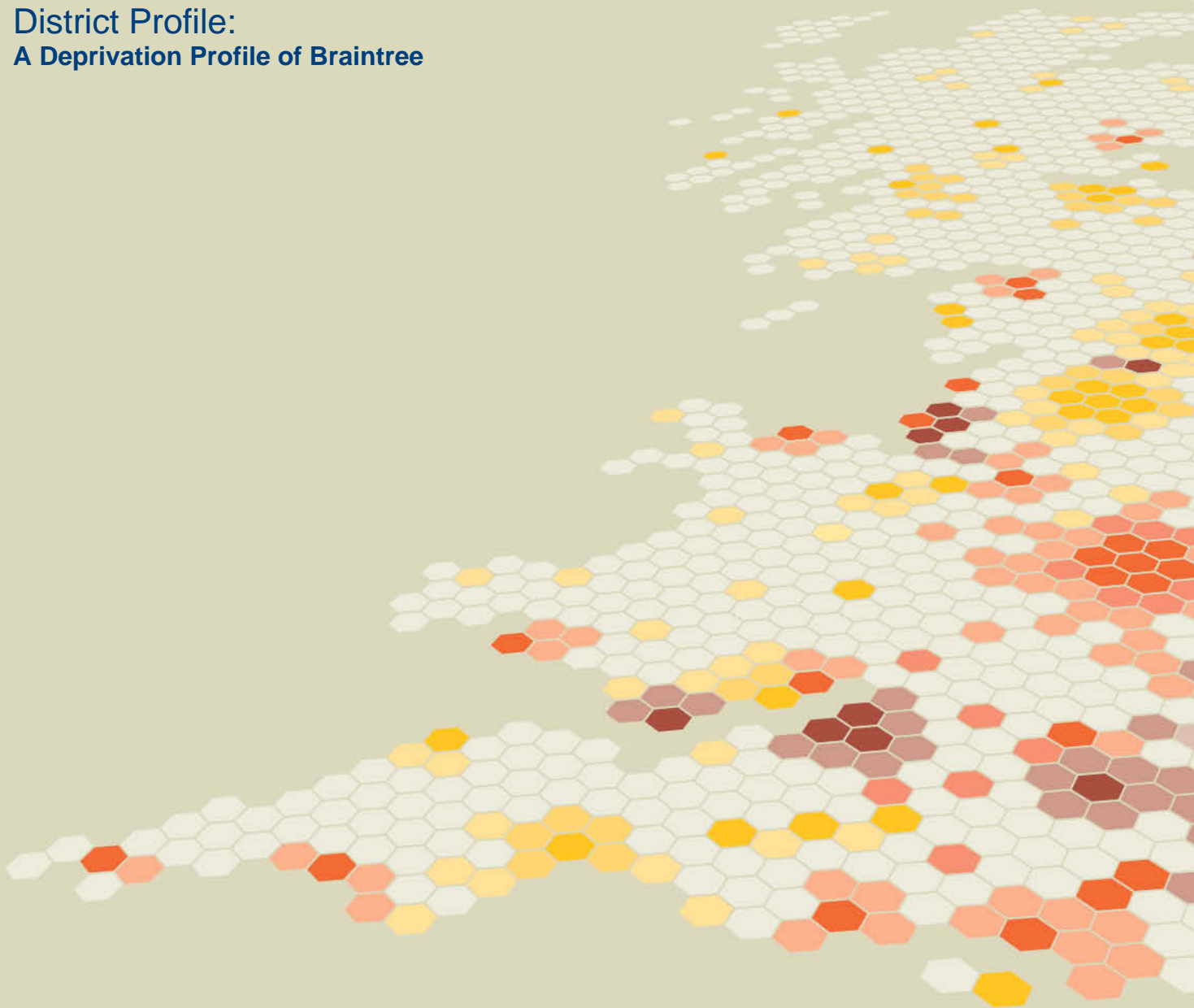


April 2009

District Profile: A Deprivation Profile of Braintree



About Place Profiles

Place Profiles are a series of reports available from the Local Futures Group that provide an assessment of local conditions. Using the latest data at the time of creation, they are available for a range of economic, social and environmental themes at sub-region through to neighbourhood level. The reports present a range of graphical outputs, together with a summary analysis of performance that is set within a regional and national context.

More information about the profiles and how to purchase further copies is available at the end of this report.

About the Local Futures Group

The Local Futures Group comprises a team of researchers and consultants with academic, corporate and policy backgrounds. We provide a geographical perspective on economic, social and environmental change. We introduce this perspective into public policy and corporate strategies, both in the UK and internationally. Our services include:

- **Benchmarking:** a family of benchmarking services that ensure future strategies are underpinned by a clear and shared understanding of current conditions. These provide a comprehensive analysis set within a regional and national context.
- **Strategy:** research and support services to identify future drivers of change and develop long-term strategies.
- **Monitoring:** online services to monitor change and assess the impact of strategies.

These services are underpinned by our subscription service **Local Knowledge:**

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To find out more about our services or to arrange a free trial of Local Knowledge please give us a call on 020 7440 7360 or email info@localfutures.com

Deprivation Profile: Braintree

Introduction

The Government's standard measure of deprivation and inequality in England is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Our deprivation profile assesses conditions within Braintree according to a number of aspects of deprivation, including disadvantage in education; income; employment; health; and housing. The Local Futures inequality indicator is designed to highlight any large differences in deprivation; this can illuminate pockets of deprivation at the small area level within the wider area. The inequality indicator is measured as the difference between the highest and lowest ranking super output area (SOA) at each geographical level.

Braintree is ranked 239 out of 354 districts on our deprivation score, putting it in the 40% least deprived districts nationally.

With a deprivation score of 63.10, Braintree has levels of deprivation below the national median. This is shown in the map, where areas with higher scores (i.e. with very dark shadings) indicate higher levels of deprivation by national standards.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation average SOA score for Braintree is low, with a score of 13.61 in 2007. By comparison, the Essex figure was 16.02, the East of England figure was 15.31 and the England figure was 21.57.

A glossary of the terms and definitions used in this profile are included at the end of the report.

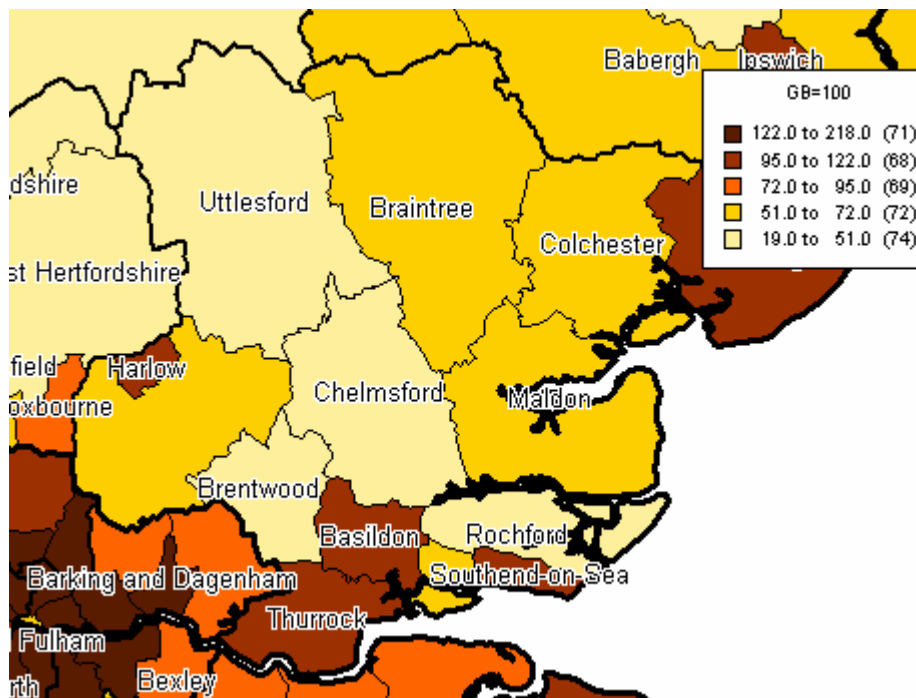
Deprivation Profile

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Deprivation Score

The map shows the performance of districts within Essex. The areas with very dark shading have higher levels of deprivation and those with very light shading have lower levels.

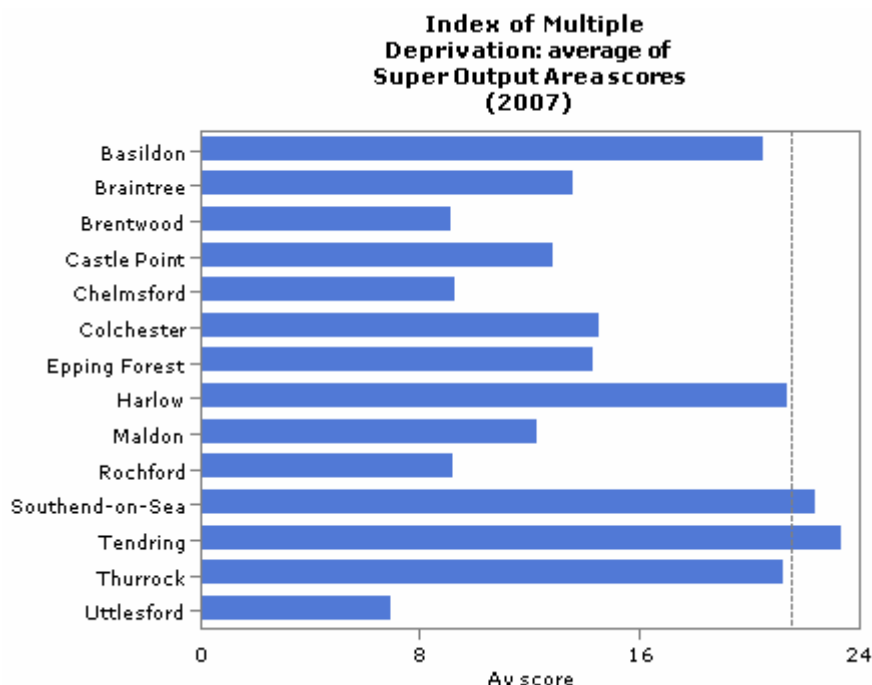
With a score of 63.10, Braintree is in the 40% least deprived districts and is in a sub region that is in the 40% least deprived sub regions nationally.



Index Of Multiple Deprivation: Average Of Super Output Area Scores

The bar chart shows the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation scores, for districts in Essex.

The chart shows that at 13.61, Braintree has a level of deprivation that is low by national standards. By comparison the England figure, shown by the dashed line, is 21.57.



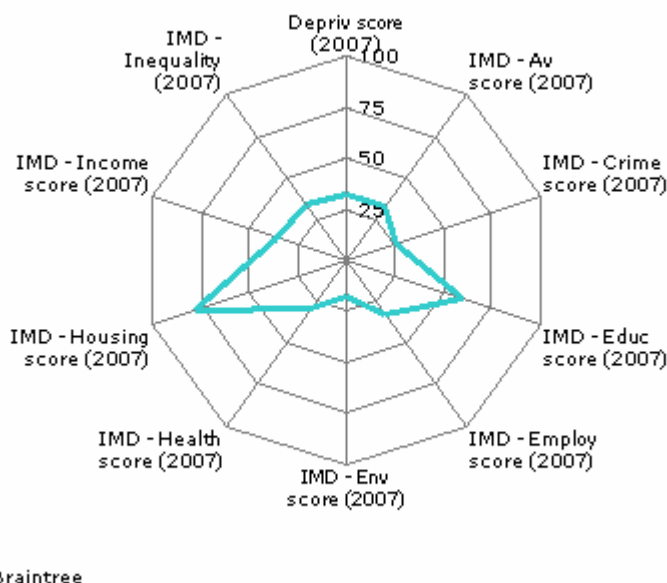
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Deprivation Indicators

The spider chart is a way of showing how Braintree rates against the national median. Data for every district in England is converted into a percentile score, with the top ranking area scoring 100 and the bottom zero. The national median is shown by the 50th percentile.

The chart shows that Braintree performs relatively well by national standards on our overall deprivation score. The profile also shows how Braintree performs on a range of related deprivation measures.



Source: LA Summaries ID 2007

Deprivation Indicators

Areas	IMD - Av score (Av score) 2007	IMD - Educ score (Av score) 2007	IMD - Employ score (Av score) 2007	IMD - Health score (Av score) 2007	IMD - Housing score (Av score) 2007	IMD - Income score (Av score) 2007	IMD - Inequality (Range) 2007	IMD - Crime score (Av score) 2007	IMD - Env score (Av score) 2007	IMD - Inequality (Range) 2007	Depriv score (GB=100) 2007	Rank
Tendring	23.45	34.06	0.12	0.21	23.91	0.16	25030	-0.27	14.66	25030	108.68	103/354
Southend-on-Sea	22.47	23.53	0.11	0.21	15.55	0.18	31408	0.24	20.75	31408	104.18	111/354
Harlow	21.44	31.94	0.10	0.15	24.57	0.16	22864	0.37	6.94	22864	99.39	121/354
Thurrock	21.31	35.65	0.10	-0.13	19.18	0.15	29106	0.53	13.02	29106	98.78	124/354
Basildon	20.58	32.09	0.10	-0.01	20.17	0.16	31120	0.18	6.28	31120	95.39	136/354
Colchester	14.59	18.79	0.07	-0.33	26.87	0.11	27298	-0.42	11.18	27298	67.63	224/354
Epping Forest	14.33	17.39	0.07	-0.63	27.05	0.11	25919	0.01	12.11	25919	66.42	229/354
Braintree	13.61	21.11	0.07	-0.56	26.13	0.11	24440	-0.59	9.56	24440	63.10	239/354
Castle Point	12.90	23.95	0.07	-0.58	12.74	0.11	22754	-0.41	10.96	22754	59.79	249/354
Maldon	12.26	18.68	0.06	-0.50	23.52	0.10	20690	-0.73	8.88	20690	56.83	255/354
Chelmsford	9.26	12.01	0.06	-0.97	17.46	0.09	26631	-0.49	11.01	26631	42.94	312/354
Rochford	9.22	15.56	0.06	-0.82	14.04	0.09	24348	-0.65	8.35	24348	42.75	314/354
Brentwood	9.18	8.92	0.06	-1.12	21.30	0.08	23491	-0.33	9.16	23491	42.54	315/354
Uttlesford	6.94	7.03	0.04	-1.29	24.68	0.07	16716	-1.08	7.76	16716	32.15	347/354
Essex	16.02	22.65	0.08	-0.38	21.27	0.12	26186.69	-0.20	11.32	26186.69	74.27	33/47
East of England	15.31	19.97	0.08	-0.45	21.26	0.12	25571.67	-0.31	12.99	25571.67	70.99	8/9
England Average	21.57	21.57	0.10	-0.01	21.84	0.16	26609.96	-0.01	21.73	26609.96	100	

Source: LA Summaries ID 2007

The rankings in the table are based on the "Deprivation score" indicator

Deprivation Indicators Summary

Looking at some of the indicators from the table we find that:

- The inequality score highlights pockets of deprivation by calculating the difference between the highest and lowest scoring SOAs within the district. A higher score indicates higher levels of inequality. The inequality score for Braintree is low by national standards, with the district ranking in the 40% least deprived of districts on inequality.
- The employment domain score is low by national standards, with the district ranking in the 40% least deprived districts.
- The education domain score is high by national standards, with the district ranking in the 40% most deprived districts.
- For the income domain score, Braintree is ranked in the 40% least deprived districts.
- The housing domain score is high by national standards, with the district ranking in the 40% most deprived districts.
- The crime domain score is low by national standards, with the district ranking in the 40% least deprived districts.
- For the health domain score, Braintree is ranked in the 40% least deprived districts.

Definitions of all of the individual domains are shown in the Glossary and Definitions section.

Source: LA Summaries ID 2007

Nearest Neighbours

For the indicators in the spider chart shown earlier, the areas in the country with the most similar profiles are shown on the right. These are statistically the nearest neighbours to Braintree, with St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk being the most similar on the deprivation indicators.

Rank	Place Name	Sub Region
1	St. Edmundsbury	Suffolk
2	Maldon	Essex
3	Colchester	Essex
4	Breckland	Norfolk
5	South Holland	Lincolnshire & Rutland
6	Ashford	Kent & Medway
7	Wychavon	Herefordshire & Worcestershire
8	Lewes	Sussex
9	Canterbury	Kent & Medway
10	Babergh	Suffolk

Source: LA Summaries ID 2007

Glossary of terms

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain	The purpose of this domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability.
Crime Domain	This domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types, representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.
Deprivation Score	The deprivation score provides an index of the overall deprivation score, indexed to the national average. This provides a measure of relative deprivation in relation to the national average. The higher the rank figure, the higher the deprivation level.
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 are structured into two sub domains: one relating to education deprivation for children/young people in the area, and one relating to lack of skills and qualifications among a sub-set of the working age adult population.
Employment Deprivation Domain	This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market.
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain	This domain measures rates of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area and covers the entire age range.
Income Deprivation Domain	The purpose of this domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area.
Index of Multiple Deprivation Average Score	The Index of Multiple Deprivation; average SOA score provides a weighted average figure for the levels of deprivation in a given area. The IMD consists of 7 separate weighted 'domain' indices (Education 13.5%, Employment 22.5%, Crime 9.3%, Health 13.5%, Housing 9.3% & Income 22.5% Living Environment 9.3%). The higher the rank figure, the higher the deprivation level.
Index of Multiple Deprivation Inequality Score	The inequality score provides an index of the inequality score to the national average. This indicator is a measure of inequality and shows the range between all the Super Output Areas (SOAs) within each district. The higher the score, the more inequality within the area.
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.
Super Output Areas	Super Output Areas (SOAs) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOAs per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households.

Data Sources and Definitions

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain	The domain scores for the SOA's within each area were summed and then divided by the number of SOA's in that area.
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Crime Domain	The domain scores for the SOA's within each area were summed and then divided by the number of SOA's in that area.
Deprivation Score	The IMD average score for the local authority area was weighted to provide an overall average for the area. The score was then divided by the national average figure to provide a relative deprivation score.
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain	The domain scores for the SOA's within each area were summed and then divided by the number of SOA's in that area.
Employment Deprivation Domain	The domain scores for the SOA's within each area were summed and then divided by the number of SOA's in that area.
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain	The domain scores for the SOA's within each area were summed and then divided by the number of SOA's in that area.
Income Deprivation Domain	The domain scores for the SOA's within each area were summed and then divided by the number of SOA's in that area.
Index of Multiple Deprivation Average Score	SOA scores are calculated by combining the indicators within each domain using factor analysis. The average score for a spatial level is weighted to provide an overall average for that area. The indicator presented here is a district average of SOA scores.
Index of Multiple Deprivation Inequality Score	The range of ranks within each area was calculated by subtracting the lowest ward rank from the highest ward rank. District level averages are calculated after they are population weighted. Sub-region level averages are calculated by summing the scores for the SOA's within each district and then dividing by the number of SOA's in that district.
The Living Environment Deprivation Domain	The domain scores for the SOA's within each area were summed and then divided by the number of SOA's in that area.
Super Output Areas	SOAs were generated by ONS using zone-design software which grouped together 2001 Output Areas according to certain specified criteria. The process was entirely automatic.

Source: Local Knowledge; LA Summaries IMD 2007; Indices of deprivation for SOAs in England.

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We hope that you have found this report useful. If you would like a more comprehensive guide which benchmarks and analyses a specific area's performance, please contact us to discuss your requirements.

Ordering further Place Profiles

Place Profiles are available at a range of spatial levels from Sub-Region to Lower Layer Super Output Area. The reports are produced using the latest information. They cover the following economic, social and environmental themes which, in combination, provide a comprehensive analysis of local conditions:

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Skills and Qualifications
Labour Market

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Age
Ethnicity
Households
Migration and Change
Occupations
Prosperity
Deprivation
Health
Crime

Environment

Housing
Commercial Property
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