

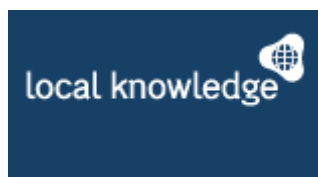
## Foreword

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](http://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](mailto: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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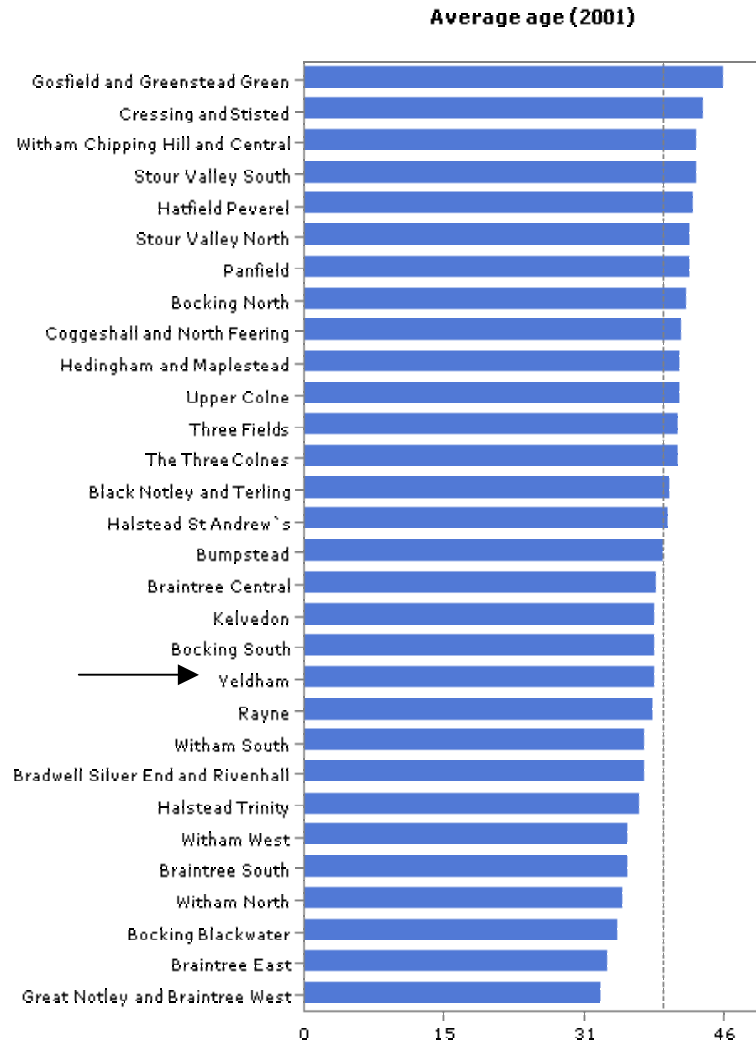
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### **Sources of this information are:**

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

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## Age Range



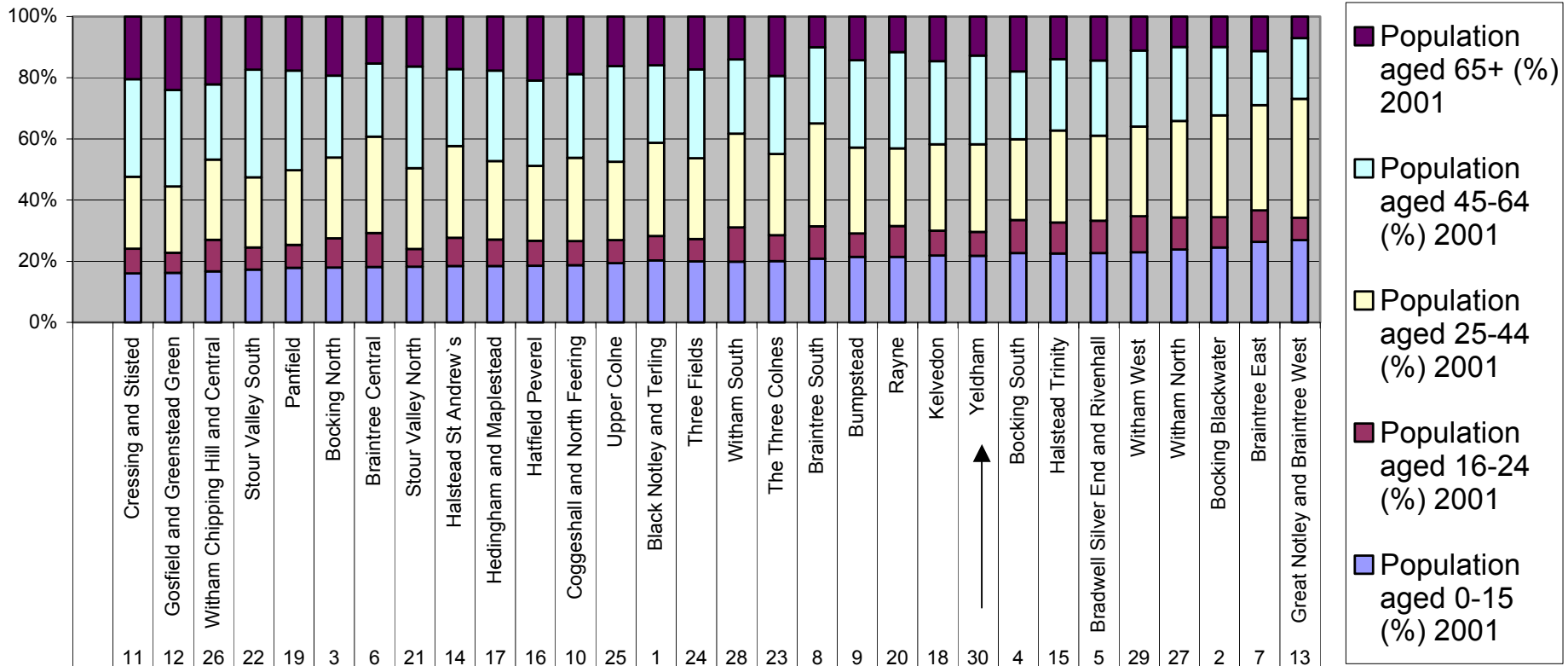
### Interpretation

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

In Yeldham the average age is 38 years, which is below the District average of 40 years and is the eleventh lowest in the District. The average age is affected by the proportions of different age groups (for the age distribution see the graph on page 6).

### Age proportion within the population

Key—From the top to the bottom of the graph

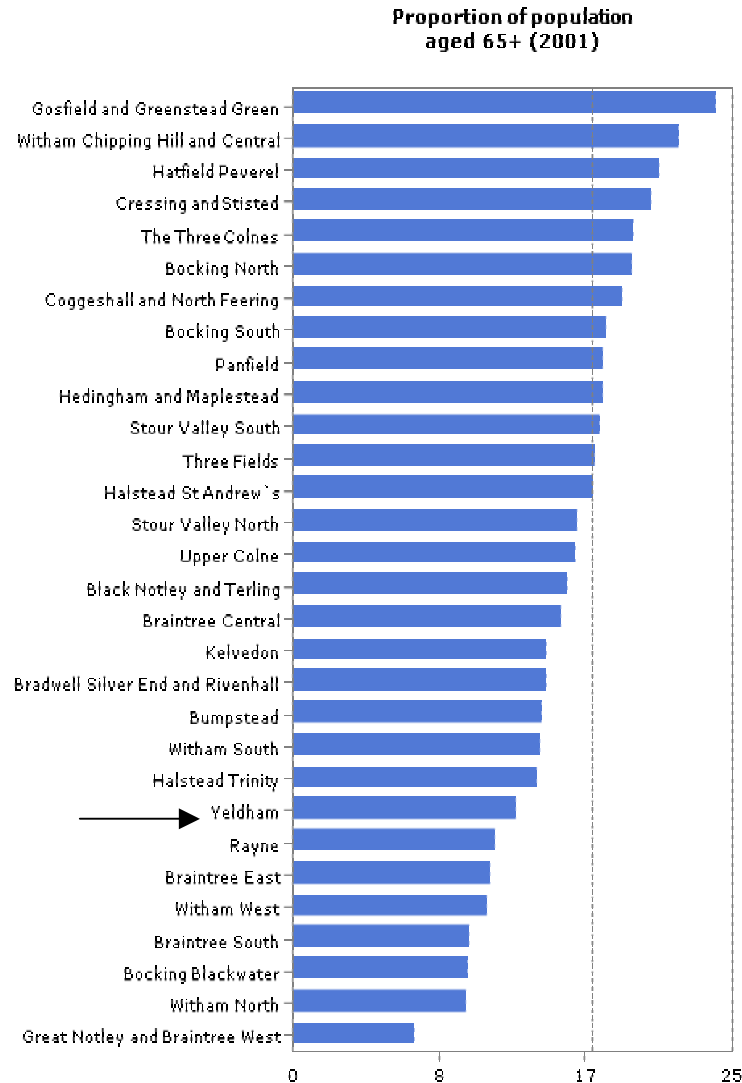


#### Interpretation

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.

In Yeldham 22% of the population are aged 0-15, 8% are aged 16-24, 29% are aged 25-44, 29% are aged 45-64 and 13% are aged 65+.

## Number of People that could be on a Pension



### Interpretation

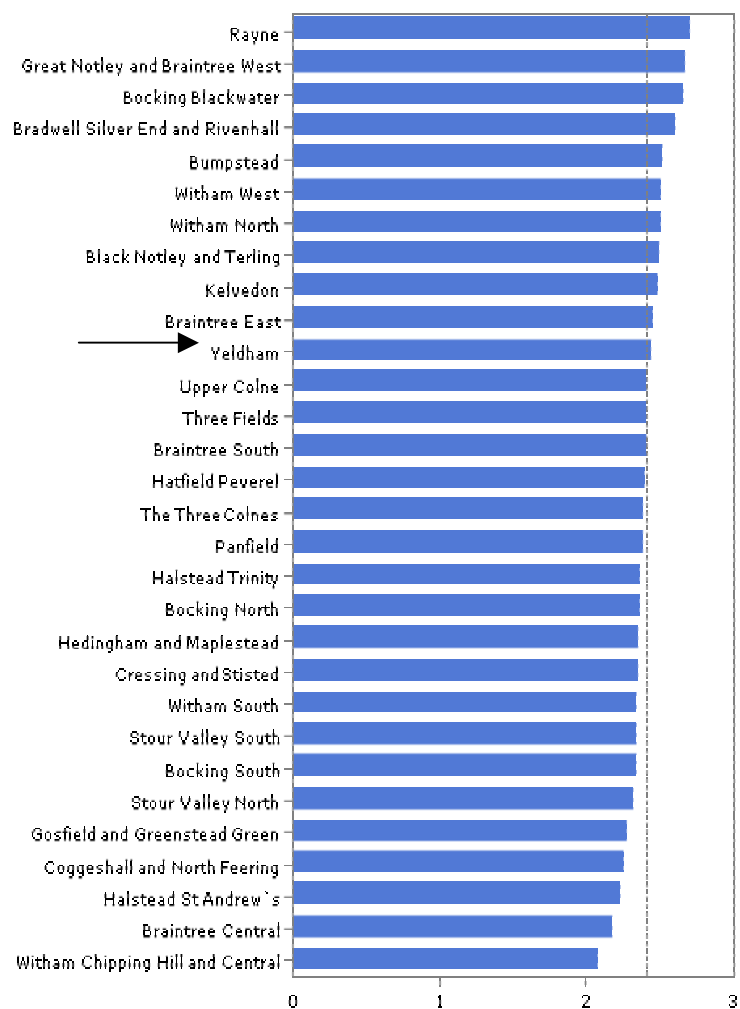
As the normal age of retirement is 65, this graph implies that the ward with the highest proportion of people on a pension is Gosfield and Greenstead Green.

In Yeldham there are 13% who are over the age of 65 years, the eighth lowest proportion in the District and below the District average of 16%.

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)

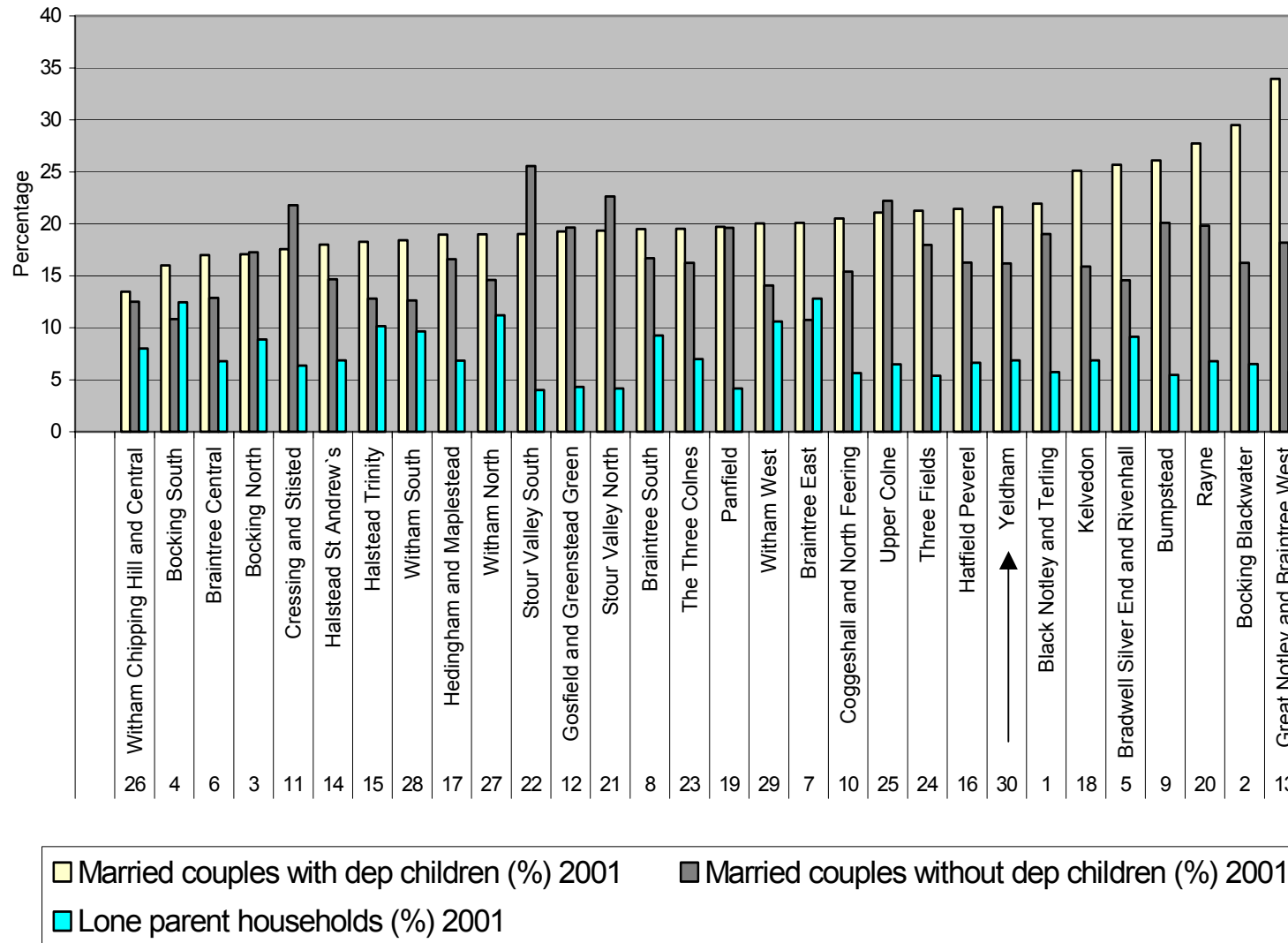


### Interpretation

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.

In the Yeldham Ward the average household size is 2.45, very slightly above the District average (2.42) and the eleventh largest in the District.

## Households and Children

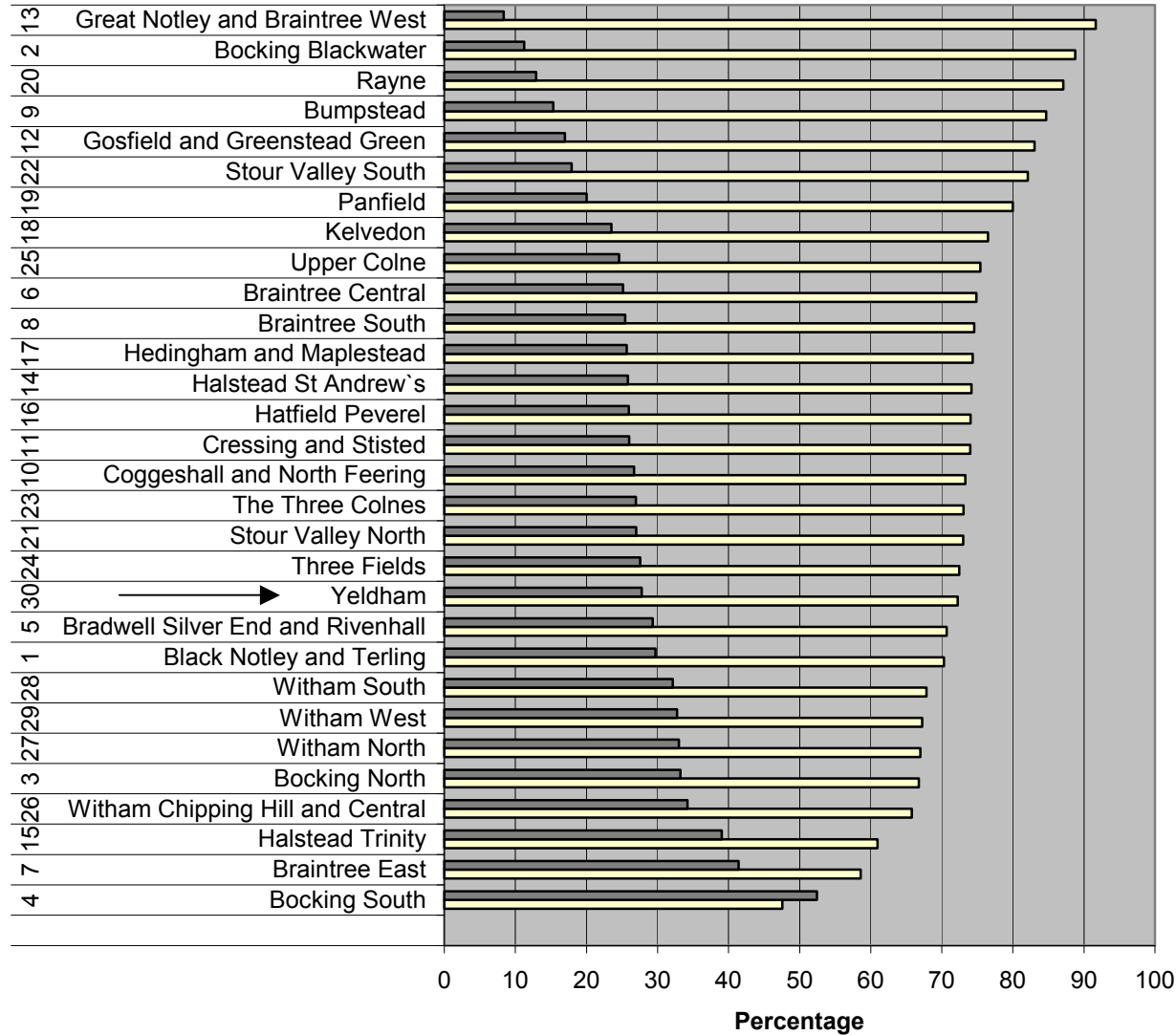


### Interpretation

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 Yeldham there are 22% married couples with dependant children, 16% married couples without dependant children and 7% lone parent households

## Tenure

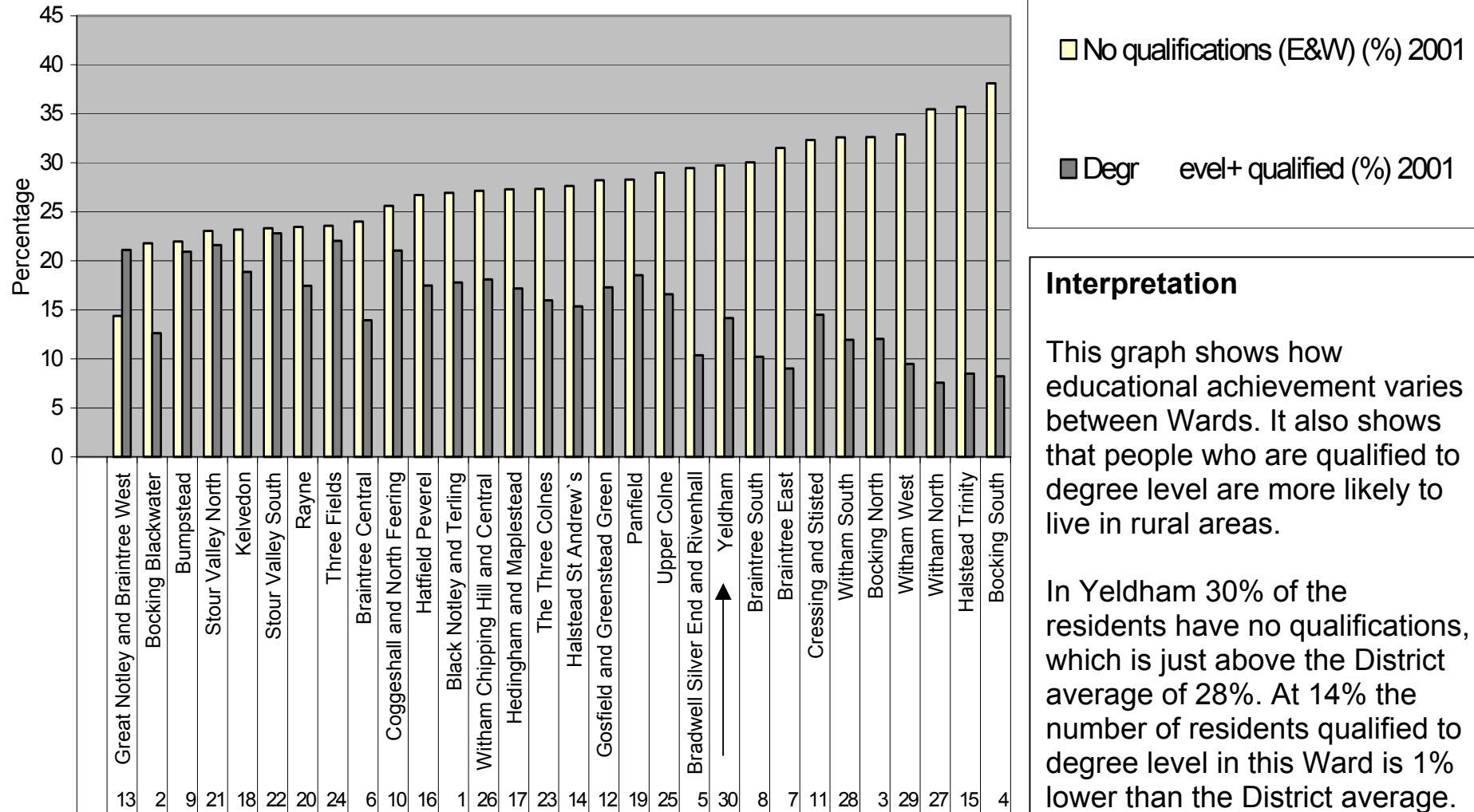


■ Rented households (%) 2001  
 □ Owner-occupied households (%) 2001

**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 the Yeldham Ward 72% are owner-occupiers, matching the District average, and 28% are in rented accommodation.

## Education



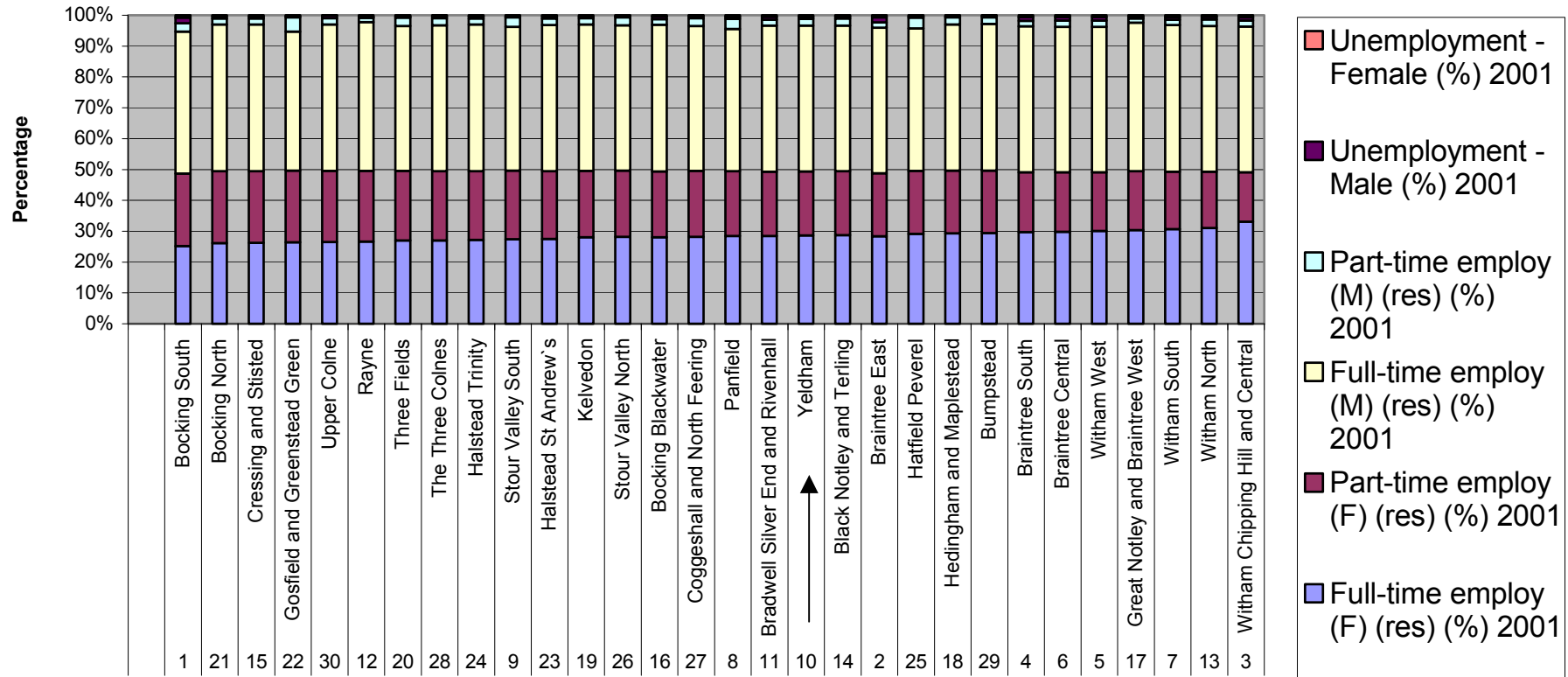
### Interpretation

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 Yeldham 30% of the residents have no qualifications, which is just above the District average of 28%. At 14% the number of residents qualified to degree level in this Ward is 1% lower than the District average.

## Employment

Key—from top to bottom of the graph



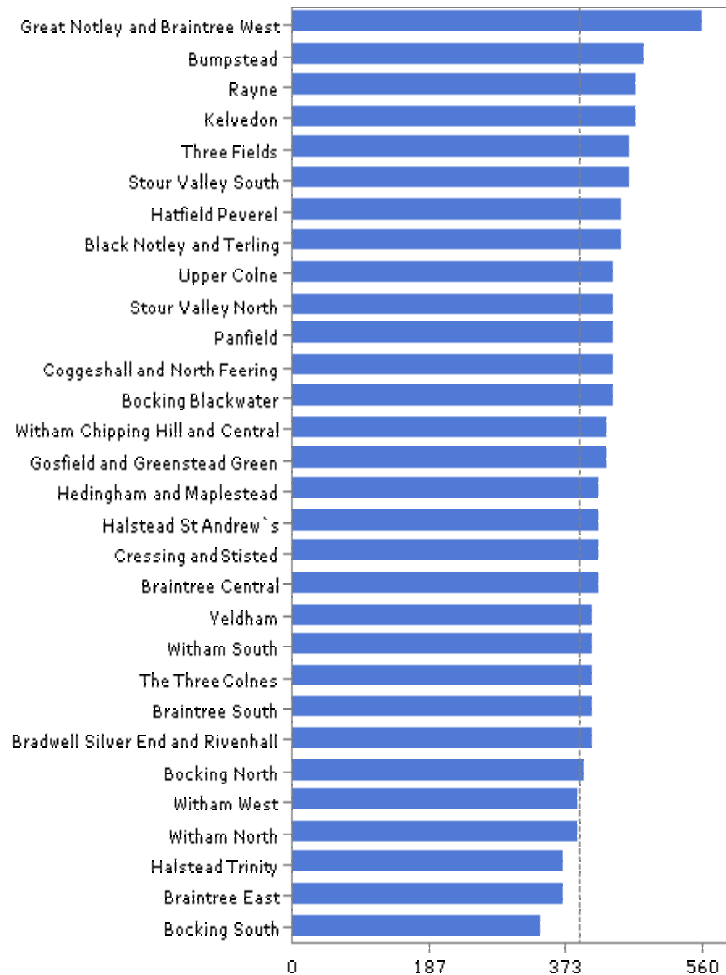
### Interpretation

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.

In Yeldham 96% of men and 58% of women are in full time employment and 42% of women and 4% of men are in part time work.

## Average Income

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



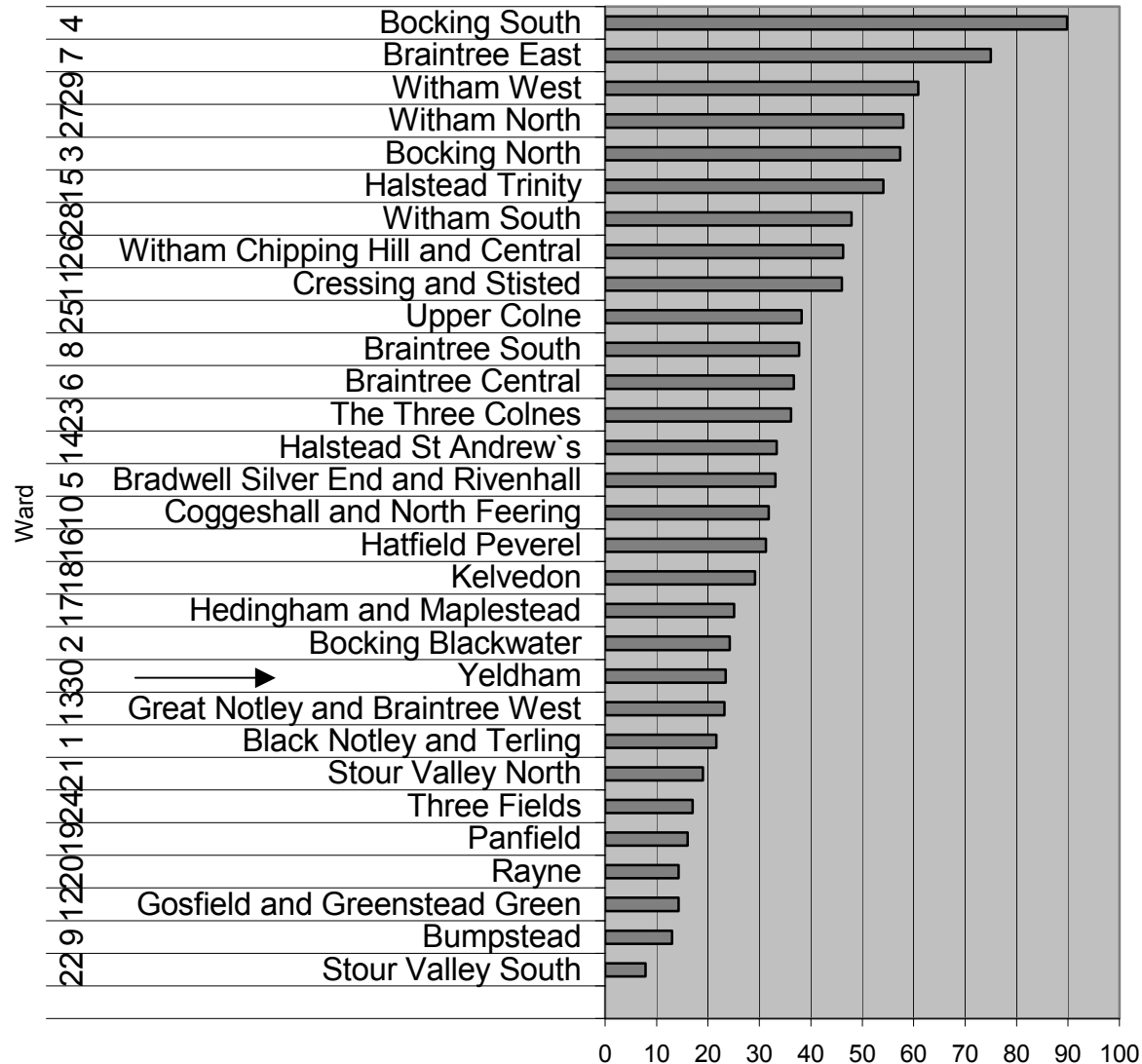
### Interpretation

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 make 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.

Yeldham has an average weekly income of £410, £18 below the District average and eleventh lowest in the District.

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



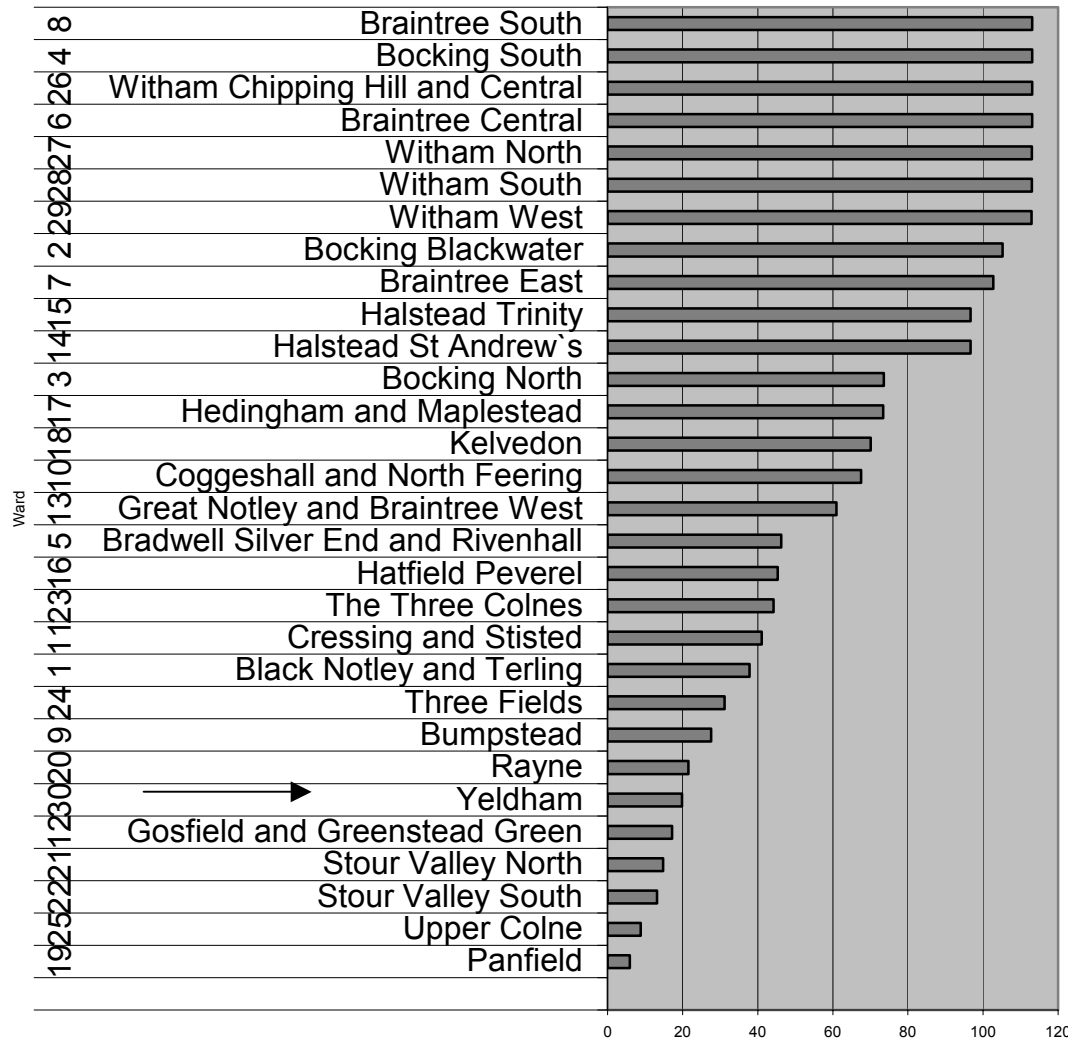
■ Claimants: Income support (per 000 people over the age of 16) August 2006

**Interpretation**

In Yeldham 23 people per 1000 residents claim income support. This is below the District average of 35 people per 1000.

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

## Access to Services

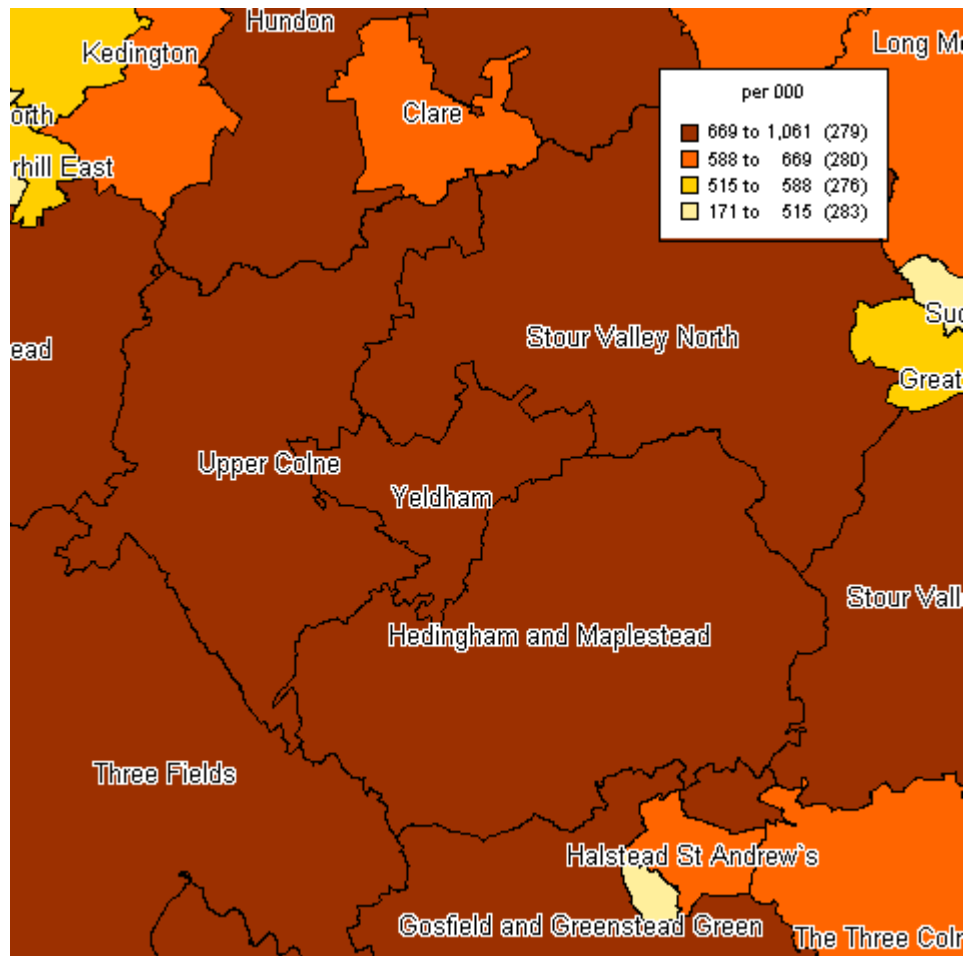


### Interpretation

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.

Yeldham has an access to services level of 20. This is below both the District average of 64 and the National average of 100.

## Number of Cars

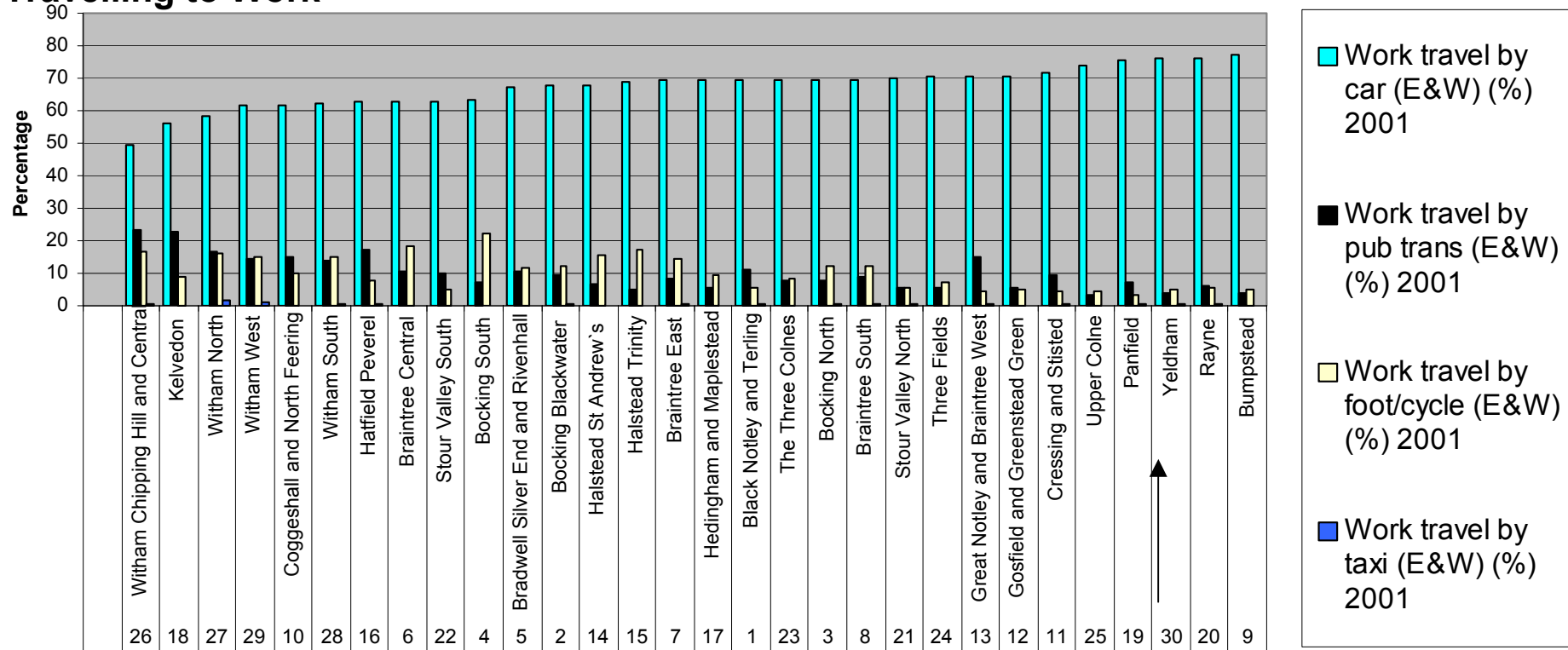


### Interpretation

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.

Yeldham, shaded in dark red on the map, has a high level of car ownership at 685 cars per 1000 residents. This figure is above the District average of 621 cars per 1000 residents.

## Travelling to Work

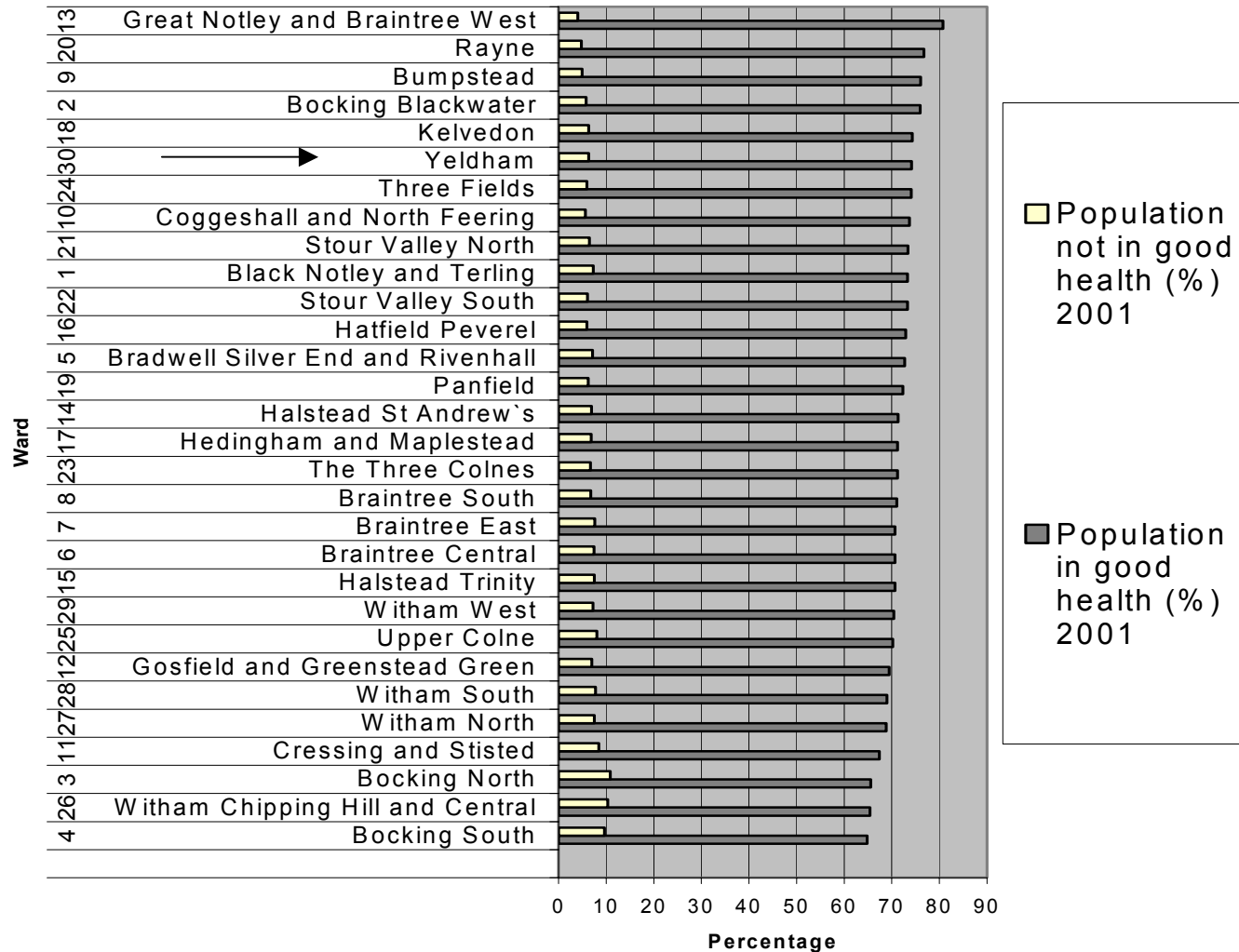


### Interpretation

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.

The Yeldham Ward has the third highest proportion of residents travelling to work by car at 76%. Only a small number of people use alternative methods to travel to work: 5% by foot or cycle, 4% by public transport and less than 1% by taxi.

# Health

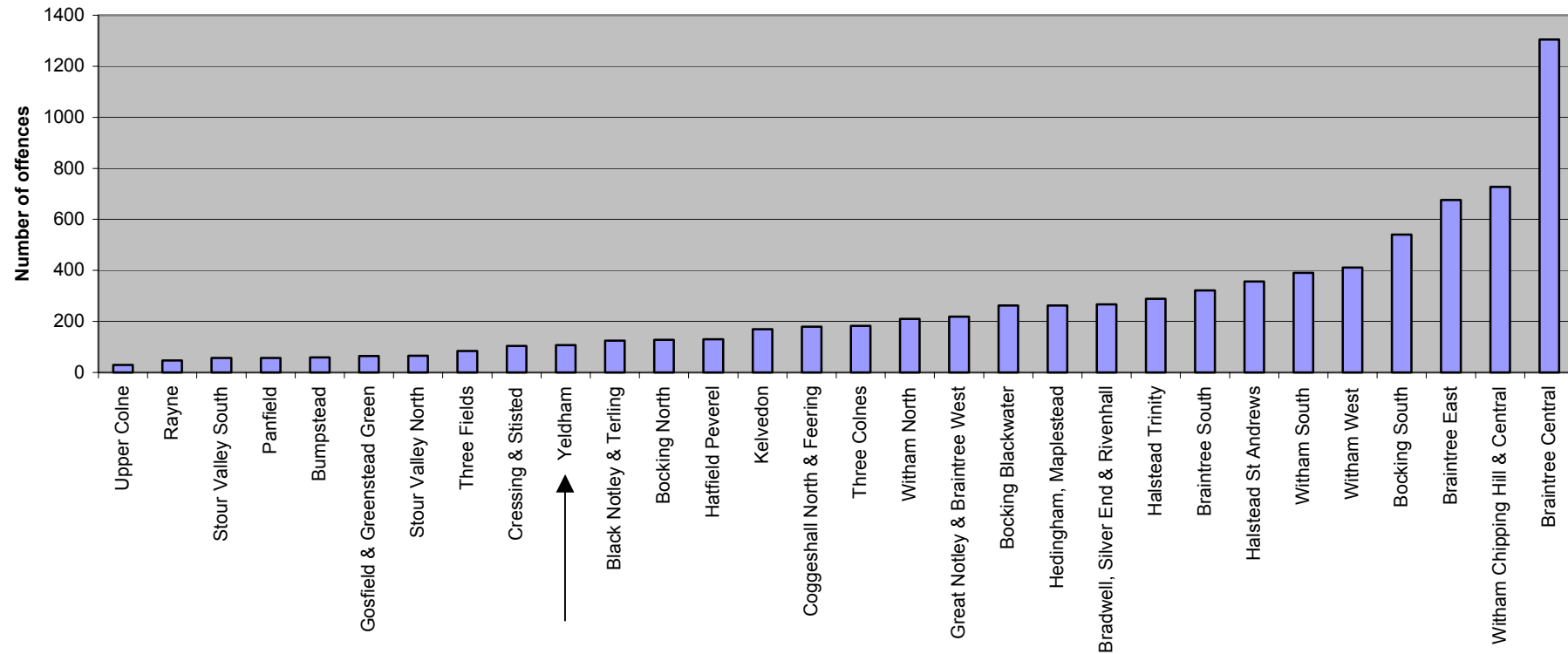


**Interpretation**

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.

In Yeldham 74% of the residents are “in good health” which is 2% above the District average. A further 6% are “not in good health” 1% below 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 from April 2006 to March 2007. It shows a lower crime rate in the rural areas, while the more urban built up Wards are distinctively higher.

In the Yeldham Ward 107 offences took place during the year. This is below the District average of 261 offences and is the tenth lowest in the District.