

THE ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2007

**Colchester Results
June 2009**

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The Indices of Deprivation 2007

The Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID07) were originally published by Communities and Local Government in March 2008.

Queries / Comments

This report was produced by James Scott for the Research and Engagement Team in Strategic Policy and Regeneration at Colchester Borough Council. If you have any comments or queries, please do not hesitate to contact:

Mandy Jones (01206 282501) mandy.jones@colchester.gov.uk;
Cheryl Pashley (01206 505390) cheryl.pashley@colchester.gov.uk; or
Cathryn-Ann Cansdale (01206 282109) cathryn.cansdale@colchester.gov.uk

Disclaimer

The information in this report was, as far as is known, correct at the date of publication. Colchester Borough Council cannot accept responsibility for any error or omission.

Maps

The maps in this publication were produced by Cathryn-Ann Cansdale. Maps are reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Colchester Borough Council License No 100023706, 2008.

The Ordnance Survey mapping included within this publication is provided by Colchester Borough Council under licence from Ordnance Survey in order to fulfil its public function as the local authority. Persons viewing this mapping should contact Ordnance Survey copyright for advice where they wish to licence Ordnance Survey mapping for their own use.

Contents

| | | |
|------------------|--|----------------|
| Chapter 1 | Executive Summary | Page(s) |
| 1.1 | Introduction and Methodology | 7 |
| 1.2 | Deprivation in Colchester: district summary measures | 7 |
| 1.3 | Multiple Deprivation in Colchester: small area summary | 8 |
| 1.4 | Different Types of Deprivation in Colchester | 10 |
| 1.5 | Barriers to Housing and Services | 10 |
| 1.6 | Education, Skills and Training Deprivation | 12 |
| 1.7 | Income Deprivation | 13 |
| 1.8 | Crime | 15 |
| 1.9 | Health Deprivation and Disability | 17 |
| 1.10 | Employment Deprivation | 17 |
| 1.11 | Living Environment Deprivation | 18 |
| Chapter 2 | Introduction and Report Methodology | Page(s) |
| 2.1 | Significance of the Indices of Deprivation | 21 |
| 2.2 | The Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID07) | 21 |
| 2.3 | Changes to the ID07 from 2004 | 22 |
| 2.4 | Report Methodology | 22 |
| 2.5 | Town and Rural Wards | 23 |
| Chapter 3 | Deprivation in Colchester: district summary measures | Page(s) |
| 3.1 | District Summary Measures | 24 |
| 3.2 | Comparison to Results for 2004 | 26 |
| Chapter 4 | Deprivation in Colchester: small area summary | Page(s) |
| 4.1 | Small Area Measures | 28 |
| 4.2 | Change over time | 28 |
| 4.3 | Range in the Level of Deprivation in Small Areas Across Colchester | 29 |
| 4.4 | 'Seriously Deprived' Small Areas | 29 |
| 4.5 | Deprived Small Areas in Colchester wards | 30 |
| 4.6 | Least Deprived Small Areas | 32 |
| 4.7 | Contrast Within Wards Between Most Affected and Least Affected Small Areas | 32 |
| 4.8 | Frequency in 'Seriously Deprived' 20% Over All Indices | 34 |
| 4.9 | Comparison to Results for 2004 | 35 |
| Chapter 5 | Different types of deprivation in Colchester | Page(s) |
| 5.1 | Types of Deprivation | 38 |
| 5.2 | Distribution of Each Type of Deprivation in Colchester | 38 |

| Chapter 6 Barriers to Housing and Services | | Page(s) |
|---|---|----------------|
| 6.1 | The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain | 40 |
| 6.2 | Change over time | 40 |
| 6.3 | Range of Scores on the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain | 41 |
| 6.4 | 'Seriously Deprived' Small Areas on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain | 42 |
| 6.5 | 'Deprived' Small Areas on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain | 43 |
| 6.6 | Small areas least affected on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain | 48 |
| 6.7 | Contrast Within Wards Between Most Affected and Least Affected Small Areas | 49 |
| 6.8 | Comparison to Results for 2004 | 51 |
| Chapter 7 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation | | Page(s) |
| 7.1 | The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain | 56 |
| 7.2 | Change over time | 56 |
| 7.3 | Range of Scores on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain | 57 |
| 7.4 | 'Seriously Deprived' Small Areas on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain | 58 |
| 7.5 | 'Deprived' Small Areas on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain | 59 |
| 7.6 | Small areas least affected on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain | 64 |
| 7.7 | Contrast Within Wards Between Most Affected and Least Affected Small Areas | 64 |
| 7.8 | Comparison to Results for 2004 | 65 |
| Chapter 8 Income Deprivation | | Page(s) |
| 8.1 | The Income Deprivation Domain | 70 |
| 8.2 | Change over time | 71 |
| 8.3 | Range of Scores on the Income Deprivation Domain | 72 |
| 8.4 | 'Seriously Deprived' Small Areas on the Income Deprivation Domain | 73 |
| 8.5 | 'Deprived' Small Areas on the Income Deprivation Domain | 73 |
| 8.6 | Small areas least affected on the Income Deprivation Domain | 76 |
| 8.7 | Contrast Within Wards Between Most Affected and Least Affected Small Areas | 76 |
| 8.8 | Variations in Small Areas Most Affected by Child Poverty and Poverty in Older People | 78 |
| 8.9 | Comparison to Results for 2004 | 80 |

| Chapter 9 Crime | | Page(s) |
|---|--|----------------|
| 9.1 | The Crime Domain | 84 |
| 9.2 | Change over time | 84 |
| 9.3 | Range of Scores on the Crime Domain | 85 |
| 9.4 | 'Seriously Deprived' Small Areas on the Crime Domain | 85 |
| 9.5 | 'Deprived' Small Areas on the Crime Domain | 86 |
| 9.6 | Small areas least affected on the Crime Domain | 88 |
| 9.7 | Contrast Within Wards Between Most Affected and Least Affected Small Areas | 88 |
| 9.8 | Comparison to Results for 2004 | 89 |
| Chapter 10 Health Deprivation and Disability | | Page(s) |
| 10.1 | The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain | 94 |
| 10.2 | Change over time | 94 |
| 10.3 | Range in Scores on Health Deprivation and Disability Domain | 95 |
| 10.4 | 'Seriously Deprived' Small Areas on the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain | 95 |
| 10.5 | 'Deprived' Small Areas on the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain | 96 |
| 10.6 | Small areas least affected on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain | 98 |
| 10.7 | Contrast Within Wards Between Most Affected and Least Affected Small Areas | 98 |
| 10.8 | Comparison to Results for 2004 | 100 |
| Chapter 11 Employment Deprivation | | Page(s) |
| 11.1 | The Employment Deprivation Domain | 104 |
| 11.2 | Change over time | 104 |
| 11.3 | Range in Scores on the Employment Deprivation Domain | 105 |
| 11.4 | 'Seriously Deprived' Small Areas on the Employment Deprivation Domain | 106 |
| 11.5 | 'Deprived' Small Areas on the Employment Deprivation Domain | 107 |
| 11.6 | Small areas least affected on the Employment Deprivation Domain | 109 |
| 11.7 | Contrast Within Wards Between Most Affected and Least Affected Small Areas | 110 |
| 11.8 | Comparison to Results for 2004 | 111 |
| Chapter 12 Living Environment Deprivation | | Page(s) |
| 12.1 | The Living Environment Deprivation Domain | 114 |
| 12.2 | Change over time | 114 |
| 12.3 | Range in Scores on the Living Environment Deprivation Domain | 115 |
| 12.4 | Range in Scores on the 'Indoors' and 'Outdoors' Living | 116 |

| | | |
|------|---|-----|
| | <i>Environment</i> Sub-Domains | |
| 12.5 | 'Seriously Deprived' Small Areas on the Living Environment Deprivation Domain | 117 |
| 12.6 | 'Deprived' Small Areas on the Living Environment Deprivation Domain | 119 |
| 12.7 | Small Areas Least Affected on the Living Environment Deprivation Domain | 120 |
| 12.8 | Contrast Within Wards Between Most Affected and Least Affected Small Areas | 122 |
| 12.9 | Comparison to Results for 2004 | 123 |

| Appendices | | Page(s) |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Ward Maps | 128 |
| 2 | Indicators and Methodology | 138 |
| 3 | Deprived Small Area Tables | 145 |

1. Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction and Methodology (See pages 21 - 23)

- This report summarises findings from the Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID07) for Colchester.
- The ID07 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.
- 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'. Throughout this analysis, small areas that were within the 20% least deprived of all L-SOAs in England have been classified as 'least deprived'.

1.2 Deprivation in Colchester: district summary measures (See pages 24 - 26)

- Colchester was amongst the four most deprived districts in Essex on five of the seven domains in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD07). These domains were Employment, Health Deprivation and Disability, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment, and Crime.
- However, there was a considerable gap between the overall level of relative deprivation in Colchester and the three most deprived districts in Essex (Tendring, Harlow and Basildon).
- There were small pockets of serious deprivation in Colchester (20% most deprived in Colchester); with 5% of people living in seriously deprived small areas. This equates to 7,790 people from Colchester's population. However, this was somewhat lower than the relative proportions in Basildon (17%) and Tendring (15%), and a little lower than Harlow (6%).
- Colchester also had the third highest local concentration score of all 12 districts in Essex, suggesting that where deprivation in Colchester it is concentrated in small areas within districts.
- Colchester had the second highest levels of deprivation of all 12 districts in Essex on three domains. These domains were Health Deprivation and Disability (3% of small areas); Barriers to Housing and Services (28% of small areas); and Living Environment (2% of small areas).
- Colchester had the third highest level of deprivation of all 12 districts in Essex on the Employment domain (3% of small areas). However, there was a considerable gap between Colchester and the two most deprived districts in

Essex on this domain – Tendring and Basildon (18% and 17% of small areas respectively).

- Colchester had the joint fourth highest level of deprivation of all 12 districts in Essex on the Crime domain (2% of small areas), equal to Tendring. However, there was a considerable gap between Colchester and the two most deprived districts in Essex on this domain – Harlow and Basildon (26% and 20% of small areas respectively).
- Colchester had the fifth highest level of deprivation of all 12 districts in Essex on the Income domain (4% of small areas). However, there was a considerable gap between Colchester and the two most deprived districts in Essex on this domain – Basildon and Tendring (21% and 12% of small areas respectively).
- Colchester had the sixth highest level of deprivation of all 12 districts in Essex on the Education, Skills and Training domain (15% of small areas). There was a considerable gap between Colchester and the three most deprived districts in Essex on this domain – Basildon, Harlow and Tendring (40%, 39% and 38% of small areas respectively).
- Overall there has been some small reduction in deprivation in Colchester between 2004 and 2007 according to its Average Score, Average Rank, Rank of Extent and Rank of Local Concentration, dropping 7, 3, 9 and 11 places respectively over the period.

1.3 Multiple deprivation in Colchester: small area summary (See pages 28 - 37)

- Like the Indices of Deprivation produced in 2004 (ID04), the Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID07) were based on small areas known as Lower Layer Super Output Areas (small areas) ¹ 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.
- The principal advantage of using L-SOAs is that it is 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 three small areas in Colchester were in the 20% most deprived in England. One each in St Andrew’s, Harbour and St Anne’s wards. The most

¹ 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.

deprived small area of Colchester was located in the 'St Anne's Estate' area² of St Anne's ward.

- 21 small areas in Colchester were in the 40% most deprived ('deprived') small areas in England, including those listed above that were in the 20% most deprived ('seriously 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)
- St Andrew's contained the highest concentration of deprived small areas, since 83% of all small areas in this ward were in the top 40% most deprived in England. Berechurch had the next highest concentration of deprived small areas (67% of small areas in this ward).
- St Anne's had the widest contrast between the most deprived and the least deprived small area of any of the 9 wards that contained small areas that were within 40% most deprived in England. The most deprived small area in St Anne's was amongst the 11-20% most deprived in England. In contrast, the least deprived small area in St Anne's was amongst the 21-30% least deprived small areas in England. Shrub End and Lexden wards had the second and third widest gap respectively.
- Broad comparisons between the indices for 2004 and 2007 generally indicate that there is some overlap in small areas identified as deprived in 2004 and 2007.
- Although the ID07 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.

² 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.

- There were also a number of other small areas experiencing relative deprivation within wards. Small areas in the following wards were within the 40% most deprived in England: Shrub End, New Town, Castle, Tiptree and Lexden. However, it should be noted that the ID04 had identified all of these wards *and* Highwoods and East Donyland as wards experiencing pockets of less serious relative deprivation.

1.4 Different types of deprivation in Colchester (See pages 38 - 39)

- The ID07 consists of seven domains, representing different types of deprivation that can occur. The combined domains represent the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD07), 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 the highest number of small areas within the 20% most affected in England of all 12 districts in Essex on both the Barriers to Housing and Services domain³ (29 areas) and the Living Environment domain (six areas). Furthermore, Essex had the third highest number of small areas within the 20% most affected in England of all 12 districts in Essex on both the Health Deprivation and Disability domain (three areas) and the Employment Deprivation domain (three areas).
- Small areas in Colchester were most affected by Barriers to Housing and Services, with 28% of small areas within the 20% most affected of all small areas in England on this domain. This was higher than the Essex average of 19%.
- 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 (15% of small areas in Colchester). Nonetheless, this was lower than the Essex average of 18% of small areas.
- Some 2% of small areas in the borough were within the 20% most affected on the Living Environment domain. This was joint second highest (along with Brentwood) of all 12 districts in Essex. The highest was Tendring, with 6% of its small areas affected to this degree.

1.5 Barriers to Housing and Services (See pages 40 - 54)

- The Barriers to Housing and Services domain of the ID07 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

³ The Barriers to Housing and Services domain measures barriers to housing and key local services. This domain has come under criticism in the past, with some expressing concern that the indicators produce contrary results and/or that the indicators did not measure exactly what they purport to measure (e.g. that road distance to GPs did not reflect actual accessibility especially where GPs have closed lists). Therefore caution should be exercised when thinking about these areas as 'deprived'.

premises, primary schools etc. The Wider Barriers sub-domain incorporates other non-geographical access issues such as overcrowding, difficulty of access to owner-occupation etc.

- As discussed above, Colchester is most affected by the Barriers to Housing and Services domain of all seven domains in the ID07. Approximately 80% of Colchester's small areas were amongst the 50% most affected small areas in England on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.
- 28% of Colchester's small areas were classed as 'seriously' deprived (amongst the 20% most affected in England) on this domain. This means that Colchester was the second most deprived district in Essex on this domain (Uttlesford is the most affected). The Essex average was 19% of small areas.
- 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.
- 62% 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 Prettygate, St John's and 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.
- Harbour and Mile End were the only town wards where all small areas were within the 40% most affected on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain (all four small areas in Harbour and all four small areas in Mile End).
- According to the sub-domains, access to suitable housing was the greater problem for Harbour, whilst access to services was the greater problem for Mile End. However, both wards had small areas amongst the 40% most affected on both sub-domains.
- Approximately three out of four small areas that were within the 40% most affected by barriers to housing and services were not 'deprived' on the IMD07 (i.e. in the 40% most affected in England), suggesting that the majority of areas affected by Barriers to Housing and Services were not particularly deprived overall. Colchester had 29 small areas within the 20% most affected in England on this domain. In fact, 14 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 Pyefleet Majority in Pyefleet ward⁴, which includes the following parishes: Peldon, Langenhoe, East Mersea and part of Fingringhoe. This was the sixth most affected small area in Essex, and ranked 14 of all small areas in the East of England. However, this small area was less

⁴ 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.

deprived overall. This was amongst the 41-50% least deprived small areas in England in the IMD07.

- Just 16 small areas in Colchester were amongst the 40% least affected by Barriers to Housing and Services in England. This figure was 12 in 2004.
- Prettygate ward showed some interesting patterns on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. The only two small areas in the borough that were amongst the 20% least affected in England on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain were situated in Prettygate. In addition, a further small area of Prettygate was amongst the 40% least affected in England on this domain. Interestingly, two of these small areas in Prettygate were within the 40% *most* affected on the 'Wider Barriers' sub-domain and the third fell into the fifth decile (41-50%). This suggests that whilst geographical access to services was relatively good, access to housing and services in these areas of Prettygate was comparatively problematic.
- Highwoods 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 Highwoods was amongst the 10% most affected by barriers to housing and services in England and the least affected small area in the same ward was amongst the 31-40% least affected in England.

1.6 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (See pages 56 - 68)

- 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. the Children and Young People sub-domain) and one relating to lack of qualifications in the working age population (i.e. the Skills sub-domain).
- Almost one third of small areas in Colchester were amongst the 40% most affected small areas in England on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain. These affected small areas were dispersed across 12 wards in Colchester.
- The St Anne's Estate area of St Anne's had the highest score (553) 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 the most affected of all 104 small areas in Colchester on both the Skills sub-domain and the Children / Young People sub-domain.
- The Magnolia, Forest and Salary Brook South areas of St Andrew's ward had the second, third and fourth highest scores on the Education, Skills and Training domain of all small areas in Colchester. These three areas ranked 10, 24 and 25 of all 863 small areas in Essex, respectively.

- 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. St Anne's had the next highest proportion of small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England (83%, 5 small areas). There were also three small areas in Harbour and five in Shrub End that were amongst the 40% most affected in England, amounting to 75% and 71% of small areas in each, respectively.
- All small areas in St Andrew's and Berechurch were amongst the 40% most affected in England on both the Children/Young People and the Skills sub-domains
- The Children/Young People and the Skills sub-domains showed some variation between them. For instance, lack of qualifications in the adult population was more widespread in Tiptree than underachievement in children and young people, with the reverse true for Shrub End.
- Half of New Town's small areas were amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Children and Young People sub-domain, whilst none of its small areas were affected by lack of qualifications in the adult population (i.e. amongst the 40% most affected on the Skills sub-domain).
- 16 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 (six small areas) and Berechurch (four small areas) and Harbour (two small areas)
- 48 small areas in Colchester (46%) were 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 Cambridge Road, located in Christchurch ward. In fact, this small area had the lowest score of all 863 small areas in Essex. In addition, small areas in Christchurch had the fourth and fifth lowest scores 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 11-20% most affected in England on this domain, ranking 5,645 on this domain, whilst another small area of Lexden was amongst the 11-20% *least* affected in England, ranking 31,710 of all small areas in England.

1.7 Income Deprivation (See pages 70 - 83)

- 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 deprivation:

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). For the purposes of this report, these are referred to as the Child Poverty Index and the Older People Poverty Index.

- Whilst there were varying degrees of income deprivation in Colchester, just over half of the small areas in the borough were amongst the 40% *least* affected small areas in England on this domain. In contrast, just 12.5% (one eighth) of the small areas in Colchester were amongst the 30% most affected small areas in England on this domain.
- Just four small areas in Colchester were amongst the 20% most affected by income deprivation. These were spread across three wards – St Andrew's, St Anne's and New Town.
- The small area of Colchester most affected by income deprivation was St Anne's Estate area of St Anne's, where income deprivation was tenth highest of all small areas in Essex (a drop of two places since the 2004 indices when it ranked eighth) and ranked 2,937 of all 32,482 small areas in England. This was significantly higher than the rank for the Magnolia area in St Andrew's, the next highest-ranking area (5,263). 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.
- Of the two remaining small areas in Colchester that were amongst the 20% most affected in England on the Income Deprivation domain, one was located in St Andrew's (Salary Brook South) and the other in New Town (Paxmans).
- The Wheatfield Road area in Stanway had high levels of poverty in older people according to the Older People Poverty Index that supplemented the ID04. It ranked fifth of all 104 small areas in Colchester and was amongst the 20% most affected by poverty in older people in England. Wheatfield Road had become comparatively less deprived on this index between 2004 and 2007 and currently ranks tenth of all 104 small areas in Colchester (21-30% most affected in England). Whilst this still suggests significant levels of poverty amongst older people in this area, it can be seen as a comparative improvement.
- Interestingly, the Wheatfield Road area was far less affected by child poverty than poverty in older people, ranking 37th of all 104 small areas in Colchester and placing it in the 41-50% most affected by child poverty in England. This may be due, at least in part, to the presence of older people living in supported housing in this area.
- The Castle Central area of Castle ward had high levels of child poverty and poverty in older people, with the fifth and eighth highest levels on of these indices 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 second highest score on

the Child Poverty Index of all 104 small areas in Colchester. In contrast, Paxmans ranked considerably lower (21) on the Older People Poverty Index.

- Income deprivation affecting children appears to be more widespread across the borough than income deprivation affecting older people. Some 33% of small areas in Colchester were amongst the 40% most affected small areas in England on the Child Poverty Index, compared to 27% of small areas on the Older People Poverty Index.
- St Andrew's had the highest proportion of small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England by income deprivation of all 27 wards in Colchester, with all 6 small areas in St Andrew's amongst the 40% most affected on the Income Deprivation Domain. Berechurch had the second highest number of its small areas (83%) amongst the 40% most affected in England on this domain. New Town and Harbour followed jointly with 50% of small areas in each of these wards within the 40% most affected in England on the Income Deprivation domain.
- St Andrew's and Berechurch wards had the joint highest proportion of small areas within the 40% most affected in England on the Child Poverty Index, with 100% of their small areas affected.
- Harbour had the highest proportion (100%) of small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Older People Poverty Index, despite only 50% of its small areas amongst the 40% most affected on the Income Deprivation domain. This was closely followed by St Andrew's with 83% of its small areas affected.
- The number of small areas affected in New Town was higher on both the Child Poverty Index (67%) and the Older People Poverty Index (67%) than the whole Income Deprivation domain (50%).
- Child poverty was more widespread in Shrub End compared to poverty in older people, with 43% and 14% of small areas affected respectively.
- The least affected small area in Colchester was situated in Wivenhoe Cross, ranking 32,177 of all 32,482 small areas in England. This was followed by small areas in St John's, Dedham and Langham, Mile End, West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green, Stanway, Lexden and Wivenhoe Quay, all of which were amongst the 10% least affected small areas in England.
- Lexden showed the greatest contrast between the most and least affected small areas within wards on the Income Deprivation domain. One small area in Lexden was amongst the 21-30% most affected in England, whilst another area in the same ward was amongst the 10% least affected in England.

1.8 Crime (See pages 84 - 92)

- 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.
- Just two small areas in Colchester were amongst the 20% most affected by crime in England according to their scores on the Crime domain, which compares favourably with the seven areas identified in the ID04. The small area with the highest score was located in the Sycamore area of St Andrew's⁵. The other small area in the 20% most affected in England for crime on the ID07 was Magnolia, also located in St Andrew's ward.
- Just over half of the small areas in the borough were amongst the 30% least affected by crime in England.
- 13 of all 104 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected in England, including 83% of small areas in St Andrew's and 67% of small areas in New Town.
- Interestingly, one of the four small areas in New Town that scored high on the Crime domain was more affluent according their score on the IMD07. This area (Winchester Road) was amongst the 41-50% least deprived small areas in England on the IMD07. This is of interest as all areas of New Town scored within the same decile or within one decile over the Crime domain and the IMD07, whereas Winchester Road showed a difference of two deciles, which amounts to a difference in rank of 8,055 (25%) between its scores on the Crime domain and the IMD07.
- St Anne's had a far lower concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected by crime in the ID07 than it did in the ID04, moving from 67% its of small areas affected to just 17% over the period, suggesting a significant reduction in crime.
- Well over half of the small areas (65%) in Colchester had amongst the 40% lowest crime levels of all small areas in England according to the Crime domain. In fact, eight small areas were amongst the 10% least affected in England on the Crime Domain. These areas consisted of two in each of Shrub End, Great Tey and Prettygate wards, and one each in Mile End and Fordham and Stour wards.
- Harbour had the widest contrast between the small areas most and least affected by crime. One small area in Harbour was amongst the 21-30% most affected by crime in England, whereas another small area was amongst the 21-30% least affected.

⁵ 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.

1.9 Health Deprivation and Disability (See pages 94 - 103)

- The Health Deprivation and Disability domain shows areas that had relatively high rates of people who die prematurely, 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. 73 of Colchester's 104 small areas were located in deciles 6 to 9 (i.e. amongst the 11-50% least affected small areas in England). Of these small areas, 19 were amongst the 20% least affected in England on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain.
- Just 18 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. These small areas were dispersed across nine 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 (67% of small areas in this ward). St Anne's, Berechurch 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 three small areas in Colchester were within the 20% most affected on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. The most affected of these was the Magnolia area in St Andrew's ward. The other two were located in St Anne's and Castle wards.
- Interestingly, the Turner Rise area of Mile End was most affected on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain in the 2004 results, and indeed 50% of Mile End's small areas featured amongst the 40% most affected on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain in 2004, although none of Mile End's small areas featured in the 40% most affected in the ID07.
- St Anne's ward had the widest contrast in the most and least affected small areas within wards on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. The most deprived small area in St Anne's was in the 11-20% most affected in England, whilst St Anne's least affected area was amongst the 11-20% least affected.
- The least affected small area in Colchester was situated in West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green ward, ranking 30,625 of all 32,482 small areas in England. This was followed by small areas in Mile End and Birch and Winstree, both of which were amongst the 10% least affected small areas in England.

1.10 Employment Deprivation (See pages 104 - 113)

- The Employment deprivation domain shows areas where there are high levels of involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market.

- The overall distribution of the Employment Deprivation domain was 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. In addition, the majority of small areas in Colchester were at the least affected end of the scale. This domain had a total of 61 areas in the 40% most affected in England, which is just one different than the 60 areas on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain.
- Just three small areas in Colchester were within the 20% most affected in England on the Employment Deprivation domain. The most affected was the Magnolia area of St Andrew's, which ranked 22 of all 863 small areas in Essex on the Employment Deprivation domain.
- The second and third 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 25 of all 863 small areas in Essex, and the Barnhall area of Harbour ranked 29.
- 16% of small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected in England on the Employment Deprivation domain. These small areas were dispersed across 9 of the 27 wards in Colchester. Harbour had the highest concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected on the Employment Deprivation domain (75% of small areas in this ward).
- The least affected small area in Colchester was situated in Wivenhoe Cross, ranking 32,442 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.⁶
- Interestingly, Shrub End was the most highly represented ward within the 10% least affected in England on the Employment Deprivation domain, with three small areas in decile 10. Moreover, 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 114 - 126)

- 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 concerned with air quality and road traffic accidents.

⁶ See Section 11.1 for a list of the indicators included in the Employment Deprivation domain.

- None of the 104 small areas in Colchester were amongst the 10% most affected small areas in England on the Living Environment domain. The majority of Colchester's small areas sat at the least deprived end of the scale, with 72 small areas (69%) amongst the 40% least affected by living environment deprivation.
- The area most affected by living environment deprivation in Colchester was located in the New Town Garrison areas of New Town, whilst the second most affected was in the Wimpole Central area of the same ward. The reverse was true in the ID04.
- New Town Garrison in New Town ward had the third highest level of deprivation of all 863 small areas in Essex and ranked 3,658 of all small areas in England. The Wimpole Central area of New Town had the eighth highest level of deprivation of all 863 small areas in Essex and ranked 6,172 of all small areas in England.
- Overall, 21 of Colchester's small areas were amongst the 40% most affected on the Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain, whilst 42 of its small areas were amongst the 40% *least* affected on this sub-domain.
- In contrast to the above, just nine of Colchester's small areas were amongst the 40% most affected on the Indoors Living Environment sub-domain, whilst 72 of its small areas were amongst the 40% *least* affected on this sub-domain.
- 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, two 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).
- It is interesting to note that there was a high concentration of deprivation in New Town on the Indoors Living Environment sub-domain, with New Town containing the four most deprived wards (one small area each in the 0-10%, 11-20%, 21-30% and 31-40% most deprived). However, the Outdoors Living Environment Deprivation sub-domain shows a rather different picture. Three of New Town's small areas were within the 21-40% most deprived, whilst the others were amongst the 41-50% most deprived. 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 and one area each in Christ Church, St Andrew's, Marks Tey were amongst the 20% most affected by the Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain. This indicates that these areas suffered 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 on the Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain of all 104 small areas in Colchester. This is unsurprising since this area includes some of the major access roads to the town centre. Castle East had the sixth 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 St Anne's. The most affected small area in St Anne's was amongst the 31-40% most affected in England, whereas the least affected small area in the same ward was amongst the 0-10% least affected.

2. Introduction and Report Methodology

2.1 Significance of the Indices of Deprivation

This report summarises findings from the Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID07) for Colchester. The ID07 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 ID07 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.

Attracting external funding

The Indices scores can assist in making representations to external bodies for funding to redress social and economic inequality. The data can be used to build a case for intervention in specific LSOAs in partnership with organisations such as the Learning and Skills Council, Jobcentre Plus and other public and private organisations.

Informing planning decisions

The Indices provide useful information which can support the determination of planning applications; for example, data on access to services and employment and income deprivation in specific localities.

2.2 The Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID07)

The Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID07) dataset was released by Communities and Local Government in March 2008.

The ID07 consists of an Index of Multiple deprivation (IMD07), 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

Each domain contains a number of indicators, totalling 44 overall. The ID07 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'

As in the ID04, there are two further indices which supplement the Income Deprivation domain, which show the proportions of children and older people in low-income households. More details of the indicators included in each domain / sub – domain of the ID07 can be viewed at Appendix 2.

The ID07 are based on a 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 seven L-SOAs. A rank of 1 indicates the most deprived L-SOA, a rank of 32, 482 indicates the least deprived. For the purposes of this report LSOAs are referred to as small areas and LSOAs interchangeably.

2.3 Changes to the ID07 from 2004

Indicators

Wherever possible, the same indicators (although updated where possible) have been used for the ID07 as were used for the ID04. However, major changes in the social security system over the period mean that some indicators that were previously used as part of the Income Deprivation domain have ceased to exist. Any replacement indicators in this domain have been chosen to reflect their predecessors as closely as possible so as to enable comparison over the period.

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'.

The five most deprived small areas identified as a result of the ID04 were St Anne's Estate in St Anne's ward; Magnolia and Forest in St Andrew's ward; and Speedwell and Barnhall in Harbour Ward. St Andrew's was the most deprived ward inasmuch as 5 of its 6 small areas (83%) were amongst the 40% most deprived in England.

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

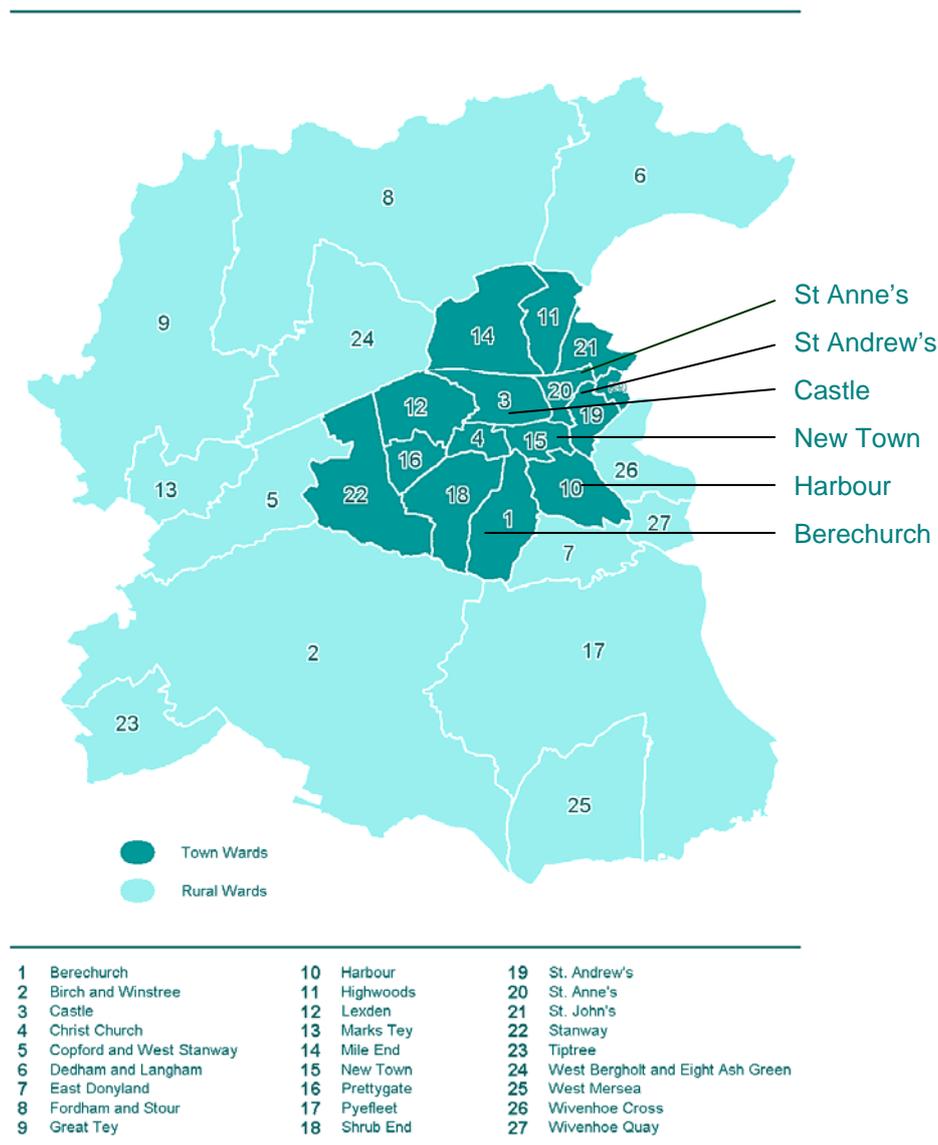
Where indicators are ranked, a score of one equals the most deprived area (i.e. district, L-SOA) unless indicated otherwise. Therefore it also follows that:

- 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



3. Deprivation in Colchester: district summary measures

3.1 District summary measures

Figures 2a and 2b, borrowed from Essex County Council's reports on the IMD07 and IMD04¹, shows the relative levels of deprivation for all districts in Essex in 2007 and 2004. The four measures presented in this table summarise the IMD07 and IMD04 in various ways at district level, as described below. In addition, the Income Scale and the Employment Scale, two supplementary measures of deprivation, 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, where a rank of one refers to the most deprived district in England. A more detailed description of each of these measures and the ID07 methodology can be viewed at Appendix 2.

Figure 2a shows that Colchester was amongst the four most deprived districts in Essex in terms of average score, extent and local concentration. However, Colchester's 3 point drop, coupled with Epping Forest's 12 point rise in terms of average rank mean that Colchester ranked fifth most deprived district in Essex on this measure in 2007 as opposed to the fourth place it occupied in 2004.

Whilst small zones of serious deprivation were identified in Colchester, with 5% of the borough's residents living in seriously deprived small areas (L-SOAs), this figure was considerably lower than the relative proportions in Basildon and Tendring (17% and 15% respectively) and slightly less than in Harlow (6%). However, Colchester had the fourth highest proportion of residents experiencing this form of deprivation of all 12 Essex districts and this proportion had risen by 1% since the ID04, although there remains some margin between its rank and the ranks of the three most deprived districts in Essex – Basildon, Tendring, and to a lesser extent, Harlow, as measured by average score and average rank. Figure 3 shows the Extent score for all 12 Essex districts.

Colchester had the third highest local concentration score of all 12 districts in Essex, suggesting that where deprivation does exist in Colchester it is relatively intense.

¹ Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007, Essex Results, Essex County Council, Department for Communities and Local Government, January 2008 and Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (Revised), Essex Results, Essex County Council, Strategic Policy Unit, June 2004.

Figure 2a: Essex districts rankings on ID07 summary measures

(National rank is out of 354)

| Rank Essex | Average Score | Average Rank | Extent | Local Concentration |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Tendring 103 | Tendring 91 | Basildon 114 | Tendring 109 |
| 2 | Harlow 121 | Harlow 105 | Tendring 126 | Basildon 134 |
| 3 | Basildon 136 | Basildon 151 | Harlow 186 | Colchester 200 |
| 4 | Colchester 224 | Epping Forest 220 | Colchester 202 | Harlow 207 |
| 5 | Epping Forest 229 | Colchester 224 | Epping Forest 247 | Epping Forest 246 |
| 6 | Braintree 239 | Braintree 232 | Castle Point 263 | Braintree 252 |
| 7 | Castle Point 249 | Castle Point 246 | Braintree 265 | Castle Point 261 |
| 8 | Maldon 255 | Maldon 252 | Chelmsford 270 | Chelmsford 276 |
| 9 | Chelmsford 312 | Brentwood 312 | Rochford 285 | Maldon 284 |
| 10 | Rochford 314 | Chelmsford 314 | Brentwood 295 | Brentwood 293 |
| 11 | Brentwood 315 | Rochford 315 | Maldon 309 | Rochford 305 |
| 12 | Uttlesford 347 | Uttlesford 347 | Uttlesford 309 | Uttlesford 352 |

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007, Essex Results, Essex County Council, Department for Communities and Local Government, January 2008.

Figure 2b: 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 Multiple Deprivation 2004 (Revised), Essex Results, Essex County Council, Strategic Policy Unit, June 2004.

Figure 3: Proportion of people living in seriously deprived small areas in Essex

| District | Extent |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Basildon | 17% |
| Tendring | 15% |
| Harlow | 6% |
| Colchester | 5% |
| Epping Forest | 2% |
| Castle Point | 1% |
| Braintree | 1% |
| Chelmsford | 1% |
| Rochford | 1% |
| Brentwood | 0% |
| Maldon | 0% |
| Uttlesford | 0% |

Income Deprivation

Colchester had moved up 17 places in national rank, from 139 to 122 of all 354 districts in England, between 2004 and 2007 on the income scale, indicating a relative increase in income deprivation over the period. This places Colchester amongst the 31-40% most deprived districts in England on this domain.

Employment Deprivation

Colchester had moved up nine places in national rank, from 139 to 130 of all 354 districts in England, between 2004 and 2007, on the employment scale, indicating a relative increase in employment deprivation over the period. This places Colchester amongst the 31-40% most deprived districts in England on this domain.

3.2 Comparison to results for 2004

Overall there has been modest change in the level of deprivation in Colchester between 2004 and 2007, according to its rank on the average score and average rank measures.

On the average score measure, Colchester ranked 217 of all 354 districts in England in 2004 (where a rank of 1 refers to the most deprived district in England). This compares to a rank of 224 in 2007 and suggests that Colchester is *comparatively* less deprived than in 2004.

On the average rank measure, Colchester ranked 221 of all 354 districts in England in 2004, compared to a rank of 224 in the 2007 indices.

Caution was necessary when assessing the modest changes between 2001 and 2004 due to the methodological changes in the compositions of the indices (e.g. in

the geography and indicators used), making it difficult to identify whether changes had resulted from *real* change in deprivation or merely resulted from methodological change. However, the Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID07) updates the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID04), retaining the same methodology, domains and comparable indicators, thus providing a consistency which allows change over time to be measured.

Colchester had the fourth highest proportion of people living in seriously deprived small areas of all 12 districts in Essex in 2004 and retains this position in 2007.

Colchester had the fourth highest concentration score of all 12 districts in Essex in 2004 and retains this position in 2007, suggesting that where deprivation does exist it is quite intense.

4. Multiple deprivation in Colchester: small area summary

4.1 Small area measures

The ID07 are based on the smallest available geographic unit - Lower Level Super Output Areas (L-SOAs or small areas).¹ This 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 Change over time

In the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD04), there were five small areas out of all 104 in the borough in the 20% most deprived in England. This fell in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 to three small areas. Similarly the numbers of small areas in the top 40% fell by two, from 23 in 2004, to 21 in 2007. However, it must be remembered that this is *relative* deprivation and not *absolute* deprivation and therefore caution must be used in interpreting the results. It could be that the small areas that have moved out of the top 20% have become less deprived in absolute terms, but it could also mean that in terms of our position in relation to the rest of England, other small areas in England have worsened in terms of deprivation, making our position less deprived relatively, but not in absolute terms.

In IMD04, St Anne's in St Anne's ward and Magnolia in St Andrew's ward were the small areas with the highest levels of deprivation in Colchester (ranking first and second respectively). Both of these small areas retained their position in the 2007 Index, still being in the 20% most deprived in England. Barnhall in Harbour was the other small area in the top 20% in 2007, but its position has changed from being the fifth highest in 2004 to the third highest in 2007.

Two small areas that were previously in IMD04 in the 20% most deprived in England, Speedwell in Harbour ward and Forest in St Andrew's ward, have fallen out of the 20% most deprived in England. In 2004, Speedwell ranked third out of all 104 small areas in the borough; in the 2007 Index, Speedwell had fallen to sixth place. Forest, previously the fourth most deprived small area in Colchester, became the sixth most deprived small area in the borough in 2007.

Two small areas that were in the 40% most deprived in England in IMD04 have moved out of the 40% most deprived in IMD07. Donyland Woods in East Donyland and Chinook in Highwoods dropped from rankings of 12,991 and 12,799 out of all 32,482 small areas in England to 15,346 and 13,865 respectively in IMD07.

¹ 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 seven L-SOAs.

4.3 Range in the level of deprivation in small areas across Colchester

Figure 4 below shows the level of deprivation in small areas of Colchester in relation to all small areas in England. All 32,482 small areas in England were arranged in order of their IMD07 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. Figure 4 shows that 21 of Colchester's 104 small areas were amongst the 40% most deprived in England according to the IMD07.

Figure 4: Patterns of deprivation in Colchester's small areas

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

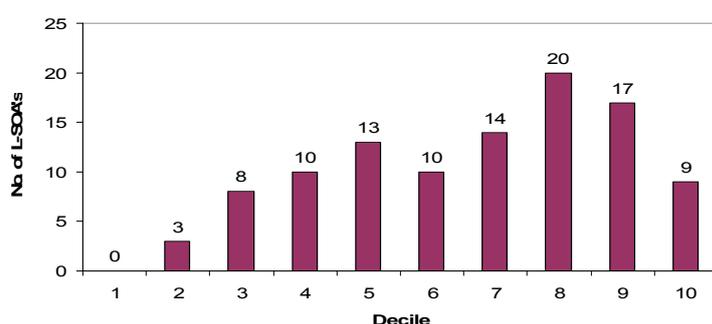


Figure 4 shows that whilst there tended to be some variation in the numbers of small areas at each decile, most small areas in Colchester were clustered between the middle to least deprived end of the scale, peaking in the 11-30% least deprived bracket (deciles 8 and 9).

The ID07 shows that there were 38 small areas identified as 'seriously deprived' in Essex - Basildon (20), Chelmsford (1), Colchester (3), Epping Forest (1), Tendring (12) and Harlow (1).

4.4 'Seriously Deprived' Small Areas

Figure 5 below shows that of the 21 deprived small areas in Colchester, just three were 'seriously deprived' (in deciles 1 and 2 – the 20% most deprived in England) according to the IMD07. These small areas were Barnhall, Magnolia and St Anne's Estate in Harbour, St Andrew's and St Anne's wards respectively.

Figure 5: Seriously deprived small areas *(within 20% most deprived in England)*

| Small Area Name ² | Ward located in | Rank <i>(of 32,482 in England)</i> |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| St Anne's Estate | St Anne's | 4,032 |
| Magnolia | St Andrew's | 4,338 |
| Barnhall | Harbour | 5,880 |

² 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 most seriously deprived small area in Colchester was located in the ‘St Anne’s Estate’ area of St Anne’s ward. With a rank of 4,032 of all 32,482 small areas in England, this was amongst the 20% most deprived small areas in England.

The two remaining ‘seriously deprived’ small areas in Colchester were located in Harbour and St Andrew’s. Figure 5 shows the three ‘seriously deprived’ small areas, their associated ward and rank.

4.5 Deprived small areas in Colchester wards

According to the IMD07, a total of 21 small areas in Colchester were classified as ‘deprived’ (i.e. they were within 40% most deprived small areas in England). This amounts to 20% of all 104 small areas in Colchester. Figure 6 shows these 21 small areas, their associated ward and rank.

Figure 6: Deprived small areas (within 40% most deprived in England)

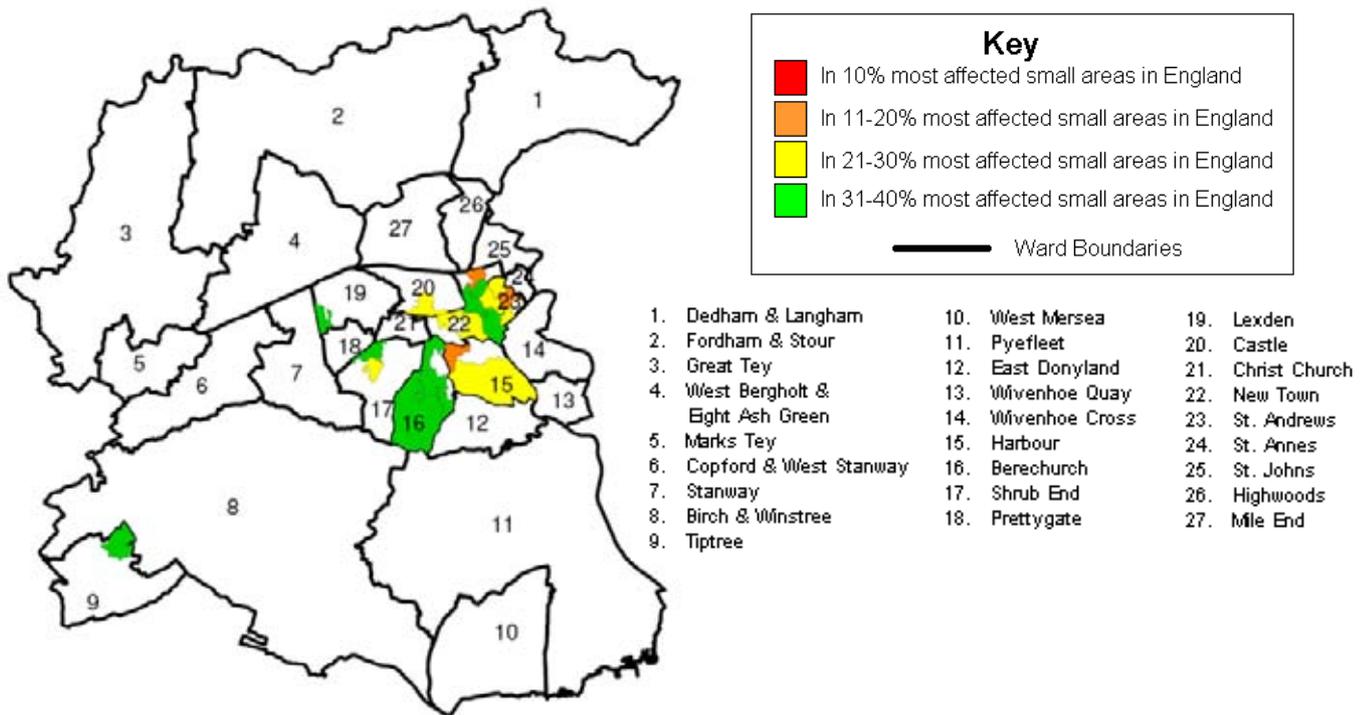
| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name ³ | Rank |
|---------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| 11-20% | St Anne’s | St Anne’s Estate | 4,032 |
| | St Andrew’s | Magnolia | 4,338 |
| | Harbour | Barnhall | 5,880 |
| 21-30% | St Andrew’s | Salary Brook South | 6,766 |
| | St Andrew’s | Forest | 6,973 |
| | Harbour | Speedwell | 7,008 |
| | St Andrew’s | Sycamore | 7,155 |
| | Shrub End | Iceni Square | 8,124 |
| | New Town | New Town North | 8,340 |
| | Castle | Castle Central | 8,351 |
| | New Town | Paxmans | 8,466 |
| 31-40% | Shrub End | Rayner Road | 10,492 |
| | St Andrew’s | Eastern Approaches | 10,573 |
| | St Anne’s | Harwich Road | 10,921 |
| | Berechurch | Monkwick | 11,044 |
| | St Anne’s | East Ward | 11,617 |
| | Berechurch | Friday Wood | 11,639 |
| | Lexden | Collingwood | 11,932 |
| | Tiptree | Maypole | 11,948 |
| | Berechurch | Blackheath | 12,136 |
| Berechurch | Berechurch North | 12,405 | |

Figure 7 shows the 21 small areas in Colchester amongst the 40% most affected in England in a map format

³ Small areas (L-SOAs) were named with the assistance of the local Community Development team to enable easier identification of the locality that these areas refer to. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

Figure 7: Deprived small areas in Colchester wards

(40% most deprived small areas in England)



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Colchester Borough Council 100023706 (2005)

Colchester’s 21 deprived small areas within the 40% most affected in England in the IMD07 were dispersed across 9 wards in Colchester, as displayed in Figure 8 below.

Figure 8 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 8: Deprived small areas in Colchester wards

(40% most deprived small areas in England)

| Ward | Deprived small areas (%) | No. of deprived small areas |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| St Andrew’s | 83 | 5 |
| Berechurch | 67 | 4 |
| St Anne’s | 50 | 3 |
| Harbour | 50 | 2 |
| New Town | 33 | 2 |
| Shrub End | 29 | 2 |
| Lexden | 25 | 1 |
| Castle | 20 | 1 |
| Tiptree | 20 | 1 |
| Colchester | 20 | 21 |

4.6 Least deprived small areas

In contrast, 60 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% least deprived small areas in England according to the IMD07 (62% of small areas in Colchester). In fact, 26 of Colchester's 104 small areas (1 in 4) were within the 20% least deprived small areas in England.

The least deprived small area in Colchester on the IMD07 was Bergholt, situated in the West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green ward, and ranking 31,330 of all 32,482 small areas in England. This was followed by small areas in the Wivenhoe Quay, Wivenhoe Cross, Christchurch, St John's, Birch and Wintree, Lexden, Prettygate and Stanway wards. All of these wards contained one small area that was within the 10% least deprived in England on the IMD07.

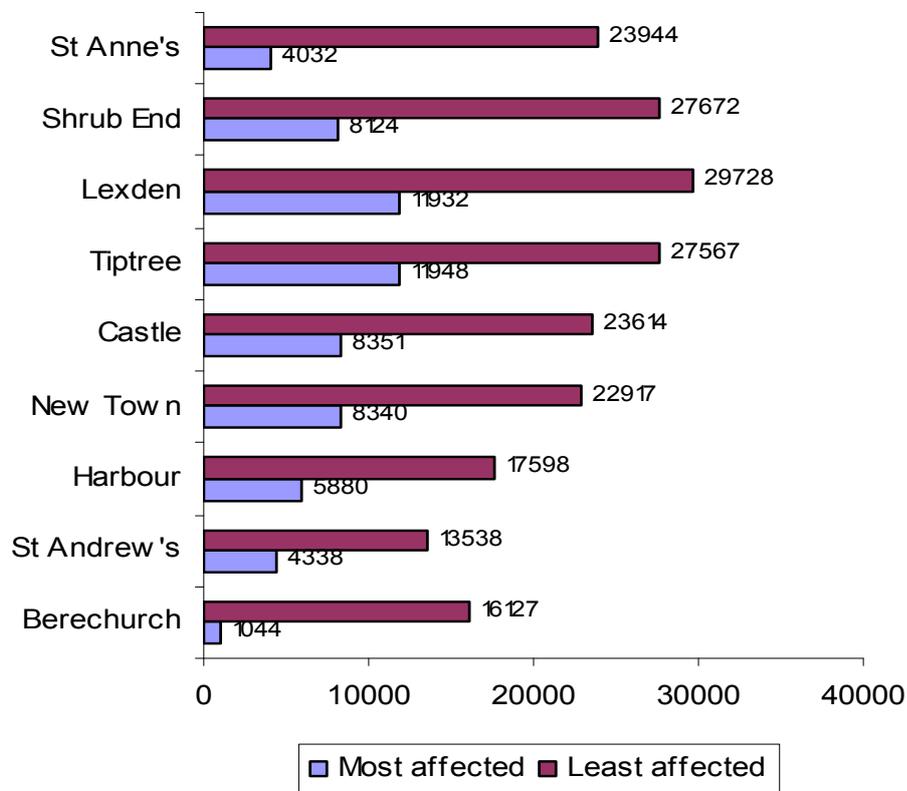
4.7 Contrast within wards between deprived and less deprived small areas

Figure 9a: Contrast between most deprived and least deprived small areas (*in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England*)

| Ward | Most affected in ward | Least affected in Ward | Difference in rank of most deprived and least deprived areas within same ward |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|
| St Anne's | 4,032 | 23,944 | 19,912 |
| Shrub End | 8,124 | 27,672 | 19,548 |
| Lexden | 11,932 | 29,728 | 17,796 |
| Tiptree | 11,948 | 27,567 | 15,619 |
| Castle | 8,351 | 23,614 | 15,263 |
| New Town | 8,340 | 22,917 | 14,577 |
| Harbour | 5,880 | 17,598 | 11,718 |
| St Andrew's | 4,338 | 13,538 | 9,200 |
| Berechurch | 1,044 | 16,127 | 5,083 |

As previously discussed, the use of small areas rather than wards for the ID07 enables us to identify pockets of deprivation within wards. Where Figure 6 showed the national rank of the most deprived small areas within the 9 wards that contained small areas amongst the 40% most deprived, Figures 9a and 9b further clarify the situation in these areas by showing the difference in overall ranking positions between the most and least deprived small areas in each ward.

Figure 9b: Contrast between most deprived and least deprived small areas (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)



Figures 9a and 9b show that not only was the St Anne's Estate area in St Anne's ward the most deprived small area amongst the 40% most deprived in England according to the IMD07, but that the ward displayed the widest contrast in deprivation and relative affluence. The most deprived small area in St Anne's ranked 4,032 of all 32,482 small areas, and was amongst the 11-20% most deprived in England. This compared to a rank of 23,944 for the least deprived small area (Longridge) in the same ward, which was amongst the 21-30% least deprived in England. This amounts to a difference of 19,912 rank positions.

Of the nine wards with small areas amongst the 40% most deprived in England Shrub End and Lexden had the second and third widest contrasts in small areas of deprivation and relative affluence according to the IMD07. These wards had differences of 19,548 and 17,796 respectively between the rank positions of the most and least deprived small areas. In both cases there were 6 deciles between the highest and lowest areas of deprivation in these wards. Shrub End's Icen Square sits within the 21-30% most deprived areas in England, whilst Layer Road, in the same ward, was amongst the 11-20% least deprived. Similarly, Lexden's Collingwood and Church Lane areas were amongst the 31-40% most deprived and 0-10% least deprived areas in England respectively.

Out of the nine wards with small areas amongst the 40% most deprived in England, the contrast was least extreme for Berechurch, with a difference of just 5,083 in rank positions. Differences in ranks within the same ward were also less extreme in St Andrew's (9200) and Harbour (11,718).

4.8 Frequency in ‘seriously deprived’ 20% over all indices

There are 15 indices employed in the ID07, including sub-domains and supplementary indices (see Section 2.2 for full list). Figure 10 shows a basic count of how many times small areas appeared in the 20% most affected over all fifteen indices (areas appearing twice or less have been omitted).

Figure 10: Frequency of appearances (*in 20% most deprived small areas in England*)

| Ward | L-SOA name | No. times (over two appearances) in 20% most affected on any domain, sub-domain or supplementary index (out of 15) |
|-------------|--------------------|---|
| St Andrew's | Magnolia | 10 |
| St Anne's | St Anne's Estate | 9 |
| St Andrew's | Salary Brook South | 7 |
| St Andrew's | Forest | 6 |
| St Andrew's | Sycamore | 6 |
| Harbour | Speedwell | 6 |
| Harbour | Barnhall | 6 |
| Shrub End | Iceni Square | 6 |
| New Town | Paxmans | 5 |
| St Andrew's | Eastern Approaches | 4 |
| New Town | New Town North | 4 |
| Berechurch | Friday Wood | 4 |
| St Andrew's | Salary Brook North | 3 |
| New Town | New Town Garrison | 3 |
| Castle | Castle Central | 3 |
| Berechurch | Blackheath | 3 |
| Berechurch | Monkwick | 3 |
| Marks Tey | Marks Tey | 3 |
| Highwoods | Chinook | 3 |
| Lexden | Collingwood | 3 |
| Tiptree | Maypole | 3 |

Figure 10 shows that Magnolia in St Andrew's made the most frequent appearances amongst the 20% most deprived in England, appearing in ten out of fifteen indices (including sub-domains and supplementary indices).

The next most frequent is the St Anne's Estate area of St Anne's, which was amongst the 20% most deprived in England in nine out of fifteen indices (including sub-domains and supplementary indices). This was followed by Salary Brook South in St Andrew's ward, which was amongst the 20% most deprived in England in seven out of fifteen indices (including sub-domains and supplementary indices).

Five small areas appeared in the 20% most deprived in England in six out of fifteen indices. These were Forest and Sycamore in St Andrew's ward; Speedwell and Barnhall in harbour ward; and Iceni Square in Shrub End ward.

It is interesting to note that St Andrew's ward had four small areas that appear between six and ten times out of fifteen indices (including sub-domains and supplementary indices), considerably more than any other ward.

4.9 Comparison to results for 2004

Figure 11 below displays those LSOAs in Colchester that were identified in the 2004 Indices of Deprivation as being in the 40% most deprived small areas nationally. It gives the national rank and the Colchester rank for the overall IMD according to the 2004 Indices, and provides alongside that the national and the Colchester rank according to the IMD07. Please note that Figure 11 provides an overview of the overall IMD07; a detailed analysis of each of the seven domains making up the ID07 will follow later in this report. National ranks have been colour coded to show the 20% most deprived (yellow), the 21-40% most deprived (green) and those that fall outside of the 40% most deprived (blue) in the IMD04 and IMD07.

Figure 11: Overall rank change, deprived small areas 2004

Key

- 20% most affected
- 21-40% most affected
- In 60% least affected

Note: The lower the rank number, the more deprived that small area is.

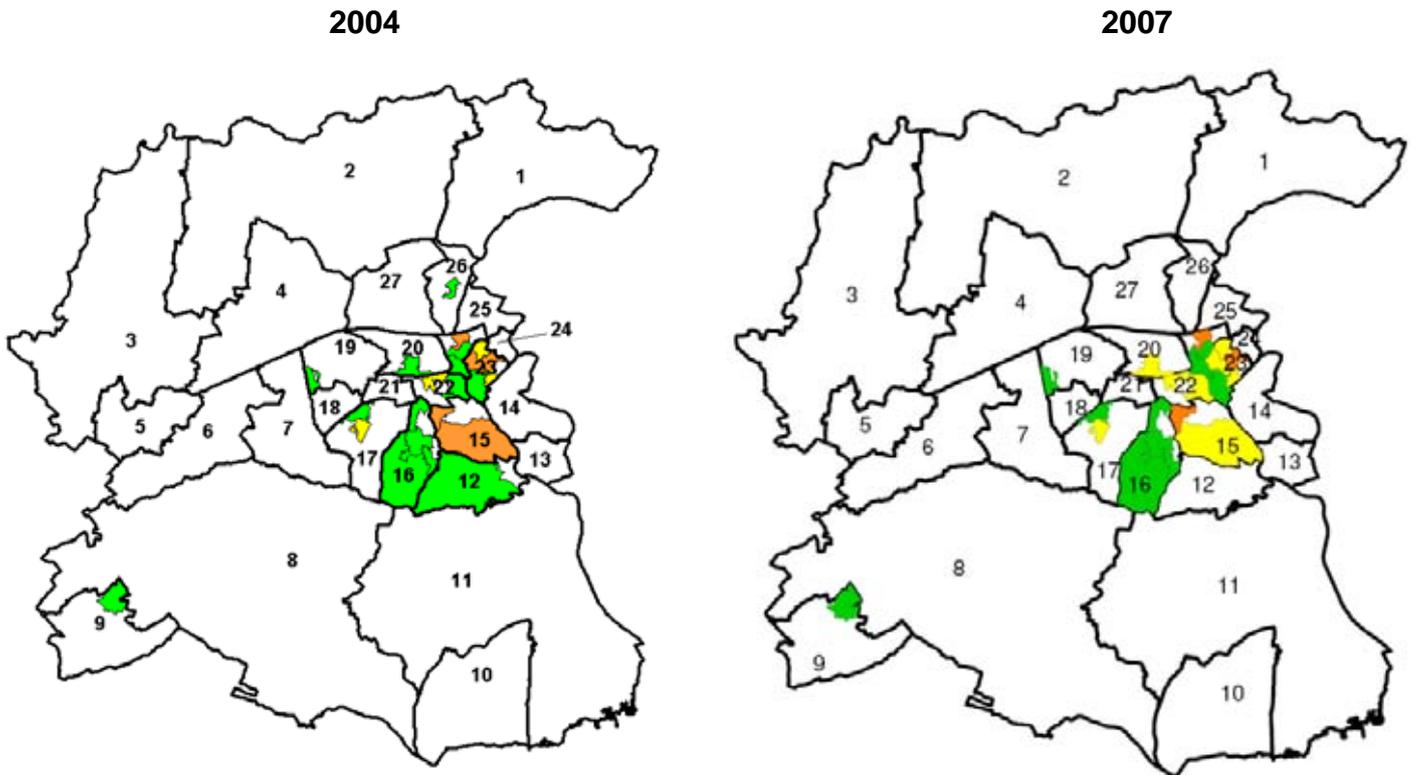
| Ward | LSOA name | National IMD rank 2004 | National IMD rank 2007 | Colchester IMD rank 2004 | Colchester IMD rank 2007 | Direction of Change |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| ST ANNE'S | St.Annes Estate | 3,329 | 4,032 | 1 | 1 | ↔ |
| ST ANDREW'S | Magnolia | 4,699 | 4,338 | 2 | 2 | ↔ |
| HARBOUR | Speedwell | 5,761 | 7,008 | 3 | 6 | ↓ (3) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Forest | 6,095 | 6,973 | 4 | 5 | ↓ (1) |
| HARBOUR | Barnhall | 6,199 | 5,880 | 5 | 3 | ↑ (2) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Salary brook South | 7,019 | 6,766 | 6 | 4 | ↑ (2) |
| SHRUB END | Iceni Square | 7,838 | 8,124 | 7 | 8 | ↓ (1) |
| NEW TOWN | New Town North | 7,869 | 8,340 | 8 | 9 | ↓ (1) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Sycamore | 8,018 | 7,155 | 9 | 7 | ↑ (2) |
| CASTLE | Castle Central | 9,934 | 8,351 | 10 | 10 | ↔ |
| ST ANNE'S | Harwich Road | 10,216 | 10,921 | 11 | 14 | ↓ (3) |
| NEW TOWN | Paxmans | 10,232 | 84,66 | 12 | 11 | ↑ (1) |
| TIPTREE | Maypole | 11,137 | 11,948 | 13 | 19 | ↓ (6) |
| BERECHURCH | Berechurch North | 11,169 | 12,405 | 14 | 21 | ↓ (7) |
| SHRUB END | Rayner Road | 11,195 | 10,492 | 15 | 12 | ↑ (3) |
| BERECHURCH | Monkwick | 11,812 | 11,044 | 16 | 15 | ↑ (1) |
| LEXDEN | Collingwood | 11,887 | 11,932 | 17 | 18 | ↓ (1) |
| ST ANNE'S | East Ward | 11,927 | 11,617 | 18 | 16 | ↑ (2) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Eastern Approaches | 12,224 | 10,573 | 19 | 13 | ↑ (6) |
| BERECHURCH | Friday Wood | 12,590 | 11,639 | 20 | 17 | ↑ (3) |
| BERECHURCH | Blackheath | 12,733 | 12,136 | 21 | 20 | ↑ (1) |
| HIGHWOODS | Chinook | 12,799 | 13,865 | 22 | 23 | ↓ (1) |
| EAST DONYLAND | Donyland Woods | 12,991 | 15,346 | 23 | 30 | ↓ (7) |

NB. Figure 11 shows data sorted in ascending order by "Colchester IMD rank 2004".

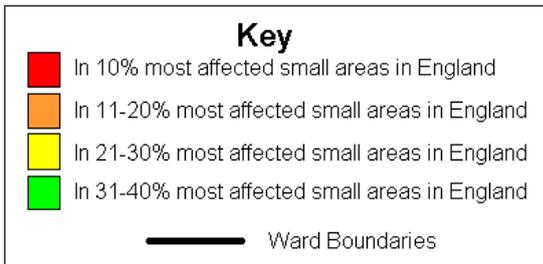
- The small areas ranking 1 (St Anne's Estate in St Anne's ward) and 2 (Magnolia in St Andrews) respectively for Colchester in 2004, had both retained the same ranks in the 2007 Index.
- The small area ranking 3rd for Colchester in 2004 (Speedwell in Harbour ward) had dropped down to 6th in the 2007 Index.
- The small area ranking 4th for Colchester in 2004 (Forest in St Andrews ward) had dropped one place to 5th in the 2007 Index.
- The small area ranking 5th for Colchester in 2004 (Barnhall in Harbour) had increased two places to 3rd in the 2007 Index.
- Donyland Woods in East Donyland ward and Chinook in Highwoods ward dropped from rankings of 12,991 and 12,799 respectively in the IMD04 to 15,346 and 13,865 respectively on the IMD07, meaning that they had both moved out of the 40% most deprived on the IMD07.
- No small areas were amongst the 40% most deprived in England on the IMD07 that were not also amongst the 40% most deprived in the IDM04.

Figure 12 shows the contrast between those small areas of Colchester that were identified as being amongst the 40% most deprived small areas in England according to both the IMD04 and IMD07 in a map format.

Figure 12: Overall change in top 40% affected, 2004 to 2007 – Deprived Small Areas



These maps are reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Colchester Borough Council License No 100023706, 2008.



- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 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 |

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 2007 (IMD07), 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 2 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 (LSOAs) in Colchester in Chapters 6 to 12.

5.2 Distribution of Each Type of Deprivation in Colchester

Figure 13a 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.

According to the ID07, Colchester had a higher than Essex average proportion of small areas affected by serious deprivation in three of the seven domains (as displayed in blue font in Figure 13a). This was an improvement on the ID04 which showed five domains experiencing deprivation at this level (shown in Figure 13b for comparison).

Colchester was most affected by Barriers to Housing and Services, with almost one out of every three small areas in the borough (27.9%) seriously affected on this domain. This was above the Essex average of 18.5%.

On the Education Skills and Training domain 15.4% of small areas in Colchester experienced serious deprivation, although this was below the Essex average (18%). Colchester ranked sixth most deprived of all 12 districts in Essex on this domain.

According to the Living Environment domain of the ID07, 1.9% of small areas in Colchester experienced 'serious' living environment deprivation. Although there had been some improvement since the ID04 this was still above the Essex average (itself

improved since the ID04). Colchester had the third highest level of deprivation on this domain, with only Brentwood (2.2%) and Tendring (5.5%) experiencing greater deprivation on this domain.

Figure 13a: ID07 Proportion of small areas that are ‘seriously affected’ on each domain score (within 20% most affected in England)

| Domain | Colchester (%) | Essex average (%) | CC (%) |
|--|----------------|-------------------|--------|
| Barriers to housing & services | 27.9 | | 18.5 |
| Education, skills & training deprivation | 15.4 | | 18.0 |
| Income Deprivation | 3.8 | | 6.3 |
| Crime | 1.9 | | 5.0 |
| Health Deprivation & disability | 2.9 | | 2.8 |
| Employment deprivation | 2.9 | | 4.8 |
| Living environment deprivation | 1.9 | | 0.9 |
| No. of small areas | 104 | | 863 |

Figure 13b: ID04 Proportion of small areas that are ‘seriously affected’ on each domain score (within 20% most affected in England)

| Domain | Colchester (%) | Essex average (%) | CC (%) |
|--|----------------|-------------------|--------|
| 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 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 ID07 and ID04.

6. Barriers to Housing and Services

6.1 The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

As its title suggests, the Barriers to Housing and Services domain measures barriers to housing and key local services. This domain has come under criticism in the past, with some expressing concern that the indicators produce contrary results and/or that the indicators did not measure exactly what they purport to measure (e.g. that road distance to GPs did not reflect actual accessibility especially where GPs have closed lists)¹. For this reason this domain must be used with caution with it not being used in decision making. However, the indicators remain unchanged since the ID04 and consist 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 a GP surgery (Source: National Administrative Codes Service, 2005)
- Road distance to a general stores or supermarket (Source: MapInfo Ltd, 2005)
- Road distance to a primary school (Source: DCFS, 2004-2005).
- Road distance to a Post Office or Sub Post Office (Source: Post Office Ltd, 2005)

Wider Barriers

- Household overcrowding (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 the constituent SOAs (Source: Communities and Local Government, 2005)
- Difficulty of access to owner-occupation (Source: modelled estimates produced by Heriot-Watt University, 2005)

6.2 Change over time

In 2004, 68 of Colchester's small areas (lower super output areas – LSOAs) were rated in England's top 40% most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services. In 2007, this had dropped slightly to 65 of Colchester's 104 small areas. For both years, Pyefleet Majority (Pyefleet) was ranked the most deprived of Colchester's small areas in the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain.

Between 2004 and 2007, nine small areas had moved up to higher deciles, and so were considered higher in comparison to other small areas than previously in terms of barriers to housing and services. Braiswick (Mile End) moved from the top 20% to the top 10%. Alamein road (Shrub End) moved from the top 30% to the top 20%, and Paxmans (New Town) moved from the top 30% to the top 10%. From the top 40%,

¹ Updating the English Indices of Deprivation 2004, Stage Two 'Blueprint Consultation Report' Summary of Responses, Department for Communities and Local Government: London, December 2007

New Town North (New Town), Wheatfield Road (Stanway), London Road (Lexden) and Eastern Approaches (St Andrews) all moved up to the top 30%, Castle Central (Castle) moved up to the top 20% and Gavin Way (Highwoods) moved up to the top 10%.

In the ID07 ten small areas had dropped to a lower decile and so were considered to be relatively less deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services than in 2004. Tiptree Heath (Tiptree), Messing & Marney (Birch & Winstree) and Spring Lane (Lexden) all dropped from the top 10% of England's Barriers to housing and services deprived small areas to the top 20%, Mountbatten also dropped from the top 10%, but down to the top 30%. Strood (West Mersea) and The Willows (Berechurch) dropped from the top 20% to the top 30% and Maypole (Tiptree) moved down from the top 20% to the top 40%. Whitehall (Harbour), St Botolph's Brook (West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green) and Icen Square (Shrub End) all moved down from the top 30% of England's most deprived small areas in terms of Barriers to housing and services to the top 40%.

Between ID04 and ID07, nine small areas had moved out of England's top 40% most deprived small areas in relation to the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. Eight of these were in the top 31-40% decile, they were Church Lane; (Lexden) Anchor Road; (Tiptree) Rowhedge; (East Donyland) Welshwood; (St Johns) Highwoods East; (Highwoods) Vine Road; (Tiptree) and West Mersea Centre. (West Mersea)

New Road (Tiptree) was the one small area which left the top 40% from the top 30% Barriers to Housing and services deprived.

In the ID07 Barriers to Housing and Services domain there were six small areas in England's top 40% which were not in the ID04. One of these, Cambridge Road (Christ Church) was in the top 30%, and the five others were in the top 40%; Berechurch North (Berechurch); Defoe (Mile End); North Station Road (Castle); Layer (Birch and Winstree) and Collingwood (Lexden).

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

Figure 14 below shows the extent to which Colchester's small areas are 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 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 14: Range in scores on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain
(in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)

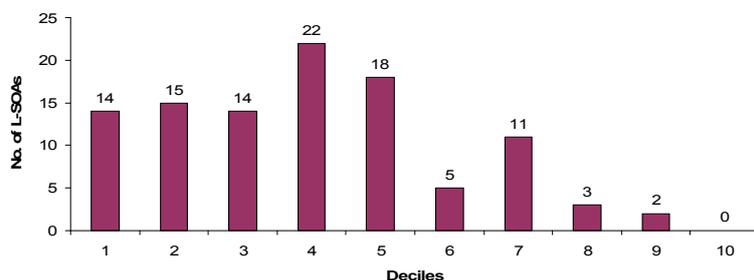


Figure 14 shows that the majority of small areas in Colchester (approximately 80% of all small areas) were clustered amongst the 50% most affected in England (i.e. in the first 5 deciles) on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. This suggests that Colchester was more affected by barriers to housing and services than any other domain in the ID07 (as discussed earlier in this report). It is interesting to note that none of the small areas in Colchester were amongst the 10% *least* affected in England (i.e. in the tenth decile) on this domain.

6.4 ‘Seriously Deprived’ small areas on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain (within 20% most deprived in England)

Almost one third of small areas in Colchester (29 small areas) were within the 20% most affected in England on this domain, with 14 of these small areas amongst the 10% most affected in England. Figure 15 below shows the 29 ‘seriously deprived’ (i.e. within the 20% most affected in England on this domain) small areas, their associated ward and rank.

Figure 15: Seriously deprived small areas (within 20% most deprived in England)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name ² | Rank |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| 0-10% | Pyefleet | Pyefleet Majority | 376 |
| | Birch and Winstree | Birch and Wigborough | 428 |
| | Marks Tey | Marks Tey | 549 |
| | Fordham and Stour | Boxted and Horkesley | 1,226 |
| | Highwoods | Gavin Way | 1,423 |
| | New Town | Paxmans | 1,528 |
| | Great Tey | Chappel Viaduct | 1,536 |
| | Copford and West Stanway | Copford and West Stanway | 1,688 |
| | Stanway | Warren Farm | 1,770 |
| | Fordham and Stour | Stour View | 2,090 |
| | Mile End | Braiswick | 2,201 |
| | Great Tey | Tey and Aldham | 2,458 |
| | Harbour | Speedwell | 2,615 |
| | Dedham and Langham | St Margaret’s Cross | 2,987 |

² 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.

| | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | Birch and Winstree | Messing and Marney | 3,383 |
| | Harbour | Barnhall | 3,450 |
| | Dedham and Langham | Dedham Heath | 3,501 |
| | Lexden | Spring Lane | 3,641 |
| | Mile End | Cuckoo Farm | 3,667 |
| | Tiptree | Tiptree Heath | 4,187 |
| 11-20% | Marks Tey | Little Tey | 4,227 |
| | Mile End | Turner Rise | 5,018 |
| | St Anne's | East Ward | 5,092 |
| | East Donyland | Donyland Woods | 5,147 |
| | St Anne's | Broadlands | 5,529 |
| | West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green | Fordham Heath | 5,805 |
| | Shrub End | Alamein Road | 6,298 |
| | Castle | Castle Central | 6,306 |
| | Berechurch | Friday Wood | 6,345 |

The most seriously deprived (amongst the 20% most affected in England) small area in Colchester according to the Barriers to Housing and Service domain was Pyefleet Majority in Pyefleet ward, with a rank of 376 out of all 32,482 small areas in England. Pyefleet Majority ranked 6 of all 863 small areas in Essex and 14 of all areas in the East of England on this domain.

The next most seriously deprived (i.e. amongst the 20% most affected in England) small areas in Colchester according to the Barriers to Housing and Service domain were Birch and Wigborough and Marks Tey, which ranked 428 and 549 respectively out of all 32,482 small areas in England. Birch and Wigborough and Marks Tey ranked 8 and 10 respectively of all 863 small areas in Essex on this domain

6.5 'Deprived' small areas on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain (within 40% most deprived in England)

Approximately 63% of small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.

Figure 16 below shows Colchester's 65 deprived (i.e. within the 40% most affected in England on this domain) small areas, their associated ward and rank.

Figure 16: Deprived small areas (*within 40% most deprived in England*)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name ³ | Rank |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| 0-10% | Pyefleet | Pyefleet Majority | 376 |
| | Birch and Winstree | Birch and Wigborough | 428 |
| | Marks Tey | Marks Tey | 549 |
| | Fordham and Stour | Boxted and Horkesley | 1,226 |
| | Highwoods | Gavin Way | 1,423 |
| | New Town | Paxmans | 1,528 |
| | Great Tey | Chappel Viaduct | 1,536 |
| | Copford and West Stanway | Copford and West Stanway | 1,688 |
| | Stanway | Warren Farm | 1,770 |
| | Fordham and Stour | Stour View | 2,090 |
| | Mile End | Braiswick | 2,201 |
| | Great Tey | Tey and Aldham | 2,458 |
| | Harbour | Speedwell | 2,615 |
| | Dedham and Langham | St Margaret's Cross | 2,987 |
| 11-20% | Birch and Winstree | Messing and Marney | 3,383 |
| | Harbour | Barnhall | 3,450 |
| | Dedham and Langham | Dedham Heath | 3,501 |
| | Lexden | Spring Lane | 3,641 |
| | Mile End | Cuckoo Farm | 3,667 |
| | Tiptree | Tiptree Heath | 4,187 |
| | Marks Tey | Little Tey | 4,227 |
| | Mile End | Turner Rise | 5,018 |
| | St Anne's | East Ward | 5,092 |
| | East Donyland | Donyland Woods | 5,147 |
| | St Anne's | Broadlands | 5,529 |
| | West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green | Fordham Heath | 5,805 |
| | Shrub End | Alamein Road | 6,298 |
| | Castle | Castle Central | 6,306 |
| Berechurch | Friday Wood | 6,345 | |
| 21-30% | St Andrew's | Eastern Approaches | 6,559 |
| | Harbour | Mountbatten | 6,594 |
| | Berechurch | The Willows | 6,769 |
| | West Mersea | Strood | 7,098 |
| | Castle | St Marys | 7,285 |
| | New Town | New Town North | 7,639 |
| | Pyefleet | Pyefleet North West | 7,729 |
| | Stanway | Wheatfield Road | 7,859 |
| | Lexden | London Road | 7,918 |
| | St Andrew's | Salary Brook North | 8,028 |
| | Wivenhoe Cross | Wivenhoe Park | 8,147 |
| | Shrub End | Layer Road | 8,409 |
| | Fordham and Stour | Horkesley Heath | 9,339 |
| | Christ Church | Cambridge Road | 9,632 |

³ Small areas (L-SOAs) were named with the assistance of the local Community Development team to enable easier identification of the locality that these areas refer to. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name ⁴ | Rank |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | Tiptree | Maypole | 9,871 |
| | Berechurch | Berechurch North | 10,130 |
| | Mile End | Defoe | 10,155 |
| | Castle | Riverside | 10,186 |
| | West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green | St Botolphs Brook | 10,202 |
| | Shrub End | Gosbecks | 10,461 |
| | Castle | North Station Road | 10,494 |
| | New Town | New Town Garrison | 10,640 |
| | St Anne's | St Anne's Estate | 10,675 |
| | Harbour | Whitehall | 10,757 |
| | St Anne's | Longridge | 10,776 |
| 31-40% | West Mersea | Victoria Esplanade | 11,293 |
| | St Anne's | Harwich Road | 11,325 |
| | Highwoods | The Gilbert | 11,592 |
| | St Andrew's | Magnolia | 11,766 |
| | Stanway | Lakelands | 11,956 |
| | Birch and Winstree | Layer | 12,130 |
| | Highwoods | Chinook | 12,182 |
| | Lexden | Collingwood | 12,375 |
| | Shrub End | Iceni Square | 12,430 |
| | St Andrew's | Forest | 12,557 |
| | West Mersea | The Firs | 12,695 |

Colchester's 65 deprived small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain were dispersed across 24 of Colchester's 27 wards, as displayed in Figure 17 below. The only wards that contained no small areas amongst the 40% most affected on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain were Prettygate, St John's and Wivenhoe Quay.

⁴ 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 17: Deprived small areas in Colchester wards

(within 40% most deprived small areas in England)

| Ward | Deprived small areas (%) | No. of deprived small areas |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Pyefleet | 100 | 2 |
| Birch and Winstree | 100 | 3 |
| Marks Tey | 100 | 2 |
| Fordham and Stour | 100 | 3 |
| Great Tey | 100 | 2 |
| Copford and West Stanway | 100 | 1 |
| Mile End | 100 | 4 |
| Harbour | 100 | 4 |
| Dedham and Langham | 100 | 2 |
| St Anne's | 83 | 5 |
| Castle | 80 | 4 |
| Lexden | 75 | 3 |
| West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green | 67 | 2 |
| St Andrew's | 67 | 4 |
| Highwoods | 60 | 3 |
| Stanway | 60 | 3 |
| West Mersea | 60 | 3 |
| Shrub End | 57 | 4 |
| New Town | 50 | 3 |
| East Donyland | 50 | 1 |
| Berechurch | 50 | 3 |
| Wivenhoe Cross | 50 | 1 |
| Tiptree | 40 | 2 |
| Christ Church | 33 | 1 |

100% of small areas in nine wards across Colchester were within the 40% most affected by barriers to housing and services in England. Figure 18 shows the small areas amongst the 40% most affected on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain, the Wider Barriers sub-domain and the Geographical Barriers sub-domain in map form.

Interestingly, 75% of small areas within the 40% most affected by barriers to housing and services were not 'deprived' on the IMD07 (i.e. in the 40% most affected in England), suggesting that many of the areas that were affected by barriers to housing and services were not particularly disadvantaged in other respects.

Figure 18: Small areas affected by barriers to housing and services
(within 40% most affected by Barriers to Housing and Services domain in England)

Figure 18a) Barriers to Housing and Services domain

Figure 18b): Geographical Barriers

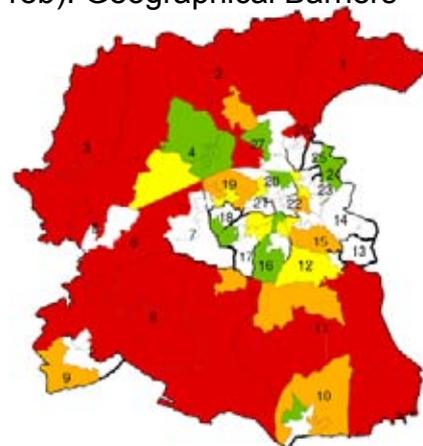
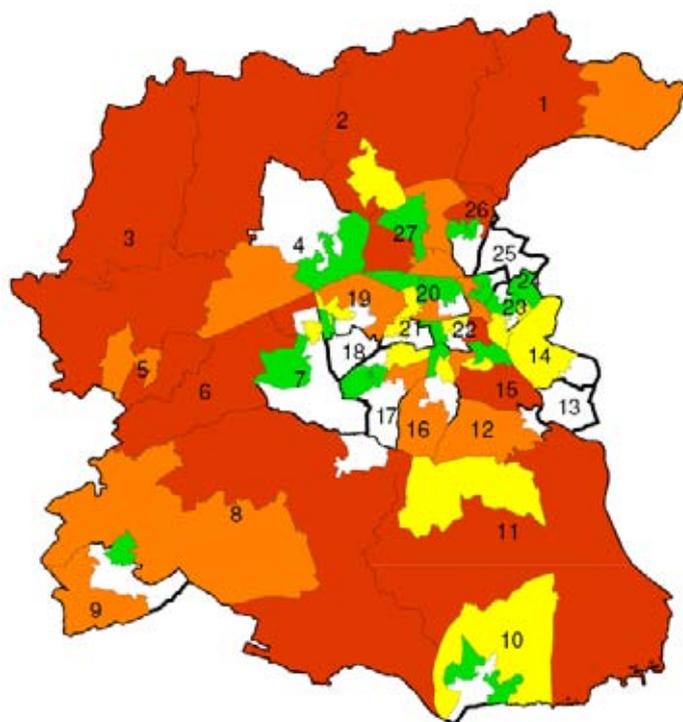
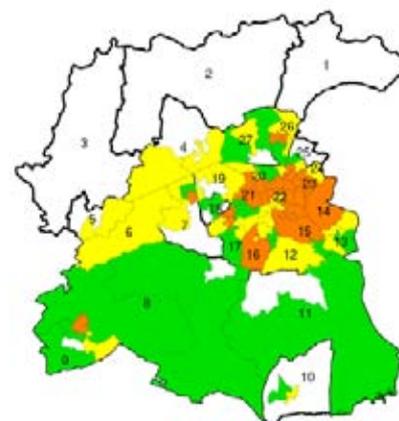
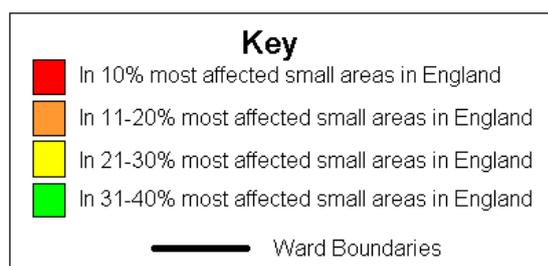


Figure 18c): Wider Barriers



These maps are reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Colchester Borough Council License No 100023706, 2008



- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 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 |

Town wards

Of the nine wards that had 100% of their small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain, the only town wards were Harbour and Mile End.

Turning to the Geographical Barriers and the Wider Barriers sub-domains, the ID07 shows that Harbour had all of its four small areas within the top 40% most affected

on the Wider Barriers sub-domain, although just two of its small areas were within the top 40% on the Geographical Barriers sub-domain. Contrastingly, Mile End had just three of its four small areas within the top 40% most affected on the Wider Barriers sub-domain, although all of its small areas were within the top 40% on the Geographical Barriers sub-domain. This suggests that although there were issues around access to housing and services in these two wards, there were different factors involved.

There were ten other town wards that contained small areas within the 40% most affected by barriers to housing and services in England. These were St Anne's, Highwoods, Lexden, New Town, Stanway, Shrub End, Castle, Berechurch, St Andrew's and Christ Church, and 83%, 60%, 75%, 50%, 60%, 57%, 80%, 50%, 67% and 33% of small areas in each of these wards, respectively, were within the 40% most affected by barriers to housing and services in England.

Sub-domains

There were 49 (47%) small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Geographical sub-domain - 27 from within town wards and 22 from within rural wards. On the Wider Barriers sub-domain there were 82 (79%) small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England - 61 from within town wards and 21 from within rural wards.

Interestingly, whilst Colchester had a higher proportion of small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Wider Barriers sub-domain than on the Geographical Barriers sub-domain, no small areas in Colchester were amongst the 10% most affected in England on the Wider Barriers sub-domain. There were 15 small areas amongst the 10% most affected in England on the Geographical Barriers sub-domain, 63% of which were located in rural wards. This suggests that although deprivation in terms of access to services affects fewer small areas overall, where it exists, it is comparatively intense and slightly more likely to affect those living in rural wards.

6.6 Small areas least affected

The ID07 identified 16 small areas in Colchester that were amongst the 40% least affected in England on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain

Prettygate

The two least affected small areas (both within the 20% least affected in England) in Colchester on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain were situated in Prettygate. In fact, three (60%) of Prettygate's small areas were amongst the 40% least affected. These same three areas were also amongst the 40% least affected on the Geographical Barriers sub-domain.

Interestingly though, two of these small areas in Prettygate were within the 40% *most* affected on the Wider Barriers to Housing and Services domain and the third fell into the fifth decile (41-50%). This suggests that whilst geographical access to services was relatively good, it was more problematic for residents of these small areas of Prettygate to access suitable housing.

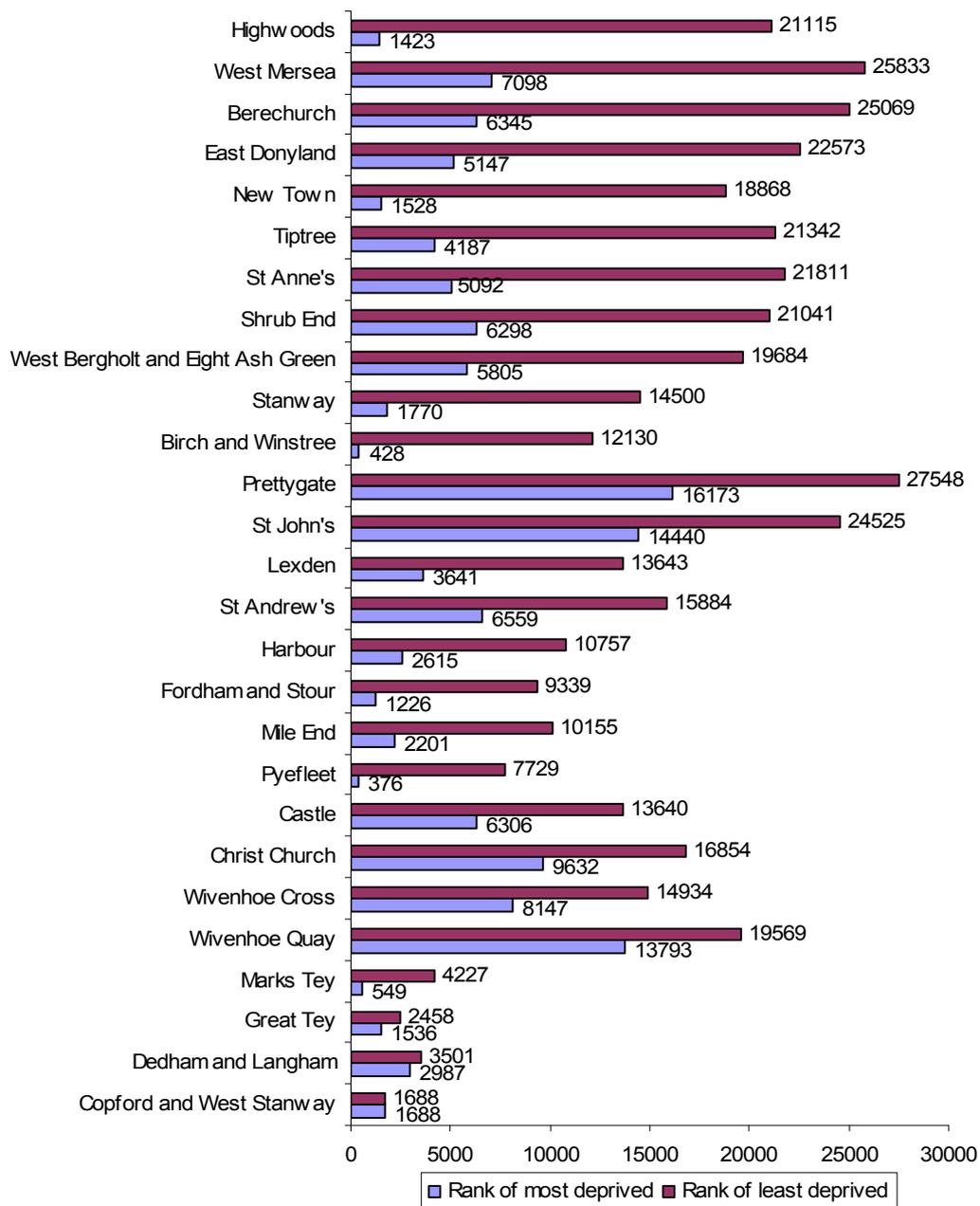
6.7 Contrast within wards between most affected and least affected small areas on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain

As discussed previously in this report, the use of small areas rather than wards enables us to identify pockets of deprivation *within* wards. Figures 19a and 19b show the national rank of the most affected and the least affected small areas within the 27 wards. Figures 19a and 19b illuminate the range of inequality in these areas further by showing the difference in ranking positions between the most and least affected small areas in each ward.

Figure 19a: Contrast between most deprived and least deprived small areas (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)

| Ward | National rank of most affected small areas in ward | National rank of least affected small areas in ward | Difference in rank of most deprived and least deprived areas within the same ward |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Highwoods | 1,423 | 21,115 | 19,692 |
| West Mersea | 7,098 | 25,833 | 18,735 |
| Berechurch | 6,345 | 25,069 | 18,725 |
| East Donyland | 5,147 | 22,573 | 17,426 |
| New Town | 1,528 | 18,868 | 17,340 |
| Tiptree | 4,187 | 21,342 | 17,155 |
| St Anne's | 5,092 | 21,811 | 16,719 |
| Shrub End | 6,298 | 21,041 | 14,743 |
| West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green | 5,805 | 19,684 | 13,879 |
| Stanway | 1,770 | 14,500 | 12,730 |
| Birch and Winstree | 428 | 12,130 | 11,702 |
| Prettygate | 16,173 | 27,548 | 11,375 |
| St John's | 14,440 | 24,525 | 10,085 |
| Lexden | 3,641 | 13,643 | 10,002 |
| St Andrew's | 6,559 | 15,884 | 9,325 |
| Harbour | 2,615 | 10,757 | 8,142 |
| Fordham and Stour | 1,226 | 9,339 | 8,113 |
| Mile End | 2,201 | 10,155 | 7,954 |
| Pyefleet | 376 | 7,729 | 7,353 |
| Castle | 6,306 | 13,640 | 7,334 |
| Christ Church | 9,632 | 16,854 | 7,222 |
| Wivenhoe Cross | 8,147 | 14,934 | 6,787 |
| Wivenhoe Quay | 13,793 | 19,569 | 5,776 |
| Marks Tey | 549 | 4,227 | 3,678 |
| Great Tey | 1,536 | 2,458 | 922 |
| Dedham and Langham | 2,987 | 3,501 | 514 |
| Copford and West Stanway | 1,688 | 1,688 | 0 |

Figure 19b: Contrast between most deprived and least deprived small areas (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)



The table and chart above illustrate that large discrepancies can occur between small areas within wards.

Figure 19b shows that the widest contrast was experienced in Highwoods, with a difference of 19,692 in English rank positions on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. The most affected small area in Highwoods (Gavin Way) ranked 1,423 of all 32,482 small areas in England and was amongst the 10% most affected

Figures 18a and 18b show that the widest contrast was experienced in Highwoods, with a difference of 19,692 in English rank positions on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. The most affected area of Highwoods (Gavin Way) ranked 1,423 of all 32,482 small areas in England and was amongst the 10% most affected by barriers to housing and services in England. This compared to a rank of 21,115 for the least affected small area in the same ward (Eastwood Drive), which was amongst the 31-40% least affected in England.

West Mersea and Berechurch show the second and third greatest contrasts in highest and lowest ranks, with a difference of 18,735 and 18,725, respectively, between the ranking positions of the most and least affected small areas in these wards.

With the exception of Copford and West Stanway ward, which contained only one small area, rendering it impossible to calculate the difference in rank positions, the contrast was least extreme for Dedham and Langham, with a difference of just 514 in rank positions.

It should be noted that that in addition to highlighting *contrasting* levels of deprivation in wards, Figures 18a and 18b also show where levels of deprivation are similar in small areas within the same ward. For instance, the difference in highest and lowest ranks in Dedham and Langham ward is just 514 and this highlights the *similarity* of deprivation in this ward as the highest and lowest ranking small areas are both within the 11% most deprived in England on this domain.

6.8 Comparison to results for 2004

As in the ID04, Colchester was most affected by the Barriers to Housing and Services domain of all 7 domains in the ID07, with 65 out of 104 small areas within the top 40% in England.

In the ID04, Pyefleet Majority ranked 9 out of all small areas in Essex and 17 of all small areas in the East on this domain (ranking 236 of all 32,482 small areas in England). In the ID07, Pyefleet Majority had moved rank to become the sixth most affected small area in Essex and 14th in the East on this domain (ranking 376 of all 32,482 small areas in the England). This is interesting as it shows that although Pyefleet Majority appeared to have become relatively more affected by the Barriers to Housing and Services domain within Essex and the Eastern region, it had actually become *less* affected in terms of barriers to housing and services to the rest of England.

The ID04 identified just 12 small areas in Colchester that were amongst the 40% least affected in England on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain ID04, however this figure had risen to 16 in the ID07, an increase of 33% over the period.

Figure 20 below displays those small areas in Colchester which were identified in the ID04 as being amongst the 40% most deprived small areas on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. It gives the national rank and the Colchester rank for the Barriers to Housing and Services domain according to the ID04, and provides alongside that the national and the Colchester rank according to the newly released ID07. National ranks have been colour coded to show the 20% most deprived

(yellow), the 21-40% most deprived (green) and those that fall outside of the 40% most deprived (blue).

- The small area ranking 1st (Pyfleet Majority in Pyfleet ward) had retained the same rank for the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 2nd for Colchester in 2004 (Boxted and Horkesley in Fordham and Stour ward) had dropped down to 4th in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 3rd for Colchester in 2004 (Birch and Wigborough in Birch and Winstree ward) had risen one place to 2nd in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 4th for Colchester in 2004 (St Margaret's Cross in Dedham and Langham ward) had dropped down to 14th in the 2007 index.
- Nine small areas that were amongst the 40% most deprived on this domain in 2004 have dropped out of the 40% most affected in the 2007 index. These small areas were spread across seven wards and were: New Road, Anchor Road and Vine Road in Tiptree ward; Church Lane in Lexden ward; Rowhedge in East Donyland ward; Welshwood in St John's ward; Highwoods East in Highwoods ward; West Mersea Central in West Mersea ward; and Stanway Hall in Stanway ward.

Figure 20: Overall rank change, deprived small areas 2004 (Barriers to Housing and Services)

Key

- 20% most affected
- 21-40% most affected
- In 60% least affected

Note: The lower the rank number, the more deprived that small area is.

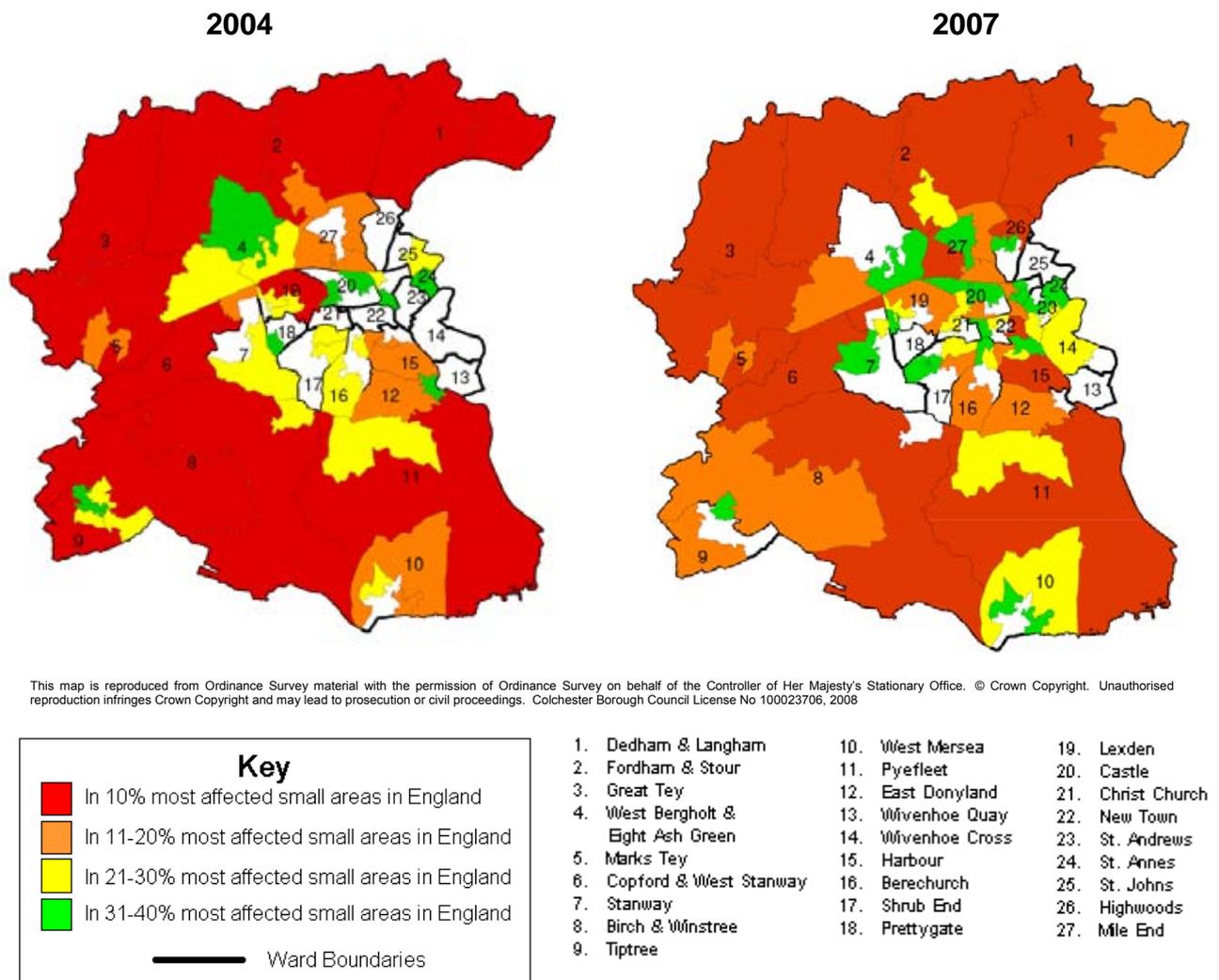
| Ward | LSOA name | National rank 2004 | National rank 2007 | Colchester Rank 2004 | Colchester Rank 2007 | Direction of change |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| PYEFLEET | Pyfleet Majority | 236 | 376 | 1 | 1 | ↔ |
| FORDHAM & STOUR | Boxted & Horkesley | 405 | 1,226 | 2 | 4 | ↓ (2) |
| BIRCH AND WINSTREE | Birch & Wigborough | 564 | 428 | 3 | 2 | ↑ (1) |
| DEDHAM & LANGHAM | St Margaret's Cross | 760 | 2,987 | 4 | 14 | ↓ (10) |
| MARKS TEY | Marks Tey | 789 | 549 | 5 | 3 | ↑ (2) |
| HARBOUR | Speedwell | 1,188 | 2,615 | 6 | 13 | ↓ (7) |
| FORDHAM & STOUR | Stour View | 1,455 | 2,090 | 7 | 10 | ↓ (3) |
| TIPTREE | Tiptree Heath | 1,636 | 4,187 | 8 | 20 | ↓ (12) |
| LEXDEN | Spring Lane | 1,669 | 3,641 | 9 | 18 | ↓ (9) |
| COPFORD & WEST STANWAY | Copford & West Stanway | 1,712 | 1,688 | 10 | 8 | ↑ (2) |
| GREAT TEY | Chappel Viaduct | 1,755 | 1,536 | 11 | 7 | ↑ (4) |
| HARBOUR | Mountbatten | 1,768 | 6,594 | 12 | 31 | ↓ (19) |
| BIRCH AND WINSTREE | Messing & Marney | 2,087 | 3,383 | 13 | 15 | ↓ (2) |
| HARBOUR | Barnhall | 2,306 | 3,450 | 14 | 16 | ↓ (2) |
| DEDHAM & LANGHAM | Dedham Heath | 2,313 | 3,501 | 15 | 17 | ↓ (2) |
| STANWAY | Warren Farm | 3,174 | 1,770 | 16 | 9 | ↑ (7) |
| GREAT TEY | Tey & Aldham | 3,182 | 2,458 | 17 | 12 | ↑ (5) |
| MILE END | Cuckoo Farm | 3,883 | 3,667 | 18 | 19 | ↓ (1) |
| EAST DONYLAND | Donyland Woods | 3,981 | 5,147 | 19 | 24 | ↓ (5) |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|----|----|-------|
| TIPTREE | Maypole | 4,849 | 9,871 | 20 | 44 | ↓(24) |
| BERECHURCH | Friday Wood | 5,103 | 6,345 | 21 | 29 | ↓(8) |
| WEST BERGHOLT & EIGHT ASH GREEN | Fordham Heath | 5,136 | 5,805 | 22 | 26 | ↓(4) |
| ST ANNE'S | Broadlands | 5,210 | 5,529 | 23 | 25 | ↓(2) |
| MARKS TEY | Little Tey | 5,352 | 4,227 | 24 | 21 | ↑(3) |
| WEST MERSEA | Strood | 5,801 | 7,098 | 25 | 33 | ↓(8) |
| MILE END | Braiswick | 5,814 | 2,201 | 26 | 11 | ↑(15) |
| ST ANNE'S | East Ward | 5,939 | 5,092 | 27 | 23 | ↑(4) |
| BERECHURCH | The Willows | 6,178 | 6,769 | 28 | 32 | ↓(4) |
| MILE END | Turner Rise | 6,472 | 5,018 | 29 | 22 | ↑(7) |
| CASTLE | St. Marys | 6,616 | 7,285 | 30 | 34 | ↓(4) |
| TIPTREE | New Road | 6,916 | 14,545 | 31 | 78 | ↓(47) |
| SHRUB END | Alamein Road | 6,921 | 6,298 | 32 | 27 | ↑(5) |
| WIVENHOE CROSS | Wivenhoe Park | 7,317 | 8,147 | 33 | 40 | ↓(7) |
| FORDHAM & STOUR | Horkesley Heath | 7,756 | 9,339 | 34 | 42 | ↓(8) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Salary Brook North | 7,991 | 8,028 | 35 | 39 | ↓(4) |
| HARBOUR | Whitehall | 8,013 | 10,757 | 36 | 53 | ↓(17) |
| WEST BERGHOLT & EIGHT ASH GREEN | St Botolphs Brook | 8,066 | 10,202 | 37 | 48 | ↓(11) |
| NEW TOWN | Paxmans | 8,141 | 1,528 | 38 | 6 | ↑(32) |
| SHRUB END | Layer Road | 8,398 | 8,409 | 39 | 41 | ↓(2) |
| SHRUB END | Iceni Square | 9,336 | 12,430 | 40 | 63 | ↓(23) |
| PYEFLEET | Pyefleet North West | 9,672 | 7,729 | 41 | 36 | ↑(5) |
| CASTLE | Castle Central | 9,817 | 6,306 | 42 | 28 | ↑(14) |
| WEST MERSEA | The Firs | 9,883 | 12,695 | 43 | 65 | ↓(22) |
| HIGHWOODS | Gavin Way | 9,908 | 1,423 | 44 | 5 | ↑(39) |
| STANWAY | Wheatfield Road | 10,020 | 7,859 | 45 | 37 | ↑(8) |
| LEXDEN | Church Lane | 10,069 | 13,643 | 46 | 69 | ↓(23) |
| ST ANNE'S | St. Annes Estate | 10,357 | 10,675 | 47 | 52 | ↓(5) |
| NEW TOWN | New Town North | 10,435 | 7,639 | 48 | 35 | ↑(13) |
| LEXDEN | London Road | 10,489 | 7,918 | 49 | 38 | ↑(11) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Eastern Approaches | 10,513 | 6,559 | 50 | 30 | ↑(20) |
| ST ANNE'S | Longridge | 10,557 | 10,776 | 51 | 54 | ↓(3) |
| TIPTREE | Anchor Road | 10,782 | 20,215 | 52 | 92 | ↓(40) |
| WEST MERSEA | Victoria Esplanade | 10,787 | 11,293 | 53 | 55 | ↓(2) |
| HIGHWOODS | The Gilbert | 10,867 | 11,592 | 54 | 57 | ↓(3) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Forest | 11,283 | 12,557 | 55 | 64 | ↓(9) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Magnolia | 11,361 | 11,766 | 56 | 58 | ↓(2) |
| STANWAY | Lakelands | 11,392 | 11,956 | 57 | 59 | ↓(2) |
| ST ANNE'S | Harwich Road | 11,525 | 11,325 | 58 | 56 | ↑(2) |
| CASTLE | Riverside | 11,636 | 10,186 | 59 | 47 | ↑(12) |
| EAST DONYLAND | Rowhedge | 11,733 | 22,573 | 60 | 99 | ↓(39) |
| ST JOHN'S | Welshwood | 11,880 | 14,440 | 61 | 76 | ↓(15) |
| NEW TOWN | New Town Garrison | 11,936 | 10,640 | 62 | 51 | ↑(11) |
| HIGHWOODS | Chinook | 11,955 | 12,182 | 63 | 61 | ↑(2) |
| HIGHWOODS | Highwoods East | 12,180 | 13,665 | 64 | 70 | ↓(6) |
| TIPTREE | Vine Road | 12,448 | 21,342 | 65 | 96 | ↓(31) |
| WEST MERSEA | West Mersea Central | 12,608 | 14,437 | 66 | 75 | ↓(9) |
| STANWAY | Stanway Hall | 12,645 | 14,075 | 67 | 74 | ↓(7) |
| SHRUB END | Gosbecks | 12,846 | 10,461 | 68 | 49 | ↑(19) |

NB. Figure 20 shows data sorted in ascending order by "Colchester rank 2004"

Figure 21 shows the contrast between those small areas of Colchester that were identified as being amongst the 40% most deprived in England on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain according to both the ID04 and ID07 in a map format.

Figure 21: Overall change in top 40% affected, 2004 to 2007 - Barriers to Housing and Services



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Colchester Borough Council License No 100023706, 2008

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 education deprivation for children/young people and another relating to lack of skills and 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 test score of pupils at Key Stage 2 (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005, Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF))
- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 3 (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005, Source: DCSF)
- Best of 8 average capped points score at Key Stage 4 (this includes results of GCSEs, GNVQs and other vocational equivalents) (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005, Source: DCSF)
- Proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above the age of 16 (Source: HMRC Child Benefit (CB) data)
- Secondary school absence rate (2 year average 2004-2005, Source: DCSF)
- Proportion of those under 21 not entering Higher Education (5 year average, 2001-2005, Source: Universities and Colleges Admission Service (UCAS), Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA))

Skills

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

7.2 Change over time

In the Indices of deprivation 2004 there were 10 small areas (lower super output areas – LSOAs) of Colchester's 104 ranked in England's 20% most Education, skills and training deprived, with three of these appearing in the top 10%. In 2007, this had increased, with 16 small areas in the top 20% most education, skills and training deprived, and eight of these appearing in the top 10%.

It must be remembered that this is *relative* deprivation and not *absolute* deprivation and therefore caution must be used in interpreting the results. Colchester small areas appear to have 'worsened' in this domain, but this could be because other areas have made improvements and overtaken them.

In ID04, the top three most education, skills and training deprived small areas were St Anne's Estate (St Anne's), Forest (St Andrews) and Magnolia (St Andrews), and

only these three areas fell into the top 10% most deprived in England. In the ID07, St Anne's Estate (St Anne's) was still the most deprived, followed by Magnolia (St Andrews) and Forest (St Andrews), which had switched positions. There were also another five small areas in 2007 within the top 10% most employment deprived, Salary Brook South (St Andrews), Icen Square (Shrub End), Sycamore (St Andrews), Barnhall (Harbour) and Monkwick. (Berechurch)

Four of these small areas were previously in the top 20% of the education, skills and training domain and had moved up into the top 10%. Against this trend, Whitehall,(Harbour) which was in the top 20% in 2004 had improved and dropped down 2 deciles, and in 2007 was in the top 40%

The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain contains the two sub-domains of children/young people and skills ratings. 'Skills' covers working age adults with no or low qualifications, and between 2004 and 2007 the distribution of Colchester's small areas across the deciles has not changed, with five small areas in the top 10% (or first decile), eight in the top 20%, 15 in the top 30% and six in the top 40%.

In the Children/Young people sub domain, the number of Colchester's small areas in the top 10% in 2004 was 1, but in 2007, this number had increased to 11 small areas. In the top 20%, the number of small areas had also increased from 8 to 10. The top 30% (or third decile) changed from 15 small areas in 2004 to 8 small areas in 2007, and the top 40% had moved from 6 to 8 small areas.

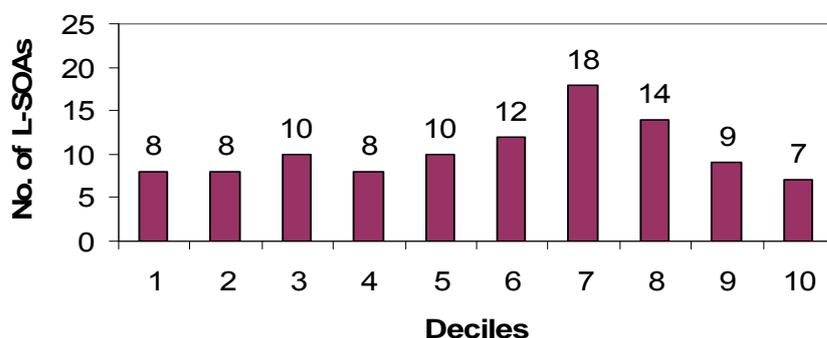
7.3 Range of Scores on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

Figure 22 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 22 shows that almost one third (33%) of 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.

The number of small areas peaked at deciles 7 and 8 and indicates that around 31% of small areas in Colchester were amongst the 21-40% *least* affected small areas in England. Overall, there were more small areas amongst the 40% least affected on the Education, Skills and Training domain than amongst the 40% most affected (46% and 33% respectively)

Figure 22: Range in scores on the Education, Skills and Training domain
(in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)



7.4 ‘Seriously Deprived’ small areas on the Education, Skills and Training domain (within 20% most deprived in England)

Figure 23 shows that 16 small areas in Colchester were within the 20% most affected in England on the Education, Skills and Training domain.

Figure 23: ‘Seriously Deprived’ small areas (within 20% most deprived in England)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name | Rank |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1-10% | St. Anne's | St Anne's Estate | 553 |
| | St. Andrew's | Magnolia | 929 |
| | St. Andrew's | Forest | 1,675 |
| | St. Andrew's | Salary Brook South | 1,938 |
| | Shrub End | Iceni Square | 2,888 |
| | St. Andrew's | Sycamore | 3,056 |
| | Harbour | Barnhall | 3,153 |
| | Berechurch | Monkwick | 3,225 |
| 11-20% | Berechurch | Blackheath | 3,295 |
| | St. Andrew's | Eastern Approaches | 3,802 |
| | Harbour | Speedwell | 4,161 |
| | St. Andrew's | Salary Brook North | 4,452 |
| | Lexden | Collingwood | 5,645 |
| | Berechurch | Friday Wood | 5,656 |
| | Tiptree | Maypole | 6,390 |
| | Berechurch | The Willows | 6,472 |

The 16 small areas in Colchester amongst the 20% most affected in England on the Education, Skills and Training domain were particularly concentrated in the St Andrew’s and Berechurch wards, which had 100% (6 out of 6 small areas) and 67% (4 out of 6 small areas) of their small areas amongst the 20% most affected in England respectively on this domain.

The St Anne’s Estate area of St Anne’s ward had the highest score on the Education, Skills and Training domain of all small areas in Colchester.

The Magnolia, Forest and Salary Brook South areas of St Andrew's had the second, third and fourth highest scores respectively on the Education, Skills and Training domain of all small areas in Colchester. These three areas of St Andrew's ranked 10, 24 and 25 of all small areas in Essex respectively.

7.5 'Deprived' small areas on the Education, Skills and Training domain (*within 40% most deprived in England*)

Approximately one third (33%) 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 12 wards in Colchester

Figure 24 shows that 34 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected in England on the Education, Skills and Training domain.

Figure 24: Deprived small areas (within 40% most deprived in England)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name | Rank |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------|--------|
| 1-10% | St. Anne's | St Anne's Estate | 553 |
| | St. Andrew's | Magnolia | 929 |
| | St. Andrew's | Forest | 1,675 |
| | St. Andrew's | Salary Brook South | 1,938 |
| | Shrub End | Iceni Square | 2,888 |
| | St. Andrew's | Sycamore | 3,056 |
| | Harbour | Barnhall | 3,153 |
| | Berechurch | Monkwick | 3,225 |
| 11-20% | Berechurch | Blackheath | 3,295 |
| | St. Andrew's | Eastern Approaches | 3,802 |
| | Harbour | Speedwell | 4,161 |
| | St. Andrew's | Salary Brook North | 4,452 |
| | Lexden | Collingwood | 5,645 |
| | Berechurch | Friday Wood | 5,656 |
| | Tiptree | Maypole | 6,390 |
| | Berechurch | The Willows | 6,472 |
| 21-30% | Berechurch | Australian Estate | 6,537 |
| | Highwoods | Chinook | 6,992 |
| | New Town | Paxman's | 7,928 |
| | St. Anne's | Harwich Road | 8,171 |
| | New Town | New Town North | 8,344 |
| | Shrub End | Rayner Road | 8,809 |
| | Berechurch | Berechurch North | 8,958 |
| | East Donyland | Donyland Woods | 8,983 |
| | West Mersea | West Mersea Central | 9,046 |
| | Shrub End | Littlefields | 9,717 |
| 31-40% | St. Anne's | Parson's Heath | 9,817 |
| | St. Anne's | East Ward | 10,536 |
| | Shrub End | Alamein Road | 10,847 |
| | Shrub End | Gosbecks | 11,384 |
| | Harbour | Whitehall | 11,511 |
| | St. Anne's | Broadlands | 11,699 |
| | Tiptree | Anchor Road | 11,961 |
| | Marks Tey | Marks Tey | 12,879 |

Figures 24 and 25 show that all small areas (6 small areas out of 6 in both cases) in both St Andrew's and Berechurch were amongst the 40% most affected on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain. At 83%, St Anne's had the next highest proportion of small areas affected (5 out of 6 small areas). The next most affected were Harbour and Shrub End, with 75% (3 out of 4) and 71% (5 out of 7) of their small areas amongst the 40% most affected on this domain respectively.

Figure 25: Deprived small areas in Colchester wards (within 40% most affected in England)

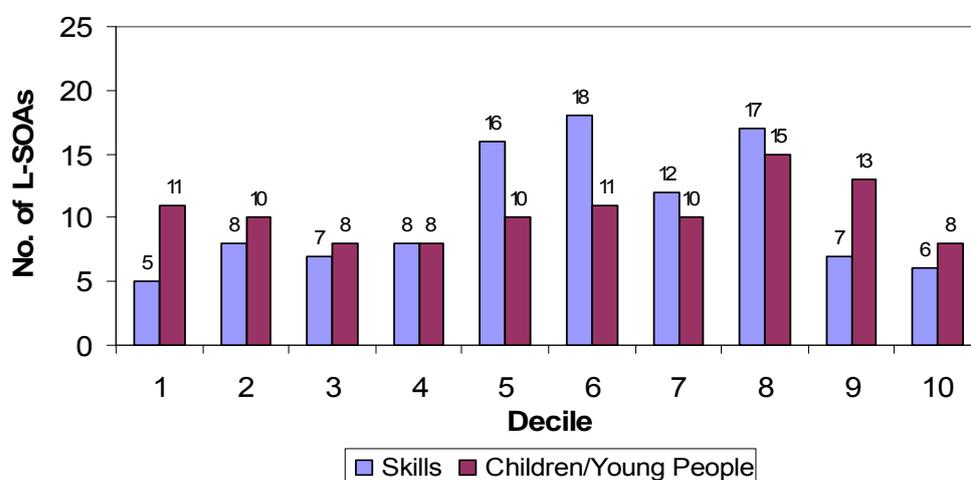
| Ward | Affected small areas (%) | No. of affected small areas |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| St Andrew's | 100 | 6 |
| Berechurch | 100 | 6 |
| St Anne's | 83 | 5 |
| Harbour | 75 | 3 |
| Shrub End | 71 | 5 |
| East Donyland | 50 | 1 |
| Marks Tey | 50 | 1 |
| Tiptree | 40 | 2 |
| New Town | 33 | 2 |
| Lexden | 25 | 1 |
| Highwoods | 20 | 1 |
| West Mersea | 20 | 1 |

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 and the Children / Young People sub-domain. Furthermore, the St Anne's Estate area ranked 10 of all 863 small areas in Essex on the Children / Young People sub-domain and 4 in Essex on the Skills sub-domain.

Figure 26 shows the spread of small areas on the Children / Young People sub-domain and the Skills sub-domain. Variations in relation to each sub-domain are discussed below.

Figure 26: Range in scores on the Children / Young People and Skills sub-domains (in relation to all 32,842 small areas in England)



Children / young people sub-domain

The ID07 showed 11 small areas amongst the 10% most affected in England on the Children / Young People sub-domain.

Some 37 small areas were within the 40% most affected on the Children / Young People sub-domain, compared to 28 on the Skills sub-domain and 34 on the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain.

Skills sub-domain

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.

Fewer small areas in Colchester were amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Skills sub-domain than on either the Children / Young People sub-domain or the Education, Skills and Training domain. Moreover, this pattern is broadly repeated when we look at the 20% *least* affected. Just 13 small areas in Colchester were amongst the 20% least affected on the Skills sub-domain, compared to 21 on the Children / Young People sub-domain and 16 on the Education, Skills and Training domain. This reflects the fact that the Skills sub-domain peaks to some extent at deciles five and six (the middle deciles).

All small areas in St Andrew's and Berechurch were amongst the 40% most affected in England on both sub-domains. In contrast, a number of wards showed some variation in the numbers of small areas affected on the sub-domains, Shrub End, for example, contained twice as many small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Children / Young People sub-domain than on the Skills sub-domain (6 and 3 small areas respectively out of 7), whilst Tiptree contained half as many small areas amongst the 40% most affected on the Children / Young People sub-domain than on the Skills sub-domain (2 and 4 small areas respectively out of 5). This suggests that lack of qualifications in the adult population may be more of an issue in Tiptree than underachievement in children and young people, with the reverse true for Shrub End.

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, suggesting that whilst underachievement in children and young people was fairly widespread across small areas of New Town, skills in the adult population did not appear to be a significant problem in this ward.

Figure 27a shows the small areas amongst the 40% most affected on the Education, Skills and Training domain in map form. Similarly, Figures 27b and 27c show the small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Children / Young People and the Skills sub-domain in map form, with 37 and 28 small areas in Colchester affected by each of these respectively.

Figure 27: Small areas affected by education, skills and training deprivation
(40% most affected small areas in England)

27a) Education, Skills and Training domain

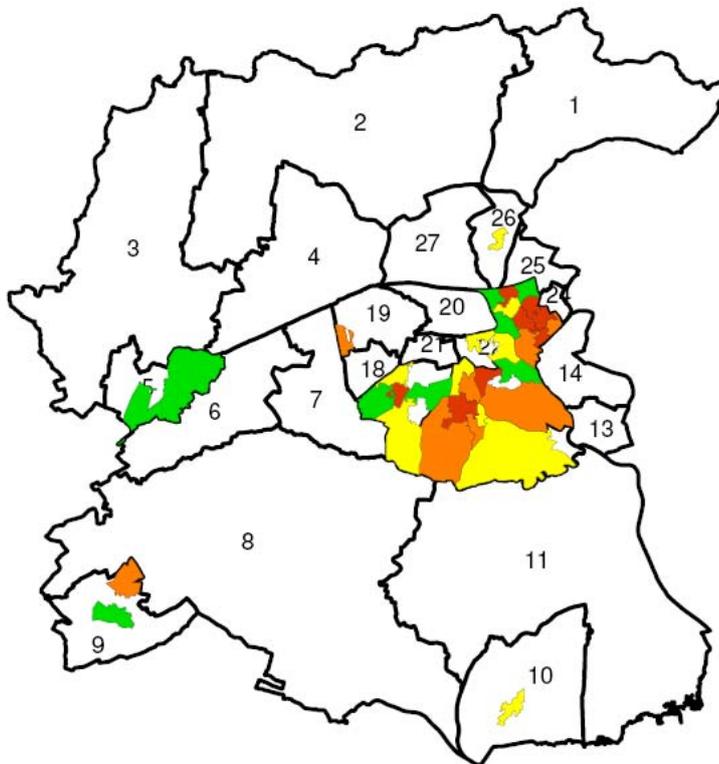


Figure 27b) Children / Young People

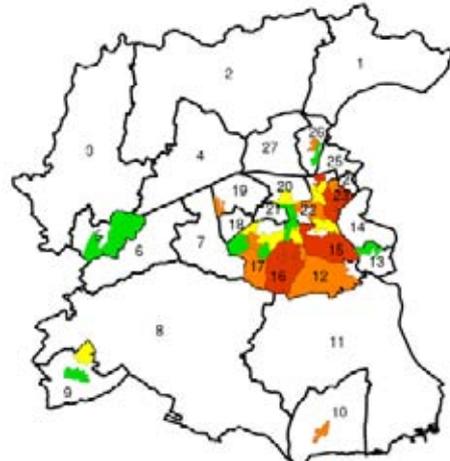
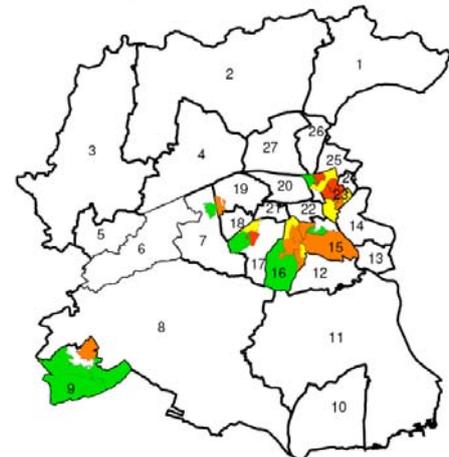
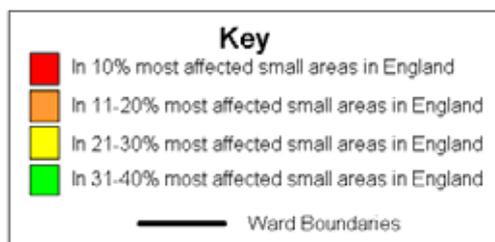


Figure 27c) Skills



These maps are reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Colchester Borough Council License No 100023706, 2008



- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 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 |

Interestingly, the Children / Young People sub-domain had more wards containing small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England than the Skills sub-domain (11 and 8 respectively)

There were in fact several wards that had some percentage of their small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Children / Young People sub-domain and no areas amongst the 40% most affected on the Skills domain. These wards were Highwoods, New Town, East Donyland, Marks Tey, Wivenhoe Quay, West Mersea and Castle. This further suggests that underachievement in children and young people was more of an issue for these pockets of Colchester than skills in the adult population.

7.6 Small areas least affected

The ID07 identified 48 small areas in Colchester that were amongst the 40% least affected in England on the Education, Skills and Training domain. Seven of these were amongst the 10% least affected in England on the Education, Skills and Training domain and were Wivenhoe Central in Wivenhoe Quay ward; Church Lane and Spring Lane in Lexden ward; Butt Road, Drury and Cambridge Road in Christ Church ward; and St Marys in Castle ward.

The ID07 identified 46 small areas in Colchester that were amongst the 40% least affected in England on the Children/Young people sub-domain. Eight of these were amongst the 10% least affected in England Children/Young people sub-domain and were Oaklands Avenue in Prettygate ward; Church Lane and Spring Lane in Lexden ward; Butt Road, Drury and Cambridge Road in Christ Church ward; Bergholt in West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green ward; and St Marys in Castle ward.

The ID07 identified 42 small areas in Colchester that were amongst the 40% least affected in England on the Skills sub-domain. Six of these were amongst the 10% least affected in England on the Skills sub-domain and were Wivenhoe Central in Wivenhoe Quay ward; Spring Lane in Lexden ward; Drury and Cambridge Road in Christ Church ward; Wivenhoe Cross in Wivenhoe Park ward; and St Marys in Castle ward.

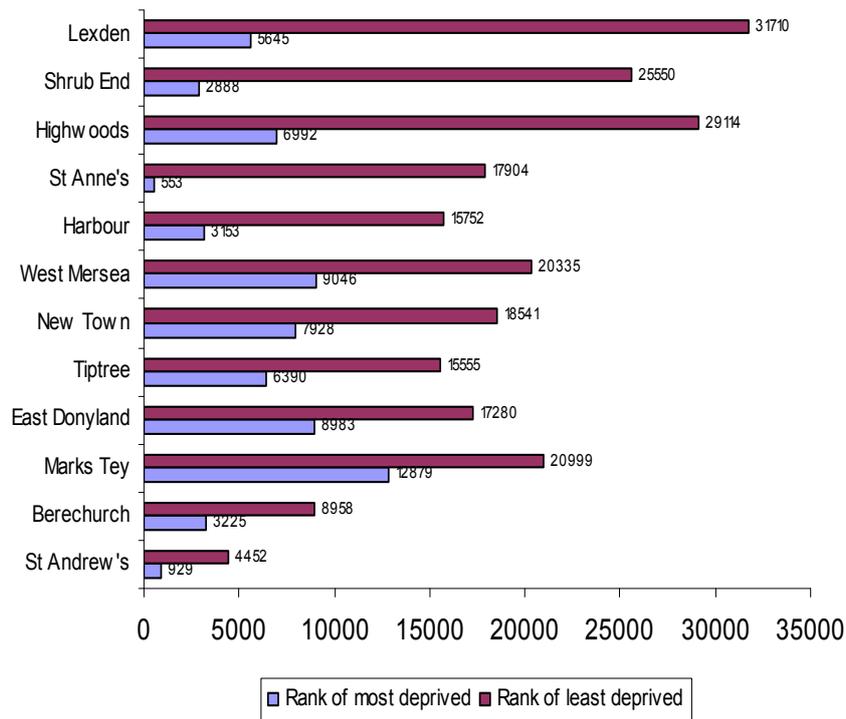
7.7 Contrast within wards between most and least affected small areas on the Education, Skills and Training domain

As discussed elsewhere, the use of small areas rather than wards for the ID07 enables identification of small pockets of deprivation *within* wards. Figures 28a and 28b show the national rank of the most affected and the least affected small areas within the 12 wards that contained small areas in the 40% most affected by Education, Skills and Training deprivation.

Figure 28a: Contrast between most deprived and least deprived small areas (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)

| Ward | Most affected in ward | Least affected in ward | Difference in rank of most deprived and least deprived areas within the same ward |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|
| Lexden | 5,645 | 31,710 | 26,070 |
| Shrub End | 2,888 | 25,550 | 22,662 |
| Highwoods | 6,992 | 29,114 | 22,122 |
| St Anne's | 553 | 17,904 | 17,351 |
| Harbour | 3,153 | 15,752 | 12,599 |
| West Mersea | 9,046 | 20,335 | 11,289 |
| New Town | 7,928 | 18,541 | 10,613 |
| Tiptree | 6,390 | 15,555 | 9,165 |
| East Donyland | 8,983 | 17,280 | 8,297 |
| Marks Tey | 12,879 | 20,999 | 8,120 |
| Berechurch | 3,225 | 8,958 | 5,733 |
| St Andrew's | 929 | 4,452 | 3,523 |

Figure 28b: Contrast between most deprived and least deprived small areas (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)



Figures 28a and 28b illuminate the range of inequality in these areas further by showing the difference in ranking positions between the most and least affected small areas in each ward.

Figures 28a and 28b show that the widest contrast in the most and least affected small areas within wards on the Education, Skills and Training domain was experienced in Lexden. The most affected small area in Lexden ranked 5,645 of all 32,482 small areas in England on the Education, Skills and Training domain, compared to a rank of 31,710 for the least affected small area in the same ward. This amounts to a difference of 26,070 rank positions.

Shrub End and Highwoods had the second and third widest contrasts, with a difference of 22,622 and 22,122 respectively, between the ranking positions of the most and least affected small areas in these wards on the Education, Skills and Training domain.

The contrast was least extreme for St Andrew's and Berechurch, with a difference of just 3,523 and 5,733 respectively, in rank positions. This is unsurprising as both of these wards have all of their small areas (6 out of 6 in both cases) amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Education, Skills and Training domain.

7.8 Comparison to results for 2004

The St Anne's Estate area of St Anne's ward had the highest score on the Education, Skills and Training domain of all small areas in Colchester. This area had the fourth highest score of all small areas in Essex, as was the case in the ID04.

Figure 25 shows that almost one third (33%) of small areas in Colchester were amongst the 40% most affected small areas in England on the Education, Skills and Training domain. The ID04 showed 25% of small areas were affected in this way.

The ID04 reported 51 small areas within the *least* affected 40% on the Children/Young People sub-domain (just under half of the small areas in Colchester), whilst the ID07 showed a drop to 46.

Interestingly, the ID04 showed just one small area amongst the 10% most affected on the Children / Young People sub-domain, whereas the ID07 showed 11 small areas affected to this extent.

Five small areas in Colchester were amongst the 10% most affected small areas in England on the Skills sub-domain. This figure remained unchanged since the ID04.

Figure 29 below displays those L-SOAs in Colchester which were identified in the 2004 Indices of Deprivation as being in the 40% most deprived small areas on the Education, Skills and Training domain. It gives the national rank and the Colchester rank for on this domain according to the 2004 indices, and provides alongside that the national and the Colchester rank according to the 2007 indices. National ranks have been colour coded to show the 20% most deprived (yellow), the 21-40% most deprived (green) and those that fall outside of the 40% most deprived (blue).

Figure 29: Overall rank change – deprived small areas 2004 (Education, Skills and Training)

Key

- 20% most affected
- 21-40% most affected
- In 60% least affected

Note: The lower the rank number, the more deprived that small area is.

| WARD | L-SOA name | National rank 2004 | National rank 2007 | Colchester rank 2004 | Colchester rank 2007 | Direction of change |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| ST ANNE'S | St.Annes Estate | 840 | 553 | 1 | 1 | ↔ |
| ST ANDREW'S | Forest | 2,788 | 1,675 | 2 | 3 | ↓ (1) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Magnolia | 2,993 | 929 | 3 | 2 | ↑ (1) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Salary Brook South | 4,064 | 1,938 | 4 | 4 | ↔ |
| BERECHURCH | Monkwick | 4,196 | 3,225 | 5 | 8 | ↓ (3) |
| SHRUB END | Iceni Square | 4,275 | 2,888 | 6 | 5 | ↑ (1) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Sycamore | 4,408 | 3,056 | 7 | 6 | ↑ (1) |
| HARBOUR | Speedwell | 5,021 | 4,161 | 8 | 11 | ↓ (3) |
| BERECHURCH | Blackheath | 5,695 | 3,295 | 9 | 9 | ↔ |
| HARBOUR | Barnhall | 5,927 | 3,153 | 10 | 7 | ↑ (3) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Eastern Approaches | 6,706 | 3,802 | 11 | 10 | ↑ (1) |
| LEXDEN | Collingwood | 7,152 | 5,645 | 12 | 13 | ↓ (1) |
| BERECHURCH | The Willows | 7,222 | 6,472 | 13 | 16 | ↓ (3) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Salary Brook North | 7,234 | 4,452 | 14 | 12 | ↑ (2) |
| TIPTREE | Maypole | 7,294 | 6,390 | 15 | 15 | ↔ |
| BERECHURCH | Australian Estate | 7,805 | 6,537 | 16 | 17 | ↓ (1) |
| ST ANNE'S | Harwich Road | 7,824 | 8,171 | 17 | 20 | ↓ (3) |
| BERECHURCH | Friday Wood | 7,951 | 5,656 | 18 | 14 | ↑ (4) |
| BERECHURCH | Berechurch North | 8,020 | 8,958 | 19 | 23 | ↓ (4) |
| WEST MERSEA | West Mersea Central | 9,832 | 9,046 | 20 | 25 | ↓ (5) |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|--------|--------|----|----|-------|
| ST ANNE'S | Parsons Heath | 9,863 | 9,817 | 21 | 27 | ↓ (6) |
| SHRUB END | Rayner Road | 10,099 | 8,809 | 22 | 22 | ↔ |
| HIGHWOODS | Chinook | 10,893 | 6,992 | 23 | 18 | ↑ (5) |
| NEW TOWN | Paxmans | 11,197 | 7,928 | 24 | 19 | ↑ (5) |
| SHRUB END | Alamein Road | 12,022 | 10,847 | 25 | 29 | ↓ (4) |
| HARBOUR | Whitehall | 12,679 | 11,511 | 26 | 31 | ↓ (5) |

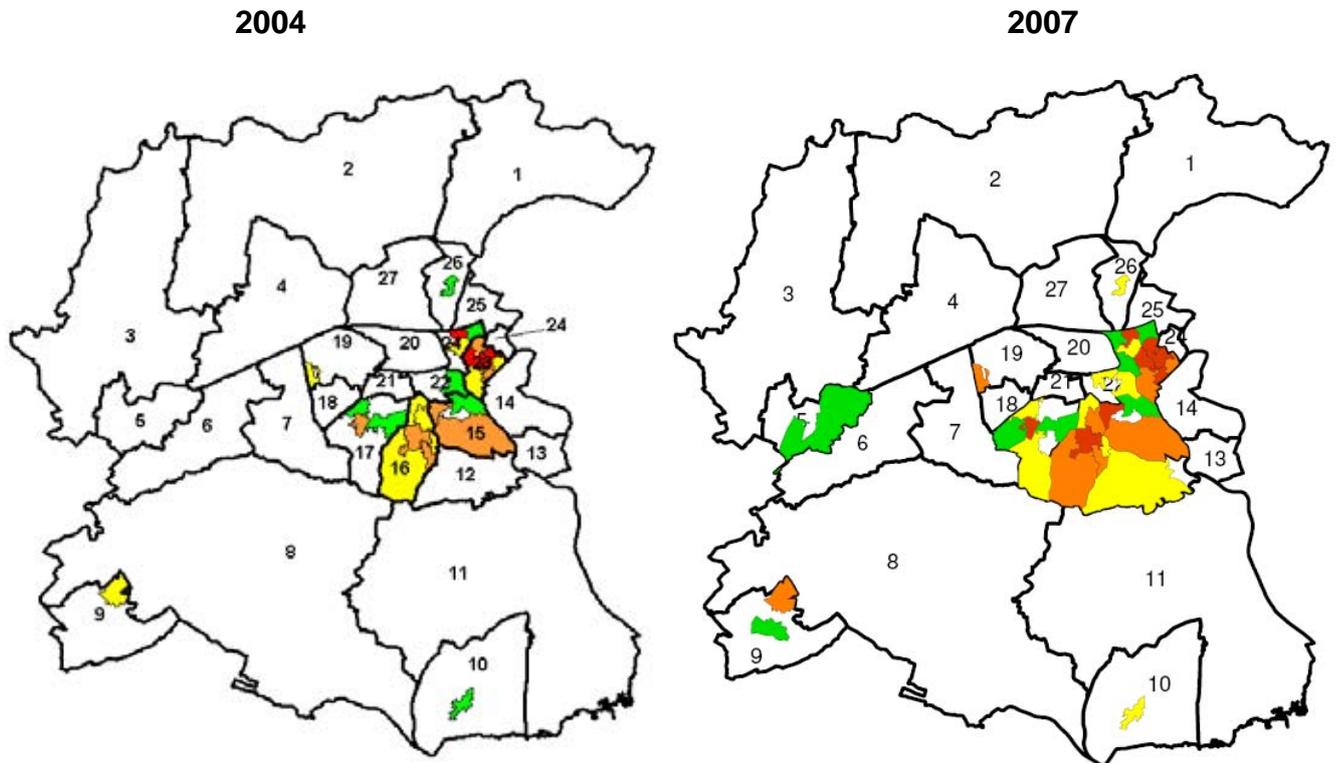
NB. Figure 29 shows data sorted in ascending order by "Colchester rank 2004"

- The small area ranking 1st (St Anne's Estate in St Anne's ward) for Colchester on the Education, Skills and Training domain in 2004 had retained the same rank in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 2nd (Forest in St Andrew's ward) for Colchester on the Education, Skills and Training domain in 2004 had dropped down to 3rd place in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 3rd (Magnolia in St Andrew's ward) for Colchester on the Education, Skills and Training domain in 2004 had increased one place to 2nd in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 4th (Salary Brook South in St Andrew's ward) for Colchester on the Education, Skills and Training domain in 2004 had retained the same rank in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 5th (Monkwick in Berechurch ward) for Colchester on the Education, Skills and Training domain in 2004 had dropped three places to 8th in the 2007 index.

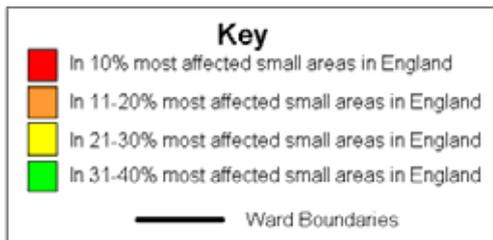
Interestingly, eight small areas that are amongst the 40% most deprived on the Education, Skills and Training domain in 2007 were not deprived to this extent in the 2004 index (and so do not feature in Figure 28). These small areas were New Town North in New Town ward; Donyland Woods in East Donyland ward; Littlefields and Gosbecks in Shrub End ward; East Ward and Broadlands in St Anne's ward; Marks Tey in Marks Tey ward; and Anchor Road in Tiptree ward.

Figure 30 shows the contrast between those small areas of Colchester that were identified as being amongst the 40% most deprived in England on the Education, Skills and Training domain according to both the ID04 and ID07 in a map format.

Figure 30: Overall change in top 40% affected, 2004 to 2007 – Education, Skills and Training



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Colchester Borough Council License No 100023706, 2008



- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 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 |

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 measures people on low incomes and shows the percentage of people living in families which claim means tested benefits. Since the ID04, some small adjustment has been made in this domain, which reflects the introduction of Pension Credit, Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit. However, the intention has been, despite these adjustments, to ensure comparability between the ID04 and ID07. The domain was created from the following indicators:

- Adults and children in Income Support (IS) households (Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) 2005)
- Adults and children in Income-Based Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in those Working Families Tax Credit (WFTC) households where there are children in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005)
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit Households (who are not eligible for IS, Income-Based JSA, Pension Credit or Working Tax Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005)
- National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both (Source: NASS 2006)

Supplementary Indices

In addition, there are two supplementary indices, which were created using some of the above indicators. 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. These indices are published separately as the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP), and the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI), and are not components of the IMD07. These indices are utilised as *additional* data.

For simplicity, these indices shall be referred to as the 'Child Poverty Index' and the 'Older People Poverty Index' throughout the remainder of this report.

Child Poverty Index

The 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, JSA-IB or PC or in families in receipt of WFTC/CTC (whose equivalised income is below 60% of median before housing costs).

Older People Poverty Index

The Older People Poverty Index was created from the percentage of an L-SOA's population aged 60 and over living in pension credit (guarantee) households as a proportion of all those 60 or over.

8.2 Change over time

In 2004, 23 of Colchester's small areas were in England's top 40% most employment deprived. In 2007 this had increased to 28 small areas.

For both years, only one small area was rated in the top 10% most income deprived, and it was the same small area (St Anne's Estate) both years. In the ID04, 36% of the population of St Anne's Estate were affected by income deprivation, and in the ID07 this had only dropped slightly to 35% of the population.

In the ID04, there were six of Colchester's 104 small areas in the top 11-20% decile most income deprived, in the ID07 this had decreased to three small areas. Magnolia (St Andrews) and Salary Brook south (St Andrews) were the only two small areas which remained in this decile for both years.

Berechurch went from having two of its small areas in the top 40% in 2004 to having five in 2007. All six of St Andrew's small areas were in England's top 40% most income deprived small areas in both 2004 and 2007.

Between 2004 and 2007 one small area had left England's top 40% most income deprived ratings. This was Donyland Woods in East Donyland Ward. Six small areas newly entered England's top 40% ratings between 2004 and 2007.

These were; Friday Wood (Berechurch) ;Plume Avenue (Prettygate); Blackheath (Berechurch); Wimpole Central (New Town); Gosbecks (Shrub End); and Australian Estate (Berechurch).

The supplementary indexes of the Income Domain are the Child Poverty Index and the Older people Poverty Index. In the Child Poverty Index, nine of Colchester's small areas were ranked in England's top 20% in 2004, in 2007 this had reduced to seven small areas. For both years, St Anne's Estate was ranked the highest of Colchester's 104 small areas. Between 2004 and 2007, Speedwell (Harbour) and Barnhall (Harbour) had dropped out of the top 20% of England's small area ratings.

In the Older People Poverty Index, five of Colchester's small areas were ranked in the top 20% in England according to their deprivation score in 2004, in 2007 this had increased to seven of Colchester's small areas. For both years, St Anne's Estate was ranked the highest in its older people poverty score. Between 2004 and 2007, four of Colchester's small areas were newly ranked in the top 20% of England's

areas with the highest older people poverty index. These were Sycamore (St Andrews) Forest (St Andrews) Icen Square (Shrub End) and New Town North (New Town). Two small areas which were in the top 20% in 2004 had also moved down out of this rating. They were Castle Central (Castle) and Wheatfield Road (Stanway.)

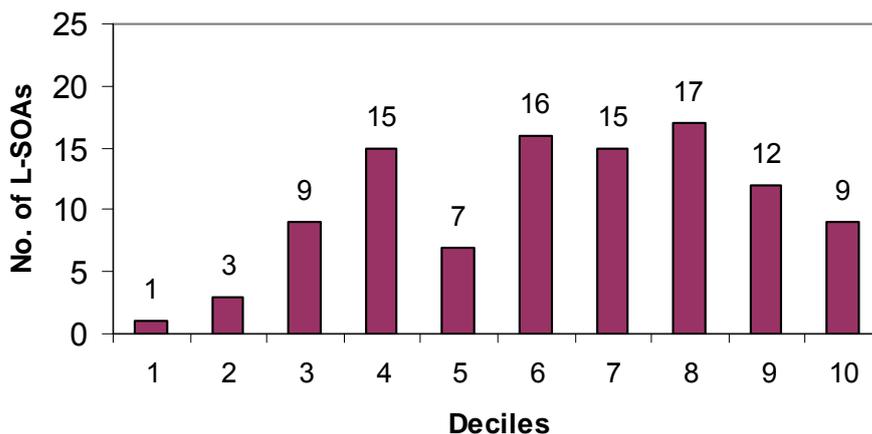
8.3 Range of Scores on the Income Deprivation Domain

Figure 31 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 31 shows that there were varying degrees of income deprivation in Colchester, with at least one small area in each decile. However, there were fewer small areas at the most affected end of the scale (deciles one and two). Just 35 of all 104 small areas in Colchester were amongst the 50% most affected small areas in England (i.e. in the first five deciles), whilst 69 small areas were amongst the 50% *least* affected small areas in England.

Colchester's small areas clustered predominantly around the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth deciles, which equates to the 11-50% least affected small areas in England on the Income Deprivation domain.

Figure 31: Range in scores on the Income Deprivation domain
(in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)



8.4 ‘Seriously Deprived’ small areas on the Income Deprivation domain (*within 20% most deprived in England*)

Figure 32 shows that four small areas in Colchester were amongst the 20% in England most affected by income deprivation. These were spread across the following three wards: St Anne’s, St Andrew’s and New Town.

Figure 32: Seriously deprived small areas (*within 20% most deprived in England*)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name ¹ | Rank | Population affected by income deprivation (%) |
|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------|---|
| 1-10% | St. Anne's | St Anne's Estate | 2,937 | 35 |
| | St. Andrew's | Magnolia | 5,263 | 28 |
| 11-20% | St. Andrew's | Salary Brook South | 5,371 | 28 |
| | New Town | Paxman's | 6,194 | 26 |

The most affected small area in Colchester was located in the St Anne’s Estate area of St Anne’s ward. Income deprivation in this area was tenth highest of all small areas in Essex, affected 35% of the population and ranked 2,937 of all 32,482 small areas in England. The next highest-ranking area, which was Magnolia in St Andrew’s ward, which ranked 5,263 of all 32,482 small areas in England and 28% of its population were affected by poverty. Furthermore, it was the most affected of all Colchester’s 104 small areas on both the Child Poverty Index and the Older People Poverty Index.

Of the three remaining small areas in Colchester that were amongst the 20% most affected in England on the Income Deprivation domain, two were located in St Andrew’s, amounting to one third of all small areas in St Andrew’s (2 out of 6 small areas).

It is worth noting here that although our highest percentage of people affected by income deprivation is 35%, this is considerably less than the highest ranking small areas in Essex, which are located in Basildon and shows 60% of people affected by income deprivation. Basildon has 58 small areas in 40% most affected by income deprivation in England. By comparison, Tendring has 36 small areas and Harlow has 34.

8.5 ‘Deprived’ small areas on the Income Deprivation domain (*within 40% most deprived in England*)

Figure 33 shows that a total of 28 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected in England by income deprivation. The small areas affected were dispersed across 12 of the 27 wards in Colchester. These wards were St Anne’s, St Andrew’s, New Town, Shrub End, Harbour, Castle, Lexden, Highwoods, Berechurch, Stanway, Prettygate and Tiptree. Figure 33 also shows the percentage of the population in each of these small areas that are affected by income deprivation.

¹ 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 33: Small areas most income deprived in England
(within 40% most affected in England)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name ² | Rank | Population affected by income deprivation (%) |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---|
| 1-10% | St. Anne's | St Anne's Estate | 2,937 | 35 |
| | St. Andrew's | Magnolia | 5,263 | 28 |
| 11-20% | St. Andrew's | Salary Brook South | 5,371 | 28 |
| | New Town | Paxman's | 6,194 | 26 |
| 21-30% | St Andrew's | Sycamore | 6,634 | 25 |
| | Shrub End | Iceni Square | 6,649 | 25 |
| | St Andrew's | Forest | 6,992 | 24 |
| | Harbour | Barnhall | 7,106 | 24 |
| | Harbour | Speedwell | 7,502 | 23 |
| | Castle | Castle Central | 8,371 | 21 |
| | St Anne's | Harwich Road | 9,222 | 20 |
| | Lexden | Collingwood | 9,665 | 19 |
| | Highwoods | Highwoods East | 9,669 | 19 |
| | 31-40% | New Town | New Town North | 9,942 |
| Shrub End | | Rayner Road | 10,139 | 18 |
| Berechurch | | Monkwick | 10,684 | 17 |
| Berechurch | | Berechurch North | 10,715 | 17 |
| St Andrew's | | Eastern Approaches | 11,187 | 17 |
| Highwoods | | Chinook | 11,207 | 17 |
| Berechurch | | Friday Wood | 11,501 | 16 |
| Stanway | | Wheatfield Road | 11,707 | 16 |
| Prettygate | | Plume Avenue | 12,485 | 15 |
| Tiptree | | Maypole | 12,529 | 15 |
| Berechurch | | Blackheath | 12,594 | 15 |
| New Town | | Wimpole Central | 12,713 | 15 |
| Shrub End | | Gosbecks | 12,749 | 15 |
| Berechurch | | Australian Estate | 12,794 | 15 |
| St Andrew's | Salary Brook North | 12,836 | 15 | |

Figure 34 shows that St Andrew's had 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). In addition, St Andrew's had the highest proportion of small areas within the 30% most affected in England on both the Child Poverty Index (all 6 of its small areas) and the Older People Poverty Index (4 of its 6 small areas).

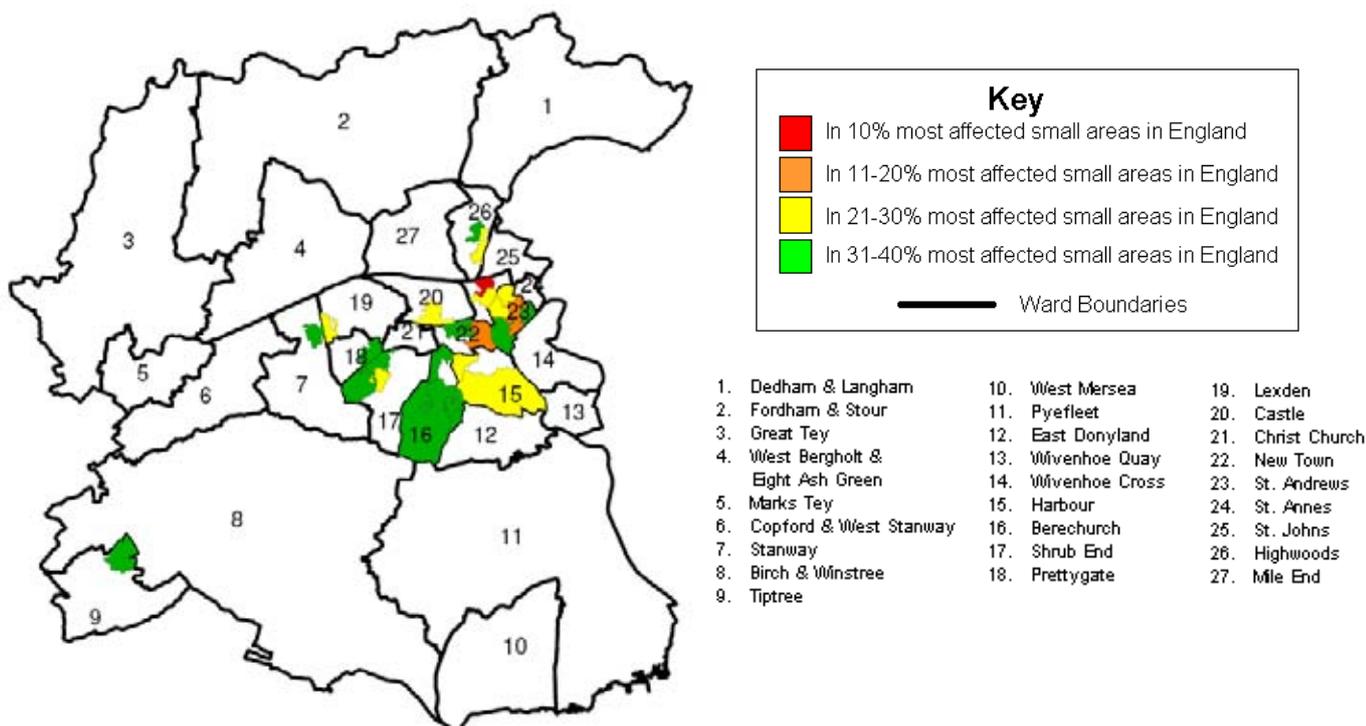
² Small areas (L-SOAs) were named with the assistance of the local Community Development team to enable easier identification of the locality that these areas refer to. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

Figure 34: Deprived small areas in Colchester wards (within 40% most affected in England)

| Ward | Affected small areas (%) | No. of deprived small areas |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| St Andrew's | 100 | 6 |
| Berechurch | 83 | 5 |
| New Town | 50 | 3 |
| Harbour | 50 | 2 |
| Highwoods | 40 | 2 |
| St Anne's | 33 | 2 |
| Shrub End | 43 | 3 |
| Lexden | 25 | 1 |
| Prettygate | 20 | 1 |
| Castle | 20 | 1 |
| Stanway | 20 | 1 |
| Tiptree | 20 | 1 |
| Colchester | 27 | 28 |

Figures 34 and 35 show that Berechurch had the second highest proportion of its small areas (83%, 5 out of 6 small areas) amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Income Deprivation domain. Berechurch was closely followed by New Town and Harbour, which both had 50% (3 small areas out of 6 and 2 small areas out of 4 respectively) of their small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Income Deprivation domain.

Figure 35: Small areas affected by income deprivation (40% most affected small areas in England)



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Colchester Borough Council License No 100023706, 2008.

8.6 Small areas least affected by income deprivation

Some 53 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% least affected small areas in England on the Income Deprivation domain (51% of small areas in Colchester), with 21 of these within the 20% least affected by income deprivation.

The least affected small area on the Income Deprivation domain was Wivenhoe Park, situated in the Wivenhoe Cross ward, ranking 32,177 of all 32,482 small areas in England. This was followed by one small area each for St John's, Dedham and Langham, West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green, Stanway, Lexden, Wivenhoe Quay, and two small areas in Mile End, all of which were amongst the 10% least affected small areas in England.

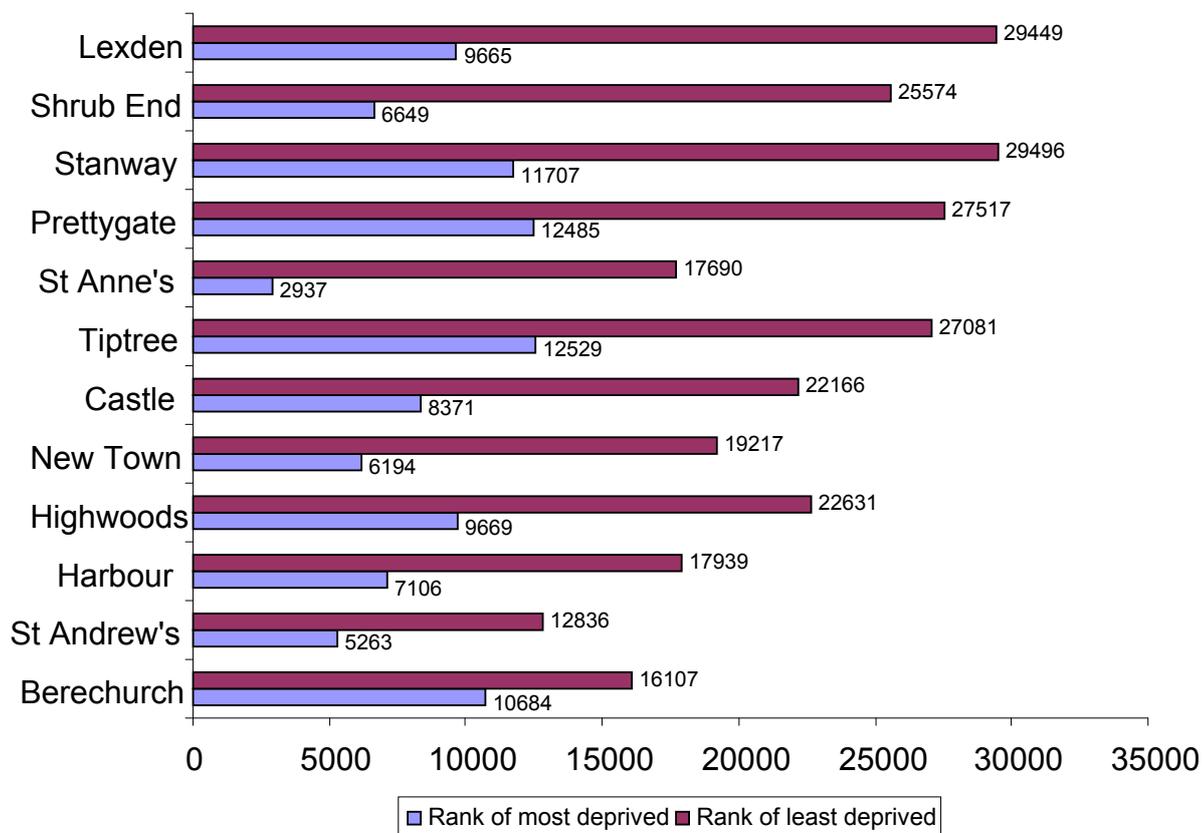
8.7 Contrast within wards between most and least affected small areas

As discussed elsewhere, the use of small areas rather than wards for the ID07 enables identification of small pockets of deprivation *within* wards. Figures 36a and 36b show the national rank of the most affected and the least affected small areas within the 12 wards that contained small areas in the 40% most affected by income deprivation. Figures 36a and 36b illuminate the range of inequality in these areas further by showing the difference in ranking positions between the most and least affected small areas in each ward.

Figure 36a: Contrast between most deprived and least deprived small areas (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)

| Ward | Most affected in ward | Least affected in ward | Difference in rank of most deprived areas within the same ward |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|
| Lexden | 9,665 | 29,449 | 19,784 |
| Shrub End | 6,649 | 25,574 | 18,925 |
| Stanway | 11,707 | 29,496 | 17,789 |
| Prettygate | 12,485 | 27,517 | 15,032 |
| St Anne's | 2,937 | 17,690 | 14,753 |
| Tiptree | 12,529 | 27,081 | 14,552 |
| Castle | 8,371 | 22,166 | 13,795 |
| New Town | 6,194 | 19,217 | 13,023 |
| Highwoods | 9,669 | 22,631 | 12,962 |
| Harbour | 7,106 | 17,939 | 10,833 |
| St Andrew's | 5,263 | 12,836 | 7,573 |
| Berechurch | 10,684 | 16,107 | 5,423 |

Figure 36b: Contrast between most deprived and least deprived small areas (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)



Figures 36a and 36b show that the widest contrast in the most and least affected small areas within wards on the Income Deprivation domain was experienced in Lexden. The most affected small area in Lexden ranked 9,665 of all 32,482 small areas in England, on the Income Deprivation domain compared to a rank of 29,449 for the least affected small area in the same ward. This amounts to a difference of 19,784 rank positions.

Shrub End and Stanway had the second and third widest contrasts, with a difference of 18,925 and 17,789 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 Berechurch and St Andrew's, with a difference of just 5,432 and 7,573 respectively, in rank positions. This is unsurprising as St Andrew's and Berechurch had all 6, and 5 out of 6, of their small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Income Deprivation domain, respectively.

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

Variations were noted in terms of levels of child poverty or poverty in older people in small areas of Colchester, as displayed in Figures 37 and 38 below.

Figure 37: Small areas in 20% most affected by child poverty in England

| Local area name ³ | Ward | % children under 16 in poverty | Rank (of 32,482 in England) |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| St Anne's Estate | St Anne's | 49 | 2,980 |
| Paxmans | New Town | 49 | 3,055 |
| Salary Brook South | St Andrew's | 46 | 3,611 |
| Magnolia | St. Andrew's | 42 | 4,729 |
| Castle Central | Castle | 41 | 4,947 |
| Forest | St. Andrew's | 38 | 5,800 |
| Iceni Square | Shrub End | 36 | 6,319 |

Figure 38: Small areas in 20% most affected by poverty in older people

| Local area name ² | Ward | % people aged 60+ in poverty | Rank (of 32,482 in England) |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| St Anne's Estate | St Anne's | 39 | 2,895 |
| Salary Brook South | St Andrew's | 37 | 3,555 |
| Magnolia | St Andrew's | 36 | 3,791 |
| Sycamore | St Andrew's | 33 | 4,946 |
| Forest | St Andrew's | 32 | 5,377 |
| Iceni Square | Shrub End | 31 | 6,074 |
| New Town North | New Town | 30 | 6,330 |

Not only did Berechurch have 5 of its 6 small areas amongst the 40% most affected on the Income Deprivation domain, but it had all 6 of its small areas amongst the 40% most deprived on the Child Poverty Index and half of its small areas affected to this degree on the Older People Poverty Index, suggesting that whilst income deprivation may have been an issue for people living in Berechurch ward, it was more significant for under 16's than for older people.

The St Anne's Estate area in St Anne's ward

As discussed earlier, in addition to being the small area most affected by income deprivation, Figures 37 and 38 show that the St Anne's Estate area of St Anne's was also most affected by child poverty (in top 10%) and poverty in older people (in top 10%) of all 104 small areas in Colchester.

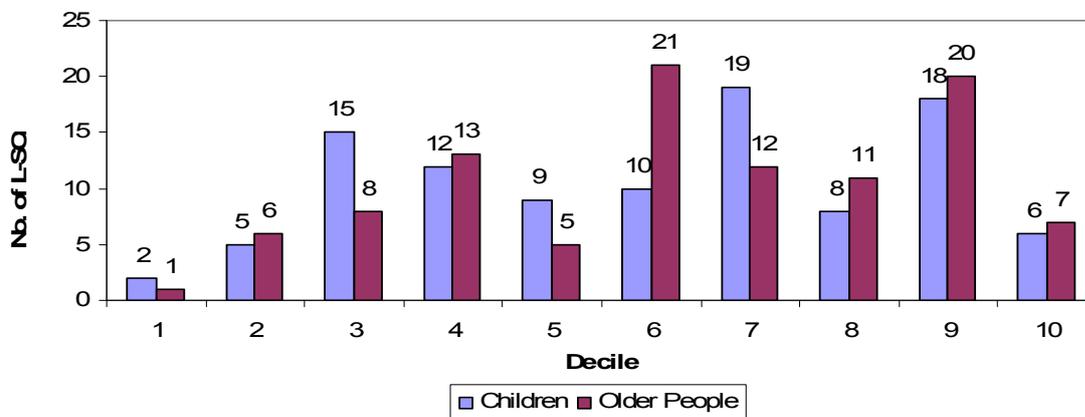
³ Small areas (L-SOAs) were named with the assistance of the local Community Development team to enable easier identification of the locality that these areas refer to. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

The Paxmans area in New Town Ward

The Paxmans area of New Town ward was one of the areas most affected on the income deprivation domain, ranking fourth of all 104 small areas in Colchester. Paxmans was amongst the 20% most deprived in England on this domain, ranks second of all Colchester’s small areas on the Child Poverty Index, and amongst the 10% most affected in England. In contrast, Paxmans was amongst the 31-40% most deprived on the Older People Poverty Index and whilst this still implies income deprivation in the area it does suggest that income deprivation in the Paxmans area had greater impact on under 16’s than on older people.

Figure 39 shows that poverty appeared to be slightly more widespread amongst children than older people in Colchester.

Figure 39: Range in scores on the Child Poverty and Older People Poverty Indices (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)



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 43 small areas (41%) in Colchester were amongst the 50% most affected small areas in England on the Child Poverty Index, compared to 33 (32%) on the Older People Poverty Index.

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

Figure 40 shows that two wards (St Andrew’s and Berechurch) had all of their small areas amongst the most affected 40% in England on the Child Poverty Index. Just one ward (Harbour) had all of its small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Older People Poverty Index.

Only New Town was consistent across the two supplementary indices, with 67% of its small areas being amongst the 40% most affected in England on both the Child Poverty Index and the Older People Poverty Index.

Figure 40: 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 | Harbour | 100 | 4 |
| Berechurch | 100 | 6 | St. Andrew's | 83 | 5 |
| Castle | 80 | 4 | New Town | 67 | 4 |
| New Town | 67 | 4 | Shrub End | 57 | 4 |
| St. Anne's | 67 | 4 | St. Anne's | 50 | 3 |
| Harbour | 50 | 2 | Berechurch | 50 | 3 |
| Shrub End | 43 | 3 | East Donyland | 50 | 1 |
| Highwoods | 40 | 2 | Castle | 20 | 1 |
| Lexden | 25 | 1 | Stanway | 20 | 1 |
| Mile End | 25 | 1 | Highwoods | 20 | 1 |
| Prettygate | 20 | 1 | Tiptree | 20 | 1 |
| Colchester | 33 | 34 | Colchester | 27 | 28 |

There were many differences across the two indices. For instance, Berechurch and Highwoods had exactly half the proportion of their small areas amongst the 40% most affected on the Older People Poverty Index as on the Child Poverty Index. Castle followed this broad pattern but to an even greater degree, with just one of its small areas amongst the 40% most affected on the Older People Poverty Index as opposed to four of its small areas on the Child Poverty Index.

The number of small areas that were affected in New Town was higher on both the Child Poverty Index (67%) and the Older People Poverty Index (also 67%) than the Income Deprivation domain (50%). Similarly, St Anne's had 67% and 50% of its small areas amongst the 40% most affected on the Child Poverty Index and the Older People Poverty Index respectively, whilst just 33% of its areas were shown to be affected on the income deprivation domain.

8.9 Comparison to results for 2004

A total of 28 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected in England by income deprivation. This was an increase on the ID04, which showed 23 of Colchester's small areas affected to this degree.

Some 53 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% least affected small areas in England on the Income Deprivation domain (51% of small areas in Colchester), with 21 of these within the 20% least affected by income deprivation. Previously, the 2004 index reported that 59 small areas were within the 40% least affected small areas in England, with 22 of these within the 20% least affected on the Income Deprivation domain.

Some 41% of small areas in Colchester were amongst the 50% most affected small areas in England on the Child Poverty Index, compared to 32% on the Older People Poverty Index. For both indices this represents a 1% rise on the figures that supplemented the ID04.

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 that supplemented the ID04. It ranked fifth of all 104 small areas in Colchester and was amongst the 20% most affected by poverty in older people in England. However, according to the Older People Poverty Index that supplements the ID07, Wheatfield Road had become comparatively less deprived on this index over the period as it is no longer within the 20% most affected and currently ranks tenth of all 104 small areas in Colchester (21-30% most affected in England). Whilst this still suggests a degree of poverty amongst older people in this area, it can be seen as a comparative improvement.

Interestingly, the Wheatfield Road area was far less affected by child poverty, ranking 37th of all 104 small areas in Colchester and placing it in the 41-50% most affected by child poverty in England.

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

Figure 41 below displays those L-SOAs in Colchester which were identified in the 2004 Indices of Deprivation as being in the 40% most deprived small areas on the Income Deprivation domain. It gives the national rank and the Colchester rank for this domain according to the 2004 indices, and provides alongside that the national and the Colchester rank according to the 2007 indices. National ranks have been colour coded to show the 20% most deprived (yellow), the 21-40% most deprived (green) and those that fall outside of the 40% most deprived (blue).

- The small area ranking 1st (St Anne's Estate in St Anne's ward) on the Income Deprivation domain for Colchester in 2004 had retained its ranking in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 2nd (Salary Brook South in St Andrew's ward) on the Income Deprivation domain for Colchester in 2004 had dropped down to 3rd in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 3rd (Magnolia in St Andrew's ward) on the Income Deprivation domain for Colchester in 2004 had increased one place 2nd in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 4th (Iceni Square in Shrub End ward) on the Income Deprivation domain for Colchester in 2004 had dropped down to 6th in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 5th (Barnhall in Harbour ward) on the Income Deprivation domain for Colchester in 2004 had dropped down to 8th in the 2007 index.
- Donyland Woods in East Donyland ward had dropped from a ranking of 22nd on the Income Deprivation domain for Colchester in 2004 to one of 32nd on the 2007

index, thus was no longer amongst the 40% most deprived in England on this domain.

Interestingly, six small areas that are amongst the 40% most deprived on the Income Deprivation domain in 2007 were not deprived to this extent in the 2004 index (and so do not feature in Figure 40). These small areas were Friday Wood, Blackheath and Australian Estate in Berechurch ward; Plume Avenue in Prettygate ward; Wimpole Central in New Town ward; and Gosbecks in Shrub End ward.

Figure 41: Overall rank change – deprived small areas 2004 (Income Deprivation domain)

Key

- 20% most affected
- 21-40% most affected
- In 60% least affected

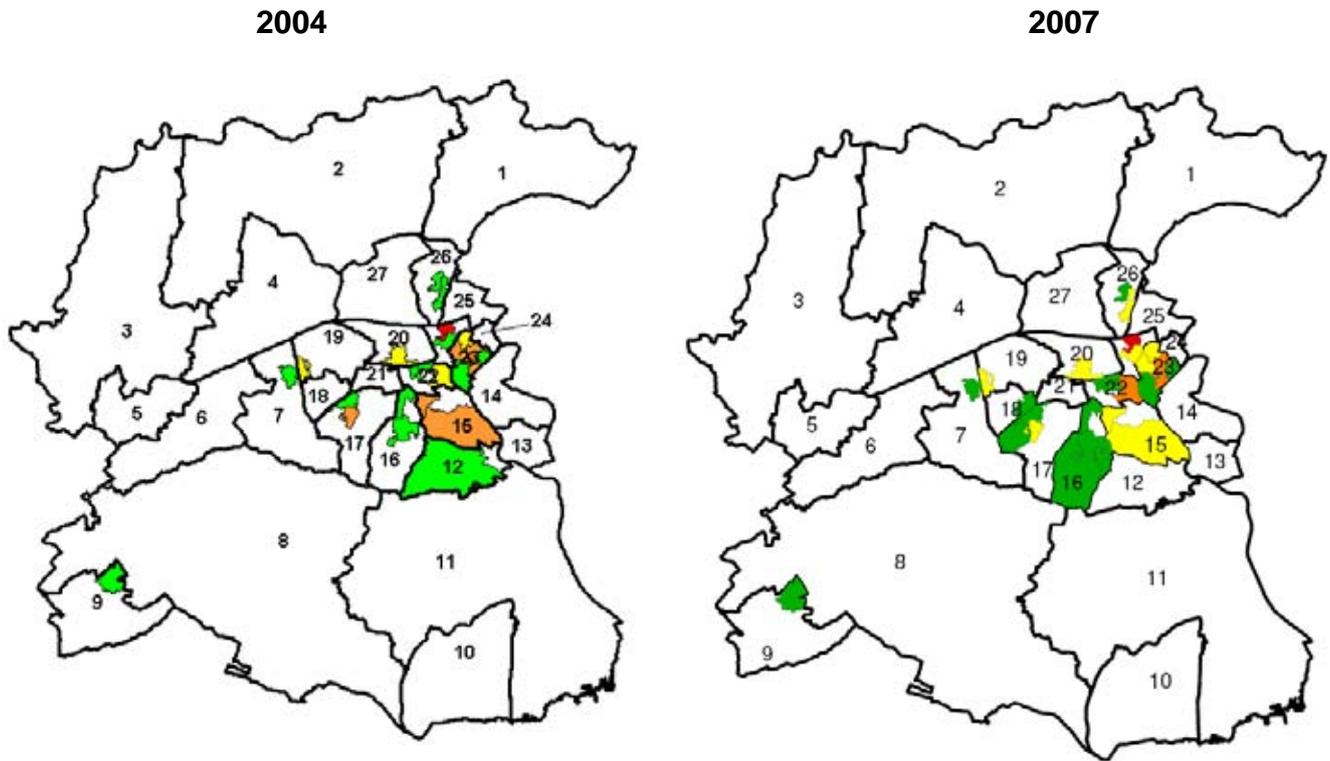
Note: The lower the rank number, the more deprived that small area is.

| WARD | L-SOA name | National rank 2004 | National rank 2007 | Colchester rank 2004 | Colchester rank 2007 | Direction of change |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| ST ANNE'S | St.Annes Estate | 1,956 | 2,937 | 1 | 1 | ↔ |
| ST ANDREW'S | Salary Brook South | 3,786 | 5,371 | 2 | 3 | ↓ (1) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Magnolia | 4,638 | 5,263 | 3 | 2 | ↑ (1) |
| SHRUB END | Iceni Square | 5,901 | 6,649 | 4 | 6 | ↓ (2) |
| HARBOUR | Barnhall | 6,173 | 7,106 | 5 | 8 | ↓ (3) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Forest | 6,219 | 6,992 | 6 | 7 | ↓ (1) |
| HARBOUR | Speedwell | 6,240 | 7,502 | 7 | 9 | ↓ (2) |
| NEW TOWN | Paxmans | 6,911 | 6,194 | 8 | 4 | ↑ (4) |
| CASTLE | Castle Central | 7,707 | 8,371 | 9 | 10 | ↓ (1) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Sycamore | 7,984 | 6,634 | 10 | 5 | ↑ (5) |
| LEXDEN | Collingwood | 8,934 | 9,665 | 11 | 12 | ↓ (1) |
| TIPTREE | Maypole | 9,792 | 12,529 | 12 | 23 | ↓ (11) |
| NEW TOWN | New Town North | 9,992 | 9,942 | 13 | 14 | ↓ (1) |
| ST ANNE'S | Harwich Road | 10,037 | 9,222 | 14 | 11 | ↑ (3) |
| SHRUB END | Rayner Road | 10,068 | 10,139 | 15 | 15 | ↔ |
| HIGHWOODS | Chinook | 10,083 | 11,207 | 16 | 19 | ↓ (3) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Eastern Approaches | 10,245 | 11,187 | 17 | 18 | ↓ (1) |
| BERECHURCH | Monkwick | 10,632 | 10,684 | 18 | 16 | ↑ (2) |
| BERECHURCH | Berechurch North | 10,650 | 10,715 | 19 | 17 | ↑ (2) |
| HIGHWOODS | Highwoods East | 11,038 | 9,669 | 20 | 13 | ↑ (7) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Salary Brook North | 11,721 | 12,836 | 21 | 28 | ↓ (7) |
| EAST DONYLAND | Donyland Woods | 11,887 | 14,585 | 22 | 32 | ↓ (10) |
| STANWAY | Wheatfield Road | 12,538 | 11,707 | 23 | 21 | ↑ (2) |

NB. Figure 41 shows data sorted in ascending order by "Colchester rank 2004"

Figure 42 shows the contrast between those small areas of Colchester that were identified as being amongst the 40% most deprived in England on the Income Deprivation domain according to both the ID04 and ID07 in a map format.

Figure 42: Overall change in top 40% affected, 2004 to 2007 – Income Deprivation



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Colchester Borough Council License No 100023706, 2008

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 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 |

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

9. Crime

9.1 The Crime Domain

The Crime domain was introduced in the ID04 and is represented by four major crime types – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. The indicators include:

- *Burglary*: 4 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level
- *Theft*: 5 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level
- *Criminal damage*: 10 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level
- *Violence*: 14 recorded crime offence types including Robbery, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level

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

9.2 Change over time

None of Colchester's small areas were in the top 10% most deprived for the Crime domain for either 2004 or 2007. In 2004 seven small areas were in the top 20%, and in 2007, only two small areas were in the top 20% most deprived according to the crime domain.

In 2004, the three most deprived small areas according to the crime domain were Speedwell (Harbour), Paxmans (New Town) and Magnolia (St Andrews). In 2007, the top three small areas in terms of crime deprivation were Sycamore (St Andrews), Magnolia (St Andrews) and Salary Brook South (St Andrews). Only Magnolia remained in the top three both years.

Between the 2004 and 2007 indices, 11 small areas have moved out of the top 40% most deprived completely.

Only one of Colchester's 2004 top 40% small areas has moved up in its crime deprivation rating between 2004 and 2007. Sycamore (St Andrews) has moved from the top 30% up to the top 20%, and has the highest 2007 crime deprivation rating of all small areas. Previously, this small area was rated the eighth most deprived in Colchester for the Crime Domain.

Speedwell has moved from the most deprived small area, in the top 20% most deprived down into the 2007 40% most deprived. St Anne's Estate has also moved from the fourth most deprived small area, in the top 20% down into the 40% most deprived.

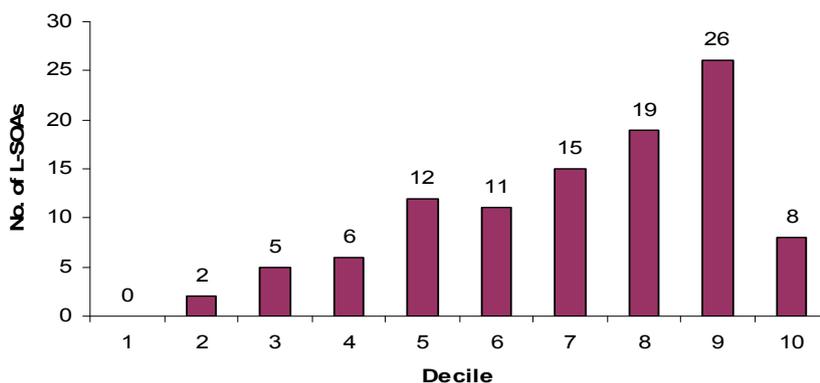
Generally the small areas in Colchester show an improvement in their reduction of their crime deprivation ratings. However, it must be remembered that this is *relative* deprivation and not *absolute* deprivation and therefore caution must be used in interpreting the results. Colchester small areas appear to have 'improved' in this domain, but this could be because other areas have worsened and allowed Colchester small areas to overtake them.

9.3 Range of Scores on the Crime Domain

Figure 43 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 in England.

Figure 43: ID07 Range in Scores on the Crime Domain

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



Broadly speaking, Figure 43 shows a general pattern in that the number of small areas in each decile rose towards those deciles least affected by crime. This pattern was broadly consistent between deciles 2 and 9.

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) and just two small areas were amongst the 20% most affected small areas in England.

Some thirteen of Colchester's 104 small areas were amongst the 40% most affected small areas in England on the Crime domain.

Approximately one third (33%) of Colchester's 104 small areas were amongst the least affected 20% in England on the Crime domain.

9.4 'Seriously Deprived' small areas on the Crime domain *(within 20% most deprived in England)*

Figure 44 below shows that two small areas in Colchester were amongst the 20% most affected on the Crime domain. The most affected of the two small areas was the Sycamore area of St Andrew's, which ranked 3,868 of all 32,482 areas in England.

The second seriously affected small area in Colchester, according to the ID07 was the Magnolia area of St Andrew's. It is interesting to note that both seriously affected areas were within the St Andrew's ward.

In comparison to Colchester's two small areas, the following Essex districts have several small areas in the top 20% most affected by crime domain: Basildon (22 small areas), Harlow (14 small areas) and Epping Forest (3 small areas).

Figure 44: Seriously Deprived small areas (*within 20% most affected in England*)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name ¹ | Rank |
|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------|
| 11-20% | St Andrew's | Sycamore | 3,868 |
| | St Andrew's | Magnolia | 6,095 |

9.5 'Deprived' small areas on the Crime domain

 (*within 40% most affected in England*)

Figure 45 shows that there were 13 small areas in Colchester within the 40% most affected of all small areas in England on the Crime domain.

Figure 45: Deprived small areas (*within 40% most affected in England*)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name | Rank |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|
| 11-20% | St. Andrew's | Sycamore | 3,868 |
| | St. Andrew's | Magnolia | 6,095 |
| 21-30% | St. Andrew's | Salary Brook South | 7,290 |
| | Harbour | Barnhall | 7,862 |
| | New Town | Paxmans | 8,384 |
| | New Town | New Town North | 8,734 |
| | St. Andrew's | Forest | 8,935 |
| 31-40% | New Town | Wimpole Central | 9,789 |
| | Harbour | Speedwell | 10,972 |
| | New Town | Winchester Road | 11,162 |
| | St. Andrew's | Eastern Approaches | 11,435 |
| | Berechurch | Blackheath | 11,762 |
| | St. Anne's | St Anne's Estate | 12,670 |

The 13 small areas in Colchester within the 40% most affected of all small areas in England on the Crime domain were dispersed across 5 of the 27 wards in Colchester, as displayed in Figure 46.

Figure 46: Small Areas in Wards Affected by Crime (*within 40% most affected small areas in England*)

| Ward | Deprived small areas (%) | No. of deprived small areas |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| St Andrew's | 83 | 5 |
| New Town | 67 | 4 |
| Harbour | 50 | 2 |
| St Anne's | 17 | 1 |
| Berechurch | 17 | 1 |
| Colchester | 12 | 13 |

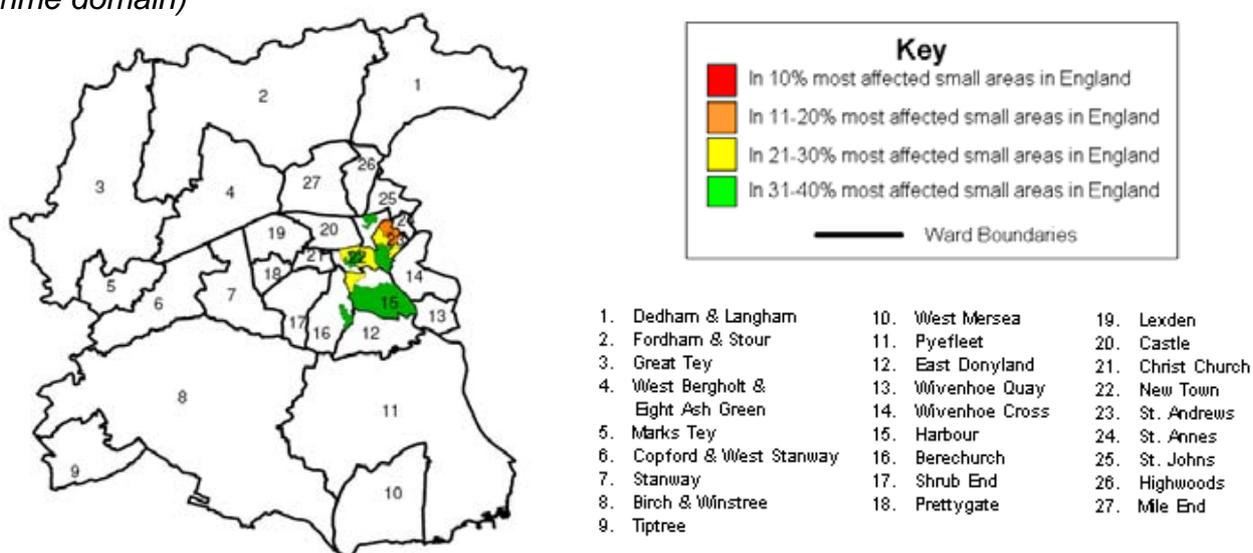
Figure 46 shows that St Andrew's had the highest concentration (83%) of small areas within the 40% most affected in England on the Crime domain (5 of its 6 small areas).

New Town had the second highest proportion out of all 27 wards in Colchester, with 67% (4 out of 6) of small areas within the 40% most affected in England on the Crime domain.

Harbour also had a relatively high concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected on the Crime domain (50%), although it had less small areas (2 out of 4) within it than either St Andrew's or New Town.

Figure 47 shows the small areas amongst the 40% most affected on the Crime domain in map form.

Figure 47: Small Areas Affected by Crime (*within 40% most affected in England on Crime domain*)



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Colchester Borough Council License No 100023706, 2008

9.6 Small areas least affected

Some 68 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% least affected small areas in England on the Crime Domain, which equates to 65% of the district. Furthermore, 34 of these were within the 20% least affected in England on the Crime Domain.

The least affected small area of Colchester was Alamein Road, situated in Shrub End ward, ranking 30,676 of all 32,482 small areas in England. This was followed by two small areas each in the Prettygate and Great Tey wards and one small area each in the Shrub End, Fordham and Stour and Mile End wards, all of which were amongst the 10% least affected small areas in England.

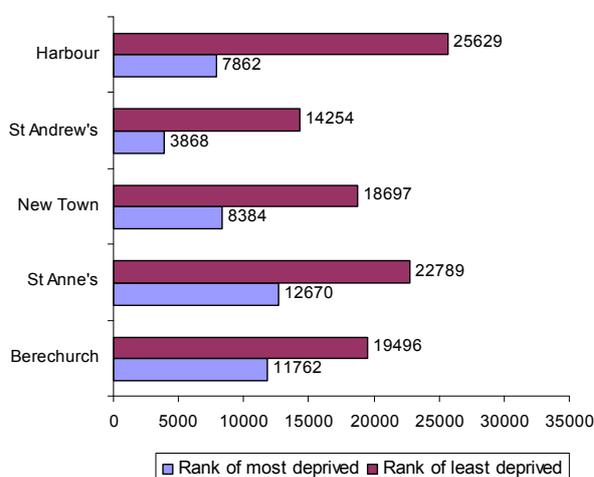
9.7 Contrast within wards between most affected and least affected small areas

As discussed elsewhere in this report, the use of small areas rather than wards enables us to identify where aspects of deprivation affects small pockets *within* wards. Figures 48a and 48b show the national rank of the small areas most affected and least affected by crime (within the five wards that contained small areas that were amongst the 40% most affected on the Crime Domain). Figures 48a and 48b illuminate the range of inequality in these areas further by showing the difference in ranking positions between the most and least affected small areas in each ward.

Figure 48a: Contrast between most deprived and least deprived small areas (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)

| Ward | Most affected in ward | Least affected in ward | Difference in rank of most deprived and least deprived areas within the same ward |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|
| Harbour | 7,862 | 25,629 | 17,767 |
| St Andrew's | 3,868 | 14,254 | 10,386 |
| New Town | 8,384 | 18,697 | 10,313 |
| St Anne's | 12,670 | 22,789 | 10,119 |
| Berechurch | 11,762 | 19,496 | 7,734 |

Figure 48b: Contrast between most deprived and least deprived small areas (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)



Figures 48a and 48b show that the widest contrast in the most and least deprived small areas within wards on the Crime Domain was experienced in Harbour. The most affected small area in Harbour ranked 7,862 of all 32,482 small areas in England on the Crime Domain compared to a rank of 25,629 for the least affected small area in the same ward. This amounts to a difference of 17,767 rank positions.

The difference in rank between most and least affected small areas was broadly similar for the second, third and fourth most widely contrasting wards. These were St Andrew's (10,386), New Town (10,313) and St Anne's (10,119).

The contrast was least extreme for the Berechurch ward, with a difference of just 7,734. Two thirds of small areas (4 out of 6) in Berechurch were amongst the 50% most affected in England on the Crime domain, which is likely to account for the comparative proximity of these ranks.

9.8 Comparison to results for 2004

According to the ID07 two small areas in Colchester were amongst the 20% most affected on the Crime domain. This can be seen as a considerable improvement on the ID04 results in which Colchester had seven small areas affected at this level.

Comparing data from the ID04 and the ID07 (see Figures 49a and 49b) shows the pattern of crime had changed over time. Broadly, scores for small areas in Colchester were spread more evenly across the deciles in the ID04 than in the ID07.

Figure 49a: ID04 Range in Scores on the Crime Domain *(in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)*

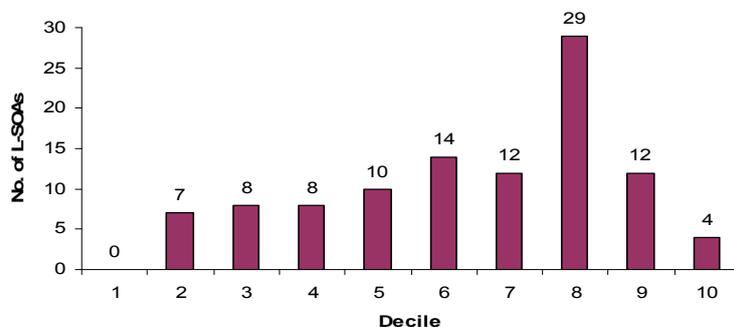
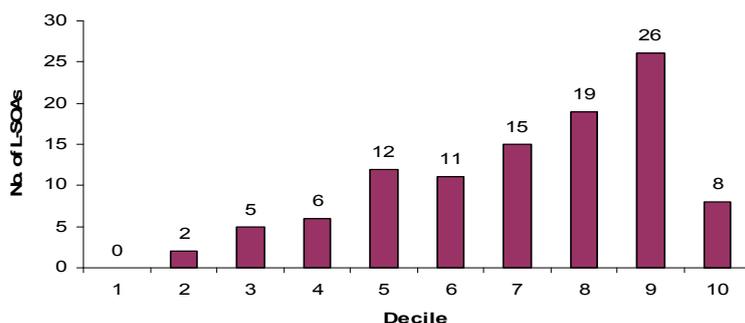


Figure 49b: ID07 Range in Scores on the Crime Domain *(in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)*



Comparison of Figures 49a and 49b indicates that the proportion of small areas amongst the 40% most affected small areas in England had dropped from 22% (23 areas) to 12% (13 areas) over the period and that the proportion of small areas in the 40% least affected small areas in England had increased from 55% (57 areas) to 65% (68 areas) over the period.

Figure 50 below displays those L-SOAs in Colchester which were identified in the 2004 Indices of Deprivation as being in the 40% most deprived small areas on the Crime domain. It gives the national rank and the Colchester rank for on this domain according to the 2004 indices, and provides alongside that the national and the Colchester rank according to the 2007 indices. National ranks have been colour coded to show the 20% most deprived (yellow), the 21-40% most deprived (green) and those that fall outside of the 40% most deprived (blue). Figure 41 shows the geographical concentration of this data.

Figure 50: Overall rank change – deprived small areas 2004 (Crime domain)

Key

- 20% most affected
- 21-40% most affected
- In 60% least affected

Note: The lower the rank number, the more deprived that small area is.

| WARD | L-SOA name | National rank 2004 | National rank 2007 | Colchester rank 2004 | Colchester rank 2007 | Direction of change |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| HARBOUR | Speedwell | 4,192 | 10,972 | 1 | 9 | ↓ (8) |
| NEW TOWN | Paxmans | 4,693 | 8,384 | 2 | 5 | ↓ (3) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Magnolia | 4,805 | 6,095 | 3 | 2 | ↑ (1) |
| ST ANNE'S | St. Anne's Estate | 5,025 | 12,670 | 4 | 13 | ↓ (9) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Forest | 5,282 | 8,935 | 5 | 7 | ↓ (2) |
| NEW TOWN | New Town North | 5,963 | 8,734 | 6 | 6 | ↔ |
| HARBOUR | Barnhall | 6,312 | 7,862 | 7 | 4 | ↑ (3) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Sycamore | 6,852 | 3,868 | 8 | 1 | ↑ (7) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Salary Brook South | 6,865 | 7,290 | 9 | 3 | ↑ (6) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Eastern Approaches | 7,896 | 11,435 | 10 | 11 | ↓ (1) |
| BERECHURCH | The Willows | 8,718 | 14,428 | 11 | 16 | ↓ (5) |
| NEW TOWN | Winchester Road | 8,772 | 11,162 | 12 | 10 | ↑ (2) |
| NEW TOWN | Wimpole Central | 8,989 | 9,789 | 13 | 8 | ↑ (5) |
| SHRUB END | Rayner Road | 9,458 | 15,833 | 14 | 25 | ↓ (11) |
| EAST DONYLAND | Donyland Woods | 9,552 | 18,490 | 15 | 33 | ↓ (18) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Salary Brook North | 9,880 | 14,254 | 16 | 15 | ↑ (1) |
| NEW TOWN | Bourne Road | 10,831 | 18,697 | 17 | 34 | ↓ (17) |
| SHRUB END | Iceni Square | 11,178 | 17,792 | 18 | 30 | ↓ (12) |
| ST ANNE'S | Broadlands | 11,570 | 15,821 | 19 | 24 | ↓ (5) |
| ST ANNE'S | Harwich Road | 11,554 | 18,919 | 20 | 35 | ↓ (15) |
| BERECHURCH | Blackheath | 11,850 | 11,762 | 21 | 12 | ↑ (9) |
| BERECHURCH | Monkwick | 12,447 | 15,089 | 22 | 18 | ↑ (4) |
| ST ANNE'S | East Ward | 12,613 | 17,476 | 23 | 27 | ↓ (4) |

NB. Figure 50 shows data sorted in ascending order by "Colchester rank 2004"

- The small area ranking 1st (Speedwell in Harbour ward) on the Crime domain for Colchester in 2004 had dropped down to 9th in the 2007 index.

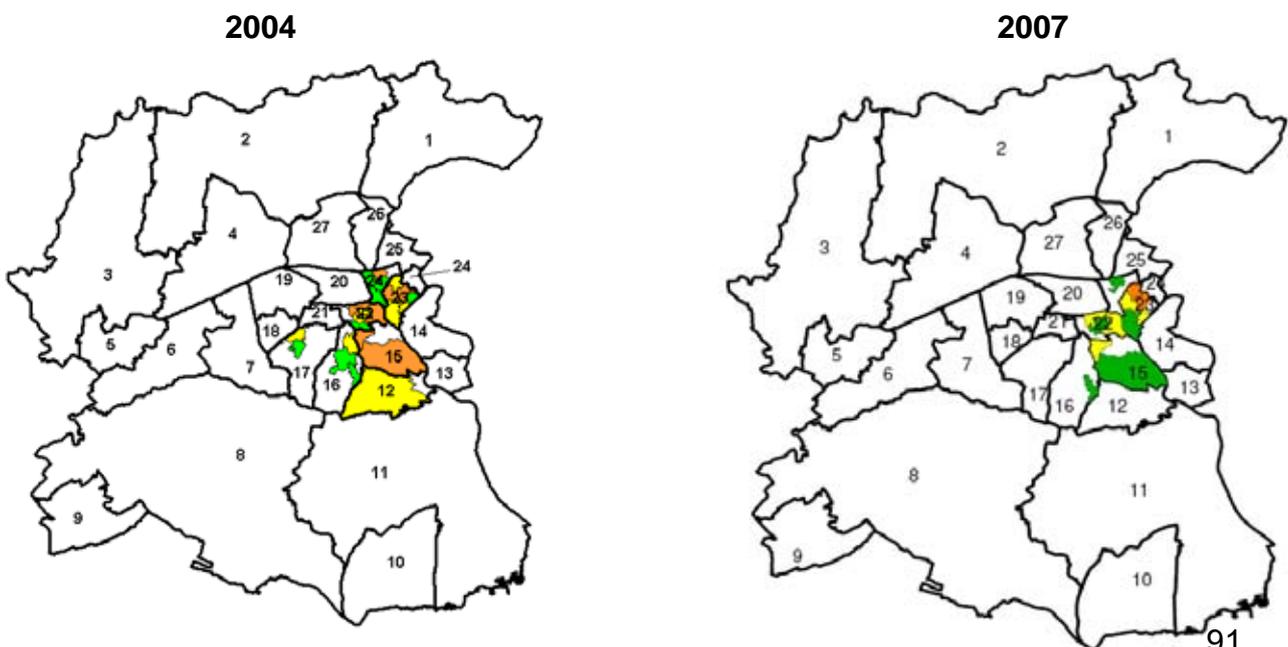
- The small area ranking 2nd (Paxmans in New Town ward) on the Crime domain for Colchester in 2004 had dropped down to 5th in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 3rd (Magnolia in St Andrew's ward) on the Crime domain for Colchester in 2004 had risen one place to 2nd in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 4th (St Anne's Estate in St Anne's ward) on the Crime domain for Colchester in 2004 had dropped down to 13th in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 5th (Forest in St Andrew's ward) on the Crime domain for Colchester in 2004 had dropped down to 7th in the 2007 index.
- Ten small areas, spread over six wards, that were amongst the 40% most deprived in Colchester on this domain, according to the 2004 index were no longer amongst the 40% most deprived in the 2007 index. These areas were: The Willows and Blackheath in Berechurch ward; Rayner Road and Icen Square in Shrub End ward; Donyland Woods in East Donyland ward; Salary Brook North in St Andrew's ward; Bourne Road in New Town ward; and Broadlands in St Anne's ward.

There were no small areas of Colchester amongst the 40% most deprived in England on the Crime Domain in 2007 that did not feature amongst the 40% most deprived in England on the Crime Domain in 2004.

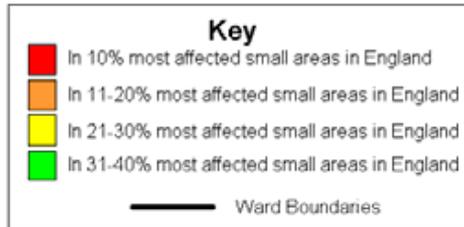
Overall, the number of small areas amongst the 40% most deprived in England on the Crime Domain dropped by over half (57%) over the period, from 23 small areas in 2004 to 13 small areas in 2007.

Figure 51 shows the contrast between those small areas of Colchester that were identified as being amongst the 40% most deprived in England on the Crime domain according to both the ID04 and ID07 in a map format.

Figure 51: Overall change in top 40% affected, 2004 to 2007 – Crime



- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 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 |



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Colchester Borough Council License No 100023706, 2008

10. Health Deprivation and Disability

10.1 The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

The Health Deprivation and Disability domain measures rates of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area, covering the full age spectrum. Indicators used include:

- Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) (2001 to 2005, Source: ONS)
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (CIDR) (2005, Source: DWP)
- Measures of acute morbidity, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics (2004 to 2005, Source: Department of Health)
- The proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders based on prescribing (2005, Source: Prescribing Pricing Authority), Hospital Episode Statistics (2004 to 2005, Source: Department of Health) and Incapacity Benefit data (2005, Source: DWP)

10.2 Change over time

None of Colchester's small areas were in England's top 10% most health deprived in 2004 or 2007.

In 2004, Colchester had 19 of its 104 small areas England's top 40% most health deprived, in 2007 this had moved down to 18 small areas.

In 2004, Turner Rise (Mile End) was rated the most deprived of Colchester's small areas in the Health and Disability Domain, and was ranked in the top 20% most health deprived of all small areas across England, however, in 2007, Turner Rise was no longer ranked in the top 40% across England, and had been ranked below at least 18 of Colchester's small areas.

Between 2004 and 2007, four of Colchester's small areas had dropped out of the top 40% most health deprived in England. These were Turner Rise, (Mile End) Chinook, (Highwoods) Defoe (Mile End) and Wimpole Central (New Town). Turner rise was rated most deprived of all Colchester's small areas in 2004 and the other three small areas were in the top 31-40% decile.

Three of Colchester's small areas appear in England's top 40% most health deprived in 2007, which were not previously in the ID04. These are Maypole (Tiptree), Friday Wood (Berechurch) and Wheatfield Road. (Stanway) All three of these small areas are in the fourth decile (top 31-40%)

Between 2004 and 2007, Castle Central (Castle) and Icen Square (Shrub End) have moved into up into higher deciles. Castle Central has moved from being in the top 30% most health deprived small areas in England to the top 20%, and Icen Square has moved from being in the top 40% most health deprived small areas in England to the top 30%.

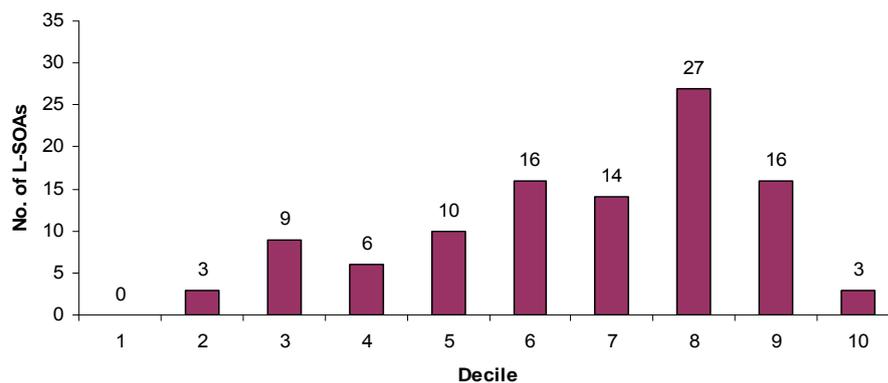
Seven of Colchester's small areas have moved down in their health deprivation rating between 2004 and 2007 and nine of Colchester's small areas have increased in their health deprivation rating.

10.3 Range of Scores on Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

Figure 52 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'). Any small areas in the first decile would be amongst the 10% most affected in England according to the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. Small areas in the tenth decile are amongst the 10% least affected small areas in England on this domain.

Figure 52 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, 73 of Colchester's 104 small areas were located in deciles 6 to 9 (i.e. amongst the 11-50% 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 52: Range in scores on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)



10.4 'Seriously Deprived' small areas on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain (within 20% most deprived in England)

Figure 53 below shows that just three small areas in Colchester were within the 20% most affected in England on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. None of Colchester's small areas were amongst the 10% most affected in England on the

Figure 53: Small areas in 20% most affected by health deprivation and disability (*within 20% most affected in England*)

| Deprivation % | Ward | Small Area Name ¹ | Rank |
|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------|
| 11-20% | St Andrew's | Magnolia | 4,176 |
| | St Anne's | St Anne's Estate | 4,867 |
| | Castle | Castle Central | 5,868 |

The most affected area was Magnolia in St Andrew's ward, with a rank of 4,176 of all 32,482 small areas in England. Of the two remaining 'seriously deprived' small areas in Colchester on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain, one was located in St Anne's and the other in Castle.

In comparison to Colchester's three small areas, the following Essex districts have several small areas in the top 20% most affected by health deprivation domain: Basildon (10 small areas) and Tendring (9 small areas).

Comparison to IMD07 scores

St Anne's Estate and Magnolia were ranked first and second most deprived small areas in Colchester respectively on the IMD07. However, the Castle Central area of Castle, despite being ranked third most affected of Colchester's 104 small areas on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain, ranked tenth of all Colchester's small areas on the IMD07, suggesting that health deprivation and disability may affect this area to a greater degree than other factors.

10.5 'Deprived' small areas on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain (*within 40% most affected in England*)

Figure 54 shows that there were a total of 18 small areas in Colchester amongst the 40% most affected on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. This amounts to 17% of all 104 small areas in Colchester.

Figure 54: Deprived small areas (*within 40% most deprived in England*)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name | Rank |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------|
| 11-20% | St. Andrew's | Magnolia | 3,682 |
| | St. Anne's | St Anne's Estate | 4,867 |
| | Castle | Castle Central | 5,868 |
| | St. Andrew's | Salary Brook South | 7,249 |
| | St. Andrew's | Sycamore | 7,254 |
| | St. Andrew's | Forest | 7,396 |
| | Harbour | Barnhall | 7,746 |

¹ 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.

| | | | |
|--------|------------|------------------|--------|
| 21-30% | New Town | New Town North | 8,559 |
| | Shrub End | Iceni Square | 8,647 |
| | Shrub End | Rayner Road | 8,804 |
| | Harbour | Speedwell | 9,464 |
| | Berechurch | Monkwick | 9,690 |
| 31-40% | St. Anne's | East Ward | 10,619 |
| | Tiptree | Maypole | 11,545 |
| | St. Anne's | Harwich Road | 11,564 |
| | Berechurch | Friday Wood | 11,741 |
| | Berechurch | Berechurch North | 11,762 |
| | Stanway | Wheatfield Road | 12,798 |

The 18 small areas in Colchester amongst the 40% most affected on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain were dispersed across 9 of the 27 wards in Colchester, as displayed in Figure 55 below.

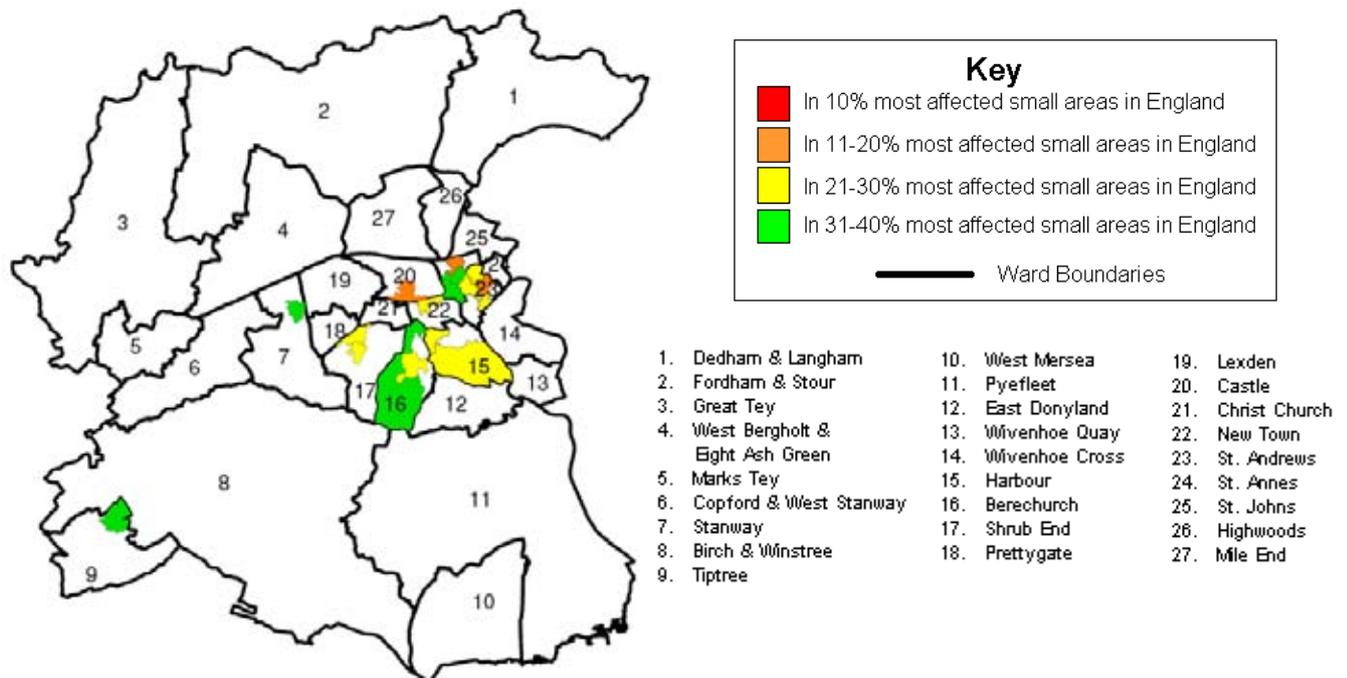
Figure 55: Deprived small areas in Colchester wards (*within 40% most affected small areas in England*)

| Ward | Deprived areas (%) | small No. of deprived small areas |
|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| St Andrew's | 67 | 4 |
| St Anne's | 50 | 3 |
| Harbour | 50 | 2 |
| Berechurch | 50 | 3 |
| Shrub End | 29 | 2 |
| Tiptree | 20 | 1 |
| Stanway | 20 | 1 |
| Castle | 20 | 1 |
| New Town | 17 | 1 |
| Colchester | 17 | 18 |

Figure 55 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 (4 of the 6 small areas in this ward).

Figure 56 shows the small areas amongst the 40% most affected on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain in map form.

Figure 56: Small areas affected by health deprivation and disability (within 40% most affected small areas in England)



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Colchester Borough Council License No 100023706, 2008

10.6 Small areas least affected

Some 58% (60 small areas) of Colchester's 104 small areas were within the 40% least affected small areas in England on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. In fact, 19 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 and Eight Ash Green ward, ranking 30,625 of all 32,482 small areas in England. This was followed by one small area each for Birch and Winstree and Mile End wards. All three of these small areas were amongst the 10% least affected small areas in England.

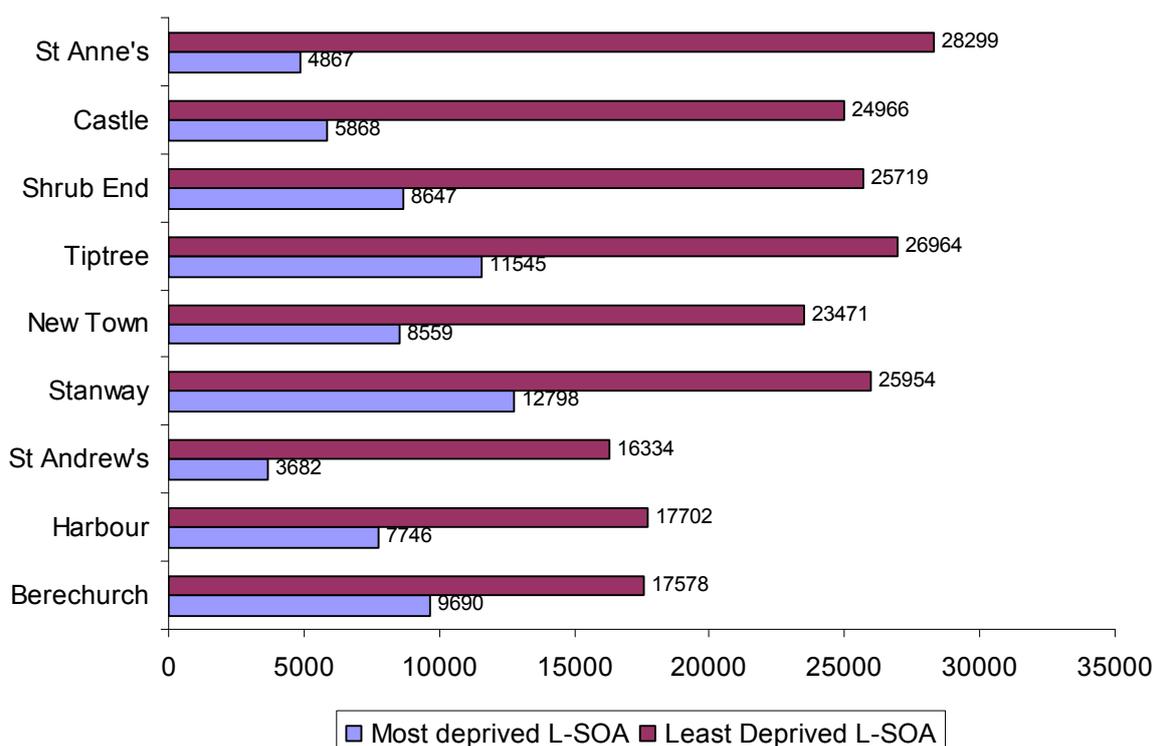
10.7 Contrast within wards between most affected and least affected small areas on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain

As discussed previously, the use of small areas rather than wards enables us to identify pockets of deprivation *within* wards. Figures 57a and 57b show the national rank of the most affected and the least affected small areas within the nine wards that contained small areas of deprivation on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. This serves to illuminate the range of inequality in these areas further by showing the difference in ranking positions between the most and least affected small areas in each ward.

Figure 57a: Contrast between most deprived and least deprived small areas (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)

| Ward | Most affected in ward | Least affected in ward | Difference in rank of most deprived and least deprived areas within the same ward |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|
| St Anne's | 4,867 | 28,299 | 23,432 |
| Castle | 5,868 | 24,966 | 19,098 |
| Shrub End | 8,647 | 25,719 | 17,072 |
| Tiptree | 11,545 | 26,964 | 15,419 |
| New Town | 8,559 | 23,471 | 14,912 |
| Stanway | 12,798 | 25,954 | 13,156 |
| St Andrew's | 3,682 | 16,334 | 12,652 |
| Harbour | 7,746 | 17,702 | 9,956 |
| Berechurch | 9,690 | 17,578 | 7,888 |

Figure 57b: Contrast between most deprived and least deprived small areas (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)



Figures 57a and 57b show that the widest contrast in the most and least affected small areas within wards on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain was experienced in St Anne's. The most affected small area in St Anne's ranked 4,867 of all 32,482 small areas in England compared to a rank of 28,299 for the least affected small area in the same ward. This amounts to a difference of 23,432 rank positions.

Castle and Shrub End had the second and third widest contrasts, with a difference of 19,098 and 17,072 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 Harbour, with a difference of just 7,888 and 9,956 respectively in rank positions.

10.8 Comparison to results for 2004

As discussed, the most affected area according to the ID07 was Magnolia in St Andrew's ward, with a rank of 4,176 of all 32,482 small areas in England. Previously, the results of the ID04 showed the Turner Rise area of Mile End as the most affected of Colchester's 104 small areas. However, according to the ID07, Turner Rise had moved into the 21-30% *least* affected small areas in England, ranking 24,411.

Figure 58: Small areas affected by health deprivation and disability 2004 – 07
(within 40% most affected small areas in England)

| 2004 | | | 2007 | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ward | Deprived small areas (%) | No. of deprived small areas | Ward | Deprived small areas (%) | No. of deprived small areas |
| St Andrew's | 67 | 4 | St Andrew's | 67 | 4 |
| St Anne's | 50 | 3 | St Anne's | 50 | 3 |
| Mile End | 50 | 2 | Harbour | 50 | 2 |
| Harbour | 50 | 2 | Berechurch | 50 | 3 |
| Berechurch | 33 | 2 | Shrub End | 29 | 2 |
| New Town | 33 | 2 | Tiptree | 20 | 1 |
| Shrub End | 29 | 2 | Stanway | 20 | 1 |
| Highwoods | 20 | 1 | Castle | 20 | 1 |
| Castle | 20 | 1 | New Town | 17 | 1 |
| Colchester | 16 | 19 | Colchester | 17 | 18 |

Figure 58 compares the concentration of small areas within wards that were amongst the 40% most affected in England according to the ID04 and the ID07 and 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 (4 of 6 small areas). This figure remains unchanged since the ID04 and overall, the pattern is similar if we compare the ID07 figures with the figures from the ID04; the only changes being that Mile End no longer had any small areas amongst the 40% most deprived on this domain (an area of Mile End was the most affected on this domain in 2004), whilst Tiptree and Stanway both had one area amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain in 2007, although they had not in 2004. New Town had one less area in the 40% most deprived than it had in the ID04 and Berechurch had one more, but overall the pattern was broadly similar over the period.

Figure 59 below displays those L-SOAs in Colchester which were identified in the 2004 Indices of Deprivation as being in the 40% most deprived small areas on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. It gives the national rank and the Colchester rank for on this domain according to the 2004 indices, and provides alongside that the national and the Colchester rank according to the 2007 indices. National ranks have been colour coded to show the 20% most deprived (yellow), the 21-40% most deprived (green) and those that fall outside of the 40% most deprived (blue).

Figure 59: Overall rank change – deprived small areas 2004 (Health Deprivation and Disability domain)

Key

- 20% most affected
- 21-40% most affected
- In 60% least affected

Note: The lower the rank number, the more deprived that small area is.

| WARD | L-SOA name | National rank 2004 | National rank 2007 | Colchester rank 2004 | Colchester rank 2007 | Change |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------|
| MILE END | Turner Rise | 3,905 | 24,411 | 1 | 70 | ↓ (69) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Magnolia | 4,176 | 3,682 | 2 | 1 | ↑ (1) |
| ST ANNE'S | St.Anne's Estate | 5,215 | 4,867 | 3 | 2 | ↑ (1) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Forest | 5,640 | 7,396 | 4 | 6 | ↓ (2) |
| HARBOUR | Barnhall | 6,510 | 7,746 | 5 | 7 | ↓ (2) |
| NEW TOWN | New Town North | 7,020 | 8,559 | 6 | 8 | ↓ (2) |
| CASTLE | Castle Central | 7,254 | 5,868 | 7 | 3 | ↑ (4) |
| HARBOUR | Speedwell | 8,574 | 9,464 | 8 | 11 | ↓ (3) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Sycamore | 9,610 | 7,254 | 9 | 5 | ↑ (4) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Salary Brook South | 9,631 | 7,249 | 10 | 4 | ↑ (6) |
| ST ANNE'S | Harwich Road | 10,037 | 11,564 | 11 | 15 | ↓ (4) |
| ST ANNE'S | East Ward | 10,052 | 10,619 | 12 | 13 | ↓ (1) |
| HIGHWOODS | Chinook | 10,335 | 15,209 | 13 | 23 | ↓ (10) |
| BERECHURCH | Berechurch North | 10,534 | 11,762 | 14 | 17 | ↓ (3) |
| SHRUB END | Iceni Square | 10,703 | 8,647 | 15 | 9 | ↑ (6) |
| MILE END | Defoe | 12,195 | 15,922 | 16 | 28 | ↓ (12) |
| NEW TOWN | Wimpole Central | 12,365 | 15,486 | 17 | 25 | ↓ (8) |
| BERECHURCH | Monkwick | 12,407 | 9,690 | 18 | 12 | ↑ (6) |
| SHRUB END | Rayner Road | 12,665 | 8,804 | 19 | 10 | ↑ (9) |

NB. Figure 59 shows data sorted in ascending order by "Colchester rank 2004"

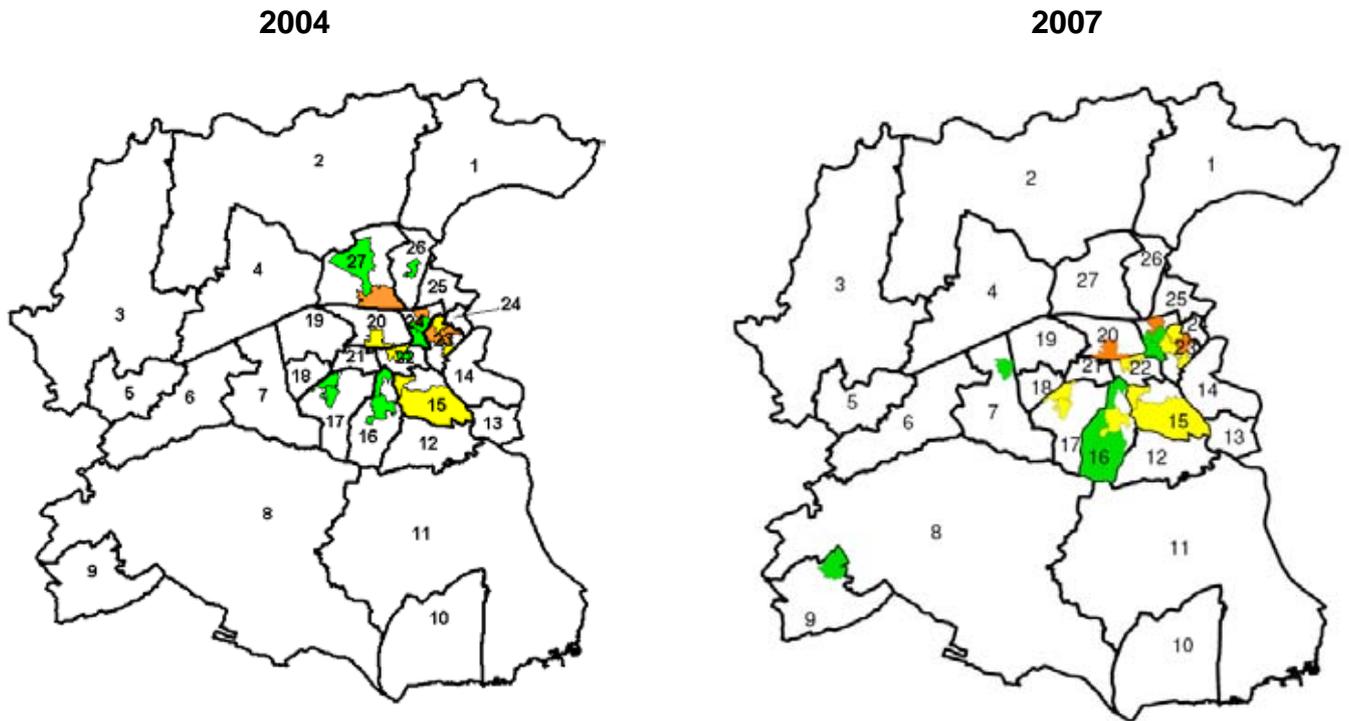
- The small area ranking 1st (Turner Rise in Mile End ward) on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain for Colchester in 2004 had dropped down 69 places to 70th in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 2nd (Magnolia in St Andrew's ward) on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain for Colchester in 2004 had increased one place to 1st in the 2007 index.

- The small area ranking 3rd (St Anne's Estate in St Anne's ward) on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain for Colchester in 2004 had increased one place to 2nd in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 4th (Forest in St Andrew's ward) on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain for Colchester in 2004 had dropped two places to 6th in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 5th (Barnhall in Harbour ward) on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain for Colchester in 2004 had dropped two places to 7th in the 2007 index.
- Three small areas, spread over two wards, that were amongst the 40% most deprived in Colchester on this domain, according to the 2004 index were no longer amongst the 40% most deprived in the 2007 index. These areas were: Turner Rise and Defoe in Mile End ward and Wimpole Central in New Town ward.

Interestingly, three small areas that are amongst the 40% most deprived on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain in 2007 were not deprived to this extent in the 2004 index (and so do not feature in Figure 59). These small areas were Maypole in Tiptree ward; Friday Wood in Berechurch ward and Wheatfield Road in Stanway ward.

Figure 60 shows the contrast between those small areas of Colchester that were identified as being amongst the 40% most deprived in England on Health Deprivation and Disability domain according to both the ID04 and ID07 in a map format.

Figure 60: Overall change in top 40% affected, 2004 to 2007 – Health Deprivation and Disability



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Colchester Borough Council License No 100023706, 2008

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 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 |

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

11. Employment Deprivation

11.1 The Employment Deprivation Domain

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

- Recipients of Jobseekers Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based): men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Recipients of Incapacity Benefit: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Recipients of Severe Disablement Allowance: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in New Deal for the 18-24s who are not in receipt of JSA (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not included in the claimant count (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents aged 18 (after initial interview) (Source: DWP 2005)

Methodological changes

There has been a small methodological shift since the ID04, with counts of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based) being used instead of the unemployment claimant counts used previously. This information is derived from the DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS) and has the advantage of avoiding the issue of 'double counting' evidenced in previous indices.

People unable to work due to sickness, disability or lone parenthood

To enable consistency with the ID04, those claiming work-limiting illness and disability benefits are included in the numerator, as are lone parents who have signalled involuntary labour market exclusion through their participation in the New Deal for Lone Parents beyond an initial work-focused interview. A further move to improve consistency has been to average all indicators across four quarter time points around the index data point, thus accounting for seasonal variations.

11.2 Change over time

For 2004 and 2007, Colchester did not have any small areas rated within England's top 10% most employment deprived small areas. Both years had three small areas in the top 20%. In 2004 these were Magnolia, (St Andrews) St Anne's Estate (St Anne's) and New Town North. (New Town) In 2007, Magnolia (St Andrews) and St Anne's Estate (St Anne's) were still in the top 20%, but New Town North (New Town) had been replaced with Barnhall. (Harbour) New Town North, which was previously the third most deprived of Colchester's small areas became the seventh in 2007.

In both 2004 and 2007, Magnolia (St Andrews) was calculated as the most deprived of Colchester's small areas in the Employment Deprivation Domain.

In 2004, 20 out of Colchester's 104 small areas were rated in England's top 40% most deprived areas in the Employment Deprivation Domain. In 2007, this had fallen to 17 of the 104 small areas.

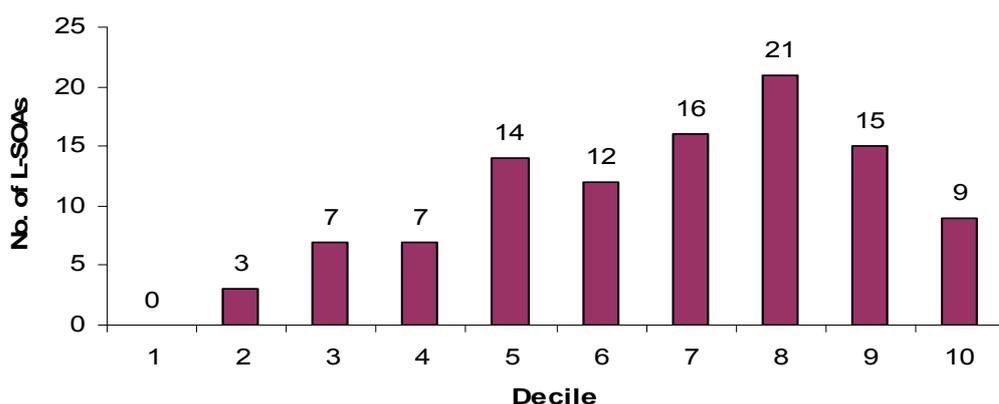
Four small areas which were rated in the top 40% most employment deprived in the ID04 were not in the top 40% in 2007. These were Turner Rise (Mile End), which was in the ID04 top 30% and Berechurch North (Berechurch), Defoe (Mile End) and Blackheath (Berechurch), which were all in the top 40% in 2004.

Between 2004 and 2007, Mountbatten (Harbour) was the only small area which moved into the top 40% where it was not before. Barnhall (Harbour) is the only small area which moved into a higher decile, appearing in the top 30% in 2004 and the top 20% in 2007.

11.3 Range of Scores on the Employment Deprivation Domain

Figure 61 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.

Figure 61: Distribution of deprivation levels on Employment Deprivation domain in Colchester's small areas (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)



To reach these findings, all 32,482 small areas in England were arranged in order of their scores on the Employment Deprivation domain, and divided into 10 equal groups ('deciles'). All small areas in the first decile were amongst the 10% most affected by employment deprivation of all small areas in England. Likewise, those in the tenth decile were amongst the 10% least affected by employment deprivation and disability of all small areas in England according to these domains.

Figure 61 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 62 compares the range of scores on the employment deprivation domain to the range of scores on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain.

Figure 62: Comparison with distribution of Health Deprivation and Disability domain

Health Deprivation and Disability

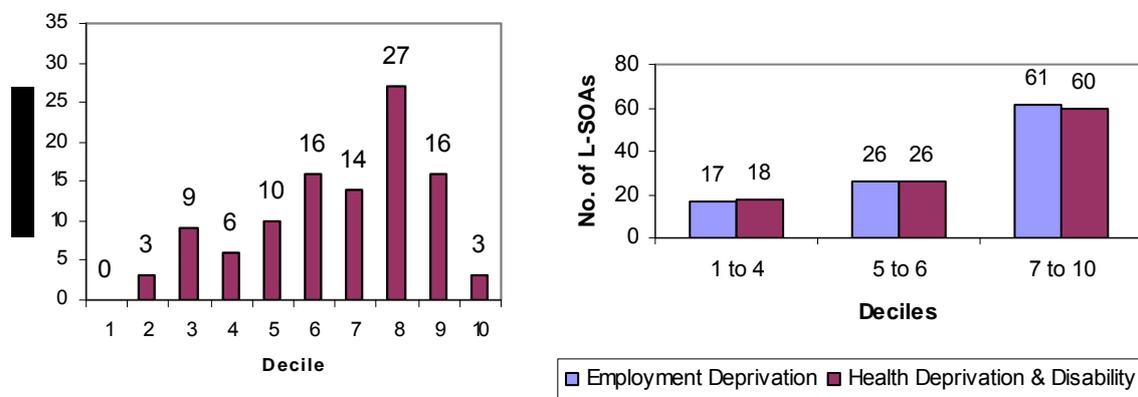


Figure 62 shows that the overall distribution of the Employment Deprivation domain was remarkably similar to that of the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. For instance, none of the small areas in Colchester were within the 10% most affected small areas in England on either of these domains (i.e. in the first decile).

Moreover, Figure 62 shows that 61 small areas were located in deciles 7 to 10 of the Employment Deprivation domain, compared to 60 in the Health Deprivation and Disability domain, whilst both domains showed 26 small areas located in the mid-range (deciles 5 to 6) and deciles 1 to 4 contained 17 and 18 small areas respectively for the Employment Deprivation domain and the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. The high similarity of the distribution of these domains suggests a link between health and disability and involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market.

11.4 'Seriously Deprived' small areas on the Employment Deprivation domain (within 20% most deprived in England)

Figure 63 below shows that just three small areas in Colchester were within the 20% most affected on the Employment Deprivation domain.

Figure 63: Seriously deprived small areas (*within 20% most affected in England*)

| Deprivation % | Ward | Local area name ¹ | Rank | Population affected by employment deprivation (%) |
|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------|---|
| 11-20% | St Andrew's | Magnolia | 5,192 | 17 |
| | St Anne's | St Anne's Estate | 5,526 | 16 |
| | Harbour | Barnhall | 5,839 | 16 |

The most affected area was located in the Magnolia area of St Andrew's, with a rank of 5,192 of all 32,482 small areas in England on the Employment Deprivation domain. This small area ranked 22 of all 863 small areas in Essex on the Employment Deprivation domain and 17% of its population was affected by employment deprivation.

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 25 of all 863 small areas in Essex, and the Barnhall area of Harbour ranked 29. Both of these small areas had 16% of their populations affected by employment deprivation.

11.5 'Deprived' small areas on the Employment Deprivation domain

(*within 40% most deprived in England*)

A total of 17 small areas in Colchester were within 40% most affected small areas in England on the Employment Deprivation domain. This amounts to 16% of all 104 small areas in Colchester. These affected small areas were dispersed across 9 of the 27 wards in Colchester, as displayed in Figure 64 below. Figure 64 also shows the percentage of the population in each of these small areas that are affected by employment deprivation.

Figure 64: Deprived small areas (*within 40% most affected in England*)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name ² | Rank | Population affected by employment deprivation (%) |
|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------|---|
| 11-20% | St. Andrew's | Magnolia | 5,192 | 17 |
| | St. Anne's | St Anne's Estate | 5,526 | 16 |
| | Harbour | Barnhall | 5,839 | 16 |
| 21-30% | Castle | Castle Central | 6,821 | 15 |
| | Harbour | Speedwell | 7,468 | 14 |
| | Shrub End | Rayner Road | 7,557 | 14 |
| | New Town | New Town North | 8,075 | 13 |
| | St. Andrew's | Forest | 8,298 | 13 |
| | St. Andrew's | Salary Brook South | 8,836 | 13 |
| | Shrub End | Iceni Square | 8,983 | 13 |
| | St. Andrew's | Sycamore | 9,905 | 12 |

¹ 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.

² 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 | Harwich Road | 10,596 | 11 |
| | Harbour | Mountbatten | 10,664 | 11 |
| 31-40% | St. Anne's | East Ward | 11,821 | 11 |
| | Stanway | Wheatfield Road | 12,049 | 10 |
| | Lexden | Collingwood | 12,349 | 10 |
| | Tiptree | Maypole | 12,602 | 10 |

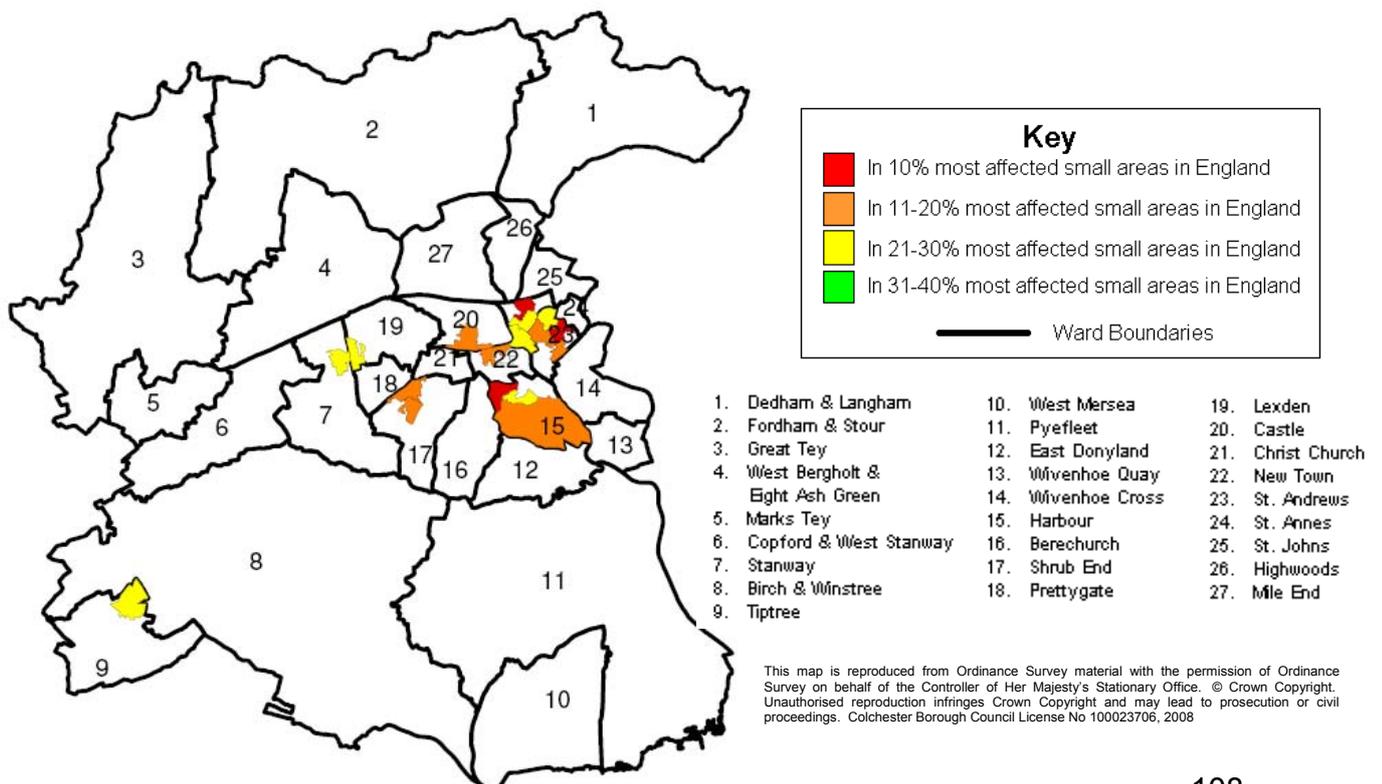
Figure 65 shows that Harbour had the highest concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected on the Employment Deprivation domain of all 27 wards in Colchester, with 75% of its small areas affected. This was closely followed by St Andrew's, which had 67% of its small areas affected.

Figure 65: Small areas affected by employment deprivation
(within 40% most affected small areas in England)

| Ward | Deprived small areas (%) | No. of deprived small areas |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Harbour | 75 | 3 |
| St Andrew's | 67 | 4 |
| St Anne's | 50 | 3 |
| Shrub End | 29 | 2 |
| Lexden | 25 | 1 |
| Castle | 20 | 1 |
| Stanway | 20 | 1 |
| Tiptree | 20 | 1 |
| New Town | 17 | 1 |
| Colchester | 16 | 17 |

Figure 66 shows the small areas amongst the 40% most affected on the Employment Deprivation domain in map form.

Figure 66: Small areas affected by employment deprivation
(within 40% most affected small areas in England)



Similarity to the Health Deprivation and Disability domain

There was a high degree of similarity between areas affected by the Employment Deprivation domain and the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. Figure 67 shows that St Andrew's, St Anne's and Harbour all had the highest proportions of small areas that were affected on both of these domains, again suggesting a link between health and disability and involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market.

Figure 67: Comparison of Employment Deprivation with Health Deprivation and Disability (within 40% most affected small areas in England)

| Health Deprivation and Disability | | | Employment Deprivation | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ward | Deprived small areas (%) | No. of deprived small areas | Ward | Deprived small areas (%) | No. of deprived small areas |
| St. Andrew's | 67 | 4 | Harbour | 75 | 3 |
| St. Anne's | 50 | 3 | St | 67 | 4 |
| Harbour | 50 | 2 | Andrew's | 50 | 3 |
| Berechurch | 50 | 2 | St Anne's | 29 | 2 |
| Shrub End | 29 | 2 | Shrub End | 25 | 1 |
| Tiptree | 20 | 1 | Lexden | 20 | 1 |
| Stanway | 20 | 1 | Castle | 20 | 1 |
| Castle | 20 | 1 | Stanway | 20 | 1 |
| New Town | 17 | 1 | Tiptree | 20 | 1 |
| | | | New Town | 17 | 1 |

Despite the similarities between the Employment Deprivation domain and the Health Deprivation and Disability domain highlighted in Figure 66, there were some minor variations in the small areas that were classified as affected on each of these domains. It is interesting to note, for instance, that Harbour had 75% of its small areas within the 40% most affected on the Employment Deprivation domain but only 50% on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. Also, Lexden did not feature in the 40% most affected on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain but had 25% of its small areas affected on the Employment Deprivation domain. Of particular note is that Berechurch has 50% of its small areas amongst the 40% most affected on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain but none on the Employment Deprivation domain, suggesting perhaps that the types of health and disability issues that are found in Berechurch do not tend to lead to exclusion from the labour market in the same way as in other areas.

11.6 Small areas least affected

According to the ID07, some 61 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% least affected small areas in England on the Employment Deprivation domain (59% of small areas in Colchester). In fact, 24 of these were within the 20% least affected in England on the Employment Deprivation domain.

The ID07 showed that the small area least affected by employment deprivation was situated in Wivenhoe Cross, ranking 32,442 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 is likely to 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 these³.

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.

11.7 Contrast within wards between most affected and least affected on the Employment Deprivation domain

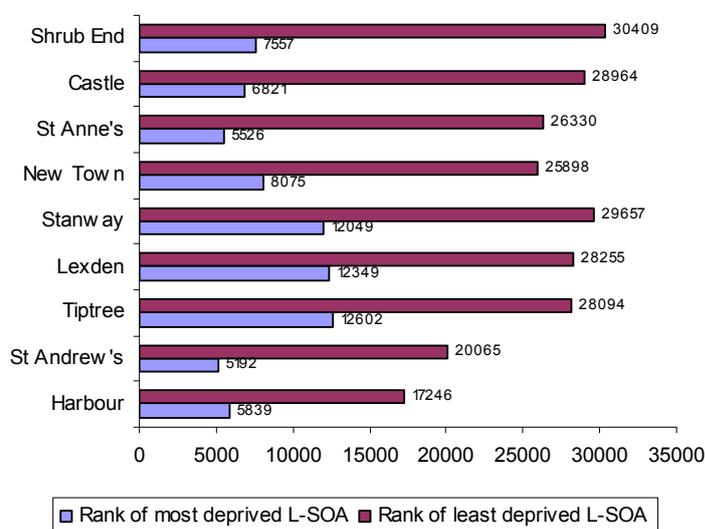
As discussed previously in this report, the use of small areas rather than wards enables us to identify pockets of deprivation *within* wards. Figures 68a and 68b show the national rank of the most affected and the least affected small areas (within the nine wards that contained small areas that were amongst the 40% most affected on the Employment Deprivation domain). Figures 68a and 68b illuminate the range of inequality in these areas further by showing the difference in ranking positions between the most and least affected small areas in each ward.

Figure 68a: Contrast between most deprived and least deprived small areas (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)

| Ward | Most affected in ward | Least affected in ward | Difference in rank of most deprived and least deprived areas within the same ward |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|
| Shrub End | 7,557 | 30,409 | 22,852 |
| Castle | 6,821 | 28,964 | 22,143 |
| St Anne's | 5,526 | 26,330 | 20,804 |
| New Town | 8,075 | 25,898 | 17,823 |
| Stanway | 12,049 | 29,657 | 17,055 |
| Lexden | 12,349 | 28,255 | 15,906 |
| Tiptree | 12,602 | 28,094 | 15,492 |
| St Andrew's | 5,192 | 20,065 | 14,873 |
| Harbour | 5,839 | 17,246 | 11,407 |

³ See Section 11.1 for a list of the indicators included in the Employment Deprivation domain.

Figure 68b: Contrast between most deprived and least deprived small areas (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)



Figures 68a and 68b show that the widest contrast between 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 7,557 of all 32,482 small areas in England compared to a rank of 30,409 for the least affected small area in the same ward. This amounts to a difference of 22,852 rank positions.

Castle had the second widest contrasts, with a difference of 22,143 between the ranking positions of the most and least affected L-SOA on the Employment Deprivation domain.

The contrast was least extreme for Harbour, with a difference of 11,407 in rank positions.

11.8 Comparison to results for 2004

As discussed above, the small area most affected on the Employment Deprivation domain was the Magnolia area of St Andrew's, with a rank of 5,192 of all 32,482 small areas in England. This small area ranked 22 of all 863 small areas in Essex on the Employment Deprivation domain, although this was a slight improvement on the ID04, when it ranked 14.

There were 17 small areas in Colchester, distributed across 9 wards, within the 40% most affected in England on the Employment Deprivation domain. This is in contrast to the ID04, which showed 20 small areas across 11 wards amongst the 40% most affected.

The ID07 showed that more than 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). This pattern virtually mirrors the results of the ID04.

Figure 69 below displays those L-SOAs in Colchester which were identified in the 2004 Indices of Deprivation as being in the 40% most deprived small areas on the Employment Deprivation domain. It gives the national rank and the Colchester rank for this domain according to the 2004 indices, and provides alongside that the national and the Colchester rank according to the 2007 indices. National ranks have been colour coded to show the 20% most deprived (yellow), the 21-40% most deprived (green) and those that fall outside of the 40% most deprived (blue).

- The small areas ranking 1st and 2nd (Magnolia in St Andrew's ward and St Anne's Estate in St Anne's ward respectively) on the Employment Deprivation domain for Colchester in 2004 had both retained these ranks in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 3rd (New Town North in New Town ward) on the Employment Deprivation domain for Colchester in 2004 had dropped four places to 7th in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 4th (Forest in St Andrew's ward) on the Employment Deprivation domain for Colchester in 2004 had dropped four places to 8th in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 5th (Turner Rise in Mile End ward) on the Employment Deprivation domain for Colchester in 2004 had dropped sixty-nine places to 74th in the 2007 index.
- Four small areas, spread over two wards, that were amongst the 40% most deprived in Colchester on this domain, according to the 2004 index were no longer amongst the 40% most deprived in the 2007 index. These areas were: Turner Rise and Defoe in Mile End ward and Berechurch North and Blackheath in Berechurch ward.

Figure 69: Overall rank change – deprived small areas 2004 (Employment Deprivation domain)

Key

- 20% most affected
- 21-40% most affected
- In 60% least affected

Note: The lower the rank number, the more deprived that small area is.

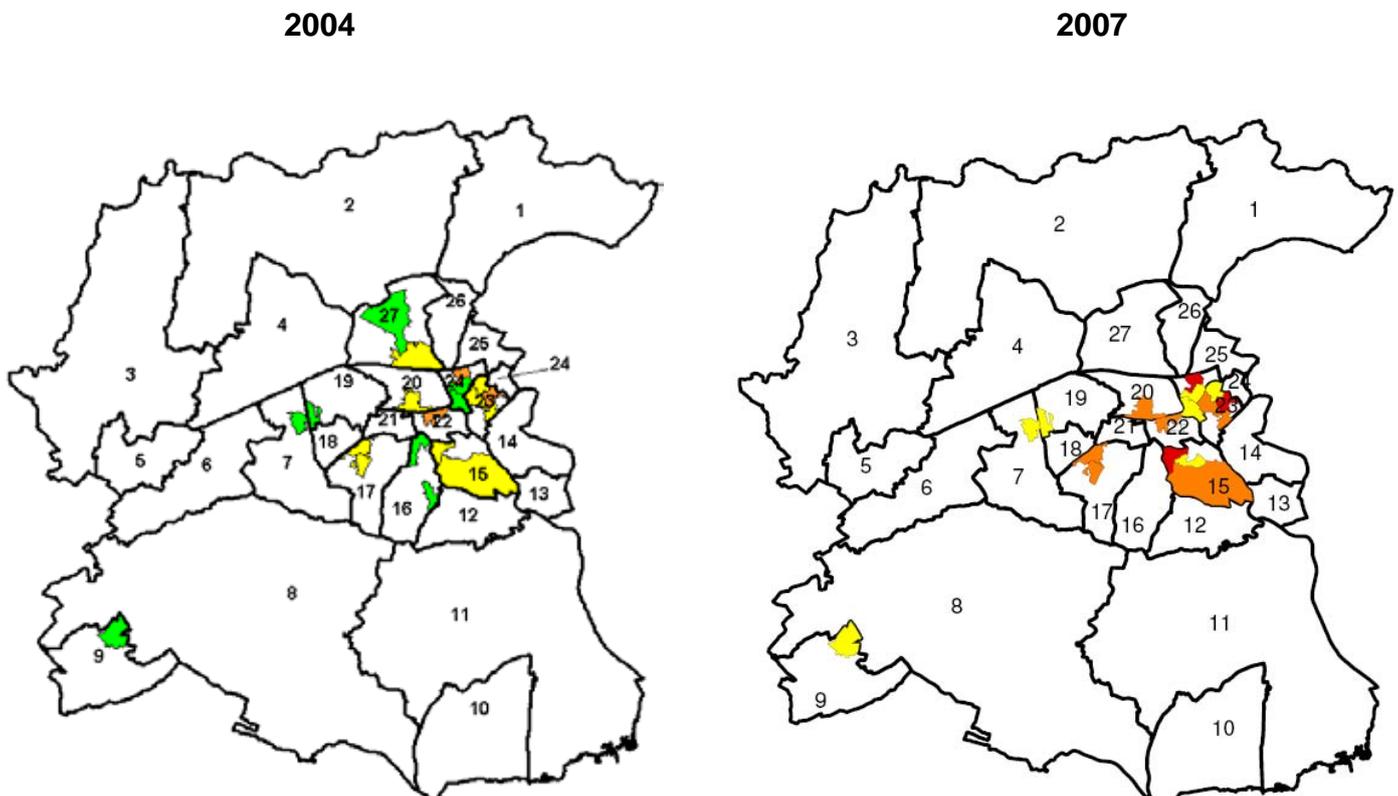
| WARD | L-SOA name | National rank 2004 | National rank 2007 | Colchester rank 2004 | Colchester rank 2007 | Change |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------|
| ST ANDREW'S | Magnolia | 4,545 | 5,192 | 1 | 1 | ↔ |
| ST ANNE'S | St.Annes Estate | 6,262 | 5,526 | 2 | 2 | ↔ |
| NEW TOWN | New Town North | 6,348 | 8,075 | 3 | 7 | ↓ (4) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Forest | 6,517 | 8,298 | 4 | 8 | ↓ (4) |
| MILE END | Turner Rise | 7,639 | 25,268 | 5 | 74 | ↓ (69) |
| HARBOUR | Barnhall | 8,006 | 5,839 | 6 | 3 | ↑ (3) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Sycamore | 8,073 | 9,905 | 7 | 11 | ↓ (4) |
| HARBOUR | Speedwell | 8,331 | 7,468 | 8 | 5 | ↑ (3) |
| SHRUB END | Iceni Square | 8,419 | 8,983 | 9 | 10 | ↓ (1) |
| ST ANDREW'S | Salary Brook South | 8,486 | 8,836 | 10 | 9 | ↑ (1) |
| CASTLE | Castle Central | 8,525 | 6,821 | 11 | 4 | ↑ (7) |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|------------------|--------|--------|----|----|-------|
| SHRUB END | Rayner Road | 9,313 | 7,557 | 12 | 6 | ↑ (6) |
| ST ANNE'S | Harwich Road | 10,317 | 10,596 | 13 | 12 | ↑ (1) |
| STANWAY | Wheatfield Road | 11,361 | 12,049 | 14 | 15 | ↓ (1) |
| TIPTREE | Maypole | 11,845 | 12,602 | 15 | 17 | ↓ (2) |
| BERECHURCH | Berechurch North | 11,962 | 13,946 | 16 | 20 | ↓ (4) |
| MILE END | Defoe | 12,363 | 13,914 | 17 | 19 | ↓ (2) |
| ST ANNE'S | East Ward | 12,426 | 11,821 | 18 | 14 | ↑ (4) |
| LEXDEN | Collingwood | 12,515 | 12,349 | 19 | 16 | ↑ (3) |
| BERECHURCH | Blackheath | 12,956 | 13,288 | 20 | 18 | ↑ (2) |

NB. Figure 69 shows data sorted in ascending order by "Colchester rank 2004"

Figure 70 shows the contrast between those small areas of Colchester that were identified as being amongst the 40% most deprived in England on the Employment Deprivation domain according to both the ID04 and ID07 in a map format.

Figure 70: Overall change in top 40% affected, 2004 to 2007 – Employment



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Colchester Borough Council License No 100023706, 2008

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. Living Environment Deprivation

12.1 The Living Environment Deprivation Domain

The Living Environment Deprivation domain looks at characteristics 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 (2003-2005 average, Source: BRE and Communities and Local Government, modelled EHCS)
- Houses without central heating (Source: 2001 Census)

Sub-Domain: The 'outdoors' living environment

- Air quality (2005, Source: Geography Department at Staffordshire University and NAEI modelled at LSOA level)
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2003-2005 average, Source: DfT, STATS19 (Road Accident Data) smoothed to LSOA level)

12.2 Change over time

In both 2004 and 2007, none of Colchester's small areas appeared in the top 10% of England's small areas in relation to their living environment deprivation rating. In both years, there were ten of Colchester's small areas in the top 40% of small areas across England in the Living Environment Deprivation Domain.

In 2004, the most Living Environment Deprived small area was Wimpole Central. In 2007, Wimpole Central had moved down one place in relation to Colchester's small areas Living Environment Deprivation, and the most deprived small area was New Town Garrison.

The top three small areas with the highest Living Environment deprivation rating in both 2004 and 2007 are all small areas which are located in New Town ward. (Wimpole Central; New Town Garrison and New Town North.)

In 2004, three of Colchester's small areas were in England's top 11 to 20% of small areas, in the ID07 Living Environment domain this had dropped to two small areas, with New Town North (New Town) dropping down to a lower decile. (top 30%)

Berechurch North (Berechurch) was rated in the top 40% in the ID04 but did not appear in the ID07. Marks Tey (Marks Tey) was newly rated into the top 40% of England's small areas in 2007, and had a deprivation rating higher than North Station Road (Castle) which was in the top 30% in 2004, and East Ward (St Anne's) which was also in the top 40% in 2004.

The Sub domains of the Living Environment Deprivation ratings are the outdoors living environment sub domain and the indoors living environment sub domain.

In both 2004 and 2007, none of Colchester’s small areas appeared in the top 20% of England’s most deprived small areas for both of these sub domains together. In 2007, New Town Garrison appeared in England’s top 10% and Wimpole Central appeared in the top 20% for the Indoor living Environment sub domain. For the Outdoor living environment sub domain, six small areas appeared in England’s top 11-20% (Castle East; Butt Road; Eastern Approaches; Chinook; Marks Tey and Castle Central.) The fact that these two sub domains contradict each other in both the ID04 and the ID07 suggests a problem with the methodology in the Living Environment Deprivation Domain.

12.3 Range of Scores on the Living Environment Deprivation Domain

Figure 71 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 71: ID07 Range in scores on the Living Environment domain (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)

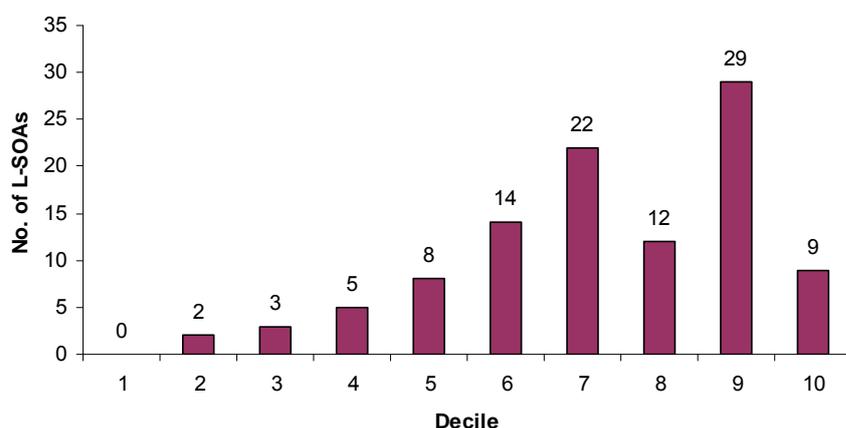


Figure 71 shows that none of the 104 small areas in Colchester were amongst the 10% most affected small areas in England on the Living Environment domain (i.e. in the first decile). Although small areas were spread across the remaining nine deciles, 72 of all small areas in Colchester were in the 40% least affected by living environment deprivation of all small areas in England (i.e. in deciles 7-10). Ultimately, Colchester is comparatively lacking in deprivation on this domain, with just ten of its 104 small areas amongst the 40% most affected in England. These small areas

were spread across the five following wards: New Town (4), Castle (3), Christ Church (1), Marks Tey (1) and St Anne's (1).

12.4 Range of Scores on the 'Indoors' and 'Outdoors' Living Environment Sub-domains

Figures 72a and 72b 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.

Figure 72a): The 'Indoors' Living Environment

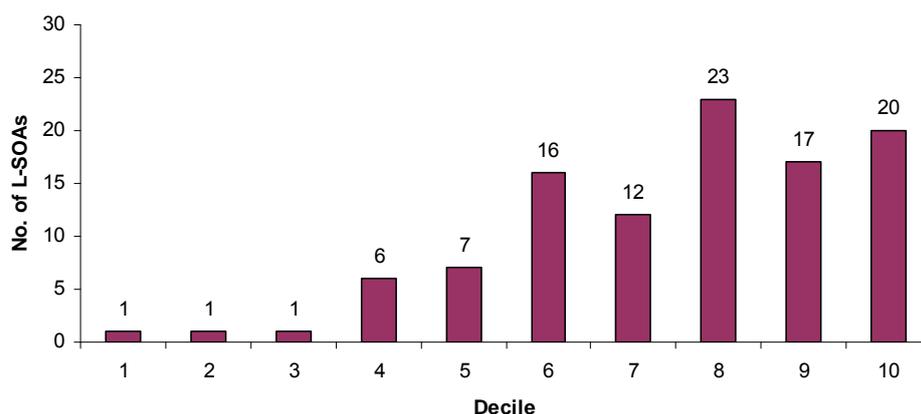
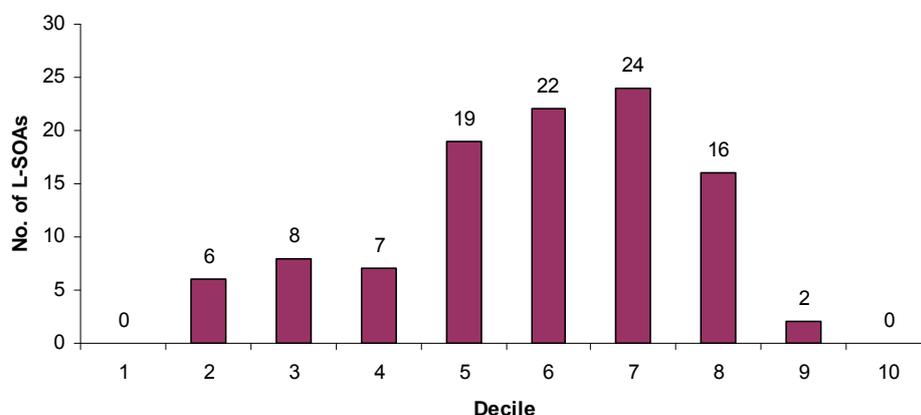


Figure 72b): The 'Outdoors' Living Environment



Only one of the small areas in Colchester was amongst the first decile on either of these sub-domains (New Town Garrison on the 'Indoor' sub-domain), meaning that this was the only small area in Colchester amongst the 10% most affected in England by a poor indoor environment and that no small areas in Colchester were amongst the 10% most affected in England by a poor outdoor environment.

Overall, 21 of Colchester's small areas were amongst the 40% most affected on the Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain, whilst 42 of its small areas were amongst the 40% *least* affected on this sub-domain. In contrast, just nine of Colchester's small areas were amongst the 40% most affected on the Indoors Living Environment sub-domain, whilst 72 of its small areas were amongst the 40% *least* affected on this

sub-domain. This would seem to suggest that Colchester experiences less deprivation in terms of housing than it does in terms of air quality and road traffic accidents.

12.5 ‘Seriously Deprived’ small areas on the Living Environment Deprivation domain

Figure 73 below shows that just two small areas in Colchester were within the 20% most affected on the Living Environment Deprivation domain, compared to Tendring which had 5 small areas. Both of these small areas were in New Town.

Figure 73: Seriously deprived small areas (*within 20% most deprived in England*)

| Deprivation % | Ward | Local Area Name ¹ | Rank |
|---------------|----------|------------------------------|-------|
| 11-20% | New Town | New Town Garrison | 3,658 |
| | New Town | Wimpole Central | 6,172 |

The New Town Garrison area of New Town had the third highest level of deprivation on the Living Environment domain of all 863 small areas in Essex and ranked 3,658 of all small areas in England. The Wimpole Central area had the second highest level of living environment deprivation. With a rank of 6,172 of all small areas in England, this was the eighth highest scoring area in Essex.

Sub-domains

Figures 74a and 74b show the small areas that were amongst the 20% most affected on the two Living Environment Deprivation sub-domains.

Figure 74a: Indoors Living Environment (*within 20% most deprived in England*)

| Deprivation % | Ward | Local Area Name ² | Rank |
|---------------|----------|------------------------------|-------|
| 0-10% | New Town | New Town Garrison | 2,810 |
| 11-20% | New Town | Wimpole Central | 4,030 |

Figure 74b: Outdoors Living Environment (*within 20% most deprived in England*)

| Deprivation % | Ward | Local Area Name | Rank |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|-------|
| 11-20% | Castle | Castle East | 4,166 |
| | Christ Church | Butt Road | 4,827 |
| | St Andrew’s | Eastern Approaches | 5,225 |
| | Highwoods | Chinook | 5,499 |
| | Marks Tey | Marks Tey | 5,526 |
| | Castle | Castle Central | 5,932 |

¹ 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.

² 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.

Indoors Living Environment sub-domain

New Town

As with the Living Environment Deprivation domain, both the New Town Garrison and Wimpole Central areas of New Town ward were the only two small areas amongst the 20% most affected on the Indoors Living Environment sub-domain. Furthermore, small areas in New Town accounted for the four most affected areas in Colchester on this sub-domain.

The Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain shows a very different picture to the overall Living Environment Deprivation domain with regard to New Town. None of the small areas in New Town were amongst the 20% most affected by deprivation in their outdoor living environment. In fact, New Town Garrison and Wimpole Central were ranked 11th and 28th respectively of all Colchester's small areas on this sub-domain. This would seem to suggest that whilst small areas of New Town may suffer from comparatively high levels of deprivation in terms of poor housing conditions or lack of central heating, they are comparatively 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 and one area each in Christ Church, St Andrew's, Marks Tey were amongst the 20% most affected by the Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain. This indicates that these areas had comparatively poor air quality and/or high numbers of road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists.

Residents of the Castle East area of Castle ward were most affected by deprivation in 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 Hill, Priory Street, Brook Street and part of Ipswich Road. In fact, this small area had the sixth highest score on the Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain of all 863 small areas in Essex.

The Butt Road area of Christ Church had the second highest score on this sub-domain, which again is not surprising since this area includes Butt Road, which exits onto Southway, a popular access route to the town centre.

12.6 'Deprived' small areas on the Living Environment Deprivation domain (within 40% most deprived in England)

Figure 75 shows that 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 76 below.

Figure 75: Deprived small areas (within 40% most deprived in England)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local Area Name ³ | Rank |
|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------|
| 11-20% | New Town | New Town Garrison | 3,658 |
| | New Town | Wimpole Central | 6,172 |
| 21-30% | New Town | New Town North | 8,544 |
| | Christ Church | Butt Road | 8,798 |
| | Castle | Castle Central | 9,556 |
| 31-40% | Castle | Castle East | 10,181 |
| | New Town | Winchester Road | 11,230 |
| | Marks Tey | Marks Tey | 11,341 |
| | Castle | North Station Road | 11,713 |
| | St Anne's | East Ward | 11,740 |

Figure 76: Deprived small areas in Colchester wards (within 40% most deprived in England)

| Ward | Deprived small areas (%) | No. of deprived small areas |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| New Town | 67 | 4 |
| Castle | 60 | 3 |
| Marks Tey | 50 | 1 |
| Christ Church | 33 | 1 |
| St Anne's | 17 | 1 |
| Colchester | 10 | 10 |

Figures 75 and 76 show that New Town had the highest concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected in England on the Living Environment Deprivation domain (4 of 6 small areas). Castle had the second highest proportion, with 60% of small areas in this ward affected.

Sub-domains

Figures 77a and 77b show the small areas that were amongst the 20% most affected on the two Living Environment Deprivation sub-domains.

³ Small areas (L-SOAs) were named with the assistance of the local Community Development team to enable easier identification of the locality that these areas refer to. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

Figure 77a: Indoors Living Environment (*within 40% most deprived in England*)

| Deprivation % | Ward | Local Area Name ⁴ | Rank |
|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------|
| 0-10% | New Town | New Town Garrison | 2,810 |
| 11-20% | New Town | Wimpole Central | 4,030 |
| 21-30% | New Town | New Town North | 8,279 |
| 31-40% | New Town | Winchester Road | 11,268 |
| | Christ Church | Butt Road | 11,552 |
| | Castle | Castle Central | 11,766 |
| | Wivenhoe Quay | Wivenhoe Central | 12,405 |
| | St Anne's | East Ward | 12,497 |
| | East Donyland | Rowhedge | 12,973 |

Figure 77b: Outdoors Living Environment (*within 40% most deprived in England*)

| Deprivation % | Ward | Local Area Name | Rank |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------|
| 11-20% | Castle | Castle East | 4,166 |
| | Christ Church | Butt Road | 4,827 |
| | St Andrew's | Eastern Approaches | 5,225 |
| | Highwoods | Chinook | 5,499 |
| | Marks Tey | Marks Tey | 5,526 |
| | Castle | Castle Central | 5,932 |
| 21-30% | St Anne's | Harwich Road | 7,141 |
| | Castle | North Station Road | 7,234 |
| | St Anne's | Broadlands | 7,260 |
| | Castle | Riverside | 8,686 |
| | New Town | New Town Garrison | 8,704 |
| | Berechurch | Berechurch North | 8,755 |
| | New Town | New Town North | 8,839 |
| St Anne's | East Ward | 9,496 | |
| 31-40% | Mile End | Turner Rise | 9,789 |
| | New Town | Winchester Road | 10,360 |
| | Castle | St. Marys | 11,378 |
| | Stanway | Peace Road | 11,498 |
| | Highwoods | Highwoods East | 11,806 |
| | St Andrew's | Sycamore | 12,315 |
| | Harbour | Barnhall | 12,394 |

Figure 78 shows the small areas amongst the 40% most affected on the living Environment domain, the Indoor Living Environment sub-domain and the Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain in map form.

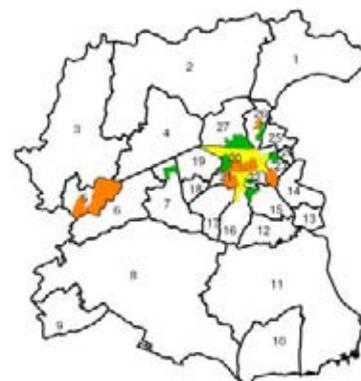
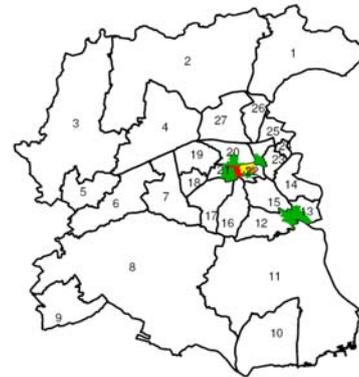
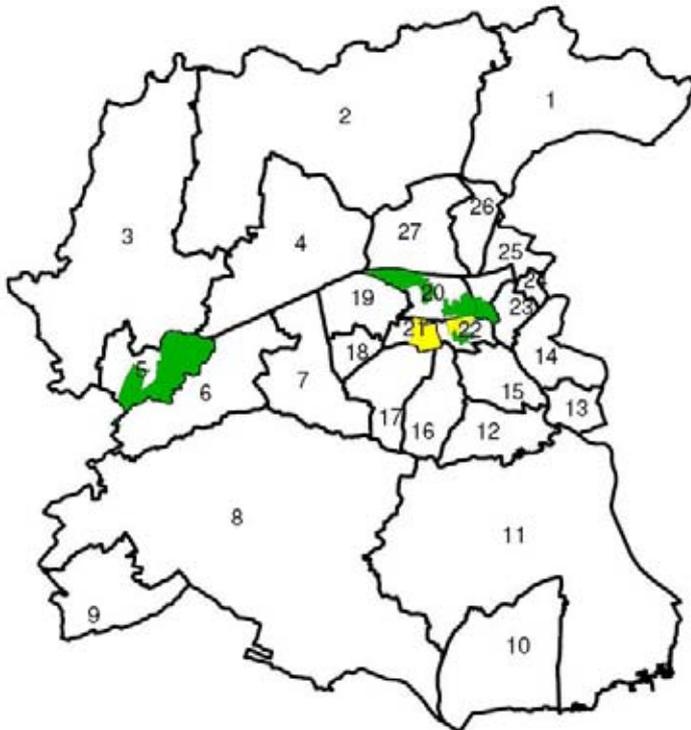
⁴ Small areas (L-SOAs) were named with the assistance of the local Community Development team to enable easier identification of the locality that these areas refer to. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

Figure 78: Small areas affected by living environment deprivation
(within 40% most affected in England)

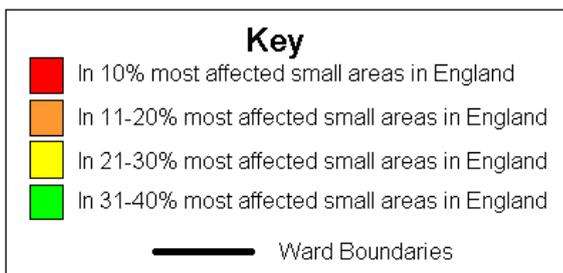
Figure 78a) Living Environment Deprivation domain

Figure 78b) Indoor Living Environment

Figure 78c) Outdoor Living Environment



These maps are reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Colchester Borough Council License No 100023706, 2008.



- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 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 |

12.7 Small areas least affected

A total of 72 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% least affected small areas in England on the Living Environment Deprivation domain.

Whilst the number of small areas amongst the 40% least affected in England were identical on the Living Environment Deprivation domain and the Indoors Living Environment sub-domain (69% of Colchester's small areas each), the figure was considerably lower on the Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain (40% of Colchester's small areas).

There were 9 small areas, spread over 7 wards, amongst the 10% least affected in England on the Living Environment Deprivation domain. These areas were Cuckoo

Farm in Mile End ward; Alamein Road and Homefield Road in Shrub End ward; Baden Powell and James Carter in Prettygate ward; Bergholt in West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green ward; Longridge in St Anne's ward; Gavin Way in Highwoods ward; and Anchor Road in Tiptree ward. However, there was much disparity as regards this figure on the two sub-domains, with the Indoors Living Environment sub-domain showing 20 small areas in the 10% least affected in England, whilst the Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain had none.

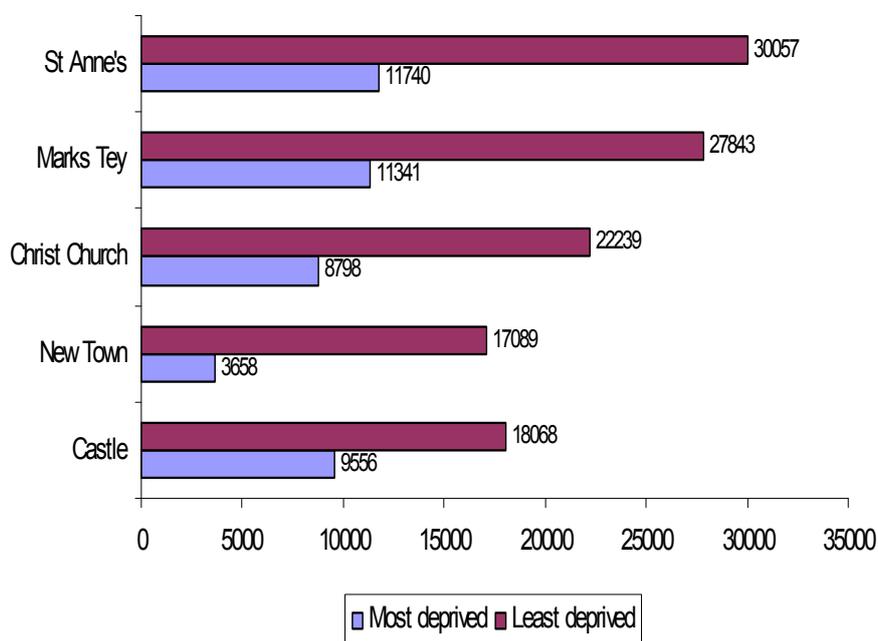
12.8 Contrast within wards between most affected and least affected small areas on the Living Environment domain

As discussed previously in this report, the use of small areas rather than wards enables us to identify pockets of deprivation *within* wards. Figures 79a and 79b show the national rank of the most affected and the least affected small areas within the five wards that contained small areas of deprivation on the Living Environment Deprivation domain. Figures 79a and 79b illuminate the range of inequality in these areas further by showing the difference in ranking positions between the most and least affected small areas in each ward

Figure 79a: Contrast between most deprived and least deprived small areas (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)

| Ward | Most affected in ward | least affected in ward | Difference in rank of most deprived and least deprived areas within the same ward |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|
| St Anne's | 11,740 | 30,057 | 18,317 |
| Marks Tey | 11,341 | 27,843 | 16,502 |
| Christ Church | 8,798 | 22,239 | 13,441 |
| New Town | 3,658 | 17,089 | 13,431 |
| Castle | 9,556 | 18,068 | 8,512 |

Figure 79b: Contrast between most deprived and least deprived small areas (in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)



Figures 79a and 79b show that the widest contrast in the most and least affected small areas within wards on the Living Environment Deprivation domain was experienced in St Anne's. The most affected small area in St Anne's ranked 11,740 of all 32,482 small areas in England compared to a rank of 30,057 for the least affected small area in the same ward. This amounts to a difference of 18,317 rank positions.

Marks Tey had the second widest contrast, with a difference of 16,502 between the ranking positions of the most and least affected L-SOA on the Living Environment Deprivation domain. Christ Church and New Town showed almost the same difference between their most and least affected areas (13,441 and 13,431 respectively)

The contrast was least extreme for Castle, with a difference of just 8,512 in rank positions, suggesting that, unlike the other four wards, where pockets of living environment deprivation could be easily identified amongst wards that suffered less in the way of this type of deprivation, all small areas in Castle were *relatively* close together in terms of their level of deprivation on this domain.

12.9 Comparison to results for 2004

New Town had the highest concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected in England on the Living Environment Deprivation domain (67% of its small areas). Castle had the second highest proportion, with 60% of small areas in this ward affected. These two figures mirror the results of the ID04.

As in the ID04, residents of the Castle East area of Castle ward were most affected by deprivation in their outdoors living environment of all 104 small areas in Colchester.

Some 72 of all small areas in Colchester were in the 40% least affected by living environment deprivation of all small areas in England. This was also the case in the ID04. However it is interesting to note that the distribution was somewhat different over the period. In the ID04, the results showed a steady rise towards the 'least deprived' end of the scale. In contrast, the ID07 showed a steady rise to decile six followed by peaks and troughs in the last four deciles which show an overall drop in small areas in the 20% least affected on this domain over the period.

Figure 80 below displays those L-SOAs in Colchester which were identified in the 2004 Indices of Deprivation as being in the 40% most deprived small areas on the Living Environment Deprivation domain. It gives the national rank and the Colchester rank for this domain according to the 2004 indices, and provides alongside that the national and the Colchester rank according to the 2007 indices. National ranks have been colour coded to show the 20% most deprived (yellow), the 21-40% most deprived (green) and those that fall outside of the 40% most deprived (blue).

Figure 80: Overall rank change – deprived small areas 2004 (Income Deprivation domain)

Key

- 20% most affected
- 21-40% most affected
- In 60% least affected

Note: The lower the rank number, the more deprived that small area is.

| WARD | L-SOA name | National rank 2004 | National rank 2007 | Colchester rank 2004 | Colchester rank 2007 | Change |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------|
| NEW TOWN | Wimpole Central | 4225 | 6172 | 1 | 2 | ↓ (1) |
| NEW TOWN | New Town Garrison | 4906 | 3658 | 2 | 1 | ↑ (1) |
| NEW TOWN | New Town North | 6337 | 8544 | 3 | 3 | ↔ |
| CHRIST CHURCH | Butt Road | 6765 | 8798 | 4 | 4 | ↔ |
| CASTLE | Castle East | 8339 | 10181 | 5 | 6 | ↓ (1) |
| CASTLE | North Station Road | 9132 | 11713 | 6 | 9 | ↓ (3) |
| NEW TOWN | Winchester Road | 9668 | 11230 | 7 | 7 | ↔ |
| CASTLE | Castle Central | 10932 | 9556 | 8 | 5 | ↑ (3) |
| ST ANNE'S | East Ward | 11636 | 11740 | 9 | 10 | ↓ (1) |
| BERECHURCH | Berechurch North | 12350 | 14332 | 10 | 13 | ↓ (3) |

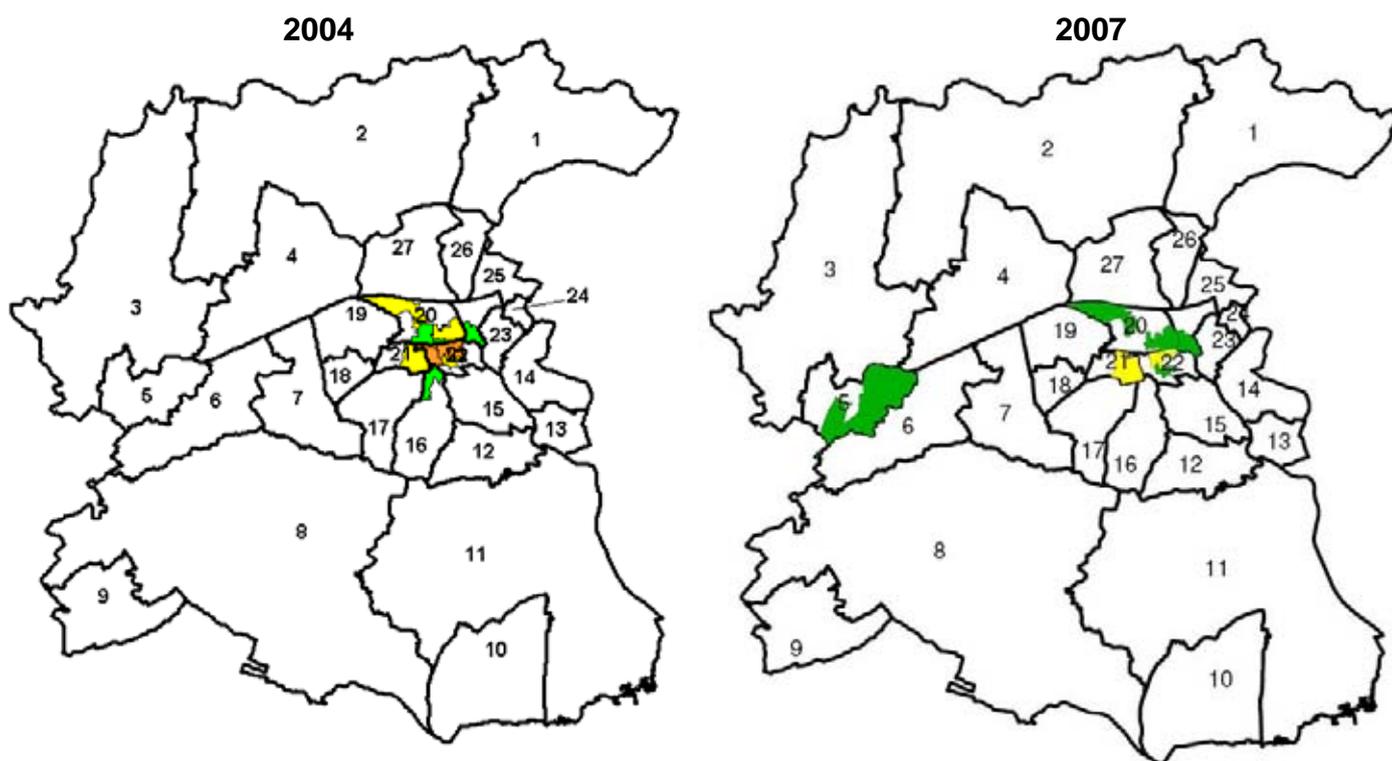
NB. Figure 80 shows data sorted in ascending order by "Colchester rank 2004"

- The small areas ranking 1st (Wimpole Central in New Town ward) on the Living Environment Deprivation domain for Colchester in 2004 had dropped one place to 2nd in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 2nd (New Town Garrison in New Town ward) on the Living Environment Deprivation domain for Colchester in 2004 had increased one place to 1st in the 2007 index.

- The small areas ranking 3rd and 4th (New Town North in New Town ward and Butt Road in Christ Church ward respectively) on the Living Environment Deprivation domain for Colchester in 2004 had retained these rankings in the 2007 index.
- The small area ranking 5th (Castle East in Castle ward) on the Living Environment Deprivation domain for Colchester in 2004 had dropped one place to 6th in the 2007 index.
- Berechurch North in Berechurch ward was amongst the 40% most deprived in Colchester on this domain, according to the 2004 index. However, this small area was no longer amongst the 40% most deprived in the 2007 index and now ranks 13th in Colchester on this domain.

Interestingly, the Marks Tey area of Marks Tey ward was amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Living Environment domain according to the 2007 index, but did not appear amongst the 40% most affected in England on the Living Environment domain according to the 2004 index. In the 2004 index, the Marks Tey area of Marks Tey ward ranked 18,836 of all 32,482 small areas in England and was amongst the 50% least deprived in England on the Living Environment domain, whereas according to the 2007 index it ranked 11,341, a difference of 7,495 rank positions over the period. This suggests a comparative increase in living environment deprivation for the Marks Tey area of Marks Tey ward over the period. Figure 81 shows the contrast between those small areas of Colchester that were identified as being amongst the 40% most deprived in England on the Living Environment domain according to both the ID04 and the ID07 in a map format.

Figure 81: Overall change in top 40% affected, 2004 to 2007 – Living Environment



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

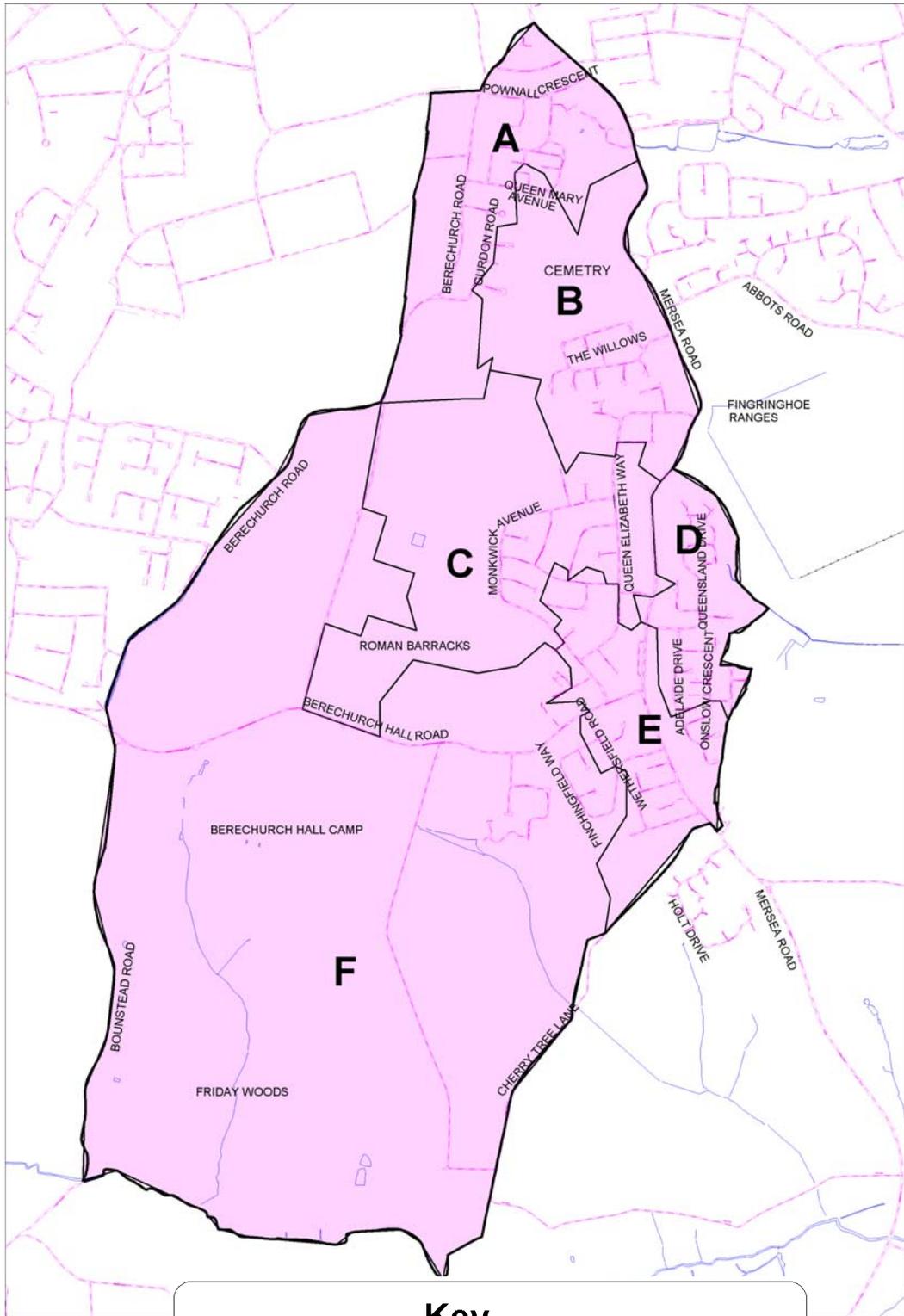
Ward Boundaries

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 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 |

Appendix 1: Ward Maps

The following maps show in more detail the location of small areas in each ward that contains small areas amongst the 40% most deprived on the IMD07. These small areas have been named with the assistance of the local Community Development team.

BERECHURCH



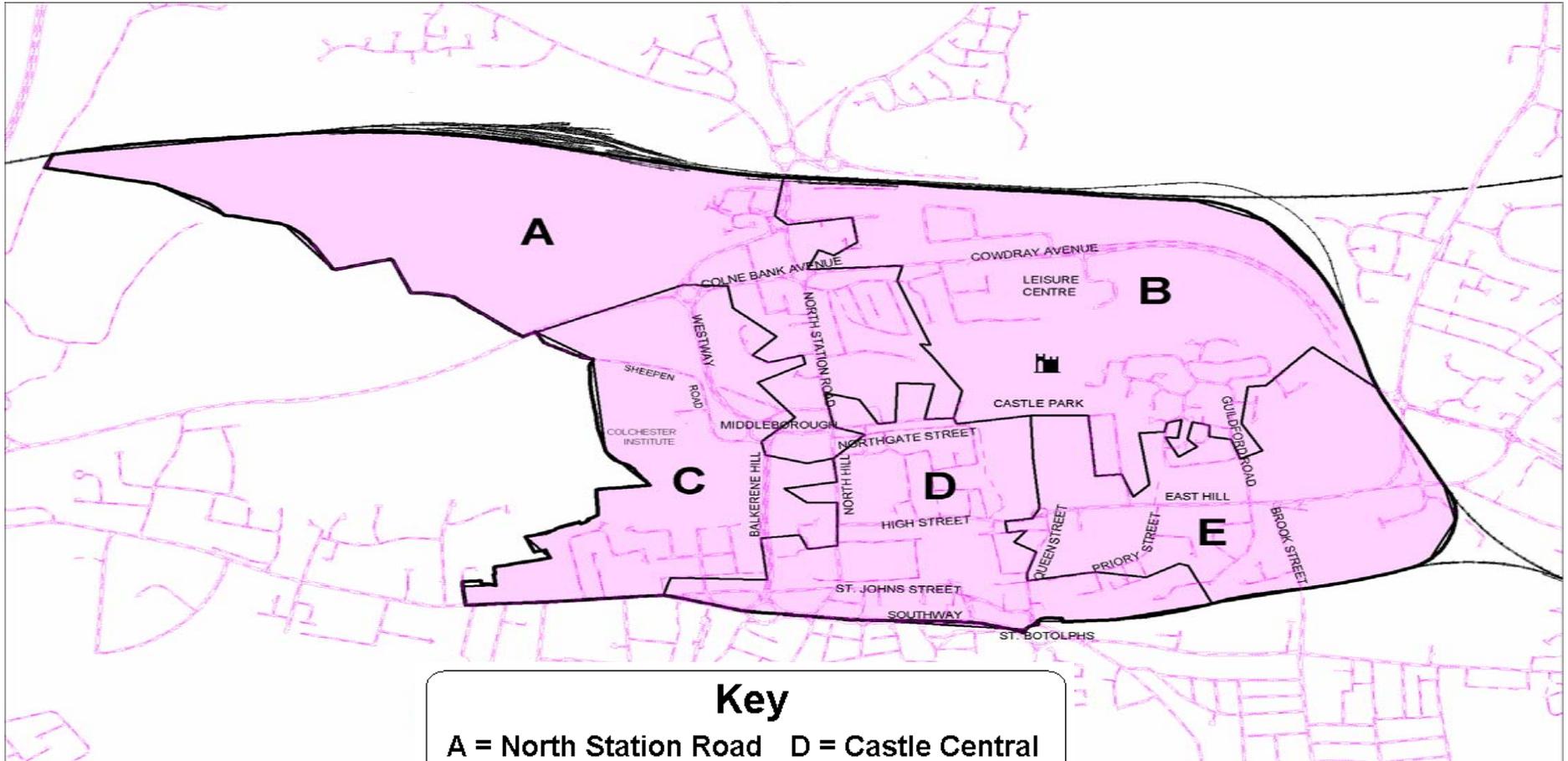
Key

- A = Berechurch North
- B = The Willows
- C = Monkwick
- D = Australian Estate
- E = Blackheath
- F = Friday Wood

————— Ward Boundaries

————— L-SOA Boundaries

CASTLE

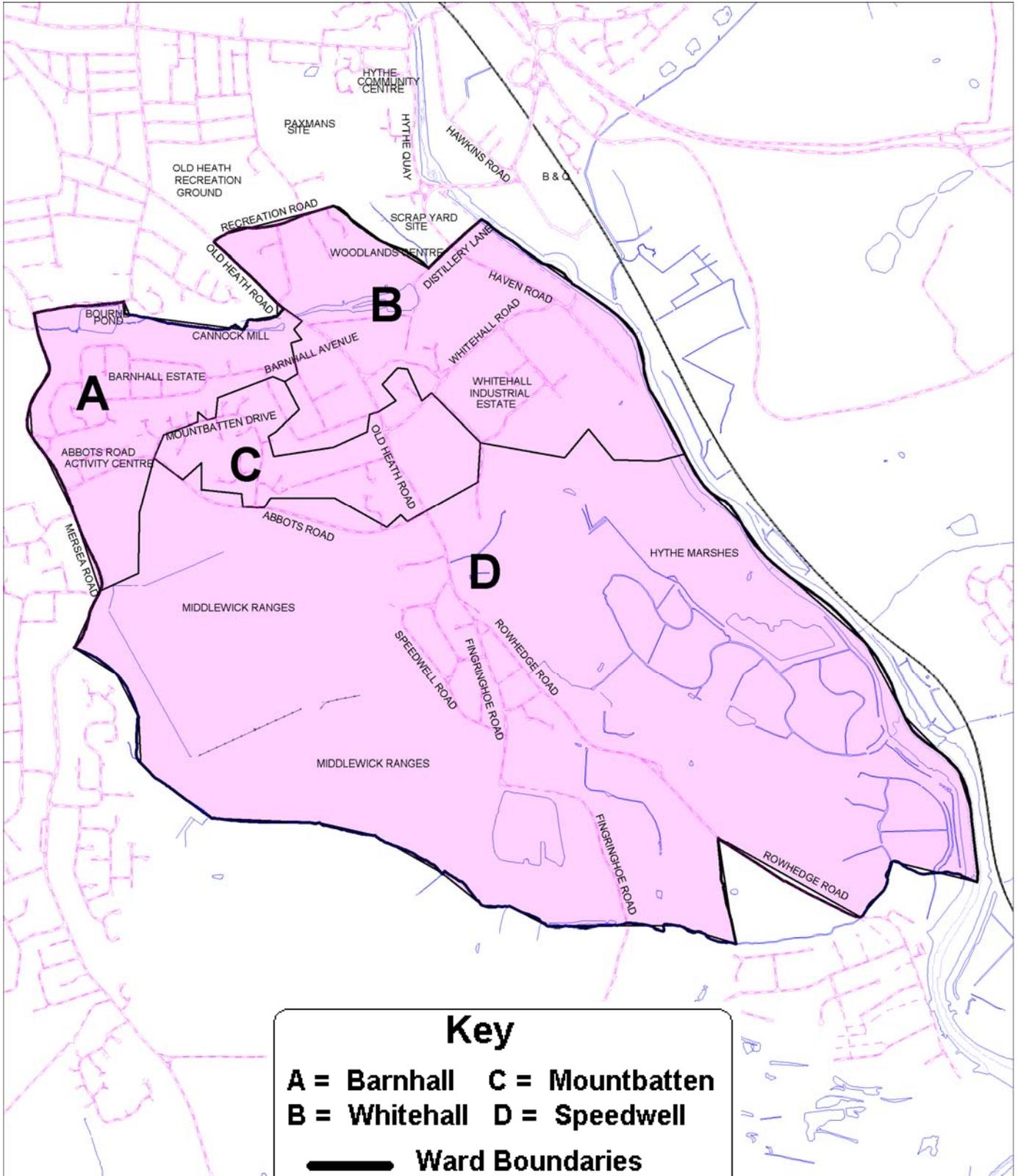


Key

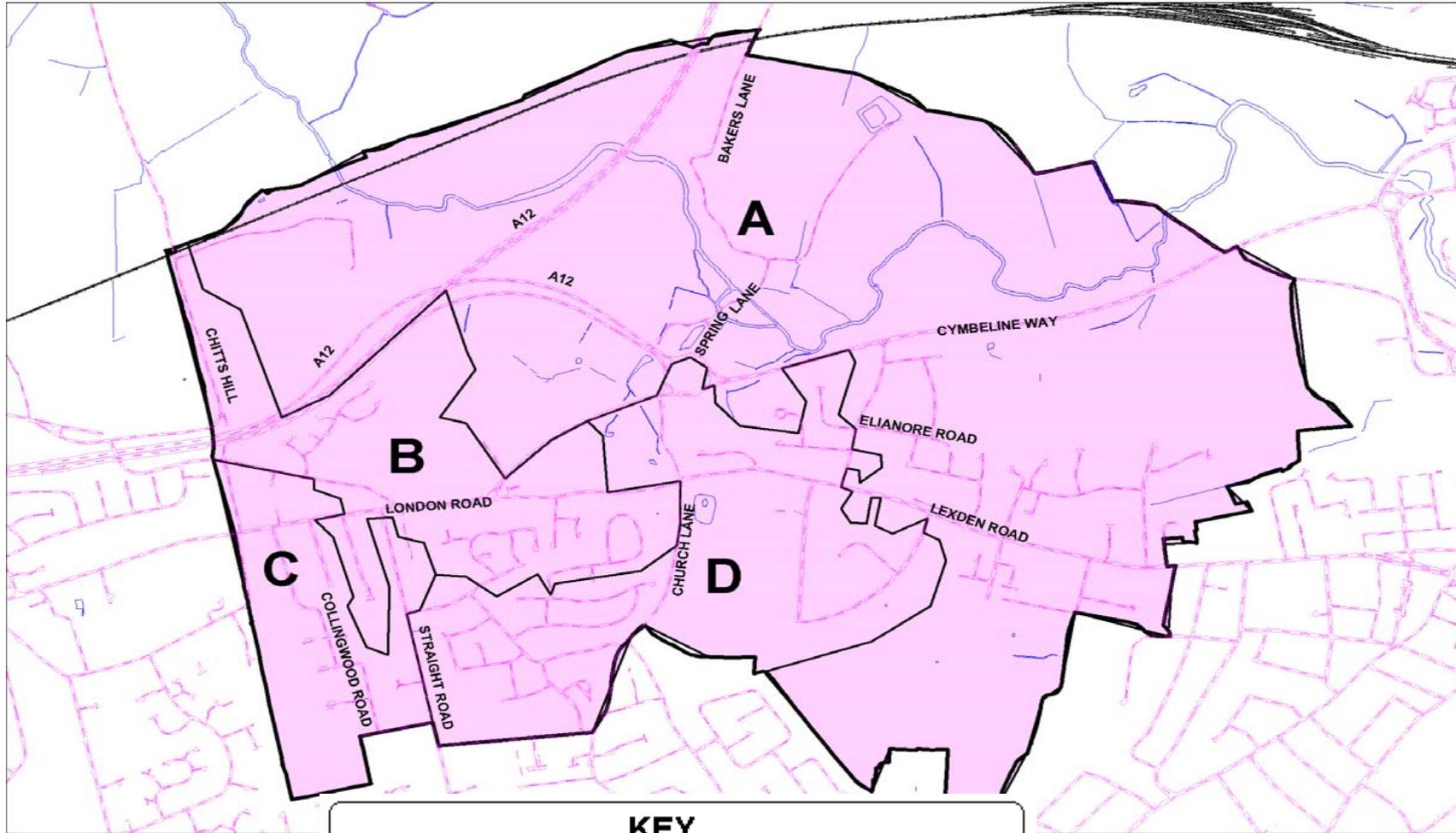
- A = North Station Road
- B = Riverside
- C = St. Marys
- D = Castle Central
- E = Castle East

- Ward Boundaries
- L-SOA Boundaries

HARBOUR



LEXDEN

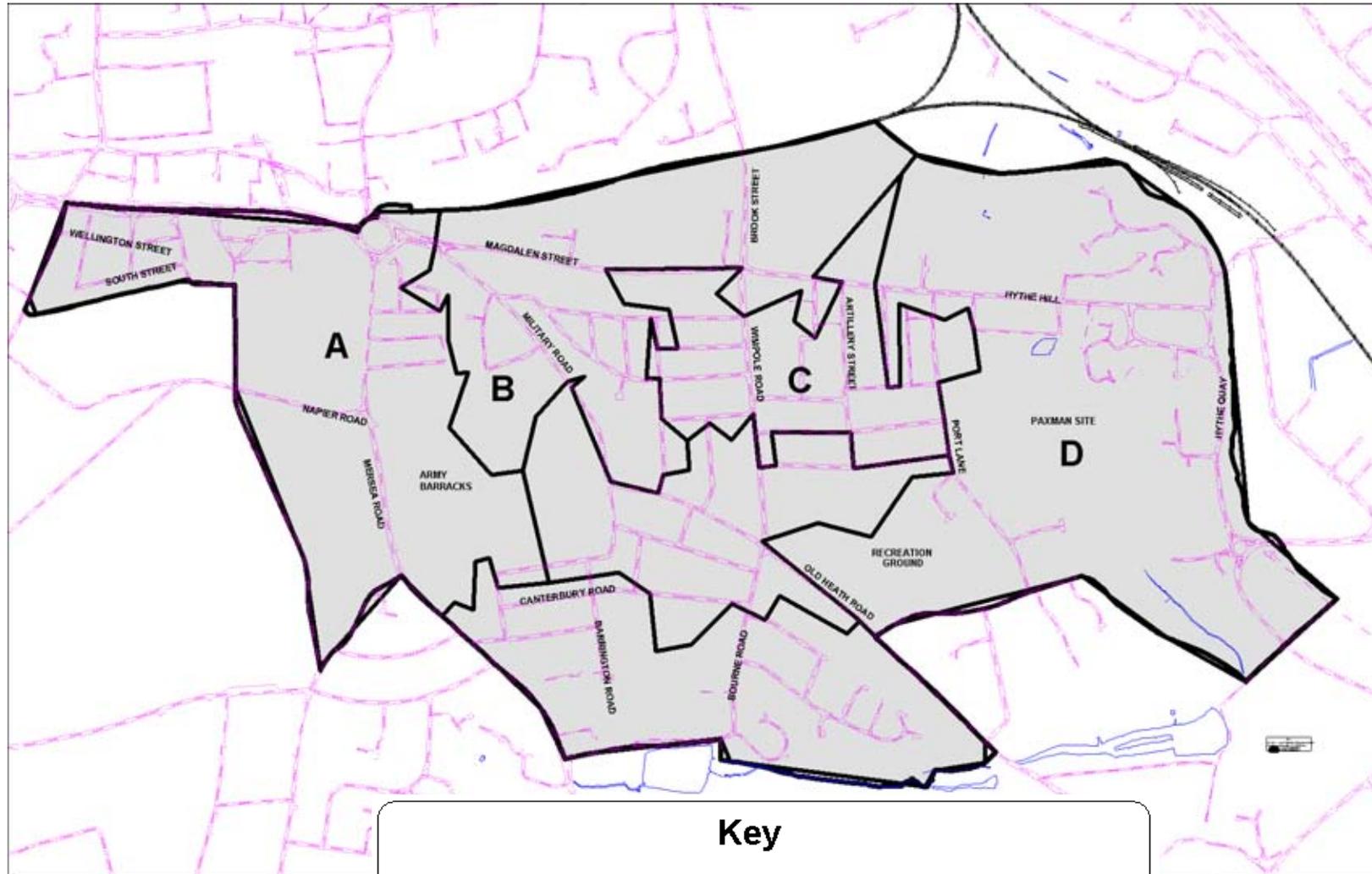


KEY

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

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

NEW TOWN

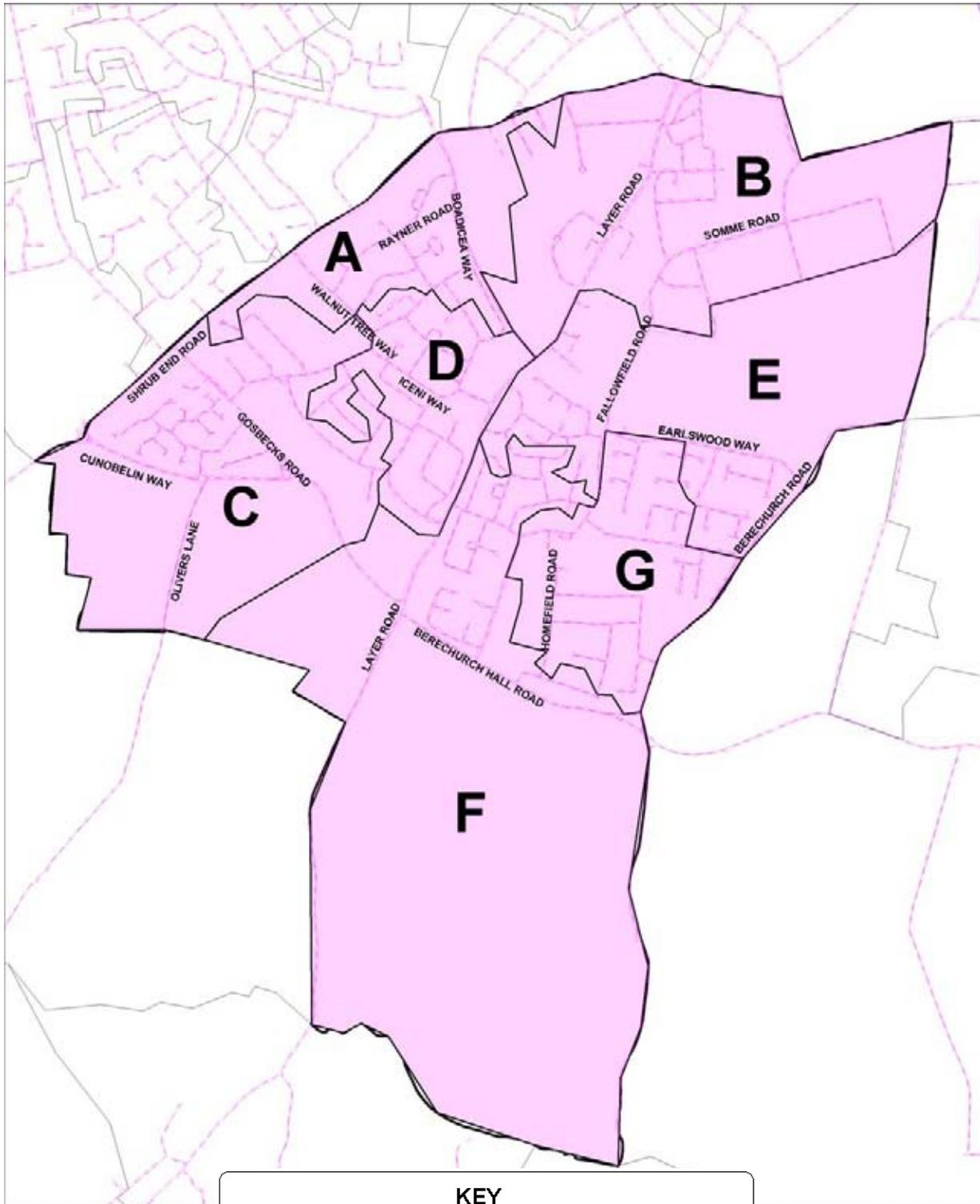


Key

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

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

SHRUB END

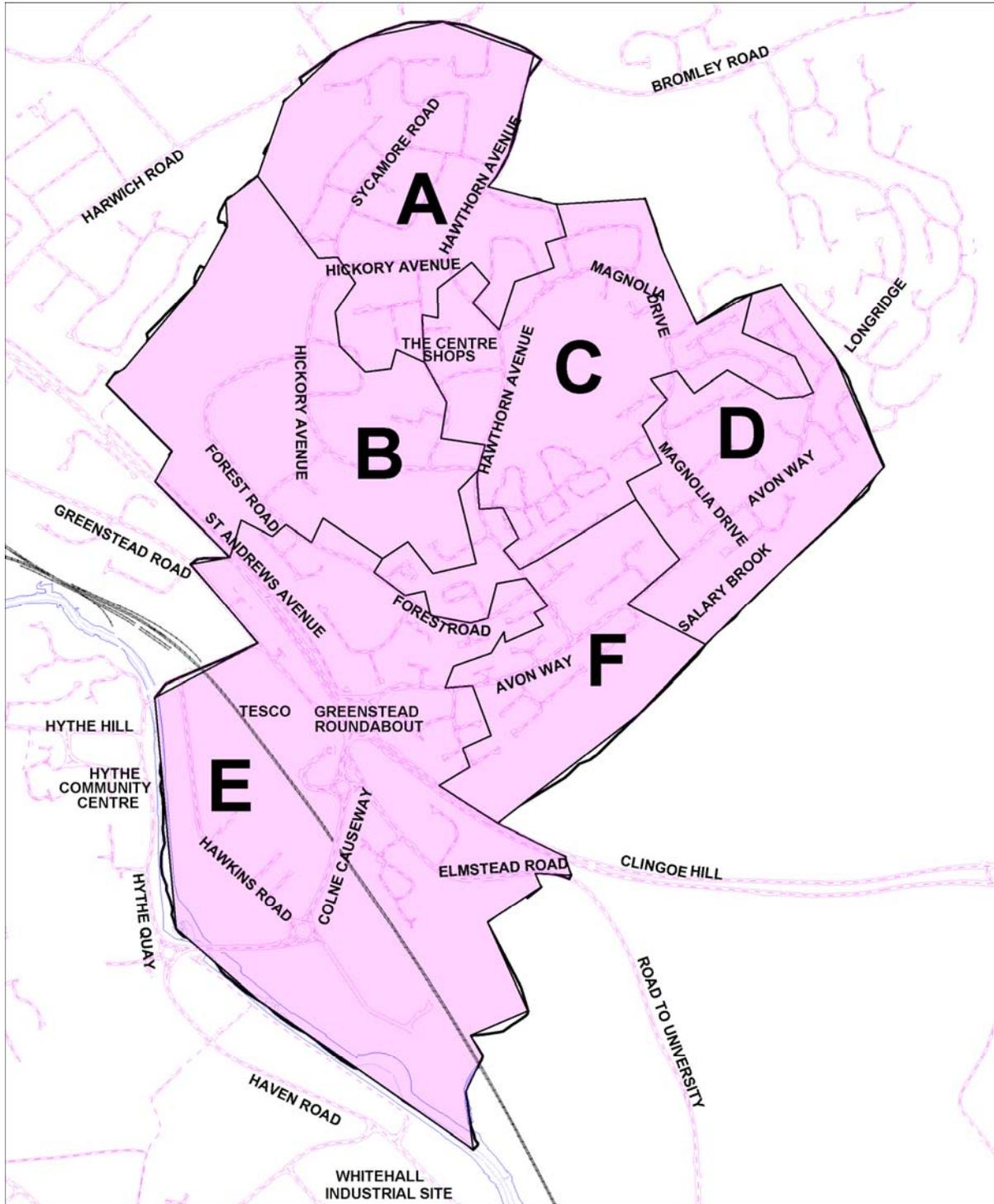


KEY

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A = RAYNER ROAD | E = ALAMEIN ROAD |
| B = LAYER ROAD | F = LITTLEFIELDS |
| C = GOSBECKS | G = HOMEFIELD ROAD |
| D = ICENI SQUARE | |

- | | |
|---|------------------|
|  | WARD BOUNDARIES |
|  | L-SOA BOUNDARIES |

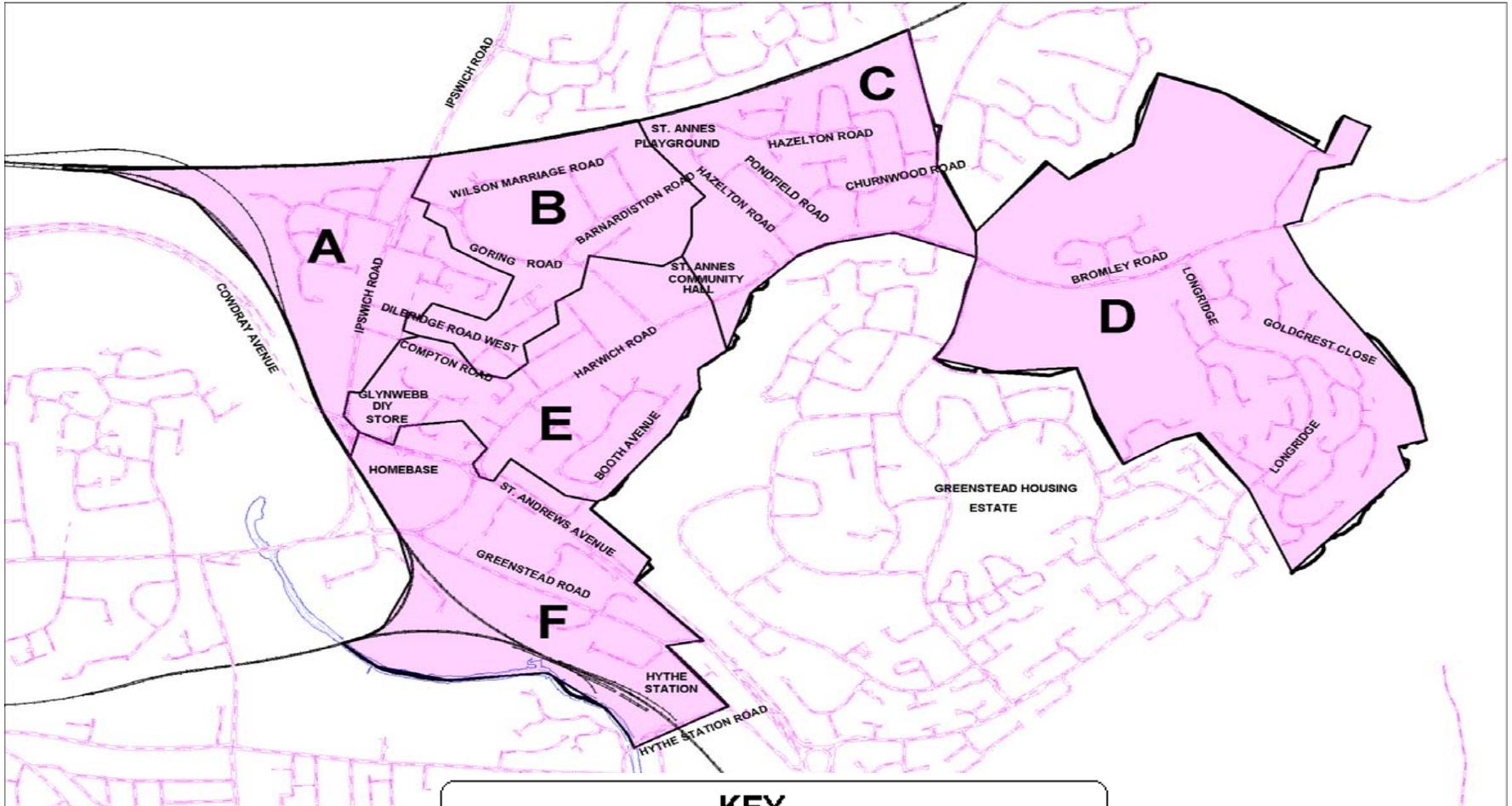
ST ANDREW'S



KEY

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A = SYCAMORE | D = SALARY BROOK NORTH |
| B = FOREST | E = EASTERN APPROACHES |
| C = MAGNOLIA | F = SALARY BROOK SOUTH |
| ——— WARD BOUNDARIES | |
| ==== L-SOA BOUNDARIES | |

ST ANNE'S

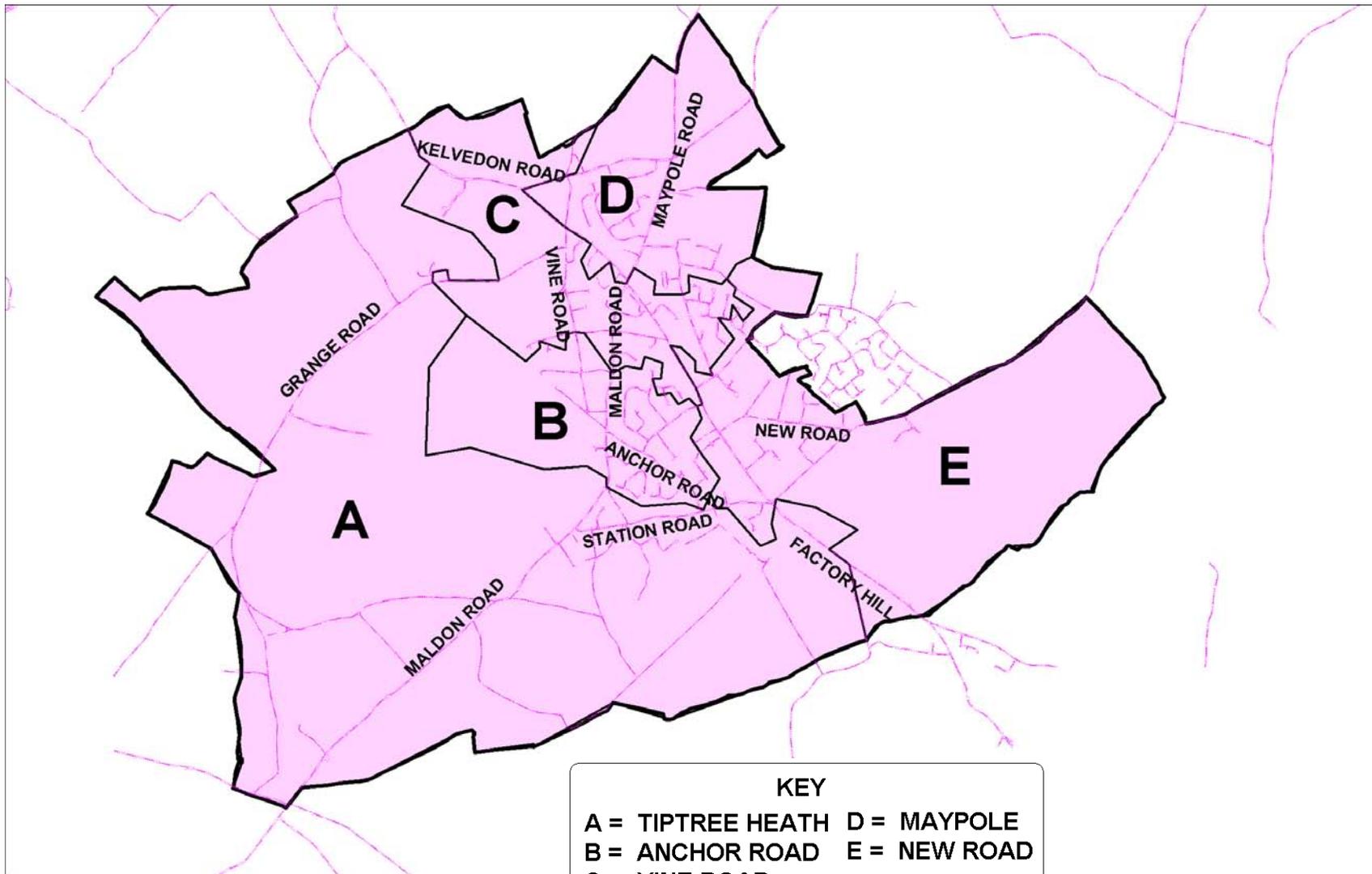


KEY

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

- WARD BOUNDARIES
— L-SOA BOUNDARIES

TIPTREE



KEY

A = TIPTREE HEATH D = MAYPOLE
B = ANCHOR ROAD E = NEW ROAD
C = VINE ROAD

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

Appendix 2: Indicators and Methodology

This section summarises the methodology behind the Indices of Deprivation 2007.¹

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% |

¹ From Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007 Essex Results, Essex County Council, Performance, Planning and Strategy, January 2008. For more information on the ID2007 methodology see: 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 (IS) households (Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) 2005)
- Adults and children in Income-Based Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in those Working Families Tax Credit (WFTC) households where there are children in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005)
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit Households (who are not eligible for IS, Income-Based JSA, Pension Credit or Working Tax Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005)
- National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both (Source: NASS 2006)

In addition, two supplementary indices were created - an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index. The indicators are combined into a simple rate and shrinkage applied.

Employment Deprivation Domain

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

Indicators:

- Recipients of Jobseekers Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based): men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Recipients of Incapacity Benefit: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP 2005)

- Recipients of Severe Disablement Allowance: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in New Deal for the 18-24s who are not in receipt of JSA (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not included in the claimant count (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents aged 18 (after initial interview) (Source: DWP 2005)

The indicators are combined into a rate of population, and shrinkage applied.

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

This domain identifies areas with comparatively 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 (YPLL) (2001 to 2005, Source: ONS)
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (CIDR) (2005, Source: DWP)
- Measures of acute morbidity, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics (2004 to 2005, Source: Department of Health)
- The proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders based on prescribing (2005, Source: Prescribing Pricing Authority), Hospital Episode Statistics (2004 to 2005, Source: Department of Health) and Incapacity Benefit data (2005, Source: DWP)

Shrinkage is applied to the indicators; they are then 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 the other relating to lack of skills and qualifications amongst the working age adult population.

Sub Domain: Children/young people

- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 2 (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005, Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF))

- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 3 (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005, Source: DCSF)
- Best of 8 average capped points score at Key Stage 4 (this includes results of GCSEs, GNVQs and other vocational equivalents) (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005, Source: DCSF)
- Proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above the age of 16 (Source: HMRC Child Benefit (CB) data)
- Secondary school absence rate (2 year average 2004-2005, Source: DCSF)
- Proportion of those under 21 not entering Higher Education (5 year average, 2001-2005, Source: Universities and Colleges Admission Service (UCAS), Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA))

Sub Domain: Skills (working age)

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

Shrinkage is applied to the indicators; they are then combined, using factor weights, into sub-domains. These are standardised, 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 (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 the constituent SOAs (Source: Communities and Local Government, 2005)
- Difficulty of access to owner-occupation (Source: modeled estimates produced by Heriot-Watt University, 2005)

Sub Domain: Geographical Barriers

- Road distance to a GP surgery (Source: National Administrative Codes Service, 2005)

- Road distance to a general stores or supermarket (Source: MapInfo Ltd, 2005)
- Road distance to a primary school (Source: DCFS, 2004-2005)
- Road distance to a Post Office or Sub Post Office (Source: Post Office Ltd, 2005)

For each sub-domain, the indicators were standardised and combined using equal weights. The two sub-domains were then 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. The data relates to locations where crimes occur, as opposed to the neighbourhoods where victims or offenders live

Indicators:

- *Burglary*: 4 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level
- *Theft*: 5 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level
- *Criminal damage*: 10 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level
- *Violence*: 14 recorded crime offence types including Robbery, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level

Rates are created for each indicator; shrinkage is then applied and rates 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 (2003-2005 average, Source: BRE and Communities and Local Government, modelled EHCS)
- Houses without central heating (Source: 2001 Census)

Sub-Domain: The 'outdoors' living environment

- Air quality (2005, Source: Geography Department at Staffordshire University and NAEI modelled at LSOA level)
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2003-2005 average, Source: DfT, STATS19 (Road Accident Data) smoothed to LSOA level)

Within each sub-domain the indicators were standardised, transformed to the normal distribution and combined with equal weights. The two sub-domains were then 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, as identified within the UK 2000 Time Use Survey.

Statistical techniques

A very brief overview is given below of statistical techniques used in combining the indicators.

'*Shrinkage*' is used on various indicators to improve the reliability of an indicator where it is based on small numbers. 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

- Extent Score – the proportion of people living in the most deprived small areas in England, counting all people in the worst 10% areas on the IMD and those in the 11%-29% worst areas on a sliding scale
- Local Concentration Score – represents concentrated areas of deprivation using the average IMD rank of the worst off small areas with 10% of people
- Income Scale – an absolute measure showing the number of income deprived people
- Employment Scale - an absolute measure showing the number of employment deprived people

Appendix 3: Deprived Small Areas Tables

The following tables reprise those in the main body of the report and show those small areas of Colchester within the 40% most deprived small areas in England, firstly on the IMD07 and then on the seven individual domains. The Figure numbers remain the same as in the main body of the report for easy reference

Small Area Summary

Figure 6: Deprived small areas overall on IMD07

(within 40% most deprived in England)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name ² | Rank |
|---------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| 11-20% | St Anne's | St Anne's Estate | 4,032 |
| | St Andrew's | Magnolia | 4,338 |
| | Harbour | Barnhall | 5,880 |
| 21-30% | St Andrew's | Salary Brook South | 6,766 |
| | St Andrew's | Forest | 6,973 |
| | Harbour | Speedwell | 7,008 |
| | St Andrew's | Sycamore | 7,155 |
| | Shrub End | Iceni Square | 8,124 |
| | New Town | New Town North | 8,340 |
| | Castle | Castle Central | 8,351 |
| | New Town | Paxmans | 8,466 |
| 31-40% | Shrub End | Rayner Road | 10,492 |
| | St Andrew's | Eastern Approaches | 10,573 |
| | St Anne's | Harwich Road | 10,921 |
| | Berechurch | Monkwick | 11,044 |
| | St Anne's | East Ward | 11,617 |
| | Berechurch | Friday Wood | 11,639 |
| | Lexden | Collingwood | 11,932 |
| | Tiptree | Maypole | 11,948 |
| | Berechurch | Blackheath | 12,136 |
| Berechurch | Berechurch North | 12,405 | |

² 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.

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

Figure 16: Deprived small areas (within 40% most deprived in England)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name ³ | Rank |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| 0-10% | Pyefleet | Pyefleet Majority | 376 |
| | Birch and Winstree | Birch and Wigborough | 428 |
| | Marks Tey | Marks Tey | 549 |
| | Fordham and Stour | Boxted and Horkesley | 1,226 |
| | Highwoods | Gavin Way | 1,423 |
| | New Town | Paxmans | 1,528 |
| | Great Tey | Chappel Viaduct | 1,536 |
| | Copford and West Stanway | Copford and West Stanway | 1,688 |
| | Stanway | Warren Farm | 1,770 |
| | Fordham and Stour | Stour View | 2,090 |
| | Mile End | Braiswick | 2,201 |
| | Great Tey | Tey and Aldham | 2,458 |
| | Harbour | Speedwell | 2,615 |
| | Dedham and Langham | St Margaret's Cross | 2,987 |
| 11-20% | Birch and Winstree | Messing and Marney | 3,383 |
| | Harbour | Barnhall | 3,450 |
| | Dedham and Langham | Dedham Heath | 3,501 |
| | Lexden | Spring Lane | 3,641 |
| | Mile End | Cuckoo Farm | 3,667 |
| | Tiptree | Tiptree Heath | 4,187 |
| | Marks Tey | Little Tey | 4,227 |
| | Mile End | Turner Rise | 5,018 |
| | St Anne's | East Ward | 5,092 |
| | East Donyland | Donyland Woods | 5,147 |
| | St Anne's | Broadlands | 5,529 |
| | West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green | Fordham Heath | 5,805 |
| | Shrub End | Alamein Road | 6,298 |
| | Castle | Castle Central | 6,306 |
| Berechurch | Friday Wood | 6,345 | |
| 21-30% | St Andrew's | Eastern Approaches | 6,559 |
| | Harbour | Mountbatten | 6,594 |
| | Berechurch | The Willows | 6,769 |
| | West Mersea | Strood | 7,098 |
| | Castle | St Marys | 7,285 |
| | New Town | New Town North | 7,639 |
| | Pyefleet | Pyefleet North West | 7,729 |
| | Stanway | Wheatfield Road | 7,859 |
| | Lexden | London Road | 7,918 |
| | St Andrew's | Salary Brook North | 8,028 |
| Wivenhoe Cross | Wivenhoe Park | 8,147 | |

³ Small areas (L-SOAs) were named with the assistance of the local Community Development team to enable easier identification of the locality that these areas refer to. For detailed maps of these areas, see Appendix 1.

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name ⁴ | Rank |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | Shrub End | Layer Road | 8,409 |
| | Fordham and Stour | Horkesley Heath | 9,339 |
| | Christ Church | Cambridge Road | 9,632 |
| | Tiptree | Maypole | 9,871 |
| | Berechurch | Berechurch North | 10,130 |
| | Mile End | Defoe | 10,155 |
| | Castle | Riverside | 10,186 |
| | West Bergholt and Eight Ash Green | St Botolphs Brook | 10,202 |
| | Shrub End | Gosbecks | 10,461 |
| | Castle | North Station Road | 10,494 |
| | New Town | New Town Garrison | 10,640 |
| | St Anne's | St Anne's Estate | 10,675 |
| | Harbour | Whitehall | 10,757 |
| | St Anne's | Longridge | 10,776 |
| 31-40% | West Mersea | Victoria Esplanade | 11,293 |
| | St Anne's | Harwich Road | 11,325 |
| | Highwoods | The Gilberd | 11,592 |
| | St Andrew's | Magnolia | 11,766 |
| | Stanway | Lakelands | 11,956 |
| | Birch and Winstree | Layer | 12,130 |
| | Highwoods | Chinook | 12,182 |
| | Lexden | Collingwood | 12,375 |
| | Shrub End | Iceni Square | 12,430 |
| | St Andrew's | Forest | 12,557 |
| | West Mersea | The Firs | 12,695 |

⁴ 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.

Education, Skills and Training Domain

Figure 24: Deprived small areas (*within 40% most deprived in England*)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name | Rank |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------|--------|
| 1-10% | St. Anne's | St Anne's Estate | 553 |
| | St. Andrew's | Magnolia | 929 |
| | St. Andrew's | Forest | 1,675 |
| | St. Andrew's | Salary Brook South | 1,938 |
| | Shrub End | Iceni Square | 2,888 |
| | St. Andrew's | Sycamore | 3,056 |
| | Harbour | Barnhall | 3,153 |
| | Berechurch | Monkwick | 3,225 |
| 11-20% | Berechurch | Blackheath | 3,295 |
| | St. Andrew's | Eastern Approaches | 3,802 |
| | Harbour | Speedwell | 4,161 |
| | St. Andrew's | Salary Brook North | 4,452 |
| | Lexden | Collingwood | 5,645 |
| | Berechurch | Friday Wood | 5,656 |
| | Tiptree | Maypole | 6,390 |
| | Berechurch | The Willows | 6,472 |
| 21-30% | Berechurch | Australian Estate | 6,537 |
| | Highwoods | Chinook | 6,992 |
| | New Town | Paxman's | 7,928 |
| | St. Anne's | Harwich Road | 8,171 |
| | New Town | New Town North | 8,344 |
| | Shrub End | Rayner Road | 8,809 |
| | Berechurch | Berechurch North | 8,958 |
| | East Donyland | Donyland Woods | 8,983 |
| | West Mersea | West Mersea Central | 9,046 |
| | Shrub End | Littlefields | 9,717 |
| 31-40% | St. Anne's | Parson's Heath | 9,817 |
| | St. Anne's | East Ward | 10,536 |
| | Shrub End | Alamein Road | 10,847 |
| | Shrub End | Gosbecks | 11,384 |
| | Harbour | Whitehall | 11,511 |
| | St. Anne's | Broadlands | 11,699 |
| | Tiptree | Anchor Road | 11,961 |
| | Marks Tey | Marks Tey | 12,879 |

Income Deprivation Domain

Figure 33: Small areas most income deprived in England
(within 40% most affected in England)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name ⁵ | Rank | Population affected by income deprivation (%) |
|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------|---|
| 1-10% | St. Anne's | St Anne's Estate | 2937 | 35 |
| 11-20% | St. Andrew's | Magnolia | 5,263 | 28 |
| | St. Andrew's | Salary Brook South | 5,371 | 28 |
| | New Town | Paxman's | 6,194 | 26 |
| 21-30% | St Andrew's | Sycamore | 6,634 | 25 |
| | Shrub End | Iceni Square | 6,649 | 25 |
| | St Andrew's | Forest | 6,992 | 24 |
| | Harbour | Barnhall | 7,106 | 24 |
| | Harbour | Speedwell | 7,502 | 23 |
| | Castle | Castle Central | 8,371 | 21 |
| | St Anne's | Harwich Road | 9,222 | 20 |
| | Lexden | Collingwood | 9,665 | 19 |
| | Highwoods | Highwoods East | 9,669 | 19 |
| | 31-40% | New Town | New Town North | 9,942 |
| Shrub End | | Rayner Road | 10,139 | 18 |
| Berechurch | | Monkwick | 10,684 | 17 |
| Berechurch | | Berechurch North | 10,715 | 17 |
| St Andrew's | | Eastern Approaches | 11,187 | 17 |
| Highwoods | | Chinook | 11,207 | 17 |
| Berechurch | | Friday Wood | 11,501 | 16 |
| Stanway | | Wheatfield Road | 11,707 | 16 |
| Prettygate | | Plume Avenue | 12,485 | 15 |
| Tiptree | | Maypole | 12,529 | 15 |
| Berechurch | | Blackheath | 12,594 | 15 |
| New Town | | Wimpole Central | 12,713 | 15 |
| Shrub End | | Gosbecks | 12,749 | 15 |
| Berechurch | | Australian Estate | 12,794 | 15 |
| St Andrew's | | Salary Brook North | 12,836 | 15 |

⁵ 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.

Crime Domain

Figure 45: Deprived small areas (*within 40% most affected in England*)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name | Rank |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|
| 11-20% | St. Andrew's | Sycamore | 3,868 |
| | St. Andrew's | Magnolia | 6,095 |
| 21-30% | St. Andrew's | Salary Brook South | 7,290 |
| | Harbour | Barnhall | 7,862 |
| | New Town | Paxmans | 8,384 |
| | New Town | New Town North | 8,734 |
| | St. Andrew's | Forest | 8,935 |
| 31-40% | New Town | Wimpole Central | 9,789 |
| | Harbour | Speedwell | 10,972 |
| | New Town | Winchester Road | 11,162 |
| | St. Andrew's | Eastern Approaches | 11,435 |
| | Berechurch | Blackheath | 11,762 |
| | St. Anne's | St Anne's Estate | 12,670 |

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

Figure 54: Deprived small areas (*within 40% most deprived in England*)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name | Rank |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|
| 11-20% | St. Andrew's | Magnolia | 3,682 |
| | St. Anne's | St Anne's Estate | 4,867 |
| | Castle | Castle Central | 5,868 |
| 21-30% | St. Andrew's | Salary Brook South | 7,249 |
| | St. Andrew's | Sycamore | 7,254 |
| | St. Andrew's | Forest | 7,396 |
| | Harbour | Barnhall | 7,746 |
| | New Town | New Town North | 8,559 |
| | Shrub End | Iceni Square | 8,647 |
| | Shrub End | Rayner Road | 8,804 |
| | Harbour | Speedwell | 9,464 |
| | Berechurch | Monkwick | 9,690 |
| 31-40% | St. Anne's | East Ward | 10,619 |
| | Tiptree | Maypole | 11,545 |
| | St. Anne's | Harwich Road | 11,564 |
| | Berechurch | Friday Wood | 11,741 |
| | Berechurch | Berechurch North | 11,762 |
| | Stanway | Wheatfield Road | 12,798 |

Employment Deprivation Domain

Figure 64: Deprived small areas (*within 40% most affected in England*)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local area name ⁶ | Rank | Population affected by employment deprivation (%) |
|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------|---|
| 11-20% | St. Andrew's | Magnolia | 5,192 | 17 |
| | St. Anne's | St Anne's Estate | 5,526 | 16 |
| | Harbour | Barnhall | 5,839 | 16 |
| 21-30% | Castle | Castle Central | 6,821 | 15 |
| | Harbour | Speedwell | 7,468 | 14 |
| | Shrub End | Rayner Road | 7,557 | 14 |
| | New Town | New Town North | 8,075 | 13 |
| | St. Andrew's | Forest | 8,298 | 13 |
| | St. Andrew's | Salary Brook South | 8,836 | 13 |
| | Shrub End | Iceni Square | 8,983 | 13 |
| 31-40% | St. Andrew's | Sycamore | 9,905 | 12 |
| | St. Anne's | Harwich Road | 10,596 | 11 |
| | Harbour | Mountbatten | 10,664 | 11 |
| | St. Anne's | East Ward | 11,821 | 11 |
| | Stanway | Wheatfield Road | 12,049 | 10 |
| | Lexden | Collingwood | 12,349 | 10 |
| | Tiptree | Maypole | 12,602 | 10 |

Living Environment Deprivation Domain

Figure 75: Deprived small areas (*within 40% most deprived in England*)

| Deprivation % | Ward name | Local Area Name ⁷ | Rank |
|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------|
| 11-20% | New Town | New Town Garrison | 3,658 |
| | New Town | Wimpole Central | 6,172 |
| 21-30% | New Town | New Town North | 8,544 |
| | Christ Church | Butt Road | 8,798 |
| | Castle | Castle Central | 9,556 |
| 31-40% | Castle | Castle East | 10,181 |
| | New Town | Winchester Road | 11,230 |
| | Marks Tey | Marks Tey | 11,341 |
| | Castle | North Station Road | 11,713 |
| | St Anne's | East Ward | 11,740 |

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.