

# **The State of Rochford**

---

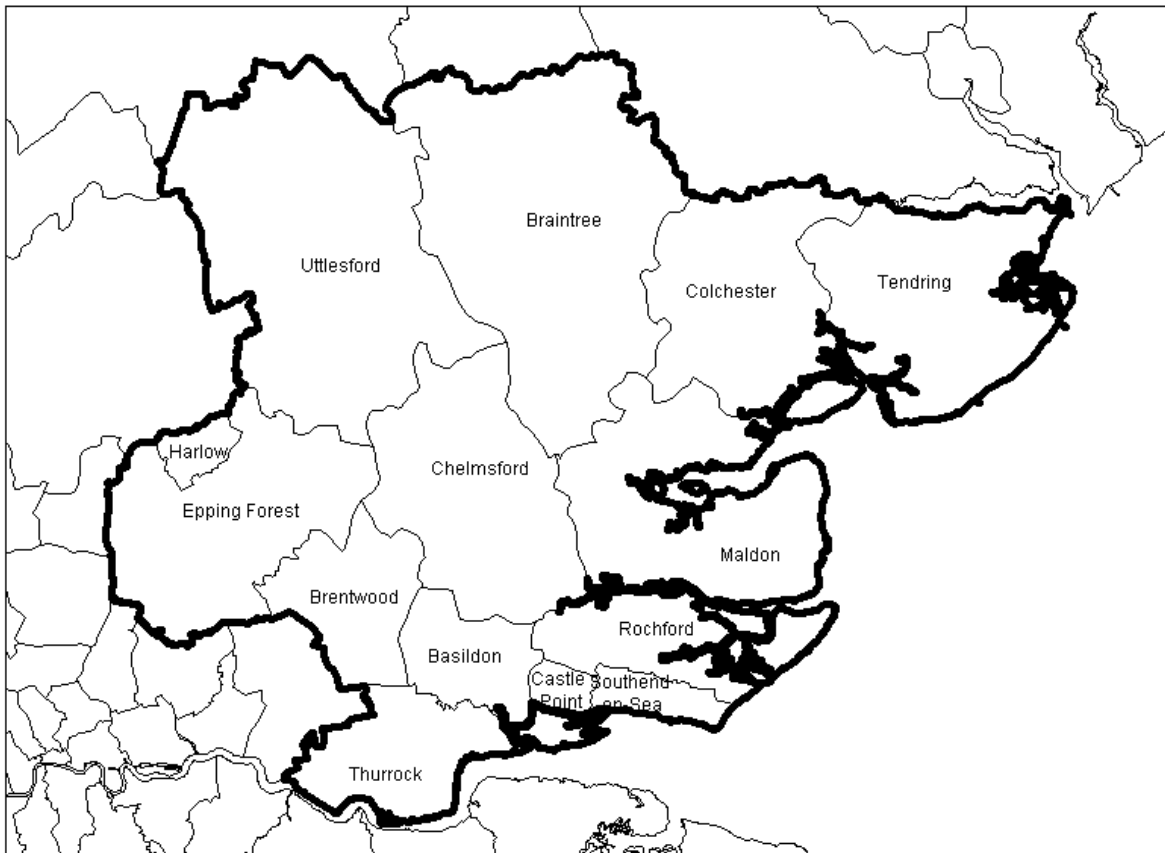
## **Data Annex**

September 2007

# Contents

<b>CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>I</b>
<b>LOCATION MAP</b> .....	<b>II</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>III</b>
1.1 Background.....	iii
<b>2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b> .....	<b>1</b>
2.1 Economic Performance .....	1
2.2 Industrial Structure.....	5
2.3 Business and Enterprise.....	7
2.4 Skills and Qualifications.....	9
2.5 Labour Market.....	12
<b>3 SOCIAL PROFILE</b> .....	<b>14</b>
3.1 Age Structure.....	14
3.2 Migration and Change .....	16
3.3 Ethnicity .....	18
3.4 Household Structure .....	20
3.5 Occupational Structure .....	22
3.6 Prosperity.....	24
3.7 Deprivation and Inequality .....	26
3.8 Health .....	28
3.9 Crime .....	30
<b>4 ENVIRONMENT</b> .....	<b>32</b>
4.1 Housing.....	32
4.2 Commercial and Industrial Property .....	34
4.3 Transport and Connectivity.....	36
4.4 Local services .....	38
4.5 Local amenities.....	40
4.6 Natural Environment.....	42
<b>5 SUMMARY OF COMPOSITE SCORES</b> .....	<b>44</b>
<b>6 METADATA</b> .....	<b>46</b>

# Location map



# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

In September 2007 Rochford District Council commissioned the Local Futures Group to produce a 'State of the District' audit of its economic, social and environmental conditions. This Data Annex is intended to act as a supplement to that report. It provides a wider and more detailed set of statistics for the District, drawing on data from our *Local Knowledge* database.

This analysis took place within three 'dimensions' of sustainable development. These dictate the structure of the Annex.

- **Chapter 2** explores the District's economic development: its macroeconomic performance, industrial structure, business and enterprise, skills and qualifications, and the labour market.
- **Chapter 3** reviews the social profile: its age structure, migration and change, ethnicity, household structure, occupational structure, prosperity, deprivation, health and crime.
- **Chapter 4** shows aspects of its environment: housing, commercial and industrial property, transport and connectivity, services and amenities, and the natural environment.
- **Chapter 5** offers a summary of the composite scores.

The concluding section – Metadata – lists the definitions, sources and publishers of the data we use.

# 2 Economic Development

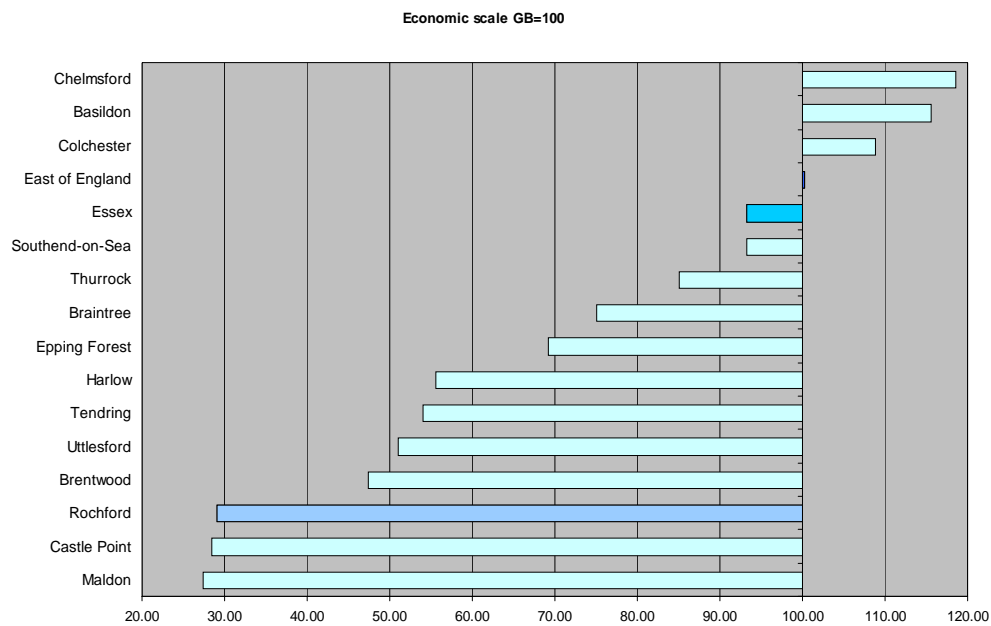
## 2.1 Economic Performance

Table 1: Economic Scale Indicators

LAD	Share of national GVA, 2004	Share of total national employment, 2005	Economic scale score	Economic scale score rank (out of 408)
Chelmsford	0.30	0.29	118.61	92
Basildon	0.29	0.28	115.58	98
Colchester	0.27	0.27	108.87	113
Southend-on-Sea	0.22	0.24	93.19	148
Thurrock	0.21	0.21	85.10	162
Braintree	0.19	0.18	75.07	190
Epping Forest	0.17	0.17	69.16	212
Harlow	0.14	0.14	55.52	278
Tendring	0.13	0.13	54.09	282
Uttlesford	0.13	0.13	51.05	296
Brentwood	0.12	0.12	47.38	314
Rochford	0.07	0.07	29.14	377
Castle Point	0.07	0.07	28.47	382
Maldon	0.07	0.07	27.34	386
<b>Essex</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>93.25</b>	<b>23 of 53</b>
<b>East of England</b>	<b>9.38</b>	<b>8.85</b>	<b>100.27</b>	<b>4 of 11</b>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

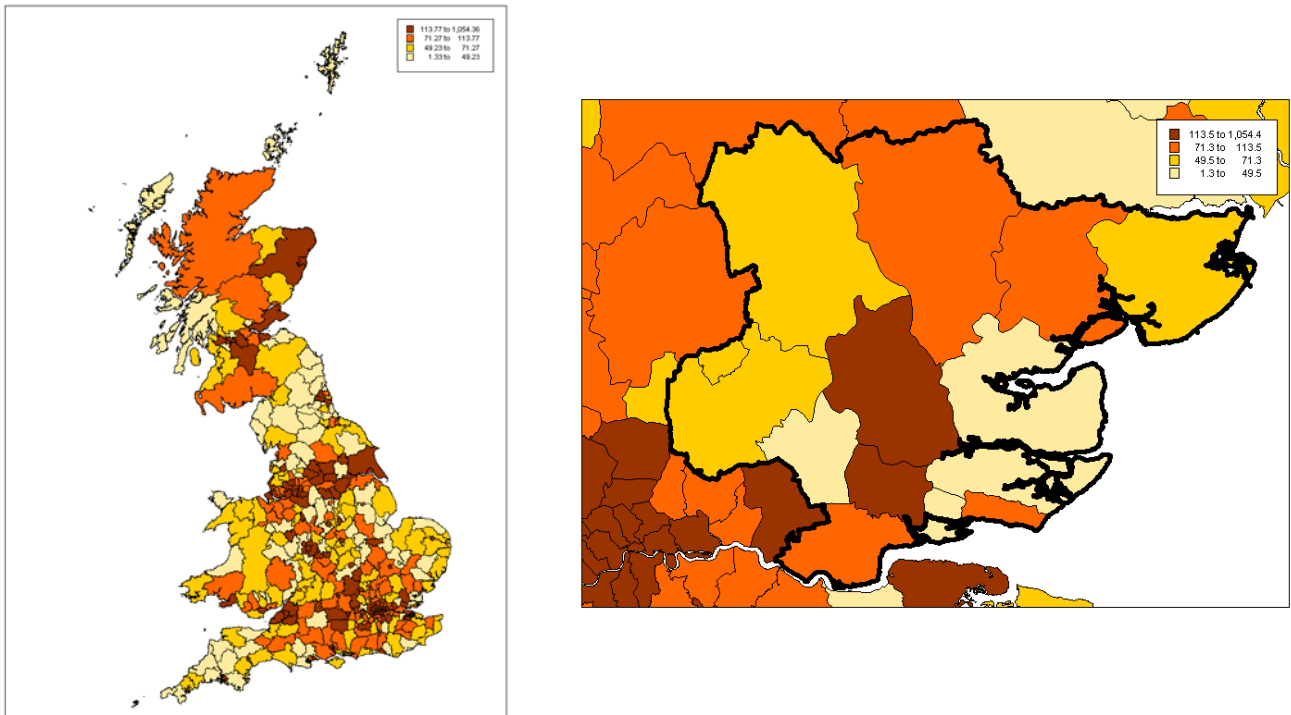
Source: Local Knowledge; GVA at Nuts 3; Annual Business Inquiry

Figure 1: Economic Scale Score



Source: Local Knowledge; GVA at Nuts 3; Annual Business Inquiry

Map I: Economic Scale Composite score, 2005



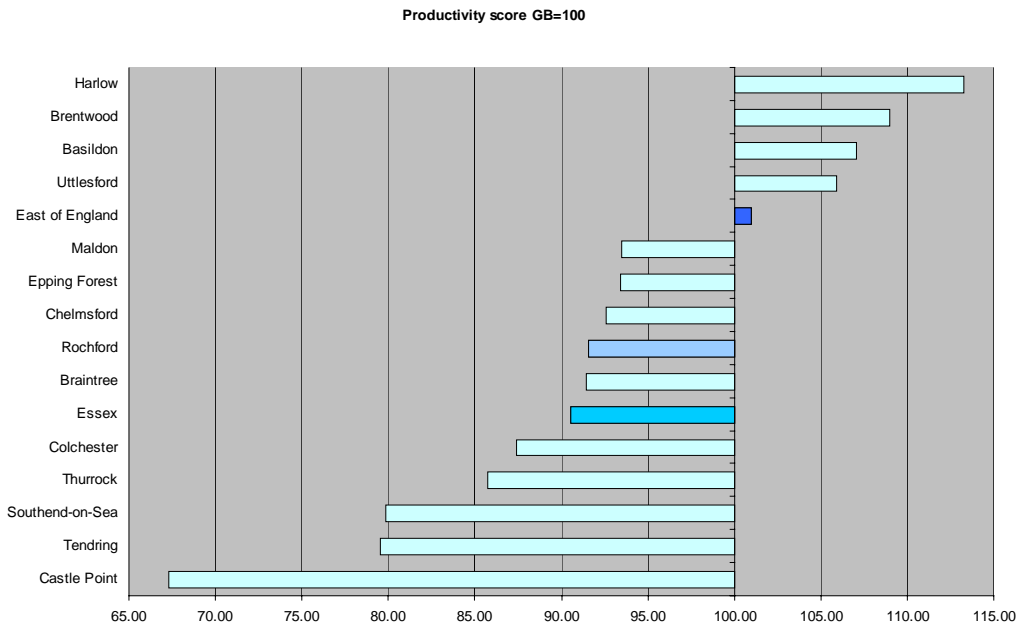
Source: Local Knowledge; GVA at Nuts 3; Annual Business Inquiry

Table 2: Productivity Indicators

LAD	Average gross weekly earnings (workplace based), 2006	Gross value added per head, 2004	Economic productivity score	Productivity score rank (out of 408)
Harlow	503.70	17,862.4	113.28	85
Brentwood	487.00	17,270.2	109.01	94
Basildon	465.20	16,497.1	107.04	98
Uttlesford	476.50	16,897.8	105.90	104
Maldon	425.60	15,092.8	93.49	159
Epping Forest	415.80	14,745.3	93.44	160
Chelmsford	396.10	14,046.7	92.57	164
Rochford	425.40	15,085.7	91.57	177
Braintree	392.90	13,933.2	91.44	178
Colchester	388.70	13,784.2	87.41	208
Thurrock	369.60	13,086.2	85.74	221
Southend-on-Sea	382.60	13,030.8	79.83	290
Tendring	343.90	12,195.5	79.53	295
Castle Point	311.20	11,035.9	67.32	387
<b>Essex</b>	<b>405.87</b>	<b>14,340.1</b>	<b>90.57</b>	<b>27 of 53</b>
<b>East of England</b>	<b>425.50</b>	<b>17,025.9</b>	<b>100.97</b>	<b>3 of 11</b>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>442.80</b>	<b>18,272.5</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

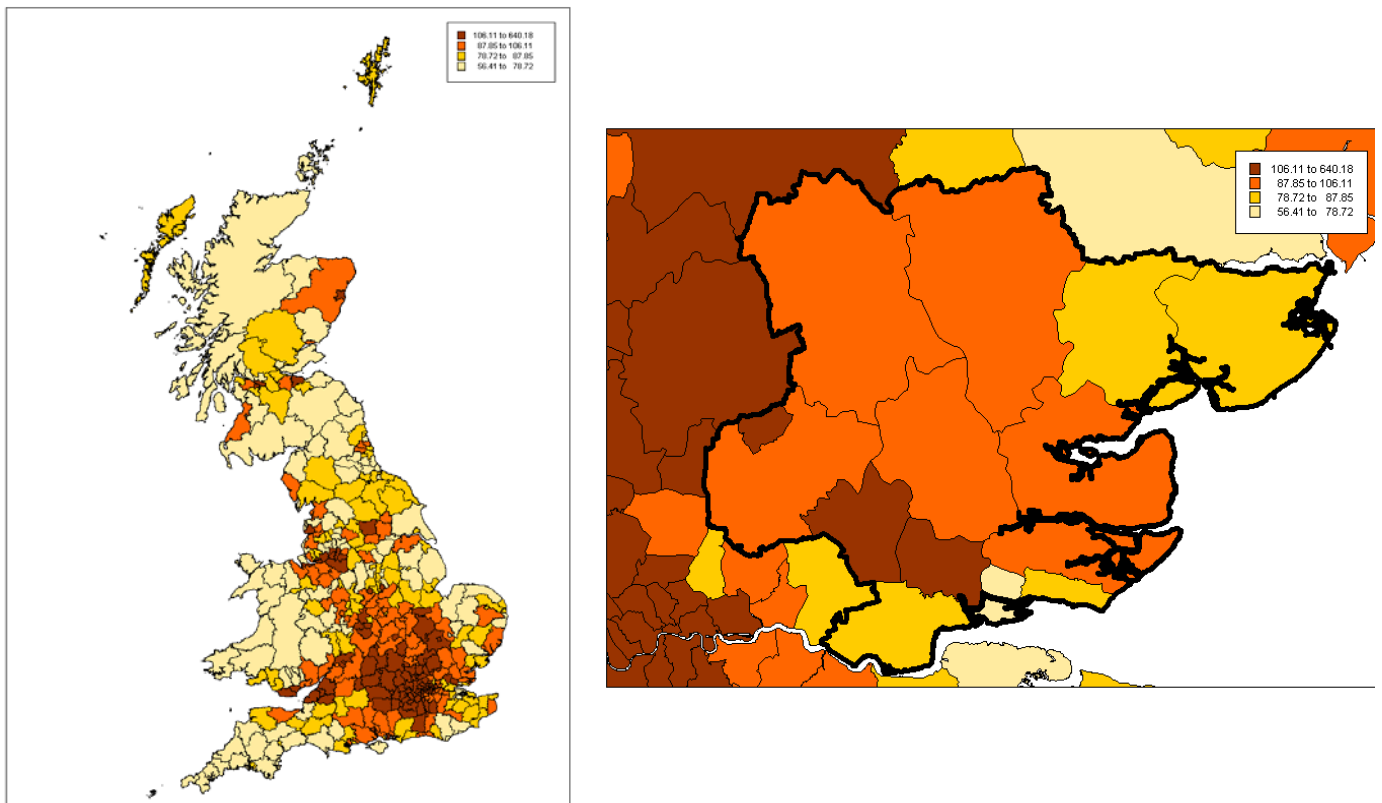
Source: Local Knowledge; GVA at Nuts 3; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Figure 2: Productivity Score



Source: *Local Knowledge*; GVA at Nuts 3; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Map 2: Productivity Score, 2005



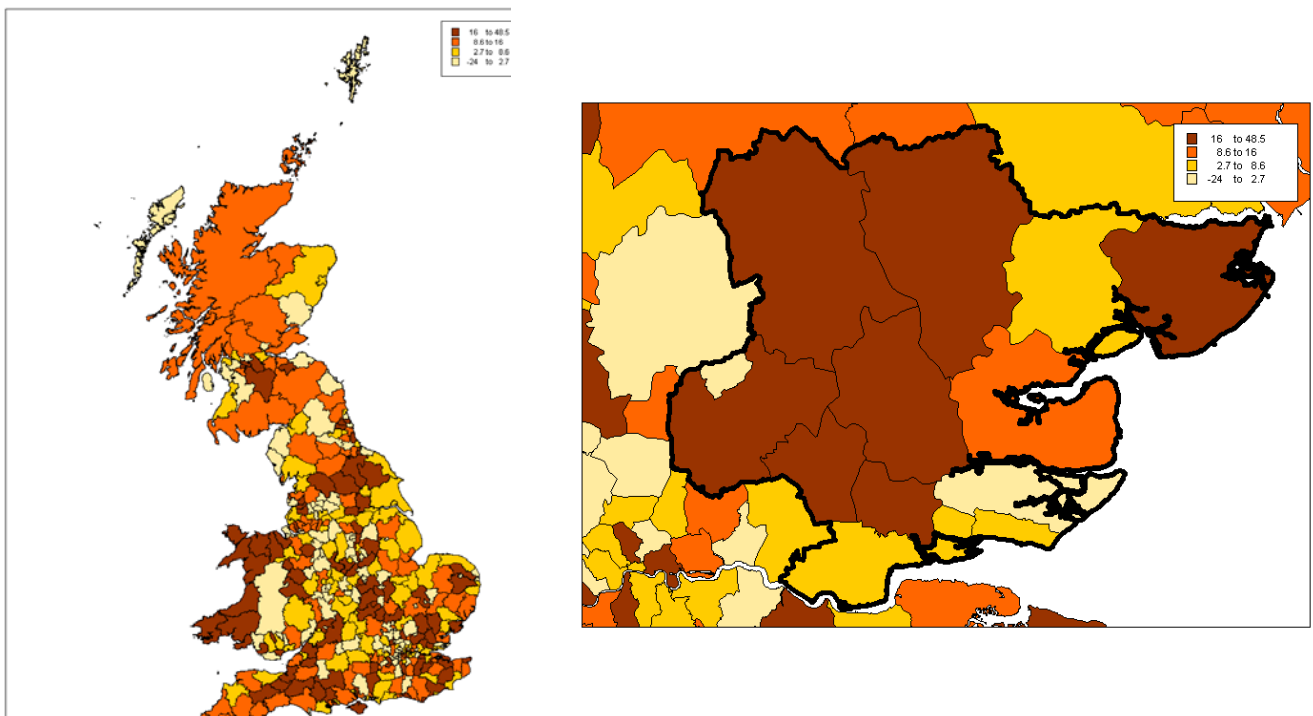
Source: *Local Knowledge*; GVA at Nuts 3; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Table 3: Economic Change Indicators

LAD	Change in gross value added per head, 1995-2004	% change in average gross weekly earnings, 2005-2006	% change in total employment 1998-2005	Economic change score	Economic change score rank (out of 408)
Epping Forest	60.12	3.40	30.55	336.18	19
Chelmsford	60.12	-3.80	21.92	241.29	51
Braintree	60.12	-2.90	18.69	205.73	74
Basildon	60.12	-0.60	17.86	196.53	84
Tendring	60.12	-1.20	17.47	192.31	89
Uttlesford	60.12	9.60	17.35	190.91	92
Brentwood	60.12	5.00	16.59	182.59	98
Maldon	60.12	6.40	13.69	150.62	129
Colchester	60.12	7.60	8.33	91.62	212
Southend-on-Sea	71.29	13.70	7.52	82.75	229
Castle Point	60.12	8.40	5.43	59.71	263
Thurrock	33.91	-3.10	5.16	56.76	267
Rochford	60.12	5.10	-1.94	-21.33	357
Harlow	60.12	4.90	-7.82	-86.07	392
<b>Essex</b>	<b>58.51</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>12.64</b>	<b>139.07</b>	<b>11 of 53</b>
<b>East of England</b>	<b>58.43</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>8.06</b>	<b>88.69</b>	<b>7 of 11</b>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>56.76</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: Local Knowledge; GVA at Nuts 3; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings; Annual Business Inquiry

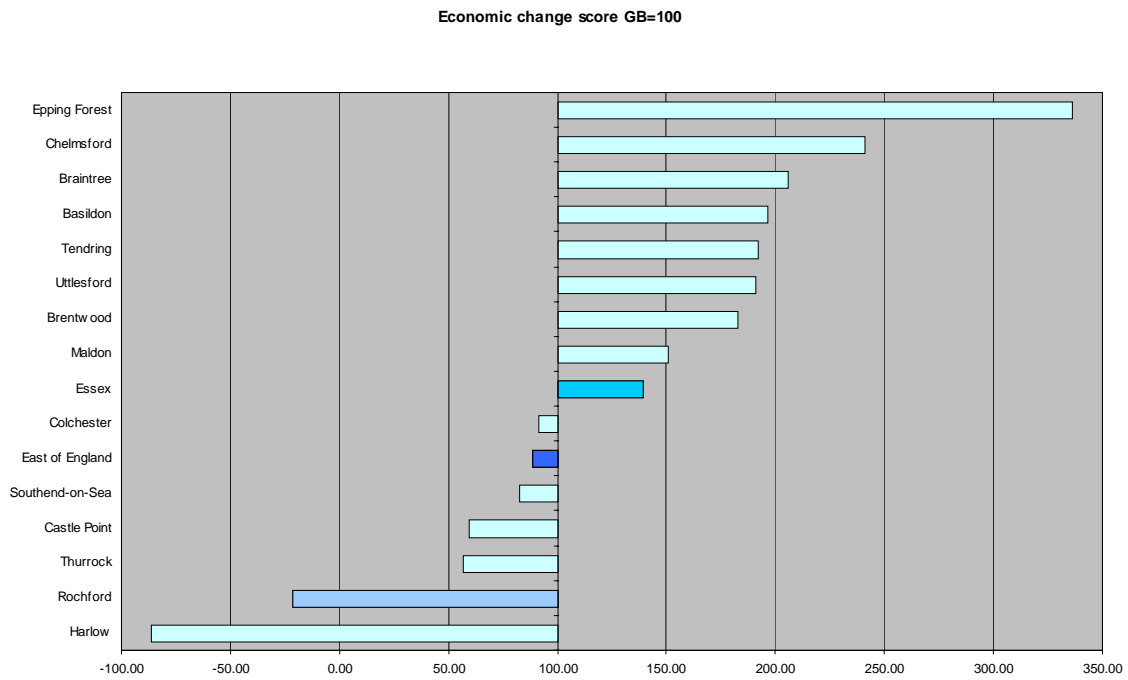
Map 3: Change in Total Employment, 1998-2005



Source: Local Knowledge; Annual Business Inquiry

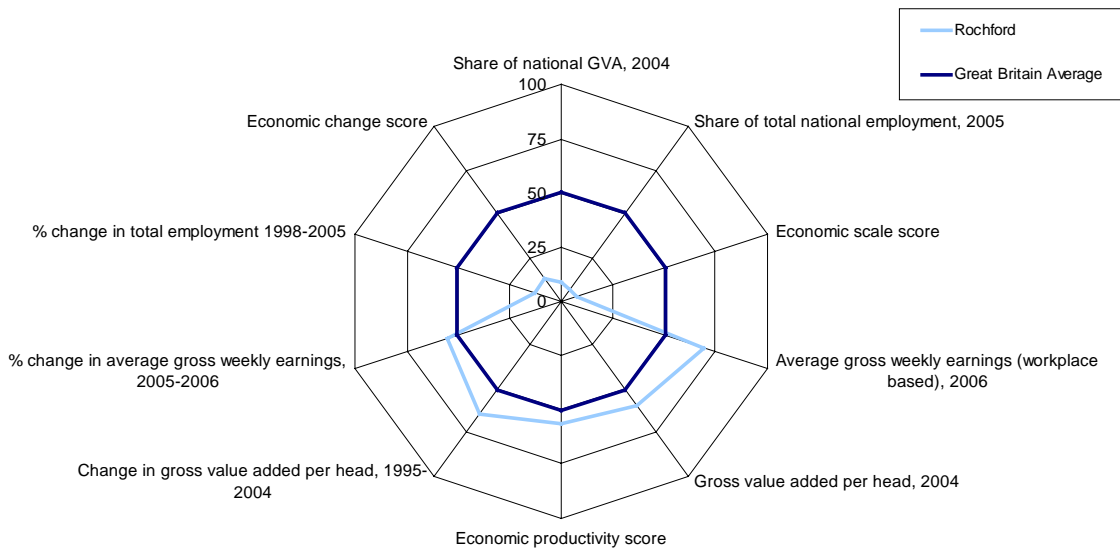


Figure 3: Economic Change Score



Source: Local Knowledge; Annual Business Inquiry

Figure 4: Economic Performance Indicators



Source: Local Knowledge; GVA at Nuts 3; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings; Annual Business Inquiry<sup>1</sup>

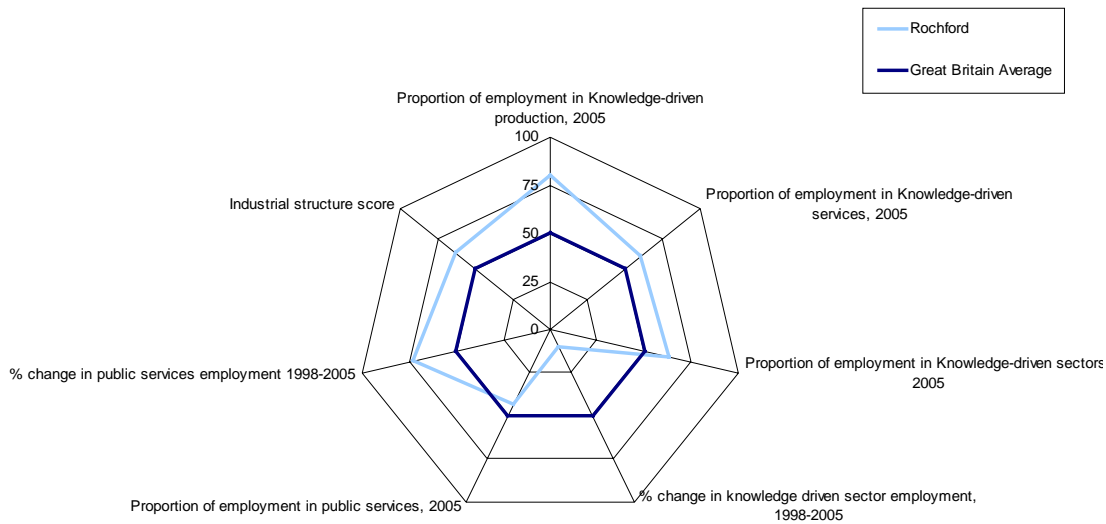
<sup>1</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

## 2.2 Industrial Structure

Table 4: Industrial Structure Indicators

LAD	Proportion of employment in Knowledge-driven production, 2005	Proportion of employment in Knowledge-driven services, 2005	Proportion of employment in Knowledge-driven sectors, 2005	% change in knowledge driven sector employment, 1998-2005	Proportion of employment in public services, 2005	% change in public services employment 1998-2005	Industrial structure score	Industrial structure rank (out of 408)
Brentwood	2.79	28.66	31.45	37.24	19.31	35.67	132.58	43
Harlow	11.37	18.58	29.95	-13.54	17.94	-0.09	126.25	51
Uttlesford	7.22	22.57	29.79	16.70	17.01	44.94	125.59	52
Southend-on-Sea	2.63	22.80	25.43	18.69	31.28	19.68	107.21	90
Maldon	7.42	15.77	23.19	19.53	18.60	28.52	97.76	117
Chelmsford	3.32	18.27	21.60	20.24	33.63	45.22	91.04	147
Basildon	3.63	17.96	21.59	6.64	20.17	40.19	91.01	148
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>16.67</b>	<b>21.46</b>	<b>-8.80</b>	<b>25.78</b>	<b>36.01</b>	<b>90.48</b>	<b>150</b>
Colchester	3.55	17.45	21.00	36.91	30.37	9.63	88.53	161
Epping Forest	2.74	18.18	20.92	33.36	25.89	73.26	88.18	163
Braintree	3.05	14.86	17.92	21.25	25.68	48.11	75.54	221
Castle Point	3.12	12.69	15.82	12.32	28.32	38.29	66.68	279
Thurrock	3.63	9.63	13.26	14.12	16.15	-5.34	55.91	349
Tendring	1.75	9.74	11.49	22.72	33.30	43.23	48.42	378
<b>Essex</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>17.55</b>	<b>21.54</b>	<b>16.25</b>	<b>25.35</b>	<b>29.73</b>	<b>90.82</b>	<b>25 of 53</b>
<b>East of England</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>19.26</b>	<b>22.86</b>	<b>9.29</b>	<b>25.04</b>	<b>22.37</b>	<b>96.37</b>	<b>3 of 11</b>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>20.30</b>	<b>23.72</b>	<b>17.04</b>	<b>27.06</b>	<b>24.01</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

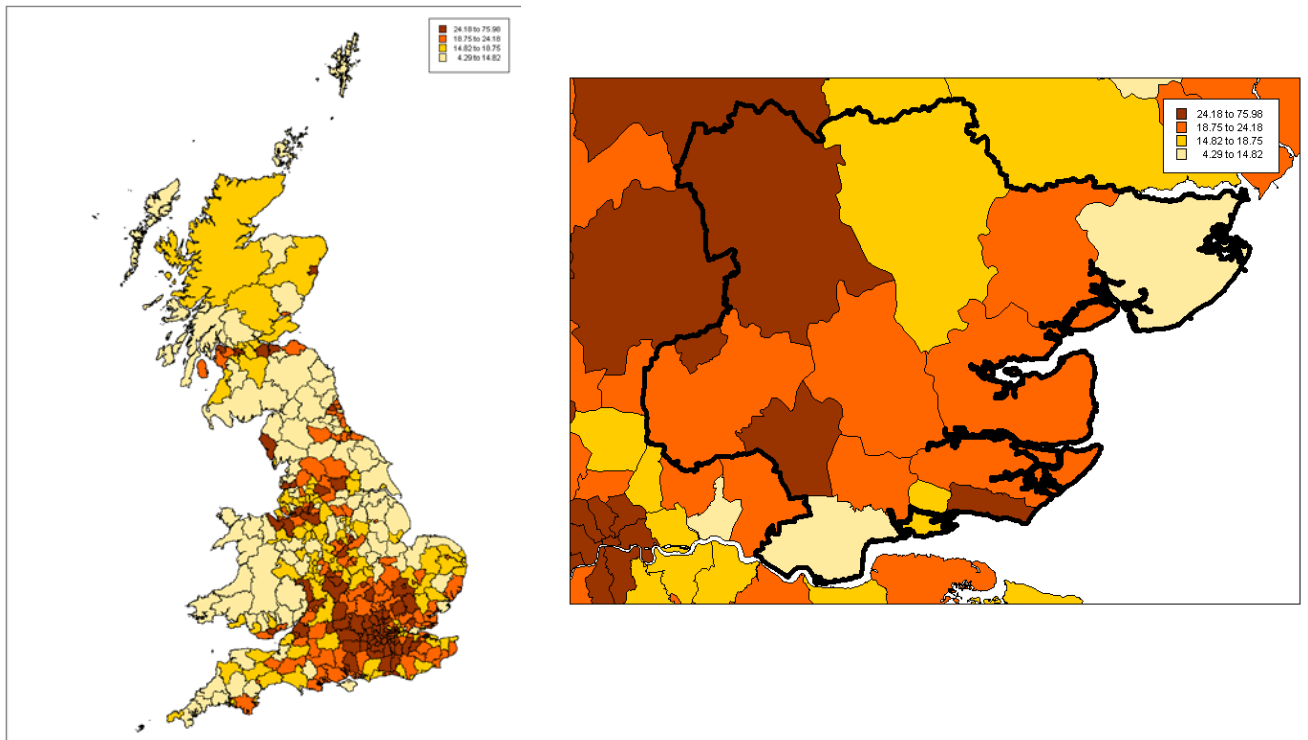
Figure 5: Industrial Structure Indicators



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Annual Business Inquiry<sup>2</sup>

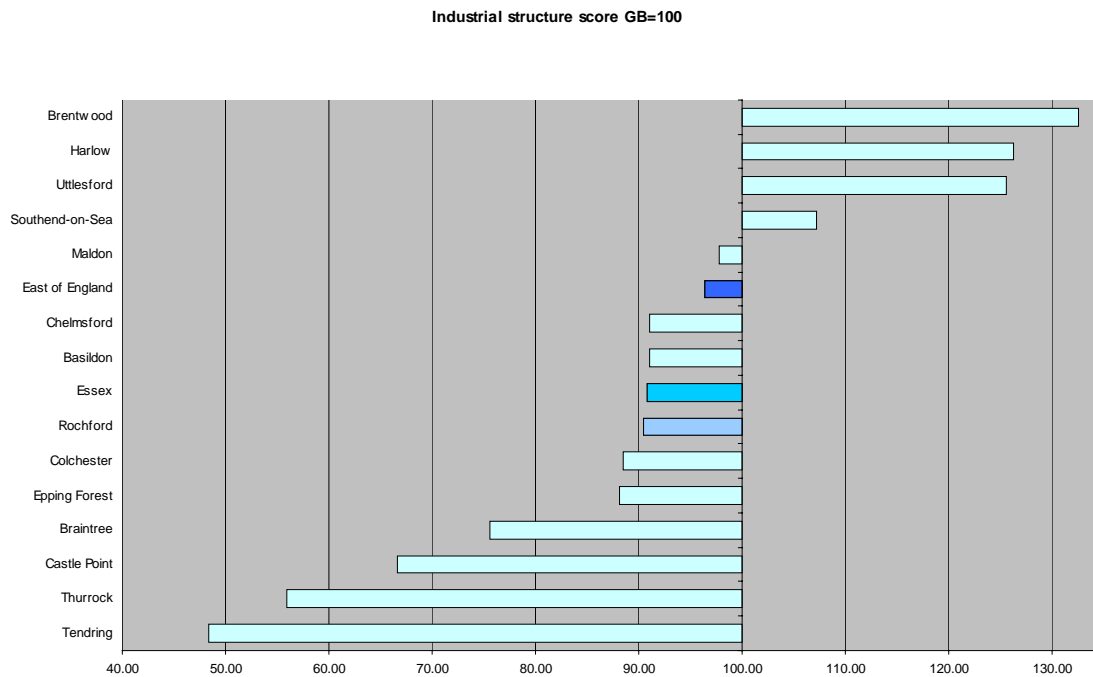
<sup>2</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

Map 4: Proportion of Employment in Knowledge Driven Sectors, 2005



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Annual Business Inquiry

Figure 6: Industrial Structure Score



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Annual Business Inquiry

## 2.3 Business and Enterprise

Table 5: Business & Enterprise Indicators

LAD	Businesses per 000 population, 2005	Average business size, 2005	New business formation rates, 2005	Business closure rate, 2005	Self employment rate, 2006	Change in VAT registered business stock, 2001-2006	New business survival rate (24 months from 2003)	Business and enterprise score	Business & enterprise score rank (out of 408)
Thurrock	27.30	12.09	12.90	9.24	11.10	15.45	77.00	128.42	12
Harlow	28.12	13.43	11.82	8.36	5.80	18.81	81.00	127.98	14
Castle Point	34.02	6.08	12.27	8.73	18.40	6.85	81.00	116.96	42
Braintree	46.22	7.83	9.96	7.00	11.90	11.19	85.00	114.82	54
Chelmsford	41.62	10.72	11.92	9.52	14.30	9.26	81.00	113.65	58
Basildon	35.60	11.67	10.62	8.70	13.30	8.11	78.00	110.99	78
Epping Forest	51.32	7.51	10.32	9.42	15.50	5.06	83.00	109.37	87
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>39.69</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>9.84</b>	<b>7.48</b>	<b>18.90</b>	<b>6.34</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>109.02</b>	<b>92</b>
Colchester	36.88	10.17	9.30	7.06	18.20	5.49	85.00	108.42	100
Uttlesford	68.43	7.36	8.38	6.70	18.70	7.07	83.00	97.42	237
Brentwood	49.04	8.55	8.53	8.53	17.00	4.65	83.00	95.84	260
Maldon	55.23	5.88	8.35	7.24	15.00	2.84	85.00	91.92	291
Tendring	29.61	7.80	8.32	8.18	15.60	1.60	80.00	86.75	325
Southend-on-Sea	37.32	9.75	10.45	12.75	12.70	-7.79	77.00	85.65	335
<b>Essex</b>	<b>39.76</b>	<b>9.15</b>	<b>10.19</b>	<b>8.60</b>	<b>14.41</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>81.26</b>	<b>105.60</b>	<b>17 of 53</b>
<b>East of England</b>	<b>41.34</b>	<b>9.96</b>	<b>9.64</b>	<b>7.96</b>	<b>13.70</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>82.80</b>	<b>102.45</b>	<b>3 of 11</b>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>37.39</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>9.82</b>	<b>8.43</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>80.19</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: Local Knowledge, Annual Business Inquiry; Business Start-ups and closures

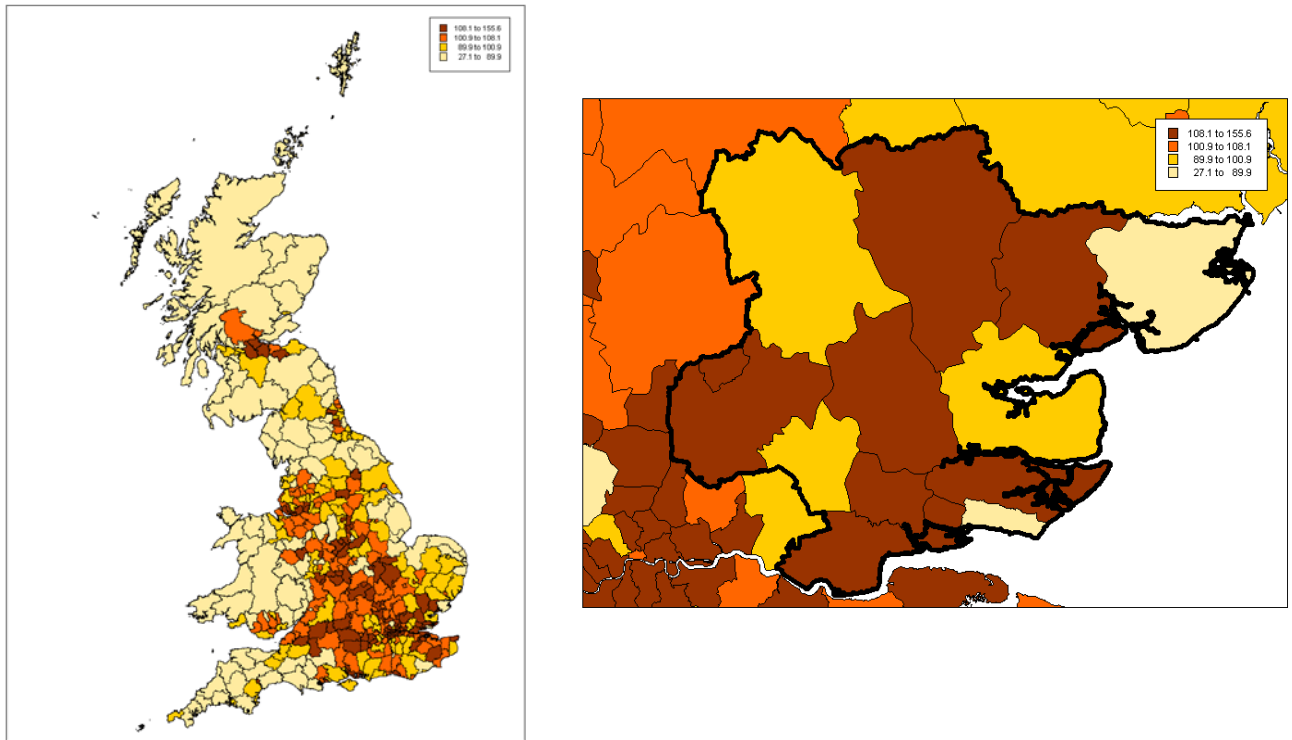
Figure 7: Business & Enterprise Indicators



Source: Local Knowledge, Annual Business Inquiry; Business Start-ups and closures<sup>3</sup>

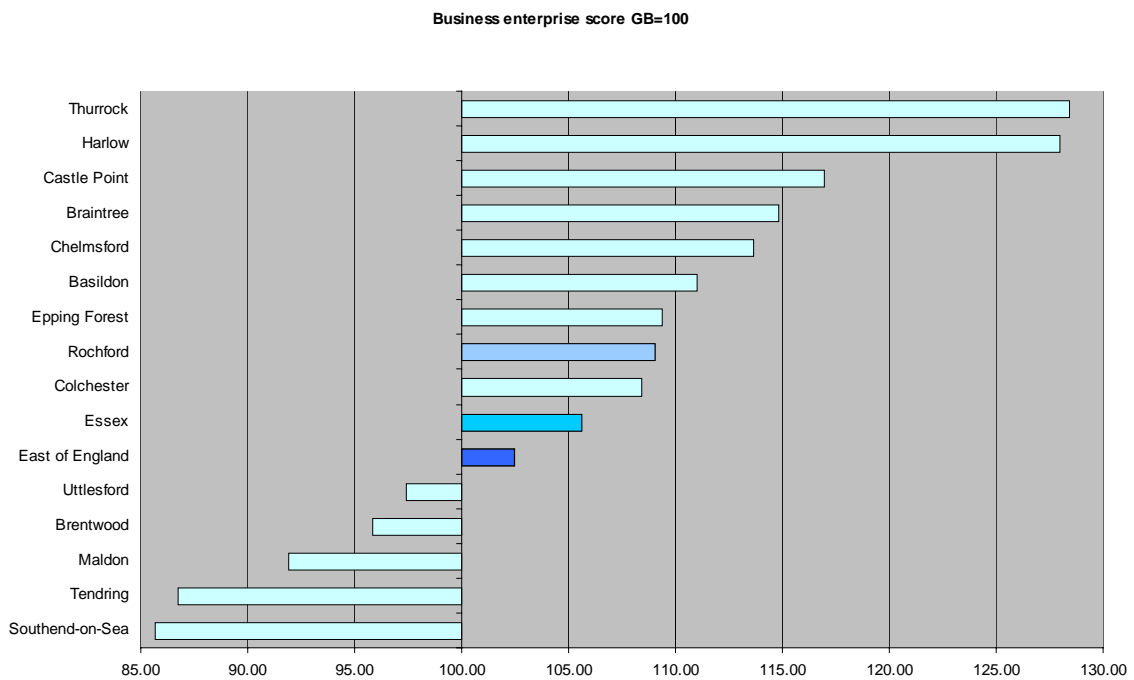
<sup>3</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

Map 5: Business & Enterprise Score, 2005



Source: Local Knowledge, Annual Business Inquiry; Business Start-ups and closures

Figure 8: Business & Enterprise Score



Source: Local Knowledge, Annual Business Inquiry; Business Start-ups and closures

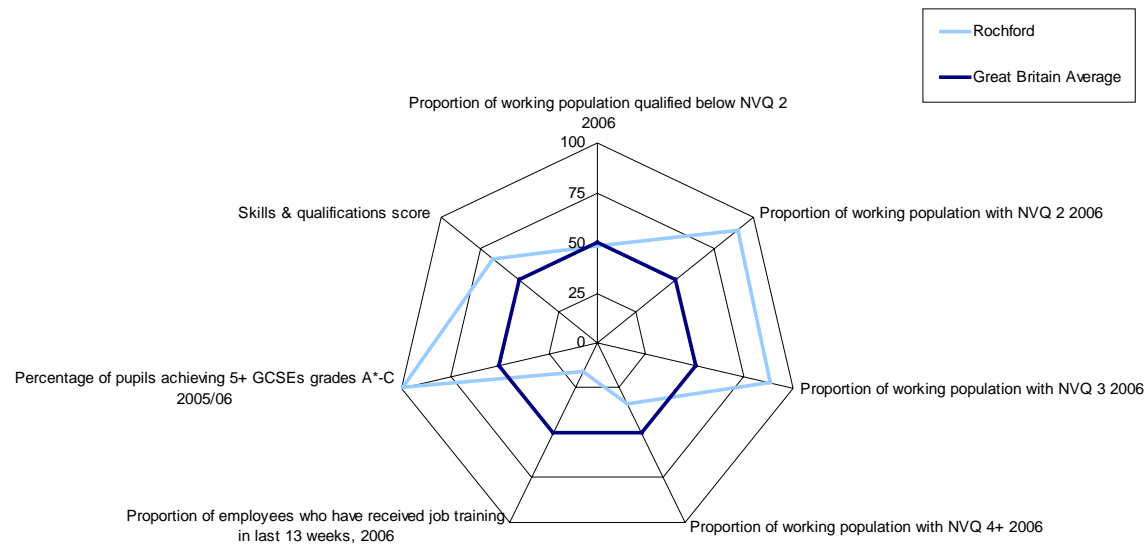
## 2.4 Skills and Qualifications

Table 6: Skills and Qualifications Indicators

LAD	Proportion of working population qualified below NVQ 2 2006	Proportion of working population with NVQ 2 2006	Proportion of working population with NVQ 3 2006	Proportion of working population with NVQ 4+ 2006	Proportion of employees who have received job training in last 13 weeks, 2006	Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ GCSEs grades A*-C 2005/06	Skills & qualifications score	Skills & qualifications score rank (out of 408)
Chelmsford	18.98	22.64	18.68	27.11	19.80	65.70	106.15	130
Rochford	21.79	26.92	19.02	22.86	18.40	78.30	105.93	134
Epping Forest	26.08	20.03	18.55	22.04	22.10	52.50	99.20	228
Brentwood	24.88	21.80	11.14	29.62	15.10	65.60	96.82	274
Colchester	19.65	24.54	13.03	25.15	16.70	60.10	94.29	305
Uttlesford	12.87	24.60	10.34	30.34	16.00	68.10	93.60	313
Southend-on-Sea	27.98	25.25	14.55	18.38	19.80	62.70	91.78	332
Braintree	20.46	30.40	12.02	18.03	17.50	50.20	87.83	369
Basildon	31.18	20.95	12.81	19.56	15.60	54.50	87.45	373
Thurrock	28.47	21.59	14.29	16.30	17.70	55.80	84.98	386
Harlow	27.35	20.57	10.28	21.88	25.40	59.10	83.79	390
Castle Point	30.21	31.97	9.36	12.67	16.50	55.90	80.59	398
Tendring	25.68	20.52	10.19	19.10	14.10	48.40	78.75	402
Maldon	14.44	24.72	15.56	12.50	14.60	40.30	78.65	403
Essex	24.18	23.84	13.80	21.00	17.87	58.01	91.10	51 of 53
East of England	23.98	22.85	14.16	24.96	20.00	58.73	96.56	9 of 11
Great Britain	22.41	21.16	15.25	27.43	21.50	58.50	100.00	

Source: Local Knowledge, Annual Population Survey; Neighbourhood Renewal Unit

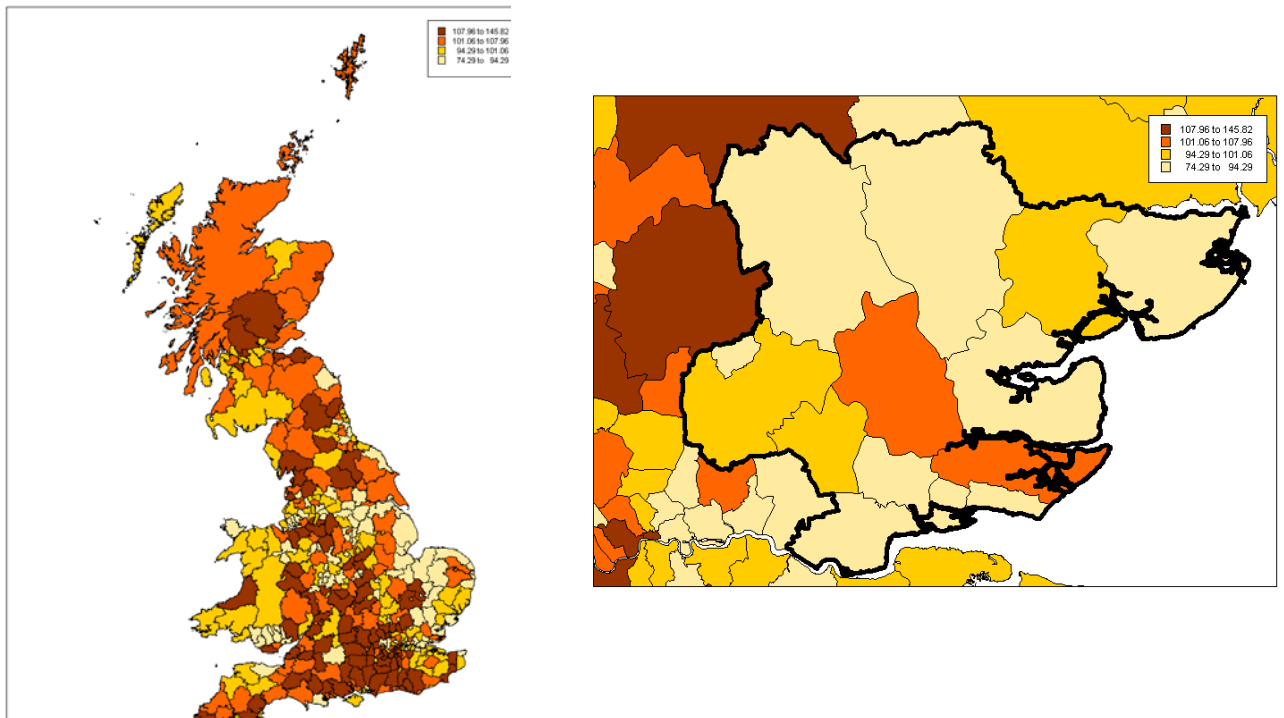
Figure 9: Skills and Qualifications Indicators



Source: Local Knowledge, Annual Population Survey; NR Unit<sup>4</sup>

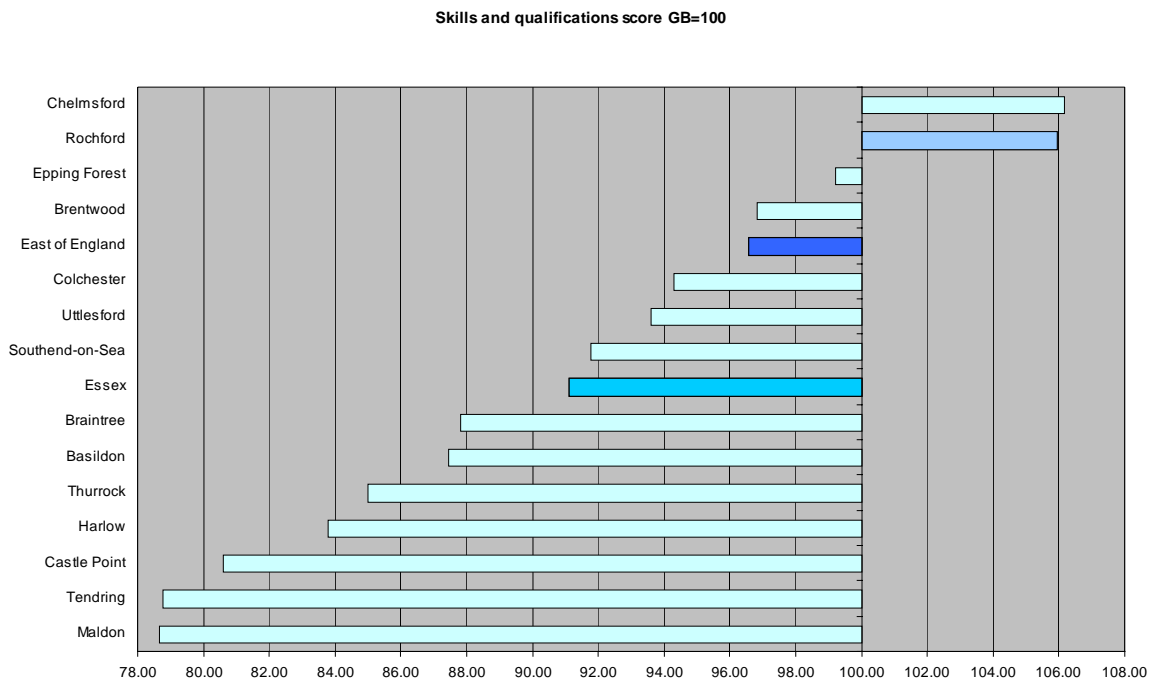
<sup>4</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

Map 6: Skills and Qualifications Score, 2004



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Annual Population Survey

Figure 10: Skills and Qualifications Score



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Annual Population Survey

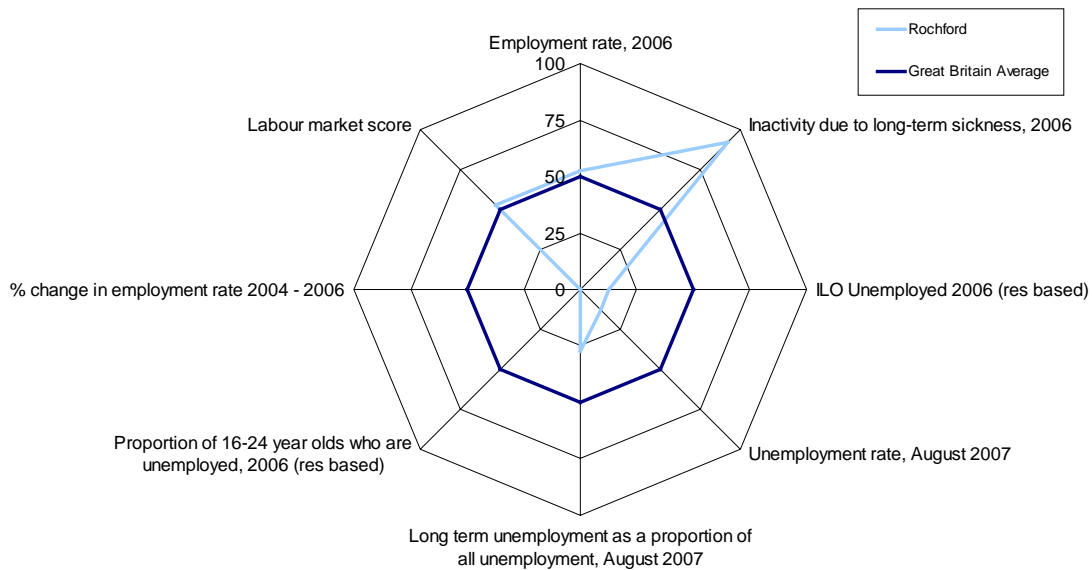
## 2.5 Labour Market

Table 7: Labour Market Indicators

LAD	Employment rate, 2006	Inactivity due to long-term sickness, 2006	ILO Unemployed 2006 (res based)	Unemployment rate, August 2007	Long term unemployment as a proportion of all unemployment, August 2007	Proportion of 16-24 year olds who are unemployed, 2006 (res based)	% change in employment rate 2004 - 2006	Labour market score	Labour market score rank (out of 408)
Braintree	82.90	0.00	1.60	1.60	17.07	0.00	4.07	111.88	36
Chelmsford	82.60	7.90	3.30	1.30	18.35	0.00	-1.45	111.47	37
Uttlesford	82.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	13.85	0.00	0.85	110.66	41
Harlow	81.60	0.00	6.00	3.00	15.95	0.00	-1.58	110.12	52
Maldon	80.40	0.00	3.10	1.50	20.64	0.00	-6.45	108.50	74
Epping Forest	78.90	0.00	3.70	1.60	16.31	0.00	-1.51	106.48	123
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>76.60</b>	<b>14.90</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>11.16</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-6.53</b>	<b>103.37</b>	<b>189</b>
Basildon	76.30	0.00	5.30	1.90	15.94	7.55	-1.53	102.97	200
Thurrock	75.80	8.00	4.80	2.20	16.34	14.13	-4.41	102.29	208
Colchester	75.10	5.50	4.20	1.60	15.59	14.62	-7.18	101.35	234
Brentwood	74.90	0.00	0.00	0.90	11.57	0.00	-8.93	101.08	236
Southend-on-Sea	73.60	11.20	6.30	2.80	20.88	18.18	-6.68	99.33	265
Castle Point	71.50	0.00	0.00	1.30	13.18	0.00	-16.36	96.49	307
Tendring	69.60	11.10	6.40	2.60	18.37	0.00	-11.07	93.93	347
<b>Essex</b>	<b>77.09</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>17.02</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>-4.54</b>	<b>104.04</b>	<b>18 of 53</b>
<b>East of England</b>	<b>77.24</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>16.31</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>-4.84</b>	<b>104.24</b>	<b>3 of 11</b>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>74.10</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>16.05</b>	<b>14.31</b>	<b>-3.35</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: Local Knowledge, Annual Population Survey; Claimant count rates

Figure 11: Labour Market Indicators

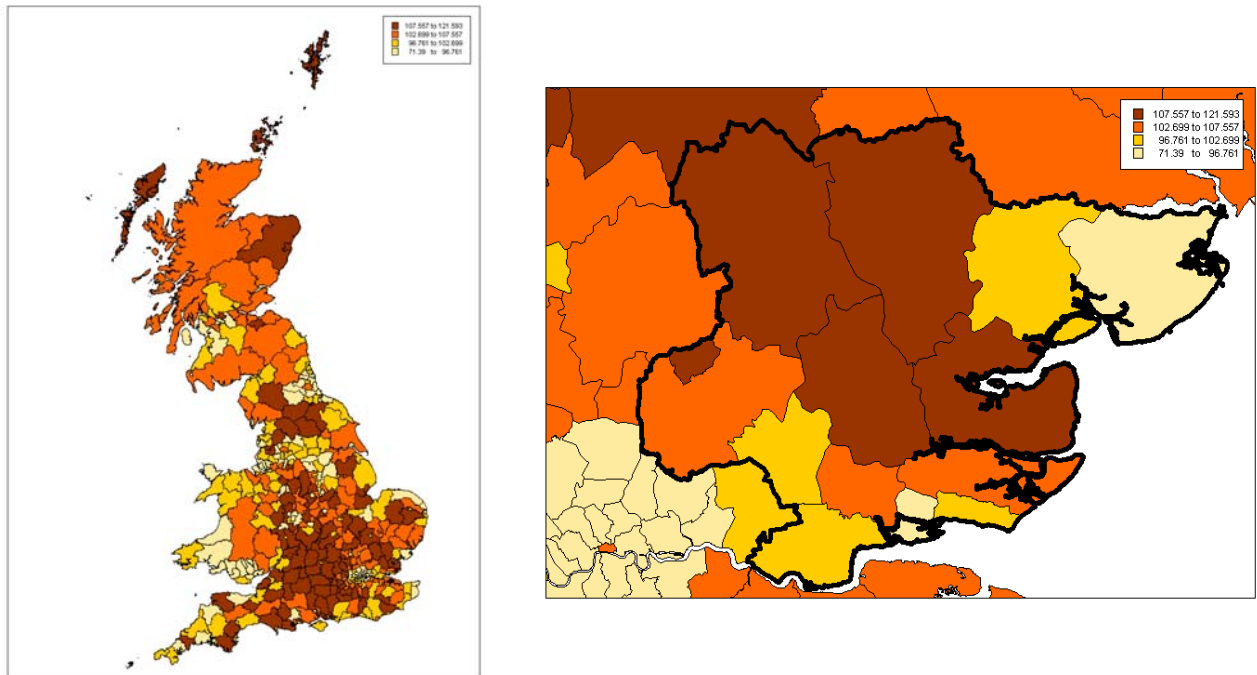


Source: Local Knowledge, Annual Population Survey; Claimant counts<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

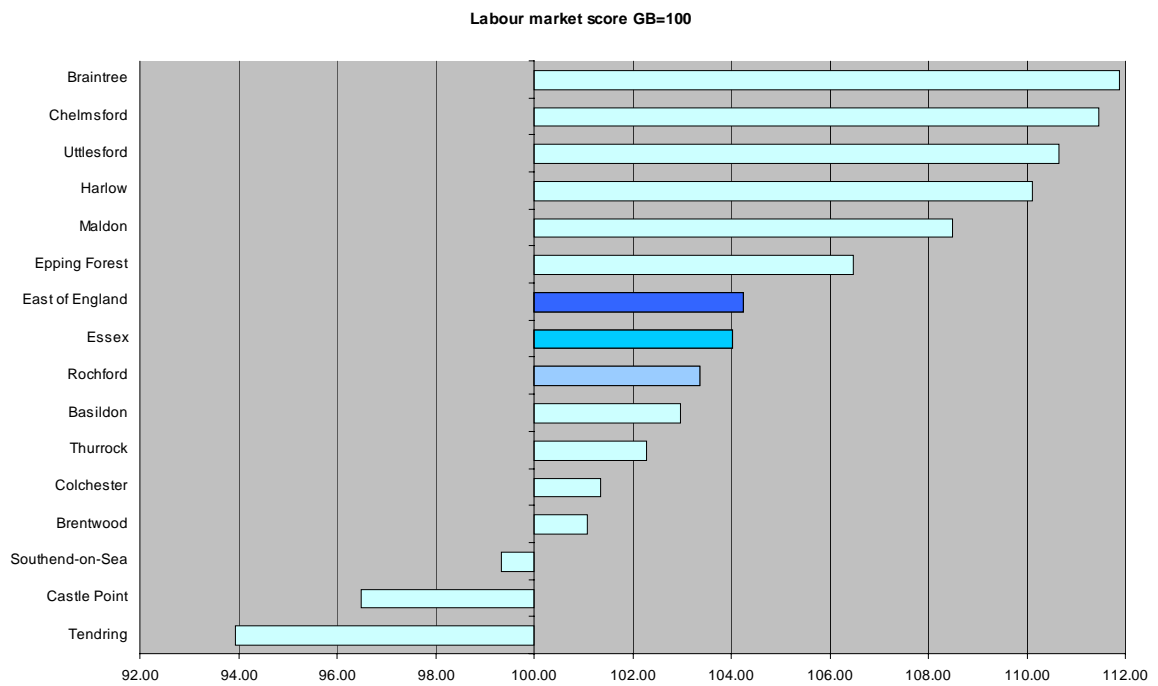


Map 7: Employment Rate, 2006



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Annual Population Survey

Figure 12: Labour Market Score



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Annual Population Survey

## 3 Social Profile

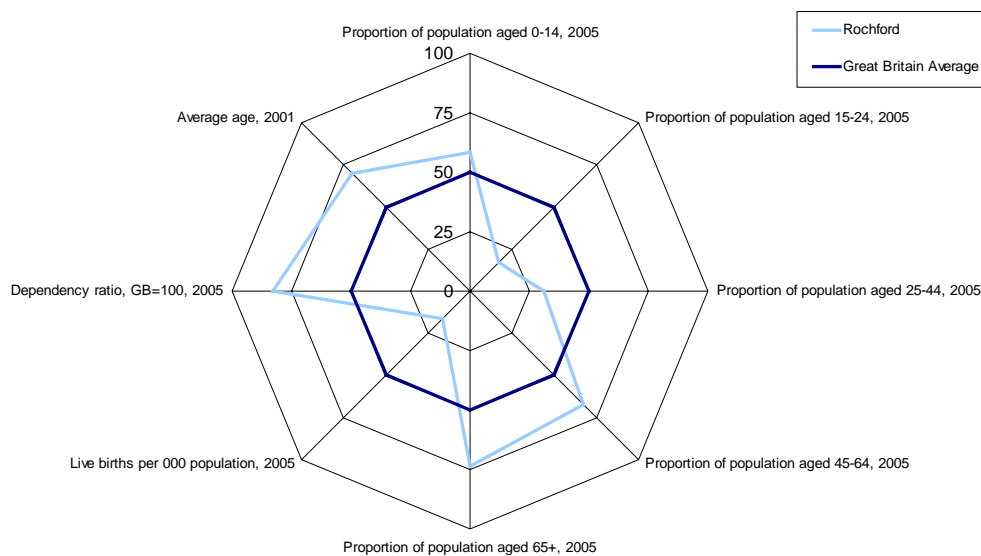
### 3.1 Age Structure

Table 8: Age Structure Indicators

LAD	Proportion of population aged 0-14, 2005	Proportion of population aged 15-24, 2005	Proportion of population aged 25-44, 2005	Proportion of population aged 45-64, 2005	Proportion of population aged 65+, 2005	Live births per 000 population, 2005	Dependency ratio, GB=100, 2005	Average age, 2001	Average rank (out of 408)
Tendring	15.86	9.73	21.00	26.78	26.64	8.10	125.11	44.77	7
Brentwood	17.66	10.88	26.98	25.99	18.50	10.14	106.45	40.84	93
Castle Point	17.36	11.72	23.79	28.28	18.85	9.53	106.60	40.47	109
Rochford	18.14	10.58	25.69	26.95	18.64	9.43	108.27	40.24	122
Southend-on-Sea	18.19	11.48	27.29	24.34	18.70	12.21	108.60	40.24	122
Epping Forest	18.20	11.07	27.62	26.15	16.97	11.54	103.53	39.83	153
Maldon	18.29	10.54	25.21	29.16	16.80	9.73	103.31	39.53	174
Uttlesford	18.71	10.97	26.02	28.27	16.03	10.67	102.28	39.38	189
Braintree	19.07	10.95	28.57	26.11	15.30	12.21	101.20	38.53	260
Chelmsford	18.04	12.21	28.83	25.73	15.19	11.58	97.83	38.45	267
Colchester	17.63	14.44	28.82	24.17	14.93	11.86	95.85	37.98	307
Basildon	19.46	12.22	28.86	24.19	15.27	13.26	102.25	37.69	322
Harlow	19.38	12.97	30.17	22.34	15.15	14.31	101.66	36.97	358
Thurrock	20.18	12.13	31.15	23.38	13.16	15.18	98.14	36.55	370
Essex	18.31	11.71	27.42	25.51	17.05	11.66	104.12	39.29	20 of 53
East of England	18.15	12.00	27.83	25.20	16.81	11.78	102.95	39.12	3 of 11
Great Britain	17.87	13.02	28.48	24.52	16.09	12.12	100.00	38.65	

Source: Local Knowledge, Mid-year population estimates

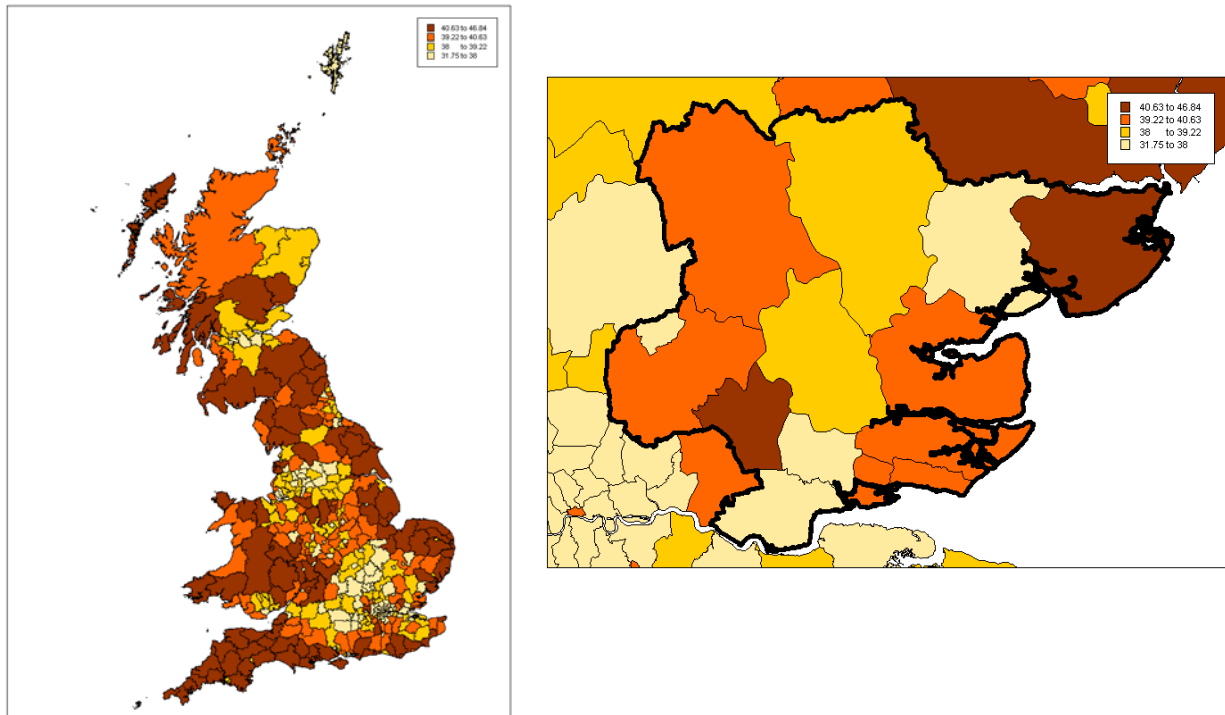
Figure 13: Age Structure Indicators



Source: Local Knowledge, Mid-year population estimates<sup>6</sup>

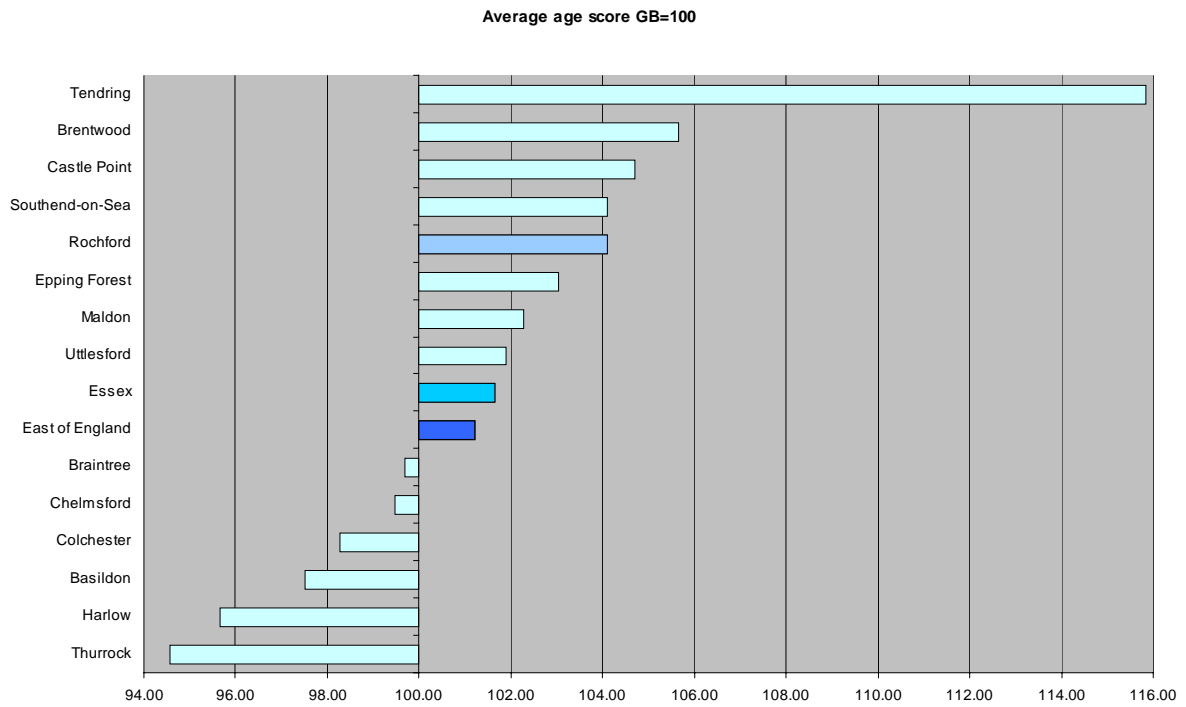
<sup>6</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

Map 8: Average Age, 2001



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Census 2001

Figure 14: Average Age Score



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Census 2001

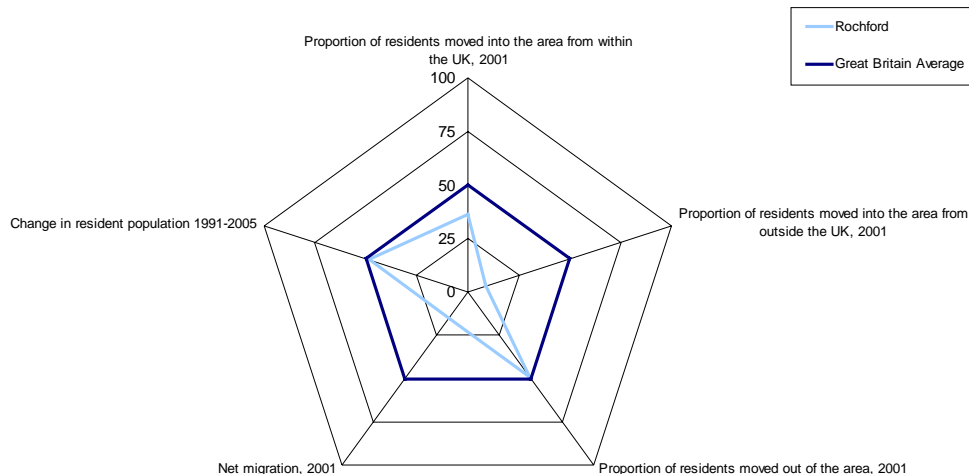
### 3.2 Migration and Change

Table 9: Migration and Change Indicators

LAD	Proportion of residents moved into the area from within the UK, 2001	Proportion of residents moved into the area from outside the UK, 2001	Proportion of residents moved out of the area, 2001	Net migration, 2001	Change in resident population 1991-2005	Population change score rank (out of 408)
Braintree	4.64	0.28	3.83	1.10	15.31	28
Maldon	4.67	0.31	4.26	0.72	14.96	31
Thurrock	3.64	0.23	3.30	0.22	13.91	42
Tendring	4.11	0.25	2.93	1.43	12.63	57
Colchester	5.23	1.12	5.05	1.30	11.61	70
Uttlesford	5.31	0.75	5.57	0.44	8.72	125
Epping Forest	4.91	0.40	4.63	0.68	5.45	205
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>210</b>
Chelmsford	4.56	0.50	4.43	0.63	4.95	214
Harlow	3.65	0.51	3.72	0.45	3.60	252
Basildon	3.72	0.38	3.75	0.35	3.15	262
Brentwood	4.60	0.67	4.84	0.43	0.28	328
Castle Point	3.52	0.13	3.48	0.17	0.12	332
Southend-on-Sea	3.89	0.34	3.51	0.71	-1.18	356
<b>Essex</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>21 of 53</b>
<b>East of England</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>8.21</b>	<b>2 of 11</b>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>4.75</b>	

Source: *Local Knowledge*; Mid-year population estimates

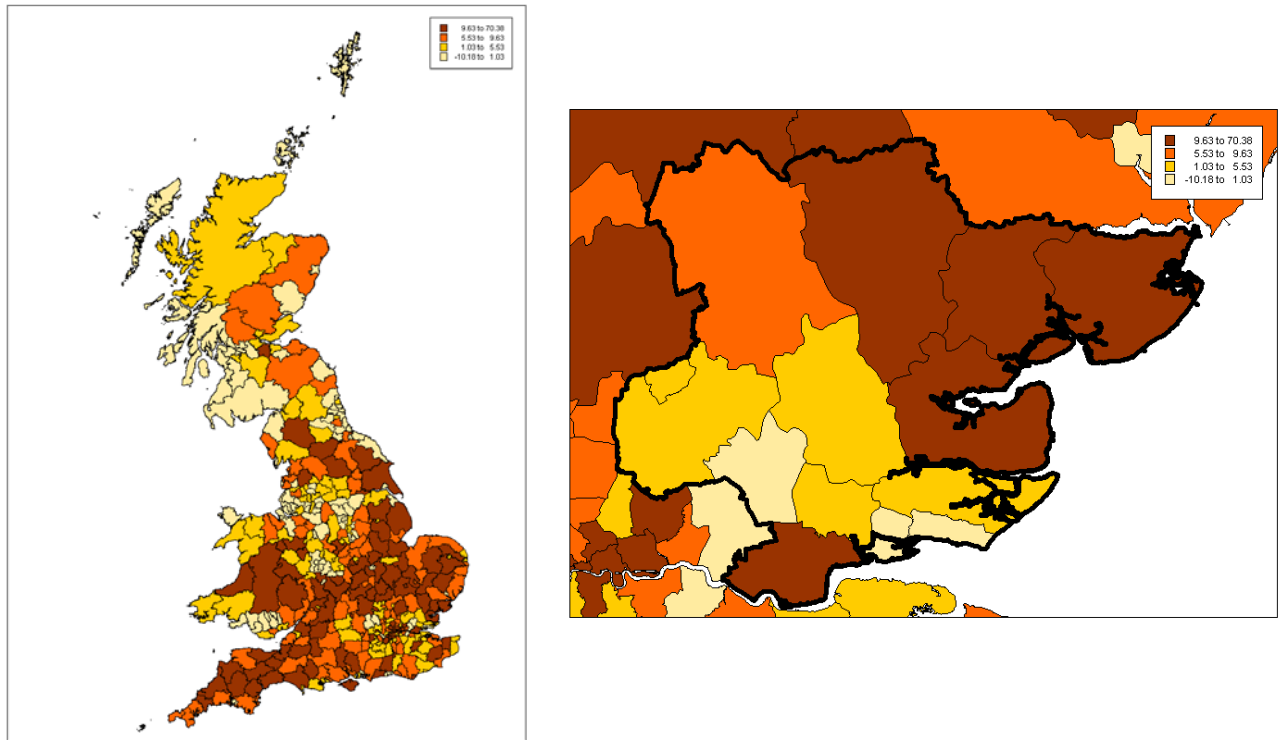
Figure 14: Migration and Change Indicators



Source: *Local Knowledge*; Mid-year population estimates<sup>7</sup>

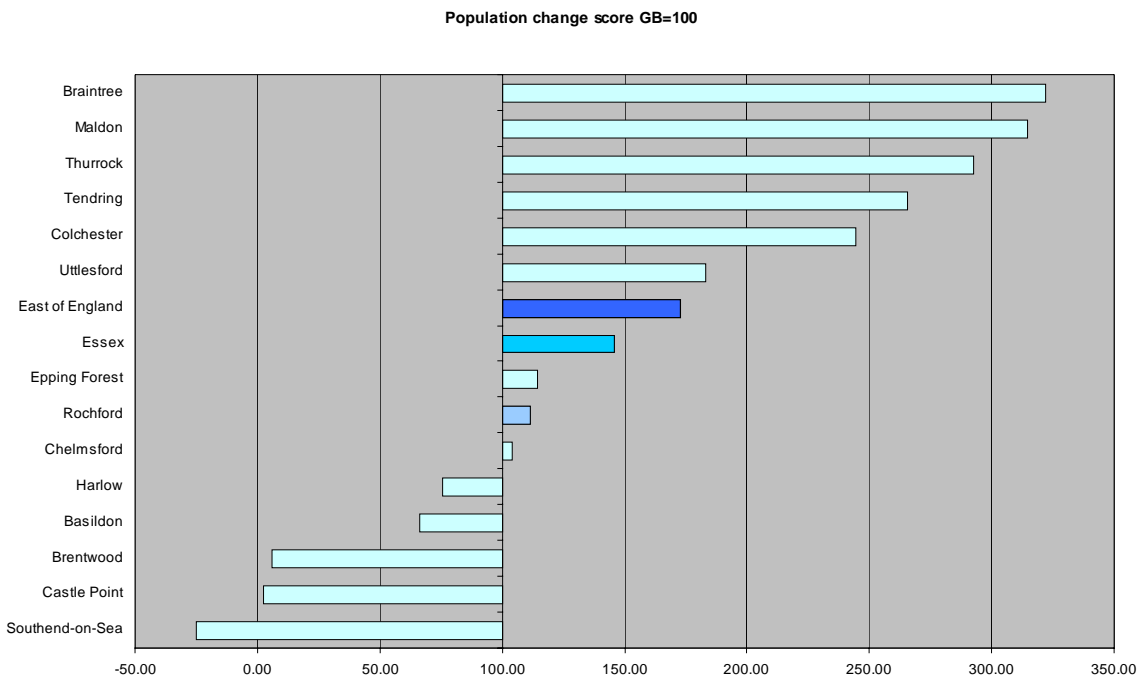
<sup>7</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking district scores 0%)

Map 9: Population change score



Source: *Local Knowledge*; Mid-year population estimates

Figure 15: Population change score



Source: *Local Knowledge*; Mid-year population estimates

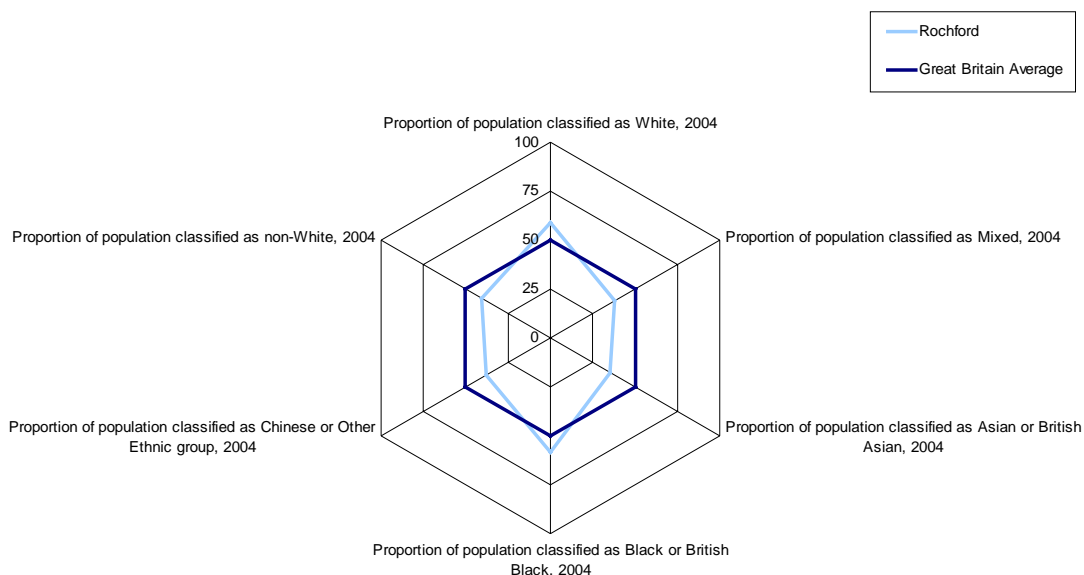
### 3.3 Ethnicity

Table 10: Ethnicity Indicators

LAD	Proportion of population classified as White, 2004	Proportion of population classified as Mixed, 2004	Proportion of population classified as Asian or British Asian, 2004	Proportion of population classified as Black or British Black, 2004	Proportion of population classified as Chinese or Other Ethnic group, 2004	Proportion of population classified as non-White, 2004	Proportion of population classified as non-White rank, 2004 (out of 408)
Epping Forest	92.34	1.32	3.46	1.98	0.91	7.66	92
Thurrock	92.65	1.17	2.88	2.40	0.89	7.35	100
Harlow	93.03	1.42	2.32	1.68	1.55	6.97	105
Southeast-on-Sea	94.11	1.32	2.32	1.38	0.88	5.89	122
Brentwood	94.14	1.14	2.71	1.14	0.86	5.86	123
Colchester	94.84	1.31	1.62	0.93	1.31	5.16	137
Basildon	95.02	1.14	1.80	1.38	0.66	4.98	139
Chelmsford	95.18	1.19	1.75	1.06	0.81	4.82	142
Castle Point	96.43	0.69	1.50	0.92	0.46	3.57	178
Uttlesford	96.58	0.85	1.14	0.71	0.71	3.42	189
Tendring	96.68	0.92	1.06	0.85	0.49	3.32	193
Braintree	96.91	0.88	1.03	0.73	0.44	3.09	206
Rochford	96.97	0.76	1.01	0.76	0.51	3.03	210
Maldon	97.35	0.66	1.16	0.50	0.33	2.65	237
Essex	95.01	1.09	1.88	1.23	0.79	4.99	25 of 47
East of England	93.42	1.29	2.90	1.45	0.95	6.58	6 of 9
England	89.52	1.49	5.15	2.62	1.21	10.48	

Source: Local Knowledge, Census 2001

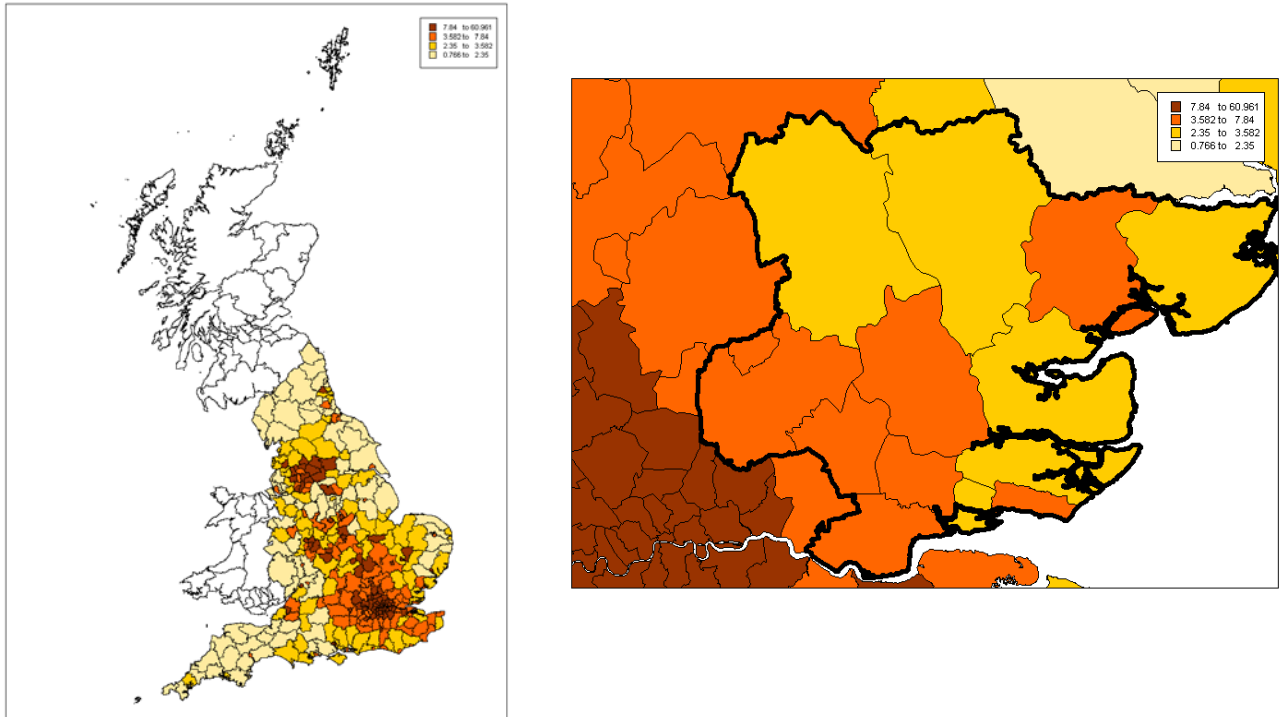
Figure 15: Ethnicity Indicators



Source: Local Knowledge, Census 2001<sup>8</sup>

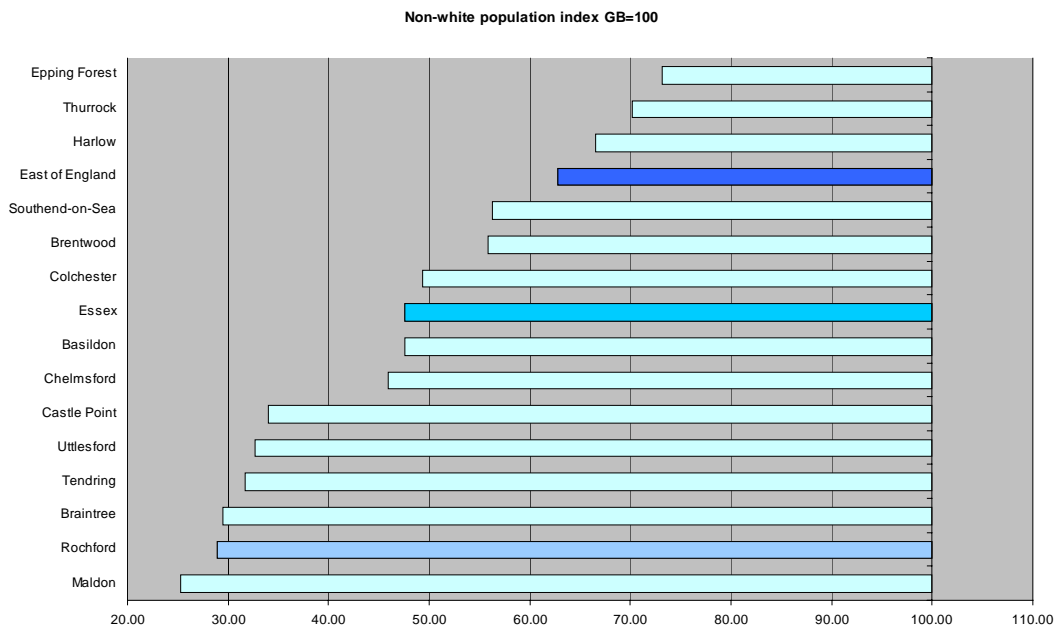
<sup>8</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

Map 10: Non-White Population, 2004



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Census 2001

Figure 16: Non-White Population Score



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Census 2001

### 3.4 Household Structure

Table 11: Household Structure Indicators

LAD	Proportion of one person households, 2001	Proportion of households comprising of married couples with no children, 2001	Proportion of households comprising of married couples with dependent children, 2001	Proportion of lone parent households, 2005	Average household size, 2001	Average household size rank, 2001 (out of 408)
Uttlesford	24.71	17.14	22.54	4.60	2.51	39
Rochford	24.85	15.98	21.07	7.70	2.46	108
Maldon	25.23	17.16	20.71	6.20	2.46	109
Castle Point	25.62	15.73	19.28	3.90	2.46	110
Thurrock	27.38	13.02	19.19	7.00	2.45	126
Colchester	28.30	14.53	18.72	5.90	2.45	131
Braintree	26.58	15.74	20.71	5.70	2.43	152
Chelmsford	27.36	14.67	20.83	3.50	2.43	153
Basildon	28.59	13.48	18.43	10.00	2.39	220
Epping Forest	29.07	13.46	18.60	11.80	2.39	228
Brentwood	28.40	14.02	20.10	4.70	2.38	242
Harlow	29.53	12.10	17.33	6.40	2.37	250
Southend-on-Sea	35.23	10.98	15.49	6.90	2.26	383
Tendring	32.57	13.71	14.09	3.90	2.26	384
<b>Essex</b>	<b>28.70</b>	<b>14.06</b>	<b>18.68</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>26 of 53</b>
<b>East of England</b>	<b>28.28</b>	<b>14.42</b>	<b>18.95</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>3 of 11</b>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>30.27</b>	<b>12.97</b>	<b>17.48</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>2.41</b>	

Source: Local Knowledge, Census 2001; Regional Trends

Figure 19: Household Structure Indicators

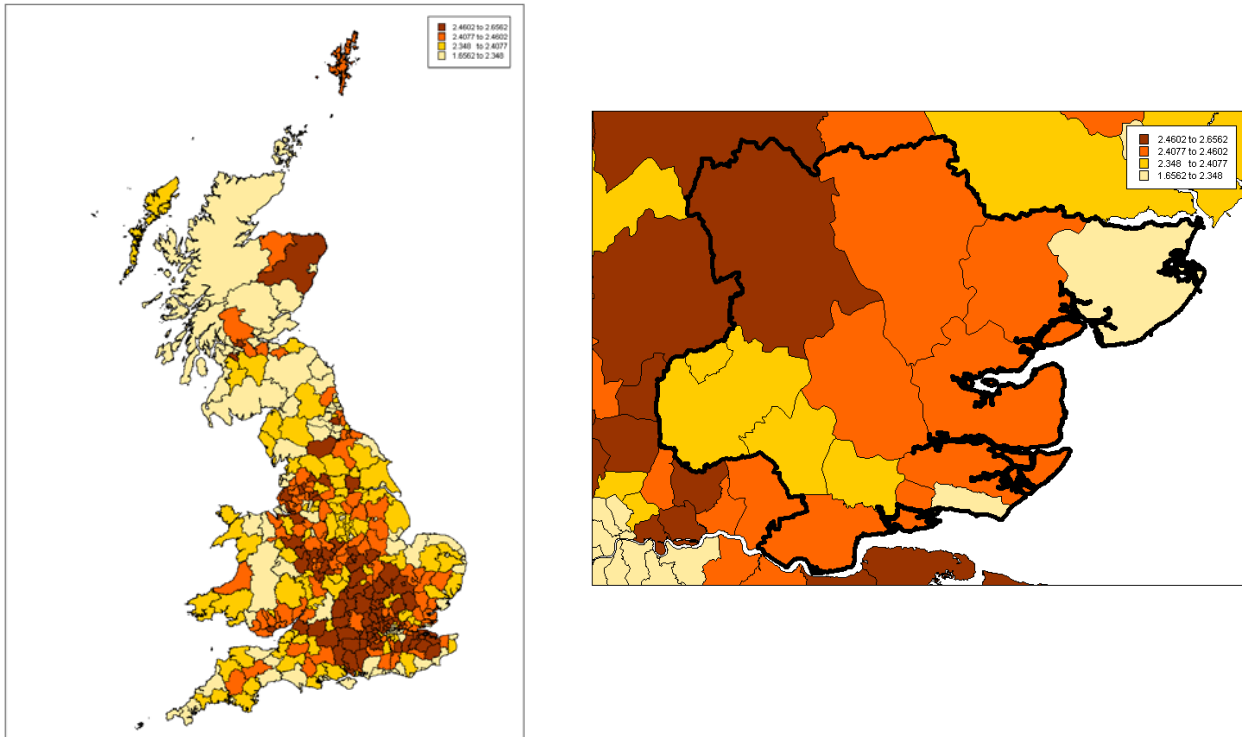


Source: Local Knowledge, Census 2001; Regional Trends<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

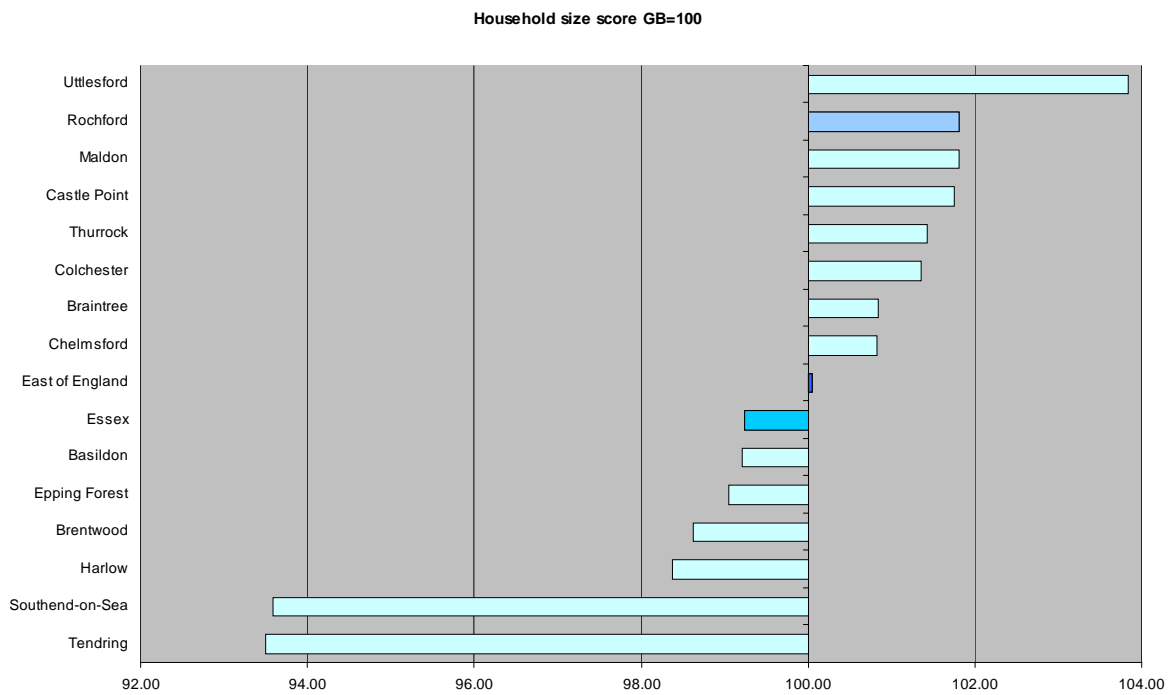


Map 11: Average Household Size, 2001



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Census 2001

Figure 20: Average Household Size Score



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Census 2001

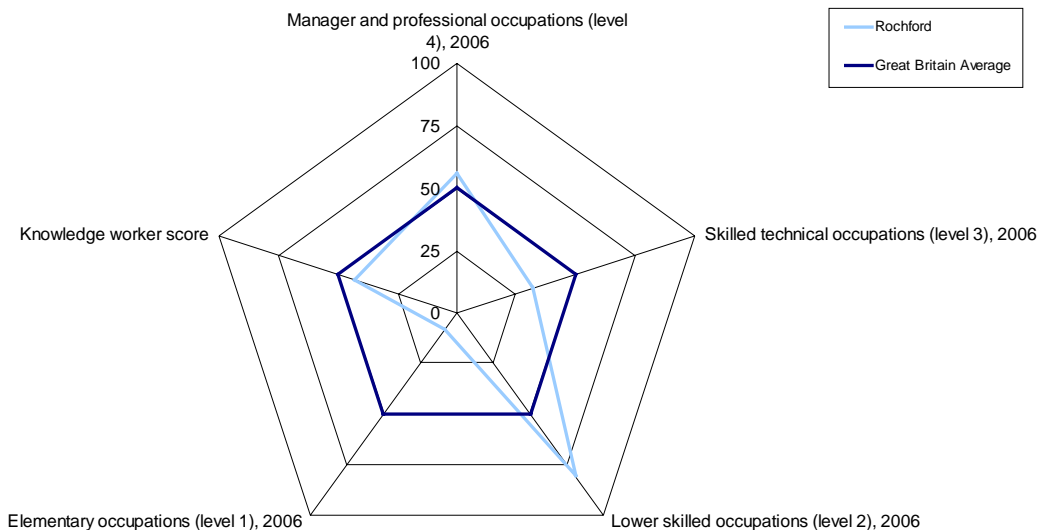
### 3.5 Occupational Structure

Table 12: Occupational Structure Indicators

LAD	Manager and professional occupations (level 4), 2006	Skilled technical occupations (level 3), 2006	Lower skilled occupations (level 2), 2006	Elementary occupations (level 1), 2006	Knowledge worker score	Knowledge worker score rank (out of 408)
Brentwood	39.62	24.53	28.93	6.92	124.90	45
Epping Forest	32.52	32.04	28.96	6.47	124.71	46
Uttlesford	37.40	26.72	28.50	7.38	116.71	83
Chelmsford	30.32	33.65	23.78	12.25	111.32	109
Colchester	25.42	27.50	36.58	10.51	104.26	144
Southend-on-Sea	29.07	27.53	33.93	9.48	101.71	158
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>27.88</b>	<b>24.04</b>	<b>40.92</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>92.51</b>	<b>231</b>
Braintree	25.62	22.73	40.50	11.16	88.25	267
Harlow	21.35	26.04	39.58	13.02	88.04	271
Basildon	21.91	26.61	35.52	15.97	83.98	305
Castle Point	21.15	25.96	39.66	13.22	82.41	320
Thurrock	21.07	28.32	38.85	11.76	82.15	322
Maldon	22.30	17.57	46.62	13.51	78.27	344
Tendring	22.18	27.45	40.18	10.18	73.08	370
<b>Essex</b>	<b>26.62</b>	<b>27.21</b>	<b>35.28</b>	<b>10.89</b>	<b>96.67</b>	<b>27 of 53</b>
<b>East of England</b>	<b>28.67</b>	<b>26.18</b>	<b>34.11</b>	<b>11.04</b>	<b>102.05</b>	<b>3 of 11</b>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>27.98</b>	<b>26.46</b>	<b>34.10</b>	<b>11.45</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: Local Knowledge, Annual Population Survey

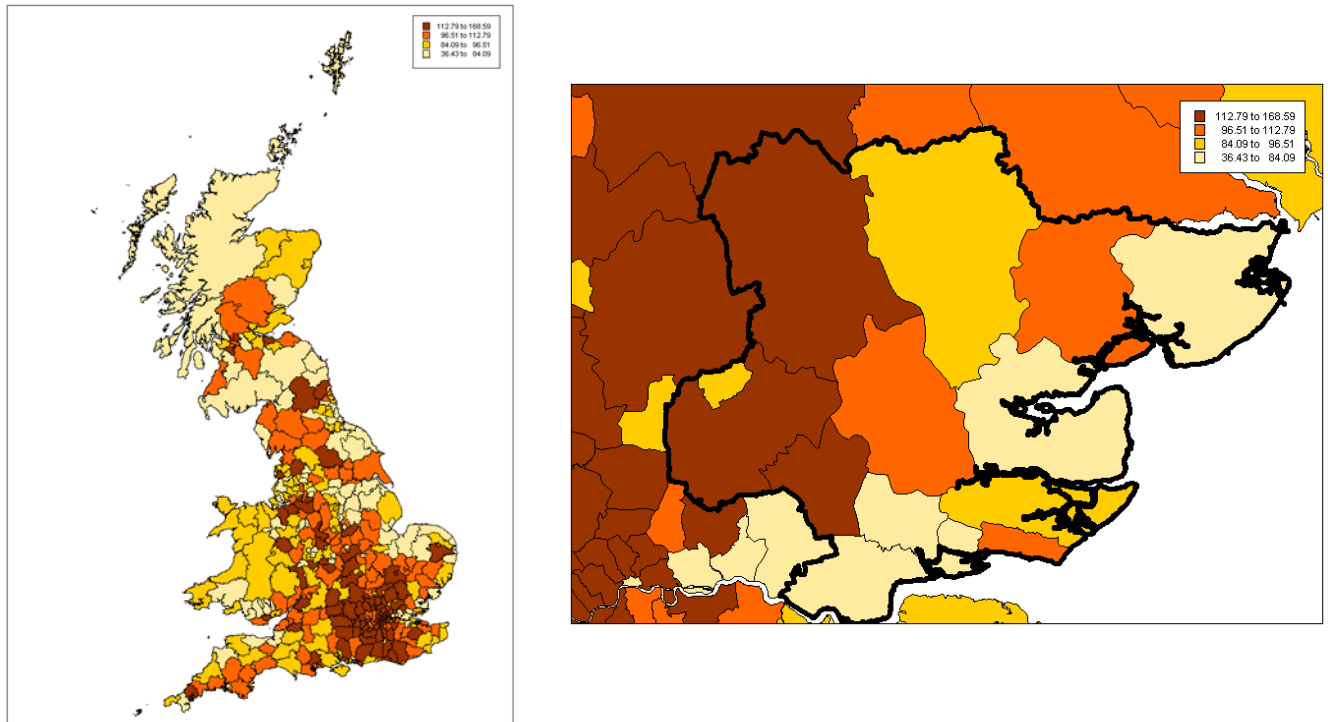
Figure 21: Occupational Structure Indicators



Source: Local Knowledge, Annual Population Survey<sup>10</sup>

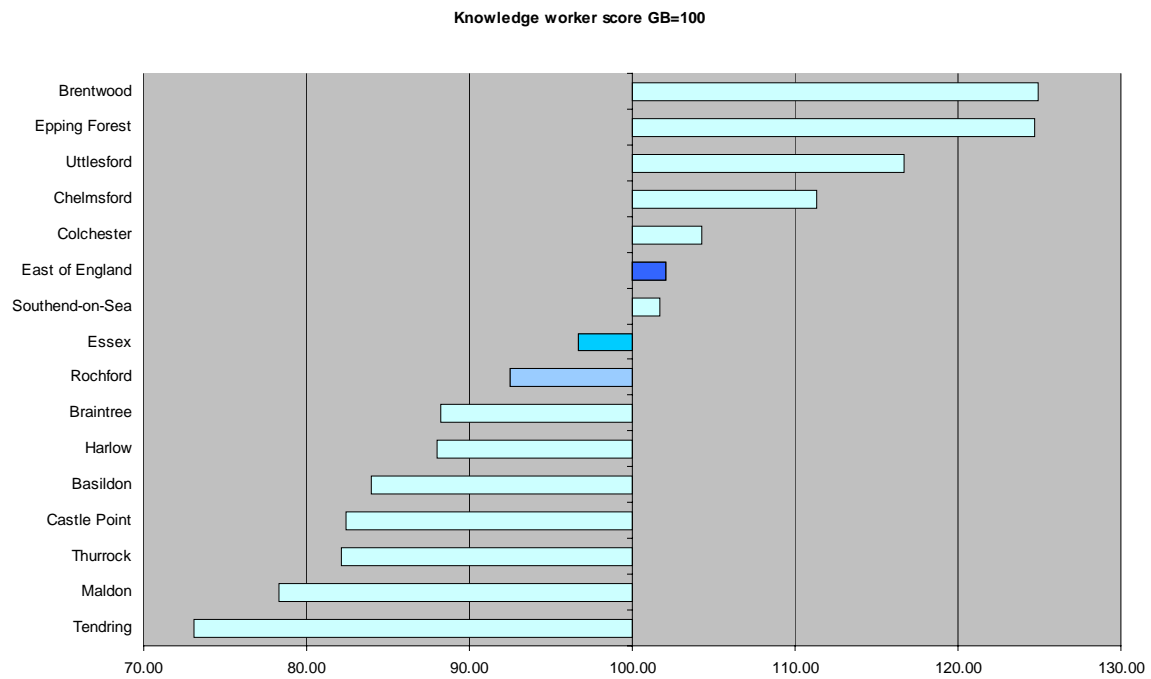
<sup>10</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

Map 12: Proportion of Knowledge Workers, 2006



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Annual Population Survey

Figure 22: Knowledge Worker Score



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Annual Population Survey

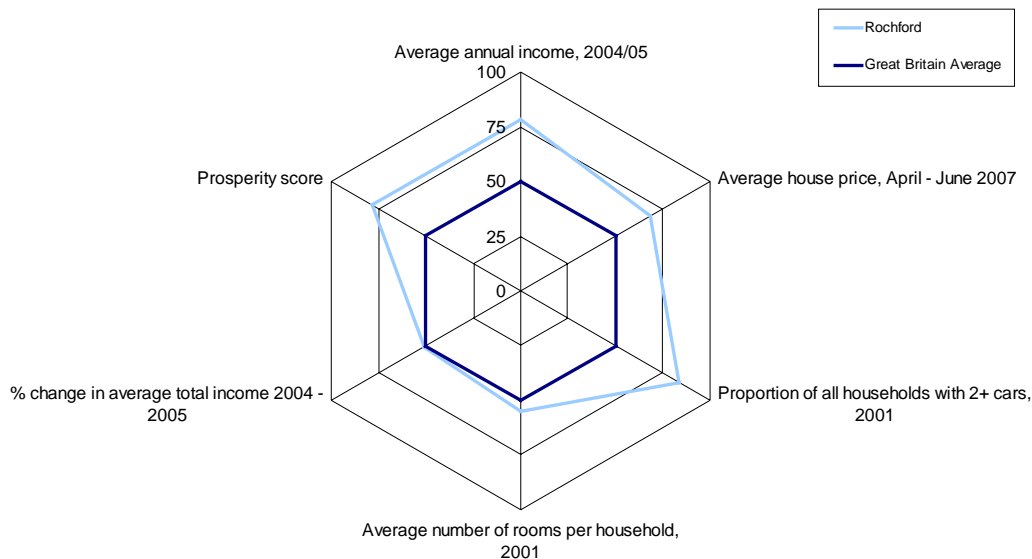
### 3.6 Prosperity

Table 13: Prosperity Indicators

LAD	Average annual income, 2004/05	Average house price, April - June 2007	Proportion of all households with 2+ cars, 2001	Average number of rooms per household, 2001	% change in average total income 2004 - 2005	Prosperity score	Prosperity score rank (out of 408)
Uttlesford	32,300	296,078	51.28	6.24	-4.72	142.77	22
Brentwood	32,200	326,105	40.18	5.68	5.57	142.33	23
Epping Forest	31,400	325,540	40.82	5.48	0.32	138.79	28
Chelmsford	27,900	246,378	40.44	5.65	6.49	123.32	57
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>25,400</b>	<b>231,804</b>	<b>41.42</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>112.27</b>	<b>88</b>
Braintree	24,700	213,239	40.69	5.63	0.82	109.18	99
Maldon	24,600	239,008	47.23	5.92	7.42	108.74	102
Southend-on-Sea	23,400	195,248	25.88	5.11	11.43	103.43	125
Basildon	23,100	205,803	31.90	5.24	5.00	102.11	131
Colchester	22,200	199,163	34.01	5.50	2.30	98.13	166
Castle Point	22,100	207,992	39.54	5.42	-2.64	97.69	168
Thurrock	22,000	180,626	33.42	5.04	5.77	97.24	170
Harlow	19,500	177,090	29.28	4.84	5.41	86.19	278
Tendring	19,400	178,495	27.77	5.22	8.38	85.75	288
<b>Essex</b>	<b>24,575</b>	<b>223,319</b>	<b>35.83</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>108.63</b>	<b>10 of 53</b>
<b>East of England</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>220,595</b>	<b>36.10</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>107.85</b>	<b>3 of 11</b>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>22,623</b>	<b>190,244</b>	<b>28.77</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: Local Knowledge, Personal Income statistics; Property Prices; Census 2001

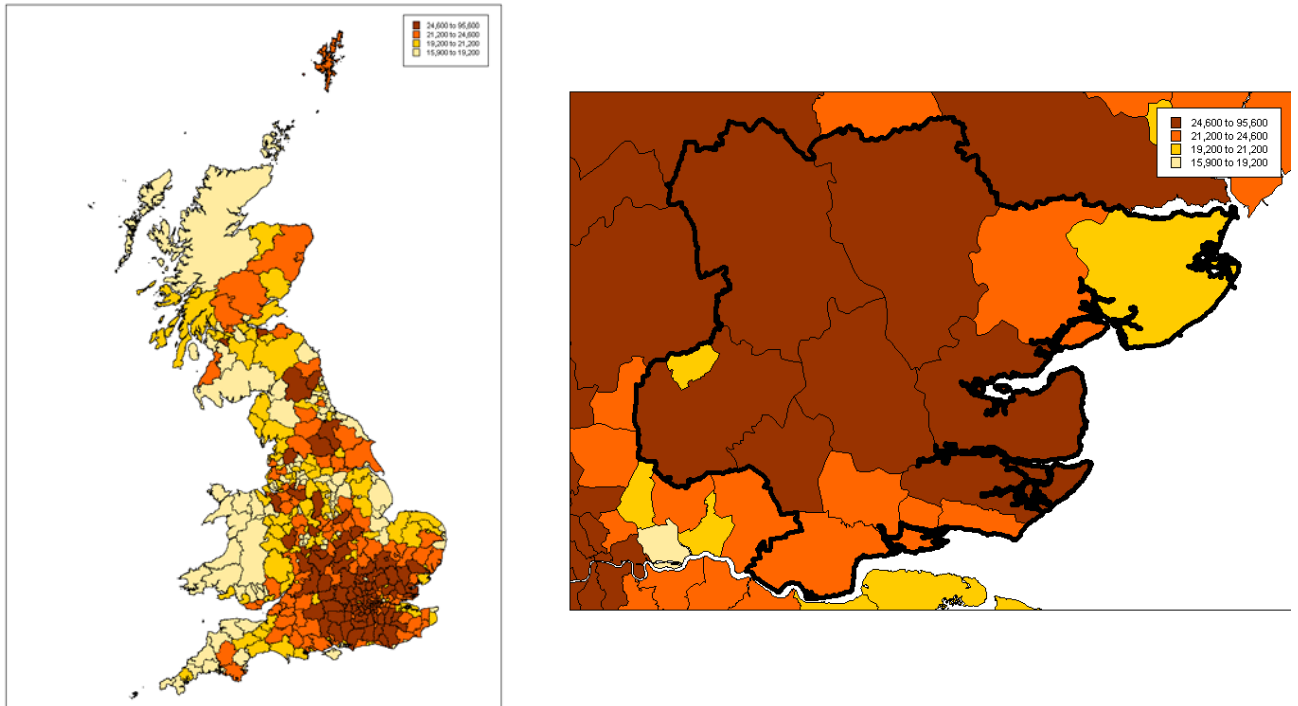
Figure 23: Prosperity Indicators



Source: Local Knowledge, Personal Incomes statistics; Property Prices; Census 2001<sup>11</sup>

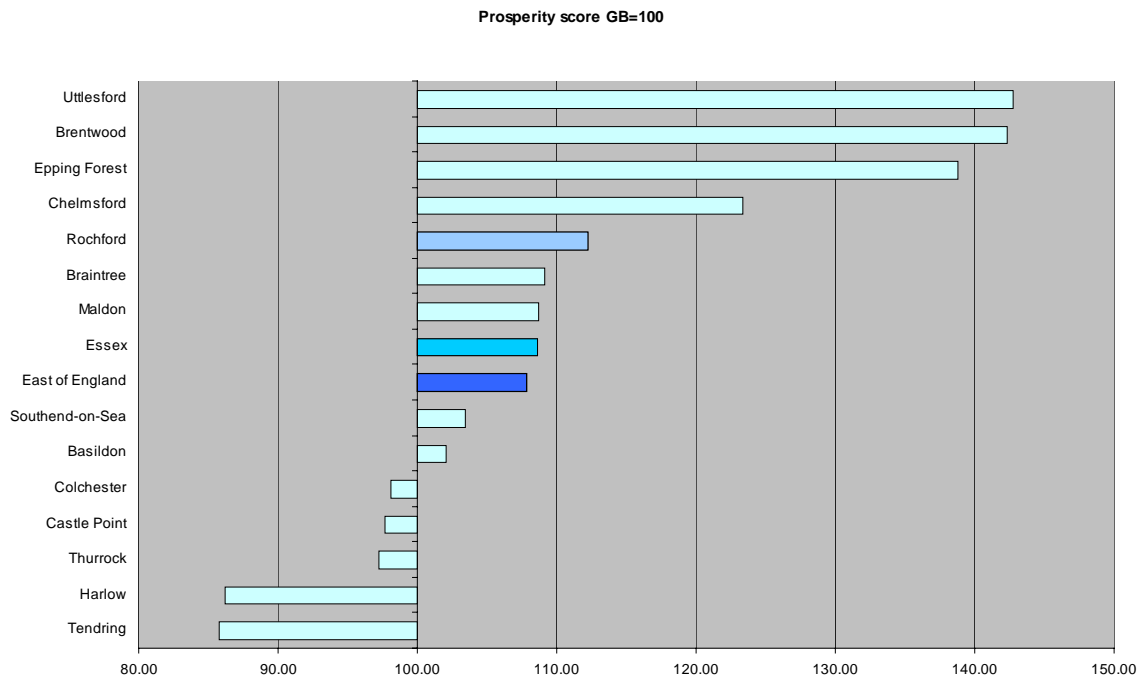
<sup>11</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

Map 13: Average Total Income, 2003-2005



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Personal Income statistics

Figure 24: Prosperity Score



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Personal income statistics

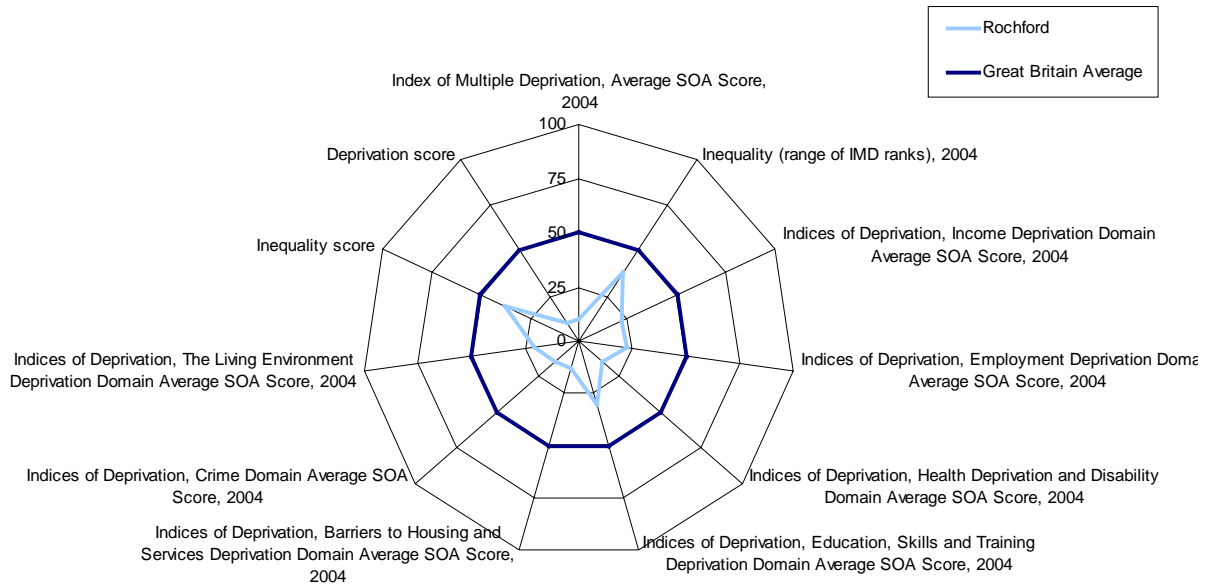
### 3.7 Deprivation and Inequality

Table 14: Deprivation and Inequality Indicators

LAD	Index of Multiple Deprivation, Average SOA Score, 2004	Inequality (range of IMD ranks), 2004	Indices of Deprivation, Income Deprivation Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Indices of Deprivation, Employment Deprivation Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Indices of Deprivation, Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Indices of Deprivation, Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Indices of Deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Indices of Deprivation, Crime Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Indices of Deprivation, The Living Environment Deprivation Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Inequality score	Deprivation score	Deprivation score rank (out of 354)
Tendring	23.13	25,089	0.14	0.12	0.12	30.53	28.73	-0.23	13.96	100.06	122.53	103
Southend-on-Sea	21.66	31,008	0.16	0.11	0.07	23.57	14.01	0.10	25.00	123.86	114.75	114
Harlow	21.37	17,685	0.13	0.08	0.04	31.98	31.00	0.30	9.47	70.53	113.21	120
Thurrock	21.22	26,138	0.13	0.09	-0.17	35.17	21.27	0.49	19.26	104.24	112.42	122
Basildon	20.72	30,843	0.15	0.09	-0.17	31.81	21.66	0.34	8.48	123.01	109.77	132
Colchester	14.59	27,647	0.09	0.07	-0.33	16.47	27.30	-0.27	10.54	110.26	77.29	217
Epping Forest	13.33	25,016	0.09	0.06	-0.69	17.34	26.06	-0.20	13.73	99.77	70.62	234
Braintree	13.24	22,957	0.09	0.06	-0.58	19.78	26.29	-0.58	9.49	91.55	70.14	237
Castle Point	12.71	22,202	0.10	0.07	-0.56	23.79	13.12	-0.47	10.68	88.54	67.33	245
Maldon	10.68	19,546	0.08	0.06	-0.76	17.27	21.69	-0.93	8.11	77.95	56.58	280
Brentwood	8.90	22,572	0.07	0.05	-0.97	7.61	20.93	-0.41	11.40	90.02	47.15	312
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>8.71</b>	<b>23,990</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>-0.97</b>	<b>14.09</b>	<b>13.80</b>	<b>-0.86</b>	<b>9.72</b>	<b>95.67</b>	<b>46.14</b>	<b>316</b>
Chelmsford	8.55	25,218	0.07	0.05	-0.96	10.45	19.63	-0.74	11.11	100.57	45.29	320
Uttlesford	6.66	15,036	0.05	0.04	-1.25	6.88	24.59	-1.02	8.55	59.97	35.28	341
Essex	15.66	32356.00	0.11	0.08	-0.44	21.64	22.24	-0.24	12.82	103.72	76.62	34 of 47
East of England	14.86	32,425	0.10	0.07	-0.51	19.45	22.29	-0.31	13.21	100.36	66.82	8 of 9
England	18.88	25,075	0.12	0.10	-0.16	19.76	21.79	-0.22	18.59	100.00	100.00	

Source: Local Knowledge, Indices of Multiple Deprivation

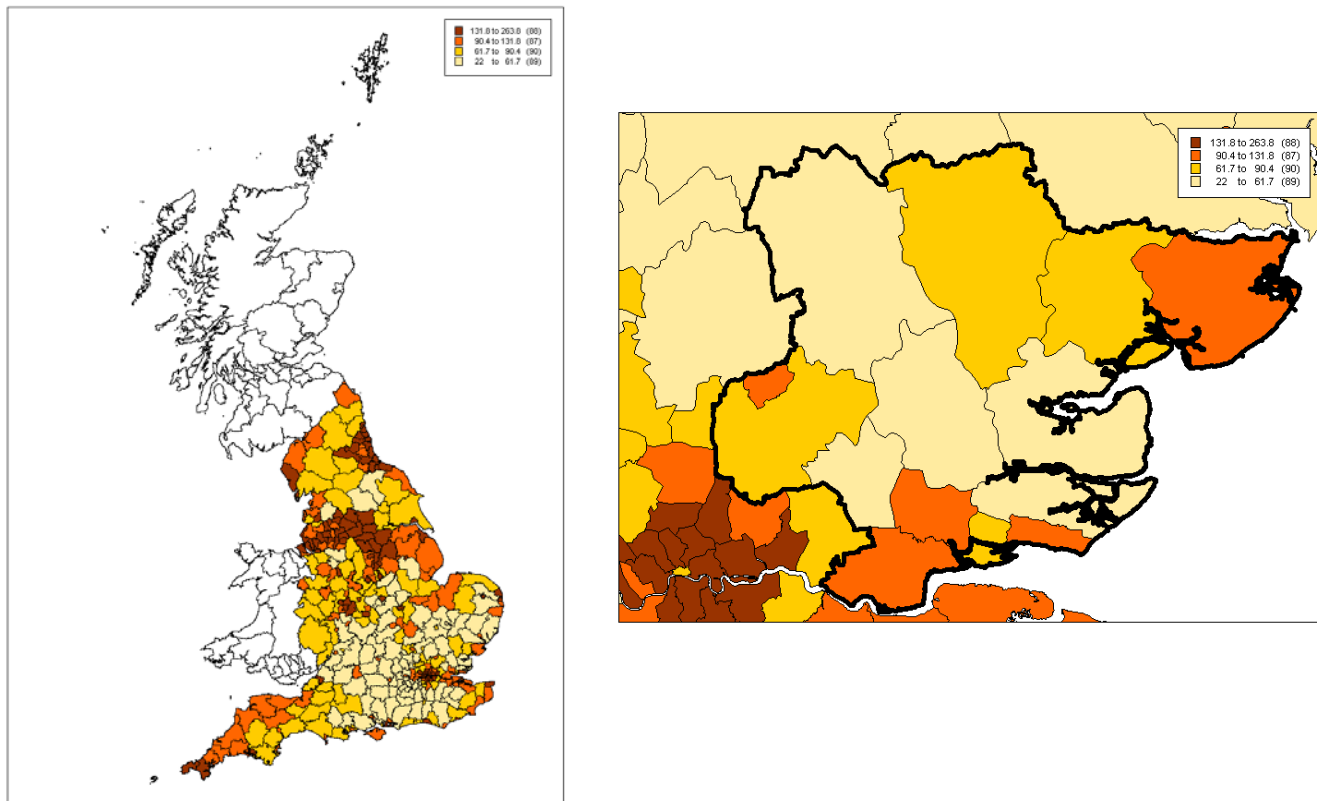
Figure 25: Deprivation and Inequality Indicators



Source: Local Knowledge, Indices of Multiple Deprivation<sup>12</sup>

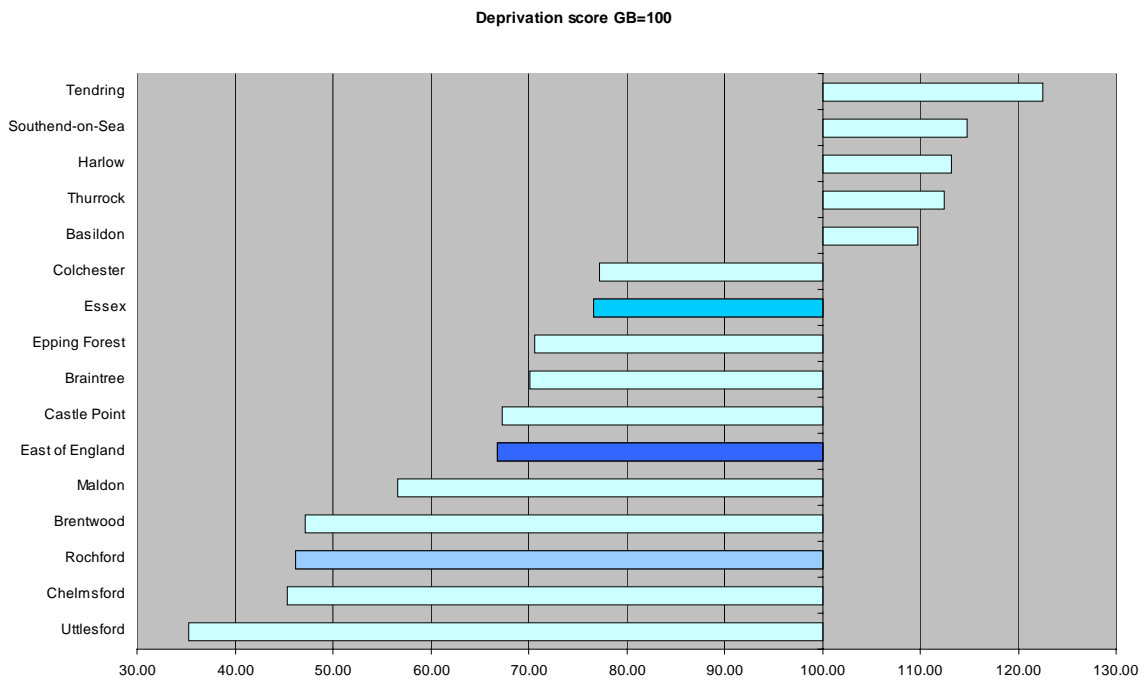
<sup>12</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

Map 14: Deprivation score



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Indices of Multiple Deprivation

Figure 26: Deprivation Score



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Indices of Multiple Deprivation

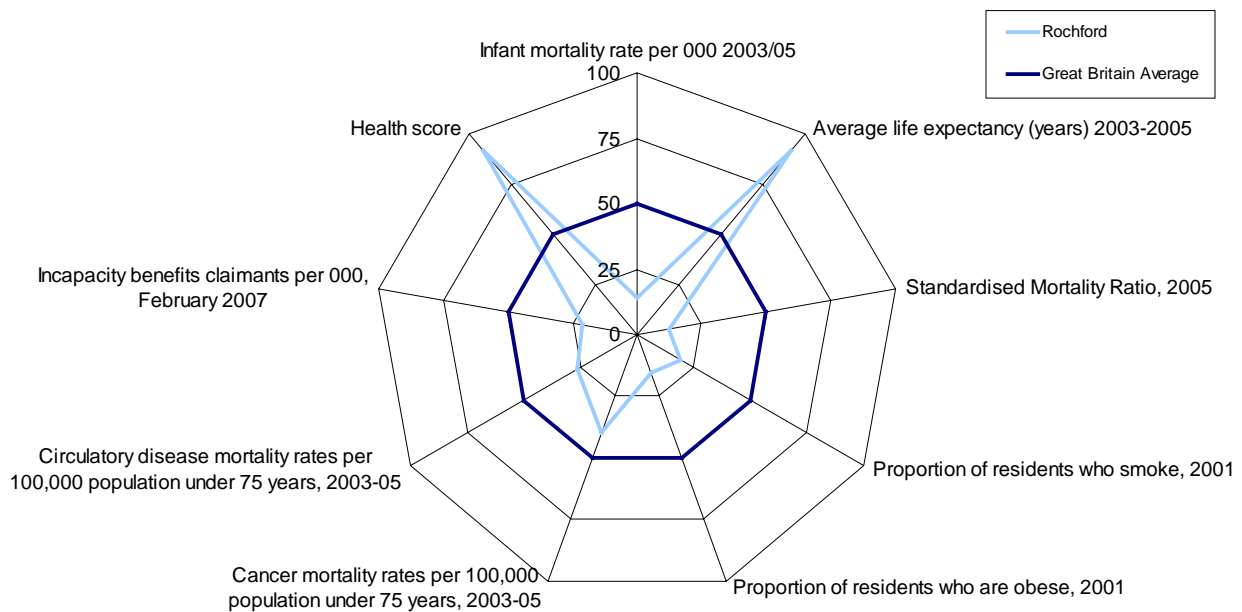
### 3.8 Health

Table 15: Health Indicators

LAD	Infant mortality rate per 000 2003/05	Average life expectancy (years) 2003-2005	Standardised Mortality Ratio, 2005	Proportion of residents who smoke, 2001	Proportion of residents who are obese, 2001	Cancer mortality rates per 100,000 population under 75 years, 2003-05	Circulatory disease mortality rates per 100,000 population under 75 years, 2003-05	Incapacity benefits claimants per 000, February 2007	Health score	Health score rank (out of 408)
Brentwood	5.10	81.15	84.00	18.24	16.65	95.40	70.30	40.23	103.05	22
Chelmsford	3.30	81.05	85.00	20.16	18.06	106.80	66.00	37.56	102.92	26
Rochford	2.60	81.00	87.00	20.23	19.36	111.80	71.60	42.80	102.85	31
Uttlesford	1.90	80.95	89.00	17.16	16.66	105.80	68.70	27.69	102.79	35
Colchester	4.60	80.15	94.00	23.96	20.33	102.10	74.00	55.81	101.78	110
Castle Point	5.60	80.00	91.00	22.73	21.60	116.90	75.10	46.91	101.59	125
Braintree	4.40	79.70	97.00	22.85	21.23	110.60	80.80	48.27	101.20	155
Epping Forest	4.00	79.65	99.00	22.23	18.77	110.80	75.10	50.01	101.14	161
Harlow	6.00	79.65	100.00	30.78	24.34	119.90	92.50	70.57	101.14	161
Maldon	2.30	79.45	94.00	21.36	20.36	126.40	94.00	43.69	100.89	183
Basildon	3.20	79.20	100.00	27.04	23.49	129.00	83.60	53.68	100.57	200
Tendring	4.50	79.10	100.00	26.47	26.49	121.20	91.00	96.42	100.44	211
Thurrock	3.80	79.00	99.00	30.49	24.46	118.70	101.80	52.01	100.32	220
Southend-on-Sea	3.80	78.75	101.00	26.41	21.82	120.00	85.00	74.51	100.00	242
Essex	3.95	79.80	95.14	24.16	21.34	114.36	81.01	54.44	101.33	17 of 53
East of England	4.20	79.90	95.00	23.34	21.23	111.31	77.66	51.15	101.46	3 of 11
Great Britain	5.20	78.75	100.00	24.18	20.49	102.94	79.14	68.99	100.00	

Source: Local Knowledge, Regional Trends; SMR statistics; Synthetic Health estimates; Neighbourhood Renewal

Figure 27: Health Indicators

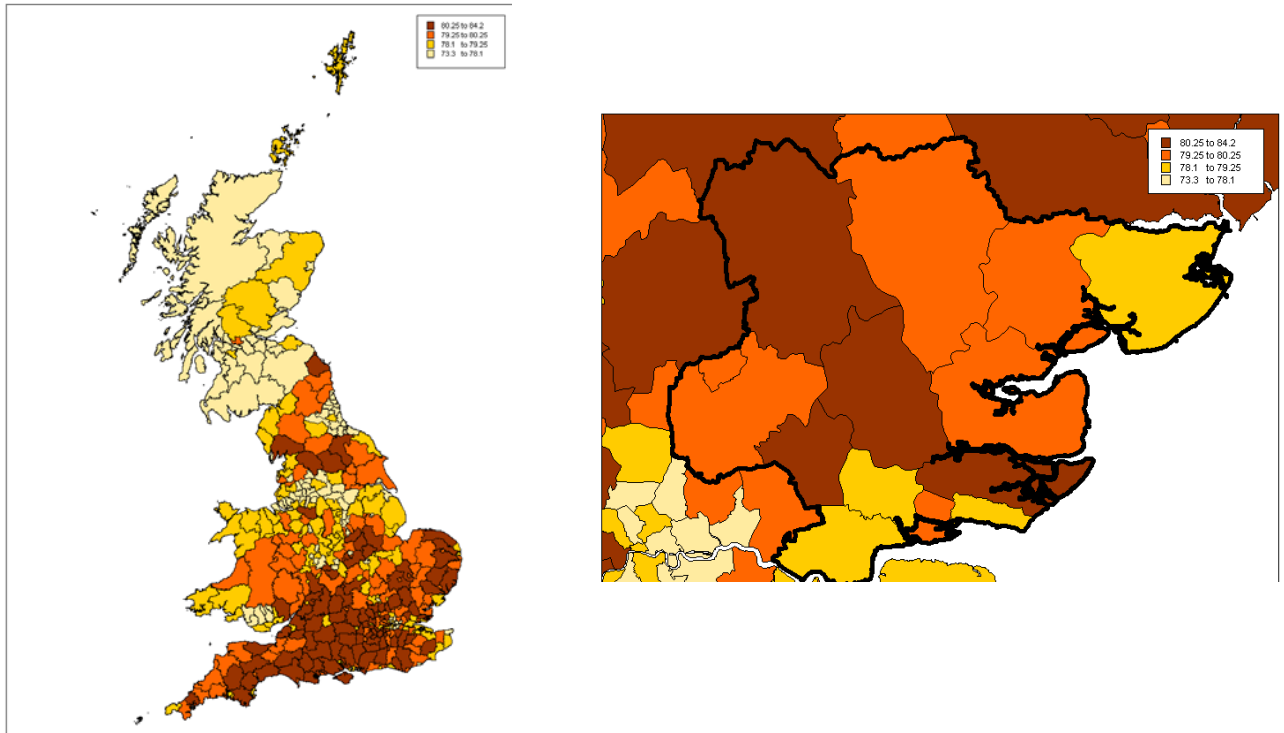


Source: Local Knowledge, Regional Trends; SMR statistics; Synthetic Health estimates; Neighbourhood Renewal<sup>13</sup>

<sup>13</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

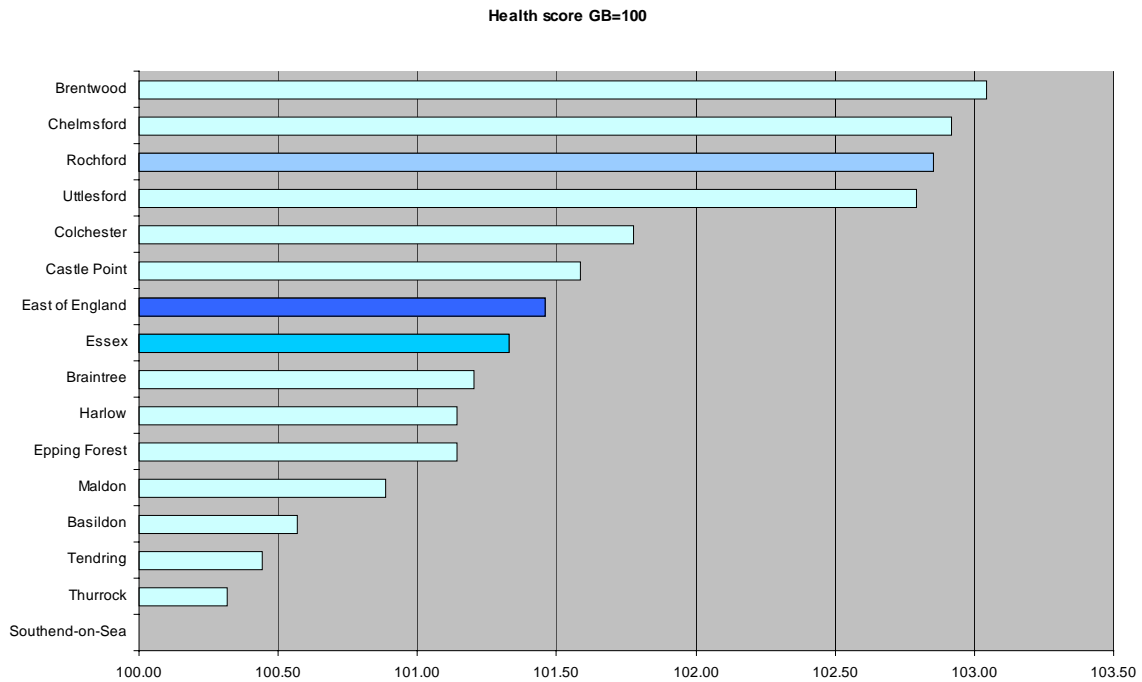


Map 15: Average Life Expectancy, 2003-2005



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Regional Trends

Figure 28: Health Score



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Regional Trends

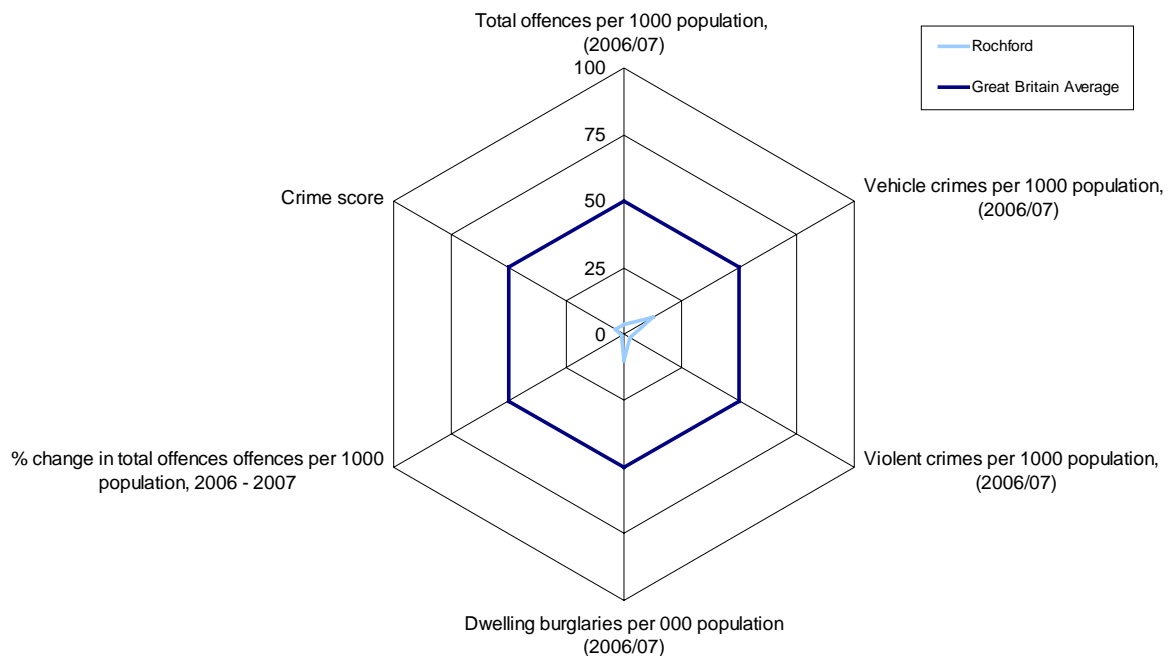
### 3.9 Crime

Table 16: Crime Indicators

LAD	Total offences per 1000 population, (2006/07)	Vehicle crimes per 1000 population, (2006/07)	Violent crimes per 1000 population, (2006/07)	Dwelling burglaries per 000 population (2006/07)	% change in total offences per 1000 population, 2006 - 2007	Crime score	Crime score rank (out of 354)
Thurrock	66.40	24.16	16.55	4.79	-2.31	109.34	99
Harlow	63.97	16.60	25.61	3.84	-10.96	105.34	110
Southend-on-Sea	61.02	12.06	18.76	5.12	-7.04	100.48	126
Basildon	59.46	18.90	14.39	6.42	-2.70	97.91	136
Colchester	46.49	8.66	15.07	3.56	-1.73	76.55	217
Tendring	44.74	9.94	13.51	2.83	-3.26	73.67	234
Epping Forest	44.71	14.69	13.19	5.35	-5.46	73.62	235
Castle Point	40.87	11.70	8.14	2.91	7.79	67.30	262
Brentwood	40.79	11.17	12.81	4.08	-7.43	67.17	263
Chelmsford	37.23	8.78	13.39	2.38	-5.11	61.30	294
Braintree	34.23	7.88	10.78	2.00	-11.42	56.36	313
Maldon	28.96	5.08	9.43	1.71	-1.01	47.69	348
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>26.09</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>7.58</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>-18.28</b>	<b>42.96</b>	<b>362</b>
Uttlesford	23.86	5.38	8.35	2.14	3.60	39.29	370
Essex	46.41	12.15	13.86	3.72	-4.79	76.42	37 of 49
East of England	49.20	11.40	14.62	3.81	-2.63	81.01	10 of 10
England and Wales	60.73	14.24	19.28	5.47	-1.81	100.00	

Source: Local Knowledge, Recorded crime statistics

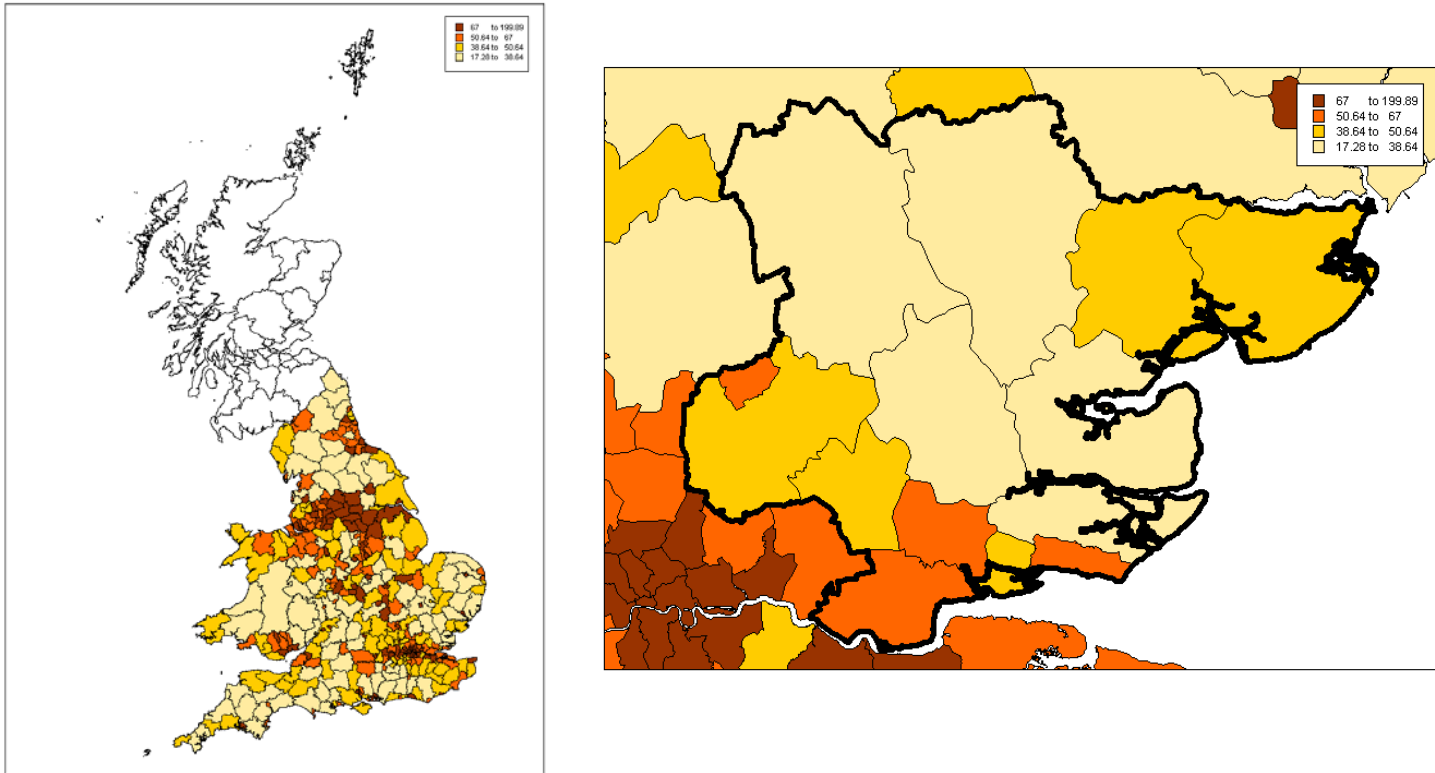
Figure 29: Crime Indicators



Source: Local Knowledge, Recorded Crime statistics<sup>14</sup>

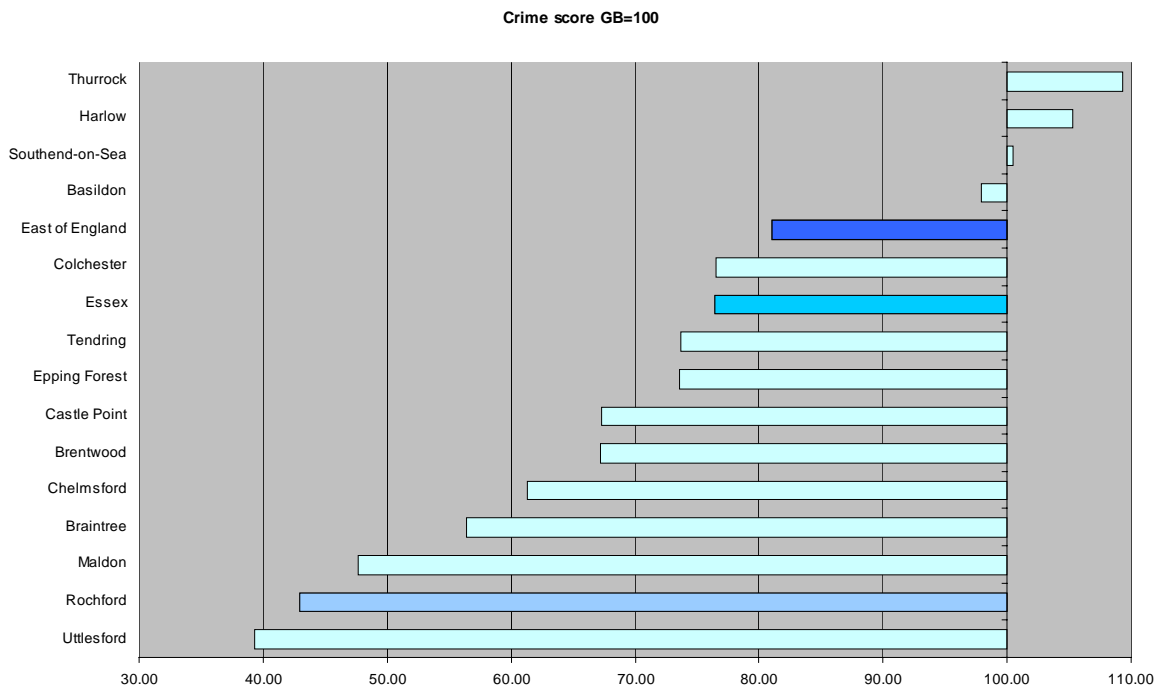
<sup>14</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

Map 16: Total Offences per 1,000 Population, 2006-2007



Source: Local Knowledge, Recorded Crime statistics

Figure 30: Crime Score



Source: Local Knowledge, Recorded Crime statistics

## 4 Environment

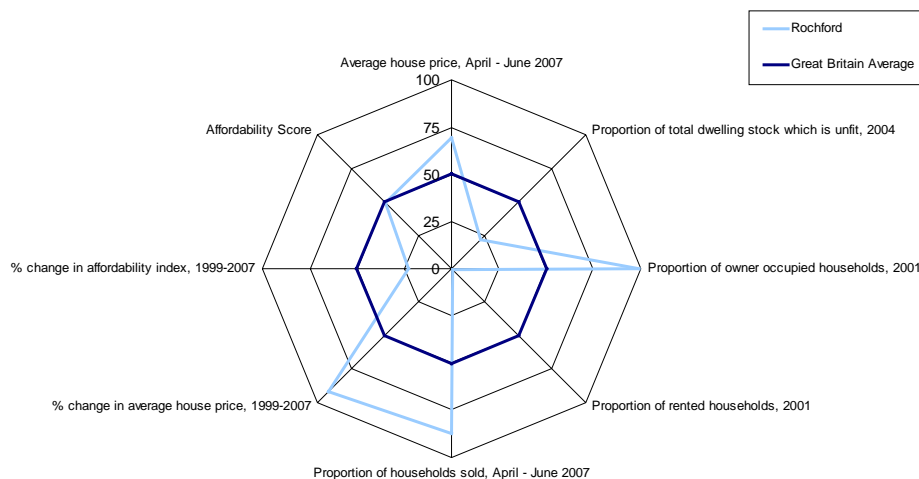
### 4.1 Housing

Table 17: Housing Indicators

LAD	Average house price, April - June 2007	Proportion of total dwelling stock which is unfit, 2004	Proportion of owner occupied households, 2001	Proportion of rented households, 2001	Proportion of households sold, April - June 2007	% change in average house price, 1999-2007	% change in affordability index, 1999-2007	Affordability Score	Affordability score rank (out of 354)
Braintree	213,239	0.00	72.45	27.55	1.37	146.04	38.56	121.42	121
Colchester	199,163	2.80	72.34	27.66	1.70	155.04	67.10	116.01	140
Basildon	205,803	0.80	70.60	29.40	1.32	136.85	97.22	114.45	151
Castle Point	207,992	0.00	88.50	11.50	1.26	145.46	37.55	111.87	162
Southend-on-Sea	195,248	4.50	72.76	27.24	1.38	57.62	75.18	111.80	164
Thurrock	180,626	3.40	71.98	28.02	1.34	40.41	107.91	110.14	168
Harlow	177,090	0.20	59.58	40.42	1.25	131.22	105.47	108.95	177
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>231,804</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>85.75</b>	<b>14.25</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>333.21</b>	<b>64.78</b>	<b>106.58</b>	<b>190</b>
Chelmsford	246,378	0.50	78.65	21.35	1.34	163.35	50.80	106.21	192
Tendring	178,495	5.40	79.65	20.35	1.40	50.95	113.38	104.25	204
Maldon	239,008	0.00	80.50	19.50	1.52	124.41	46.26	103.28	212
Brentwood	326,105	1.80	79.25	20.75	1.30	143.79	25.26	98.42	240
Uttlesford	296,078	1.20	74.70	25.30	1.24	248.70	54.38	94.99	265
Epping Forest	325,540	0.00	74.80	25.20	1.23	129.54	40.57	79.63	338
<b>Essex</b>	<b>223,319</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>75.17</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>120.61</b>	<b>65.89</b>	<b>100.13</b>	<b>26 of 49</b>
<b>East of England</b>	<b>220,595</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>72.71</b>	<b>27.29</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>104.10</b>	<b>77.58</b>	<b>95.76</b>	<b>7 of 10</b>
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>190,244</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>68.29</b>	<b>31.71</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>167.45</b>	<b>90.30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: *Local Knowledge*, Land Registry Property Prices; DCLG unfit property statistics; Census 2001

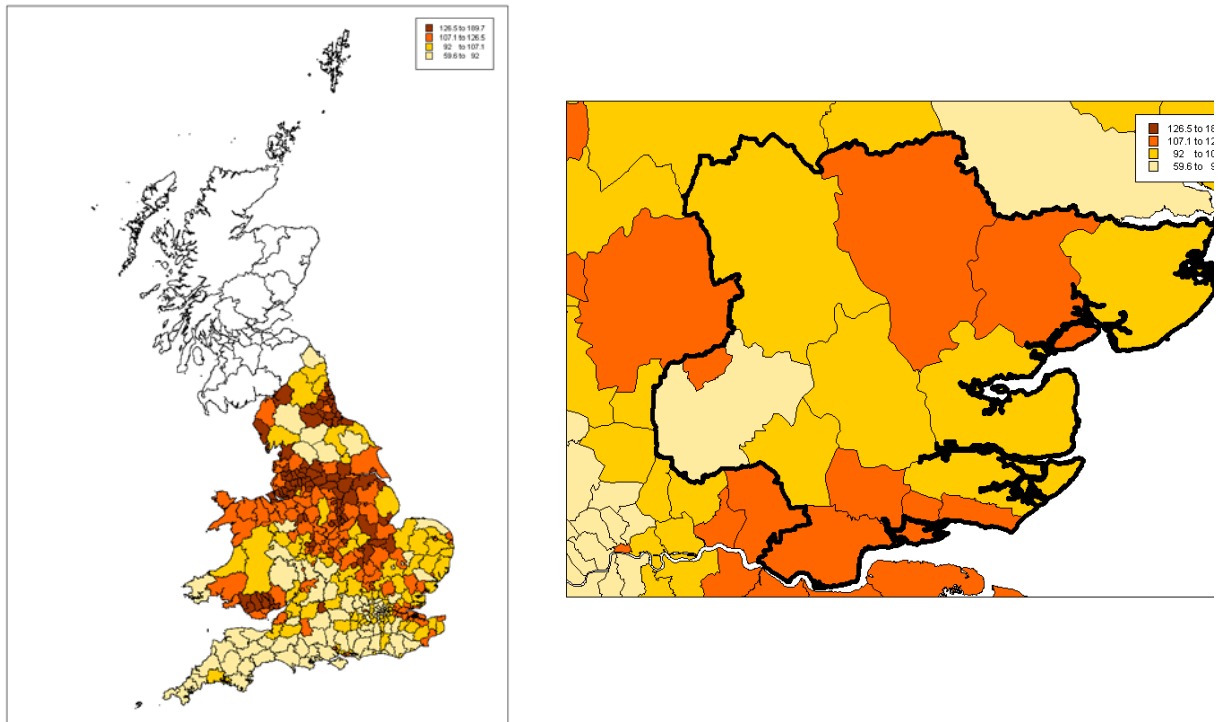
Figure 31: Housing Indicators



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Property Prices; DCLG housing statistics; Census 2001

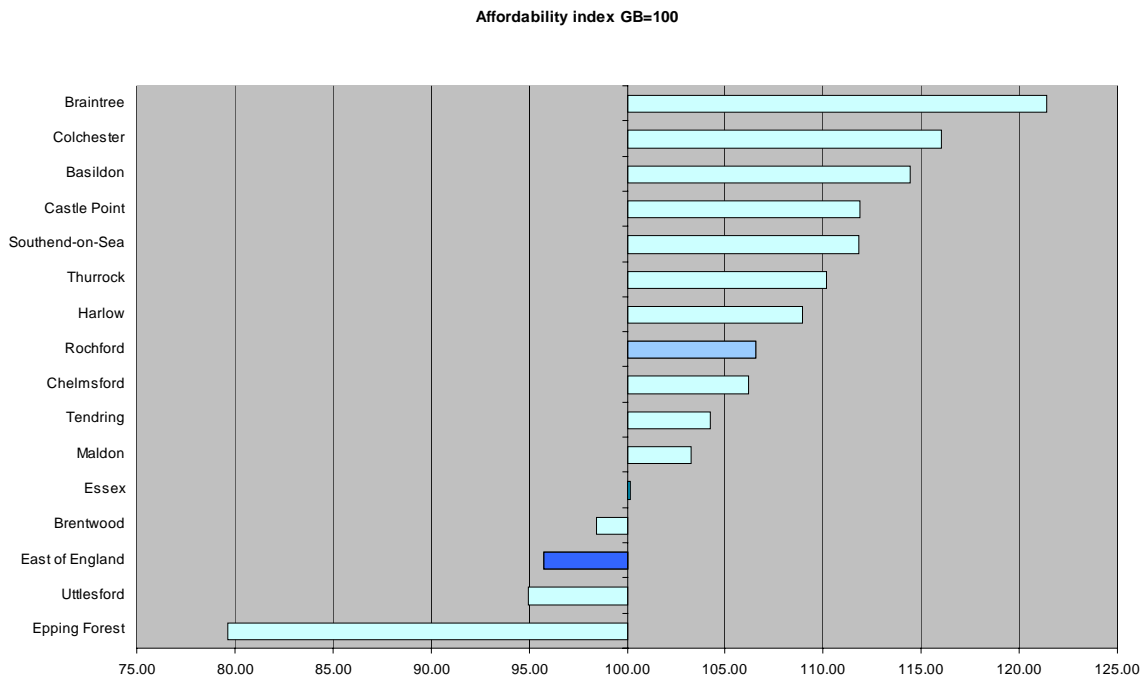
<sup>15</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

Map 17: Housing Affordability Score 2007



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Land registry Property prices; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Figure 32: Housing Affordability Score



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Land registry Property prices; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

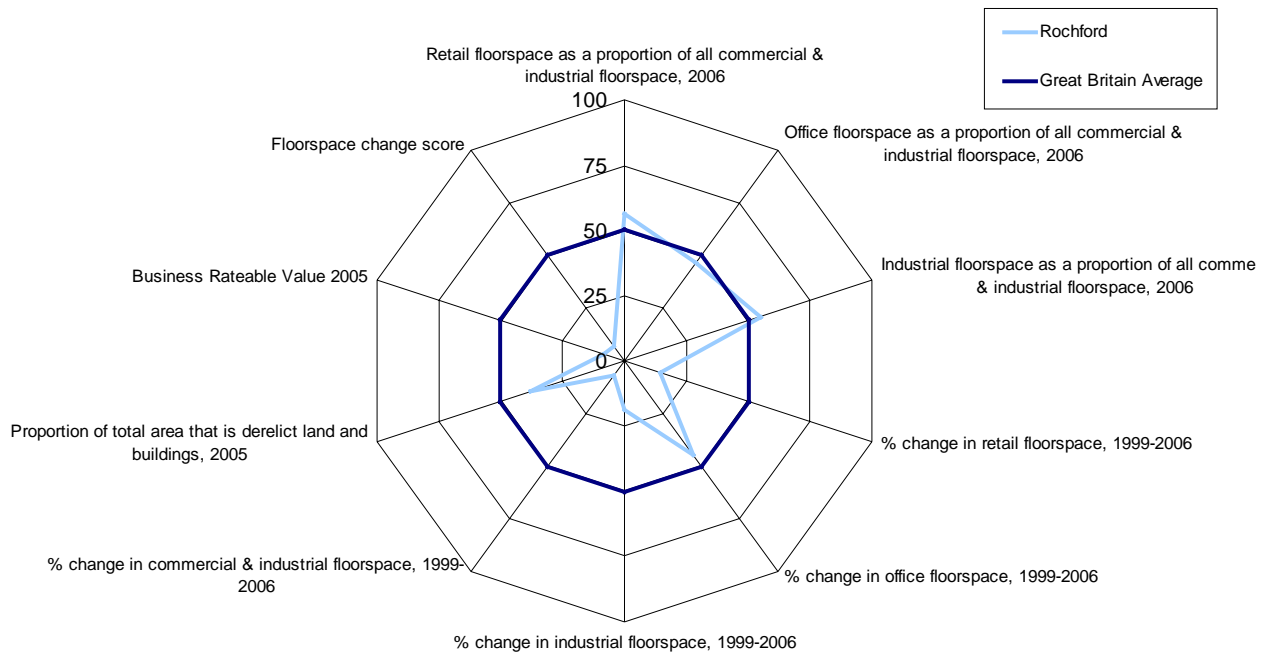
## 4.2 Commercial and Industrial Property

Table 18: Commercial and Industrial Property Indicators

LAD	Retail floorspace as a proportion of all commercial & industrial floorspace, 2006	Office floorspace as a proportion of all commercial & industrial floorspace, 2006	Industrial floorspace as a proportion of all commercial & industrial floorspace, 2006	% change in retail floorspace, 1999-2006	% change in office floorspace, 1999-2006	% change in industrial floorspace, 1999-2006	% change in commercial & industrial floorspace, 1999-2006	Proportion of total area that is derelict land and buildings, 2005	Business Rateable Value 2005	Floorspace change score	Floorspace change rank (out of 354)
Basildon	17.18	11.45	71.36	-2.54	17.95	14.27	11.37	0.00	150,928	198.21	98
Harlow	17.51	11.62	70.87	14.05	-11.39	11.93	8.95	0.00	91,684	156.05	126
Epping Forest	19.73	16.72	63.55	-1.50	33.73	4.46	7.10	0.15	47,386	123.72	155
Uttlesford	10.73	16.59	72.68	-12.00	27.50	6.43	6.96	0.09	38,579	121.27	160
Braintree	15.05	9.09	75.86	9.71	14.85	4.76	6.33	0.08	69,262	110.41	176
Chelmsford	22.41	22.26	55.33	-3.63	16.94	6.19	5.93	0.17	122,397	103.46	184
Maldon	13.03	8.15	78.82	-8.57	25.00	6.91	5.82	0.07	21,331	101.44	186
Brentwood	18.97	35.46	45.57	-10.68	10.97	2.31	2.32	0.00	52,580	40.46	239
Tendring	29.70	9.52	60.79	-1.27	17.19	1.70	2.07	0.11	39,431	36.13	247
Southend-on-Sea	34.23	21.98	43.79	-10.00	29.35	1.97	2.07	0.00	81,083	36.10	248
Colchester	29.20	16.37	54.43	4.57	10.66	-3.33	0.99	0.03	101,405	17.18	271
Thurrock	23.28	4.96	71.76	5.00	14.86	-1.76	0.47	4.39	170,568	8.17	278
Castle Point	31.52	8.15	60.33	-4.13	-3.23	-2.20	-2.90	0.47	20,869	-50.60	336
Rochford	19.36	11.03	69.61	-9.20	18.42	-5.65	-4.23	0.15	21,458	-73.66	350
Essex	21.78	13.83	64.39	-0.99	15.51	4.45	4.59	0.30	1,028,961	79.97	37 of 49
East of England	18.55	15.70	65.75	3.09	15.16	4.73	5.92	0.91	3,590,603	103.24	7 of 10
England and Wales	18.13	17.31	64.56	1.17	19.76	3.79	5.74	1.18	38,033,292	100.00	

Source: Local Knowledge, Commercial and Industrial floorspace statistics

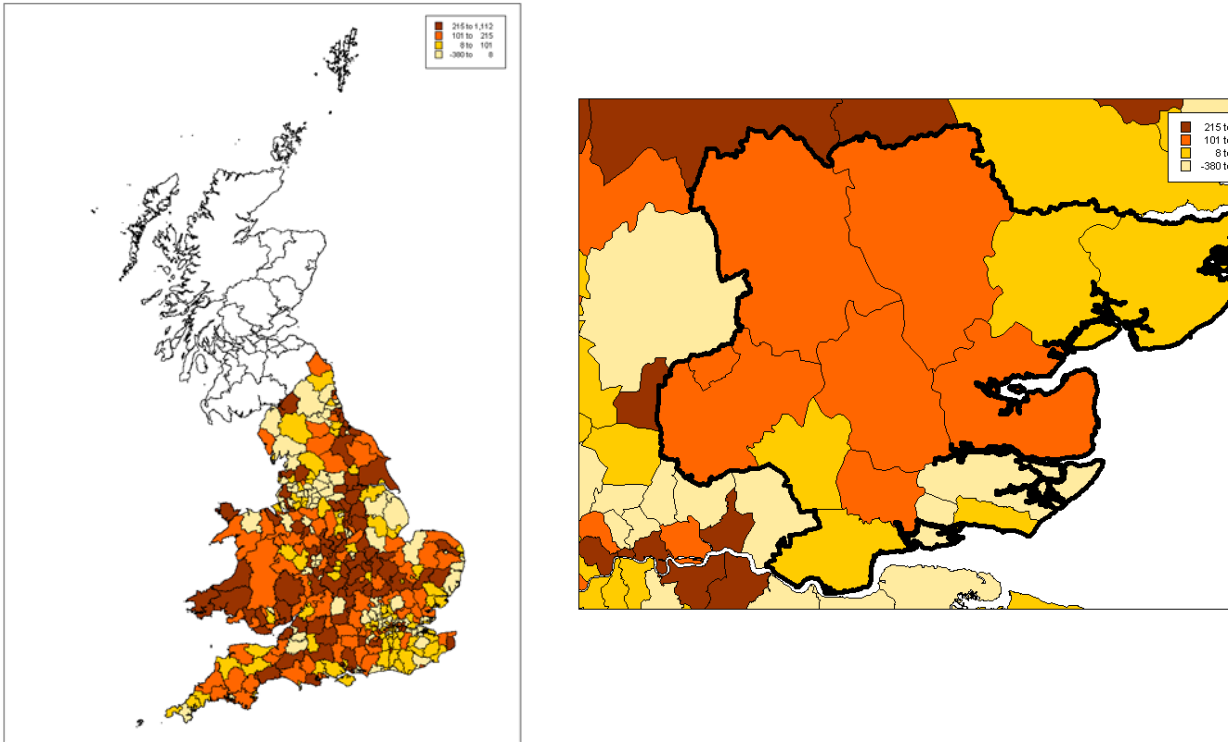
Figure 33: Commercial & Industrial Property Indicators



Source: Local Knowledge, Commercial and Industrial floorspace statistics<sup>16</sup>

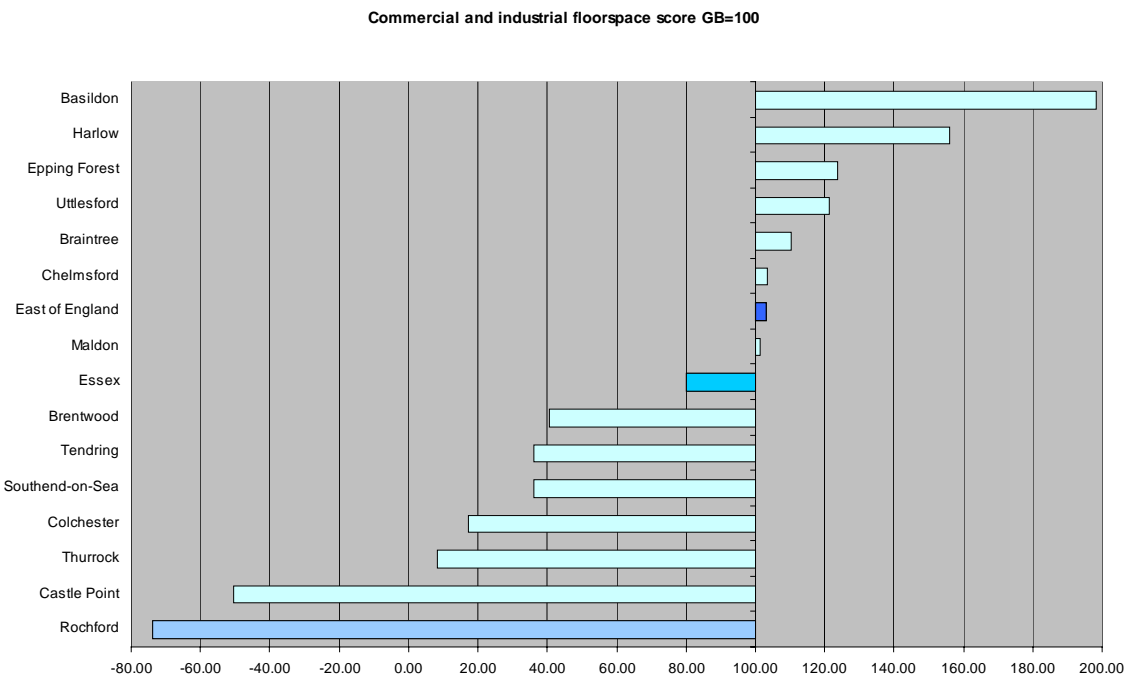
<sup>16</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

Map 18: Change in Commercial and Industrial Floorspace, 1999-2006



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Commercial and Industrial floorspace statistics

Figure 34: Change in Commercial & Industrial Floorspace



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Commercial and Industrial floorspace statistics

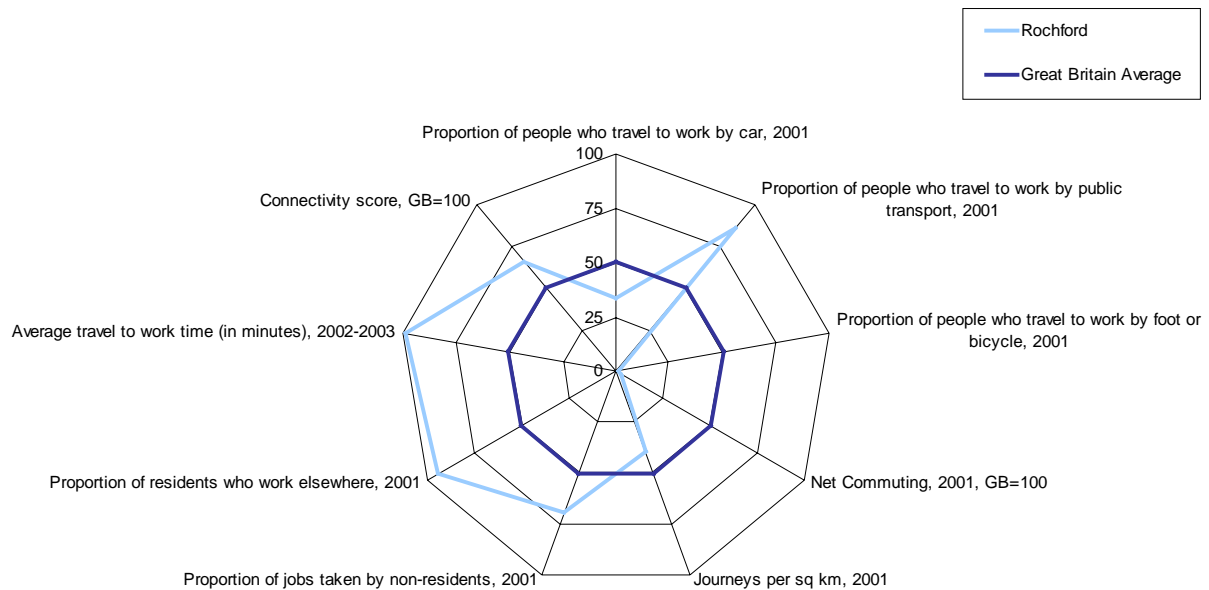
### 4.3 Transport and Connectivity

Table 19: Transport and Connectivity Indicators

LAD	Proportion of people who travel to work by car, 2001	Proportion of people who travel to work by public transport, 2001	Proportion of people who travel to work by foot or bicycle, 2001	Net Commuting, 2001, GB=100	Journeys per sq km, 2001	Proportion of jobs taken by non-residents, 2001	Proportion of residents who work elsewhere, 2001	Average travel to work time (in minutes), 2002-2003	Connectivity score, GB=100	Connectivity Score rank (out of 408)
Harlow	66.64	11.37	12.90	115.02	1266.42	39.19	38.49	16.00	320.72	23
Southend-on-Sea	56.52	19.43	14.13	98.18	1505.05	31.15	37.91	25.00	317.21	25
Castle Point	64.39	18.75	7.17	48.57	480.73	28.55	62.34	23.00	216.52	46
Basildon	60.26	20.81	9.86	93.89	697.23	44.63	45.40	27.00	95.81	103
Thurrock	63.97	18.70	7.92	83.93	351.57	31.30	43.32	31.00	76.85	123
Brentwood	56.72	23.50	8.21	104.46	213.43	54.62	54.83	31.00	72.78	128
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>63.37</b>	<b>19.24</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>57.77</b>	<b>135.54</b>	<b>40.64</b>	<b>64.00</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>60.01</b>	<b>140</b>
Chelmsford	61.11	16.20	12.24	106.64	222.57	37.37	41.11	26.00	44.58	165
Tendring	65.61	7.77	14.21	64.56	121.94	12.54	32.88	25.00	42.95	168
Epping Forest	59.05	21.98	6.45	71.73	114.14	43.00	61.90	22.00	42.23	169
Colchester	61.01	13.19	14.48	97.88	222.38	27.05	28.89	20.00	37.47	188
Uttlesford	65.74	9.12	10.48	108.33	54.04	44.41	45.17	21.00	27.92	209
Maldon	68.03	8.78	9.85	69.20	57.35	26.58	47.84	30.00	19.94	244
Braintree	66.14	10.63	11.39	75.72	82.58	25.56	43.06	25.00	13.00	275
<b>Essex</b>	<b>62.30</b>	<b>16.01</b>	<b>10.77</b>	<b>88.03</b>	<b>176.55</b>	<b>34.58</b>	<b>44.45</b>	<b>25.36</b>	<b>78.75</b>	<b>14 of 53</b>
<b>East of England</b>	<b>64.72</b>	<b>10.88</b>	<b>12.95</b>	<b>97.00</b>	<b>124.76</b>	<b>36.50</b>	<b>41.09</b>	<b>22.08</b>	<b>59.18</b>	<b>4 of 11</b>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>61.18</b>	<b>14.81</b>	<b>13.03</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>155.82</b>	<b>39.37</b>	<b>39.62</b>	<b>20.32</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: Local Knowledge, Local Futures; Census 2001; Labour Force Survey

Figure 35: Transport and Connectivity Indicators

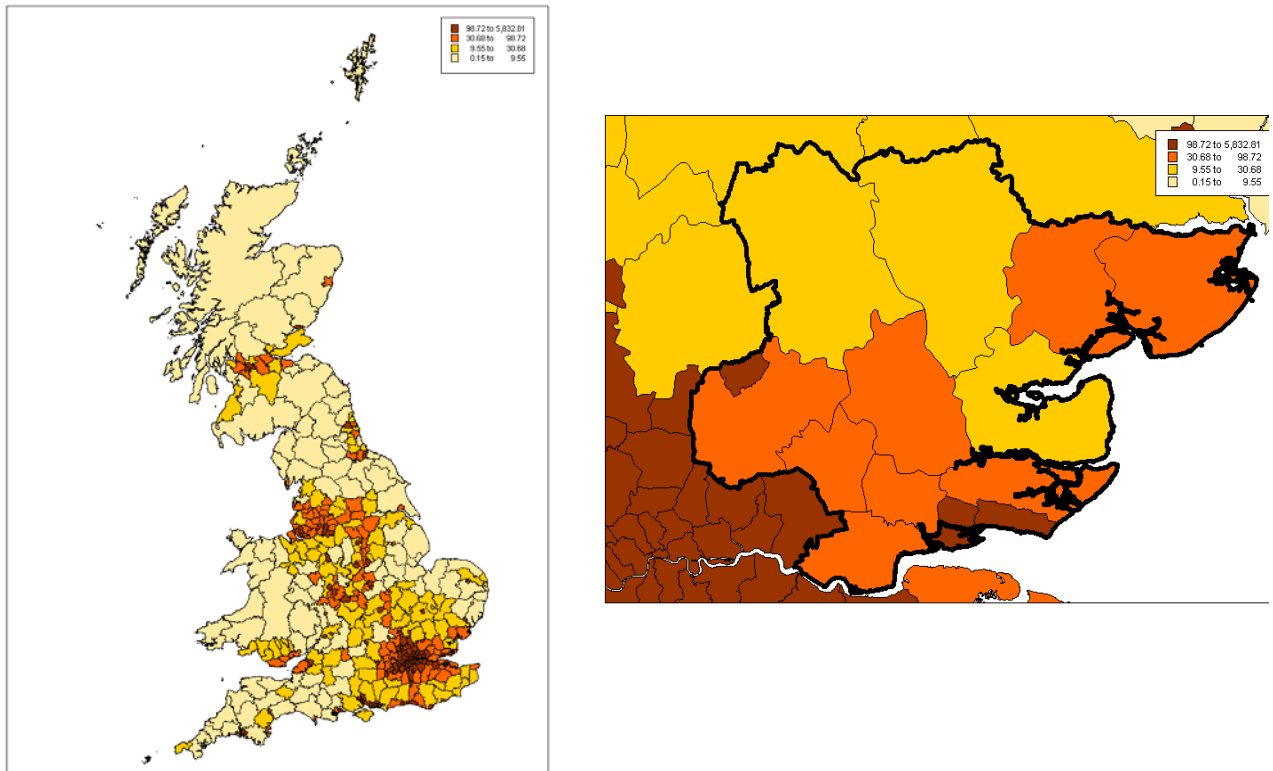


Source: Local Knowledge, Local Futures; Census 2001; Labour Force Survey<sup>17</sup>

<sup>17</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

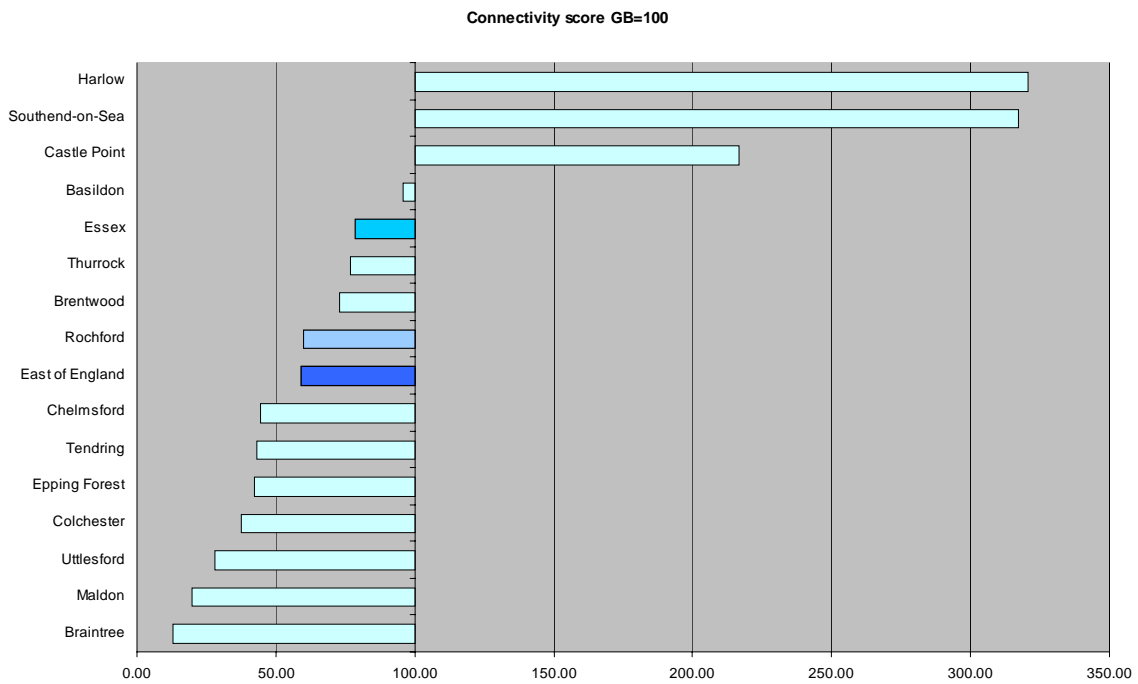


Map 19: Connectivity Composite Score, 2005



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Local Futures

Figure 36: Connectivity Score



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Local Futures

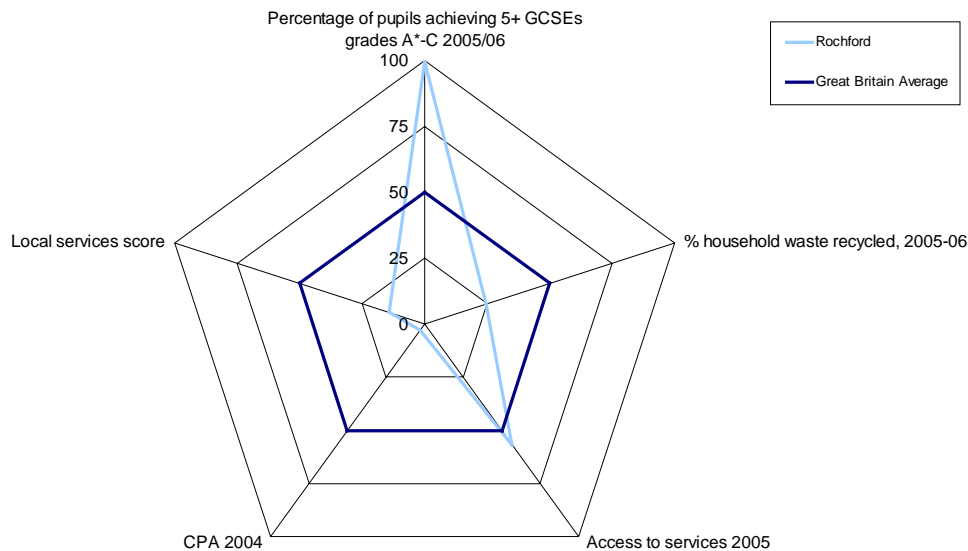
## 4.4 Local services

Table 20: Local services

LAD	Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ GCSEs grades A*-C 2005/06	% household waste recycled, 2005-06	Access to services 2005	CPA 2004	Local services score	Local services score rank (out of 354)
Colchester	60.10	18.78	91.05	5.00	123.95	27
Brentwood	65.60	16.92	93.24	4.00	109.44	105
Tendring	48.40	21.55	89.06	4.00	108.66	109
Braintree	50.20	20.79	86.21	4.00	108.34	114
Chelmsford	65.70	14.83	96.64	4.00	106.49	131
Uttlesford	68.10	22.19	56.83	3.00	103.86	149
Epping Forest	52.50	16.10	89.93	4.00	102.61	158
Maldon	40.30	17.71	64.25	4.00	99.65	191
Thurrock	55.80	15.67	99.00	3.00	89.20	260
Basildon	54.50	15.77	105.14	3.00	88.79	266
Southend-on-Sea	62.70	13.20	111.37	3.00	88.64	267
Rochford	78.30	13.99	100.48	2.00	82.29	301
Harlow	59.10	18.49	109.00	1.00	66.24	342
Castle Point	55.90	15.62	110.22	1.00	60.74	350
<b>Essex</b>	<b>58.01</b>	<b>17.09</b>	<b>95.29</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>103.60</b>	<b>30 of 47</b>
<b>East of England</b>	<b>58.73</b>	<b>18.51</b>	<b>90.86</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>114.45</b>	<b>3 of 9</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>58.50</b>	<b>14.33</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: *Local Knowledge*, Local Futures; Neighbourhood Renewal Unit; Audit Commission CPA; BVPIs

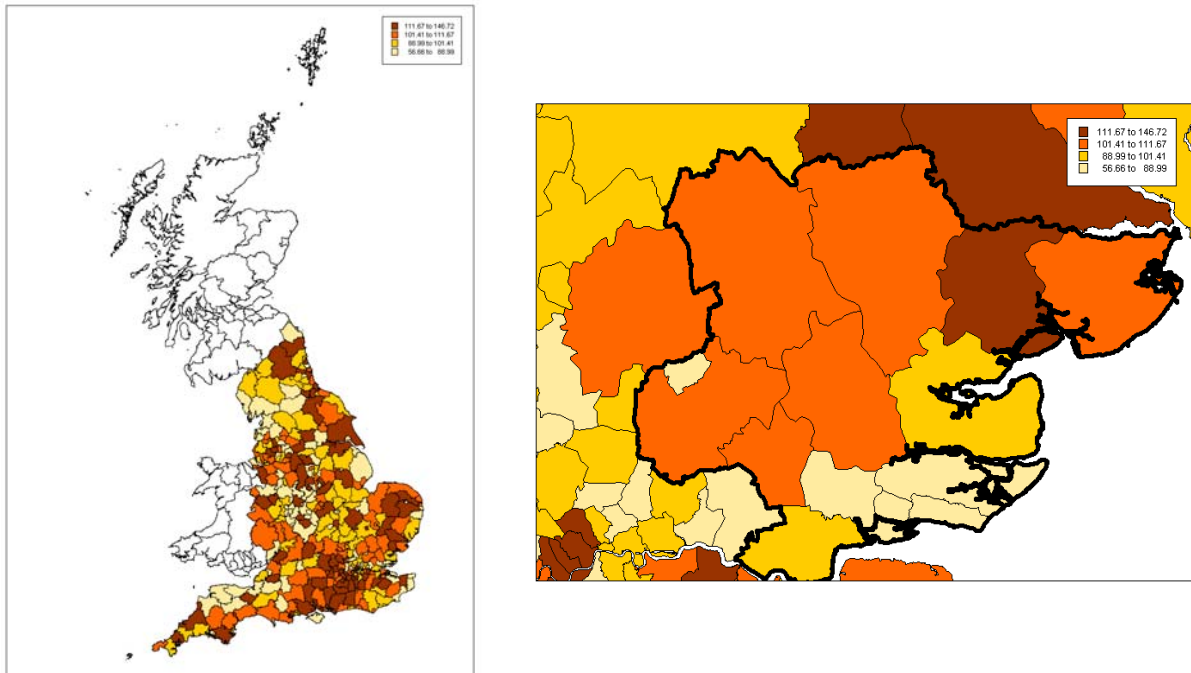
Figure 37: Local services Indicators



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit; Audit Commission CPA; BVPIs; Local Futures<sup>18</sup>

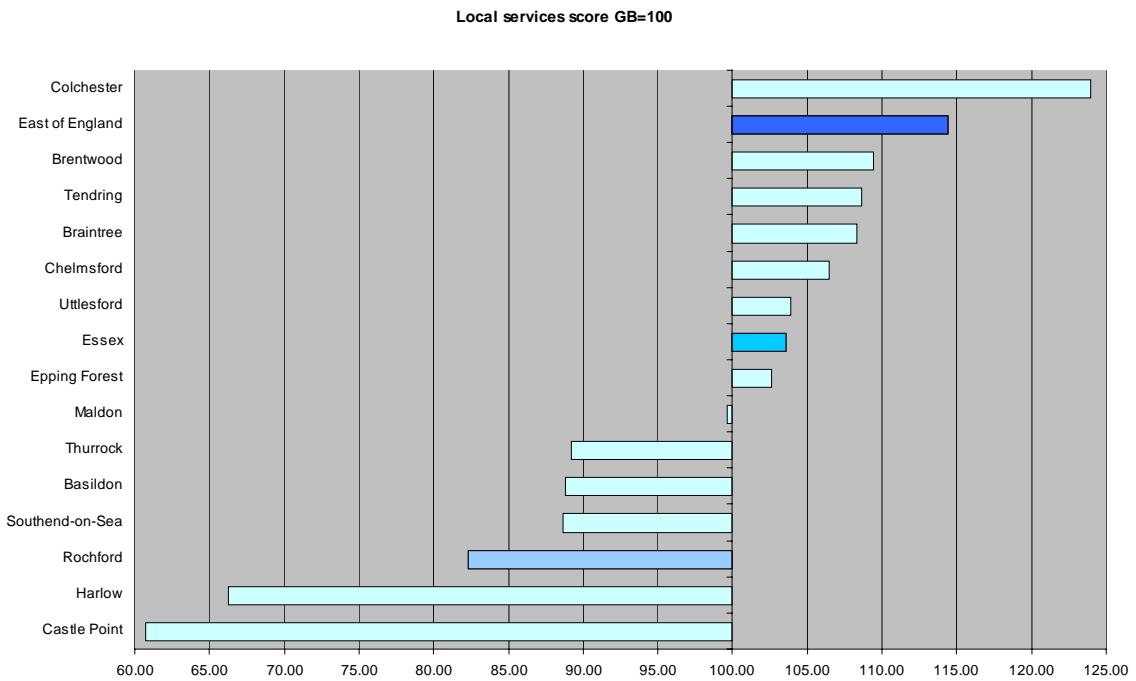
<sup>18</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

Map 20: Local services score, 2005



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit; Audit Commission CPA; BVPIs; Local Futures

Figure 40: Local services score



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit; Audit Commission CPA; BVPIs; Local Futures

## 4.5 Local amenities

Table 21: Local amenities

LAD	National Heritage sites per 1000 sq km, 2007	Cultural Amenities per 1000 sq km, 2007, GB=100	Proportion of employment in Hotels and Restaurants, 2005	Listed Buildings per 1000 sq km, 2007	Café culture, June 2007	Local Amenities score	Local amenities rank (out of 408)
Southend-on-Sea	0.00	870.59	6.65	4.48	1.00	253.89	60
Harlow	0.00	813.36	4.58	11.06	1.00	231.89	68
Castle Point	0.00	452.60	5.89	1.73	0.00	135.00	115
Thurrock	6.13	211.74	5.30	3.28	4.00	121.25	129
Basildon	0.00	331.76	4.32	2.26	1.00	110.52	138
Chelmsford	11.80	200.96	5.26	5.87	2.00	97.40	151
Colchester	21.28	212.77	5.48	10.09	1.00	93.22	165
Uttlesford	14.04	74.10	6.50	12.16	3.00	82.71	189
Brentwood	19.61	155.23	6.29	7.16	1.00	81.18	196
Epping Forest	11.80	121.01	6.30	8.10	1.00	69.70	229
Braintree	14.71	90.26	4.64	11.02	2.00	68.56	235
Tendring	17.75	114.75	6.81	6.03	0.00	60.70	278
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>127.76</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>50.97</b>	<b>318</b>
Maldon	2.79	61.83	6.01	5.95	0.00	38.81	363
<b>Essex</b>	<b>11.99</b>	<b>147.51</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>8.15</b>	<b>17.00</b>	<b>258.77</b>	<b>17 of 53</b>
<b>East of England</b>	<b>17.37</b>	<b>94.74</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>630.35</b>	<b>5 of 11</b>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>65.37</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>881.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: Local Knowledge, Treasures of Britain; Annual Business Inquiry; Starbucks; Café Nero; Local Futures

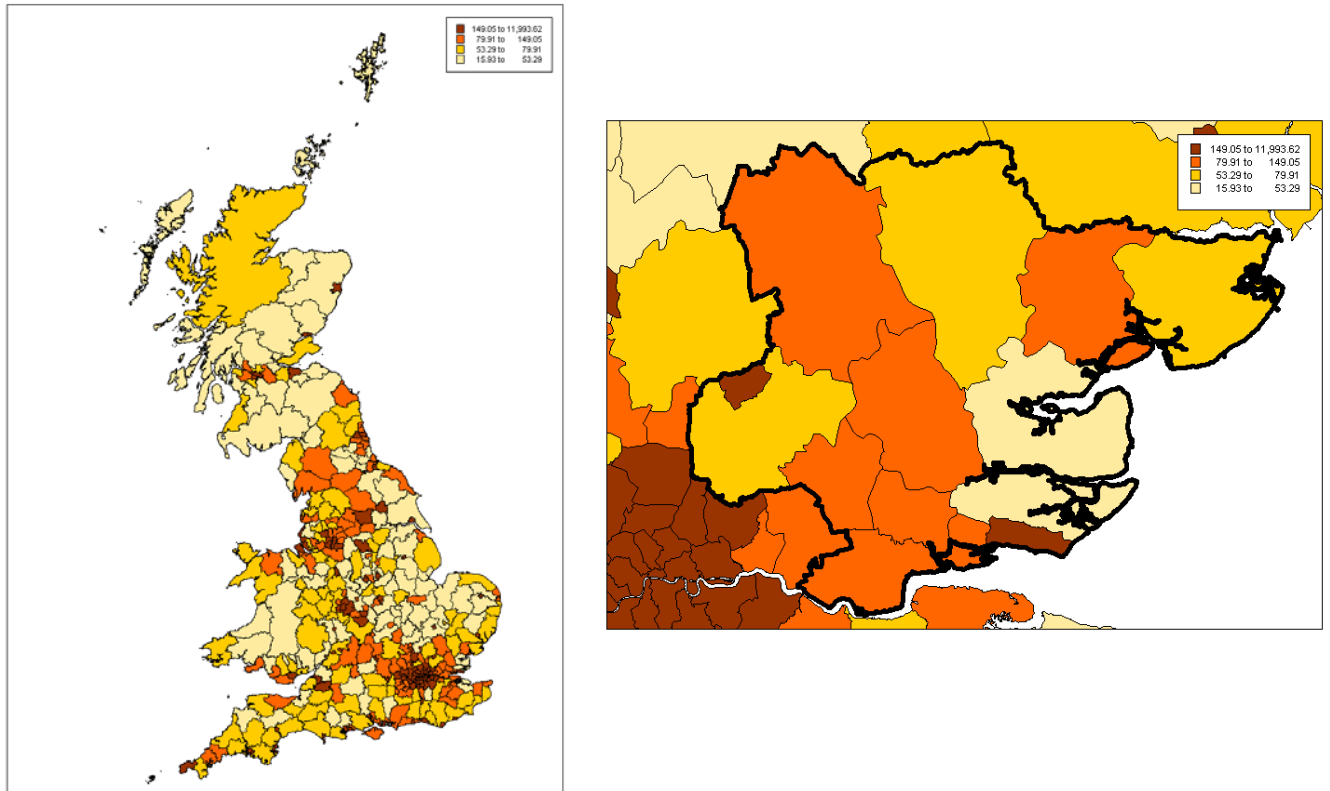
Figure 37: Local amenities Indicators



Source: Local Knowledge, Treasures of Britain; Annual Business Inquiry; Starbucks; Café Nero; Local Futures<sup>19</sup>

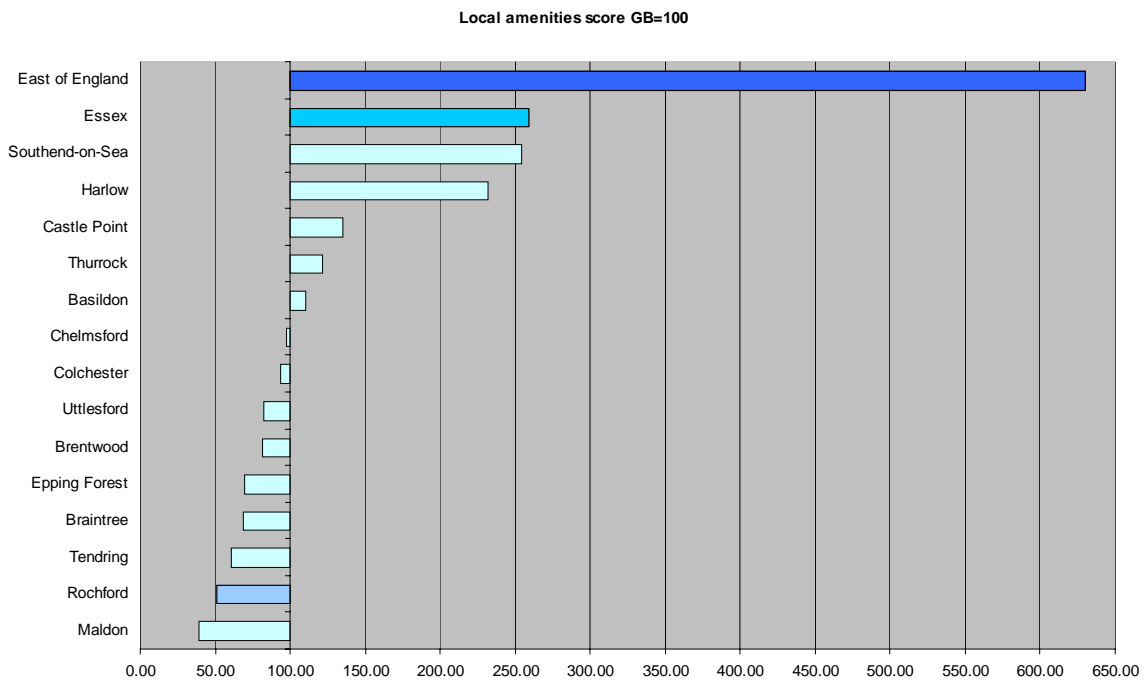
<sup>19</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

Map 21: Local amenities score, 2007



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Treasures of Britain; Annual Business Inquiry; Starbucks; Café Nero; Local Futures

Figure 39: Local Amenities Score



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Treasures of Britain; Annual Business Inquiry; Starbucks; Café Nero; Local Futures

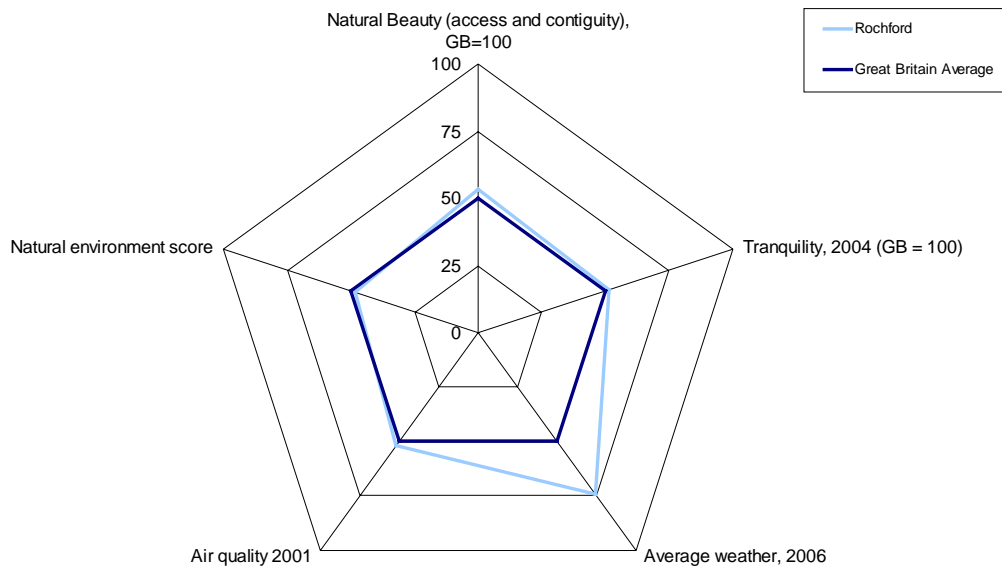
## 4.6 Natural Environment

Table 21: Natural Environment Indicators

LAD	Natural Beauty (access and contiguity), GB=100	Tranquility, 2004 (GB = 100)	Average weather, 2006	Air quality 2001	Natural environment score	Natural environment score rank (out of 354)
Tendring	181.23	211.30	108.95	0.93	153.65	46
Uttlesford	18.47	1077.78	113.51	0.89	116.59	98
Colchester	152.81	191.59	104.35	0.96	113.71	106
Maldon	89.54	639.81	106.67	0.92	113.56	107
Southend-on-Sea	23.42	27.99	108.95	1.22	98.67	143
Braintree	8.08	441.13	104.35	0.88	88.15	165
Chelmsford	59.41	196.32	104.35	0.99	87.98	166
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>47.96</b>	<b>196.32</b>	<b>106.67</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>84.38</b>	<b>183</b>
Epping Forest	23.39	253.09	104.97	1.06	79.49	206
Brentwood	14.76	200.26	104.35	1.08	73.85	234
Thurrock	42.04	112.75	108.95	1.26	72.30	242
Basildon	19.88	66.62	103.13	1.20	63.94	279
Castle Point	30.89	62.68	104.35	1.21	63.60	280
Harlow	6.88	44.94	104.97	1.17	57.54	302
<b>Essex</b>	<b>90.76</b>	<b>99.36</b>	<b>106.15</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>97.91</b>	<b>23 of 47</b>
<b>East of England</b>	<b>85.43</b>	<b>128.91</b>	<b>106.09</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>93.36</b>	<b>5 of 9</b>

Source: *Local Knowledge*, Population estimates; Indices of Deprivation; Countryside Commission

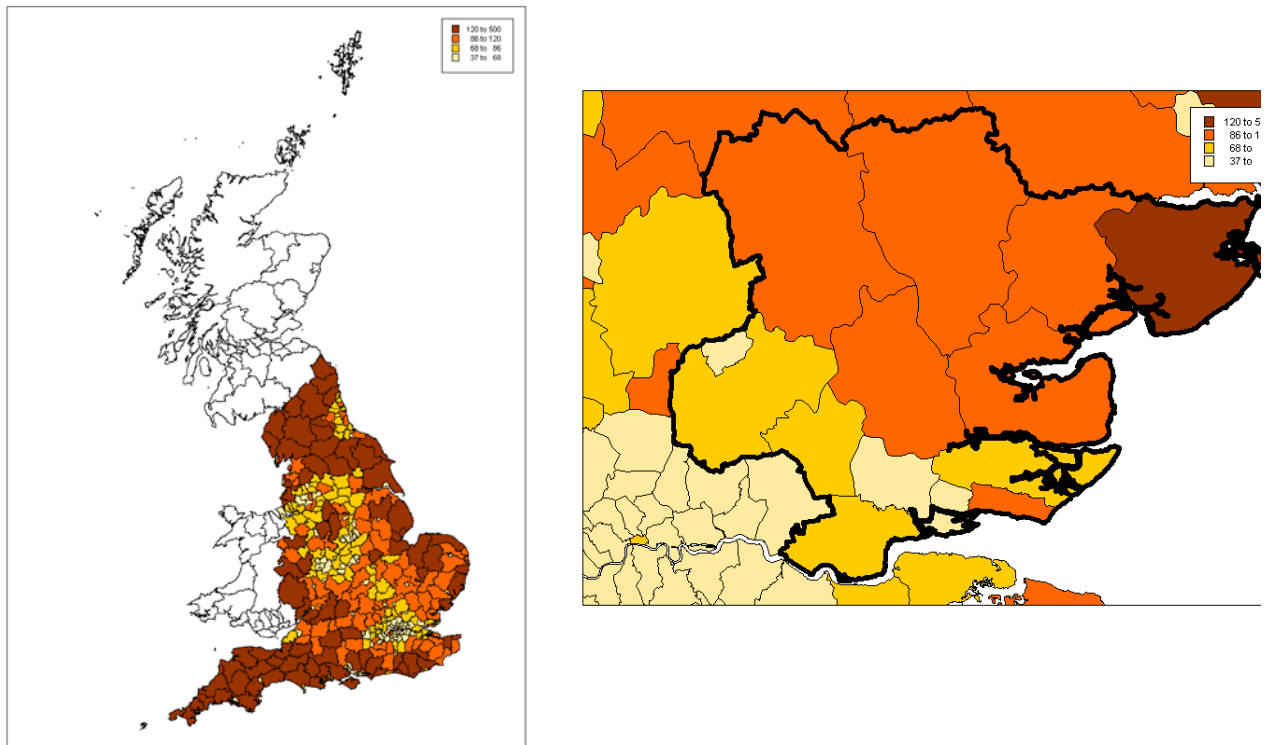
Figure 40: Natural Environment Indicators



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Population estimates; Indices of Deprivation; Countryside Commission Local Futures<sup>20</sup>

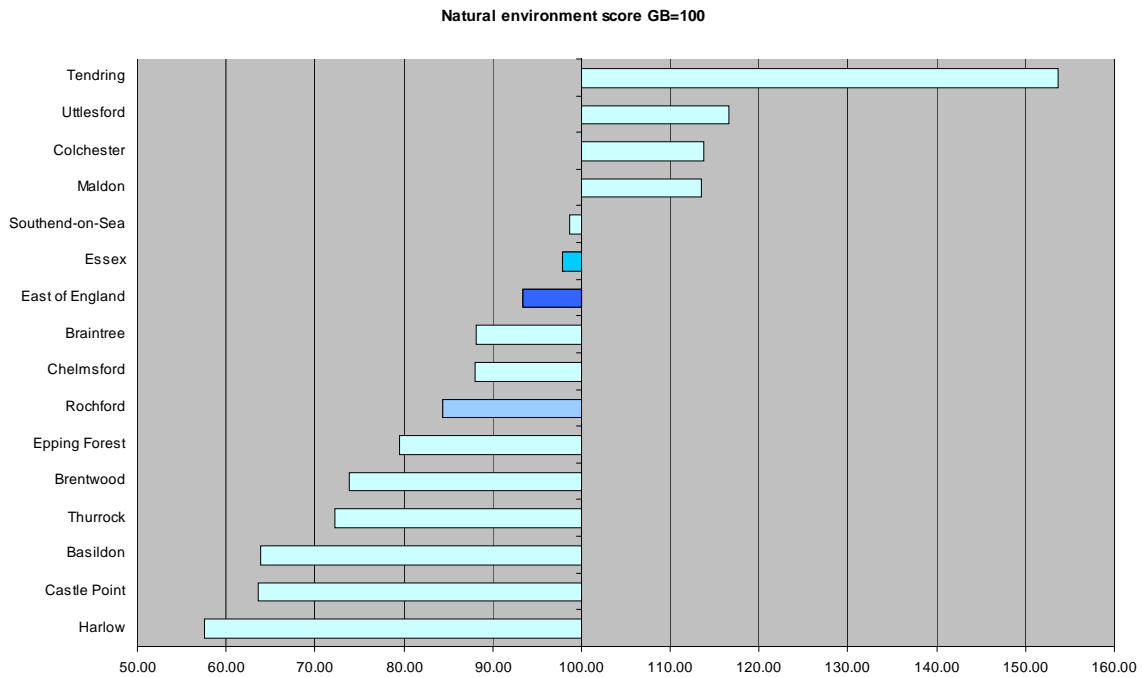
<sup>20</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

Map 22: Natural Environment Score, 2007



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Population estimates; Indices of Deprivation; Countryside Commission; Local Futures

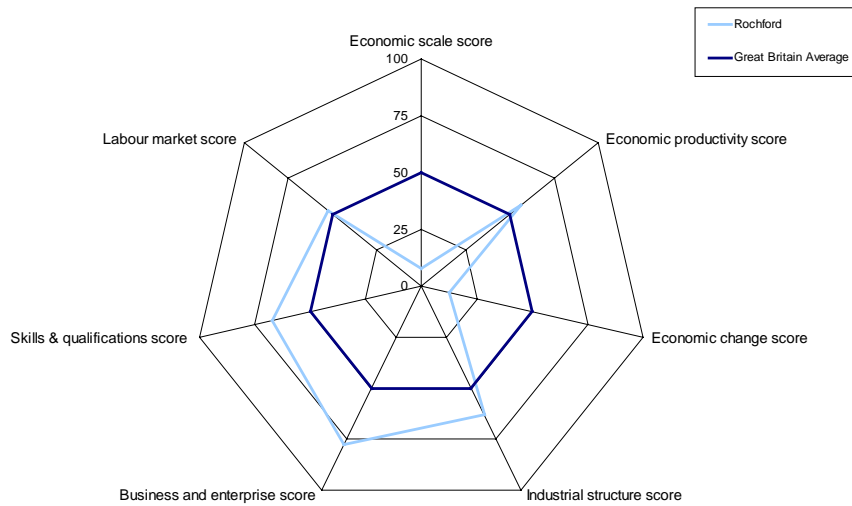
Figure 41: Natural Environment Score



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Population estimates; Indices of Deprivation; Countryside Commission; Local Futures

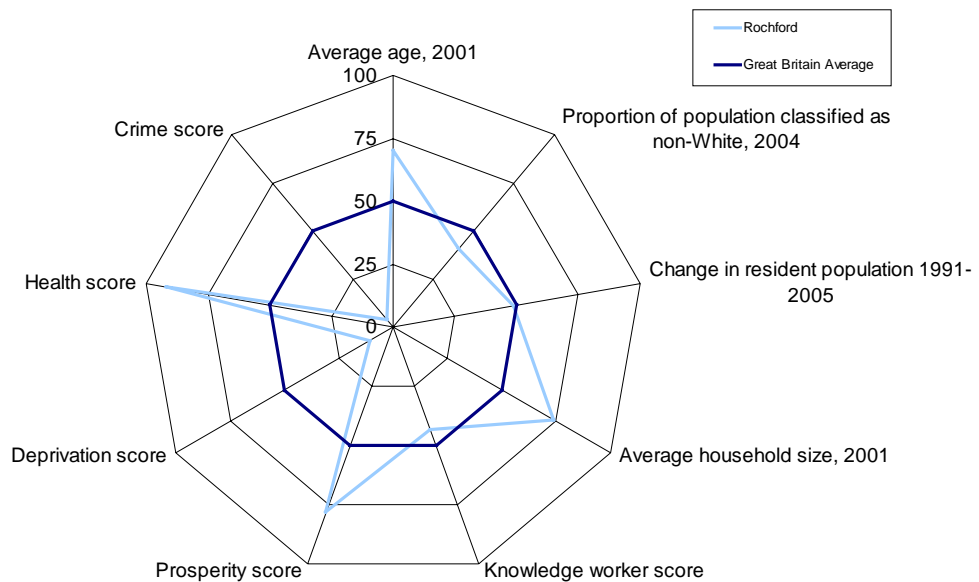
# 5 Summary of Composite Scores

**Figure 42: Summary of Composite Scores – Economy**



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Annual Business Inquiry; Annual Population Survey; GVAat Nuts 3; Business Start-ups; Local Futures

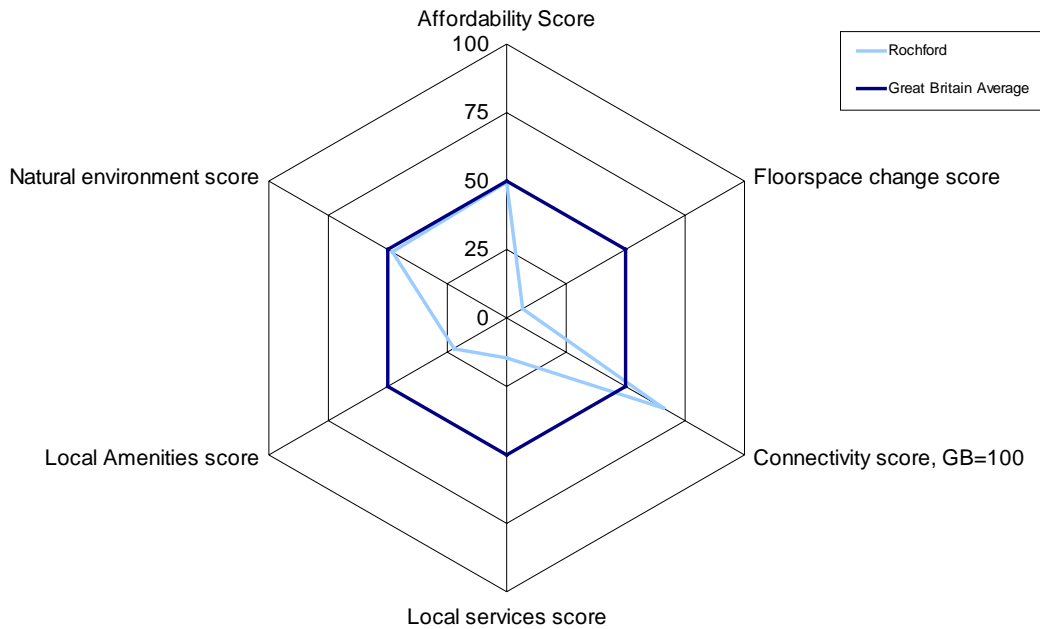
**Figure 43: Summary of Composite Scores – Social Profile**





Source: *Local Knowledge*, Census 2001; Personal Incomes; APS; Mid year estimates; Regional Trends; Local Futures<sup>21</sup>

**Figure 44: Summary of Composite Scores – Environment**



Source: *Local Knowledge*, Population estimates; Indices of Deprivation; Countryside Commission; Commercial Floorspace statistics; Treasures of Britain; House prices; Personal income statistics; Local Futures<sup>22</sup>

<sup>21</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%, except for Crime and Deprivation which shows the inverse)

<sup>22</sup> The chart displays the national ranking of the county/sub-region, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking sub-region scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

## 6 Metadata

IndicatorTitle	Description: Definition	Source	Publisher	Time coverage	Coverage	Copyright
Share of national GVA	An area's share of the total GB Gross Value Added (GVA)*, expressed as a percentage. *GVA provides an expression of productivity	GVA by NUTS 3 areas at current basic prices	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2004	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Share of total national employment	An area's share of the total employment within Great Britain	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Economic scale	Economic Scale indicates the size of an areas economy. It is created by weighting the areas GVA (Gross Value Added) by the areas employment. These two indicators are then indexed to the Great Britain average	Annual Business Inquiry; GVA by NUTS 3	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a> ; ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Average workplace based gross weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings, gross of tax by place of work. Local Knowledge contains data for both mean and median averages. Mean figures are calculated by adding together the earnings of all workers and dividing the total by the number of workers. Median figures are those in the middle of the range of earnings, and therefore providing a better average earnings figure in areas where there are outlying (low or high) figures. For example, if 10 people in an area earned £200, £250, £250, £400, £400, £500, £600, £600, £1100 and £1500 the median earnings figure would be £450 and the mean earnings figure would be £580	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	National Statistics - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2006	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Gross Value Added per head	The level of Gross Value Added (which can provide an indication of the level of productivity) per person. Gross Value Added indicates the economic activity by measuring the production of goods and services	GVA by NUTS 3 areas at current basic prices; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2004	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright

Economic productivity	This indicator shows the productive capacity of an area. It is generated from average gross weekly earnings and GVA per head. Both these indicators are indexed to the GB value, and then summed and averaged	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings; GVA by NUTS 3	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a> ; ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2006	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Change in Gross Value Added per head	The change in Gross Value Added (a measure of productivity) per head	GVA by NUTS 3 areas at current basic prices	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	1995-2004	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Change in total employment (long-term)	The percentage long term change in the total number of employees (by workplace)	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	1998-2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Economic change score	This score provides an index of the percentage long term change in the total number of employees (by workplace) in relation to the national average	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of employment in Knowledge-driven production sectors	This workplace based figure provides the proportion of all employed persons working in "Knowledge-driven" sectors: Knowledge driven sectors can be defined as Aerospace (35.3), Electric machinery and optical equipment (30, 32, 33), Printing, publishing, recorded media (22.11-22.22), Chemicals (24), & Energy (11, 23, 40, 41). All figures in brackets are 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. SIC Codes group similar industries together in a nationally recognised coding system	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of employment in Knowledge-driven sectors	This workplace based figure provides the proportion of all employed persons working in the following "Knowledge-driven" sectors: Aerospace (35.3), Electric machinery and optical equipment (30, 32, 33), Printing, publishing, recorded media (22.11-22.22), Chemicals (24), Energy (11, 23, 40, 41), Telecomms, computer & related services, R&D (72, 73, 64.2, 64.12), Finance, business services (65, 67, 74 (excluding 74.7, 74.82)),	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright

Air transport services (62), & Recreational & cultural services (92). All figures in brackets are 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. SIC Codes group similar industries together in a nationally recognised coding system

Proportion of employment in Knowledge-driven services	This workplace based figure provides the proportion of all employed persons working in the following "Knowledge-driven" services: Telecomms, computer & related services, R&D (72, 73, 64.2, 64.12), Finance, business services (65, 67, 74 (excluding 74.7, 74.82)), Air transport services (62), & Recreational & cultural services (92). All figures in brackets are 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. SIC Codes group similar industries together in a nationally recognised coding system	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	20058	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of employment in Public Services sectors	This workplace based figure provides the proportion of all employed persons working in Public Services. The "Public services" sector can be defined as: Public admin/defense (75); Education (80); Health and social work (85). All figures in brackets are 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. SIC Codes group similar industries together in a nationally recognised coding system. SIC Codes group similar industries together in a nationally recognised coding system	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright

Change in employment in Knowledge-driven sectors	<p>This workplace based figure provides the percentage change in the number of persons working in Knowledge driven sectors. This indicator is unique to LK. "Knowledge-driven" sectors can be defined as: Aerospace (35.3), Electric machinery and optical equipment (30, 32, 33), Printing, publishing, recorded media (22.11-22.22), Chemicals (24), Energy (11, 23, 40, 41), Telecomms, computer &amp; related services, R&amp;D (72, 73, 64.2, 64.12), Finance, business services (65, 67, 74 (excluding 74.7, 74.82)), Air transport services (62), &amp; Recreational &amp; cultural services (92). All figures in brackets are 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. SIC Codes group similar industries together in a nationally recognised coding system</p>	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	1998-2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Change in employment in Public services	<p>This workplace based figure provides the percentage change between in the number of persons working in "public services": The public services can be defined as Public admin/defence (75); Education (80); Health and social work (85). All figures in brackets are 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. SIC Codes group similar industries together in a nationally recognised coding system</p>	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	1998-2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright

This workplace based figure provides an index of the proportion of all employed persons working in the following "Knowledge-driven" sectors: Aerospace (35.3), Electric machinery and optical equipment (30, 32, 33), Printing, publishing, recorded media (22.11-22.22), Chemicals (24), Energy (11, 23, 40, 41), Telecomms, computer & related services, R&D (72, 73, 64.2, 64.12), Finance, business services (65, 67, 74 (excluding 74.7, 74.82)), Air transport services (62), & Recreational & cultural services (92). All figures in brackets are 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. SIC Codes group similar industries together in a nationally recognised coding system. This is in relation to the national average, providing an indication of the level of knowledge sector employment relative to the national trend

Industrial structure score		Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
----------------------------	--	-------------------------	---	------	---------------	-------------------

Average business size	The average number of employees per business	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
-----------------------	--	-------------------------	---	------	---------------	-------------------

Business closure rate	The percentage of businesses that have deregistered for VAT within the last year. This data is derived from annual workplace estimates based on the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR)	Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and deregistrations	Small Business Services - <a href="http://www.sbs.gov.uk/">http://www.sbs.gov.uk/</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
-----------------------	---	--	---	------	---------------	-------------------

Businesses per 000 population	The number of enterprises registered for VAT per 1000 population. This data is derived from annual workplace estimates based on the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR)	Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and deregistrations	Small Business Services - <a href="http://www.sbs.gov.uk/">http://www.sbs.gov.uk/</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
-------------------------------	---	--	---	------	---------------	-------------------

Change in total VAT registered business stock (long-term)	Percentage change in the number of enterprises registered for VAT at the start of the year. This is an indicator of the change in the number of business start-ups. It excludes most of the very smallest one-person businesses. This data is derived from annual workplace estimates based on the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR)	Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and deregistrations	Small Business Services - <a href="http://www.sbs.gov.uk/">http://www.sbs.gov.uk/</a>	2001-2006	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
New business formation rate	The percentage of businesses that have registered for VAT within the last year. This data is derived from annual workplace estimates based on the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR)	Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and deregistrations	Small Business Services - <a href="http://www.sbs.gov.uk/">http://www.sbs.gov.uk/</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
New business survival rate (24 months from 2003)	The proportion of businesses still registered for VAT 24 months after their initial registration. This is based on registrations and deregistrations of VAT-based enterprises, and is calculated from data collected from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR)	Survival rates of VAT registered businesses	Small Business Services - <a href="http://www.sbs.gov.uk/">http://www.sbs.gov.uk/</a>	2003-2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Business enterprise	This is an indicator of the enterprise of businesses within the locality. The higher the score, the more business enterprise in an area. Business enterprise takes into consideration an areas business formation rate, the change of in VAT registered business stock, and new business survival rates. Each one of these 3 indicators was indexed to the GB value (business formation rates and new business survival rates were treble weighted), and then all 3 indices were summed and averaged	Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and deregistrations	Small Business Services - <a href="http://www.sbs.gov.uk/">http://www.sbs.gov.uk/</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of students gaining 5+ GCSEs (A*-C)	The percentage of 15 years olds achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grades A*-C. Results are based on LAD level results published by NR Unit	Percentage Pass rate GCSE's A*-C	Neighbourhood Renewal Unit - <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk">www.neighbourhood.gov.uk</a>	2006	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright

Proportion of workforce who have received training in last 13 weeks (workplace based)	This residence based indicator provides the proportion of full and part-time employees who have received training in the last 13 weeks	Annual Population Survey	ONS, Sub National Data Service - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2006	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of working age population with NVQ4+ (workplace based)	This workplace based indicator provides the percentage of males aged 16-65 and females aged 16-60, who are qualified to NVQ level 4 (degree-level) or above	Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey	ONS, Sub National Data Service - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2006	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of working population qualified below NVQ 2 (workplace based)	This workplace based indicator provides the percentage of males aged 16-65 and females aged 16-60, who are qualified to NVQ level 1 (GCSE grades D-G) or below. This indicator includes 55% of those who have Other Qualifications	Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey	ONS, Sub National Data Service - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2006	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of working population with NVQ 2 (workplace based)	This workplace based indicator provides the percentage of males aged 16-65 and females aged 16-60, who are qualified to NVQ level 2 (5 GCSE's at grades A*-C). This indicator includes 35% of those who have Other Qualifications and 50% of those with Trade apprenticeships	Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey	ONS, Sub National Data Service - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2006	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of working population with NVQ 3 (workplace based)	This workplace based indicator provides the percentage of males aged 16-65 and females aged 16-60, who are qualified to NVQ level 3 (2 A levels). This indicator includes 10% of those who have Other Qualifications and 50% of those with Trade apprenticeships	Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey	ONS, Sub National Data Service - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2006	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Skills and qualifications score GB=100 (workplace based)	This composite presents an index of the qualifications of an areas workforce, relative to the GB value. A higher score indicates a high level of local area qualifications amongst the labour market. Skills and qualifications scores are generated from summing the weighted percentages of an areas workforce qualified below NVQ2, at NVQ2, NVQ3 and NVQ4 and above, with each indicator indexed to the GB value. The sum of these indices are then divided by 4 to gain an overall	Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey	ONS, Sub National Data Service - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2006	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright



composite

ILO Unemployment (residence based)	Proportion of people aged 16-59/64 (men/women) who are economically active who are classed as ILO unemployed; Unemployed people without a job who were available to start work within two weeks and had either looked for work in the past four weeks or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained in the next two weeks	Annual Population Survey	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2006	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Inactivity due to long-term sickness	The proportion of the working age who are economically inactive due to suffering from long-term sickness	Annual Population Survey	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	2006	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Incapacity benefits claimants per 000 16+ population	This indicator provides a figure for the number of people receiving incapacity benefits within the area. It is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work and who meet the same contribution conditions as for Sickness Benefit. This indicator provides the figure per 1000 within the working age population in any given area and is therefore comparable across localities	DWP Benefits	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	February 2007	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Long-term unemployment as a proportion of all unemployment (12 months+)	The proportion of people aged 16-59/64 (men/women) claiming Job Seekers Allowance or National Insurance Credits who have been doing so for 12 months and over. This data is residence based	Claimant counts with rates and proportions	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	August 2007	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Claimant count	The proportion of people aged 16-59/64 (men/women) claiming Job Seekers Allowance or National Insurance Credits. The higher the score, the more unemployed in a given area	Claimant count with rates and proportions	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	August 2007	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright

Proportion of 16-24 year olds who are unemployed	The proportion of 18-25 year olds who are claiming unemployment-related benefits	Annual Population Survey	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	2006	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Labour market score	This residence based indicator provides the proportion of people aged 16-59/64 (men/women) in employment indexed to the national average to provide a comparable figure in relation to the national trend	Annual Population Survey	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2006	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of population aged 0-14	The percentage of the resident population aged 0-14 years old	Mid-year estimates	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of population aged 15-24	The percentage of the resident population aged 16-24 years old	Mid-year estimates	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of population aged 25-44	The percentage of the resident population aged 25-44 years old	Mid-year estimates	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of population aged 45-64	The percentage of the resident population aged 45-64 years old	Mid-year estimates	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of population aged 65+	The percentage of the resident population aged 65+ years old	Mid-year estimates	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Live births per 000 residents	The number of live births per 1000 residents	Vital statistics	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Average age	The mean average age of the resident population	Census 2001	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2001	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of population classified as Asian or British Asian	The percentage of people classified as Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi or Other Asian. Classifications are based on Census ethnic groupings	Experimental population estimates by ethnic group	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2004	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of population classified as Black or British Black	The percentage of people classified as Caribbean, African or Other Black. Classifications are based on Census ethnic groupings	Experimental population estimates by ethnic group	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2004	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of population classified as Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	The percentage of people classified as Chinese or Other Ethnic Group. Classifications are based on Census ethnic groupings	Experimental population estimates by ethnic group	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2004	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright

Proportion of population classified as Mixed	The percentage of people classified as White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African, White and Asian or Other Mixed. Classifications are based on Census ethnic groupings	Experimental population estimates by ethnic group	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2004	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of population classified as White	The percentage of people classified as British, Irish or Other White. Classifications are based on Census ethnic groupings	Experimental population estimates by ethnic group	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2004	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of population classified as non-White	The percentage of people classified as White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African, White and Asian, Other Mixed, Caribbean, African, Other Black, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Other Asian, Chinese or Other Ethnic Group. Classifications are based on Census ethnic groupings	Experimental population estimates by ethnic group	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2004	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of residents moved into the area from outside the UK	The proportion of residents who moved into an area from outside the UK	Census 2001	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2001	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of residents moved into the area from within the UK	The proportion of residents who moved into an area from within the UK	Census 2001	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2001	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of residents moved out of the area	The proportion of residents who moved out of the area	Census 2001	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2001	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Net migration all (proportion of 2001 pop)	The proportion of the local authority's population migrating to/from other local authorities. A positive figure indicates that relative to an areas population, more people moved into an area than out of an area	Internal migration within the United Kingdom	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2003-2004	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Change in resident population	Percentage change in the number of residents within the area, based on mid-year estimates for both years	Mid-year Population estimates	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	1991-2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of households comprising of married couples with dependent children	The proportion of households comprising of married couples with dependent children	Census 2001	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2001	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright

Proportion of households comprising of married couples with no children	The proportion of households comprising of married couples with no children	Census 2001	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2001	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of lone parent households	The proportion of households that contain lone parents. Lone parents are defined where either the husband or wife and children are not living in the same household as the other parent	Regional trends (39)	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of one person households	The proportion of households that only contain one person	Census 2001	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2001	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Average household size	The mean average number of people living within a household	Census 2001	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2001	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Elementary occupations (level 1)	The proportion of the working age population who are employed in elementary occupations (9), based on place of work. The figure in brackets is a Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC) code. SOC codes are nationally recognised occupational groupings designed to capture type of work and the associated skills necessary for the job. This major SOC group includes Elementary occupations in the following areas: Agricultural Occupations; Construction Occupations; Process Plant Occupations; Goods Storage Occupations; Administration; Personal Service; Cleaning Occupations; Security Occupations and Sales Occupations	Annual Population Survey	Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	2006	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright

The proportion of the working age population who are employed in lower skilled occupations. This is based on SOC groups Administrative & Secretarial (5), Personal Services, Care & Leisure (6), Sales & Customer Services (7), Process & Machine Operatives (8). The figures in brackets are Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC) codes. SOC codes are nationally recognised occupational groupings designed to capture type of work and the associated skills necessary for the job. This major SOC group includes Administrative: Government & Related; Finance; Records; Communications; General administrative; Secretarial and Related Occupations; Professionals, Healthcare & Related Personal Services; Childcare & Related Personal Services; Animal Care Services; Leisure & Travel Service Occupations; Hairdressers and Related Occupations; Housekeeping Occupations and Personal Services Occupations, Sales Assistants and Retail Cashiers; Sales Related Occupations and Customer Service Occupations, Process Operatives; Plant and Machine Operatives; Assemblers and Routine Operatives; Construction Operatives; Transport Drivers and Operatives; Mobile Machine Drivers & Operatives

Annual  
Population  
Survey

Nomis - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

2006  
Great  
Britain

© Crown  
Copyright

The proportion of the working age population who are employed in skilled technical occupations. This is based on SOC groups Associate Professionals & Technical (3) and Skilled Trades (4). The figures in brackets are Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC) codes. SOC codes are nationally recognised occupational groupings designed to capture type of work and the associated skills necessary for the job. These major SOC groups include the following occupations

Science and Engineering Technicians;  
 Draughtspersons & Building Inspectors; IT Service Delivery Occupations; Health Associate Professionals; Therapists; Social Welfare Associate Professionals; Protective Service Occupations; Artistic and Literary Occupations; Design Associate Professionals; Media Associate Professionals; Sports and Fitness Occupations; Transport Associate Professionals; Legal Associate Professionals; Business & Finance Associate Professionals; Sales & Related Associate Professionals; Conservation Associate Professionals and Public Service Associate Professionals, Agricultural Trades; Metal Forming, Welding and Related; Metal Machining Fitting; Vehicle Trades; Electrical Trades; Construction Trades; Building Trades; Textiles and Garment Trades; Printing Trades; Food Preparation Trades and Skilled Trades.

Skilled  
technical  
occupations  
(level 3)

Annual  
Population  
Survey

Nomis - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

2006

Great  
Britain

© Crown  
Copyright

The proportion of the working age population who are employed in manager and professional occupations based on SOC groups (1) Managers and Senior Officials; (2) Professional occupations, based on place of work. The figures in brackets are Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC) codes. SOC codes are nationally recognised occupational groupings designed to capture type of work and the associated skills necessary for the job. These major SOC groups include the following occupations Corporate & Senior Officials, Production managers, Functional managers Quality and Customer Care, Financial Institutions and Office, Distribution Storage and Retail, Protective Service Officers, Health and Social Services, Farming, Horticulture, Forestry and associated fields, Hospitality & Leisure and Other Service Industries managers; Science Professionals; Engineering; Info & Communication Technology; Health; Teaching; Research; Legal; Business & Statistical; Architects; Town Planners; Surveyors Public Service Professionals; Librarians and Related Professionals

Annual  
Population  
Survey

Nomis - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

2006

Great  
Britain

© Crown  
Copyright

Manager and  
professional  
occupations  
(level 4)

This residence based figure provides an index of proportion of the working age population who are employed in Knowledge occupations based on SOC groups (1) Managers and Senior Officials; (2) Professional occupations; (3) Associate Professional and Technical occupations, based on place of residence. The figures in brackets are Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC) codes. SOC codes are nationally recognised occupational groupings designed to capture type of work and the associated skills necessary for the job. These major SOC groups include the following occupations Corporate & Senior Officials, Production managers, Functional managers Quality and Customer Care, Financial Institutions and Office, Distribution Storage and Retail, Protective Service Officers, Health and Social Services, Farming, Horticulture, Forestry and associated fields, Hospitality & Leisure and Other Service Industries managers; Science Professionals; Engineering; Info & Communication Technology; Health; Teaching; Research; Legal; Business & Statistical; Architects; Town Planners; Surveyors Public Service Professionals; Librarians and Related Professionals; Science and Engineering Technicians; Draughtspersons & Building Inspectors and IT Service Delivery Occupations; Health Associate Professionals; Therapists; Social Welfare Associate Professionals; Protective Service Occupations; Artistic and Literary Occupations; Design Associate Professionals; Media Associate Professionals; Sports and Fitness Occupations; Transport Associate Professionals; Legal

Annual  
Population  
Survey

Nomis - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

2006  
Great  
Britain

© Crown  
Copyright

Knowledge  
worker score



Associate Professionals;  
Business & Finance  
Associate Professionals;  
Sales & Related  
Associate Professionals;  
Conservation Associate  
Professionals and Public  
Service Associate  
Professionals. This is in  
relation to the national  
average, providing an  
indication of the level of  
knowledge sector  
employment relative to  
the national trend

Average total income	The mean average total income. Total income figures are based on taxable income including all employees; pension recipients and self-employed people. The figures are defined by local authority area and are residence based	Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI)	HM Revenue and Customs	2003/05	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Average house prices	The mean average house price over a 3 month period	Property prices, Land Registry	Land Registry - <a href="http://www.landreg.gov.uk">www.landreg.gov.uk</a>	April-June 2007	England & Wales	
Proportion of all households with 2+ cars	The proportion of households with 2 or more cars	Census 2001	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2001	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Average number of rooms per household	The average number of rooms per household - as measured by the Census, Rooms include living rooms, bedroom, kitchens, utility rooms and studies but not bathrooms or storage rooms	Census 2001	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2001	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Change in total income	The percentage change in the mean average total income. Total income figures are based on taxable income including all employees; pension recipients and self-employed people. The figures are defined by local authority area and are residence based	Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI)	HM Revenue and Customs	1999/00 - 2003/04	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright

Prosperity score	The mean average total income indexed to the national average. Total income figures are based on taxable income including all employees; pension recipients and self-employed people. The figures are defined by local authority area and are residence based	Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI)	HM Revenue and Customs	2003-2004	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004: average of SOA scores	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. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister - <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">www.odpm.gov.uk</a>	2004	England	© Crown Copyright
Indices of Deprivation, Crime Domain, Average SOA score	The Crime domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is based on the following indicators: burglary; theft; criminal damage; violence. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	ONS, Neighbourhood Statistics - <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2004	England	© Crown Copyright

Indices of Deprivation, Education Domain, Average SOA score	<p>The Education domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is based on the following indicators: it is based on two sub domains one covering children and young people including average points score of children at Key Stage 2; KS3; KS4; proportion of young people not staying on in school; proportion of those aged under 21 not entering HE; secondary school absence rate. The second sub domain covers skills including the proportion of working age adults (aged 25-54) in the area with no or low qualifications. Ward scores are calculated by combining the indicators using factor analysis, and the district level score presented here is an average of these ward scores, after each district is population weighted. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households</p>	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister - <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">www.odpm.gov.uk</a>	2004	England	© Crown Copyright
Indices of Deprivation, Employment Domain, Average SOA score	<p>The Employment domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is based on the following indicators: unemployment claimant count of women 18-59 and men aged 18-64, incapacity Benefit claimants; severe Disablement Allowance claimants; participation in New Deal for 18-24 year olds (not captured in the claimant count); participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not included in the claimant count; participation in New Deal for lone parents aged 18 and over. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households</p>	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister - <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">www.odpm.gov.uk</a>	2004	England	© Crown Copyright

Indices of Deprivation, Environment Domain, Average SOA score	<p>The Environment domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is based on the following indicators: this indicator includes two sub domains, the first " the indoors living environment" includes social and private housing in poor condition; houses without central heating. The second sub domain " the outdoors living environment" includes air quality and road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households</p>	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	ODPM- <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">www.odpm.gov.uk</a>	2004	England	© Crown Copyright
Indices of Deprivation, Health Domain, Average SOA score	<p>The Health domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is based on the following indicators: years of potential life lost; comparative illness and disability ratio; measures of emergency admissions to hospital; adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households</p>	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister - <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">www.odpm.gov.uk</a>	2004	England	© Crown Copyright

Indices of Deprivation, Housing & Services Domain, Average SOA score	<p>The Housing domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is based on the following indicators: this indicator is based on two sub domains, the first "wider barriers" includes, housing overcrowding; households where a decision on their application under the homeless provision have been made; difficulty of Access to owner occupation. The second sub domain "geographical barriers" includes road distance to GP premises; road distance to a supermarket or convenience store; road distance to a primary school; road distance to a post office. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households</p>	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister - <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">www.odpm.gov.uk</a>	2004	England	© Crown Copyright
Indices of Deprivation, Income Domain, Average SOA score	<p>The Income domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is based on the following indicators: adults and children in Income Support households; adults and children in income based job seekers allowance households; adults and children in working families tax credit households whose income is below 60% before cost of housing; adults and children in Disabled Person's Tax Credit households whose income is below 60% of median before housing costs; National Asylum Support Service supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence only and accommodation support. This indicator shows the actual number of people experiencing income deprivation. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between</p>	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister - <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">www.odpm.gov.uk</a>	2004	England	© Crown Copyright

areas based on number  
of households

Inequality (range of IMD ranks)	This indicator is a measure of inequality and shows the range between all the Super Output Areas within each district. The higher the score, the more inequality within the area. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister - <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">www.odpm.gov.uk</a>	2004	England
Inequality score trend	The indicator 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 within each district. The higher the score, the more inequality within the area. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households. By indexing the score to the national average, the relative level of inequality can be analysed in relation to the national	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister - <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">www.odpm.gov.uk</a>	2004	England

Average life expectancy	The average life expectancy at birth, of all residents	Life expectancy at birth (years) and rank order for Great Britain	ONS <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2003-2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Cancer mortality rate	The mortality rates from cancer per 100,000 people aged under 75 years within the area	Neighbourhood Renewal	Neighbourhood Renewal - <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk">www.neighbourhood.gov.uk</a>	2003/05	England	© Crown Copyright
Circulatory disease mortality rate	The mortality rates from heart disease and stroke and related diseases per 100,000 people aged under 75 within the area	Neighbourhood Renewal	Neighbourhood Renewal - <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk">www.neighbourhood.gov.uk</a>	2003/05	England	© Crown Copyright
Infant mortality rate	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	Regional Trends (39)	Department for Health - <a href="http://www.doh.gov.uk">www.doh.gov.uk</a>	2005	England and Wales	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of residents who are obese	The proportion of residents who are obese, which can be defined as having a Body Mass Index of over 30. Please refer to the quality section as this data should be used as a guide only	Synthetic Health Indicators for Health Lifestyle Behaviours	Neighbourhood Statistics - <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/">www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2000/02	England	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of residents who smoke	The proportion of the population who smoke. Please refer to the quality section as this data should be used as a guide only	Synthetic Health Indicators for Health Lifestyle Behaviours	Neighbourhood Statistics - <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/">www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2000/02	England	© Crown Copyright
Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR)	The Standardised Mortality Ratio compares overall mortality in a locality with that for the UK as a whole. The ratio expresses the number of deaths in a locality as a percentage of the hypothetical number that would have occurred if the local population had experienced the sex/age specific rates of the UK in that year. The lower the figure, the lower the relative mortality	Vital statistics	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Health score	The health score provides an index of the average life expectancy at birth, of all residents in relation to the national average. This provides a figure of relative life expectancy within the national context	Life expectancy at birth (years) and rank order for Great Britain	ONS <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2002-2004	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright

Dwelling burglaries per 000 residents	Burglaries to any dwelling, such as house, flat, caravan or hostel, per 1,000 residents within the locality	British Crime Survey	Home Office - <a href="http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub">http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub</a>	2006/07	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Total offences per 000 population	The total number of offences per 1,000 resident population. Total offences include theft from vehicles; dwelling burglary; robberies; sexual offences and violent offences	British Crime Survey	Home Office - <a href="http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub">http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub</a>	2006/07	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Vehicle crimes per 000 population	Theft from/of a motor vehicle, per 1,000 households within the locality	British Crime Survey	Home Office - <a href="http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub">http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub</a>	2006/07	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Violent crimes per 000 population	Violence against the person, sexual offences and robberies, per 1,000 households within the locality	British Crime Survey	Home Office - <a href="http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub">http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub</a>	2006/07	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Change in total offences per 000 population	The percentage change in the total number of offences per 1,000 resident population. Total offences include theft from vehicles; dwelling burglary; robberies; sexual offences and violent offences (ie the six main offences brackets used within the publication). See publication for further details	British Crime Survey	Home Office - <a href="http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub">http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub</a>	2006 - 2007	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Crime score	This indicator provides an index of the total number of offences per 1,000 resident population. Total offences include theft from vehicles; dwelling burglary; robberies; sexual offences and violent offences. The index is to the GB average, providing a figure which is relative to the national trend	British Crime Survey	Home Office - <a href="http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub">http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub</a>	2006/07	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Average house prices	The mean average house price over a 3 month period	Property prices, Land Registry	Land Registry - <a href="http://www.landreg.gov.uk">www.landreg.gov.uk</a>	April-June 2007	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Percentage of Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent	The percentage of all local authority owned properties which are declared non-decent. Non-decent is based on a government standard of housing including state of repair, facilities and services, thermal comfort	2004/05 Local Authority Performance Indicators in England BVPI 184a	Audit Commission - <a href="http://www.auditcommission.gov">http://www.auditcommission.gov</a>	2004/05	England	© Crown Copyright



Proportion of households in owner-occupied properties	The proportion of households in owner-occupied properties	Census 2001	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2001	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of households in rented occupation	The proportion of households in rented properties	Census 2001	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2001	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of houses sold	The proportion of all households which have been sold	Property prices, Land Registry	Land Registry - <a href="http://www.landreg.gov.uk">www.landreg.gov.uk</a>	April - June 2007	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Change in average house price	Percentage change in the mean average house price	Property prices	Land Registry - <a href="http://www.landreg.gov.uk">www.landreg.gov.uk</a>	July 2006 - June 2007	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
	This indicator provides the percentage change in housing affordability over time. Property prices are an overall average of property prices covering detached; semi-detached; terraced and flats/maisonettes in a local authority area. The average house price is an average taken over four quarterly house price data releases. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) replaces the New Earnings Survey (NES) as a more robust workplace and residence based dataset. The survey samples 1 in 100 jobs registered in the Inland Revenue's PAYE scheme					
Change in affordability	Property prices are an overall average of property prices covering detached; semi-detached; terraced and flats/maisonettes in a local authority area. The average house price is an average taken over four quarterly house price data releases. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) replaces the New Earnings Survey (NES) as a more robust workplace and residence based dataset. The survey samples 1 in 100 jobs registered in the Inland Revenue's PAYE scheme	Property Prices; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	Land Registry - <a href="http://www.landreg.gov.uk">www.landreg.gov.uk</a>	1999-2007	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Affordability index GB=100	Property prices are an overall average of property prices covering detached; semi-detached; terraced and flats/maisonettes in a local authority area. The average house price is an average taken over four quarterly house price data releases. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) replaces the New Earnings Survey (NES) as a more robust workplace and residence based dataset. The survey samples 1 in 100 jobs registered in the Inland Revenue's PAYE scheme	Property Prices; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	Land Registry - <a href="http://www.landreg.gov.uk/ppr/">http://www.landreg.gov.uk/ppr/</a> ; National Statistics - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2007	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright

Industrial floorspace as a proportion of all commercial & industrial floorspace	The proportion of all commercial & industrial floorspace, that is used by the industrial sector (including warehouses and factories)	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics	ODPM - <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">http://www.odpm.gov.uk</a>	2006	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Office floorspace as a proportion of all commercial & industrial floorspace	The proportion of all commercial & industrial floorspace, that is taken up by offices (including 'purpose-built office buildings, offices over shops, light storage and light industrial activities')	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics	ODPM - <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">http://www.odpm.gov.uk</a>	2006	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of total area that is derelict land & buildings	Proportion of total area that is derelict land and buildings, as measured by local authority returns	Previously Developed Land Survey	National Land Use Database - <a href="http://www.nlud.org.u">http://www.nlud.org.u</a>	2006	England	© Crown Copyright
Retail floorspace as a proportion of all commercial & industrial floorspace	The proportion of all commercial & industrial floorspace, which is used by the retail sector (including premises such as shops, banks and post offices)	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics	ODPM - <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">http://www.odpm.gov.uk</a>	2006	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Change in commercial & industrial floorspace (long-term)	The change in commercial (all bulk) floorspace	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics	ODPM - <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">http://www.odpm.gov.uk</a>	1999-2006	England	© Crown Copyright
Change in Industrial floorspace (long-term)	Percentage change in the area of floorspace used in the industrial sector. Industrial sector floorspace includes warehouses and factories	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics	ODPM - <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">http://www.odpm.gov.uk</a>	1999-2006	England	© Crown Copyright
Change in Office floorspace (long-term)	Percentage change in the area of floorspace used by offices	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics	ODPM - <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">http://www.odpm.gov.uk</a>	1999-2006	England	© Crown Copyright

Change in Retail floorspace (long-term)	Percentage of long-term change in the area of floorspace used by retail	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics	ODPM - <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">http://www.odpm.gov.uk</a>	1999-2006	England	© Crown Copyright
Business Rateable Value (£000)	The rateable value of a commercial property is based on the annual rent that would be obtained from that property on the open market at the valuation date	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics	ODPM - <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm">http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm</a>	2006	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Commercial and industrial floorspace score	This score provides an index of the percentage change in the area of floor space used in the commercial sector. Commercial floor space is defined as all floor space used for non-domestic purposes including retail, office and industrial activities. This provides a score showing the change in floor space in relation to the national floor space change	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics	ODPM - <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">http://www.odpm.gov.uk</a>	2006	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of persons travelling to work by car (by residence)	The proportion of the resident population aged between 16 and 74 who travel to work either by driving a car or van, or as a passenger in a car or van	Census 2001	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2001	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of persons travelling to work by public transport (by residence)	The proportion of the resident population aged between 16 and 74 who travel to work by using the Underground, (metro, light rail or Tram), Train, Bus, Mini Bus or Coach. This data is based on place of residence	Census 2001	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2001	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of persons travelling to work on foot or by bicycle (by residence)	The proportion of the resident population aged between 16 and 74 who either cycle or walk to work	Census 2001	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2001	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Net Commuting, GB=100	This is an indicator of the ratio of people who work in an area and the working age population. This was calculated by dividing the number of people who work in an area, by the total working age population. The calculation was then indexed to the GB value to give a relative score	2001 Census	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2001	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright

Jobs taken by in-commuters	The proportion of jobs in the area filled by people who travel into the area to work each day from outside the district boundary	Census 2001	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2001	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Journeys per sq km	The number of journeys taken daily in the area as a proportion of the total land area	Census 2001	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2001	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Residents who work elsewhere	The proportion of residents who work outside their district	Census 2001	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2001	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Connectivity Score GB=100	The connectivity index is based on proximity to and presence of airports; number of rail stations (excluding the underground); ports and motorway junctions. The resulting figure provides a indication of the areas connectivity, with figures over 100 indicating a higher than average level of connectivity	AA	AA	2005	Great Britain	
Proportion of students gaining 5+ GCSEs (A*-C)	The percentage of 15 years olds achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grades A*-C	Percentage Pass rate GCSE's A*-C	Neighbourhood Renewal Unit - <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk">www.neighbourhood.gov.uk</a>	2006	England & Wales	© Crown Copyright
Proportion of household waste recycled	This indicator provides an estimate of the proportion of household waste collected that is recycled, and is based on local authority returns to the Audit Commission. This is BVPI 82	2005/06 Local Authority Performance Indicators in England BVPI 82a	Audit Commission - <a href="http://www.audit-commission.gov">http://www.audit-commission.gov</a>	2005/06	England	© Crown Copyright
Access to services	This indicator is a composite based on the indexes of the following: households who are a short distance from a public internet access point; supermarket; secondary school; primary school; post office; petrol station; library; jobcentre; doctors; bank/building society; cashpoint. The higher the figure, the higher the service provision in comparison to other areas	Rural Services Survey	Countryside Agency - <a href="http://www.countryside.gov.uk">www.countryside.gov.uk</a>	2005	England	© Crown Copyright

Comprehensive Performance Assessment	<p>The Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) is a score showing how well a council delivers its services and how well that council is run. The CPA consists of a combination of 42 BVPI's covering the following service areas; Community Housing, Housing Management, Libraries and leisure, People, Financial Administration, Transport and Waste. The raw data for an area on each BVPI is turned into an average percentile for the broad service area. These average percentiles are then accumulated, together with a 'council ability' score, to give an overall council score. The scores range from 1-5 (excellent to weak). The data collection and the calculations are both conducted by the Audit Commission</p>	CPA score by LA authority	Audit Commission - <a href="http://www.audit-commission.gov">http://www.audit-commission.gov</a>	2004	England	© Crown Copyright
Local services	<p>This composite provides an indication of the quality of local public services. Local Services considers the proportion of students gaining 5+ GCSEs (A*-C), proportion of household waste recycled, and the Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) score of each area. District councils were given the CPA score of their respective county council. Each one of these 3 indicators was indexed to the GB Average, and then all 3 indices were summed and averaged. The higher the score, the more services available in the area</p>	Neighbourhood Renewal; 2005/06 Local Authority Performance Indicators	Neighbourhood Renewal - <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk">www.neighbourhood.gov.uk</a> , Audit Commission CPA and BVPI data	2006	England	
National Heritage sites per 000 sq km	<p>National heritage sites include those from English Heritage, the National Trust, Historic Scotland and the Georgian Group</p>	Treasures of Britain; Regional Trends 2005 edition	AA Publishing; ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2007	Great Britain	

Cultural Amenities per 0000 resident population GB=100	This indicator provides an index of GB=100 for the density of cultural amenities per 1000 square kilometers. Cultural amenities consist of cinema seats, theatres, museums, galleries, libraries, hotels, restaurants and pubs in 2007. The higher the figure, the more cultural amenities per 1000 sq km	BFI Film & Television Handbook 2003; UK Theatres Online	BFI; UK Theatres Online - <a href="http://www.uktheatresonline.co.uk/">http://www.uktheatresonline.co.uk/</a>	2007	Great Britain	
Proportion of employment in Hotels & Restaurants sectors	This figure provides the proportion of employment in Hotels & Restaurants sectors	Annual Business Inquiry	Neighbourhood Statistics - <a href="http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk">http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright
Listed Buildings per sq km	The number of listed buildings (all grades 1, 2*, 2 and other) per square kilometres. The weightings are as follows: G1:*3, G2:*3; G3:*2, Other: no weighting	Visions of Britain	National Heritage - <a href="http://www.heritage.gov.uk">www.heritage.gov.uk</a>	2007	England	
Café Culture	The number of cafes (including Café Nero, Starbucks and Pret and Manger) within the locality	Store Locations records	Starbucks, Café Nero and Pret a Manger	June 2007	Great Britain	
Local Amenities	The relative provision of amenities such as cinema seats, theatres, museums, galleries, libraries, hotels, restaurants and pubs, and heritage sites compared with the national average. Local Amenities considers national heritage sites per 1000 sq km, cultural amenities per 1000 sq km and the proportion of employment in hotels and restaurants weighted by Cafe Culture, 2007 (counts of national cafe chains across the country). Each one of these indicators was indexed to the GB Average, and then all indices were summed and averaged. The higher the score, the more amenities in the area	Treasures of Britain; BFI Film & Television Handbook 2003; UK Theatres Online; DfEE; Annual Business Inquiry	AA Publishing; BFI; UK Theatres Online - <a href="http://www.uktheatresonline.co.uk/">http://www.uktheatresonline.co.uk/</a> ; Nomis - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	2007	Great Britain	

Air quality (IMD 2004 environment domain underlying indicator)	This indicator is used with other indicators within the final living environment domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004. The score provides a weighted average of the scores for all the SOA's within the area. A result of 1 indicates the national average air quality score. Figures above 1 indicate a poorer air quality and vice versa for figures below 1. The score is based on a weighted average of SOA scores based on results of four types of air pollution including nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, particles and benzene.	Indices of Deprivation and Classifications	Neighborhood Statistics - <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/">www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2001	England	© Crown Copyright
Average weather	The average weather indicator combines an areas average annual hours per day of sunshine, annual mean temperature (Deg C) and annual precipitation (mm). The highest scoring areas would be more likely to have less precipitation, more hours of sunshine and have the warmest temperatures	MET Office	MET Office - <a href="http://www.meto.gov.uk">www.meto.gov.uk</a>	2005	Great Britain	
Natural Beauty (access & contiguity), GB=100	This indicator provides a measure of the natural beauty in a given area. It consists of the following datasets; Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty; Blue Flag Beaches (denoting high quality beaches); heritage coastlines; ancient woodland; nature reserves; national park designations and designation as an environmentally sensitive area. The higher the score, the more natural beauty in a given area	Natural England	Natural England - <a href="http://www.naturalengland.gov.uk">www.naturalengland.gov.uk</a>	2007	England	
Tranquillity	This is a measure of the tranquillity of an area based on the population density. The higher the score, the more tranquil an area is in terms of population density	Population estimates; Regional Trends	ONS - <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/</a>	2005	Great Britain	© Crown Copyright

---

Natural environment	Natural environment indicates the quality of an areas physical environment. The composite is developed by combining Natural Beauty, Tranquillity, Average weathe, air quality, greenflag awards and greenspace. The higher the score, the higher the quality of the natural environment	Natural England; GreenFlag awards; Generalised Land Use Database; Indices of Deprivation; Met office average weather readings	Natural England - <a href="http://www.naturalengland.gov.uk">www.naturalengland.gov.uk</a> ; DCLG - <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk">www.communities.gov.uk</a> ; Neighbourhood Statistics - <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk">www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk</a>	2007 England
---------------------	---	---	--	--------------

---