Geographical Barriers sub-domain. Some 86% of small areas in Colchester were amongst the 40% most affected by the Wider Barriers sub-domain compared to 51% of small areas on the Geographical Barriers sub-domain.

### 6.3 Range of Scores on the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

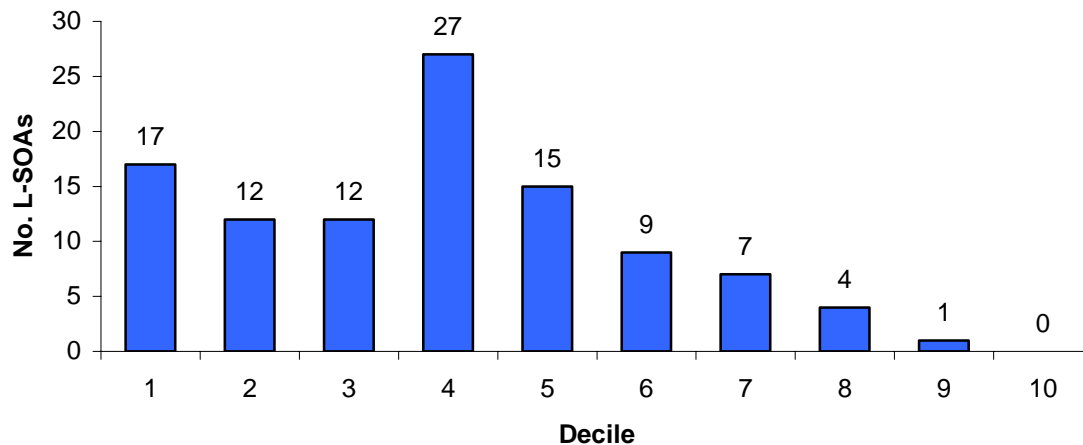
Figure 10 below compares the extent to which Colchester’s small areas were affected by the Barriers to Housing and Services domain in relation to all small areas in England. All 32,482 small areas in England were arranged in order of their Barriers to Housing and Services score, and divided into ten equal groups (‘deciles’). All small areas in the first decile were amongst the 10% most affected by barriers to housing and services in England, and all small areas in the tenth decile were 10% *least* affected small areas in England on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.

Figure 10 shows that the majority of small areas in Colchester (approximately 80% of all small areas) were clustered amongst the 50% most affected in England (i.e. in the first 5 deciles) on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. This reflects the finding that Colchester is more affected by barriers to housing and services than any other domain in the ID04 (as discussed in Section 5.2).

More than one out of every four small areas in Colchester (27 small areas) were amongst the 31-40% most affected by barriers to housing and services in England (i.e. they were in the fourth decile) on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.

In contrast, none of the small areas in Colchester were amongst the 10% *least* affected in England (i.e. in the tenth decile), and just five small areas were amongst the 11-30% least affected by barriers to housing and services on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.

**Figure 10: Range in scores on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain**  
(in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)



#### 6.4 Small Areas Most Affected by Barriers to Housing and Services

Some 66% of small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. Figure 9a shows that all wards in Colchester, with the exception of Wivenhoe Quay, contained at least one small area that was amongst the 40% most affected of all small areas in England on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. Since so many affected small areas were affected, these are not listed individually.

100% of small areas in eight wards across Colchester were within the 40% most affected by barriers to housing and services in England. Of these Tiptree had the highest number of small areas affected (5 small areas). Harbour had the next highest (4 small areas), followed by Fordham and Stour (3 small areas).

##### *Town wards*

Harbour was the only town ward where all small areas were within the 40% most affected on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. It is interesting to also look at the number of small areas affected in Harbour on the Geographical Barriers and the Wider Barriers sub-domains. Again, all four small areas in Harbour were within the 40% most affected by wider barriers to housing and services and almost as many were within the 40% most affected by geographical barriers to housing and services (3 small areas). This indicates that geographical accessibility and housing accessibility were both significant issues in Harbour.

Other town wards that contained small areas within the 40% most affected by barriers to housing and services in England are St Anne's, Highwoods, Lexden and St Andrew's. 83%, 75% and 67% of small areas in each of these wards, respectively, were within the 40% most affected by barriers to housing and services in England.

Interestingly, however, none of the small areas in Highwoods or St Andrew's contained small areas in the 40% most affected on the Geographical Barriers sub-domain. In contrast, 100% of small areas in each of these wards were affected on the Wider Barriers sub-domain. This indicates that access to suitable housing was a widespread problem in Highwoods and St Andrew's, whereas geographical access to services did not tend to be significant issues for these areas.

### **6.5 Small areas Least Affected by Barriers to Housing and Services**

In contrast, just 12 small areas in Colchester were amongst the 40% least affected in England on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.

#### *Prettygate*

The least affected small area in Colchester on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain was situated in Prettygate. In fact, this is the only small area in Colchester that was amongst the 20% least affected in England on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. In addition, two other small areas within Prettygate were amongst the 40% least affected in England on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.

Interestingly, all three of these small areas in Prettygate were within the 40% most affected by wider barriers to housing and services. This suggests that whilst geographical access to services is relatively good, it is more difficult for people in these small areas in Prettygate experienced difficulty in accessing suitable housing.

### **6.6 Contrast within wards between most affected and least affected small areas**

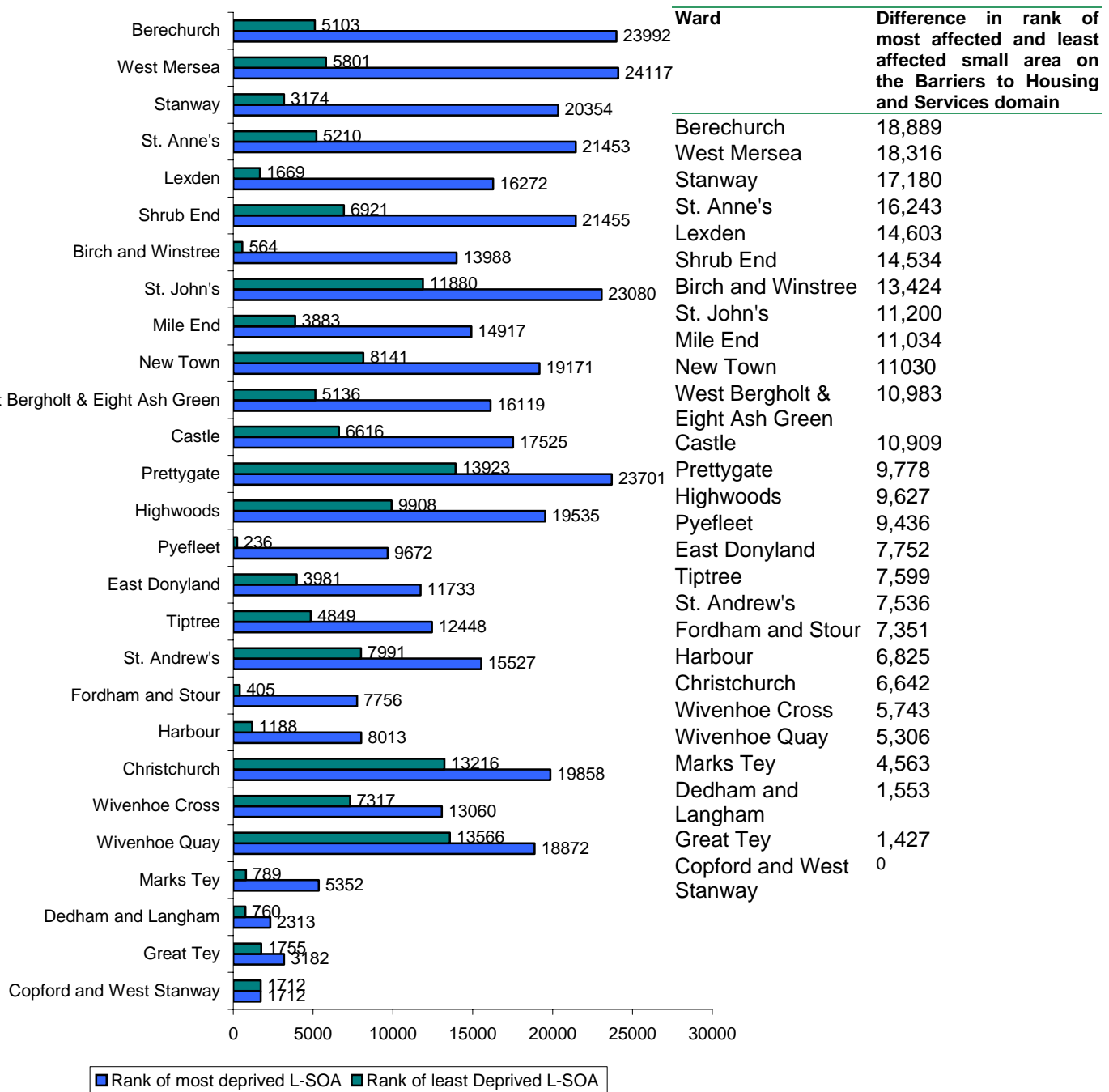
As discussed previously in this report, the use of small areas rather than wards for the ID04 enables us to identify pockets of deprivation *within* wards. Figure 11 shows the national rank of the most affected and the least affected small areas within the 27 wards that contained small areas within the 40% most affected (as identified in Figure 10a). Figure 11 clarifies 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 11 shows that the widest contrast was experienced in Berechurch, with a difference of 18,889 in English rank positions on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. The most affected small area in Berechurch ranked 5,103 of all 32,482 small areas in England and was amongst the 20% most affected by barriers to housing and services in England. This compared to a rank of 23,992 for the least affected small area in the same ward, which was amongst the 21-30% least affected in England.

West Mersea and Stanway had the second and third widest contrasts in highest and lowest ranks, with a difference of 18,316 and 17,180, respectively, between the ranking positions of the most and least affected small areas in these wards.

With the exception of Copford and West Stanway, where there was only one small area in this ward and therefore it was not possible to calculate the difference in rank positions, the contrast was least extreme for Great Tey, with a difference of just 1,427 in rank positions.

**Figure 11: Contrast between most affected and least affected small areas**





## 7. Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

### 7.1 The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain consists of two sub-domains: one relating to lack of attainment in young children and young people and one relating to lack of qualifications in the working age population. These sub-domains are designed to represent the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. 'Flow' relates to deprivation in children and young people attaining qualifications, and 'stock' relates to deprivation of skills in the resident working age adult population. The indicators included in each of these sub-domains are as follows:

#### *Children / Young People*

- Average points score of children at Key Stage 2 (2002).
- Average points score of children at Key Stage 3 (2002).
- Average points score of children at Key Stage 4 (2002).
- Proportion of young people not staying on in school or school level education above 16 (2001).
- Proportion of those under 21 not entering Higher Education (1999-2002).
- Secondary school absence rate (2001-2002).

#### *Skills*

- Proportions of working age adults (aged 25-54) in the area with no or low qualifications (2001).

### 7.2 Small Areas *Most Affected* by Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

Figure 12 shows that 10 small areas in Colchester were within the 20% most affected in England on the Education, Skills and Training domain. Four of these were located in St Andrew's, two in Berechurch and two in Harbour.

The 'St Anne's Estate' area of St Anne's had the highest score on the Education, Skills and Training domain of all small areas in Colchester. In fact, this area had the fourth highest score of all 863 small areas in Essex.

The 'Forest', 'Magnolia' and 'Salary Brook South' areas of St Andrew's had the second, third and fourth highest scores on the Education, Skills and Training domain of all small areas in Colchester. However, in relation to other small areas in Essex, these areas of St Andrew's do not rank as high as the 'St Anne's Estate' area, ranking 35, 43, and 68 of all 863 small areas in Essex respectively.

**Figure 12: Small areas *most* affected by education, skills and training deprivation**

*(20% most affected in England on Education, Skills and Training domain)*

<b>Local area name</b> <sup>18</sup>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Rank</b> <i>(of 32,482 in England)</i>
St Anne's Estate	St Anne's	840
Forest	St Andrew's	2,788
Magnolia	St Andrew's	2,993
Salary Brook South	St Andrew's	4,064
Monkwick	Berechurch	4,196
Iceni Square	Shrub End	4,275
Sycamore	St Andrew's	4,408
Speedwell	Harbour	5,021
Blackheath	Berechurch	5,695
Whitehall	Harbour	5,927

*Sub-domains*

In addition to being the most affected of all 104 small areas in Colchester on the Education, Skills and Training domain, the 'St Anne's Estate' area of St Anne's also had the highest score of all small areas in Colchester on both the Skills sub-domain (ranking 4 of all 863 small areas in Essex) and the Children / Young People sub-domain (ranking 12 in Essex).

**7.3 Range of Scores on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain**

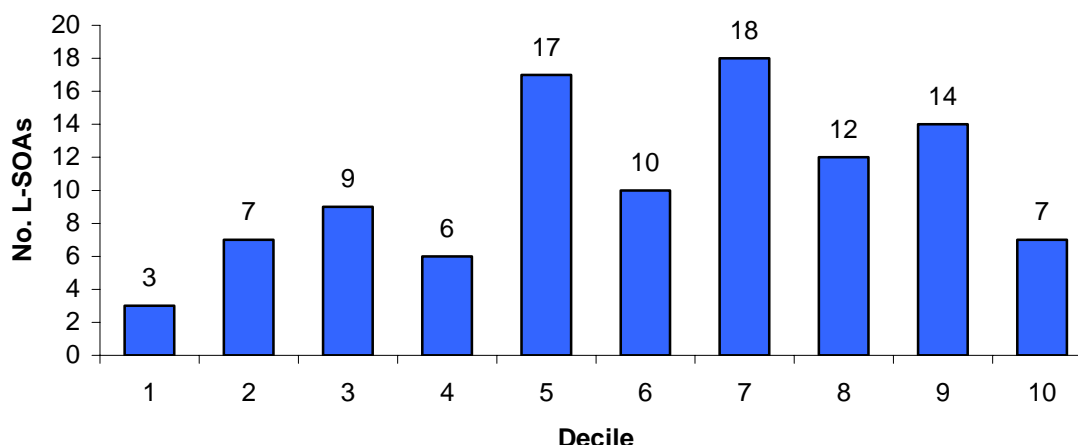
Figure 13 below compares the extent to which small areas in Colchester were affected by the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain in relation to all small areas in England. All 32,482 small areas in England were arranged in order of their scores on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain, and divided into ten equal groups ('deciles'). All small areas in the first decile were within the 10% most affected in England, and all small areas in the tenth decile were in the 10% least affected small areas in England on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain.

Figure 13 shows that very few small areas in Colchester were amongst the 40% most affected small areas in England (i.e. in the first 4 deciles) on the Education, Skills and Training domain. In fact, less than one out of every four small areas in Colchester were amongst the 40% highest in England on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain.

The number of small areas peaked at deciles 7 and 5. A total of 18 small areas were located at decile 7, which relates to the 31-40% least affected in England. 17 small areas were located at decile 5, which relates to the 41-50% most affected in England.

<sup>18</sup> 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. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

**Figure 13: Range in scores on the Education, Skills and Training domain**  
(in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)



### Sub-Domains

Figure 14 shows that the spread of small areas on the Children / Young People sub-domain and the Skills sub-domain were broadly similar to the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain. However, a few variations in relation to each sub-domain are discussed below.

#### Children / young people sub-domain

A slightly higher number of small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected in England on the Children / Young People sub-domain. Some 30 small areas were within the 40% most affected on the Children / Young People sub-domain, compared to 28 on the Skills sub-domain and 25 on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain.

However, fewer small areas were amongst the 10% highest on the Children / Young People sub-domain (one small area) compared to the Skills sub-domain (five small areas) and the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain (three small areas). In fact, the majority of these most affected small areas on the Children / Young People sub-domain were in the third decile (i.e. within the 21-30% highest scores in England).

At the opposite end of the scale, a large proportion of small areas in Colchester were amongst the 40% least affected in England on the Children / Young People sub-domain. This applies to 52 small areas, amounting to exactly one half of all small areas in Colchester. This indicates that although a significant proportion of small areas in Colchester had high levels of underachievement in education, a high proportion of small areas in Colchester were relatively unaffected by this type of deprivation.

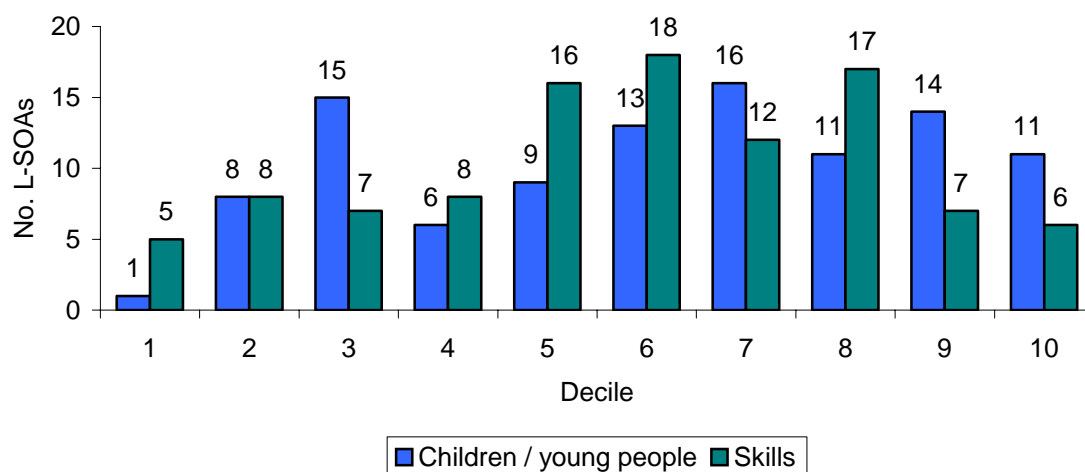
### Skills sub-domain

As discussed above, five small areas in Colchester were amongst the 10% most affected small areas in England on the Skills sub-domain. Eight small areas were amongst the 11-20% most affected small areas.

In contrast, fewer small areas in Colchester were amongst the least affected on the Skills sub-domain, compared to the Children / Young People sub-domain and the Education, Skills and Training domain. Only 13 small areas in Colchester were amongst the 20% least affected on the Skills sub-domain, compared to 25 on the Children / Young People sub-domain and 21 on the Education, Skills and Training domain. This suggests that many small areas in Colchester had relatively high proportions of the resident working age population that had no or few qualifications.

**Figure 14: Range in scores on the Children / Young People and Skills sub-domains**

*(in relation to all 32,842 small areas in England)*



### 7.3 Small Areas Affected by Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

Approximately one fifth (24%) of small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected in England on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain. These affected small areas were dispersed across 10 wards in Colchester.

Figures 15 and 16 show that all small areas in both St Andrew's and Berechurch were amongst the 40% most affected on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain. At 75%, Harbour had the next highest proportion of small areas affected (3 small areas). St Anne's and Shrub End also had 3 affected small areas in each, amounting to 50% and 43% of small areas in each, respectively.

**Figure 15: Small areas affected by education, skills and training deprivation**  
*(40% most affected in England)*

Ward	Affected areas (%)	small No. of affected small areas
St Andrew's	100	6
Berechurch	100	6
Harbour	75	3
St Anne's	50	3
Shrub End	43	3
Lexden	25	1
Tiptree	20	1
Highwoods	20	1
West Mersea	20	1
New Town	17	1
Colchester	24	25

**Figure 16: Small areas affected by education, skills and training deprivation**  
*(40% most affected small areas in England)*

16a) Education, Skills and Training domain

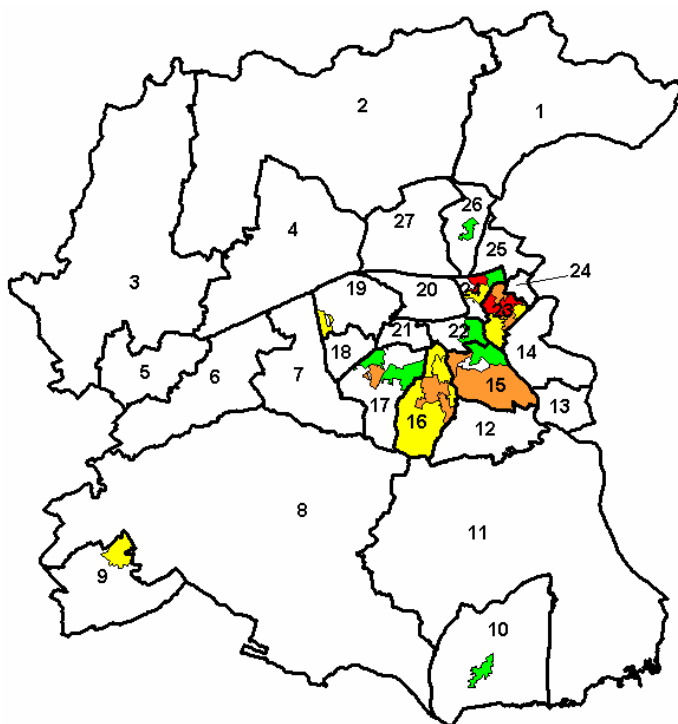


Figure 16b) Children / Young People

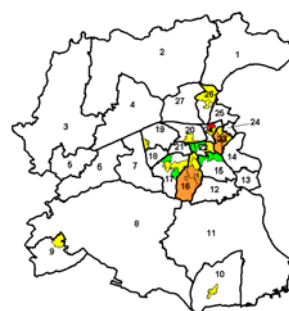
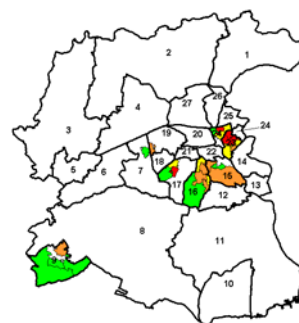
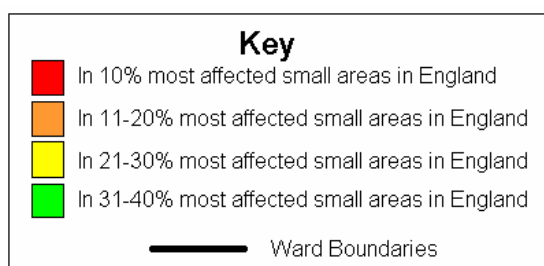


Figure 16c) Skills



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- |                                    |                    |                   |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Dedham & Langham                | 10. West Mersea    | 19. Lexden        |
| 2. Fordham & Stour                 | 11. Pyefleet       | 20. Castle        |
| 3. Great Tey                       | 12. East Donyland  | 21. Christ Church |
| 4. West Bergholt & Eight Ash Green | 13. Wivenhoe Quay  | 22. New Town      |
| 5. Marks Tey                       | 14. Wivenhoe Cross | 23. St. Andrews   |
| 6. Copford & West Stanway          | 15. Harbour        | 24. St. Annes     |
| 7. Stanway                         | 16. Berechurch     | 25. St. Johns     |
| 8. Birch & Winstree                | 17. Shrub End      | 26. Highwoods     |
| 9. Tiptree                         | 18. Prettygate     | 27. Mile End      |

### *Sub-domains*

Figures 16b and 16c show that there is very little difference in the overall numbers of small areas affected by the Children / Young People and the Skills sub-domain. 28 and 30 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected by each of these, respectively. However, the Children / Young People sub-domain affected small areas in a wider number of wards across Colchester. These small areas that were amongst the 40% most affected on the Children / Young People sub-domain were located in 11 wards across Colchester compared to just 8 wards on the Skills sub-domain.

All small areas in St Andrew's and Berechurch were amongst the 40% most affected in England on both sub-domains. In contrast, Tiptree and New Town showed some variation in the numbers of small areas affected on the sub-domains.

Tiptree had the third highest proportion of small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Skills sub-domain (four small areas). This compared to just one small area in Tiptree affected by the Children / Young People sub domain. This suggests that lack of qualifications in the adult population is more widespread in Tiptree than underachievement in children and young people.

Conversely, New Town was more affected by the Children / Young People sub-domain, with three small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England. None of the small areas in New Town were amongst the 40% most affected on the Skills sub-domain. This suggests that whilst underachievement in children and young people was fairly widespread across small areas of New Town, skills in the adult population do not appear to be a significant problem in this ward.

#### *Other minor variations:*

- Four small areas in St Anne's were amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Skills sub-domain, compared to just two on the Children / Young People sub-domain.
- Two small areas in Highwoods were amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Children / Young People sub-domain, whilst none were affected by deprivation on the Skills sub-domain.
- One L-SOA in Castle and one in West Mersea were amongst the 40% most affected on the Children / Young People sub-domain, whilst none in either of these wards were amongst the 40% most affected on the Skills sub-domain.

## 8. Income Deprivation

### 8.1 The Income Deprivation Domain

The Income Deprivation domain shows the proportions of the population affected by income deprivation. This domain was created from the following indicators:

- Adults and children in Income Support (IS) households (2001).
- Adults and children in Income Based Job Seekers Allowance (JSA-IB) households (2001).
- Adults and children in Working Families Tax Credit (WFTC) households whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (2001).
- Adults and children in Disabled Person's Tax Credit (DPTC) households whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (2001).
- National Asylum Support Service supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence only and accommodation support (2002).

### Supplementary Indices

In addition, the two supplementary indices were created using some of the above indicators. These are the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index. These indices represent the proportions of children and older people affected by income deprivation, and are described in detail below. Throughout this section, comparisons are made between income deprivation in Colchester overall according to the Income Deprivation domain, and poverty in children and older people according to these supplementary indices.

Following the approach adopted by the Strategic Policy Unit at Essex County Council, these indices are labelled the 'Child Poverty Index' and the 'Older People Poverty Index' throughout the remainder of this report for simplicity.<sup>19</sup>

#### *Child Poverty Index*

Child Poverty Index was created from the percentage of a L-SOA's children under 16 who were living in families in receipt of IS and JSA-IB or in families in receipt of WFTC/DPTC (whose equivalised income is below 60% of median before housing costs).

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<sup>19</sup> The English Indices of Deprivation 2004, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. Crown Copyright © 2003.

### *Older People Poverty Index*

The Older People Poverty Index was created from the percentage of a L-SOA's population aged 60 and over who are IS / JSA-IB claimants aged 60 and over and their partners (if also aged 60 and over).

## **8.2 Small Areas Most Affected by Income Deprivation**

Figures 17 and 18 below show that seven small areas in Colchester were amongst the 20% in England most affected by income deprivation. These were spread across the following four wards: St Anne's, St Andrew's, Shrub End and Harbour.

### *The most affected small area in Colchester*

The most affected of these small areas was located in the 'St Anne's Estate' area of St Anne's ward, where 36% of the population were amongst the 40% most affected. Income deprivation in this area was eighth highest of all small areas in Essex, and ranked 1,956 of all 32,482 small areas in England. This was significantly higher than the rank for the 'Salary Brook South' area in St Andrew's, the next highest-ranking area (3,786). In addition, it is interesting to note that the 'St Anne's Estate' area of St Anne's was also the most affected small area in Colchester on the IMD04.

In addition, the 'St Anne's Estate' area of St Anne's was also most affected by child poverty and poverty in older people of all 104 small areas in Colchester.

### *Other small areas in 20% most affected*

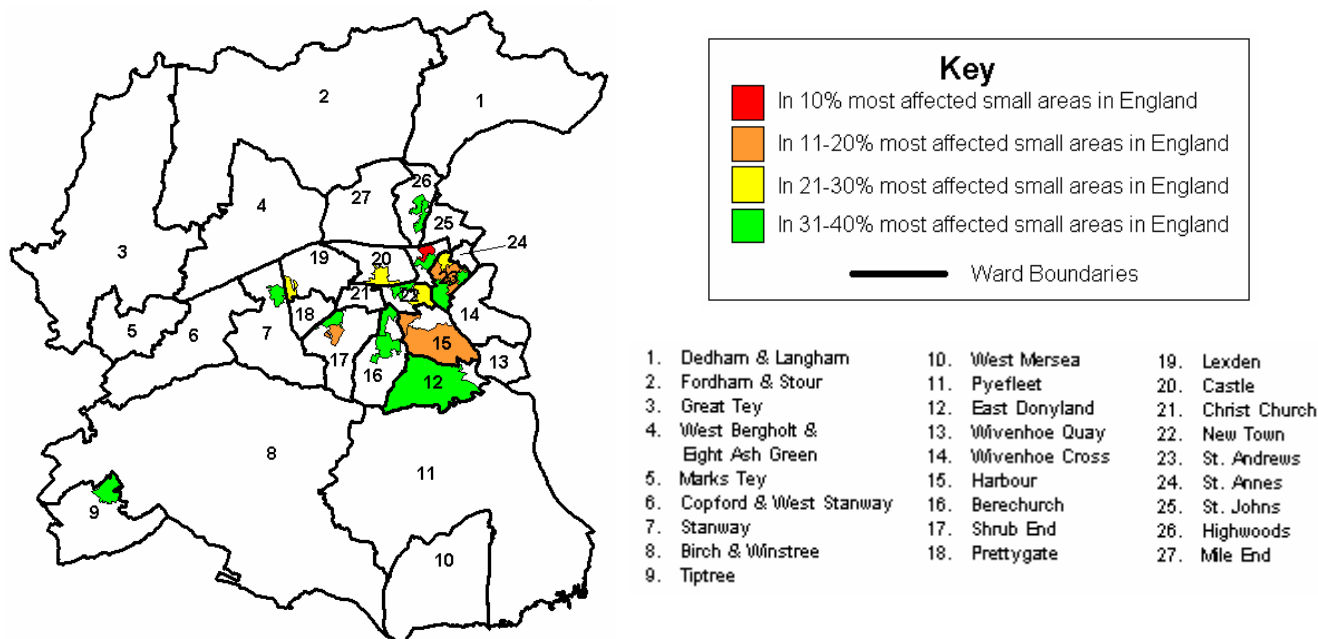
Of the six remaining small areas in Colchester that were amongst the 20% most affected in England on the Income Deprivation domain, three were located in St Andrew's. This amounts to one half of all small areas in St Andrew's.

Similarly, one half of small areas in Harbour were amongst the 20% most affected on the Income Deprivation domain (2 small areas).

In addition, one small area in Shrub End was amongst the 20% most affected on the Income Deprivation domain.



**Figure 17: Small areas affected by income deprivation**  
(small areas in 40% most affected in England)



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**Figure 18: Small areas most income deprived in England**

Local area name <sup>20</sup>	Ward	% population affected	Rank (of 32,482 in England)
St Anne's Estate	St Anne's	36	1,956
Salary Brook South	St Andrew's	29	3,786
Magnolia	St Andrew's	27	4,638
Iceni Square	Shrub End	24	5,901
Barnhall	Harbour	23	6,173
Forest	St Andrew's	23	6,219
Speedwell	Harbour	23	6,240

### 8.3 Range of Scores on the Income Deprivation Domain

Figure 19 below shows how small areas in Colchester were affected by income deprivation in relation to all small areas in England. To reach these findings, all 32,482 small areas in England were arranged in order of their scores on the Income Deprivation domain, and divided into 10 equal groups ('deciles'). All small areas in the first decile had amongst the 10% highest levels of income deprivation and small areas in the tenth decile had within the 10% lowest levels of all small areas in England according to the Income Deprivation domain.

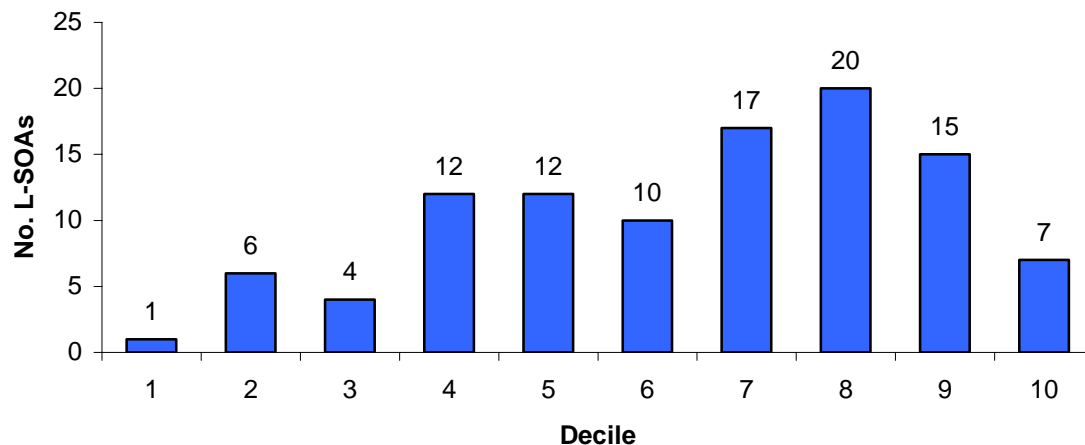
Figure 19 shows that there were varying degrees of income deprivation in Colchester, with at least one small areas was in each decile. However, there were fewer small areas at the *most* affected end of the scale. Just 34% of all 104 small

<sup>20</sup> 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. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

areas in Colchester were amongst the 50% most affected small areas in England (i.e. in the first five deciles).

Colchester's small areas peaked between the seventh and ninth deciles, which equate to the 11-40% least affected small areas in England on the Income Deprivation domain.

**Figure 19: Range in scores on the Income Deprivation domain**  
(in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)



### 8.3 Small Areas within 40% most affected by Income Deprivation

A total of 23 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected in England by income deprivation. This amounts to 22% of all 104 small areas in Colchester. These small areas were dispersed across 12 of the 27 wards in Colchester, as displayed in Figure 21 below.

Figure 20 shows that St Andrew's had by far the highest concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected in England on the Income Deprivation domain (all 6 small areas in St Andrew's). Additionally, St Andrew's had the highest proportion of small areas within the 40% most affected in England on the Child Poverty Index and the Older People Poverty Index (as discussed in Section 8.7 below).

Harbour and East Donyland jointly had the second highest proportions. Two small areas in Harbour were amongst the 40% most affected in England and one small area in East Donyland. This amounts to 50% of small areas in each of these wards.

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

Ward	Affected areas (%)	small No. of affected small areas
St Andrew's	100	6
Harbour	50	2
East Donyland	50	1
Highwoods	40	2
New Town	33	2
St Anne's	33	2
Berechurch	33	2
Shrub End	30	2
Lexden	25	1
Castle	20	1
Stanway	20	1
Tiptree	20	1
Colchester	22	23

### 8.5 Small Areas Least Affected by Income Deprivation

In contrast, 59 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% least affected small areas in England on the Income Deprivation domain (57% of small areas in Colchester). In fact, 22 of these were within the 20% least affected by income deprivation.

The least affected L-SOA was situated in West Bergholt, ranking 31,509 of all 32,482 small areas in England. This was followed by small areas in Wivenhoe Cross, Christchurch, Dedham and Langham, Copford and West Stanway, Prettygate and Mile End, all of which were amongst the 10% least affected small areas in England.

### 8.6 Contrast within wards between most and least affected small areas

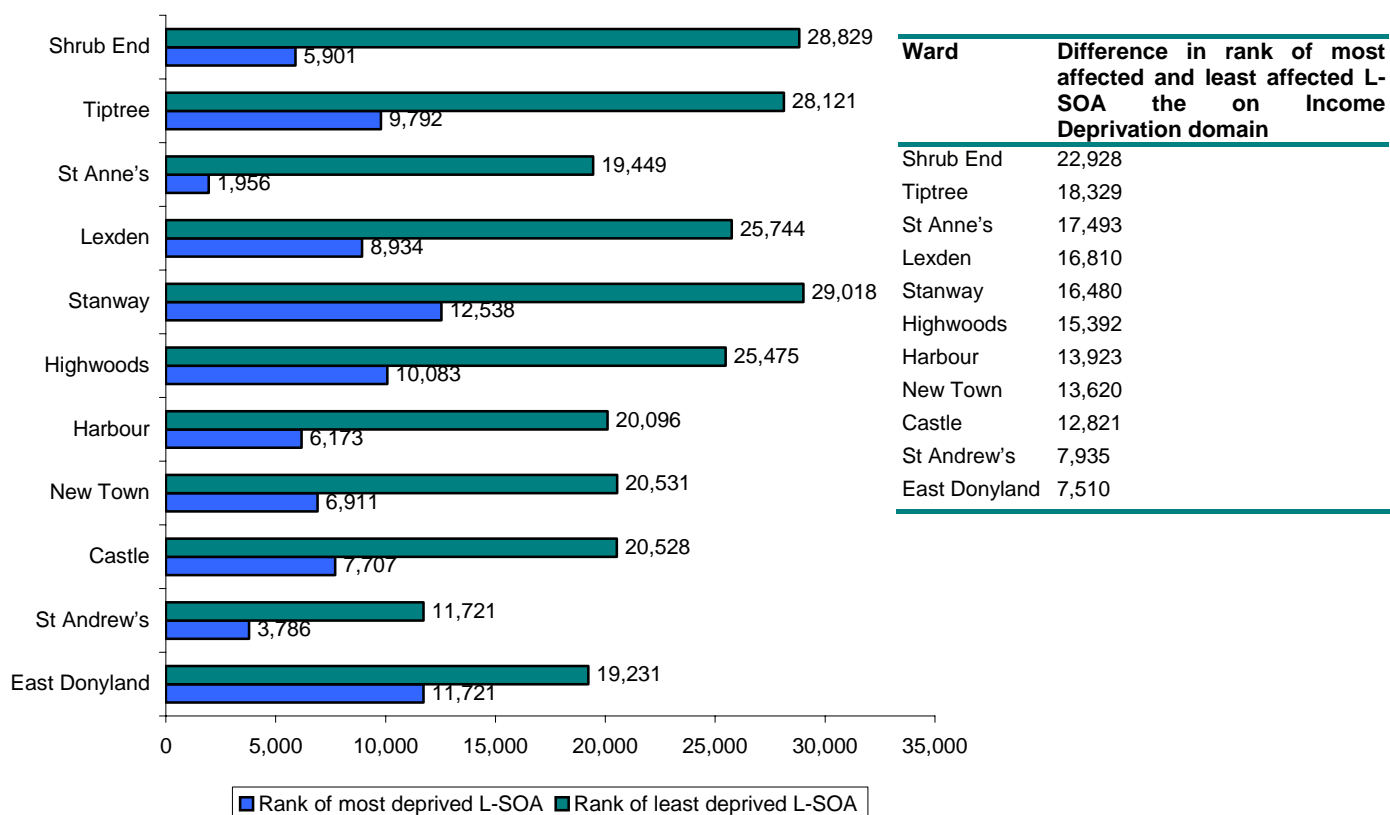
As discussed previously in this report, the use of small areas rather than wards for the ID04 enables identification of small pockets of deprivation *within* wards. Figure 27 shows the national rank of the most affected and the least affected small areas within the seven wards that contained small areas in the 20% affected by income deprivation (as identified in Figure 23). 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 21 shows that the widest contrast in the most and least affected small areas within wards on the Income Deprivation domain was experienced in Shrub End. The most affected small area in Shrub End ranked 5,901 of all 32,482 small areas in England, on the Income Deprivation domain compared to a rank of 28,829 for the least affected small area in the same ward. This amounts to a difference of 22,928 rank positions.

Tiptree and St Anne's had the second and third widest contrasts, with a difference of 18,329 and 17,493, respectively, between the ranking positions of the most and least affected small areas in these wards on the Income Deprivation domain.

The contrast was least extreme for St Andrew’s and East Donyland, with a difference of just 7,936 and 7,935, respectively, in rank positions.

**Figure 21: Contrast between most affected and least affected small areas**



### 8.7 Variations in Small Areas Most Affected by Child Poverty and Poverty in Older People

The following variations were noted in terms of levels of child poverty or poverty in older people in small areas of Colchester, as displayed in Figures 22 and 23 below.

#### *The ‘St Anne’s Estate’ area in St Anne’s ward*

As discussed above, in addition to being the small area most affected by income deprivation, Figures 22 and 23 show that the ‘St Anne’s Estate’ area of St Anne’s was also most affected by child poverty and poverty in older people of all 104 small areas in Colchester.

#### *The ‘Wheatfield Road’ area in Stanway ward*

The ‘Wheatfield Road’ area in Stanway had high levels of poverty in older people. According to the Older People Poverty Index, this small area ranked fifth of all 104 small areas in Colchester and was amongst the 20% most affected by poverty in older people in England.

However, this area was less affected by income deprivation overall. It was amongst the 31-40% most affected on the Income Deprivation domain.

This small area was even less affected by child poverty. It was amongst the 40-49% *least* affected by child poverty in England.

The higher level of poverty affecting older people may be due to the high presence of older people that are residents of supported housing provided by Colchester Borough Homes and Colne Housing in this area.

*The ‘Castle Central’ area in Castle ward*

The ‘Castle Central’ area of Castle ward was amongst the small areas in Colchester with the highest levels of child poverty and poverty in older people. It had the third highest level of child poverty and the fourth highest level of poverty in older people of all 104 small areas in Colchester. In fact this area ranked 24 of all 863 small areas in Essex on the Child Poverty Index.

*The ‘Paxmans’ area in New Town Ward*

The ‘Paxmans’ area of New Town ward was one of the areas most affected by child poverty in Colchester. This small area had the fourth highest score on the Child Poverty Index of all 104 small areas in Colchester, with 40% of children under 16 in this area living in poverty. It was amongst the 20% most affected small areas in England. However, this area was slightly less affected by income deprivation overall or by poverty in older people. This area was amongst the 21-30% most affected by income deprivation in England. Additionally, it was amongst the 31-40% most affected by poverty in older people.

**Figure 22: Small areas most affected by child poverty**

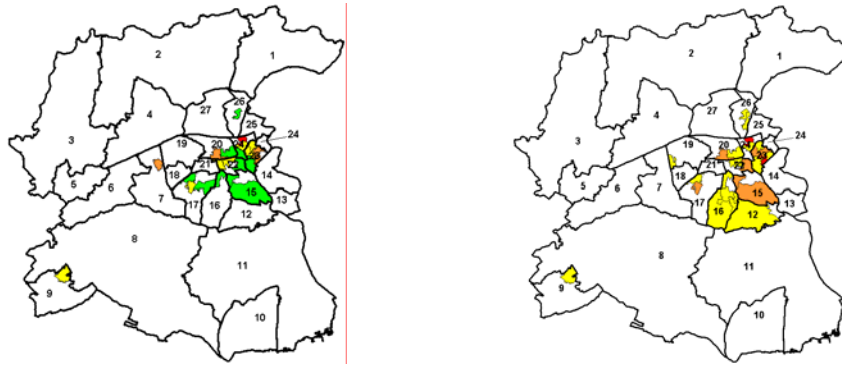
Local area name <sup>21</sup>	Ward	% children under 16	Rank (of 32,482 in England)
St Anne’s Estate	St Anne’s	50	2279
Salary Brook South	St Andrew’s	47	2967
Castle Central	Castle	42	4233
Paxmans	New Town	40	4637
Speedwell	Harbour	39	5067
Iceni Square	Shrub End	37	5514
Magnolia	St. Andrew’s	37	5627
Barnhall	Harbour	37	5747
Forest	St. Andrew’s	35	6209

**Figure 23: Small areas most affected by poverty in older people**

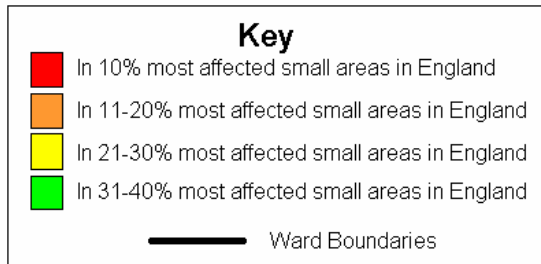
Local area name	Ward	% people aged 60+	Rank (of 32,482 in England)
St Anne’s Estate	St Anne’s	34	2233
Magnolia	St Andrew’s	30	3371
Salary Brook South	St Andrew’s	29	3886
Castle Central	Castle	24	6412
Wheatfield Road	Stanway	24	6419

<sup>21</sup> 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. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

Figure 24a) Older People Poverty Index      Figure 24b) Child Poverty Index



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- |                                    |                    |                   |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Dedham & Langham                | 10. West Mersea    | 19. Lexden        |
| 2. Fordham & Stour                 | 11. Pyefleet       | 20. Castle        |
| 3. Great Tey                       | 12. East Donyland  | 21. Christ Church |
| 4. West Bergholt & Eight Ash Green | 13. Wivenhoe Quay  | 22. New Town      |
| 5. Marks Tey                       | 14. Wivenhoe Cross | 23. St. Andrews   |
| 6. Copford & West Stanway          | 15. Harbour        | 24. St. Annes     |
| 7. Stanway                         | 16. Berechurch     | 25. St. Johns     |
| 8. Birch & Winstree                | 17. Shrub End      | 26. Highwoods     |
| 9. Tiptree                         | 18. Prettygate     | 27. Mile End      |

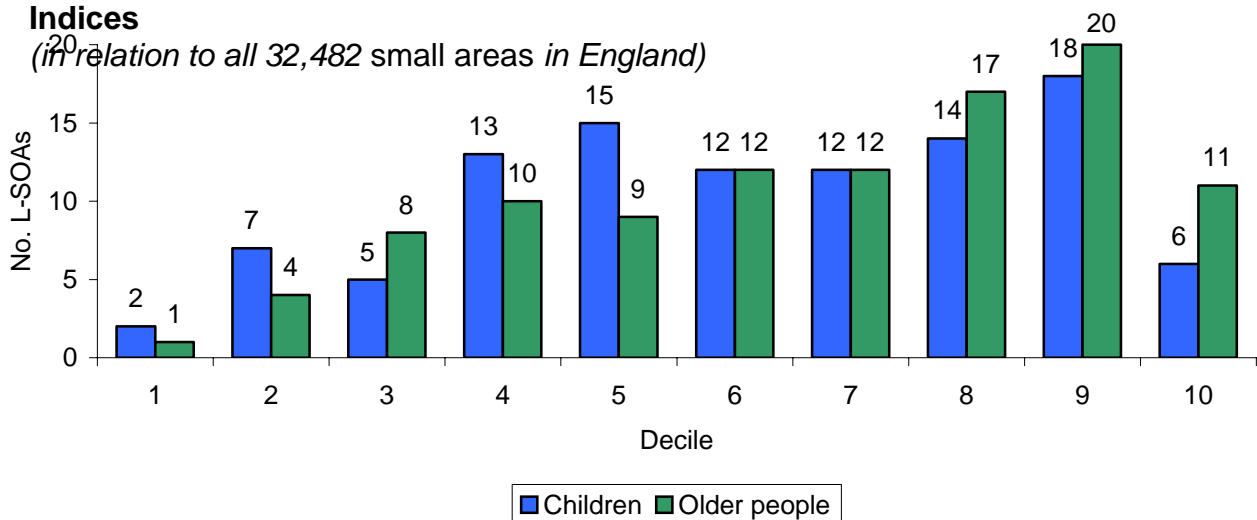
*Income deprivation affecting children and older people (supplementary indices)*

Figure 25 shows that poverty appears to be slightly more widespread amongst children than older people in Colchester.

Whilst Colchester's small areas were spread across all 10 deciles for each of these indices, a slightly higher number of small areas were located at the more deprived end of the scale on the Child Poverty Index. Some 40% of small areas in Colchester were amongst the 50% most affected small areas in England on the Child Poverty Index, compared to 31% on the Older People Poverty Index.

**Figure 25: Range in scores on the Child Poverty and Older People Poverty Indices**

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



*Small areas of widespread deprivation on both the Child Poverty Index and the Older People Poverty Index*

Figure 26 shows that St Andrew's had the highest proportion of small areas within the 40% most affected in England on the Child Poverty Index and the Older People Poverty Index. Poverty in older people affected five small areas in St Andrew's and poverty amongst children affected six small areas.

Income deprivation in small areas of Harbour was also consistently high. 50% of small areas in Harbour (2 small areas) were affected according to the Income Deprivation domain, the child poverty Index and the Older People Poverty Index.

The number of small areas that were affected in New Town was higher on both the Child Poverty Index (50%) and the Older People Poverty Index (50%) than the Income Deprivation domain (33%). In addition, a higher proportion of small areas in Castle were affected by child poverty and poverty in older people, affecting 40% of small areas in Castle for each index, compared to 20% on the Income Deprivation domain.

*Berechurch*

Berechurch contained more small areas that were within the 40% most affected by child poverty in England compared to poverty in older people and income deprivation overall. With 83% of small areas in Berechurch within the 40% most affected (five small areas), this compares to just 33% of small areas in Berechurch that were affected by poverty in older people and income deprivation.

**Figure 26: Small areas of wards affected by child poverty and poverty in older people**

*(40% most affected small areas in England)*

Child Poverty Index			Older People Poverty Index		
Ward	Small areas affected (%)	No. small areas affected	Ward	Small areas affected (%)	No. small areas affected
St Andrew's	100	6	St Andrew's	83	5
Berechurch	83	5	New Town	50	3
Harbour	50	2	St Anne's	50	3
East Donyland	50	1	Harbour	50	2
New Town	50	3	Shrub End	43	3
Highwoods	40	2	Castle	40	2
Castle	40	2	Berechurch	33	2
St Anne's	33	2	Highwoods	20	1
Shrub End	30	2	Stanway	20	1
Lexden	25	1	Tiptree	20	1
Tiptree	20	1			
Colchester	22	23	Colchester	22	23

## 9. Crime

### 9.1 The Crime Domain

The Crime domain is new to the ID04. The Neighbourhood Renewal Unit has described it as a measure of 'personal and material victimisation'<sup>22</sup>, represented by four major crime types – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. The indicators include:

- *Burglary*: 4 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003
- *Theft*: 5 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003, constrained to CDRP level
- *Criminal damage*: 10 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003
- *Violence*: 14 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003

The data relates to locations where crimes occur, as opposed to the neighbourhoods where victims or offenders live.

Since the Crime Domain is new to the ID04, it is not possible to make comparisons with the ID2000. In addition, it is advisable to be slightly cautious with these results since the Crime domain is new to the ID04 and consequently has not been widely scrutinised. In fact, there appears to be an anomaly in the data in relation to the results for the small areas in Castle ward, which do not appear to rank as high as expected in relation to other small areas of Colchester. This is discussed further in Section 9.4 below.

### 9.2 Small Areas Most Affected by Crime

Figure 27 below shows that seven small areas in Colchester were amongst the 20% most affected on the Crime domain.

The most affected of these was located in the "Speedwell" area of Harbour, with a rank of 4,192 of all 32,482 small areas in England.

Of the six remaining small areas of Colchester within the 20% most affected on the Crime Domain, two were located in New Town, two in St Andrew's one in St Anne's and one in Harbour.

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<sup>22</sup> The English Indices of Deprivation 2004, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. Crown Copyright © 2003.



**Figure 27: Small areas most affected by crime**  
*(within 20% most affected in England)*

<b>Small Area Name</b> <sup>23</sup>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Rank</b> <i>(of 32,482 in England)</i>
Speedwell	Harbour	4,192
Paxmans	New Town	4,693
Magnolia	St Andrew's	4,805
St Anne's Estate	St Anne's	5,025
Forest	St Andrew's	5,282
New Town North	New Town	5,963
Barnhall	Harbour	6,312

### 9.3 Range of Scores on the Crime Domain

Figure 28 below shows the extent to which Colchester's small areas were affected by crime according to the Crime domain, in relation to all small areas in England. All 32,482 small areas in England were arranged in order of their scores on the Crime Domain, and divided into 10 equal groups ('deciles'). All small areas in the first decile were amongst the 10% most affected of all small areas in England on the Crime Domain. Small areas in the tenth decile were within the 10% least affected by crime of small areas in England.

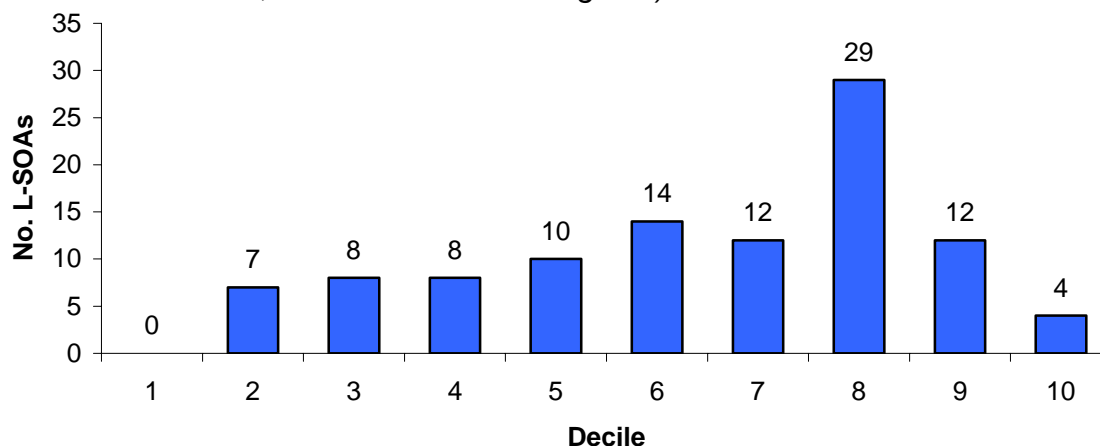
This shows that, on the whole, scores for small areas in Colchester were spread fairly evenly across all the deciles. However, there are two main exceptions.

- Firstly, none of Colchester's small areas were in the first decile (i.e. the small areas with the 10% most affected of all small areas in England).
- Secondly, almost one out of every three small areas in Colchester (29 small areas) were situated in the eighth decile (i.e. the 21-30% least affected by crime of all small areas in England). This was higher than the number of Colchester's small areas appearing in any other decile.

<sup>23</sup> 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. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

**Figure 28: Range in scores on the Crime domain**

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



#### 9.4 Small Areas Affected by Crime

A total of 23 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected on the Crime domain of all small areas in England. This amounts to 22% of all 104 small areas in Colchester. These affected small areas were dispersed across 7 of the 27 wards in Colchester, as displayed in Figure 29 below.

Figure 29 shows that St Andrew's had the highest concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected in England on the Crime domain (all 6 small areas in St Andrew's).

New Town had the second highest proportion out of all 27 wards in Colchester, with 84% of small areas within the 40% most affected in England on the Crime domain. Interestingly, two of these small areas were amongst the least deprived areas of England – the 'Paxmans' and the 'New Town North' areas<sup>24</sup>. According to their scores on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD04), these two small areas of New Town were amongst the 40% *least* deprived in England. The higher levels of crime in these small areas may be due to the close proximity to Castle ward, the town centre. If this is the case, however, it is interesting that none of the small areas in Castle were amongst the 40% most affected on the Crime domain.

St Anne's also had a high concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected on the Crime domain (67%). In addition, three of the six small areas in Berechurch were within the 40% most affected on this domain.

#### 9.5 Anomaly in the results for Castle ward

As discussed above, it is surprising that none of the small areas in Castle were amongst the 40% most affected on the Crime domain. According to Police Recorded Crime data for the financial year 2002/03, Castle ward had the highest numbers of each of the four offence types included in the IMD04 Crime Domain (i.e. Violence, Burglary, Theft and

<sup>24</sup> 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. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

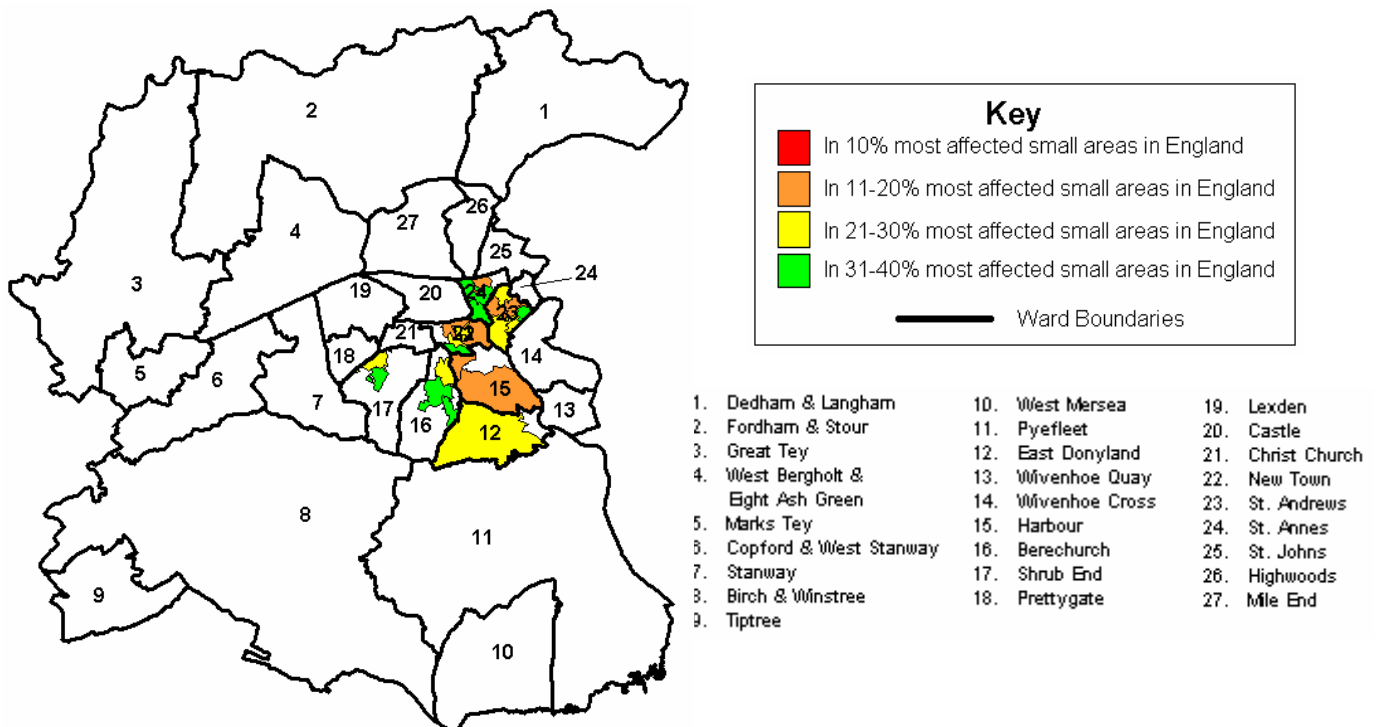
Criminal Damage) of all 27 wards in Colchester. This is odd since the Crime Domain is based on Police Recorded Crime data for 2002/03.

We have contacted the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit at the ODPM about possible methodological problems that may account for this discrepancy. They have assured me that the data they used was accurate, but have been unable to explain this anomaly. We will pursue this matter further, but would advise using the results of the Crime Domain cautiously in the meantime.

**Figure 29: Small areas in wards affected by crime**  
(within 40% most affected small areas in England)

Ward	Small areas No. affected (%)	small areas
St Andrew's	100	6
New Town	84	5
St Anne's	67	4
Berechurch	50	3
Harbour	50	2
East Donyland	50	1
Shrub End	29	2
Colchester	22	23

**Figure 30: Small areas affected by crime**  
(small areas in 40% most affected in England on Crime domain)



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## **9.6 Small Areas Least Affected by Crime**

In contrast, 51 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% least affected small areas in England on the Crime Domain (49% of small areas in Colchester). In fact, 16 of these were within the 20% least affected in England on the Crime Domain.

The least affected small area of Colchester was situated in Mile End ward, ranking 31,369 of all 32,482 small areas in England. This was followed by small areas in Wivenhoe Cross, Great Tey and Mile End, all of which were amongst the 10% least affected small areas in England.

## **9.7 Contrast Within Wards Between Most Affected and Least Affected Small Areas**

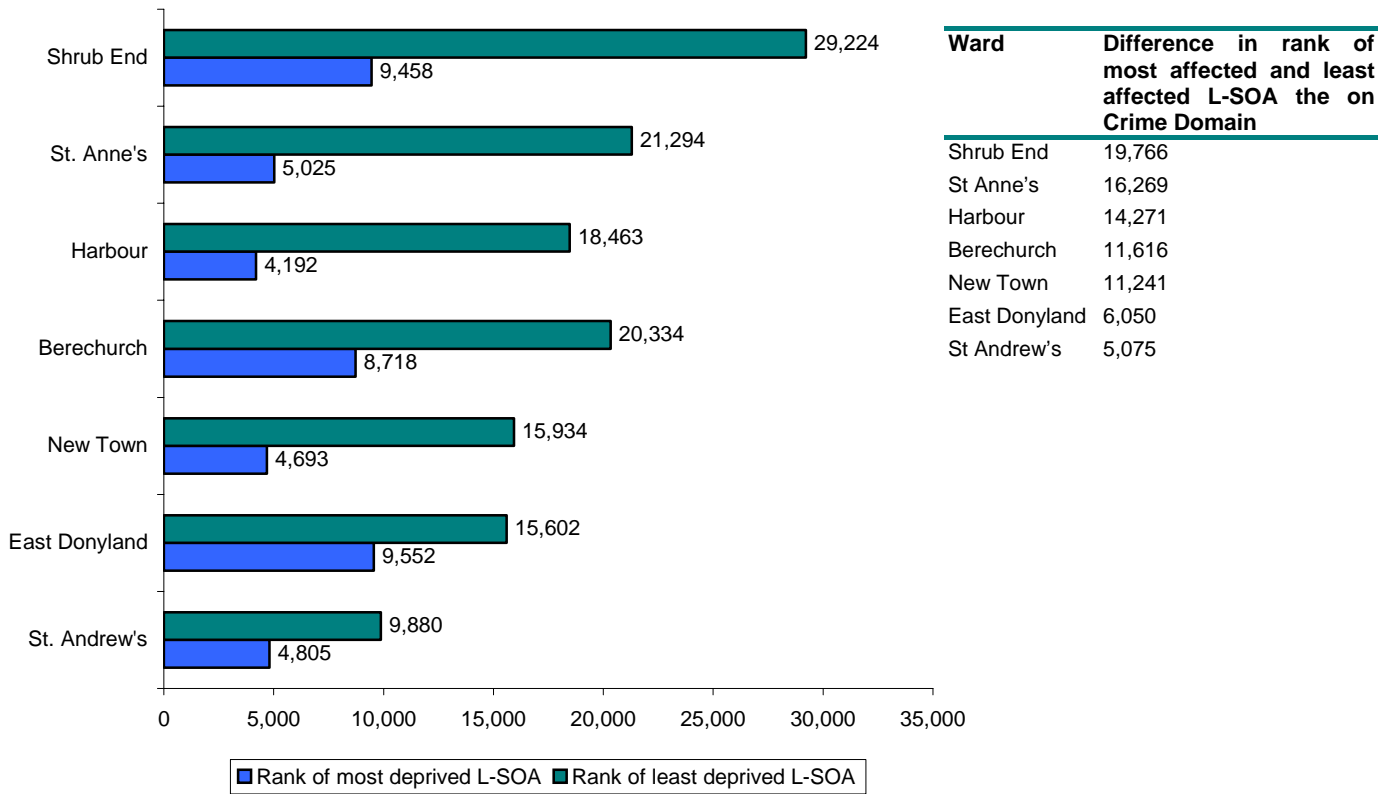
As discussed previously in this report, the use of small areas rather than wards for the ID04 enables us to identify where aspects of deprivation affects small pockets *within* wards. Figure 31 shows the national rank of the small areas most affected and least affected by crime (within the seven wards that contained small areas that were amongst the 40% most affected on the Crime Domain). 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 31 shows that the widest contrast in the most and least affected small areas within wards on the Crime Domain was experienced in Shrub End. The most affected small area in Shrub End ranked 9,458 of all 32,482 small areas in England, on the Crime Domain compared to a rank of 29,458 for the least affected small area in the same ward. This amounts to a difference of 19,766 rank positions.

St Anne's and Harbour had the second and third widest contrasts, with a difference of 16,269 and 14,271, respectively, between the ranking positions of the most and least affected small areas in these wards on the Crime Domain.

The contrast was least extreme for St Andrew's and East Donyland, with a difference of just 5,075 and 6,050, respectively, in rank positions.

**Figure 31: Contrast between most affected and least affected small areas**



## 10. Health Deprivation and Disability

### 10.1 The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

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).

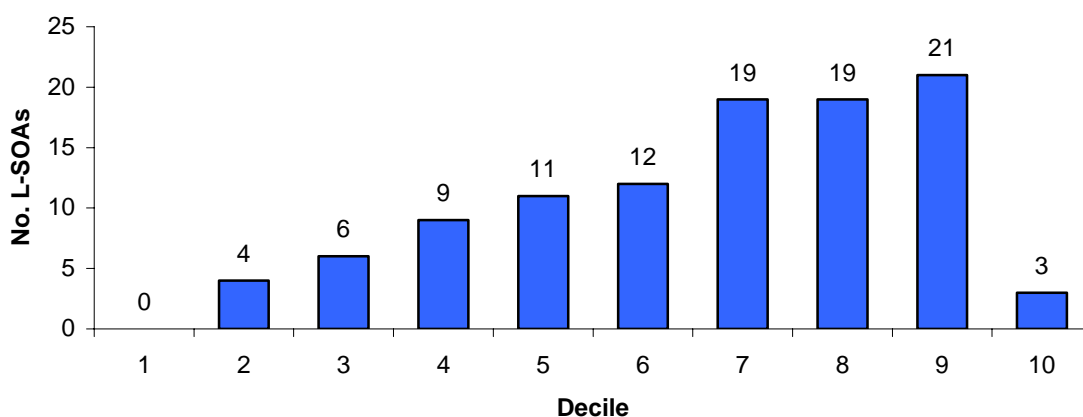
### 10.2 Range in Scores on Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

Figure 32 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 32: Range in scores on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain**

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



### 10.3 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 33 shows that St Andrew's had the highest concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain of all 27 wards in Colchester (four of the six small areas in this ward).

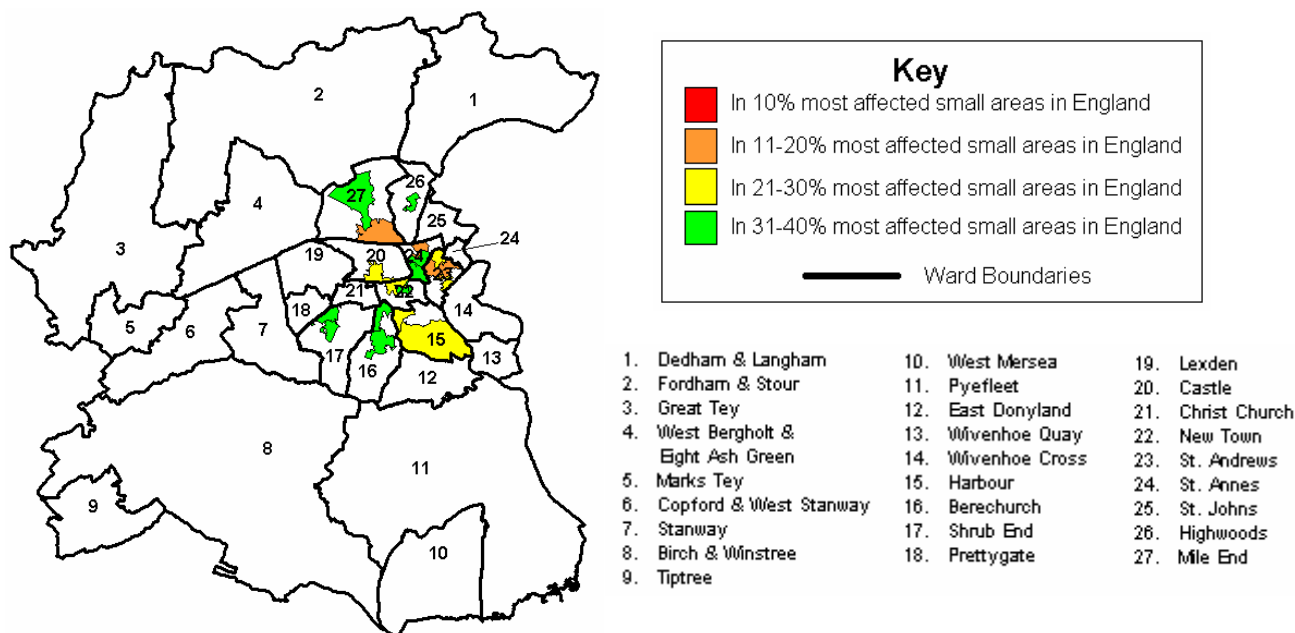
St Anne's, Mile End and Harbour jointly had the second highest proportions of affected small areas on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain (50%).

#### Figure 33: 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 34: Small areas affected by health deprivation and disability**  
*(within 40% most affected small areas in England)*



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#### 10.4 Small Areas Most Affected by Health Deprivation and Disability

Figure 35 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 35: Small areas most affected by health deprivation and disability

(within 20% most affected in England)

Small Area Name <sup>25</sup>	Ward	Rank (of 32,482 in England)
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

#### 10.5 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.

#### 10.6 Contrast Within Wards Between Most Affected and Least Affected Small Areas

As discussed previously in this report, the use of small areas rather than wards for the ID04 enables us to identify pockets of deprivation *within* wards. Figure 36 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.

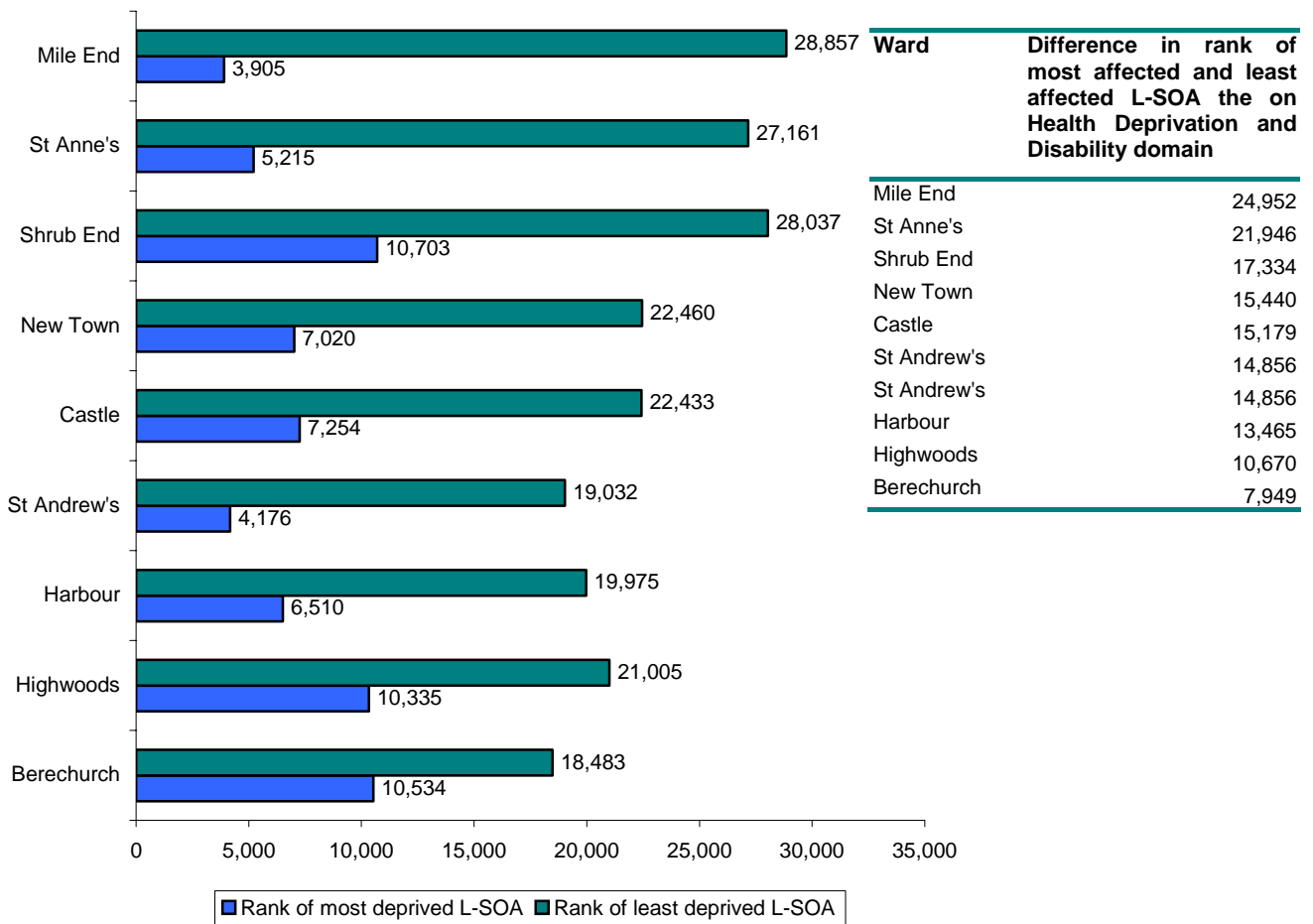
Figure 36 shows that the widest contrast in the most and least affected small areas within wards on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain was experienced in Mile End. The most affected small area in Mile End ranked 3,905 of all 32,482 small areas in England compared to a rank of 26,857 for the 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.

<sup>25</sup> 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. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

**Figure 36: Contrast between most affected and least affected small areas**



## 11. Employment Deprivation

### 11.1 The Employment Deprivation Domain

This domain measures employment deprivation. In other words, this 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).

#### *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'.<sup>26</sup>

### 11.2 Small Areas Most Affected by Employment Deprivation

Figure 37 below shows that just three small areas in Colchester were within the 20% most affected on the Employment Deprivation domain.

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.

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

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<sup>26</sup> The English Indices of Deprivation 2004, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. Crown Copyright © 2003.

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.

### Figure 37: Seriously Affected Small Areas

(within 20% most affected in England)

Small Area Name <sup>27</sup>	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

### 11.3 Range in Scores on the Employment Deprivation Domain

Figure 38 below 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 39a compares this to the distribution of 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 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.

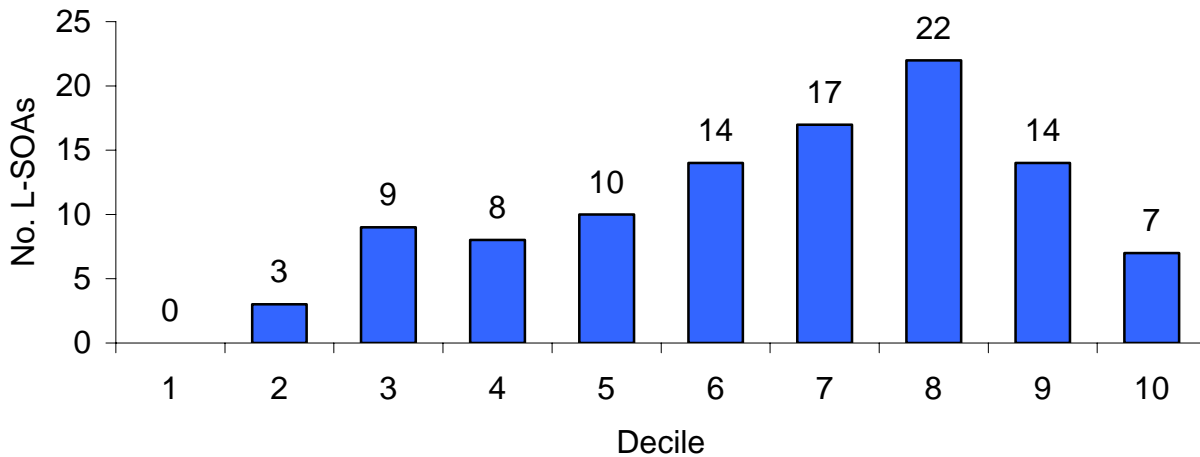
Figure 38 shows that none of the 104 small areas in Colchester were amongst the 10% most affected small areas in England on the Employment Deprivation domain (i.e. in the first decile). Although small areas were spread across the remaining nine deciles, more than one half of all small areas in Colchester 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).

Figure 39 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).

In addition, Figure 39 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.

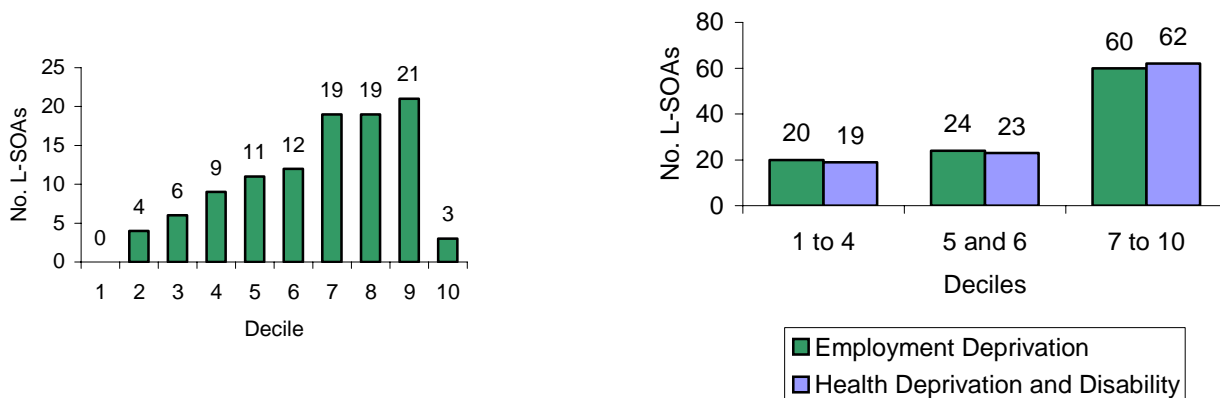
<sup>27</sup> Small areas (L-SOAs) were named with the assistance of the local Community Development team to enable easier identification of the locality that these areas refer to. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

**Figure 38: Distribution of deprivation levels on Employment Deprivation domain in Colchester's small areas (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England),**



**Figure 39: Comparison with distribution of Health Deprivation and Disability domain**

*Employment Deprivation*



**11.4 Small Areas Affected by Employment Deprivation**

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 39 below.

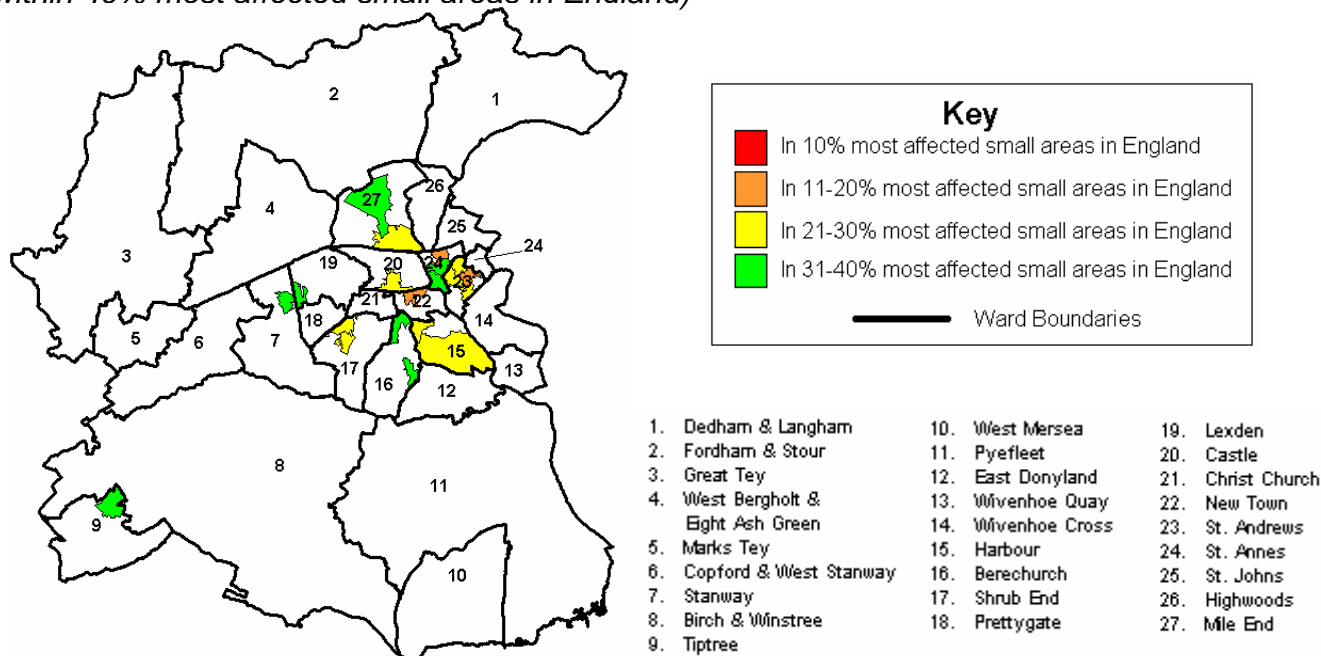
Figures 40 and 41 show that St Andrew's had the highest concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected on the Employment Deprivation domain of all 27 wards in Colchester (four of the six small areas in St Andrew's).

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 40: 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 41: Small areas affected by employment deprivation**  
(within 40% most affected small areas in England)



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### 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 in Section 11.2 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 L-SOA in each of the following wards were 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.

### **11.5 Small Areas Least Affected by Employment Deprivation**

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

The least affected small area was situated in Wivenhoe Cross, ranking 32,427 of all 32,482 small areas in England. In fact, this ward had the lowest level of employment deprivation of all 863 small areas in Essex. This may be due to the high student presence in this area - according to the 2001 Census, Wivenhoe Cross had by the highest proportion of students in its population, amounting to more than one out of every two people aged 18-74 (56.9%). The Employment Deprivation domain relates to various benefits that unemployed people may claim, and it is unlikely that students would be entitled to these <sup>28</sup>.

Three small areas in Shrub End were within the 10% least affected small areas in England on the Employment Deprivation domain and another small area in Shrub End was within the 20% least affected.

### **11.6 Contrast Between Most Affected and Least Affected Small Areas Within Wards**

As discussed previously in this report, the use of small areas rather than wards for the ID04 enables us to identify pockets of deprivation *within* wards. Figure 42 shows the national rank of the most affected and the least affected small areas (within the eleven wards that contained small areas that were amongst the 40% most affected on the Employment Deprivation domain). 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 42 shows that the widest contrast in the most and least affected small areas within wards on the Employment Deprivation domain was experienced in Shrub End. The most affected small area in Shrub End ranked 8,419 of all 32,482 small areas in England compared to a rank of 30,903 for the least affected small area in the same ward. This amounts to a difference of 22,484 rank positions.

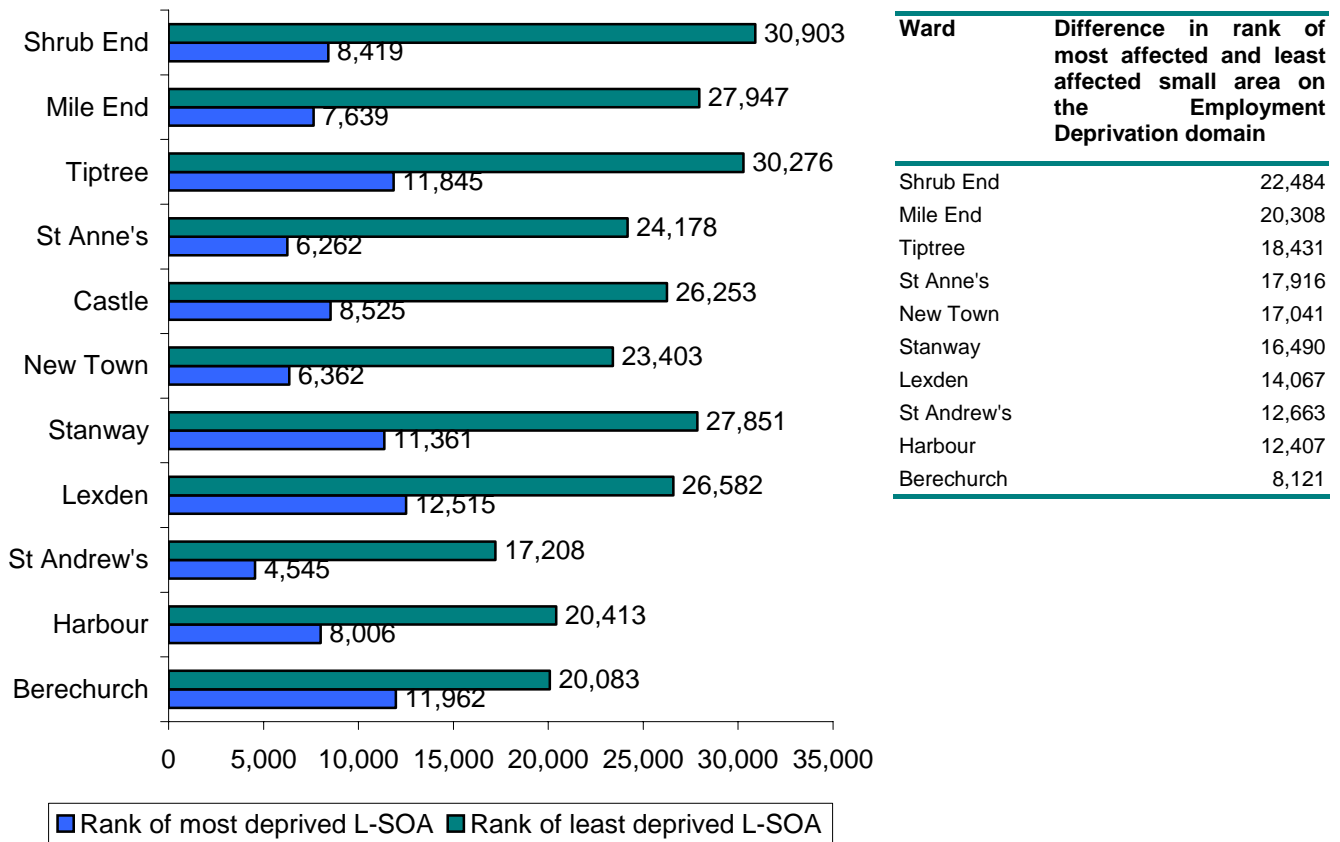
Mile End had the second widest contrasts, with a difference of 20,306 between the ranking positions of the most and least affected L-SOA on the Employment Deprivation domain.

The contrast was least extreme for Berechurch, with a difference of just 8,121 in rank positions.

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<sup>28</sup> See Section 11.1 for a list of the indicators included in the Employment Deprivation domain.

**Figure 42: Contrast between most affected and least affected small areas**





## 12. Living Environment Deprivation

### 12.1 The Living Environment Deprivation Domain

The Living Environment Deprivation domain looks at quality of the living environment at the small area level. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents. More specifically, the indicators are as follows:

*Sub-Domain: The 'indoors' living environment*

- Social and private housing in poor condition (2001).
- Houses without central heating (2001).

*Sub-Domain: The 'outdoors' living environment*

- Air quality (2001).
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2000-2002).

### 12.2 Small Areas Most Affected by Living Environment Deprivation

Figure 43 below shows that just three small areas in Colchester were within the 20% most affected on the Living Environment Deprivation domain. Interestingly, all three of these were located in New Town.

The most affected of these was located in the 'Wimpole Central' area of New Town. This area had the fourth highest level of deprivation of all 863 small areas in Essex and ranked 4,225 of all small areas in England. The 'New Town Garrison' area had the second highest level of living environment deprivation. With a rank of 4906 of all small areas in England, this was the sixth highest scoring area in Essex.

Although the 'New Town North' area had the third highest level of living environment deprivation of all 104 small areas in Colchester, this ranked just 6,337 of all small areas in England. This was significantly lower than the relative ranking positions of the 'Wimpole Central' and 'New Town Garrison' areas.

**Figure 43: Small areas most affected by living environment deprivation**

<b>Small Area Name</b> <sup>29</sup>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Rank</b> <i>(of 32,482 in England)</i>
Wimpole Central	New Town	4225
New Town Garrison	New Town	4906
New Town North	New Town	6337

<sup>29</sup> 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. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

### *Sub-domains*

Figures 44 and 45 show the small areas that were amongst the 20% most affected on the two Living Environment Deprivation sub-domains.

#### *New Town*

The 'Outdoors Living Environment Deprivation' sub-domain shows a very different picture to the overall Living Environment Deprivation domain. None of the small areas in New Town were amongst the 20% most affected by deprivation in their outdoor living environment.

In contrast, four small areas in New Town were within the 20% most affected on the 'Indoors Living Environment' sub-domain. In addition to the three small areas in New Town that were within the 20% most affected the Living Environment Deprivation domain, the 'New Town Central' area of New Town was also amongst the 20% most affected by deprivation in their indoor living environment.

This suggests that whilst there may have been a high level of housing in this area either in poor condition, or without central heating, small areas in New Town ward were less affected by poor air quality or road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists.

#### *Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain*

Two small areas in Castle were amongst the 20% most affected by the 'Outdoors Living Environment' sub-domain. This indicates that these areas had poor air quality and / or high numbers of road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists.

The 'Castle East' area of Castle ward was most affected by deprivation in their outdoors living environment of all 104 small areas in Colchester. This is not surprising since this area includes some of the major access roads to the town centre, including East Street, Priory Street, Brook Street and part of Ipswich Road. In fact, this small area had the fifth highest score on the 'Outdoors Living Environment' sub-domain of all 863 small areas in Essex.

The North Station Road area of Castle had the second highest score on this sub-domain, which again is not surprising since this area also includes North Hill, which is another access route to the town centre, and the area surrounding North Station.

The 'Highwoods East' area of Highwoods was the third most affected area on the 'Outdoors Living Environment' sub-domain of all 104 small areas in Colchester.

#### **Figure 44: Indoors Living Environment**

<b>Small Area Name</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Rank</b> <i>(of 32,482 in England)</i>
Wimpole Central	New Town	3,389
New Town Garrison	New Town	3,831
New Town North	New Town	5,196
New Town Central	New Town	6,222

**Figure 45: Outdoors Living Environment**

<b>Small Area Name</b> <sup>30</sup>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Rank</b> <i>(of 32,482 in England)</i>
Castle East	Castle	4,367
North Station Road	Castle	5,921
Highwoods East	Highwoods	6,111

### **12.3 Range in Scores on the Living Environment Deprivation Domain**

Figure 46 below shows the quality of the living environment in small areas of Colchester in relation to all small areas in England according to the Living Environment domain.

To reach these findings, all 32,482 small areas in England were arranged in order of their scores on the Living Environment domain, and divided into 10 equal groups ('deciles'). All small areas in the first decile were amongst the 10% most affected by living environment deprivation of all small areas in England. Likewise, those in the tenth decile had within the 10% lowest levels of living environment deprivation of all small areas in England according to these domains.

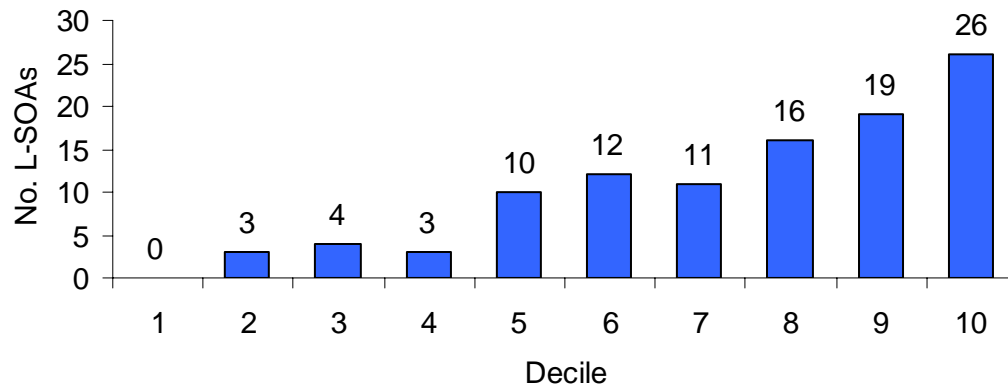
Figure 46 shows that none of the 104 small areas in Colchester were amongst the 10% most affected small areas in England on the Living Environment domain (i.e. in the first decile). Although small areas were spread across the remaining nine deciles, exactly one quarter of all small areas in Colchester were in the 10% least affected by living environment deprivation of all small areas in England (i.e. in decile 10). In fact, the numbers of small areas steadily rise at each point of the scale, peaking at decile 10, which relates to the areas least affected.

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<sup>30</sup> 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. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

**Figure 46: Range in scores on the Living Environment domain**

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



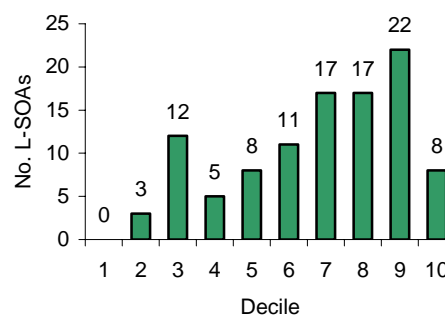
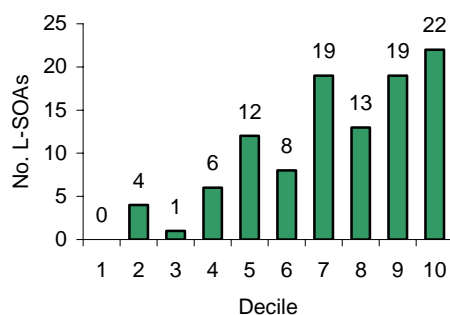
Figures 46a and 46b below show the distribution of small areas in Colchester on the two Living Environment sub-domains in relation to all small areas in England: the 'indoors' living environment and the 'outdoors' living environment.

Reflecting the pattern shown in the Living Environment domain, none of the small areas in Colchester were amongst the first decile on either of these sub-domains. This means that none of the small areas in Colchester were amongst the 10% most affected by poor indoor or outdoor living environments.

Interestingly, there was a small peak in the third decile of the Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain (12 small areas). This means that a number of small area in Colchester were amongst the 21-30% most affected by deprivation in the outdoors living environment. This trend was not reflected in either the Living Environment domain or the Indoors Living Environment sub-domain.

*Figure 46a): 'Indoors' Living Environment*

*Figure 46b): The 'Outdoors'*



### 12.4 Small Areas Affected by Living Environment Deprivation

A total of 10 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected in England on the Living Environment Deprivation domain. This amounts to 10% of all 104 small areas in Colchester. These small areas were dispersed across 5 of the 27 wards in Colchester, as displayed in Figure 45 below.

Figures 47 and 48 show that New Town had the highest concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected in England on the Living Environment Deprivation

domain of all 27 wards in Colchester (four of the six small areas in New Town). Castle had the second highest proportion, with 60% of small areas in this ward affected.

**Figure 47: Small areas affected by living environment deprivation**

*(40% most affected small areas in England)*

Ward	Affected areas (%)	small No. of affected small areas
New Town	67	4
Castle	60	3
Christ Church	33	1
St Anne's	17	1
Berechurch	17	1
Colchester	10	10

**Figure 48: Small areas affected by living environment deprivation**

*(40% most affected small areas in England)*

Figure 48a) Living Environment Deprivation domain

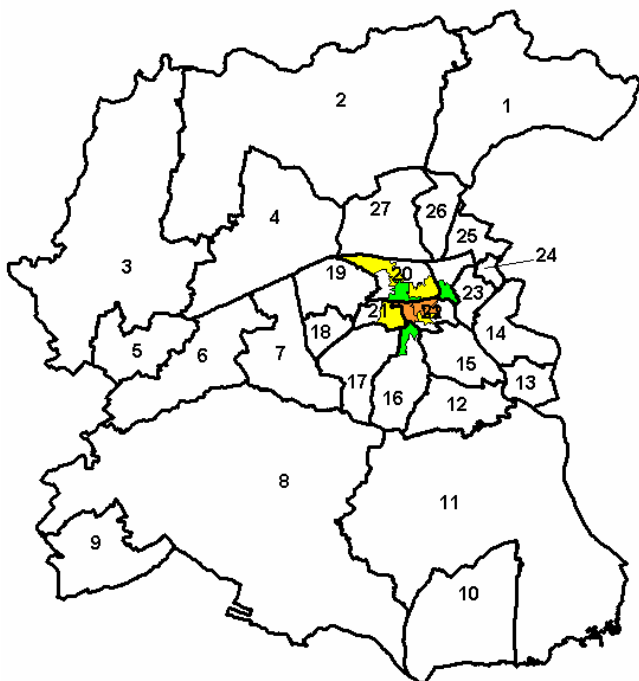


Figure 48b) Indoor Living Environment

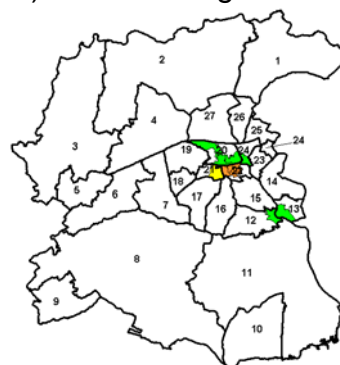
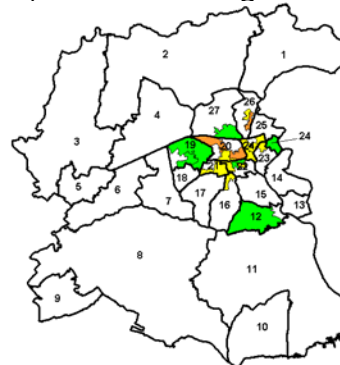


Figure 48c) Outdoor Living Environment



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**Key**

- In 10% most affected small areas in England
- In 11-20% most affected small areas in England
- In 21-30% most affected small areas in England
- In 31-40% most affected small areas in England

— Ward Boundaries

- |                                    |                    |                   |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Dedham & Langham                | 10. West Mersea    | 19. Lexden        |
| 2. Fordham & Stour                 | 11. Pyefleet       | 20. Castle        |
| 3. Great Tey                       | 12. East Donyland  | 21. Christ Church |
| 4. West Bergholt & Eight Ash Green | 13. Wivenhoe Quay  | 22. New Town      |
| 5. Marks Tey                       | 14. Wivenhoe Cross | 23. St. Andrews   |
| 6. Copford & West Stanway          | 15. Harbour        | 24. St. Annes     |
| 7. Stanway                         | 16. Berechurch     | 25. St. Johns     |
| 8. Birch & Winstree                | 17. Shrub End      | 26. Highwoods     |
| 9. Tiptree                         | 18. Prettygate     | 27. Mile End      |

## 12.5 Small Areas Least Affected by Living Environment Deprivation

A total of 69 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% least affected small areas in England on the Living Environment Deprivation domain (69% of small areas in Colchester). In fact, one out of every four small areas in Colchester was within the 10% least affected in England on the Living Environment domain.

### *Sub-domains*

The numbers of small areas least affected on the sub-domains were broadly similar to those on the Living Environment Deprivation domain. There were 73 small areas in Colchester amongst the 40% least affected by the Indoors Living Environment sub-domain, 64 on the Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain. However, a higher number of small areas were amongst the 10% least affected on the Indoors Living Environment sub-domain, with 22 small areas amongst the 10% least affected, compared to eight on the Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain.

## 12.6 Contrast Between Most Affected and Least Affected Small Areas

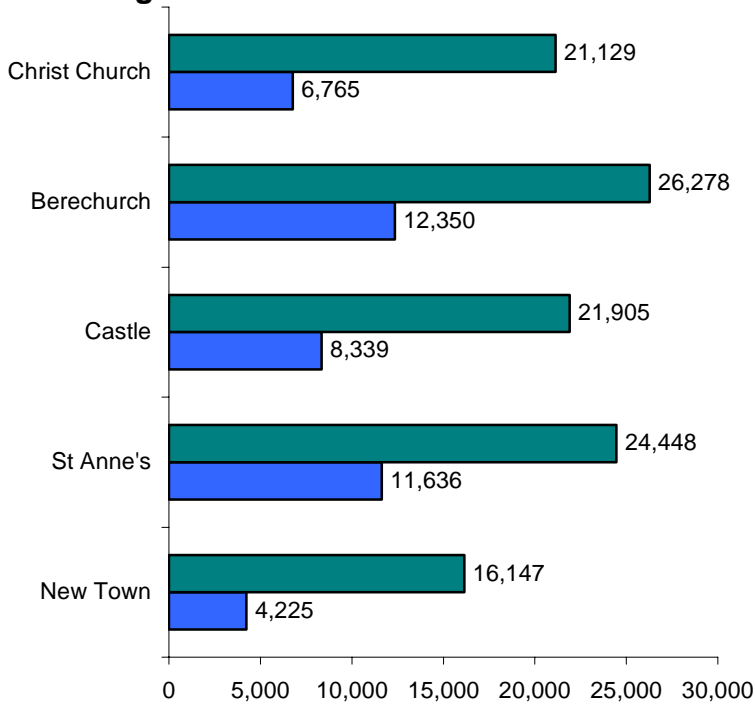
As discussed previously in this report, the use of small areas rather than wards for the ID04 enables us to identify pockets of deprivation *within* wards. Figure 50 shows the national rank of the most affected and the least affected small areas within the seven wards that contained small areas of deprivation on the Living Environment Deprivation domain (as identified in Figure 45). 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 49 shows that the widest contrast in the most and least affected small areas within wards on the Living Environment Deprivation domain was experienced in Christ Church. The most affected small area in Christ Church ranked 6,765 of all 32,482 small areas in England compared to a rank of 21,129 for the least affected small area in the same ward. This amounts to a difference of 14,364 rank positions.

Berechurch had the second widest contrast, with a difference of 20,306 between the ranking positions of the most and least affected L-SOA on the Living Environment Deprivation domain.

The contrast was least extreme for New Town, with a difference of just 11,922 in rank positions.

**Figure 49: Contrast between most affected and least affected small areas**



Ward	Difference in rank of most affected and least affected small areas on the Living Environment Deprivation domain
Christ Church	14,364
Berechurch	13,928
Castle	13,566
St Anne's	12,812
New Town	11,922

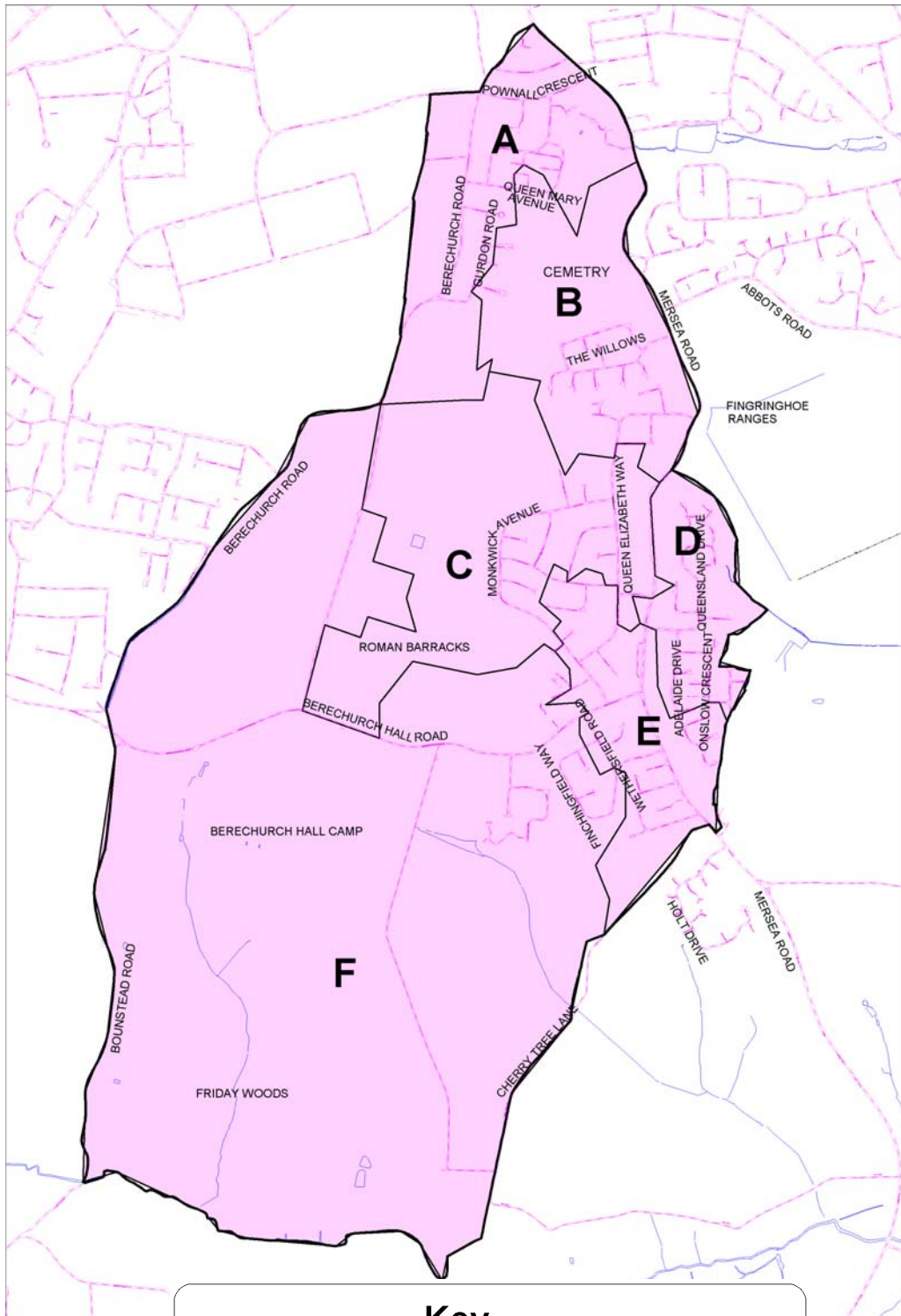
■ Rank of most deprived L-SOA ■ Rank of least deprived L-SOA

## Appendix 1: Ward Maps

The following maps show in more detail the location of small areas in each ward that have been named with the assistance of the local Community Development team.



# BERECHURCH

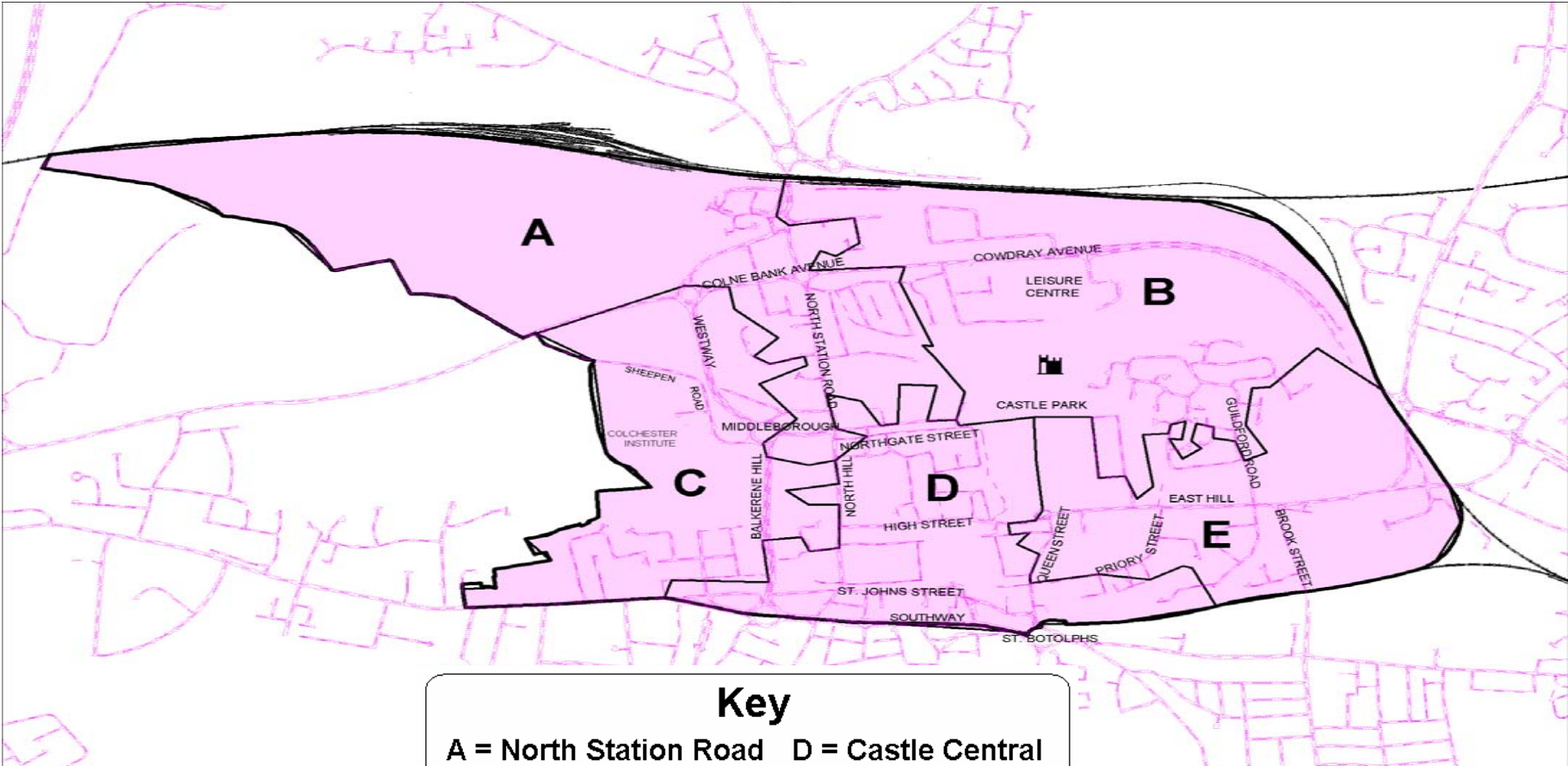


**Key**

<b>A = Berechurch North</b>	<b>D = Australian Estate</b>
<b>B = The Willows</b>	<b>E = Blackheath</b>
<b>C = Monkwick</b>	<b>F = Friday Wood</b>

**Ward Boundaries**  
 **L-SOA Boundaries**

# CASTLE

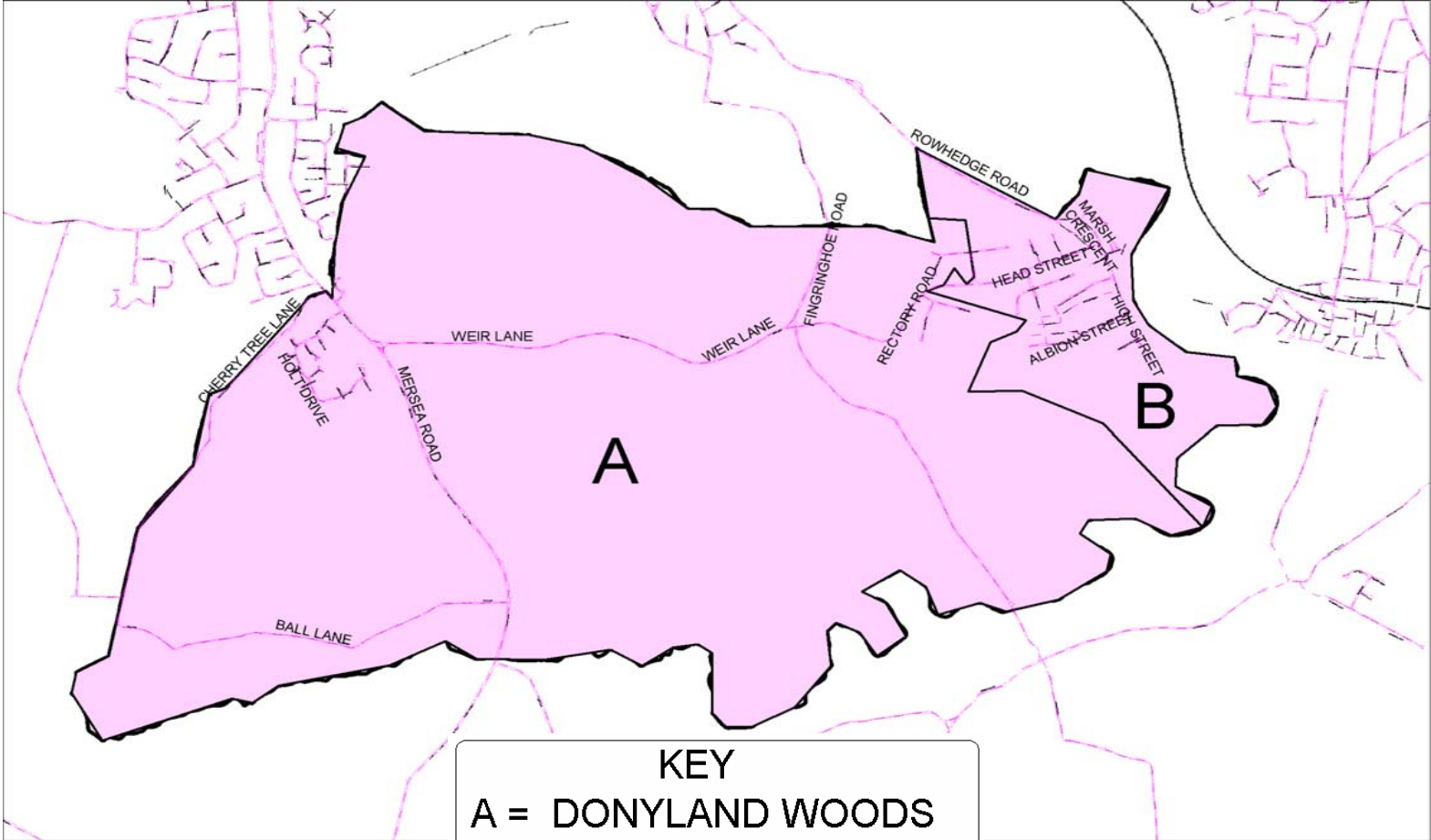


**Key**

A = North Station Road	D = Castle Central
B = Riverside	E = Castle East
C = St. Marys	

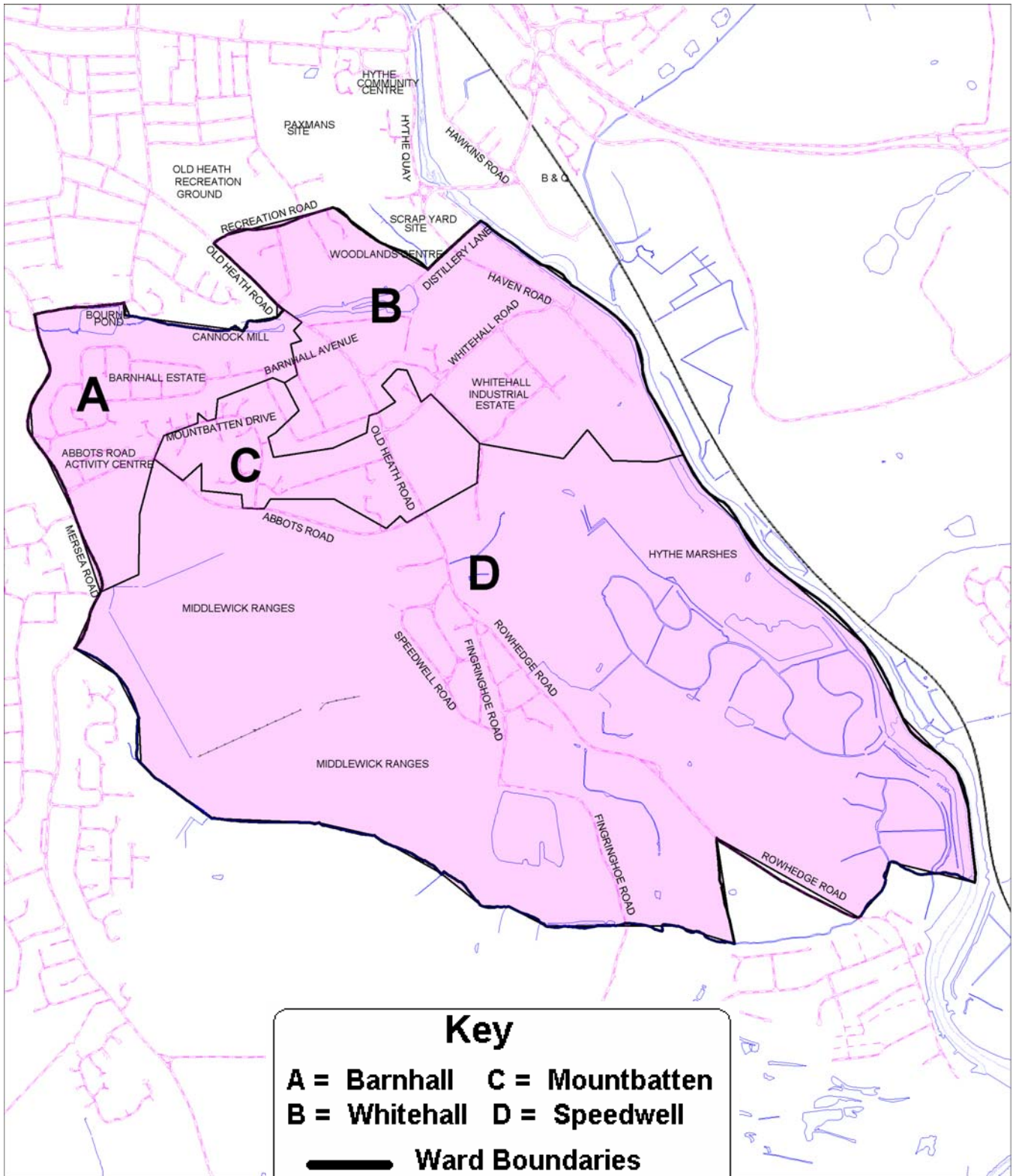
— Ward Boundaries  
— L-SOA Boundaries

# EAST DONYLAND

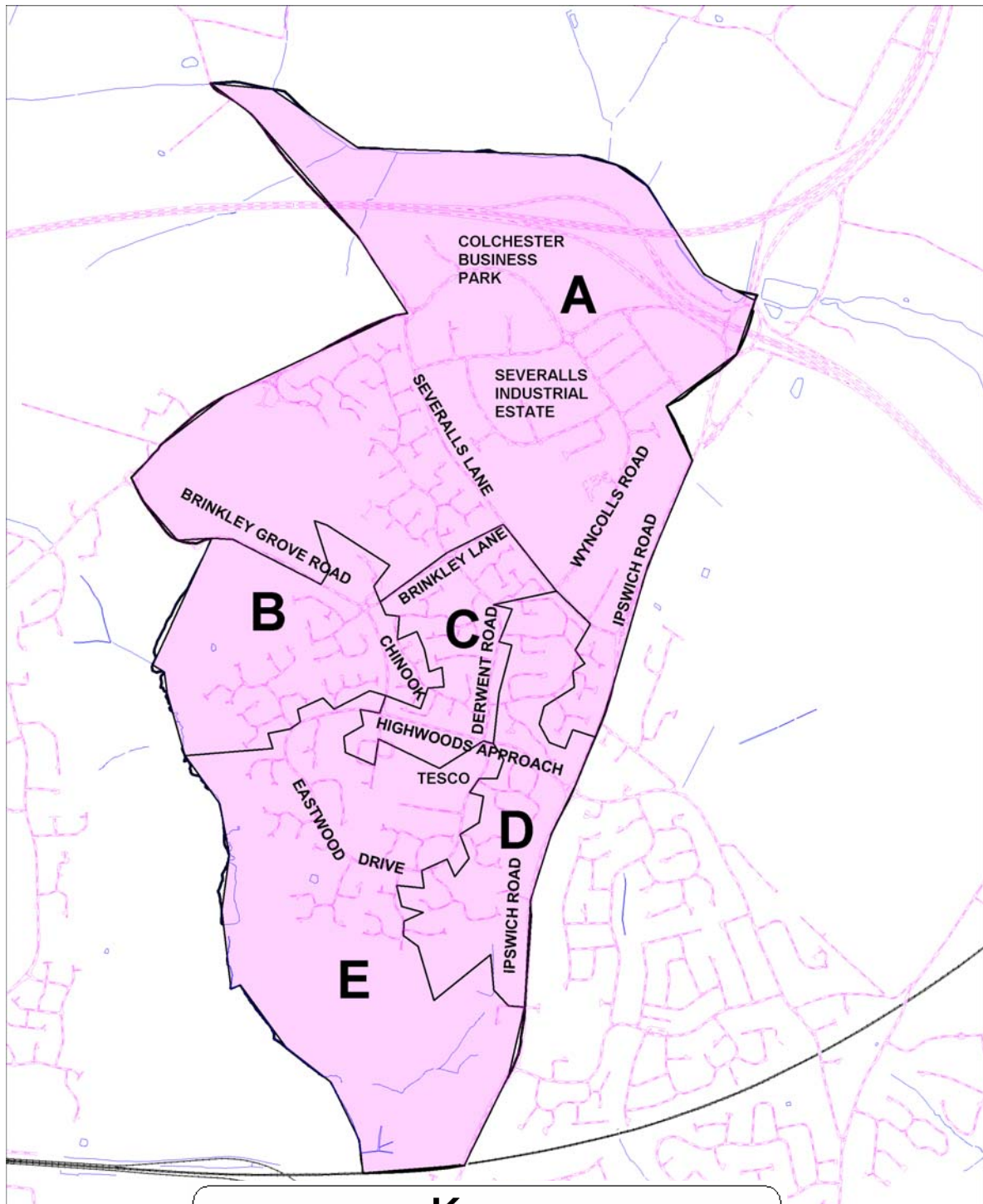


**KEY**  
A = DONYPOND WOODS  
B = ROWHEDGE  
— WARD BOUNDARIES  
— L-SOA BOUNDARIES

# HARBOUR



# HIGHWOODS

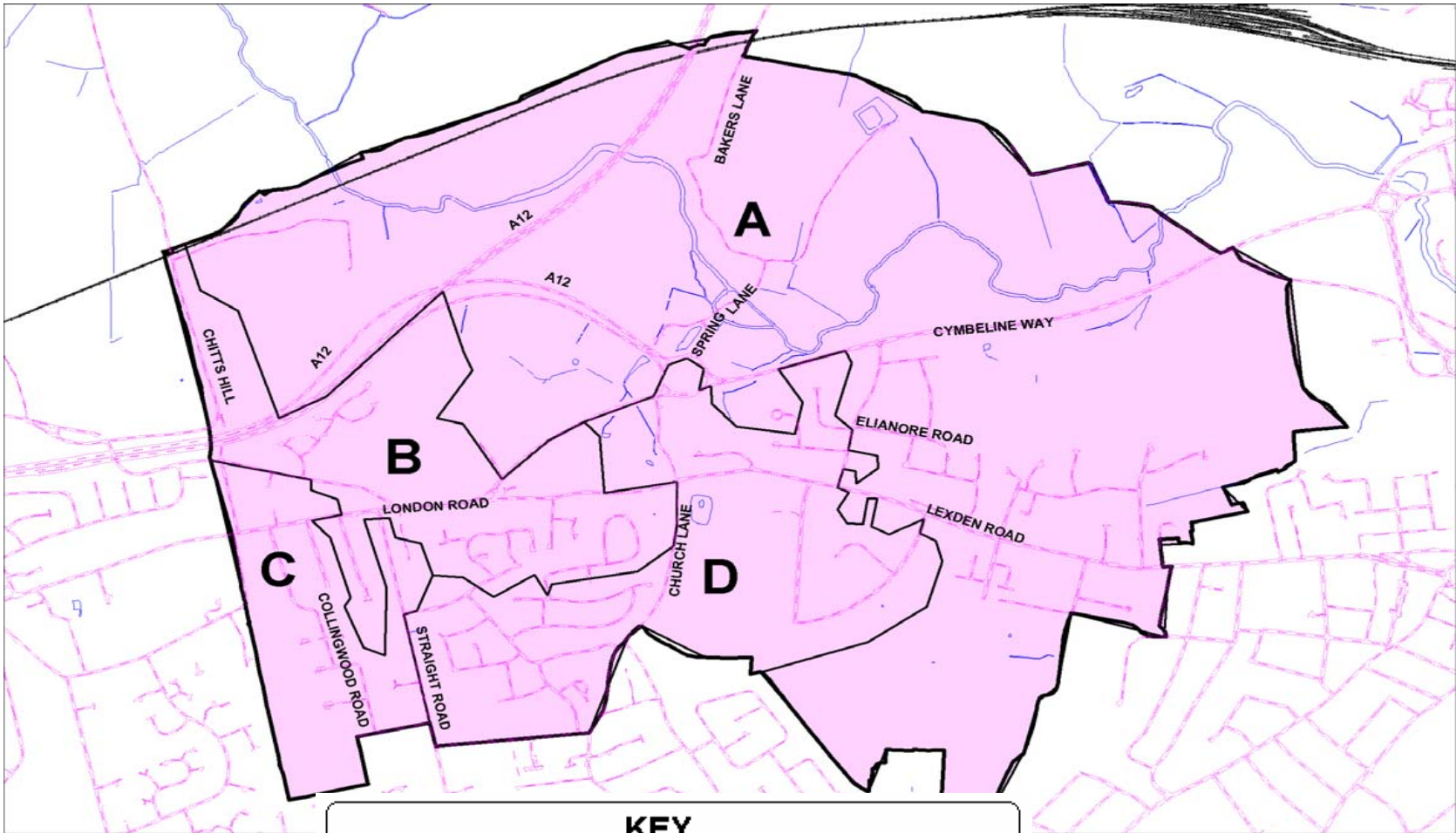


## Key

A = Gavin Way    D = Highwoods East  
B = The Gilbert    E = Eastwood Drive  
C = Chinock

——— Ward Boundaries  
——— L-SOA Boundaries

# LEXDEN

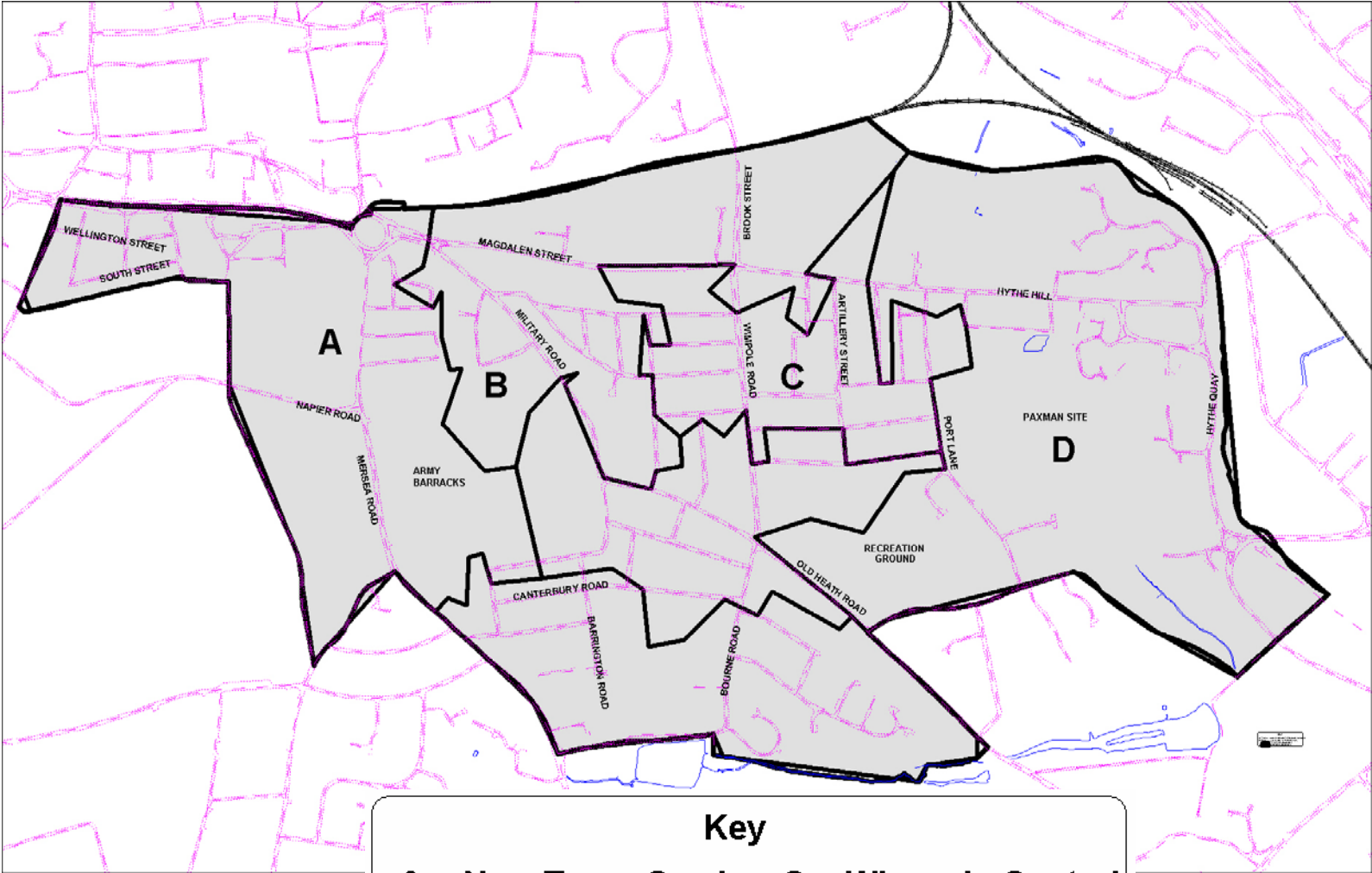


**KEY**

**A = SPRING LANE    C = COLLINGWOOD**  
**B = LONDON ROAD    D = CHURCH LANE**

**—— WARD BOUNDARIES**  
**—— L-SOA BOUNDARIES**

# NEW TOWN

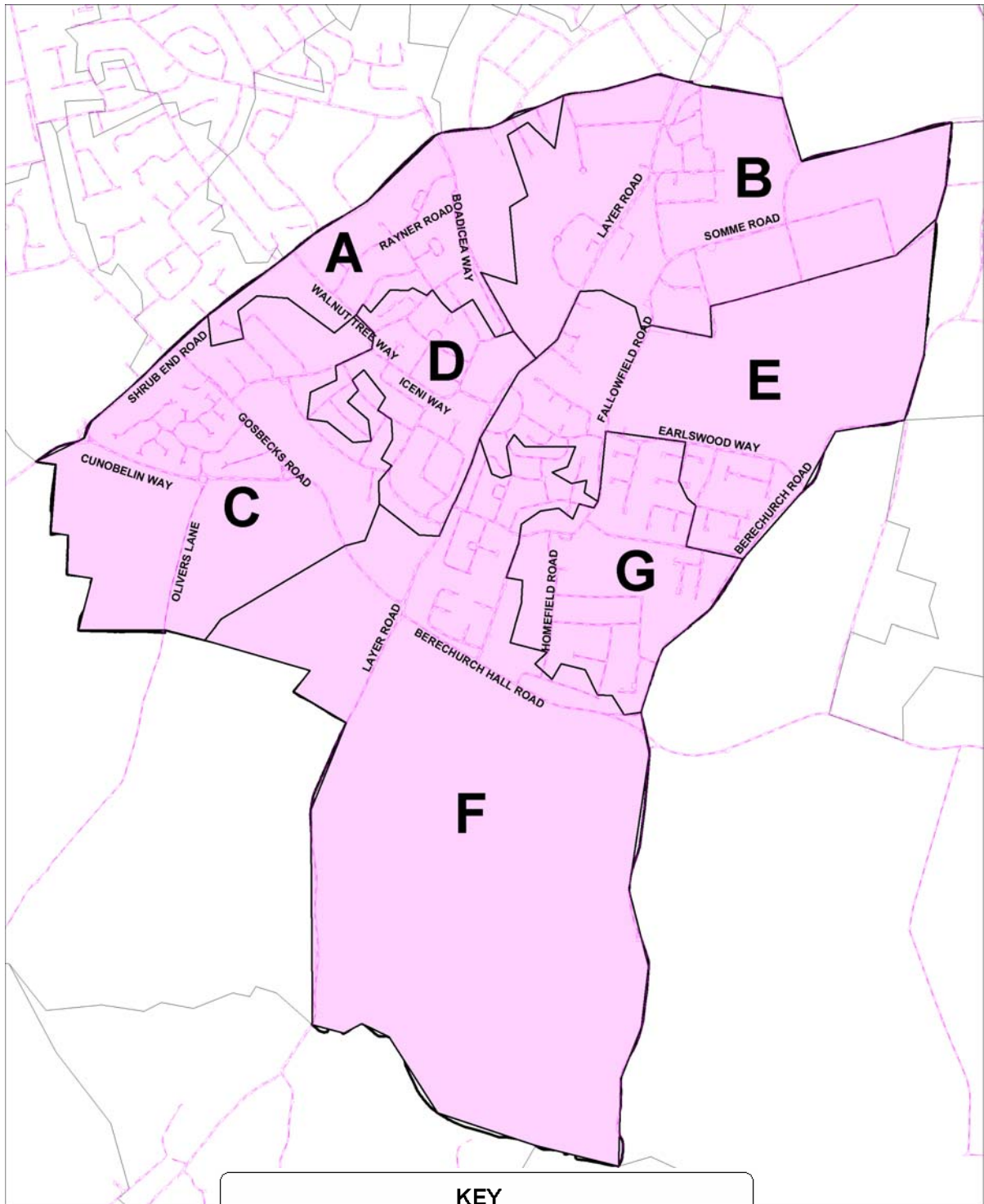




**Key**

**A = New Town Garrison**    **C = Wimpole Central**  
**B = New Town North**    **D = Paxmans**

**—** L-SOA Boundaries  
**==** Ward Boundaries

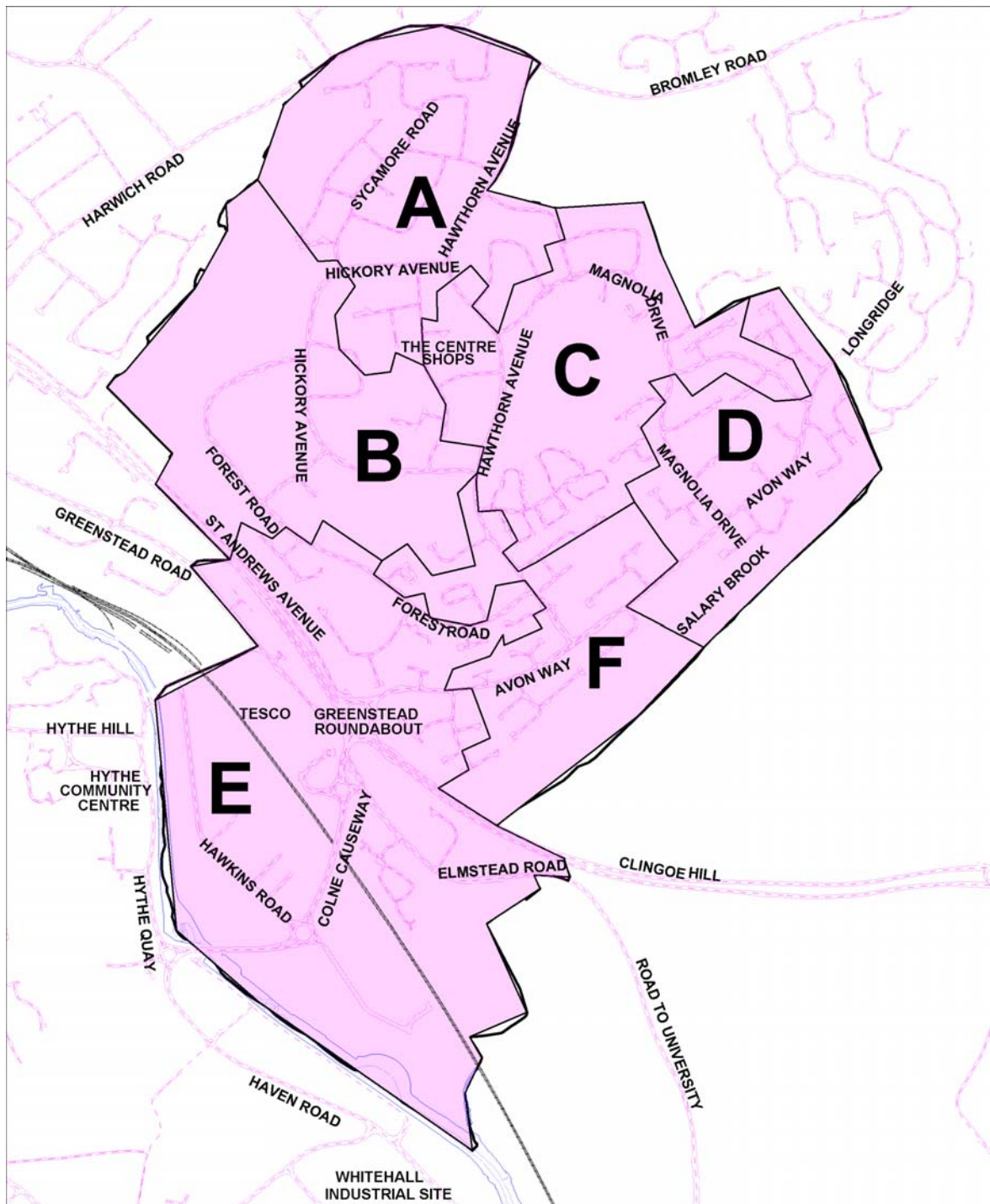
# SHRUB END



KEY	
A = RAYNER ROAD	E = ALAMEIN ROAD
B = LAYER ROAD	F = LITTLEFIELDS
C = GOSBECKS	G = HOMEFIELD ROAD
D = ICENI SQUARE	
	WARD BOUNDARIES
	L-SOA BOUNDARIES



# ST ANDREW'S

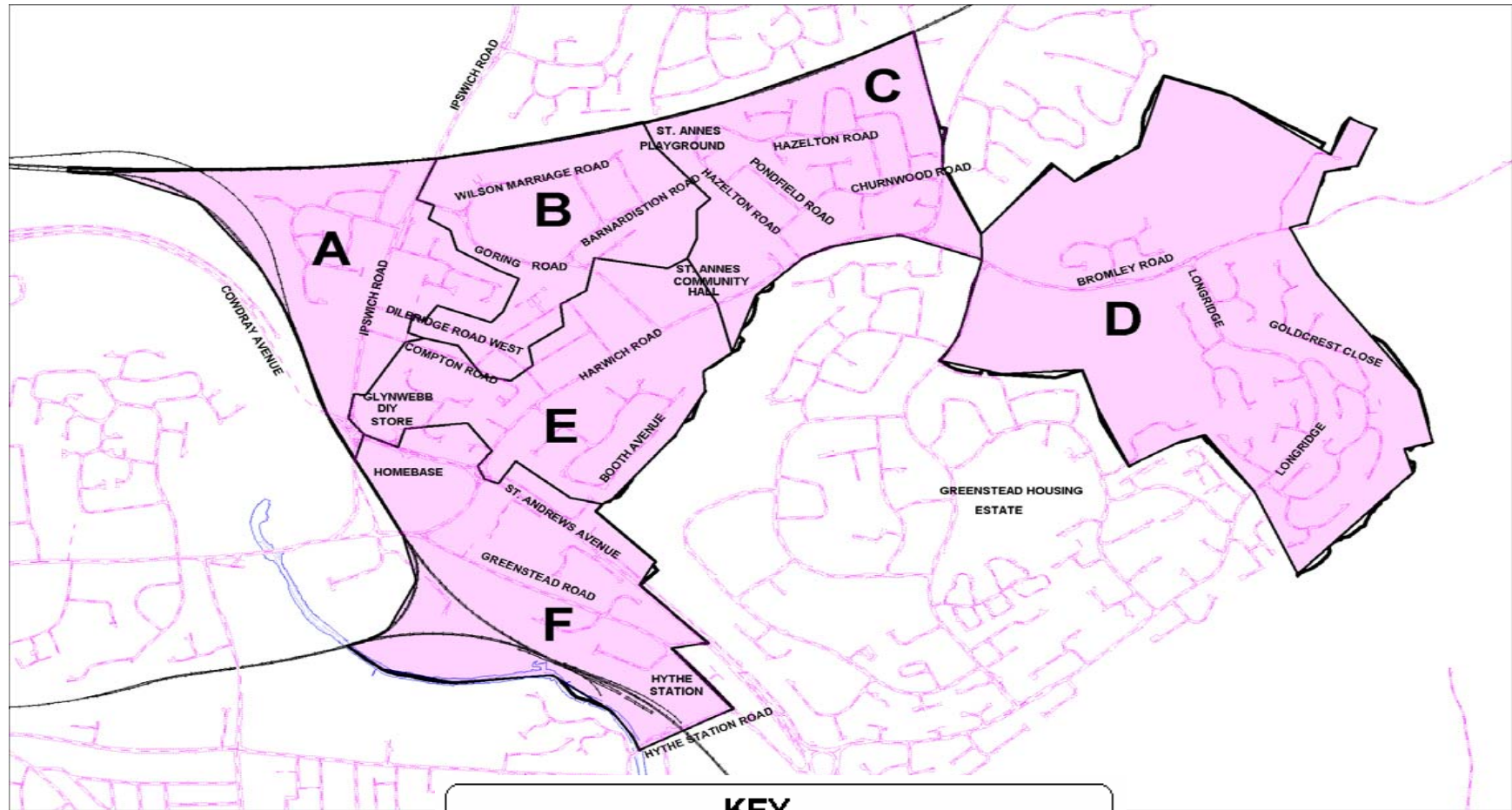


## KEY

- |                     |                               |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>A = SYCAMORE</b> | <b>D = SALARY BROOK NORTH</b> |
| <b>B = FOREST</b>   | <b>E = EASTERN APPROACHES</b> |
| <b>C = MAGNOLIA</b> | <b>F = SALARY BROOK SOUTH</b> |



-  **WARD BOUNDARIES**  
 **L-SOA BOUNDARIES**

# ST ANNE'S

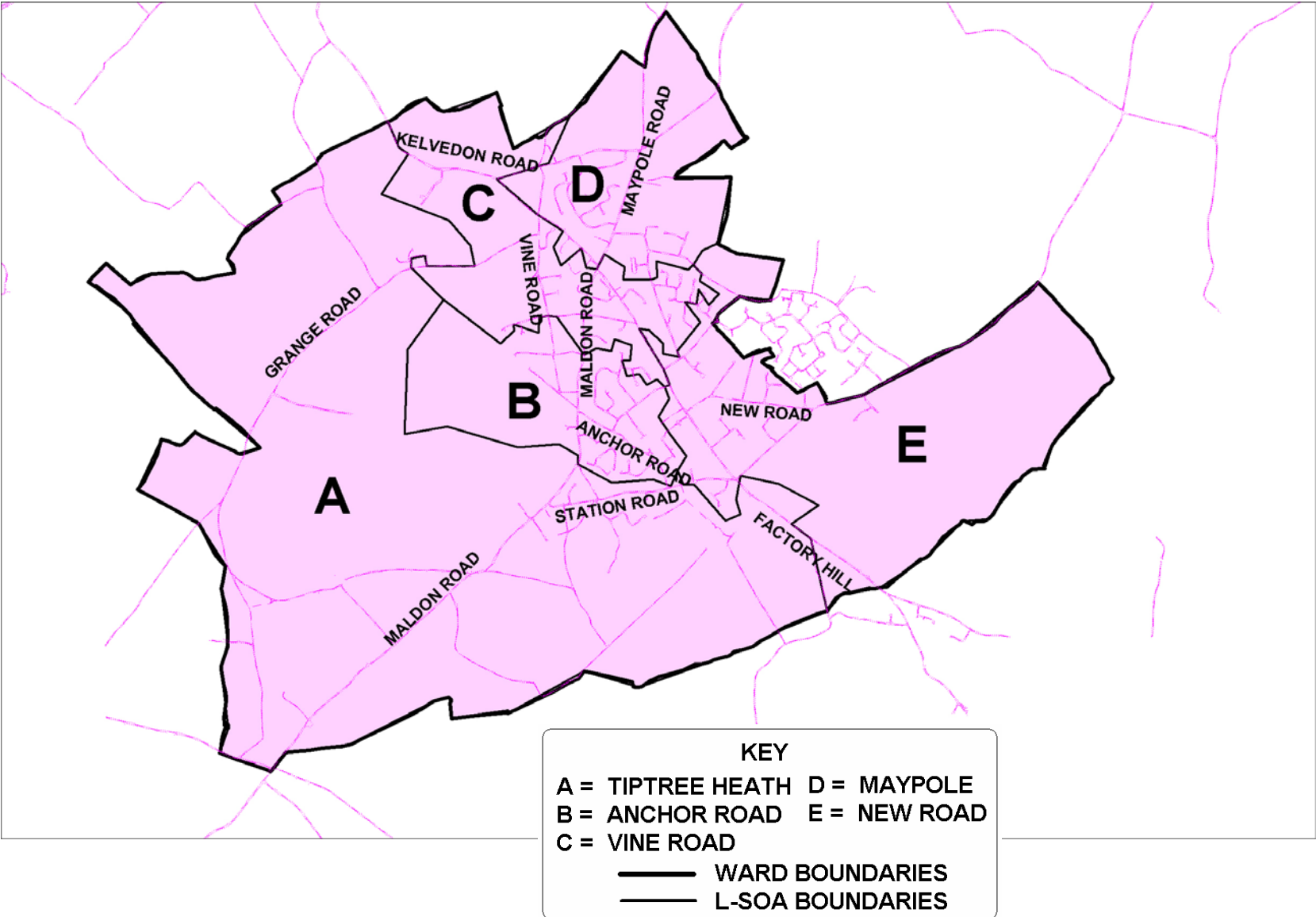


**KEY**

A = BROADLANDS	D = LONGRIDGE
B = ST. ANNES ESTATE	E = HARWICH ROAD
C = PARSONS HEATH	F = EAST WARD

 WARD BOUNDARIES  
 L-SOA BOUNDARIES

# TIPTREE



## Appendix 2: Indicators and Methodology

This section summarises the methodology behind the Indices of Deprivation 2004.<sup>31</sup>

### Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

The IMD is created from the seven domain scores. The scores are first standardised to the same scale and transformed to a common distribution - the exponential distribution. They are then combined using weights chosen to reflect the relative importance of each domain to multiple deprivation, according to available research evidence – as shown below:

#### Domain Weight

Income deprivation	22.5%
Employment deprivation	22.5%
Health deprivation and disability	13.5%
Education, skills and training deprivation	13.5%
Barriers to housing and services	9.3%
Crime	9.3%
Living Environment deprivation	9.3%

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<sup>31</sup> From Indices of Deprivation 2004 (revised) Essex Results, Essex County Council, Strategic Policy Unit, October 2004. For more information on the ID2004 methodology see: [http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm\\_urbanpolicy/documents/page/odpm\\_urbpol\\_029534.pdf](http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_urbanpolicy/documents/page/odpm_urbpol_029534.pdf)

## **Domains - indicators and combination**

The following describes the specific indicators used to create each domain. It also shows the method used to combine each domain.

### *Income Deprivation Domain*

The purpose of this Domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area.

Indicators:

- Adults and children in Income Support households (2001)
- Adults and children in Income Based Job Seekers Allowance households (2001)
- Adults and children in Working Families Tax Credit households whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (2001)
- Adults and children in Disabled Person's Tax Credit households whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (2001)
- National Asylum Support Service supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence only and accommodation support (2002)

In addition, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index were created. The indicators are combined into a simple rate, then shrinkage is used.

### *Employment Deprivation Domain*

This domain measures employment deprivation, relating to people in the working age population that were involuntary excluded from work.

Indicators:

- 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)

The indicators are combined into a rate of population, then shrinkage is used.

### *Health Deprivation and Disability Domain*

This domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled, across the whole population.

Indicators:

- 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)

Shrinkage is used on the indicators, then they are combined using factor weights.

### *Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain*

This Domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators fall into two sub domains: one relating to education deprivation for children/young people in the area and one relating to lack of skills and qualifications among the working age adult population.

Sub Domain: Children/young people

- Average points score of children at Key Stage 2 (2002)
- Average points score of children at Key Stage 3 (2002)
- Average points score of children at Key Stage 4 (2002)
- Proportion of young people *not* staying on in school or school level education above 16 (2001)
- Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering Higher Education (1999-2002)
- Secondary school absence rate (2001-2002)

Sub Domain: Skills (working age)

- Proportions of working age adults (aged 25-54) in the area with no or low qualifications (2001)

Shrinkage is used on the indicators, then they are combined using factor weights into sub-domains. These are transformed and combined at equal weight.

### *Barriers to Housing and Services Domain*

The purpose of this Domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers' and 'wider barriers' which also includes issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability.

#### Sub Domain: Wider Barriers

- Household overcrowding (2001)
- LA level percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to SOAs (2002)
- Difficulty of access to owner-occupation (2002) [see explanation of method on ODPM website]

#### Sub Domain: Geographical Barriers

- Road distance to GP premises (2003)
- Road distance to a supermarket or convenience store (2002)
- Road distance to a primary school (2001-2002)
- Road distance to a Post Office (2003)

For each sub-domain, the indicators were standardised and combined using equal weights. Then the two sub-domains were standardised, transformed to the exponential distribution and combined with equal weights into the domain.

### *Crime Domain*

This Domain measures the incidence of recorded crime for four major crime themes, representing the occurrence of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

#### Indicators:

- Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003)
- Theft (5 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003, constrained to CDRP level)
- Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003)
- Violence (14 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003)

Rates are created for each indicator, then shrinkage applied. These are combined using factor weights.

### *The Living Environment Deprivation Domain*

This Domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents.

Sub-Domain: The 'indoors' living environment

- Social and private housing in poor condition (2001)
- Houses without central heating (2001)

Sub-Domain: The 'outdoors' living environment

- Air quality (2001)
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2000-2002)

Within each sub-domain the indicators were standardised, transformed to the normal distribution and combined with equal weights. Then the two sub-domains were standardised, transformed to the exponential distribution and combined into the domain using a weight of 66.6% for 'indoors' living environment and 33.3% for 'outdoors' living environment to reflect the time people spend in each arena.

### **Statistical techniques**

A very brief overview is given below of statistical techniques used in combining the indicators. More details are on the ODPM website.

'*Shrinkage*' is used on various indicators. It involves moving L-SOA scores which may be unreliable due to small populations (having a high standard error) towards the district mean.

'*Standardisation and transformation*' is used in combining domains into the IMD and combining indicators into domains. It is needed because measures are on different scales and differently distributed. Transformation to the exponential distribution is generally employed as it prevents bad scores being completely cancelled by good scores.

'*Rates*' are used to combine indicators into a domain where they are all on the same scale, being counts of people. The indicators are totalled and divided by the relevant population, producing a rate, which is the proportion of people experiencing that aspect of deprivation.

'*Factor weights*' are used in domains where indicators are not on the same scale. Here indicators are standardised to a common scale, then combined using a set of weights generated by a technique called factor analysis. This assumes there is an underlying concept that the indicators are measuring and creates weights that show how strongly each indicator reflects this concept.



### **Authority level scores**

The following briefly sets out how the authority level scores were created. The main report body sets out what each represents.

- Average Score - the average IMD score of all small areas
- Average Rank - the average IMD rank of all small areas
- Local concentration - the average IMD rank of the worst off small areas containing exactly 10% of people
- Extent score - proportion of people living in the most deprived small areas in England, counting all people in the worst 10% areas on IMD and those in the 11%-29% worst areas on a sliding scale
- Income scale - number of income deprived people (from small area Income Score data on means-tested benefits)
- Employment scale - number of employment deprived people (from Employment Score data on unemployment and incapacity benefit).