

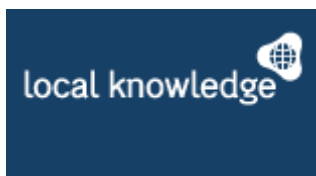
Foreword

This Ward Profile is the initial step in developing a comprehensive database of information about each of the Wards in the District. Subsequent phases of this project will encompass a wider range of information with links to other existing databases, more sophisticated ways of illustrating the information, for example through Geographical Information Systems (GIS – Computer software allowing the presentation of statistical or other data in map form), and where possible information at parish level and if able an even further specified local level.

It is intended that this material will provide an introduction to the potential benefits of analysing data at Ward and parish level. Not only will access to greater sources of information make us better informed but it will also help Braintree District Council and its partners to pin-point problems, highlight successful outcomes and focus our resources where they are most needed.

The Ward Profile project is being developed on-line, and its future development, including updates, will be web-based. Visit www.braintree.gov.uk for further information.

For additional information about the project or to suggest ways in which it can be developed further, please contact Dr Lynn Marston (lynn.marston@braintree.gov.uk or telephone 01376 551414).



Local Knowledge is a database that has statistical information about our District collated from many different sources. We have used it to create Ward Profiles producing tables, graphs and maps.

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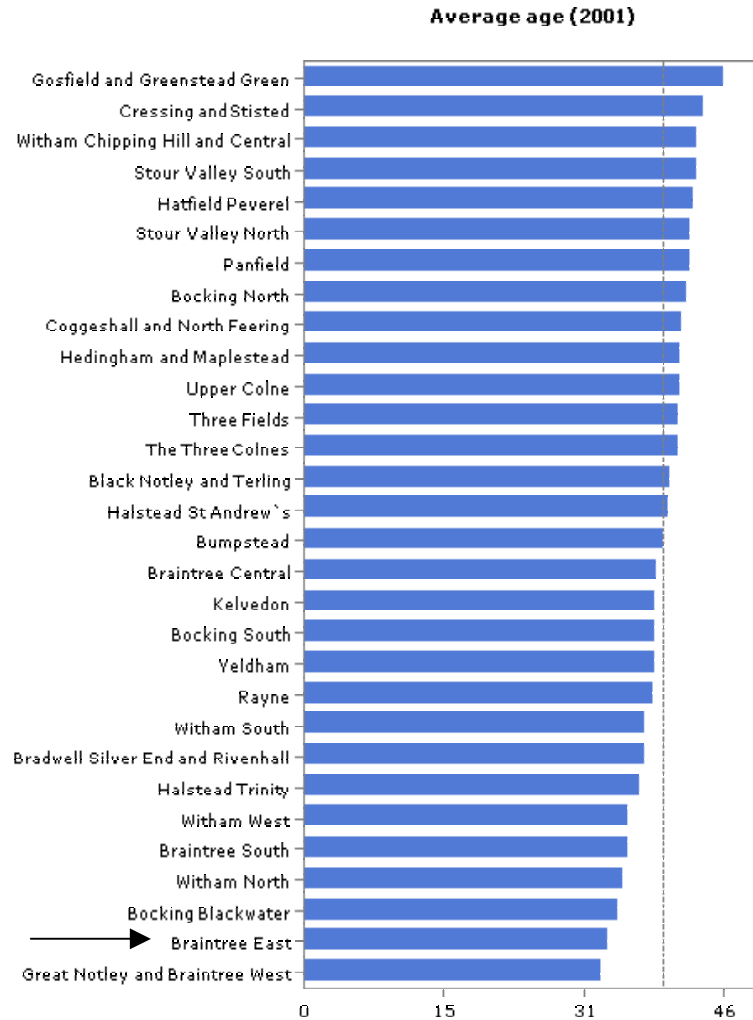
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Sources of this information are:

- 2001 Census
- Annual Population Survey 2005/2006
- General Health Statistics 2001
- Essex Police

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Age Range



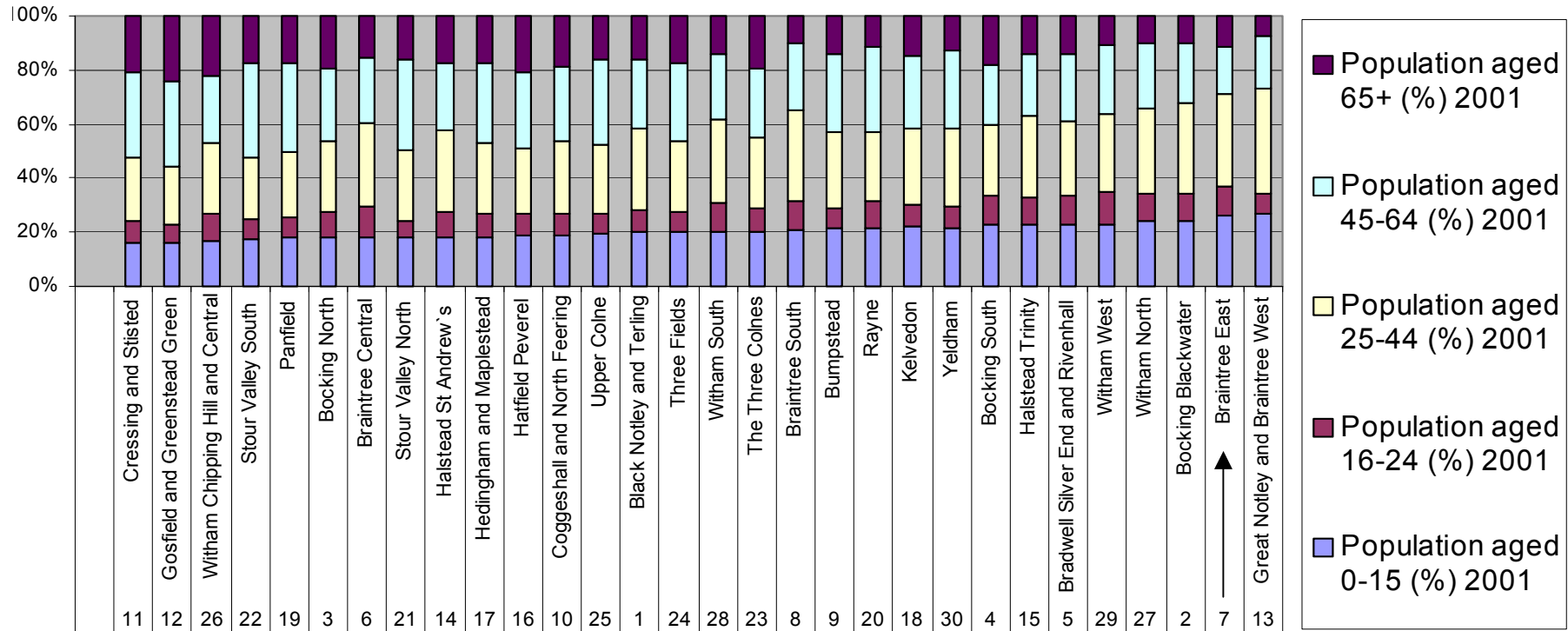
Interpretation

This graph shows the average age of residents in each Ward. It is clear that Gosfield and Greenstead Green have the highest average age, which is 46 years, and Great Notley and Braintree West have the lowest, which is set at about 33 years.

Braintree East has one of the lowest average ages at just 33.29 years. The average age can change depending on the proportion of different ages and so to get more detail in this area please consult the graph on page 6.

Age proportion within the population

Key—From the top to the bottom of the graph

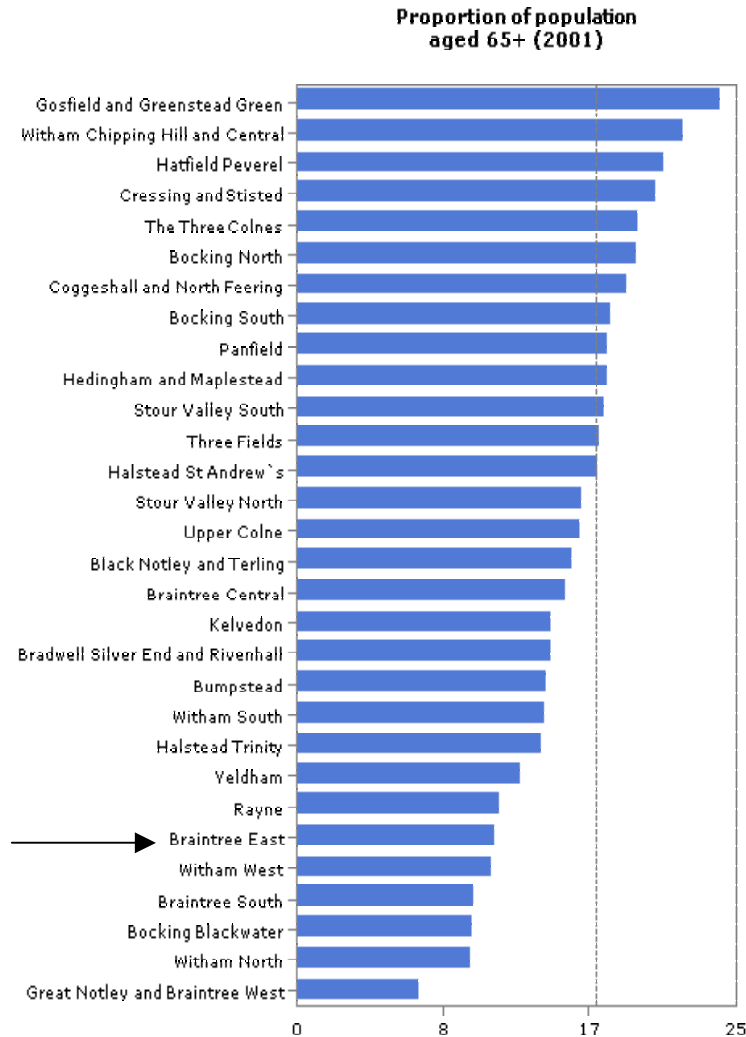


Interpretation

This graph shows that in general the smaller the proportions of people in the 0-15 age group, the larger the corresponding proportion of 65+. Where there is a large proportion of 0-15 the proportion of 25-44 is also generally larger.

This pattern is displayed in this Ward. Braintree East has a very significant proportion of 0-15 at 26%, which can be related to the smaller proportion of 65+ with 11%. The age group 25-44 is also a large proportion of the population in this Ward, at 35%. The figures for other age ranges are 16-24 at 10% and 45-64 at 18%.

Number of People that could be on a Pension



Interpretation

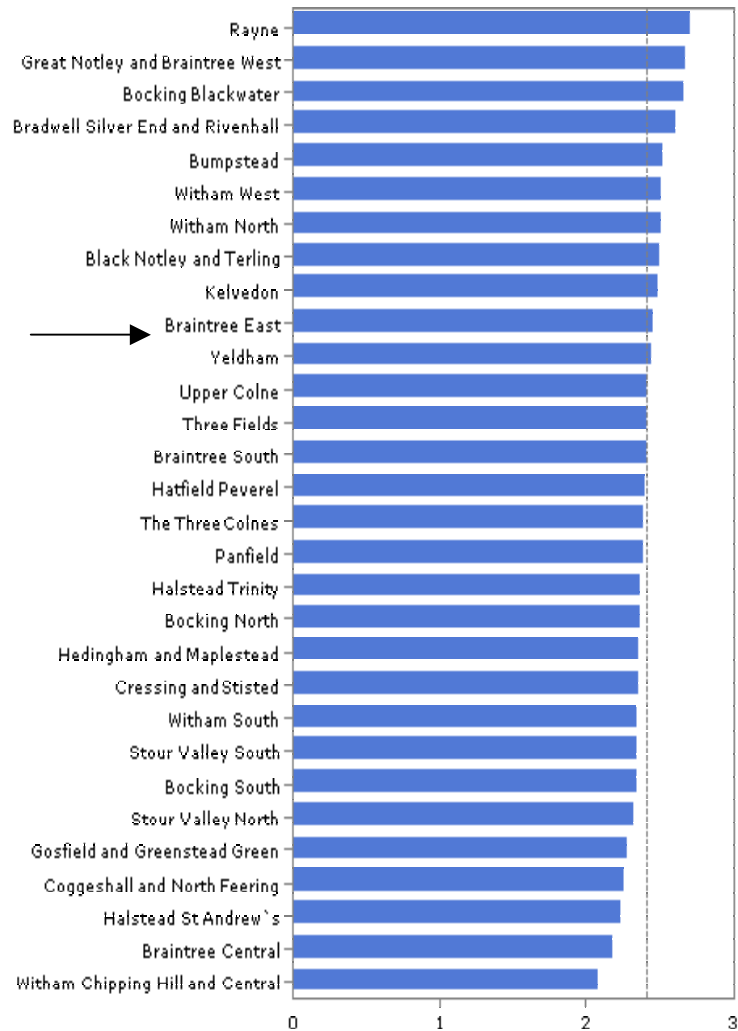
As the normal age of retirement is 65, this graph implies that the ward with the highest proportion of people on a pension is Gosfield and Greenstead Green.

Braintree East has a very small proportion of people aged over 65 (percentage of 11.31%). This is lower than the District average of 15.65%, and suggests that fewer of its inhabitants are likely to be on a pension than is typical for the District.

N.B. please note that there may well be people under 65 years of age that are on a pension, but they are not included in this information.

Families and Housing

Average household size
(2001)

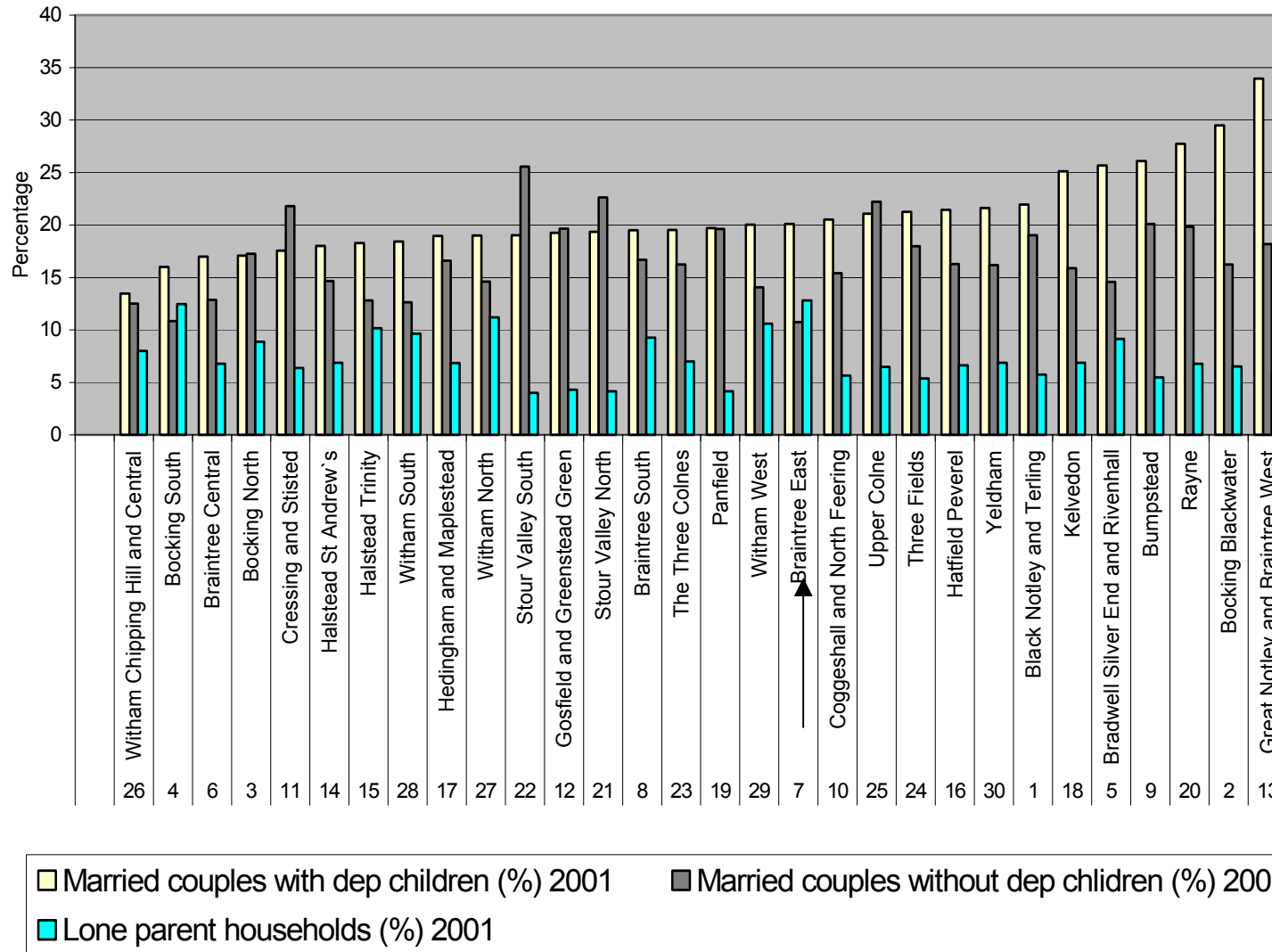


Interpretation

The average District household size is 2.42 people. Although it does vary between Wards, the majority of Wards cluster a little either side of the District average, but a few Wards at either end of the spectrum exhibit significantly different household sizes. On average, the largest households are in Rayne, whereas Witham Chipping Hill and Central has the smallest.

Braintree East's average household size is 2.46, only slightly above the average of 2.42 and is positioned tenth down from the largest household size at the top of the graph.

Households and Children

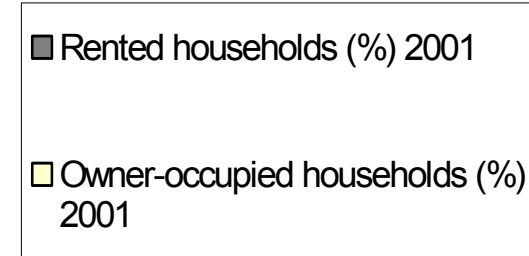
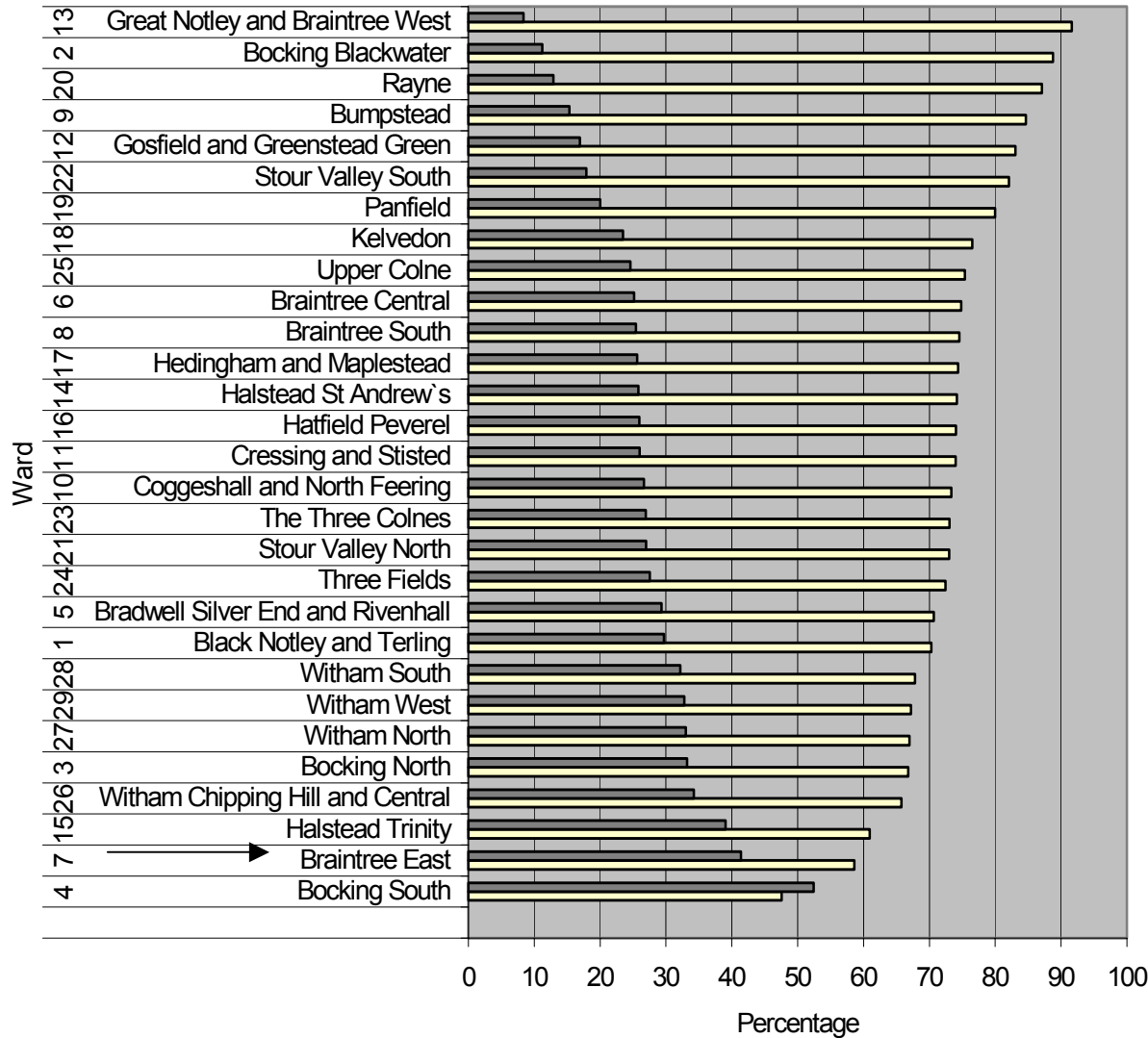


Interpretation

This graph shows that there is no obvious pattern in the distribution of married couples with or without children. However, the data does appear to show a concentration of lone parent households in urban areas.

In Braintree East there are 21% of married couples with children, 11% married couples without dependant children, and 13% of lone parent households.

Tenure

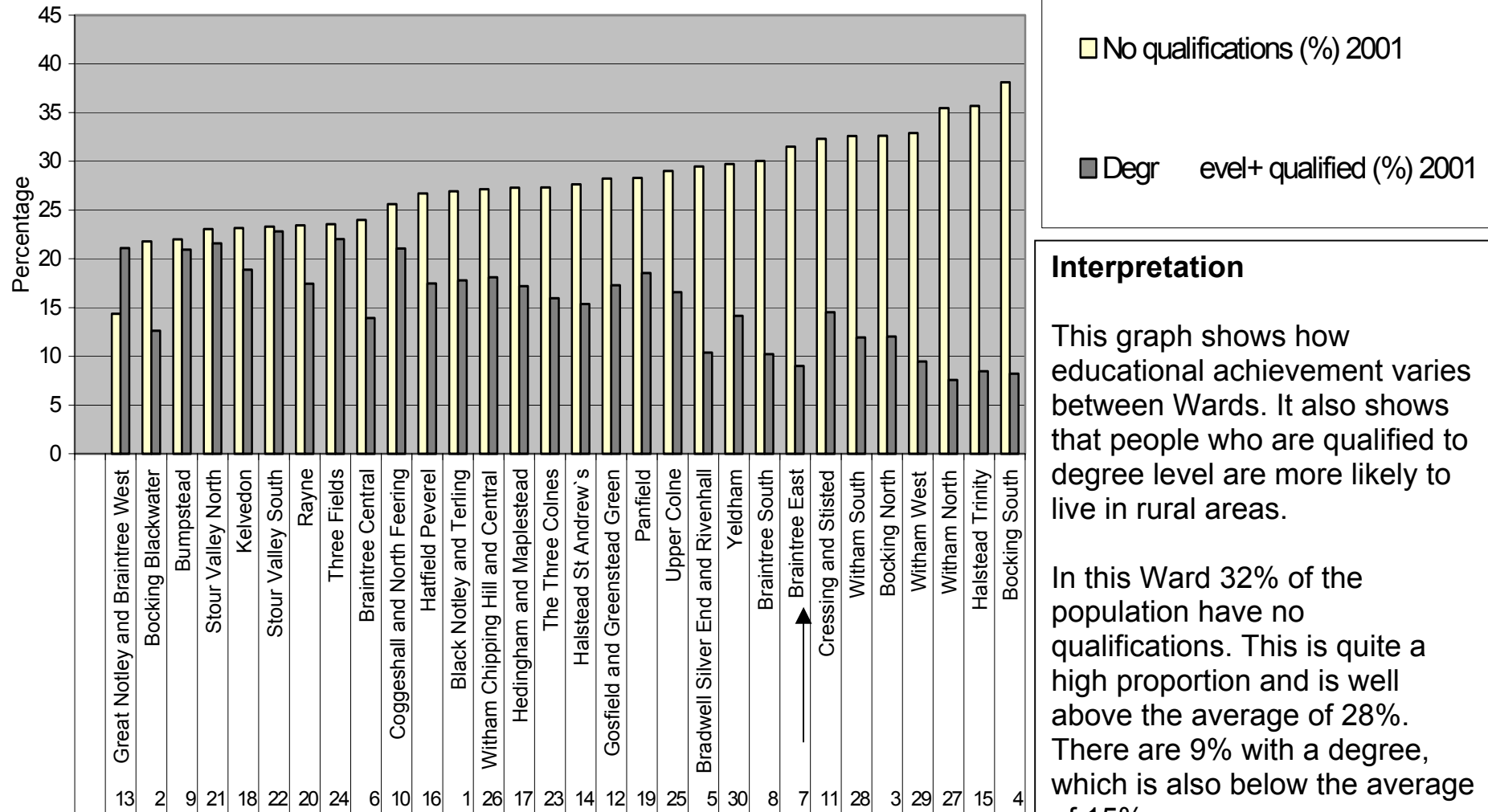


Interpretation

This graph shows that the majority of people own, rather than rent their homes. The eight places where renting is significantly higher, are the more urban areas of the District. This may be attributed to a number of different factors, such as the availability of rented accommodation and age and income structures.

In Braintree East there are 59% in owner occupied households. This is the second lowest proportion in the District. There are 41% in rented accommodation, a high figure.

Education



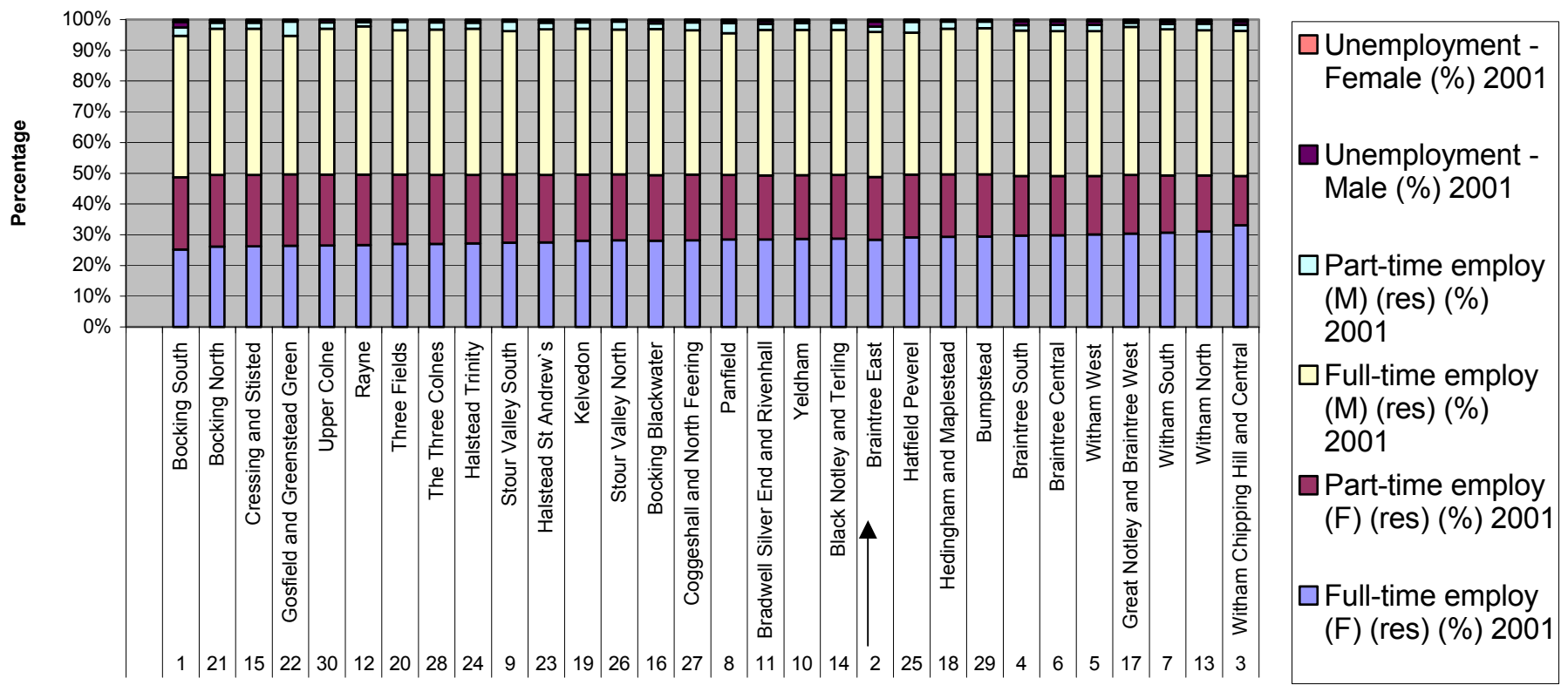
Interpretation

This graph shows how educational achievement varies between Wards. It also shows that people who are qualified to degree level are more likely to live in rural areas.

In this Ward 32% of the population have no qualifications. This is quite a high proportion and is well above the average of 28%. There are 9% with a degree, which is also below the average of 15%.

Employment

Key—from top to bottom of the graph



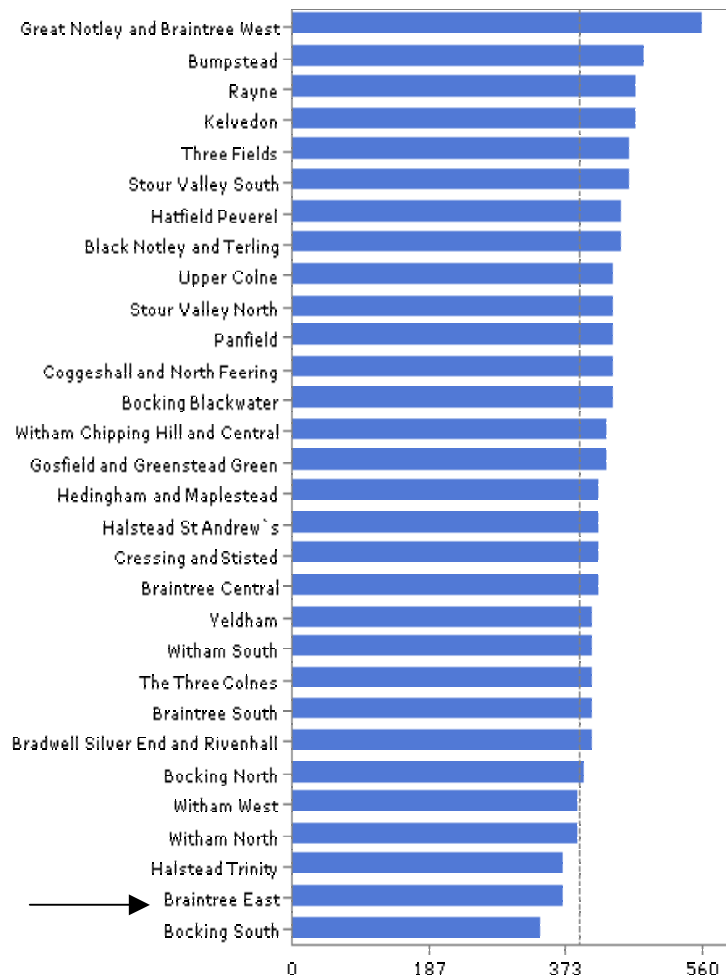
Interpretation

Throughout the District you can see that there are more men than women in full time employment, and more women than men in part time employment. The District unemployment rate is 3.9%, an extremely low figure, making it difficult to display on a graph.

Unemployment here is significantly higher than the average of 1.6%, with 3.4% for males. There is full-time employment of 96% though. Women have a full time employment percentage of 58%.

Average Income

Net Weekly Household Income Estimate (before housing costs) (2002)



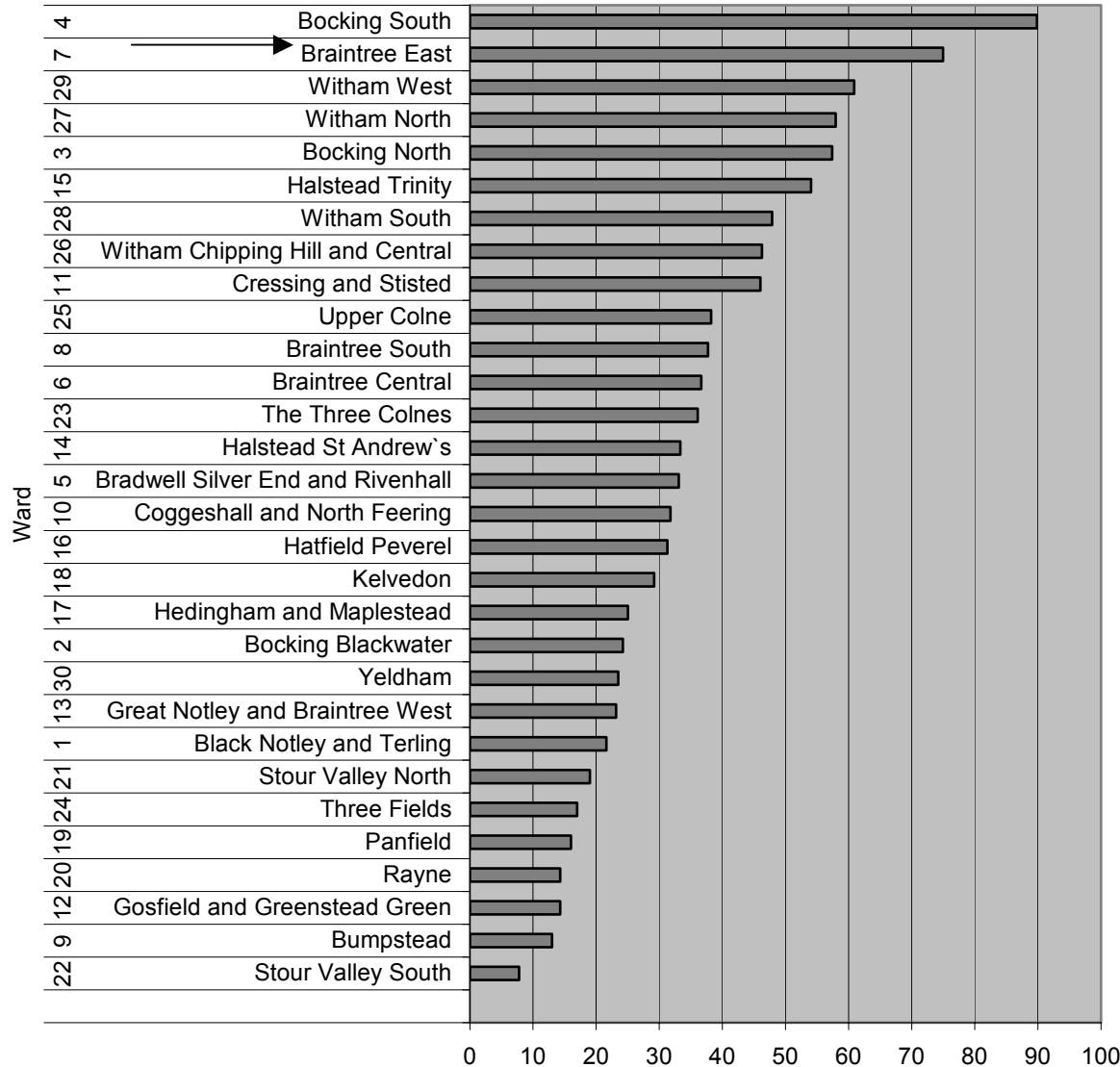
Interpretation

The graph of net weekly household income estimate (before housing costs, including mortgages) demonstrates that there is a clear distinction between rural and urban Wards, with Wards like Great Notley and Bumpstead in the top quartile and Braintree East and Bocking South in the lower.

The income per household is adjusted to reflect the number of people in the property and the number of people bringing in an income. This method is called McClements Equivalence Scale and it is the standard method for calculating a household's income. It makes a distinction, for example, between two households each consisting of two or three people but one household with multiple incomes and the other with a sole earner.

Braintree East is second from the bottom of weekly incomes. Its average of £370 is well below the District average of £428.

Claimants: Income support (per 000 over the age of 16) 'Feb 2006



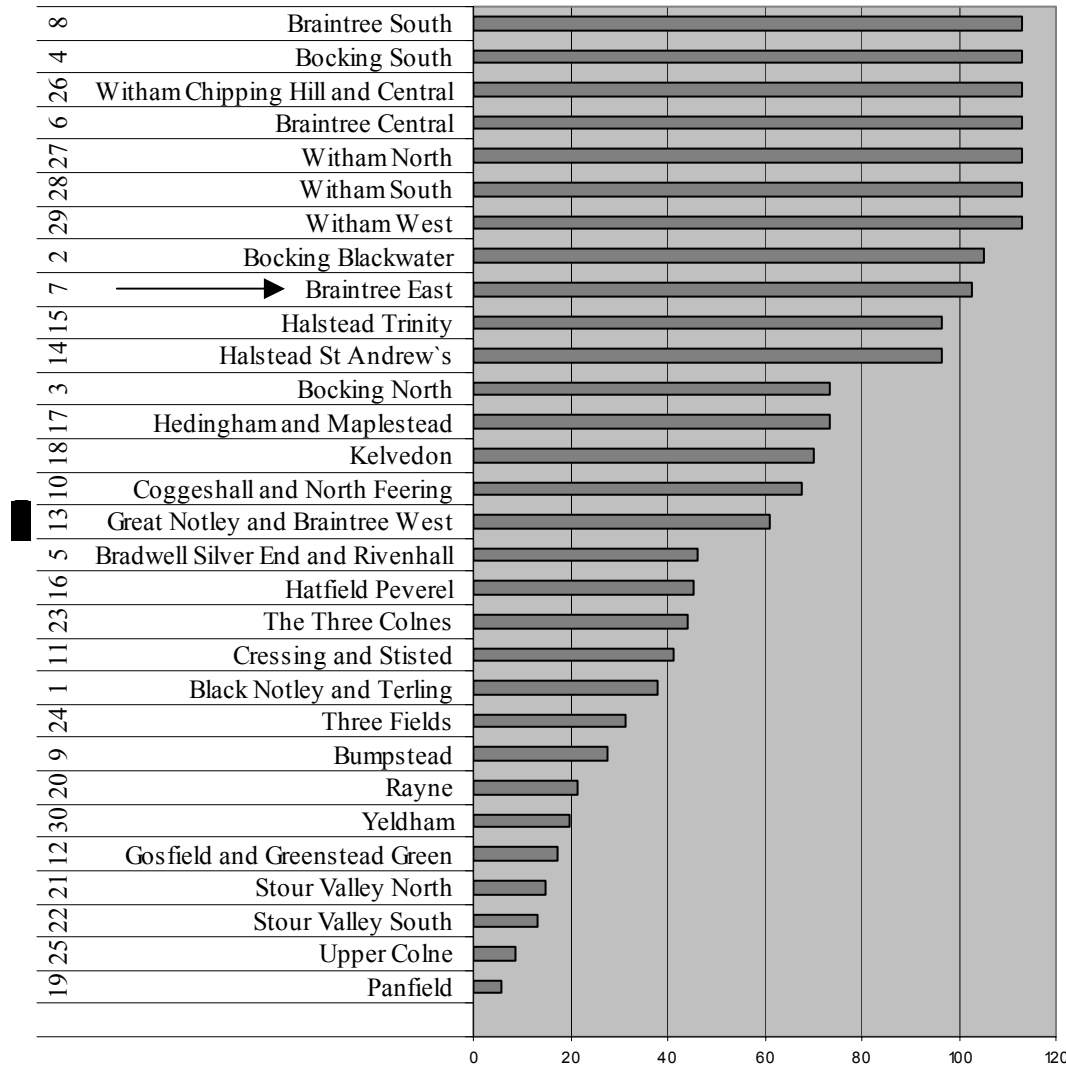
■ Claimants: Income support (per 000 people over the age of 16) August 2006

Interpretation

Some 75 per 1000 of the working age residents in this Ward claim income support. This is the second highest within the whole District, and is more than double the District average of 35 per 1000.

It may be helpful to consider these results alongside other tables, such as, education received, household type and tenure.

Access to Services

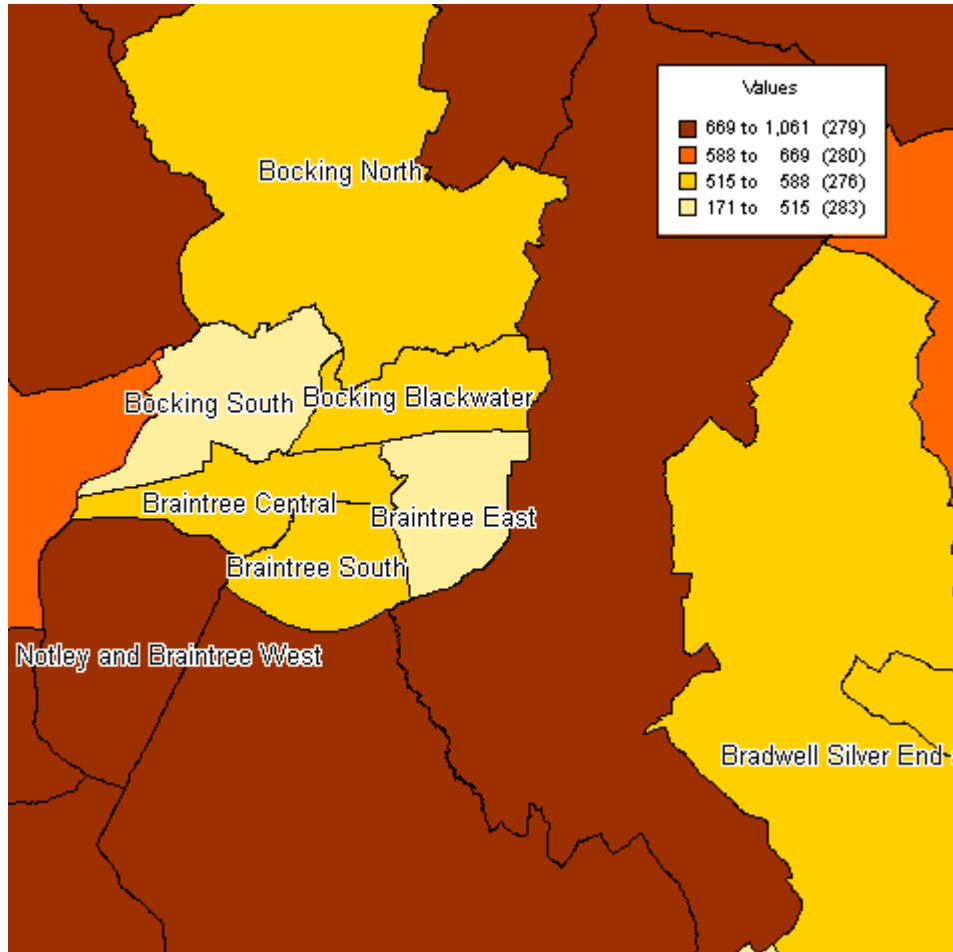


Interpretation

This graph shows how accessibility to services varies throughout the Braintree District. "Accessibility" is here defined as access to facilities such as GP surgeries, shops, cash machines and supermarkets. It does not take into account things such as bus services and village halls. The scale, which is used here, is 100 being the national average, and no access being 0.

Braintree East has a generally good level of access to services, at a rating of 103. This is above both the National and District average (64) and is ninth from the top of the graph.

Number of Cars

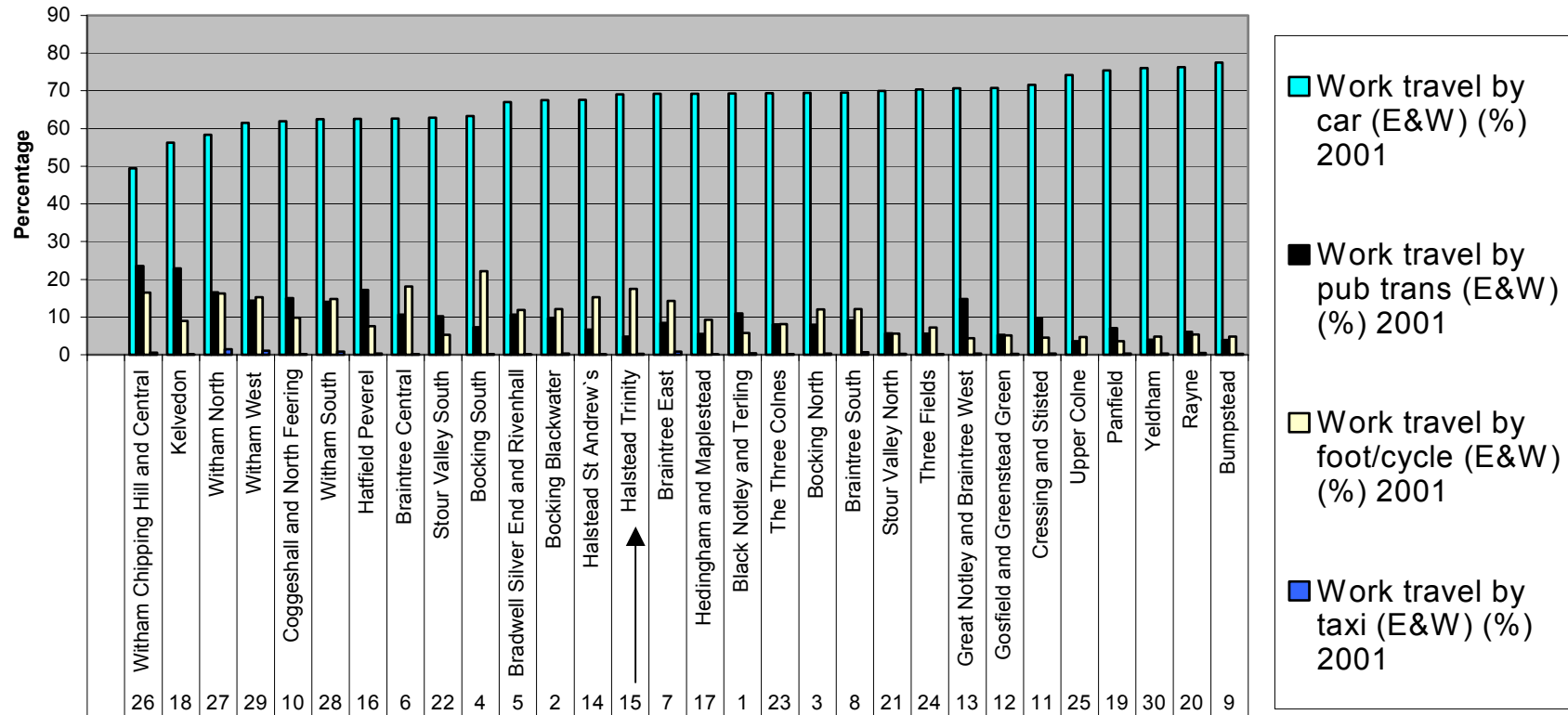


Interpretation

This map shows that there are fewer cars in the built up areas of the District. Social and economic factors including greater access to public transport, facilities and differing income levels may help to explain the distribution of car ownership.

Braintree East is a pale yellow colour indicating that it has very few cars in the District at 507 per 1000 population.

Travelling to Work

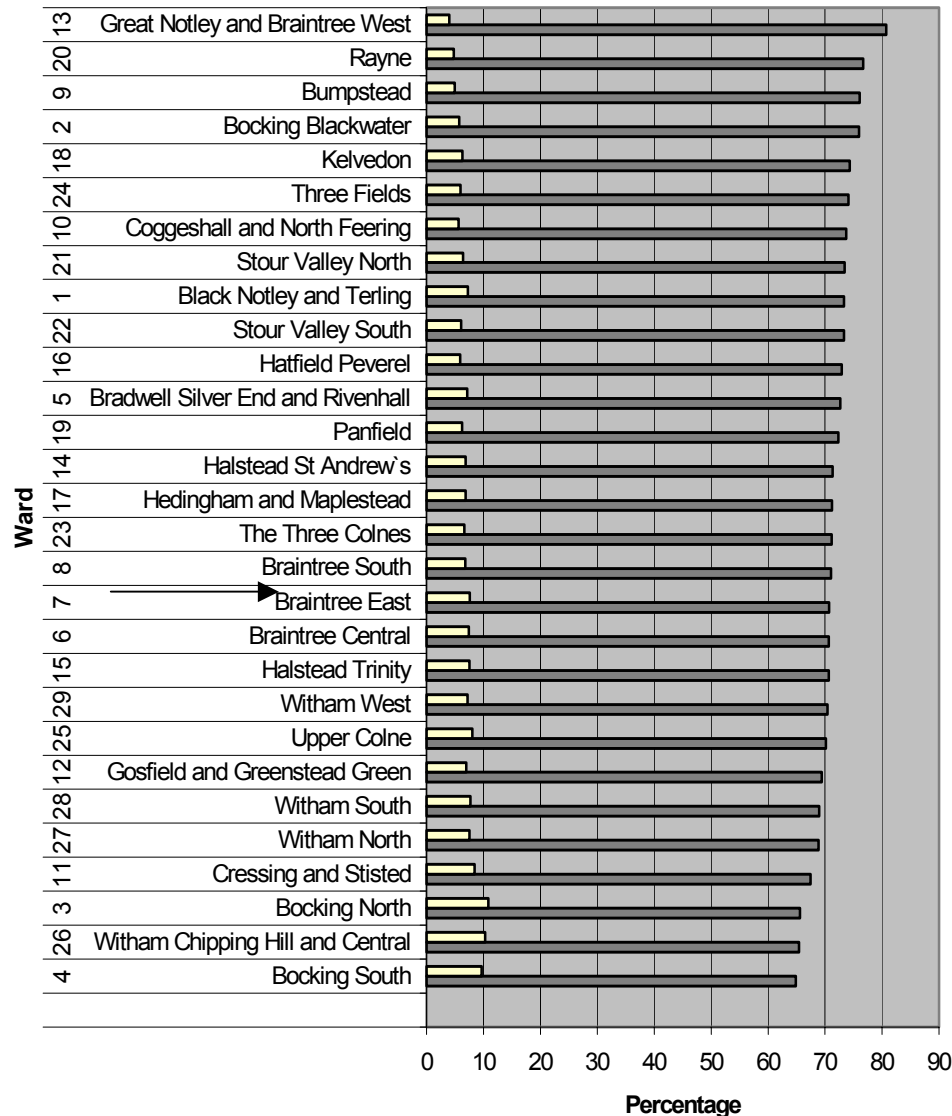


Interpretation

This graph shows that people within the towns are less likely to travel to work by car, reflecting the overall lower number of cars in such areas (see previous graph page 16). Walking and public transport are the second favoured modes of transport but there is a great difference in the proportions between Wards.

Braintree East has 69% travelling to work by car, 8% travelling by public transport, 14% by foot or cycle and less than 1% by taxi.

Health



Population not in good health (%) 2001

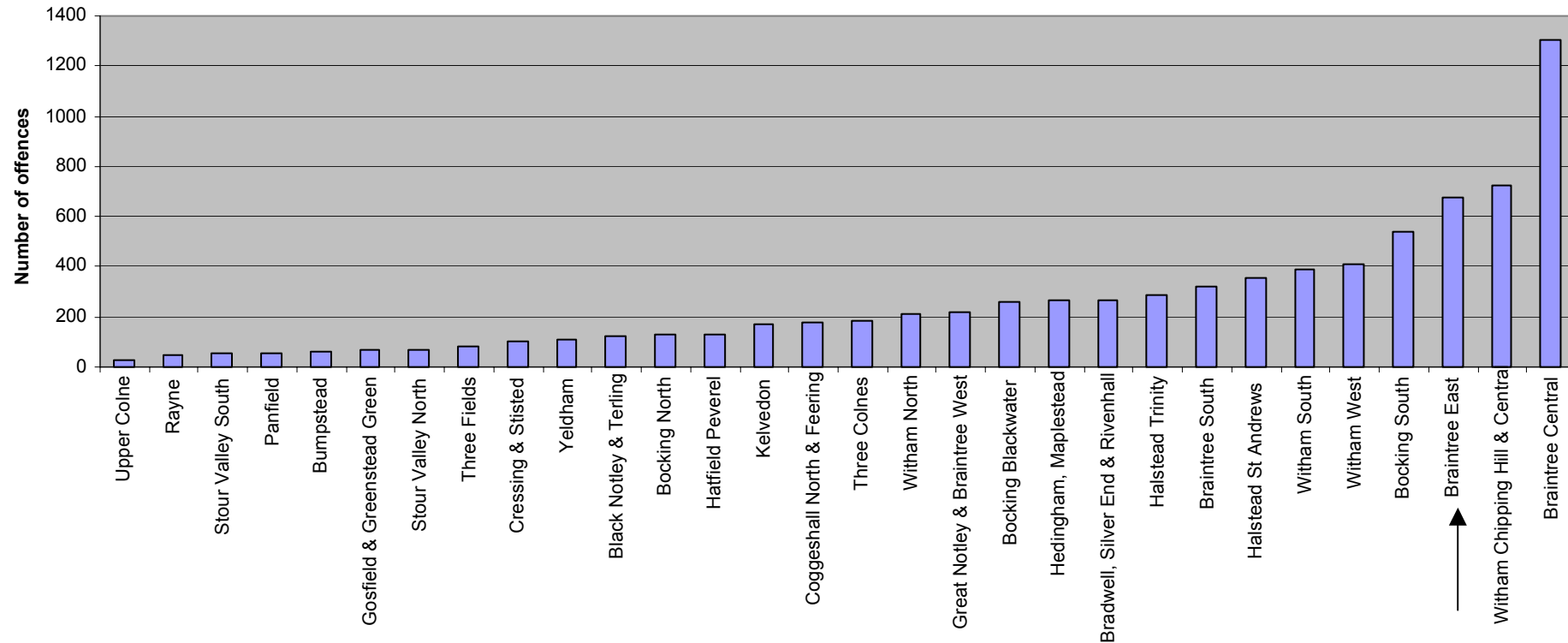
Population in good health (%) 2001

Interpretation

This graph shows the balance of “in good health”/ “not in good health” between the Wards in the District. The pattern of health is related to factors including age structure and social and economic welfare. Thus graphs pertaining to Age Proportions, Households and Children, Tenure, Employment, etc. should be used to provide relevant context. **Health**

Braintree East has 71% of its population “in good health”, which matches the District average. The percentage the Ward has “not in good health” is 8%, which is slightly above the District average of 7%.

Crime Statistics



Interpretation

These crime statistics display the number of crimes that have taken place over the past financial year of 2006 and 2007. It shows a lower crime rate in the rural areas, while rates in the more urban built up Wards are distinctively higher.

Braintree East has the third highest crime rate at 676; this is more than double the District average of 261.