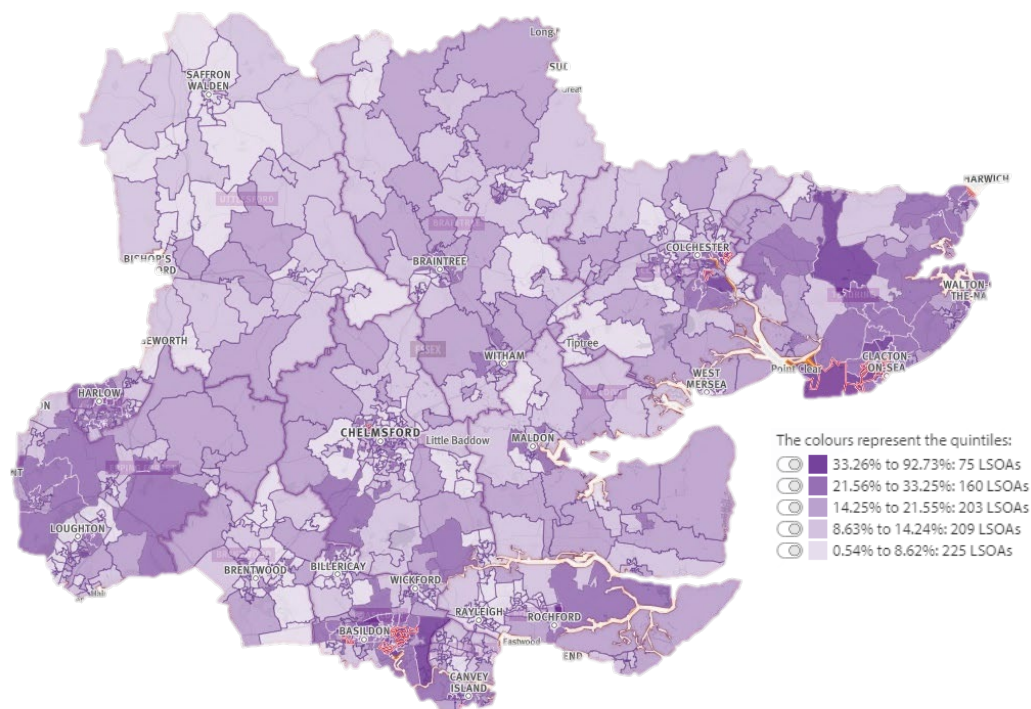


1. Executive Summary



The English Indices of Deprivation (2019) suggest that, overall, Essex compares favourably with other local authority areas. It has lower levels of deprivation than 70% of upper tier authority areas. Essex's overall position has changed very little since 2015, albeit following a sustained increase in deprivation since 2007 and a steep increase since 2010.

Essex compares less well against other counties in the south east of England. The percentage of Essex residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas is amongst the highest in the South East – behind only Kent and East Sussex

The most significant structural factors affecting deprivation are incomes and employment, but recent changes in deprivation across Essex stem from small changes in barriers to housing and local services; health outcomes; and levels of crime.

Within Essex there is a large and growing gap between the most and least deprived districts. Castle Point Borough and Tendring District have seen sustained increases in deprivation relative to districts across England. Tendring District in particular is falling further behind the rest of the county.

There are major concentrations of deprivation at the neighbourhood level in Essex. 75 of neighbourhoods (LSOAs) are among the 20% most deprived nationally. They are home to over 120,000 Essex residents, a figure which has doubled since 2007.

This report outlines the key datasets from the 2019 English Indices of Deprivation it provides an overview at County, District and neighbourhood level. It also provides individual summary reports for each of the 12 districts in Essex.

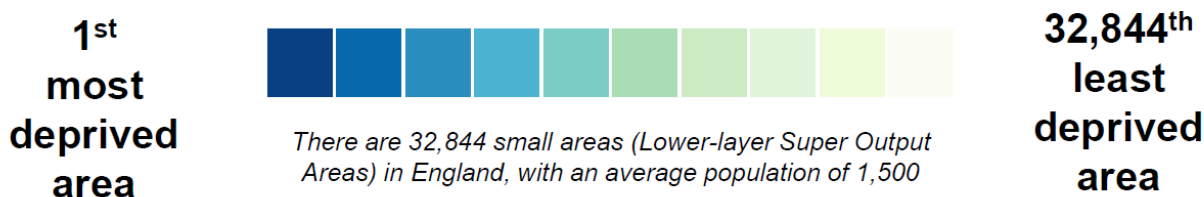
All data in this report was taken directly from the Office of National Statistics website as of 26th September 2019 and was correct at the time of publication.

2. Introduction

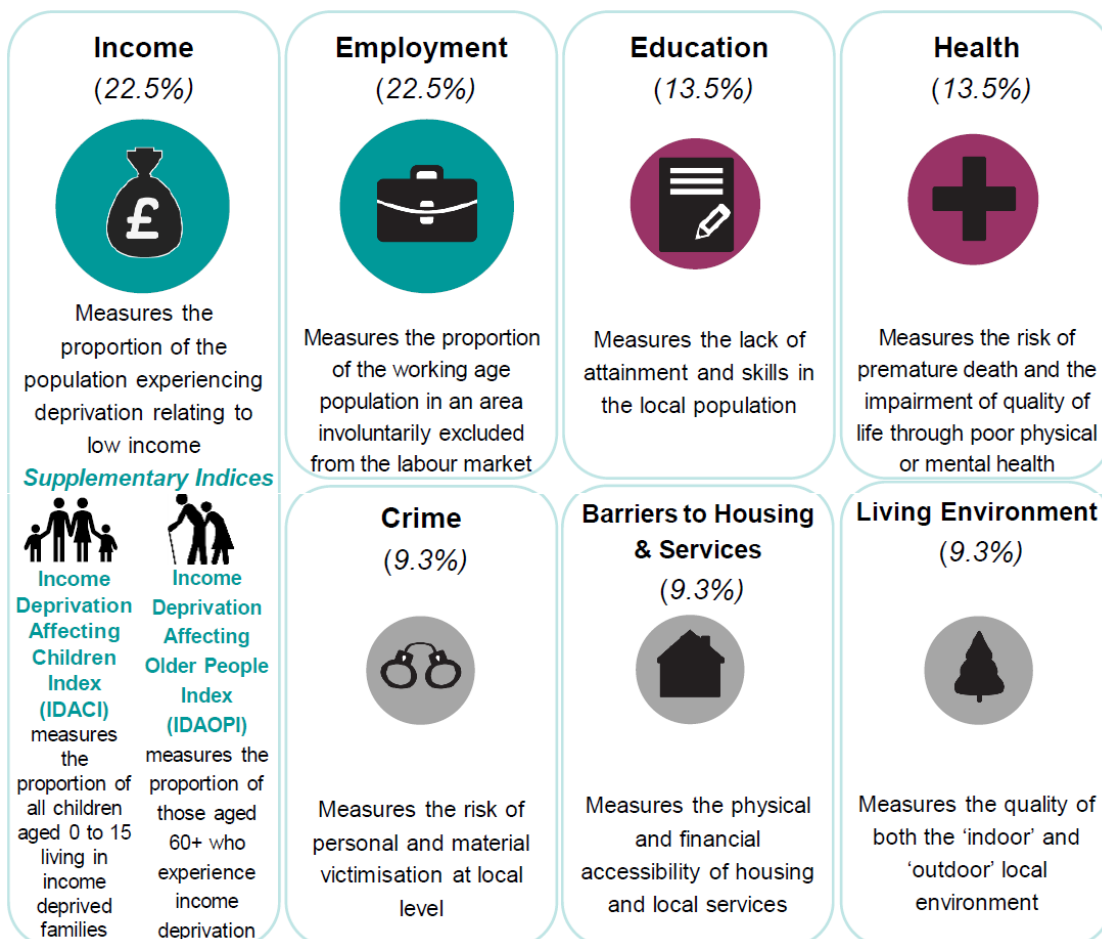
The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and is part of a suite of outputs that form the Indices of Deprivation (IoD). It follows an established methodological framework in broadly defining deprivation to encompass a wide range of an individual's living conditions. People may be considered to be living in poverty if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs, whereas people can be regarded as deprived if they lack any kind of resources, not just income¹.

The IoD2019 is based on 39 separate indicators, organized across seven distinct domains of deprivation which are combined and weighted to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD2019, see Key Info box). This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA), or neighbourhood, in England. All neighbourhoods in England are then ranked according to their level of deprivation relative to that of other areas. High ranking LSOAs or neighbourhoods can be referred to as the 'most deprived' or as being 'highly deprived' to aid interpretation. However, there is no definitive threshold above which an area is described as 'deprived'. The Indices of Deprivation measure deprivation on a relative rather than an absolute scale, so a neighbourhood ranked 100th is more deprived than a neighbourhood ranked 200th, but this does not mean it is twice as deprived.

The Indices relatively rank each small area in England from most deprived to least deprived



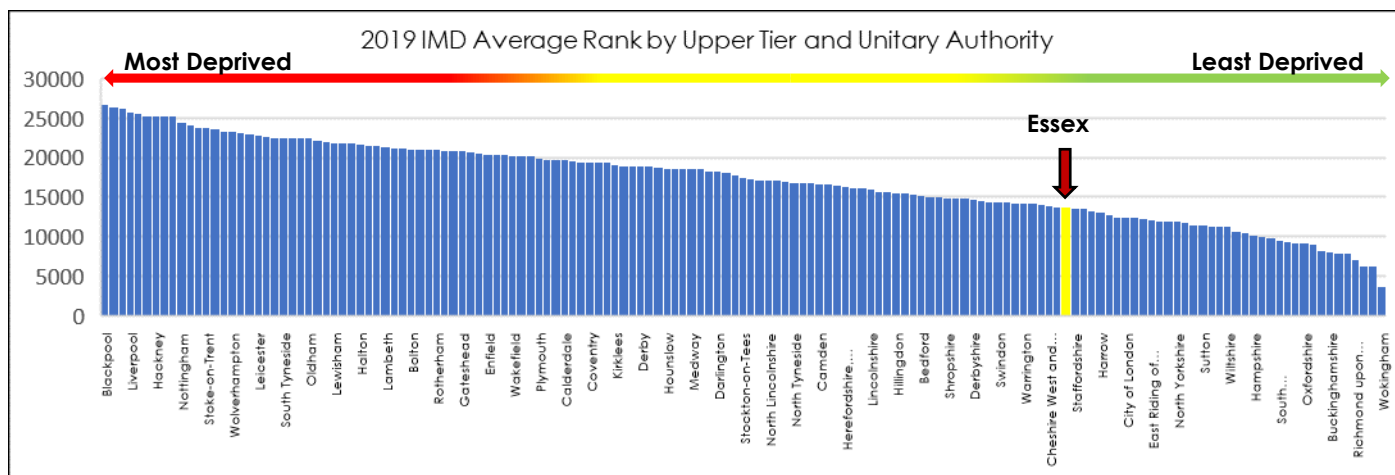
There are 7 domains of deprivation, which combine to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019):



3. 2019 Current Position

County Level Rank for Overall Deprivation

In the 2019 IMD the Essex County Council (ECC) area had an average LSOA rank of 13696.88 out of 32,844 LSOAs nationally. **Compared to all other upper tier and unitary authorities in England this gives the ECC area a rank of average rank of 114 out of 151 areas**, placing the county in decile 8/the 30% least deprived areas nationally.

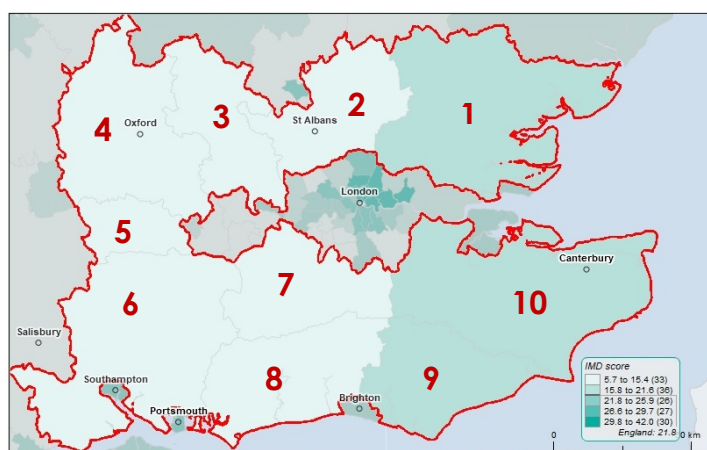


Comparison with other areas

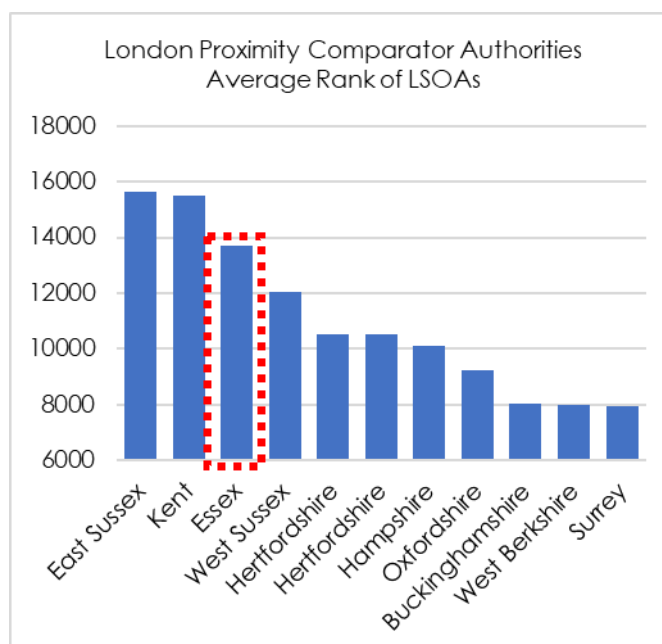
South East Counties and Unitaries

South East Counties and Unitaries refer to a group of upper tier and unitary authorities which, like Essex, border on or are in close proximity to the greater London area and have high numbers of residents who travel to the capital for employment purposes. These authorities are set out in the map and graph below. Based on the average ranks Essex is ranked as the third highest area for overall deprivation along with East Sussex and Kent (both also in the South East Local Authority Partnership) but is one decile rank higher than these areas nationally.

Looking at the average rank of the LSOAs shows considerable variation within this group. Essex has a gap of 1653 ranks places between the next least deprived area (West Sussex) but is 1784.9 rank places better than the next worst deprived area (Kent). Essex is also considerably worst in average rank than the least deprived area in this group (Surrey) with a gap of 5760.9 places.



- 1: Essex
- 2: Hertfordshire
- 3: Buckinghamshire
- 4: Oxfordshire
- 5: West Berkshire
- 6: Hampshire
- 7: Surrey
- 8: West Sussex
- 9: East Sussex
- 10: Kent

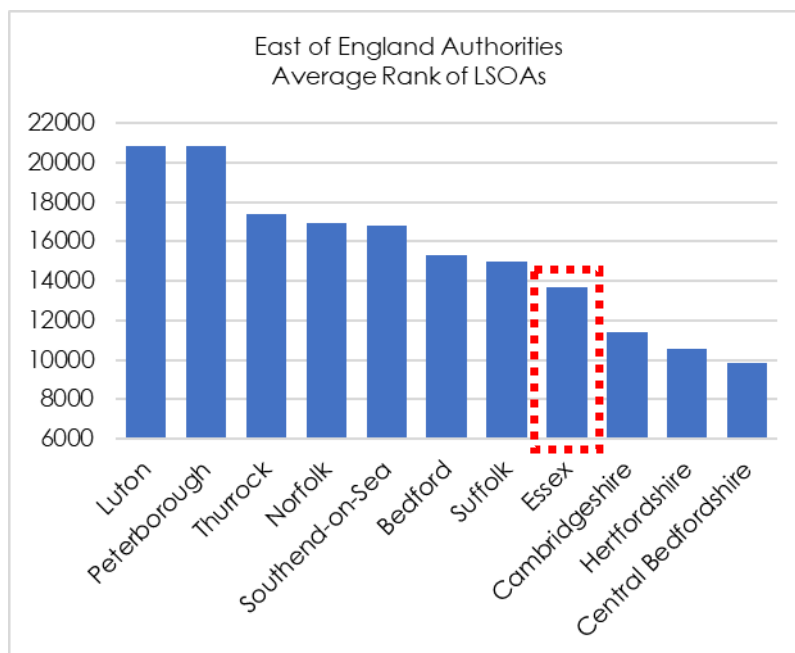


Whilst the gaps in the average rank between authorities in this group seems extreme, comparing the national “Rank of Average Rank” across this group shows that all authorities included were ranked in the upper 50% of upper tier authorities nationally, with 6 areas ranked in the top 20% least deprived authorities in England.

East of England Authorities

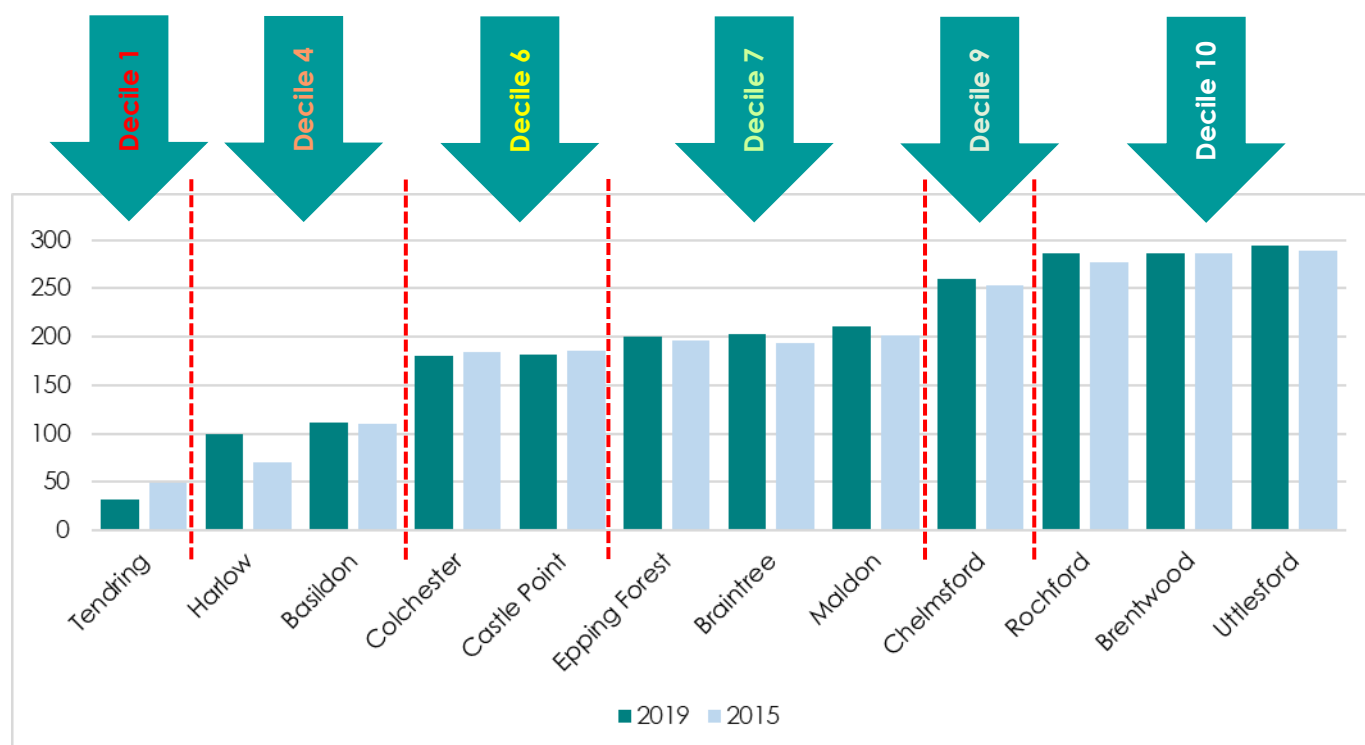
Across the 11 upper tier and unitary authorities in the East of England, Essex is ranked as the fourth least deprived LA within this group based on the average rank. This group as a whole shows a wider range of ranks overall with two areas placed in decile 3 (30% most deprived areas nationally) and three areas in deciles 9 and 10 (20% least deprived).

Comparing Essex to the most and Least Deprived authorities in this groups shows a gap of 3873.85 rank places between the area with the lowest overall rank (Central Bedfordshire) and 7167.16 rank places between Essex and the most deprived UTLA (Luton). Compared to next least deprived area (Cambridgeshire) Essex is 2270.57 average rank places lower for overall deprivation, equivalent to a gap of 15 places in the national rankings for all UTLAs in England.



Essex Lower Tier Authorities

Of the 12 districts in the Essex County Council area in 2019 three were placed into the bottom 4 deciles (lower 40%) nationally for overall IMD rank, whilst the remaining nine ranked in the upper 5 deciles (upper 50%). Three districts were ranked in the 10% least deprived nationally whilst one dropped into the 10% most deprived. Districts ranked by national deprivation rankings and deciles are set out in the chart below.

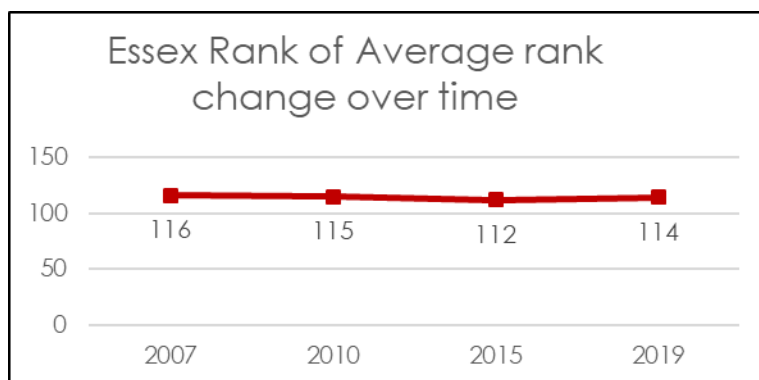


4. Changes in Deprivation Over Time

Essex's rank of average rank over time has had minimal change between IMD 2007 and 2019. Note that the ranking has been adjusted to the new number of upper tier authorities (ULTAs) in 2019 (i.e. 317).

The largest change across this timeseries occurred between 2010 and 2015 where a drop of 3 Rank of Average Rank (ROAR) places occurred. This small change

compared to other UTLAs does however mask a larger change when looking at the average rank of all LSOAs in this area. This showed that the average rank of LSOAs during this period increased by 1523 rank places or 12.3%. Given that Essex's overall position compared to every other UTLA only showed minimal impact indicates that a large number of other areas also experienced a similar change thus limiting the change in the rank of average rank scores overall.

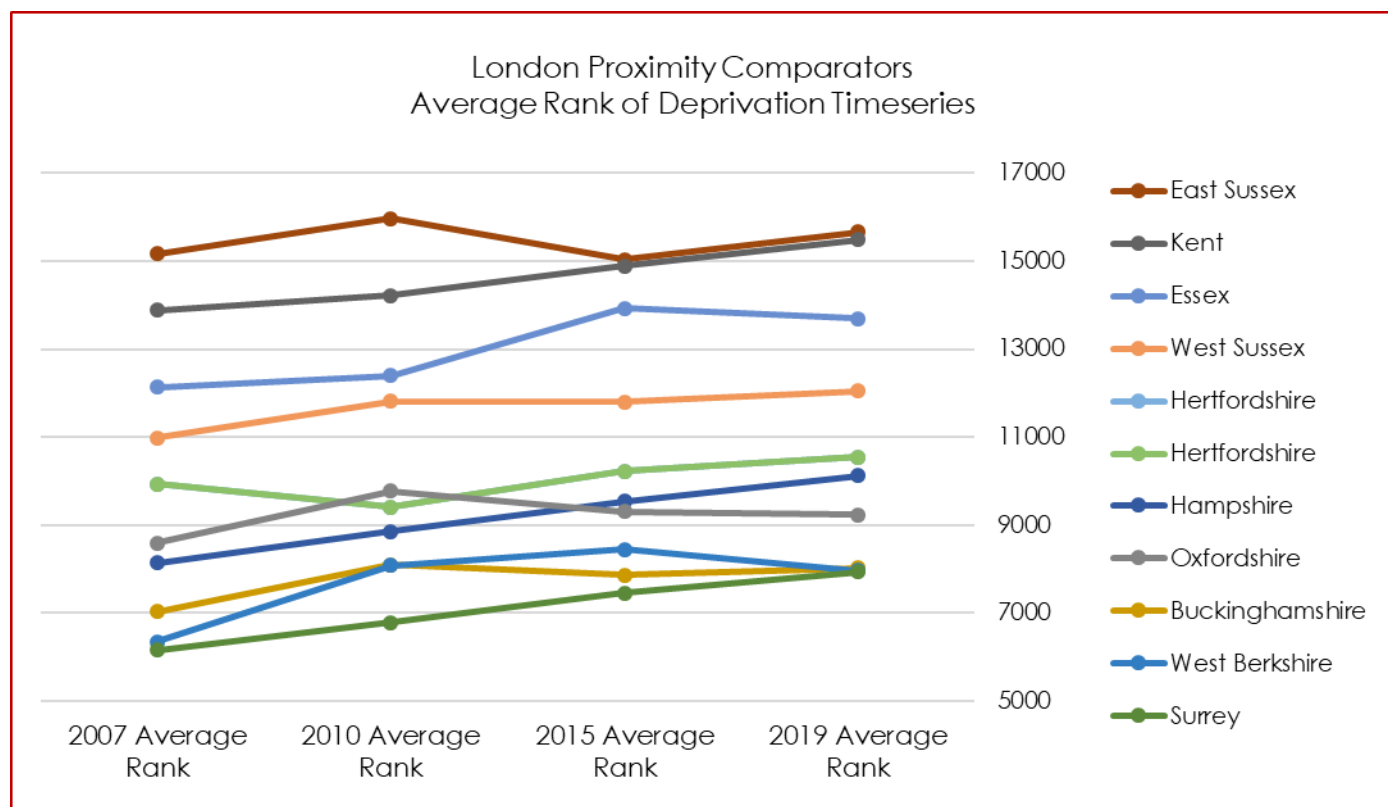


Comparison with other areas

South east County and Unitary Comparators

Compared to other authorities in the South East comparators group, all areas generally showed increases in their average ranks (i.e. increasing deprivation) between 2007 and 2019, with 6 areas (including Essex) areas also seeing an increase between 2010 and 2015 during this period.

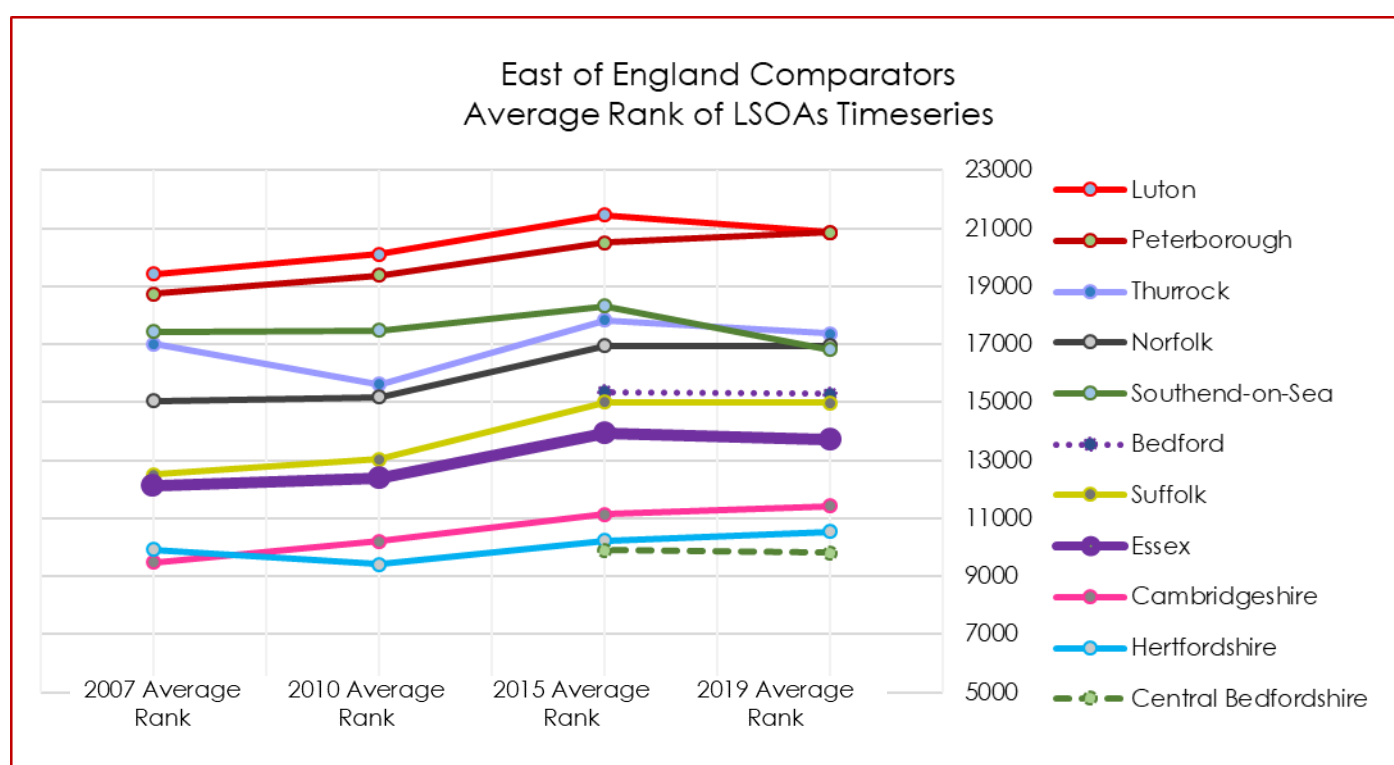
Essex experienced the largest level of change as displayed in the graph below (as outlined above), however between 2015 and 2019 Essex also saw a decrease in the average rank of LSOAs (falling deprivation) with a decrease of 226.27 rank places. By comparison 8 other authorities saw the average rank of LSOAs in their area continue to increase, indicating increasing deprivation in their areas.



Within the South East comparator group, all authorities except Essex and West Berkshire also saw a decline in their rank of average rank compared to all other UTLAs nationally.

South East Comparators (Rank of Average Rank Change)	2007	2010	2015	2019
East Sussex	97	90	99	93
Kent	101	102	104	95
Essex	116	115	112	114
West Sussex	126	123	129	125
Hertfordshire	130	135	136	135
Hampshire	136	136	140	136
Oxfordshire	134	131	143	142
Buckinghamshire	139	139	148	145
West Berkshire	142	140	145	146
Surrey	143	143	149	147

East of England Comparators



Within the East of England comparator group on most areas have seen increasing deprivation between 2007 and 2019 albeit to varying levels of intensity. The patterns of change observed for the Essex area tends to closely match the changes observed across this group as a whole.

Between 2015 and 2019 however 7 of these 11 areas (including Essex) saw a reduction in the average rank of the LSOAs in their area indicating improvements in the overall level of deprivation. Of these areas, the biggest improvement was observed in Southend-on-Sea which saw an overall reduction of 1503.8 places compared to the previous IMD period and moved up 10 places in the national rankings of 151 upper tier local authorities.

Please note that data for Central Bedfordshire and Bedford local authority areas are not available prior to 2015 due to these areas becoming upper tier authorities in 2009 following the dissolution of Bedfordshire County Council.

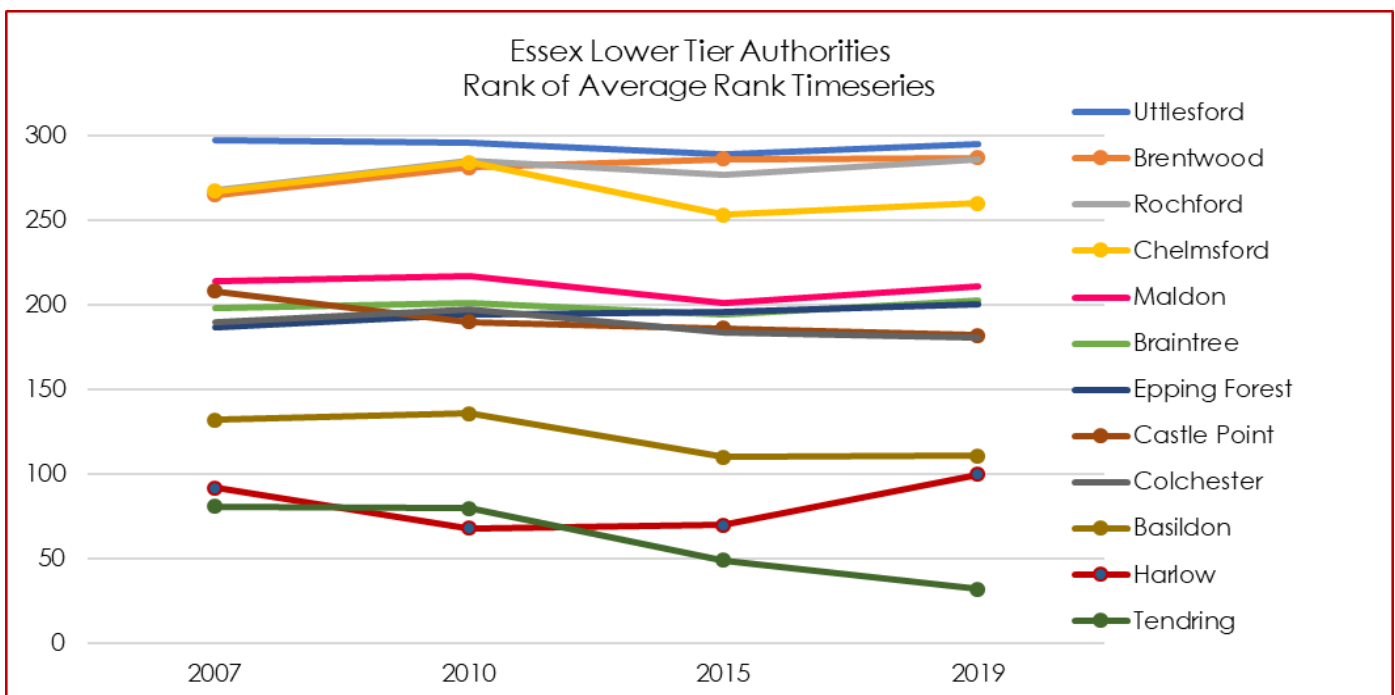
South East Comparators (Rank of Average Rank Change)	2007	2010	2015	2019
Luton	59	46	34	41
Peterborough	67	59	45	42
Thurrock	83	93	77	77
Norfolk	98	95	85	81
Southend-on-Sea	80	80	73	83
Bedford	#N/A	#N/A	96	97
Suffolk	113	112	101	99
Essex	116	115	112	114
Cambridgeshire	131	127	132	129
Hertfordshire	130	135	136	135
Central Bedfordshire	#N/A	#N/A	137	138

Lower Tier Authority Changes

The graph below shows how the Essex Lower Tier Local Authorities' rank change between 2007 and 2019 IMD periods. Based on the trends of observed, we can see the rank order from most to least deprived within Essex has not changed much across each of the IMD periods however compared to the national picture some areas do fluctuate more than others.

Tendring and Castle Point have seen increases in relative deprivation for every iteration of the IMD between 2007 to 2019. Brentwood on the other hand which was already one of the least deprived districts in Essex has decreased its relative rank in every iteration of the IMD. These changes could suggest that inequality is increasing between the most and least deprived Essex districts.

Between 2015 and 2019 nine out of twelve lower tier local authorities in the Essex County Council administrative area increased in their rankings relative to 317 other local authority areas nationally whilst three areas (Tendring, Castle Point and Colchester) decreased their rank. During this latest period Harlow saw the largest increase in rank of average rank moving up 30 places nationally from 70 in 2015 to 100 in 2019 and narrowing the gap between the next area (Basildon) to 11 places.



	2019		2015		2010		2007	
	Ave. Rank	Rank of Ave. Rank	Ave. Rank	Rank of Ave. Rank	Ave. Rank	Rank of Ave. Rank	Ave. Rank	Rank of Ave. Rank
Tendring	22083.12	32	21026.27	49	19241.56	80	18983.26	81
Harlow	18582.78	100	19908.53	70	19826.46	68	18606.31	92
Basildon	17744.6	111	17704.19	110	15842.34	136	16050.90	132
Colchester	13956.03	181	14032.56	184	12252.41	197	12337.15	190
Castle Point	13905.85	182	13918.57	186	12726.06	190	11166.14	208
Epping Forest	12930.26	200	13195.47	196	12370.31	194	12451.49	187
Braintree	12716.15	203	13452.81	194	12129.57	201	11974.84	198
Maldon	12389.29	211	12889.24	201	10960.06	217	10736.04	214
Chelmsford	10004.42	260	10252.97	253	7429.14	284	7265.32	267
Rochford	8121.79	286	8967.92	277	7248.37	285	7250.35	268
Brentwood	8058.04	287	8128.47	286	7679.132	281	7326.36	265
Uttlesford	7386.46	295	8096.25	289	5958.065	296	4984.24	297

Looking at the average rank of the LSOAs in each of the districts shows that between 2015 and 2019 10 of the 12 areas saw a decrease in rank indicating relative decrease in overall deprivation. Harlow saw the largest decrease of 1325.75 places followed by Rochford (-846.13 places). Castle Point and Colchester has relatively small decreases in their average ranks, but these changes were not large enough to maintain their rank of average rank from 2015 and thus these areas decreased slightly in their rank of all LTLAs. Brentwood also saw a relatively small increase in the average rank of the LSOAs in its area however due to the gap between the next closest areas nationally, this area was able to increase it's position by one place overall.

Tendring had the largest average rank increase between 2015 and 2019 moving up by 1065.71 places, thus accounting for the drop in its rank of average rank of from 49th place nationally to 32nd and moving the area into the most deprived decile nationally.

5. Residents in Deprivation

Residents in Deprivation 2019

Across Essex an estimated 123,640 residents are live in the most deprived quintile (20%) nationally, equivalent to 8.6% of the total population. Additionally, an Estimated 50,384 are estimated to live in the most deprived decile (10%) overall. At a district level the portion of residents in the bottom quintile is not consistent, with the majority of those residents living in the Tendring (43,682 people /30.08%) and Basildon (43,389 people/23.08%) local authority areas, whilst three areas (Brentwood, Maldon, Uttlesford) have no residents within this group.

The number of Essex residents living in the least deprived quintile nationally is almost three times higher than those in the bottom quintile with an estimated 370,247 people or 25.6% of the population living in these areas. At a district level this distribution is again uneven with four areas (Brentwood, Rochford, Uttlesford, Chelmsford) having rates which are significantly higher than the Essex average. Of the remaining areas all have at least one neighbourhood in the least deprived quintile nationally with Tendring (1579 people/1.1%) and Harlow (5805 people/6.8%) having the lowest proportion of residents living in these areas.

	Basildon	Braintree	Brentwood	Castle Point	Chelmsford	Colchester	Epping Forest	Harlow	Maldon	Rochford	Tendring	Uttlesford	ECC Area Total
Population Living in decile 1+2	43389	3022	0	7775	1723	18689	1647	2174	0	1539	43682	0	123640
	23.8%	2.0%	0.0%	8.7%	1.0%	10.1%	1.3%	2.5%	0.0%	1.8%	30.8%	0.0%	8.6%
Population Living in decile 9+10	40170	30860	41160	19434	67243	43348	27170	5805	9466	45963	1579	38149	370347
	22.1%	20.5%	53.9%	21.8%	39.0%	23.4%	21.0%	6.8%	15.1%	54.0%	1.1%	44.8%	25.6%

A full breakdown of the total number of residents living in each decile in 2019 can be seen in Appendix 1

Comparator Areas

South East Comparators

Across the South East comparator authorities, it is estimated that 577,315 residents are living in the most deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally equivalent to 6.1% of all residents in the region.

Compared to the other UTLAs in this group, in 2019 Essex has a higher proportion of residents in the most deprived quintile than 8 out of 10 areas, and a lower proportion of residents in the least deprived quintile by the same amount.

Overall the number of Essex residents living in the bottom quintile makes up 21.4% of the total number of residents in deprivation in the South East group but only 11.2% of those in the least deprived quintile.

	Decile 1+2		Decile 9+10		Total Population
	Number of Residents	% of total population	Number of Residents	% of total population	
Buckinghamshire	1317	0.3%	252381	48.0%	526324
East Sussex	78232	14.4%	85308	15.7%	544685
Essex	123640	8.6%	370347	25.6%	1445044
Hampshire	64387	4.7%	590207	43.5%	1356711
Hertfordshire	22527	1.9%	463679	39.8%	1164366
Kent	220479	14.5%	287146	18.9%	1520860
Oxfordshire	28691	4.3%	311445	46.3%	672541
Surrey	6316	0.5%	618584	52.8%	1170766
West Berkshire	1551	1.0%	71947	45.7%	157460
West Sussex	30175	3.6%	267882	32.0%	838034
Buckinghamshire	1317	0.3%	252381	48.0%	526324

East of England Comparators

Across the East of England, it is estimated that 612,227 residents are living in the most deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally equivalent to 10% of all residents in the region.

Compared to the other UTLAs in the East of England group, in 2019 Essex has a lower proportion of residents in the most deprived quintile than 7 out of 11 areas, and a higher proportion of residents in the least deprived quintile by the same amount.

Despite the lower proportion compared to most of the neighbouring authorities in this area, the larger population of Essex overall means that the number of Essex residents in the bottom quintile makes up 20% of the total number of residents in deprivation in the East of England.

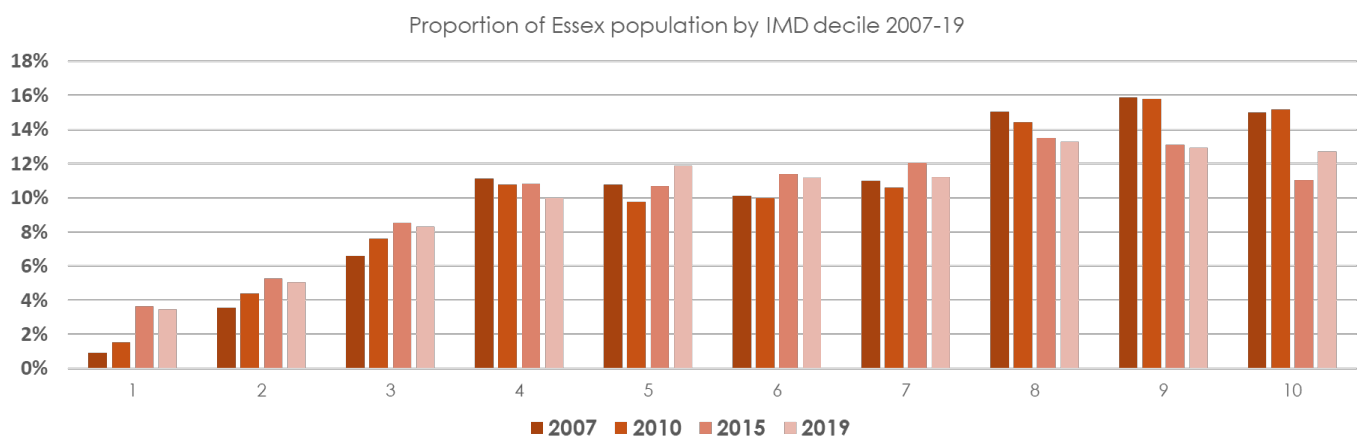
	Decile 1+2		Decile 9+10		Total Population
	Number of Residents	% of total population	Number of Residents	% of total population	
Bedford	21764	13.1%	29450	17.7%	166221
Cambridgeshire	26385	4.1%	214215	33.5%	639932
Central Bedfordshire	5502	2.0%	125614	46.1%	272421
Essex	123640	8.6%	370347	25.6%	1445044
Hertfordshire	22527	1.9%	463679	39.8%	1164366
Luton	63154	29.6%	7509	3.5%	213581
Norfolk	131138	14.9%	111878	12.7%	882877
Peterborough	80688	41.8%	12056	6.2%	192903
Southend-on-Sea	40776	22.8%	41118	22.9%	179234
Suffolk	78530	10.5%	137381	18.4%	746016
Thurrock	18123	10.9%	19864	12.0%	166040

Changes Over Time

Across the different IMD periods the number of residents living in the 20% most deprived areas has more than doubled between 2007 and 2019 rising from 60,380 to 123,640 people across the county. Accounting for population growth this is equivalent 4.5% of the population in 2007 to 8.6% in 2019. Between 2015 and 2019 the number of residents in the bottom quintile did however reduce slightly by 1344 people or 0.3 percentage points.

Comparatively the number of residents living in the 20% least deprived areas has decreased from 415,648 people or 30.9% of the population in 2007 to 370,347 people or 25.6% in 2019. Between 2015 and 2019 the proportion living in the upper quintile began to increase again, rising by 30,729 people of 1.4 percentage points.

Looking at the distribution of the population over time and across all deciles shows a trend towards more residents moving toward the middle deciles.

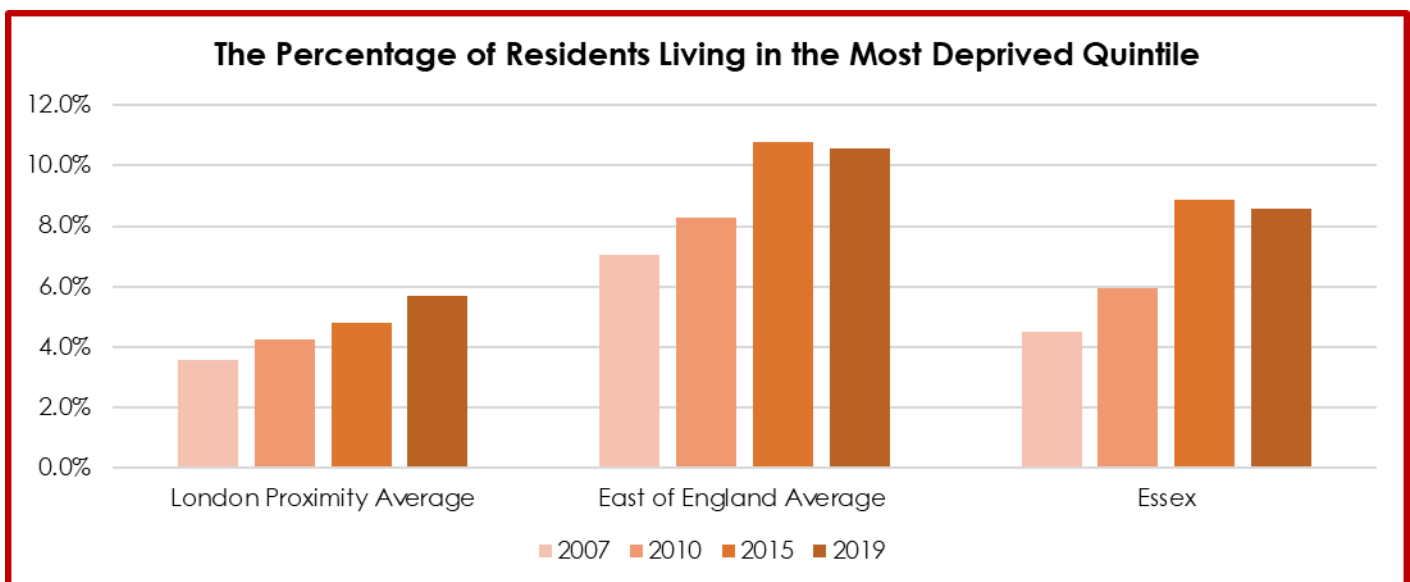


Time Period	Decile 1+2		Decile 9+10		Total Population
	Number of Residents	% of Population	Number of Residents	% of Population	
2007	60380	4.5%	415648	30.9%	1346689
2010	82187	5.9%	429257	30.9%	1387321
2015	124984	8.9%	339618	24.2%	1406094
2019	123640	8.6%	370347	25.6%	1445044

Comparison with Other Areas

Looking at the changing proportion of residents in the bottom quintile over time between Essex, the average for the East of England (excl. Essex) and the average of the South East comparator group (excl. Essex) shows that across all areas the percentage of residents living in the most deprived quintile nationally has increased across all groups between 2007 and 2015, with the East of England and Essex both having large increases between 2010 and 2015 which did not occur in the South East comparator group.

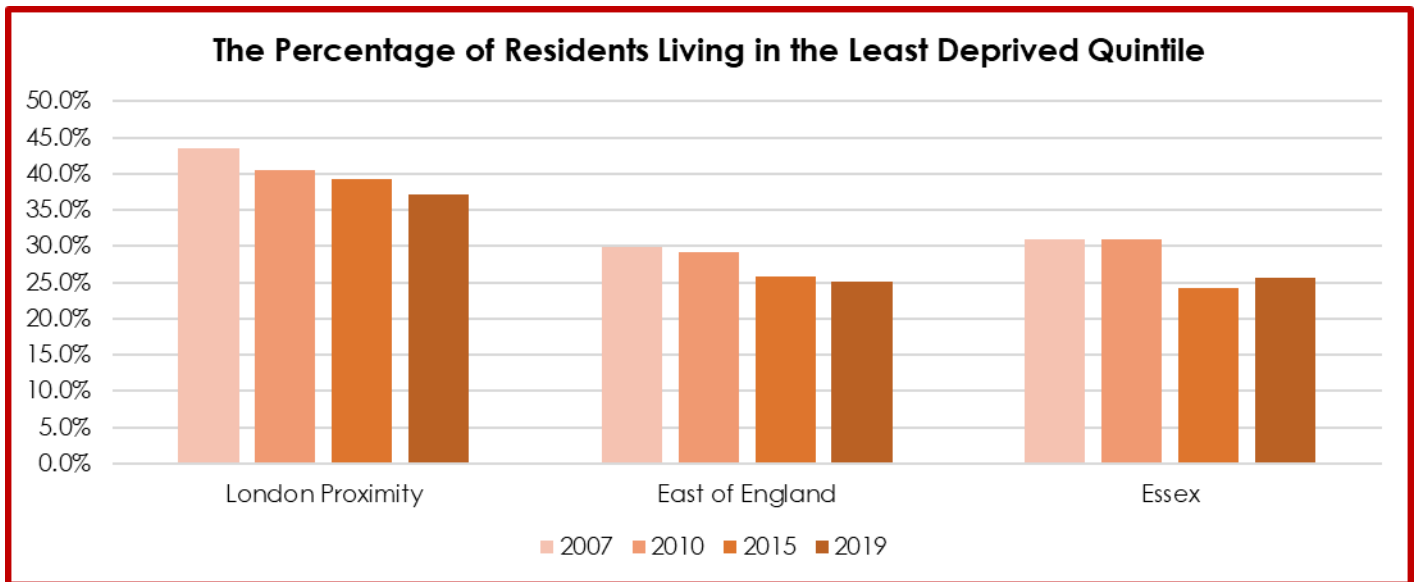
By comparison between 2015 and 2019 both Essex and the East of England saw a slight reduction in the percentage of residents living in the most deprived quintile whilst the South East comparator continued to increase.



The Percentage of Residents in Deciles 1+2	2007	2010	2015	2019
South east Comparator Average	3.6%	4.3%	4.8%	5.7%
East of England Average	7.0%	8.3%	10.8%	10.6%
Essex	4.5%	5.9%	8.9%	8.6%

The proportion of residents in the top quintile in different comparators shows that between 2007 and 2019 the average for the East of England (excl. Essex) and the average of the South East comparator group (excl. Essex) had a continual downward trend during this period with ever decreasing proportions of residents living in the least deprived 20% of the country.

By comparison Essex levels stayed stable between 2007 and 2010 but then experienced a sharper drop than the over two areas in 2015. Between 2015 and 2019 the Essex began to see an increase in the proportion of residents living in this quintile, whilst both other areas continued to decrease.



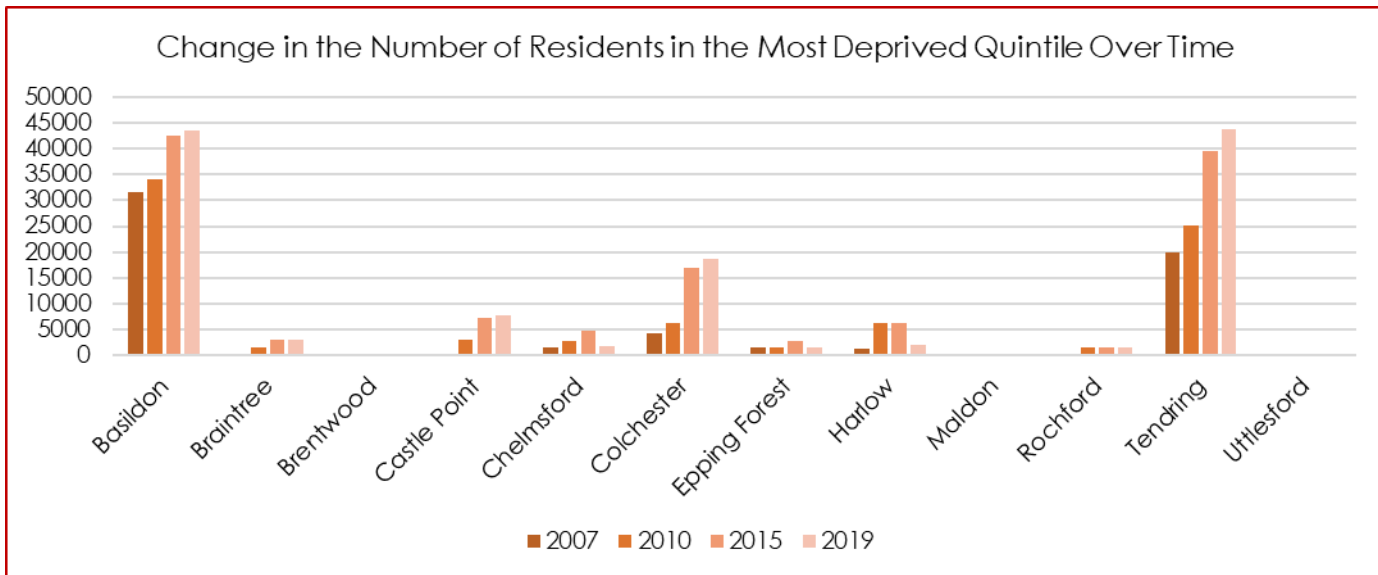
The Percentage of Residents in Deciles 9+10	2007	2010	2015	2019
South East comparator Average	43.5%	40.5%	39.2%	37.1%
East of England Average	29.8%	29.2%	25.8%	25.1%
Essex	30.9%	30.9%	24.2%	25.6%

Changes at District Level

Number of Residents Living in the Most Deprived Quintile Over Time					
LA	2007	2010	2015	2019	2007-19 change
Basildon	31514	34111	42493	43389	11875
Braintree	0	1589	2953	3022	3022
Brentwood	0	0	0	0	0
Castle Point	0	2944	7354	7775	7775
Chelmsford	1666	2877	4900	1723	57
Colchester	4402	6146	16937	18689	14287
Epping Forest	1477	1566	2872	1647	170
Harlow	1362	6253	6347	2174	812
Maldon	0	0	0	0	0
Rochford	0	1464	1495	1539	1539
Tendring	19959	25237	39633	43682	23723
Uttlesford	0	0	0	0	0

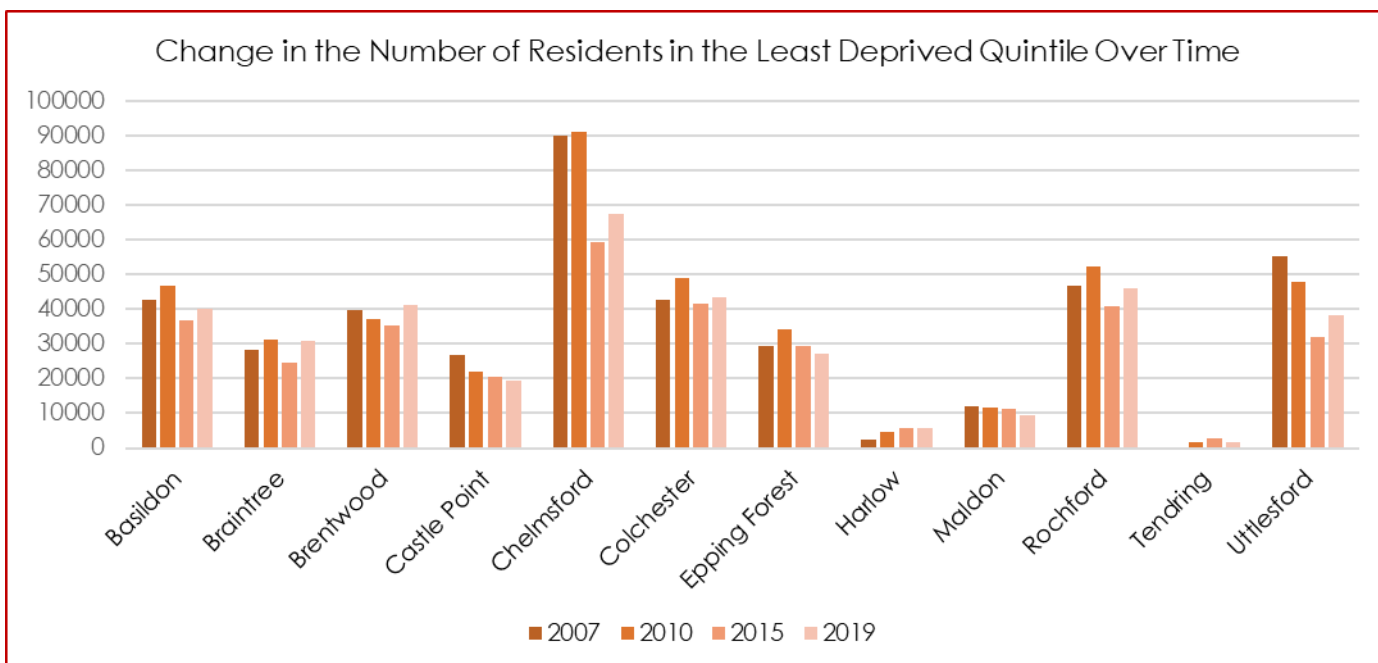
At a district level 9 out of 12 areas have seen the number of residents living the 20% of most deprived LSOAs increase across the different IMD periods. The largest increase in number was seen in Tendring (+23,723 people) which has more than double the number compared to 2007 followed by Colchester (+14,287) which has quadrupled.

Of those areas which have seen increases, the biggest single increase occurred across all LAs between 2010 and 2015. Between 2015 and 2019 Chelmsford, Epping Forest and Harlow all recorded a decrease in the numbers living in the bottom 20%.



Looking at the number of residents living the least deprived quintile at district level 7 out of 12 areas have seen a decrease in the numbers in this area between 2007 and 2019.

Number of Residents Living in the Least Deprived Quintile Over Time					
LA	2007	2010	2015	2019	2007-19 change
Basildon	42542	46738	36806	40170	-2372
Braintree	28410	31330	24506	30860	2450
Brentwood	39761	37090	35238	41160	1399
Castle Point	26817	21850	20493	19434	-7383
Chelmsford	90028	91165	59243	67243	-22785
Colchester	42486	48890	41506	43348	862
Epping Forest	29207	34337	29247	27170	-2037
Harlow	2297	4483	5563	5805	3508
Maldon	12185	11641	11291	9466	-2719
Rochford	46607	52138	40902	45963	-644
Tendring	0	1770	2726	1579	1579
Uttlesford	55308	47825	32097	38149	-17159



Chelmsford has seen the biggest drop with over 90K people living in the top quintile in 2007 and 2010 but dropped by 31,922 people in 2015. In 2019 this number rose back to 67,243 people but remains well below previous levels.

6. LSOAs in Deprivation

In 2019 there were a total of 872 LSOAs in the Essex County Council administrative area, of which 75 were ranked in the 20% most deprived area (deciles 1&2) nationally. This is equivalent to 8.6% of all the LSOAs in the area. At a district level Tendring (27 LSOAs), Basildon (26 LSOAs) and Colchester (11 LSOAs) have the highest proportion of LSOAs in deciles 1&2 and were equivalent to 85% of all the LSOAs in this quintile in the ECC area. Three areas (Brentwood, Maldon, and Uttlesford) had no LSOAs in deciles 1+2 whilst a further 5 districts had no LSOAs in decile 1.

At the other end of the spectrum, there were 125 LSOAs which were ranked in deciles 9+10 (the 20% least deprived areas nationally) for overall deprivation. This is equivalent to 25.8% of all the LSOAs in the ECC area, which varies considerably between each individual district. Four districts had proportions in the top 20% which were higher than the ECC average (Highest: Brentwood = 54.3%) whilst of the remaining eight areas, Tendring (1.1%) and Harlow (5.6%) had the lowest.

IMD Decile	Basildon	Braintree	Brentwood	Castle Point	Chelmsford	Colchester	Epping Forest	Harlow	Maldon	Rochford	Tendring	Uttlesford	ECC Area Total
1 (Most Deprived)	12	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	16	0	30
2	14	2	0	4	1	10	1	1	0	1	11	0	45
3	20	4	0	3	8	6	5	12	2		11	0	71
4	10	7	3	5	5	10	10	15	2	4	19	0	90
5	6	15	3	11	8	13	13	14	6	4	11	1	105
6	7	16	7	4	9	17	8	2	7	3	12	5	97
7	9	10	5	6	16	14	7	3	8	3	5	9	95
8	6	15	3	11	16	10	17	4	9	10	3	10	114
9	11	10	9	9	18	16	8	3	2	13	1	13	113
10 (Least Deprived)	15	8	16	3	26	8	9	0	4	15	0	8	112
Total No. LSOAs	110	87	46	57	107	105	78	54	40	53	89	46	872
No. LSOAs moving into Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	10
No. LSOAs moving out of Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	4	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	2	0	14
Percentage of LSOAs in Decile 1+2 in 2019	23.6	2.3	0.0	8.8	0.9	10.5	1.3	1.9	0.0	1.9	30.3	0.0	8.6
Percentage of LSOAs in Decile 9+10 in 2019	23.6	20.7	54.3	21.1	41.1	22.9	21.8	5.6	15.0	52.8	1.1	45.7	25.8

6a. Changes in LSOAs Over Time

Between 2015 and 2019, 86% of LSOAs across Essex either improved or stayed the same on the IMD deciles.

14% (122) of LSOAs became relatively more deprived.

Looking at the least deprived quintile (IMD decile 9 and 10), 7 of the 12 Essex Districts showed an increase in the proportion of their LSOAs in the least deprived quintile in 2019 compared to 2015.

The largest increases were seen in Uttlesford and Brentwood. 39% of LSOAs in Uttlesford were in decile 9 or 10 compared with 46% in 2019 (+7%), and 48% in Brentwood in decile 9 or 10 in 2015 compared with 54% in 2019 (+7%).

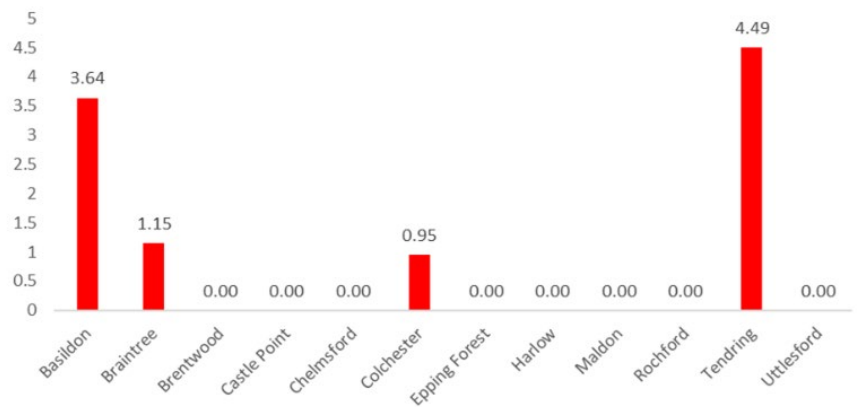
		IMD 2019										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
IMD 2015	1	27	5									
	2	3	30	14								
	3		10	44	20	1						
	4			12	58	25	2					
	5			1	11	62	19	1				
	6				1	17	58	19	1			
	7						16	56	31	1		
	8							2	18	63	34	
	9								1	19	67	26
	10										11	86

Four of the Essex Districts did see a decreasing proportion of their LSOAs moving from the least deprived quintiles. However, no LSOAs in deciles 9 or 10 decreased drastically down the IMD deciles (see chart above):

- 1 LSOA in decile 9 decreased to decile 7
- 19 LSOAs in decile 9 decreased to decile 8
- 11 LSOAs in decile 10 decreased to decile 9

Tendring had the highest proportion of LSOAs moving into the two most deprived IMD deciles

Proportion of LSOAs by local authority moving into IMD decile 1 or 2 (2015 to 2019)

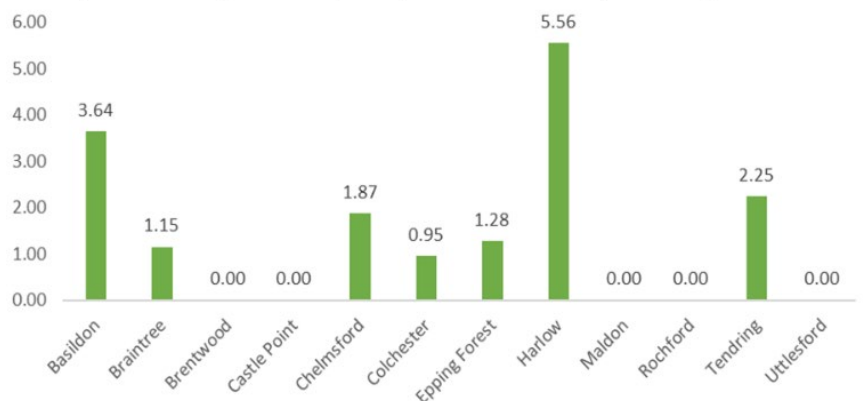


Furthermore, 1.16% of LSOAs across Essex that were in decile 1 or 2 in 2015 had moved out of these deciles in 2019, suggesting improving relative deprivation. This was the highest in Harlow (5.56%) and Basildon (3.64%).

Some local authorities, however, have seen LSOAs **moving into** the two most deprived deciles between 2015 and 2019, with a total of 1.15% of LSOAs across Essex doing so.

Harlow had the highest proportion of LSOAs moving out of the two most deprived IMD deciles

Proportion of LSOAs by local authority moving out of IMD decile 1 or 2 (2015 to 2019)



6b. Most Declining Essex Neighbourhoods 2007 - 2019

The table below sets out the LSOAs which have declined the most according to their relative rank between the 2007 and 2019 IMD iterations. Two most declining areas are from Uttlesford which may have been caused from a boundary change due to increases in population. Both areas have since declined from the top quintile to decile 6 and 7.

LSOA name (2011)	Ward	IMD 2019 Rank	IMD 2015 Rank	IMD 2010 Rank	IMD 2007 Rank	2019 to 2015 difference	2015 to 2010 difference	2010 to 2007 difference	Change 2007 to 2019
Castle Point 012E	Canvey Island South	1311	1415	9935	13054	-104	-8520	-3119	-11743
Chelmsford 009G	Waterhouse Farm	15376	16155	24937	25264	-779	-8782	-327	-9888
Uttlesford 007D	Great Dunmow North	18656	17274	26802	28093	1382	-9528	-1291	-9437
Basildon 017B	Lee Chapel North	3402	4187	9682	12642	-785	-5495	-2960	-9240
Colchester 015D	Shrub End	17127	18698	27966	26164	-1571	-9268	1802	-9037
Castle Point 010F	Canvey Island Winter Gardens	9303	10620	12792	17775	-1317	-2172	-4983	-8472
Castle Point 011E	Canvey Island West	16661	17455	21298	24892	-794	-3843	-3594	-8231
Braintree 017H	Witham Central	15912	17030	24803	24119	-1118	-7773	684	-8207
Basildon 022B	Pitsea South East	11590	11080	18202	19737	510	-7122	-1535	-8147
Uttlesford 007F	Great Dunmow North	19947	19116	26802	28093	831	-7686	-1291	-8146

Most declining areas have also not declined in the same way, for instance

- Chelmsford 009G declined by 2 deciles in the health and crimes domains between 2015 and 2019 but improved 2 deciles in the education domain during the same period.
- Castle Point 012E declined by 2 deciles in the barriers to housing domain during the same period 2015 to 2019.
- Some areas such as Uttlesford 007D, Basildon 022B, and Uttlesford 007F have seen improvements in between 2015 and 2019 but still remained lower than their 2007 rank.

6c. Most Improving Essex Neighbourhoods 2007 - 2019

The table below sets out the LSOAs which have improved the most according to their relative rank between the 2007 and 2019 IMD iterations.

LSOA name (2011)	Ward	IMD 2019 Rank	IMD 2015 Rank	IMD 2010 Rank	IMD 2007 Rank	2019 to 2015 difference	2015 to 2010 difference	2010 to 2007 difference	Change 2007 to 2019
Maldon 008G	Burnham-on-Crouch North	21734	20007	13031	13532	1727	6976	-501	8202
Colchester 008G	Greenstead	18696	14973	8307	10573	3723	6666	-2266	8123
Brentwood 009B	Herongate, Ingrave and West Horndon	26749	28734	25966	18679	-1985	2768	7287	8070
Colchester 002G	Highwoods	29520	31099	26858	21882	-1579	4241	4976	7638
Uttlesford 008G	Flitch Green & Little Dunmow	31571	30518	24275	24356	1053	6243	-81	7215
Brentwood 008C	Warley	19083	17174	12314	12423	1909	4860	-109	6660
Brentwood 007F	Brentwood West	26324	26184	22903	20768	140	3281	2135	5556
Epping Forest 001B	Lower Sheering	27817	25590	25499	22898	2227	91	2601	4919
Tendring 003B	Lawford	29459	29254	25425	24664	205	3829	761	4795
Colchester 022D	St Anne's and St John's	20886	17410	17018	16288	3476	392	730	4598

6d. LSOA Changes at District Level

The table on the following pages shows the decile movements for each local authority. The direction of the arrow indicates an increase / decrease from the 2015 value, and the colour of the arrow indicates the polarity of this change – an increase in the lower deciles (1 through 4) is bad, and an increase in the higher deciles (6 through 10) is good.

IMD Decile	Basildon			Braintree			Brentwood			Castle Point		
	2015	2019		2015	2019		2015	2019		2015	2019	
1	10.9%	10.9%	➡	0.0%	0.0%	➡	0.0%	0.0%	➡	1.8%	1.8%	➡
2	12.7%	12.7%	➡	2.3%	2.3%	➡	0.0%	0.0%	➡	7.0%	7.0%	➡
3	14.5%	18.2%	⬆	6.9%	4.6%	⬇	2.2%	0.0%	⬇	3.5%	5.3%	⬆
4	12.7%	9.1%	⬇	8.0%	8.0%	➡	4.3%	6.5%	⬆	10.5%	8.8%	⬇
5	6.4%	5.5%	⬇	17.2%	17.2%	➡	4.3%	6.5%	⬆	21.1%	19.3%	⬇
6	7.3%	6.4%	⬇	19.5%	18.4%	⬇	19.6%	15.2%	⬇	5.3%	7.0%	⬆
7	4.5%	8.2%	⬆	10.3%	11.5%	⬆	8.7%	10.9%	⬆	12.3%	10.5%	⬆
8	9.1%	5.5%	⬇	19.5%	17.2%	⬇	13.0%	6.5%	⬇	15.8%	19.3%	⬆
9	8.2%	10.0%	⬆	8.0%	11.5%	⬆	13.0%	19.6%	⬆	19.3%	15.8%	⬆
10	13.6%	13.6%	➡	8.0%	9.2%	⬆	34.8%	34.8%	➡	3.5%	5.3%	⬆

IMD Decile	Chelmsford			Colchester			Epping Forest			Harlow		
	2015	2019		2015	2019		2015	2019		2015	2019	
1	0.9%	0.0%	⬇	3.8%	1.0%	⬇	0.0%	0.0%	➡	0.0%	0.0%	➡
2	1.9%	0.9%	⬇	6.7%	9.5%	⬆	2.6%	1.3%	⬇	7.4%	1.9%	⬇
3	6.5%	7.5%	⬆	8.6%	5.7%	⬇	3.8%	6.4%	⬆	33.3%	22.2%	⬇
4	2.8%	4.7%	⬆	11.4%	9.5%	⬇	19.2%	12.8%	⬇	31.5%	27.8%	⬇
5	6.5%	7.5%	⬆	9.5%	12.4%	⬆	12.8%	16.7%	⬆	7.4%	25.9%	⬆
6	13.1%	8.4%	⬇	13.3%	16.2%	⬆	10.3%	10.3%	➡	1.9%	3.7%	⬆
7	15.0%	15.0%	➡	11.4%	13.3%	⬆	11.5%	9.0%	⬆	11.1%	5.6%	⬆
8	15.9%	15.0%	⬆	14.3%	9.5%	⬇	15.4%	21.8%	⬆	1.9%	7.4%	⬆
9	13.1%	16.8%	⬆	12.4%	15.2%	⬆	17.9%	10.3%	⬆	5.6%	5.6%	➡
10	24.3%	24.3%	➡	8.6%	7.6%	⬆	6.4%	11.5%	⬆	0.0%	0.0%	➡

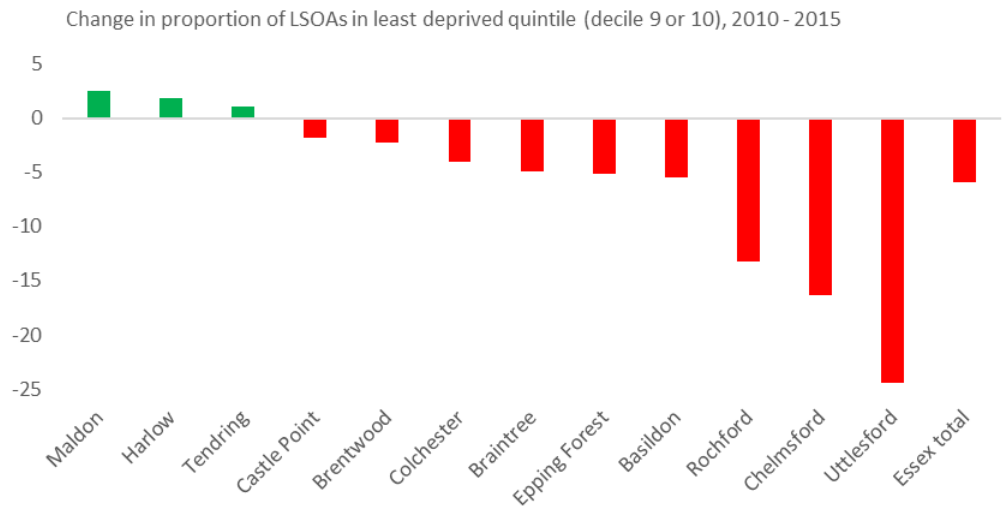
IMD Decile	Maldon			Rochford			Tendring			Uttlesford		
	2015	2019		2015	2019		2015	2019		2015	2019	
1	0.0%	0.0%	➡	0.0%	0.0%	➡	15.7%	18.0%	⬆	0.0%	0.0%	➡
2	0.0%	0.0%	➡	1.9%	1.9%	➡	12.4%	12.4%	➡	0.0%	0.0%	➡
3	7.5%	5.0%	⬇	1.9%	0.0%	⬇	10.1%	12.4%	⬆	0.0%	0.0%	➡
4	2.5%	5.0%	⬆	5.7%	7.5%	⬆	19.1%	21.3%	⬆	0.0%	0.0%	➡
5	17.5%	15.0%	⬆	9.4%	7.5%	⬆	14.6%	12.4%	⬆	4.3%	2.2%	⬆
6	15.0%	17.5%	⬆	3.8%	5.7%	⬆	10.1%	13.5%	⬆	10.9%	10.9%	➡
7	30.0%	20.0%	⬇	13.2%	5.7%	⬇	11.2%	5.6%	⬆	15.2%	19.6%	⬆
8	10.0%	22.5%	⬆	15.1%	18.9%	⬆	4.5%	3.4%	⬆	30.4%	21.7%	⬆
9	15.0%	5.0%	⬇	32.1%	24.5%	⬆	2.2%	1.1%	⬆	23.9%	28.3%	⬆
10	2.5%	10.0%	⬆	17.0%	28.3%	⬆	0.0%	0.0%	➡	15.2%	17.4%	⬆

Between 2010 and 2015, 58.06% of LSOAs across Essex either improved or stayed the same on the IMD deciles (41.94% worsening deprivation).

Looking at the least deprived quintile however, there was a decreasing proportion of LSOAs in decile 9 or 10 in most Essex Districts in 2010 compared to 2015.

Only 3 districts showed

an increasing proportion. Although having the highest proportion across the districts in 2015 in decile 9 or 10, Uttlesford showed the largest decreasing proportion of LSOAs in this quintile in 2010 compared to 2015.

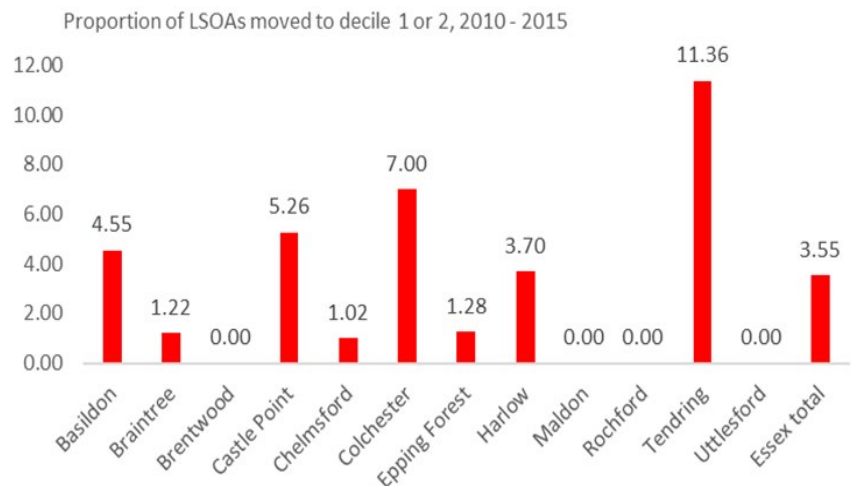


Additionally, unlike the 2015 – 2019 comparisons, few LSOAs also moved out of the two most deprived deciles in 2015 compared to 2010, with a total of 3 LSOAs (0.36%) across Essex and the following breakdown by local authority:

- Basildon: 1 LSOA (0.91% of LSOAs in Basildon)
- Harlow: 2 LSOAs (3.70% of LSOAs in Harlow)

Furthermore, **many LSOAs (3.55%) across Essex had moved into the bottom two deciles in 2015** when

outside of these in 2010. Tendring also saw the highest proportion of the respective local authorities LSOAs moving into decile 1 or 2. Deprivation has therefore consistently gotten relatively worse in this District of Essex, with a similar pattern observed in 2015 – 2019 comparisons.



However, the total proportion

doing so across Essex was more in 2010 – 2015 compared to 2015 – 2019, suggesting deprivation has not increased as much currently compared to previous years.

However, **of the 30 LSOAs** across Essex that **moved into decile 1 or 2 between 2010 – 2015, 7 (23.33%)** of these had **moved out of these deciles by 2019** (see table below for breakdown local authority), and no LSOA across Essex that had moved out of the bottom two deciles in 2015 compared to 2010 had moved back into these deciles in 2019 compared to 2015.

Local Authority:	Number of LSOAs:
Chelmsford	1 (3.33%)
Colchester	1 (3.33%)
Epping Forest	1 (3.33%)
Harlow	2 (6.67%)
Tendring	2 (6.67%)

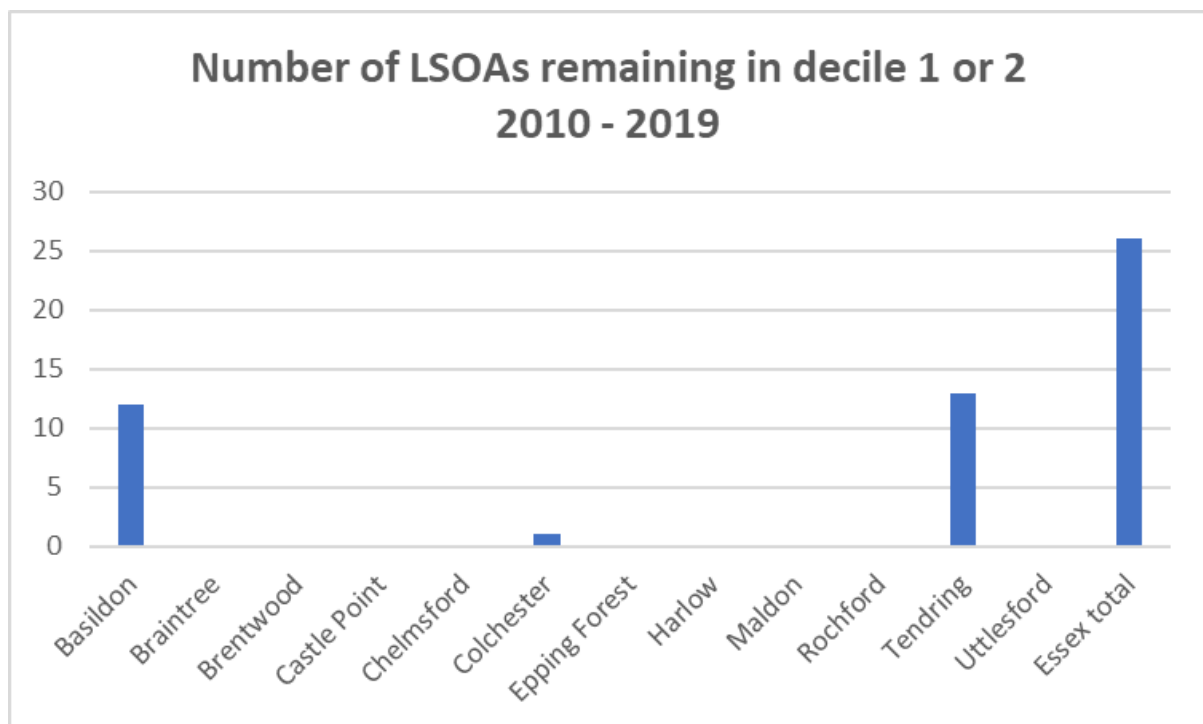
6e. LSOAs Remaining in the Most Deprived Decile

Across the LSOAs of Essex between 2010 and 2015, 65 (7.45%) LSOAs remained in the two most deprived deciles and 49 (5.81%) in 2019 compared to 2015. By local authorities of Essex, the number and percentage of their respective LSOAs remaining in the most deprived deciles was consistently highest in Colchester, Tendring and Basildon.

From 2010 through to 2019, a total of only 26 (3.08%) LSOAs remained in decile 1 or 2. This occurred in only 3 local authorities of Essex, with the highest number and percentage of their respective LSOAs remaining in the most deprived deciles again in Basildon and Tendring.

At a ward level, the 'Pitsea North West' (n = 5), 'Pier' (n = 3) and 'Vange' (n=3) wards had the highest number of LSOAs remaining in decile 1 or 2 from 2010 to 2019. Furthermore, Pitsea North West also had the highest number remaining in 2010 – 2015 and 2015 – 2019, suggesting this area has consistently relatively high levels of deprivation.

Percentage of LSOAs remaining in decile 1 or 2 between years by local authority (N)		
Local Authority	2010 - 2015	2015 - 2019
Basildon	19.09% (21)	20% (22)
Braintree	1.22% (1)	1.15% (1)
Brentwood	0% (0)	0% (0)
Castle Point	3.51% (2)	8.77% (5)
Chelmsford	2.04% (2)	0.93% (1)
Colchester	4% (4)	9.52% (10)
Epping Forest	1.28% (1)	1.28% (1)
Harlow	3.70% (2)	1.85% (1)
Maldon	0% (0)	0% (0)
Rochford	1.89% (1)	1.89% (1)
Tendring	17.05% (15)	25.84% (23)
Uttlesford	0% (0)	0% (0)
Essex Total	5.81% (49)	7.45% (65)



See Appendix 2 for a full breakdown of all LSOAs in deciles 1 & 2 by LA and Ward Area

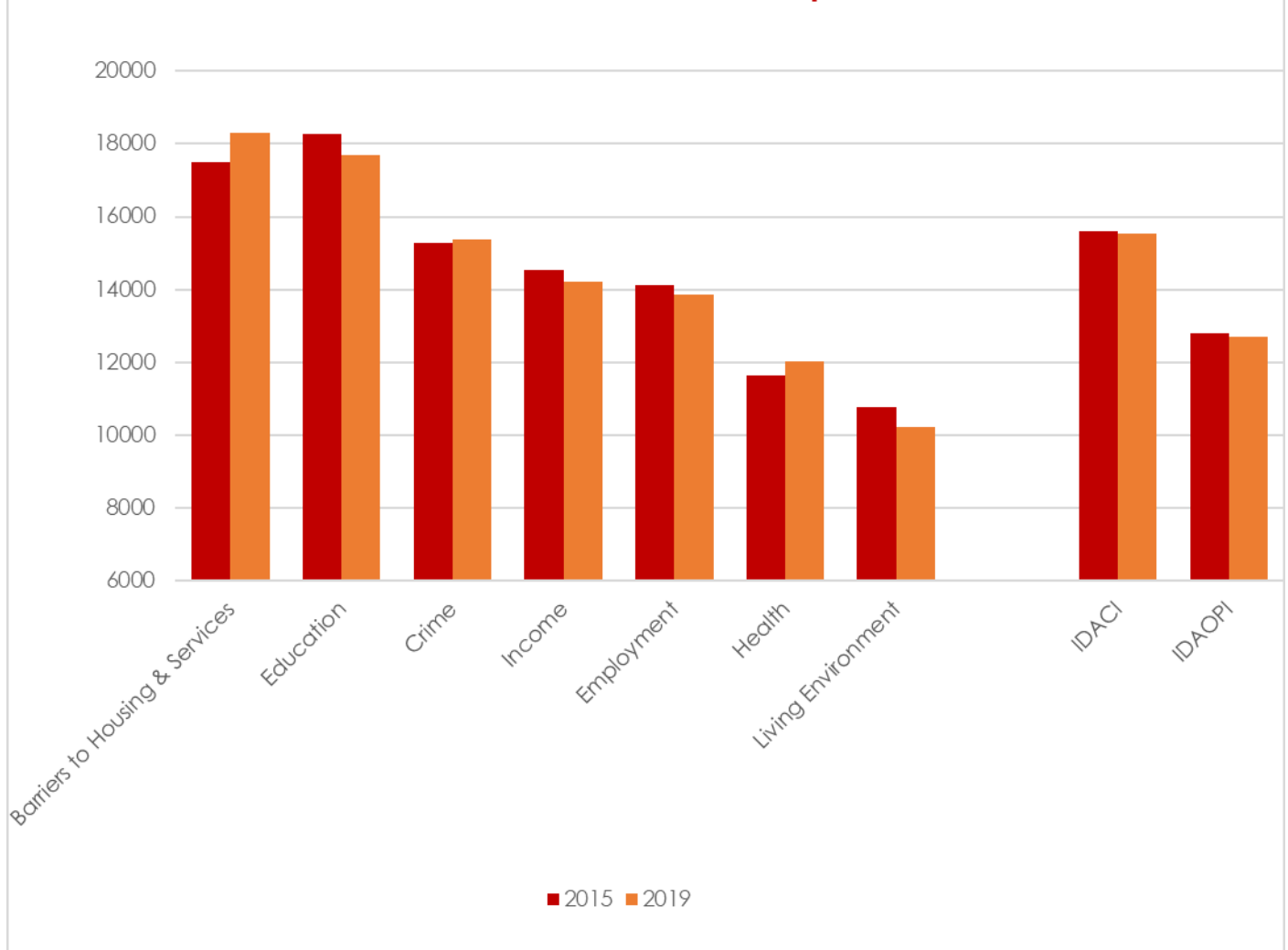
7. Domains of Deprivation

Across the seven domains included in the indices of deprivation Essex has the highest rank (highest levels of relative deprivation) in the domains of Barriers to Housing & Services, and Education where it places in the bottom 50% nationally. The domains of Employment and Income, each of which are the most heavily weighted domains within the indices are the fourth and fifth best ranked domains for the county and place within the upper 50% nationally.

Between 2015 and 2019 only three domains saw an increase in their overall rank with the Barriers to Housing & Services, and Health Domains having the largest increase with the Crime domain also showing a slight upward movement.

Domains	2015	2019	Change
Barriers to Housing & Services	17501.09	18314.31	813.22
Education	18267.1	17694.41	-572.69
Crime	15262.24	15384.45	122.21
Income	14528.93	14229.55	-299.38
Employment	14122.17	13859.19	-262.98
Health	11635.8	12026.49	390.69
Living Environment	10779.09	10220.51	-558.58
IDACI	15587.67	15543.03	-44.64
IDAOPi	12811.87	12716.39	-95.48

Essex Rank of Domains of Deprivation



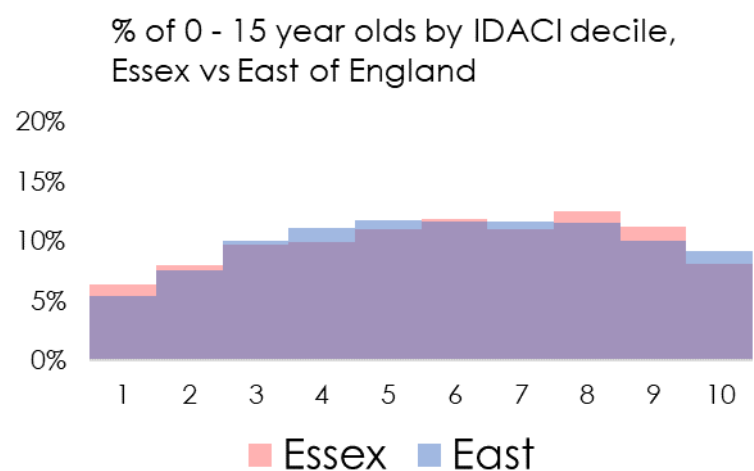
Decile	Employment	Income	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers	Living Environment
1	3.10	3.10	6.88	2.29	6.31	9.29	1.49
2	6.31	6.42	11.58	4.59	7.22	10.32	3.33
3	9.17	8.72	12.96	7.91	8.26	12.61	3.56
4	12.73	11.47	12.61	9.98	11.12	12.39	4.13
5	10.89	11.58	12.50	8.26	10.89	13.07	5.85
6	8.94	11.93	12.73	9.29	11.93	12.04	9.98
7	11.47	10.89	10.89	10.55	13.19	9.98	11.93
8	12.84	12.16	10.32	12.39	12.16	9.63	17.78
9	12.50	13.30	6.54	16.28	11.24	7.80	24.08
10	12.04	10.44	2.98	18.46	7.68	2.87	17.89
Most deprived deciles				1 st highest	2 nd highest	3 rd highest	
Least deprived deciles				1 st highest	2 nd highest	3 rd highest	

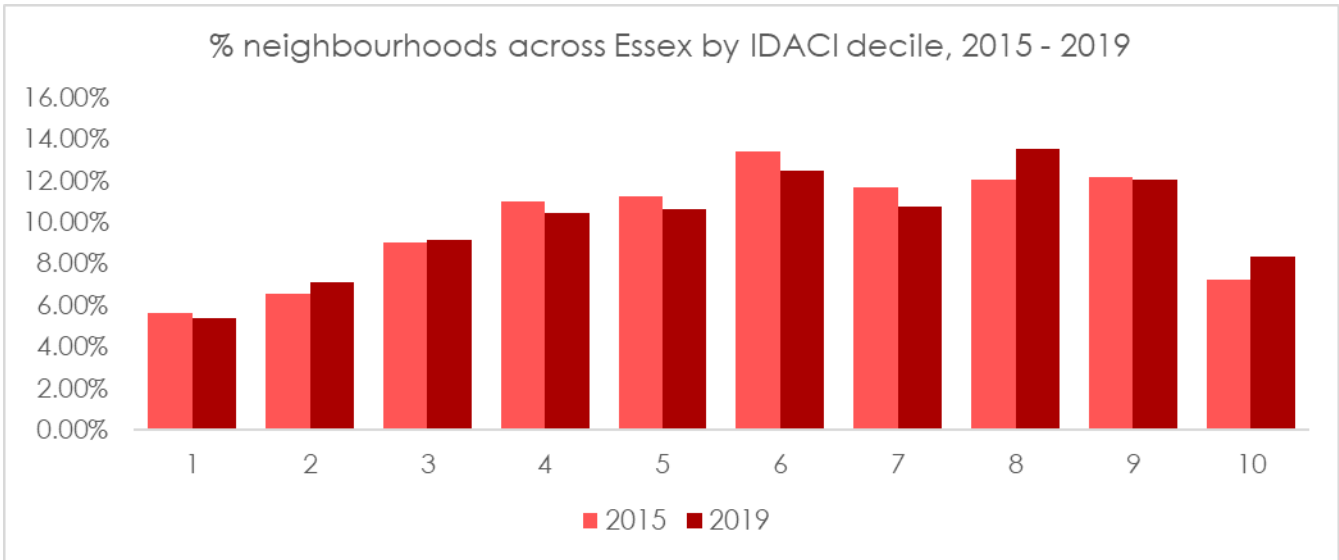
In 2019, the proportion of the total LSOAs in deciles 9 and 10 was lowest in the barriers to Housing domain indicating that many LSOAs in Essex experience relatively higher levels of deprivation, and the proportion continues to increase compared to 2015.

The lowest percentage of total LSOAs in the most deprived quintile was in the employment domain. This percentage also remained stable or decreased (-0.57%) in 2019 in comparison to 2015, suggesting there are fewer LSOAs currently most relatively deprived in terms of employment compared to previous years.

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

An estimated 38,645 children (14.39%) live in the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods across Essex. The number of children living in the 20% least deprived neighbourhoods in Essex is 35% higher at 52,028 people (19.38% of the total cohort). The level of children income deprivation in Essex is broadly similar to the East of England picture



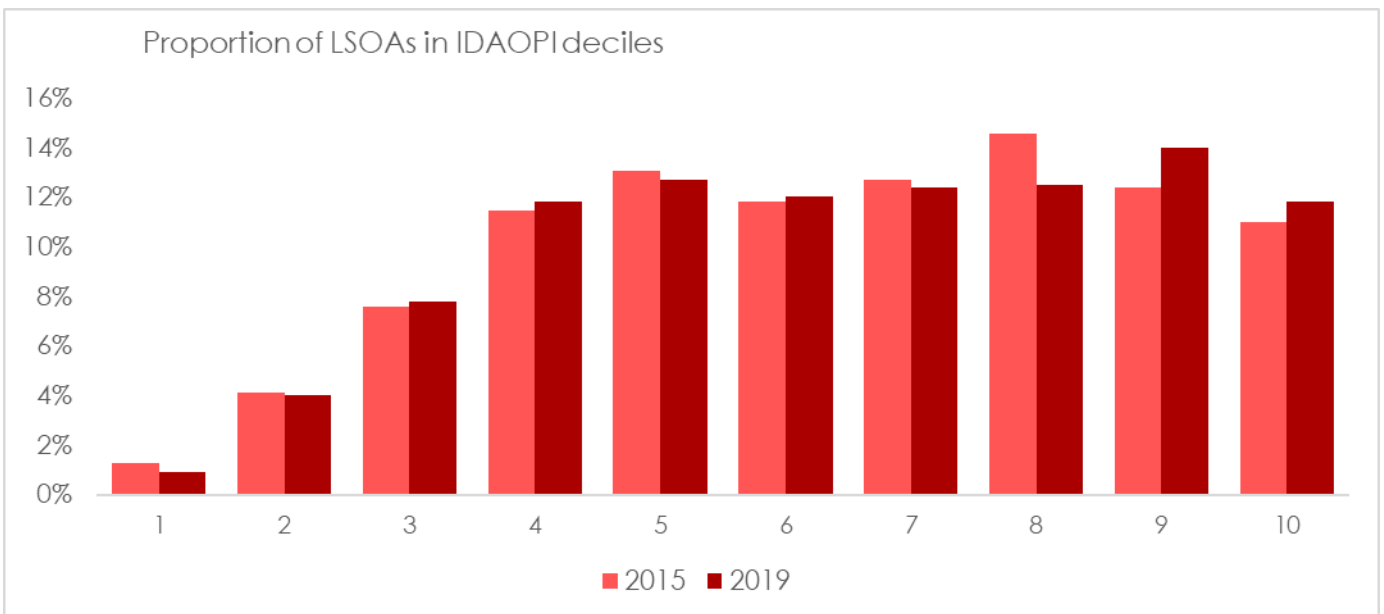
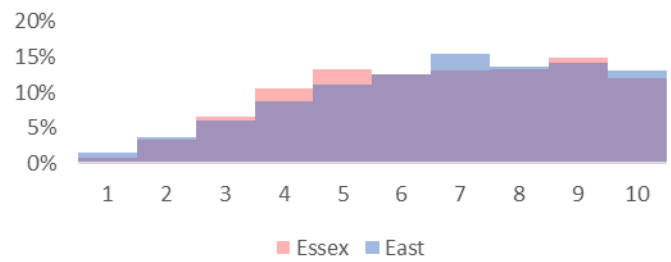


Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

An estimated 14,764 Older People (3.95%) live in the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods across Essex. Nearly 5 times more older people (100,965) in the 20% least deprived neighbourhoods in the county compared those in most deprived.

The level of Older people in income deprivation in Essex is slightly better than the East of England picture

% of older people by IDAOPI decile, Essex vs East of England



IDACI at District Level

At a district level four areas had levels of children in the bottom quintile for IDACI above the Essex average of 14.39% of which Basildon (31.7%) was double the county average and Tendring (46.9%) was three times higher. Rates for all areas are set out in the table below:

IDACI Decile												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	% in Bottom Quintile	% in Top Quintile
Basildon	5504	6186	6737	3422	1308	3607	1011	2659	2957	3526	31.7%	17.6%
Braintree	405	1583	1597	2698	6056	3440	1971	5021	3851	2277	6.9%	21.2%
Brentwood	0	0	695	992	1727	2357	1307	816	2632	3371	0.0%	43.2%
Castle Point	1082	1150	1193	2185	1073	1986	1641	3817	317	304	15.1%	4.2%
Chelmsford	636	1340	2336	2766	1844	4209	4755	5314	6196	2861	6.1%	28.1%
Colchester	2103	3382	2873	3488	4867	3881	3959	5729	3221	867	16.0%	11.9%
Epping Forest	0	1169	2159	3127	3821	3479	3217	3292	2378	1341	4.9%	15.5%
Harlow	520	1392	7594	2276	2724	1373	924	1577	0	0	10.4%	0.0%
Maldon	186	455	169	1427	627	2734	2590	1476	757	0	6.2%	7.3%
Rochford	398	365	242	664	1637	1387	2559	2527	3098	1795	5.2%	33.3%
Tendring	6210	4579	586	3664	2864	1836	1539	757	744	231	46.9%	4.2%
Uttlesford	0	0	0	0	1030	1726	4144	715	4131	5173	0.0%	55.0%

IDAOP1 at District Level

At a district level five areas had levels of children in the bottom quintile for IDACI above the Essex average of 14.39% of which Basildon (11.1%), Tendring (8.7%) and Colchester (5.8%). Four areas had no older people living in the bottom quintile for IDAOP1.

Figures for all areas are set out in the table below:

IDAOP1 Decile												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	% in Bottom Quintile	% in Top Quintile
Basildon	734	3741	7947	5657	2367	2831	2837	3402	4333	6634	11.1%	27.1%
Braintree	0	0	2452	4646	4814	5734	6855	8129	2669	2343	0.0%	13.3%
Brentwood	0	325	231	986	2115	1632	3160	1295	2495	7281	1.7%	50.1%
Castle Point	0	1122	653	3283	4297	5326	4234	3408	4400	977	4.1%	19.4%
Chelmsford	0	371	995	3389	2331	3771	4723	5424	9141	11645	0.9%	49.7%
Colchester	313	2054	1922	2406	4539	3891	5213	6583	9510	4520	5.8%	34.3%
Epping Forest	0	1409	1408	3053	4583	3585	4882	6538	4404	2486	4.4%	21.3%
Harlow	0	0	3284	5460	2329	2379	2556	299	649	361	0.0%	5.8%
Maldon	0	0	0	2122	2125	2479	3839	3710	3430	1582	0.0%	26.0%
Rochford	0	228	440	1971	3408	2021	3439	3426	6541	3003	0.9%	39.0%
Tendring	1638	2829	4852	5974	14849	9905	4236	5333	525	994	8.7%	3.0%
Uttlesford	0	0	0	460	1715	3008	2915	1920	7838	3204	0.0%	52.4%

District Level Changes in Domains of Deprivation

Compared to 2015 the income domain saw the highest number of districts (10 out of 12) improve their ranking in 2019, this was followed by the Education (8) and Crime (7) domains. Seven areas also improved their ranking for the Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI) compared to the previous period. By Comparison domains with the highest numbers of areas decreasing their rank were in the Barriers to Housing & Services Domain which had 10 areas move down nationally followed by the Health & Disability (9) and Employment domain (7). Nine areas also got worse for Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP). *These changes are set out in the table below:*

		Income	Employment	Education & Skills	Health & Disability	Crime	Living Environment	Barriers to Housing and Services	IDACI	IDAOP
Basildon	2015 Rank	107	115	25	170	67	304	54	87	106
	2019 Rank	111	113	34	147	60	284	70	89	114
Braintree	2015 Rank	181	189	102	240	227	246	64	186	157
	2019 Rank	192	187	117	196	200	247	179	197	158
Brentwood	2015 Rank	278	272	259	298	156	301	206	268	284
	2019 Rank	279	287	252	291	140	290	140	270	269
Castle Point	2015 Rank	151	161	32	200	162	270	279	143	151
	2019 Rank	163	160	27	186	180	299	189	147	147
Chelmsford	2015 Rank	245	248	221	276	190	231	131	224	267
	2019 Rank	248	246	237	272	187	267	67	235	264
Colchester	2015 Rank	174	183	180	154	141	227	121	154	204
	2019 Rank	180	189	196	157	153	266	50	153	203
Epping Forest	2015 Rank	191	220	141	239	73	194	136	176	185
	2019 Rank	198	229	136	266	63	176	134	183	174
Harlow	2015 Rank	57	83	21	74	54	316	37	56	68
	2019 Rank	62	93	42	93	78	317	35	64	67
Maldon	2015 Rank	204	205	80	248	245	188	162	195	202
	2019 Rank	208	204	121	233	264	180	149	193	208
Rochford	2015 Rank	260	256	115	297	240	300	213	263	241
	2019 Rank	258	260	124	290	256	310	194	260	232
Tendring	2015 Rank	40	24	14	61	100	163	261	38	86
	2019 Rank	36	22	12	34	96	153	211	30	75
Uttlesford	2015 Rank	304	320	268	322	252	233	45	310	280
	2019 Rank	308	314	277	313	253	214	44	306	273
Total Number of LAs improving per domain		10	5	8	3	7	6	2	7	3
Total Number of LAs declining per domain		2	7	4	9	5	6	10	5	9

Across Individual areas the Uttlesford District was found to be least deprived in the county across the most domains including Income, Employment, Education, Health as well as IDACI and IDAOPi; Maldon was least deprived in the domain of Crime; Tendring was least deprived in Barriers to Housing and Services. Harlow was found to be least deprived in Essex and in the national rank (of average rank in the Living Environment domain which was due to smaller variance between LSOAs in this area compared the next highest ranked local authorities nationally).

The Tendring District was ranked lowest in the county across all domains except the domains of Crime, and Barriers to Housing & Services (for which it was ranked as least deprived in the county). Basildon was most deprived in the county in the domain of Crime, whilst Harlow was ranked as lowest for Barriers to Housing and Services.

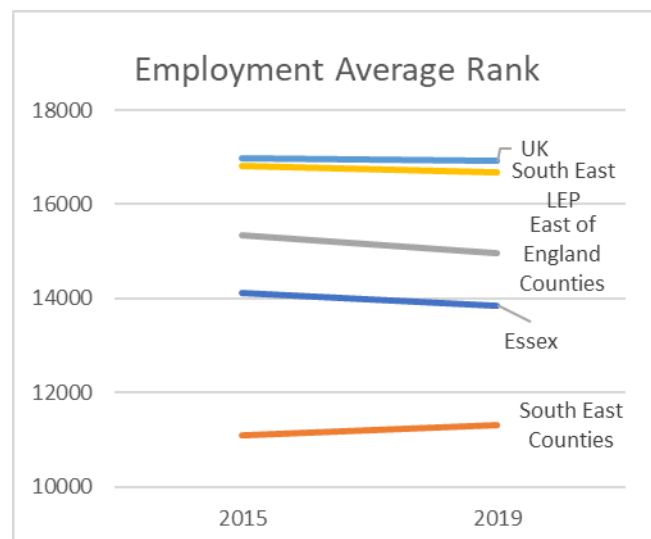
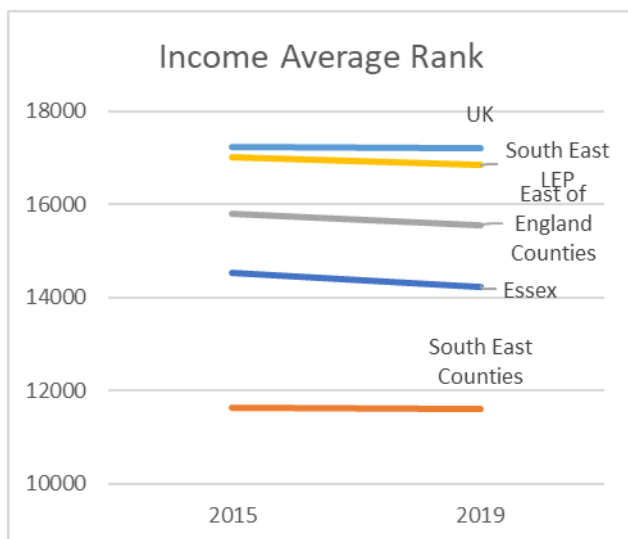
Domains of Deprivation for Comparator Areas

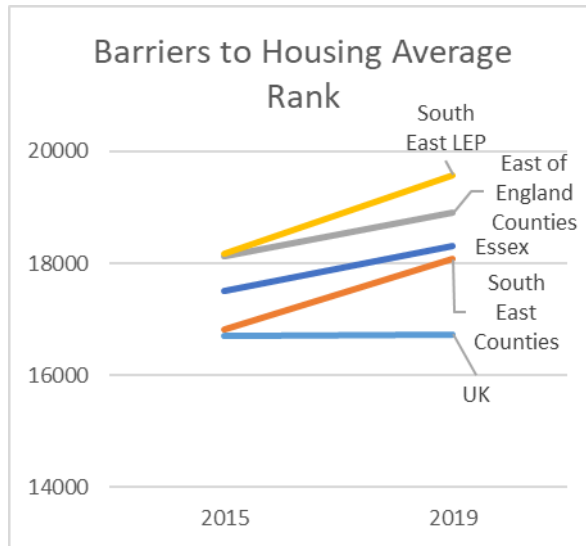
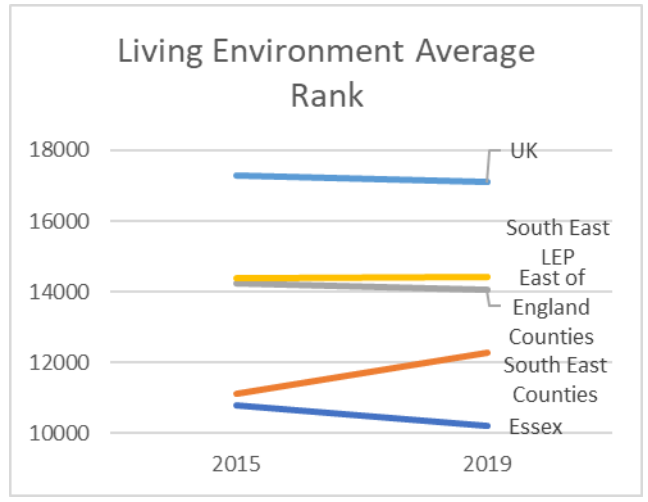
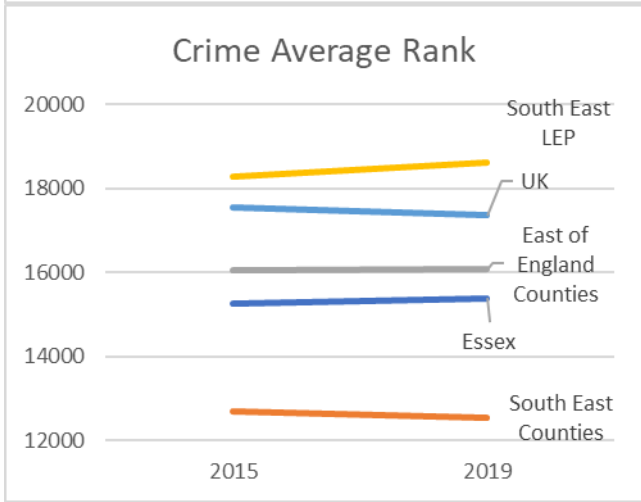
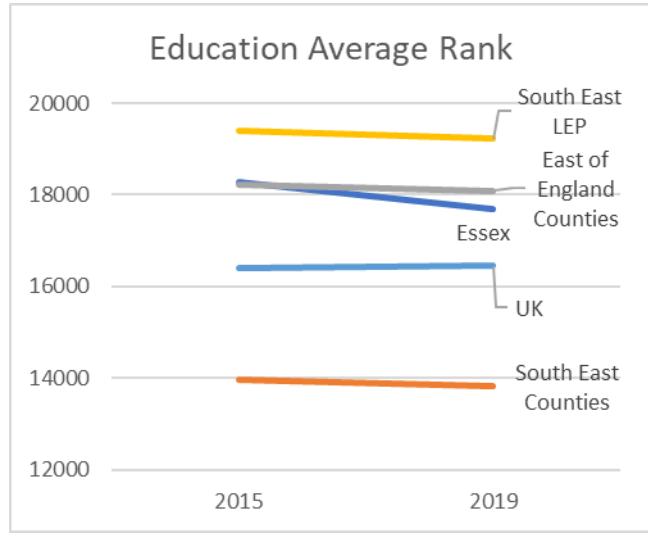
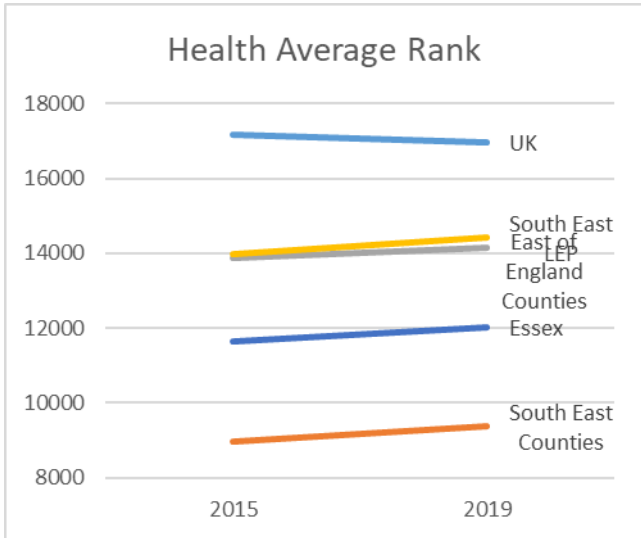
This section shows the changes of average rank at an upper tier local authority (ULTA) level in the various domains between Essex and comparators. The south east counties represent comparative counties which are as close to London as Essex is and the east of England comparators include counties which are in the East of England region. There are also comparator groups for the south east local enterprise partnership (LEP) and the average for the whole of the UK.

For most of the domains and subdomains there has not been much change in the average rank at ULTA for Essex and comparators. Some notable exceptions are

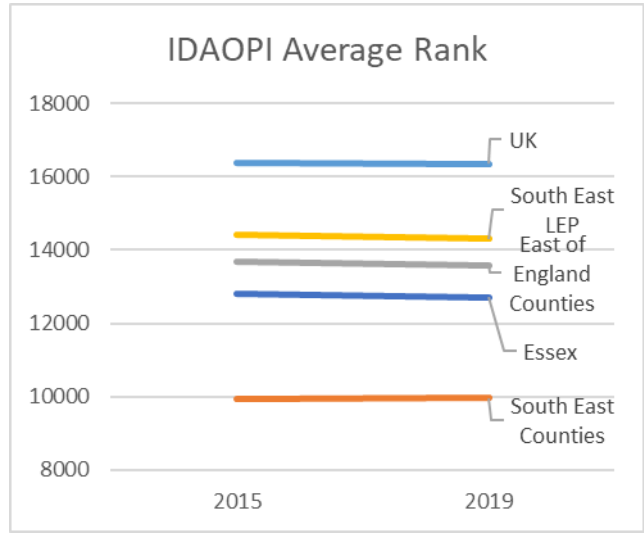
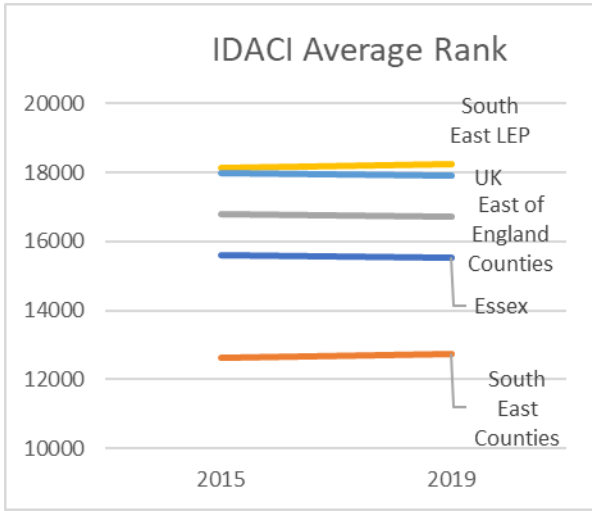
- Essex and comparators have declined between 2015 and 2019 IMDs in the barriers to housing domain however overall the UK has remained flat.
- Essex has improved in the living environment domain between 2015 and 2019 this is particularly notable as it was less deprived in this domain already.
- Essex has improved in the education domain although remains more deprived than the UK on average.

Please note that in the below set of graphs a higher average rank indicates higher levels of deprivation.



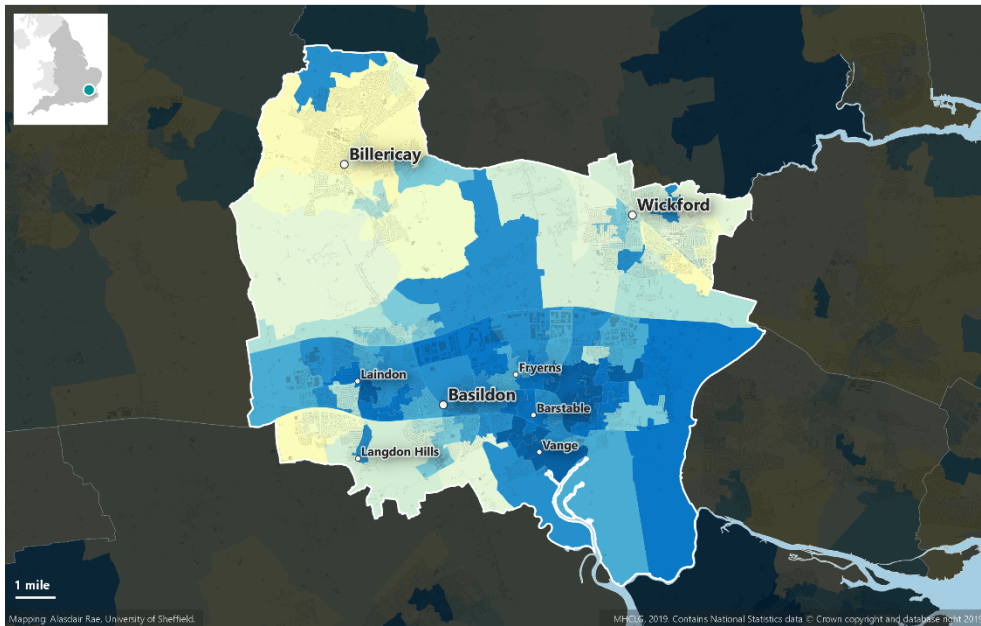


The following graphs also set out the average ranks of LSOAs for Essex and comparator areas for the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Indicator (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Indicator (IDAOP).



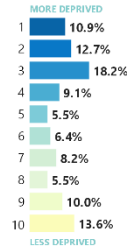
DISTRICT SUMMARIES

Basildon



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

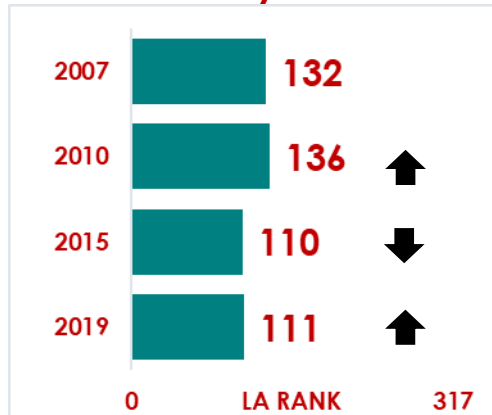


What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Basildon**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



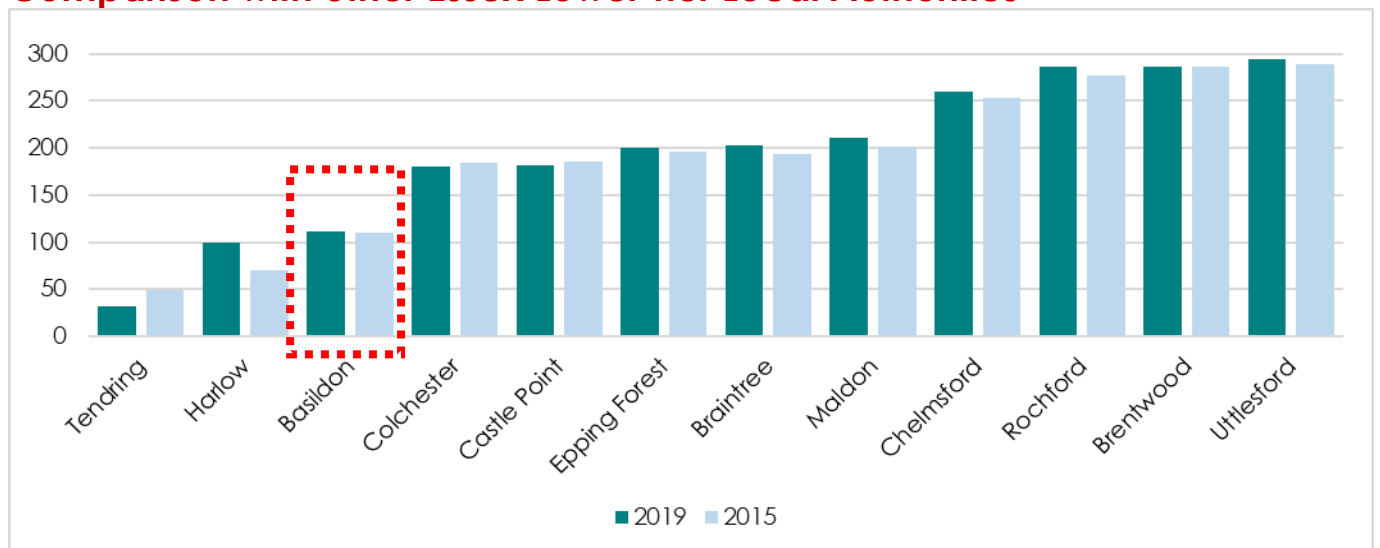
Local Authority Rank *



In the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 the Basildon Local Authority area was ranked 111 out of 317 lower tier authorities in England based on the average rank of the LSOAs in this area (where 1= most deprived). This places Basildon in the bottom 40% of most deprived Lower Tier Local Authorities (LTLAs) nationally.

Compared to previous years the average rank of the area is similar (+1 place) to 2015 but lower than the overall rank in the 2010 (-25 places) and 2007 (-21 places) IMD. Since 2015 the area has moved from the 5th to 4th decile nationally.

Comparison with other Essex Lower Tier Local Authorities



Compared to the other local authority areas in Essex, Basildon is ranked as third out of 12 in the county for overall deprivation. Basildon is one of three areas in Essex which fall into the lower 50% of most deprived areas nationally, but is also one of 9 areas in Essex which moved up in their rank of average rank compared to the 2015 IMD period.

* Rankings have been calculated using against the total number of LTLAs as of 2019. As such ranks from previous years may be different than those published in previous IMD reports due to there being fewer LAs overall.

IMD Sub Domain Ranks

	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health & Disability	Crime	Living Environment	Barriers to Housing & Services	IDACI (deprivation affecting Children)	IDAOP1 (deprivation affecting older people)
2015 Rank	107	115	25	170	67	304	54	87	106
2019 Rank	111	113	34	147	60	284	70	89	114

The IMD 2019 shows that Basildon has the lowest rankings in the Education and Crime Domains which fall into the bottom 20% nationally. By comparison the domain which has the highest ranking in Living environment domain where it is placed in the 20% least deprived areas nationally for this measure, albeit a small negative change since 2015. Compared to 2015 IMD **2** domains plus IDACI and IDAPI have improved in the national rankings whilst **4** domains have decreased. The biggest positive change was seen in the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain which improved by 16 places and moved from decile 2 to 3. The biggest negative change was in the Health domain which reduced by 23 places and moved from decile 6 to decile 5.

IMD Decile	Basildon	ECC Area Total
1 (Most Deprived)	12	30
2	14	45
3	20	71
4	10	90
5	6	105
6	7	97
7	9	95
8	6	114
9	11	113
10 (Least Deprived)	15	112
Total No. LSOAs	110	872
No. LSOAs moving into Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	4	10
No. LSOAs moving out of Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	4	14

LSOAs in Deprivation

As of 2019 the Basildon area contains 110 LSOAs of which 26 are ranked in the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally; equivalent to 23.6% of all the LSOAs in the Basildon local authority area. This is the second highest proportion of any LTLA in the ECC area and higher than the average for ECC combined area (8.6%). Compared to other areas Basildon is one of four LAs in the ECC area to have any LSOAs in bottom 2 deciles nationally.

At the other end of the spectrum Basildon was identified as also having 26 LSOAs in the Deciles 9 and 10 (the top 20% least deprived LSOAs nationally). Equivalent to 23.6%, this is just below the Essex average of 25.8% but is the 5th highest proportion compared to the 12 Essex Districts.

LSOAs Rank Change

Between 2015 and 2019 four LSOAs in Basildon moved into the bottom two most deprived deciles out of a total of 10 across the whole ECC area whilst 4 LSOAs also moved out. Across all ten deciles a total of 52 LSOAs in the Basildon area have declined in their national rank relative to 2015 and 58 have increased. This is equivalent to 47% / 53% of all LSOAs having declined / improved. The percentage of LSOAs which increased in rank in 2019 is 30% higher than 2015 (23%).

All LSOAs	2019 to 2015 difference	2015 to 2010 difference	2010 to 2007 difference
Number of Basildon LSOAs declining in rank	52	85	45
Proportion of Basildon LSOAs declining in rank	0.47	0.77	0.41
Number of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	369	607	509
Proportion of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	0.42	0.70	0.58

Residents Living in the most Deprived LSOAs

LA	Year	Decile		% in 1st Quintile	Decile		% in 5th Quintile	Total District Population
		1	2		9	10		
Basildon	2019	19672	23717	23.8%	16891	23279	22.1%	181951
	2015	19425	23068	24.1%	13711	23095	20.9%	176474
	2010	6109	28002	19.7%	14080	32658	27.0%	172905
	2007	5768	25746	18.8%	20868	21674	25.4%	167544
	2007-19 Change	13904	-2029	5.0%	-3977	1605	-3.3%	
	2015-19 Change	247	649	-0.2%	3180	184	1.2%	
Essex total	2019	50384	73256	8.6%	186889	183458	25.6%	1445044
	2015	51022	73962	8.9%	184266	155352	24.2%	1406094
	2010	21090	61097	5.9%	218860	210397	30.9%	1387321
	2007	12479	47901	4.5%	213592	202056	30.9%	1346689
	2007-19 Change	37905	25355	4.1%	-26703	-18598	-5.2%	
	2015-19 Change	-638	-706	-0.3%	2623	28106	1.5%	

In 2019 the number of Basildon residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (decile 1+2) was 43,389 people, equivalent to 23.8% of the total population of the area. Compared to the average for Essex (8.6%) this is significantly higher than average and is the second highest proportion of residents out of the 12 lower tier authorities.

Over time the number of residents living the bottom decile has gradually increased from 5768 people in 2007 to 19,672 in 2019 and as a proportion of the population from 3.4% to 10.8%.

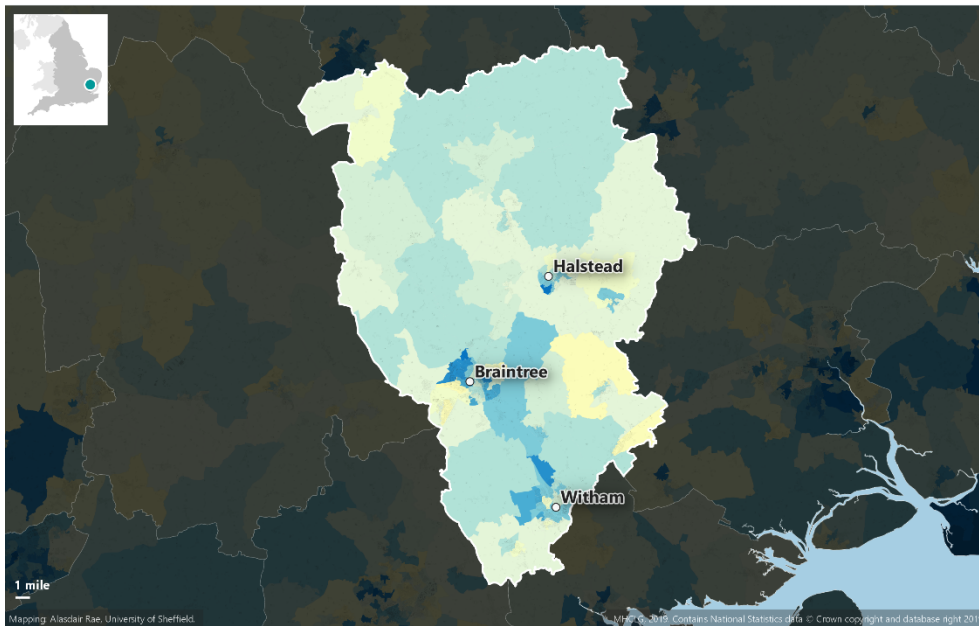
Comparatively the number of residents living in decile 2 has increased slightly between 2015 and 2019 (+649 people) but has reduced significantly (-2029 people) from 2007 to 2019 and reduced from 15.4% to 13%. It is therefore possible that the increase in the number of residents living in decile 1 may in part be due to previous decile 2 residents moving into this group.

Top 10 most deprived LSOAs

The table below lists the 10 most deprived LSOAs in this local authority area in 2019 and the wards where they are located. See Appendix 3 for the 10 least deprived LSOAs for Each District.

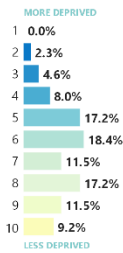
	LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Ward Code	Ward Name	IMD Score	IMD Rank	IMD Decile
10 Most Deprived LSOAs	E01021290	Basildon 016D	E05004028	Lee Chapel North	55.995	1,353	1
	E01021302	Basildon 013B	E05004030	Pitsea North West	55.374	1,417	1
	E01021304	Basildon 013C	E05004030	Pitsea North West	51.235	1,998	1
	E01021306	Basildon 013E	E05004030	Pitsea North West	51.053	2,020	1
	E01021305	Basildon 013D	E05004030	Pitsea North West	48.375	2,428	1
	E01021325	Basildon 019D	E05004033	Vange	47.404	2,590	1
	E01021317	Basildon 018E	E05004031	Pitsea South East	47.139	2,634	1
	E01021271	Basildon 013A	E05004025	Fryerns	46.436	2,770	1
	E01021324	Basildon 019C	E05004033	Vange	46.416	2,776	1
	E01021301	Basildon 011A	E05004030	Pitsea North West	45.983	2,856	1

Braintree



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

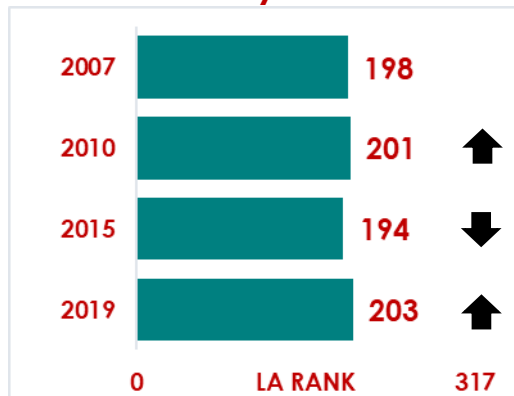


What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for Braintree. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



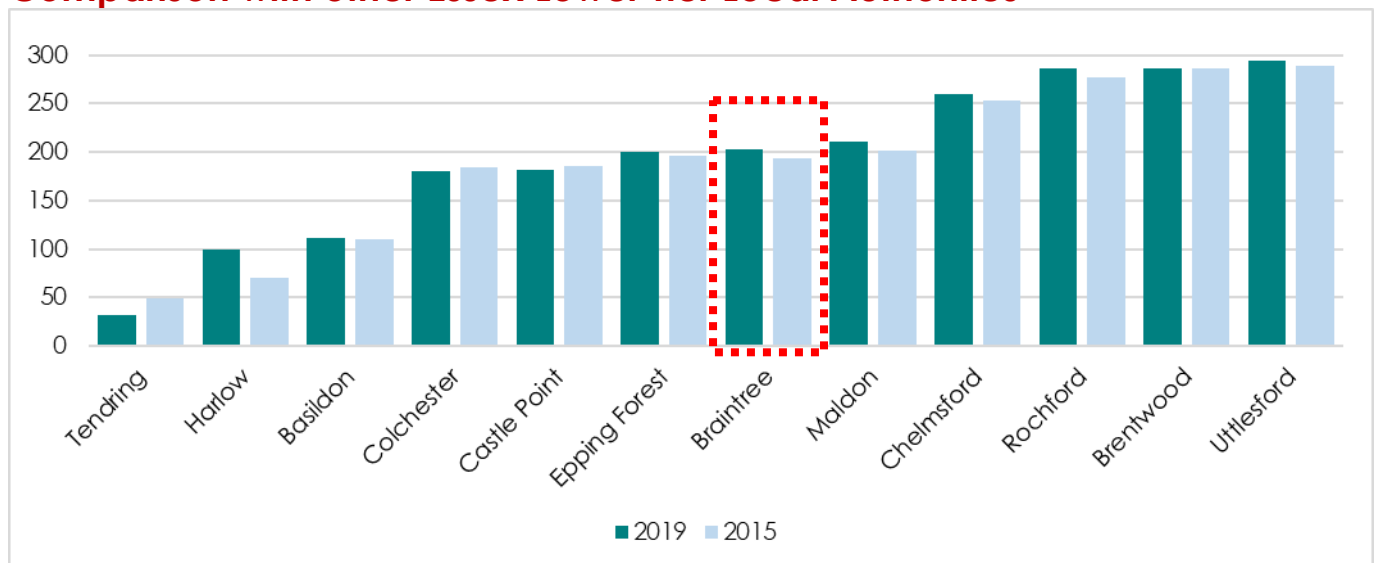
Local Authority Rank *



In the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 the Braintree Local Authority area was ranked 203 out of 317 lower tier authorities in England based on the average rank of the LSOAs in this area (where 1= most deprived). This places Braintree in the upper 40% of least deprived Lower Tier Local Authorities (LTLAs) nationally.

Compared to previous years the average rank of the area is higher (+9 places) than 2015 and is the highest the overall rank since 2007 (IMD 2007 + 5 places; IMD 2010 + 2 places). Despite the upward movement in rank, the area has remained in the same decile since 2007.

Comparison with other Essex Lower Tier Local Authorities



Compared to the other local authority areas in Essex, Braintree is ranked as 7th out of 12 in the county for overall deprivation. Braintree is one of three areas in Essex which fall into the 7th Decile nationally and is also one of 9 areas in Essex which moved up in their rank of average rank compared to the 2015 IMD period.

* Rankings have been calculated using against the total number of LTLAs as of 2019. As such ranks from previous years may be different than those published in previous IMD reports due to there being fewer LAs overall.

IMD Sub Domain Ranks

	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health & Disability	Crime	Living Environment	Barriers to Housing & Services	IDACI (deprivation affecting Children)	IDAOP1 (deprivation affecting older people)
2015 Rank	181	189	102	240	227	246	64	186	157
2019 Rank	192	187	117	196	200	247	179	197	158

The IMD 2019 shows that Braintree has the lowest rankings in the Education and Skills Domain which fall into the bottom 40% nationally. By comparison the domain which has the highest ranking was the Living Environment domain where it is placed in the 40% least deprived areas nationally for this measure. Compared to 2015 IMD **5** domains plus IDACI and IDAPI have improved in the national rankings whilst **3** domains have decreased. The biggest positive change was in the housing domain which increased by 115 places and moved up three deciles from 3 to 6. The biggest negative change was in the Health domain moving down 44 places and from decile 8 to 7.

IMD Decile	Braintree	ECC Area Total
1 (Most Deprived)	0	30
2	2	45
3	4	71
4	7	90
5	15	105
6	16	97
7	10	95
8	15	114
9	10	113
10 (Least Deprived)	8	112
Total No. LSOAs	87	872
No. LSOAs moving into Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	1	10
No. LSOAs moving out of Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	1	14

LSOAs in Deprivation

As of 2019 the Braintree area contains 87 LSOAs of which 2 are ranked in the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally; equivalent to 2.3% of all the LSOAs in the Basildon local authority area. This is the fifth highest proportion of any LTLA in the ECC area and lower than the average for ECC combined area (8.6%).

At the other end of the spectrum Braintree was identified as also having 18 LSOAs in the Deciles 9 and 10 (the top 20% least deprived LSOAs nationally). Equivalent to 20.7%, this is lower than the Essex average of 25.8% but is the 9th highest proportion compared to the 12 Essex Districts.

LSOAs Rank Change

Between 2015 and 2019 one LSOA in Braintree moved into the bottom two most deprived deciles out of a total of 10 across the whole ECC area whilst 1 LSOA also

moved out. Across all ten deciles a total of 29 LSOAs in the area have declined in their national rank relative to 2015 and 59 have increased. This is equivalent to 33% / 68% of all LSOAs having declined / improved. The percentage of LSOAs which increased their rank in 2019 is 36% higher than 2015 (32%).

All LSOAs	2019 to 2015 difference	2015 to 2010 difference	2010 to 2007 difference
Number of Braintree LSOAs declining in rank	29	59	54
Proportion of Braintree LSOAs declining in rank	0.33	0.68	0.62
Number of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	369	607	509
Proportion of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	0.42	0.70	0.58

Residents Living in the most Deprived LSOAs

LA	Year	Decile		% in 1st Quintile	Decile		% in 5th Quintile	Total District Population
		1	2		9	10		
Braintree	2019	0	3022	2.0%	16289	14571	20.5%	150530
	2015	0	2953	2.0%	11638	12868	16.5%	148384
	2010	0	1589	1.1%	18647	12683	22.0%	142383
	2007	0	0	0.0%	23489	4921	20.5%	138565
	2007-19 Change	0	3022	2.0%	-7200	9650	0.0%	
	2015-19 Change	0	69	0.0%	4651	1703	4.0%	
Essex total	2019	50384	73256	8.6%	186889	183458	25.6%	1445044
	2015	51022	73962	8.9%	184266	155352	24.2%	1406094
	2010	21090	61097	5.9%	218860	210397	30.9%	1387321
	2007	12479	47901	4.5%	213592	202056	30.9%	1346689
	2007-19 Change	37905	25355	4.1%	-26703	-18598	-5.2%	
	2015-19 Change	-638	-706	-0.3%	2623	28106	1.5%	

In 2019 the number of Braintree residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (decile 1+2) was 3,022 people, equivalent to 2% of the total population of the area. Compared to the average for Essex (8.6%) this is significantly lower than average and is the 6th highest proportion of residents out of the 12 lower tier authorities.

Over all time periods no Braintree residents have placed into the most deprived decile, however the number of residents living in decile 2 has increased since 2010 with the most significant increases occurring in 2010 and 2015. The number of people in decile 2 also continued to increase in 2019 only by a small number (+69 people) which is due to small levels of population increase within the relevant neighbourhoods rather than widening deprivation across more LSOA areas.

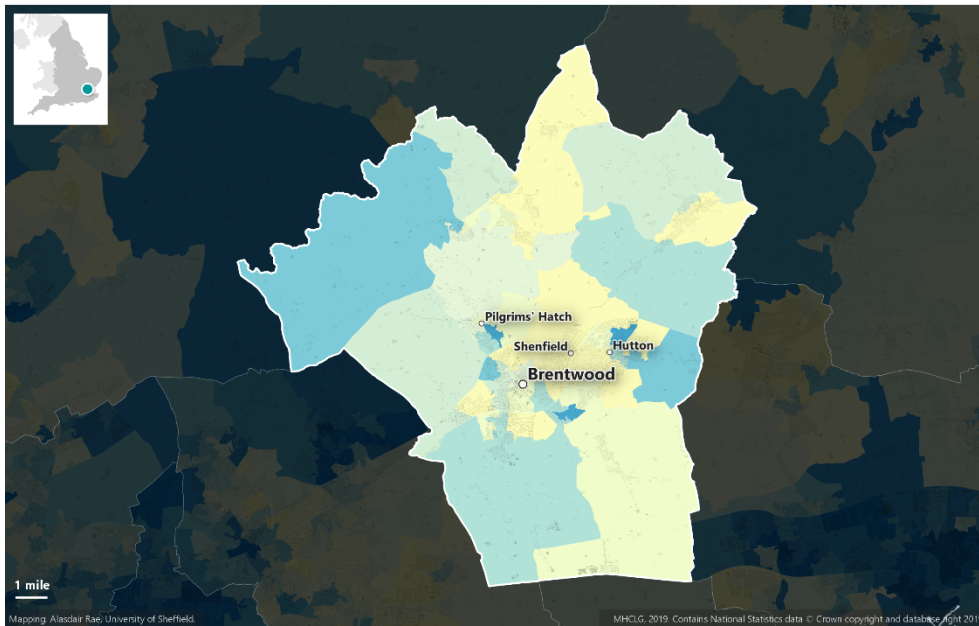
Comparatively the number of residents placing in the top decile has shown continual increase over each period, whilst the number of residents in decile 9 has increased between 2015 and 2019 it is an overall reduction compared to numbers observed in 2007.

Top 10 most deprived LSOAs

The table below lists the 10 most deprived LSOAs in this local authority area in 2019 and the wards where they are located. See Appendix 3 for the 10 least deprived LSOAs for Each District

	LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Ward Code	Ward Name	IMD Score	IMD Rank	IMD Decile
10 Most Deprived LSOAs	E01021354	Braintree 008A	E05010366	Bocking North	35.913	5,570	2
	E01021391	Braintree 004C	E05010376	Halstead Trinity	34.196	6,189	2
	E01021370	Braintree 011B	E05010368	Braintree Central & Beckers Green	33.17	6,603	3
	E01021418	Braintree 015C	E05010387	Witham North	30.53	7,777	3
	E01021358	Braintree 008C	E05010367	Bocking South	29.696	8,169	3
	E01021359	Braintree 008D	E05010367	Bocking South	28.199	8,926	3
	E01021367	Braintree 012C	E05010368	Braintree Central & Beckers Green	26.285	9,996	4
	E01021427	Braintree 016C	E05010389	Witham West	25.632	10,404	4
	E01021423	Braintree 016A	E05010386	Witham Central	23.243	11,895	4
	E01021374	Braintree 011E	E05010369	Braintree South	22.903	12,124	4

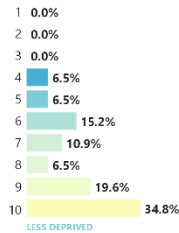
Brentwood



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

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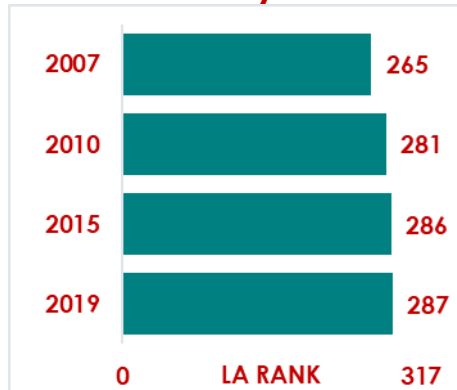


What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Brentwood**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



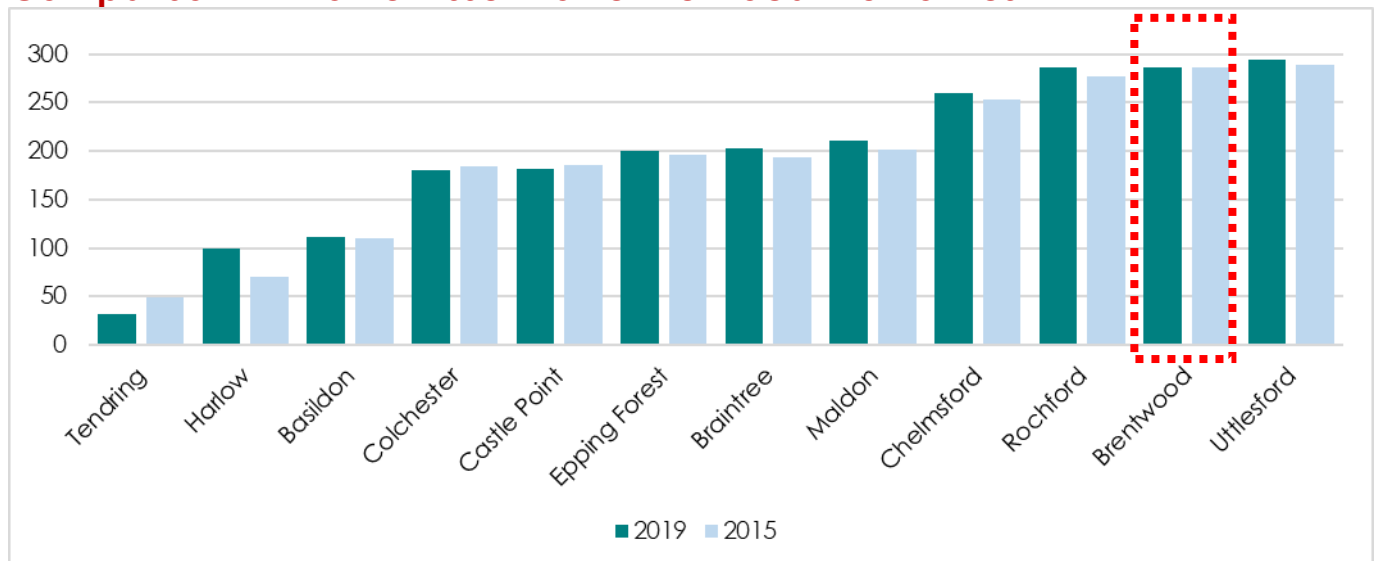
Local Authority Rank *



In the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 the Brentwood Local Authority area was ranked 287 out of 317 lower tier authorities in England based on the average rank of the LSOAs in this area (where 1= most deprived). This places Brentwood in the 10% of least deprived Lower Tier Local Authorities (LTLAs) nationally.

Compared to previous years the average rank of the area is slightly higher (+1 place) than 2015 and is the highest the overall rank since 2007 (IMD 2007 +22 places; IMD 2010 +6 places). The area moved up one decile from 9 to 10 in 2015.

Comparison with other Essex Lower Tier Local Authorities



Compared to the other local authority areas in Essex, Brentwood is ranked as 11th out of 12 in the county for overall deprivation. Brentwood is one of three areas in Essex which fall into the 10th Decile nationally and is also one of 9 areas in Essex which moved up in their rank of average rank compared to the 2015 IMD period.

* Rankings have been calculated using against the total number of LTLAs as of 2019. As such ranks from previous years may be different than those published in previous IMD reports due to there being fewer LAs overall.

IMD Sub Domain Ranks

	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health & Disability	Crime	Living Environment	Barriers to Housing & Services	IDACI (deprivation affecting Children)	IDAOP1 (deprivation affecting older people)
2015 Rank	278	272	259	298	156	301	206	268	284
2019 Rank	279	287	252	291	140	290	140	270	269

The IMD 2019 shows that Brentwood has the lowest rankings in the Crime and Barriers to Housing & Services domains which fall into the bottom 50% nationally. By comparison the domain which has the highest ranking was the Health domain where it is placed in the top 10% least deprived areas nationally (along with three others domains). Compared to 2015 IMD 2 domains plus IDACI have improved in the national rankings whilst 5 domains + IDAPI have decreased. The biggest positive change was in the employment domain which increased by 15 places. The biggest negative change was in the Barriers to Housing & Services domain which moved down 66 places and two deciles from 7 to 5.

IMD Decile	Brentwood	ECC Area Total
1 (Most Deprived)	0	30
2	0	45
3	0	71
4	3	90
5	3	105
6	7	97
7	5	95
8	3	114
9	9	113
10 (Least Deprived)	16	112
Total No. LSOAs	46	872
No. LSOAs moving into Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	0	10
No. LSOAs moving out of Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	0	14

LSOAs in Deprivation

As of 2019 the Brentwood area contains 46 LSOAs of which none are ranked in the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally. This is one of three areas which do not have any LSOAs in the 20% most deprived areas nationally and is thus below the average for ECC combined area (8.6%).

At the other end of the spectrum Brentwood was identified as also having 23 LSOAs in the Deciles 9 and 10 (the top 20% least deprived LSOAs nationally). Equivalent to 54.3% of all LSOAs in the Brentwood area, this is nearly double the Essex average of 25.8% and is the highest proportion compared to the 12 Essex Districts.

LSOAs Rank Change

Between 2015 and 2019 no LSOAs in

Brentwood moved in or out the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally, however across all deciles a total of 22 LSOAs in the area have declined in their national rank relative to 2015 and 24 have increased. This is equivalent to 48% / 52% of all LSOAs having declined / improved. The percentage of LSOAs which increased their rank in 2019 is 9% lower than 2015 (61%).

All LSOAs	2019 to 2015 difference	2015 to 2010 difference	2010 to 2007 difference
Number of Brentwood LSOAs declining in rank	22	18	26
Proportion of Brentwood LSOAs declining in rank	0.48	0.39	0.57
Number of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	369	607	509
Proportion of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	0.42	0.70	0.58

Residents Living in the most Deprived LSOAs

LA	Year	Decile		% in 1st Quintile	Decile		% in 5th Quintile	Total District Population
		1	2		9	10		
Brentwood	2019	0	0	0.0%	14216	26944	53.9%	76403
	2015	0	0	0.0%	8696	26542	47.6%	74020
	2010	0	0	0.0%	12254	24836	51.2%	72508
	2007	0	0	0.0%	11197	28564	56.6%	70215
	2007-19 Change	0	0	0.0%	3019	-1620	-2.8%	
	2015-19 Change	0	0	0.0%	5520	402	6.3%	
Essex total	2019	50384	73256	8.6%	186889	183458	25.6%	1445044
	2015	51022	73962	8.9%	184266	155352	24.2%	1406094
	2010	21090	61097	5.9%	218860	210397	30.9%	1387321
	2007	12479	47901	4.5%	213592	202056	30.9%	1346689
	2007-19 Change	37905	25355	4.1%	-26703	-18598	-5.2%	
	2015-19 Change	-638	-706	-0.3%	2623	28106	1.5%	

In 2019 no Brentwood residents were living in the bottom quintile/20% most deprived areas and is one of 3 LTLAs in Essex which have no residents in these deciles.

By comparison the number of residents living the least deprived quintile continues to increase across periods from 39,761 people in 2007 to 41,160 people in 2019. Although the number experienced a slight reduction in 2015, this has since recovered and been surpassed.

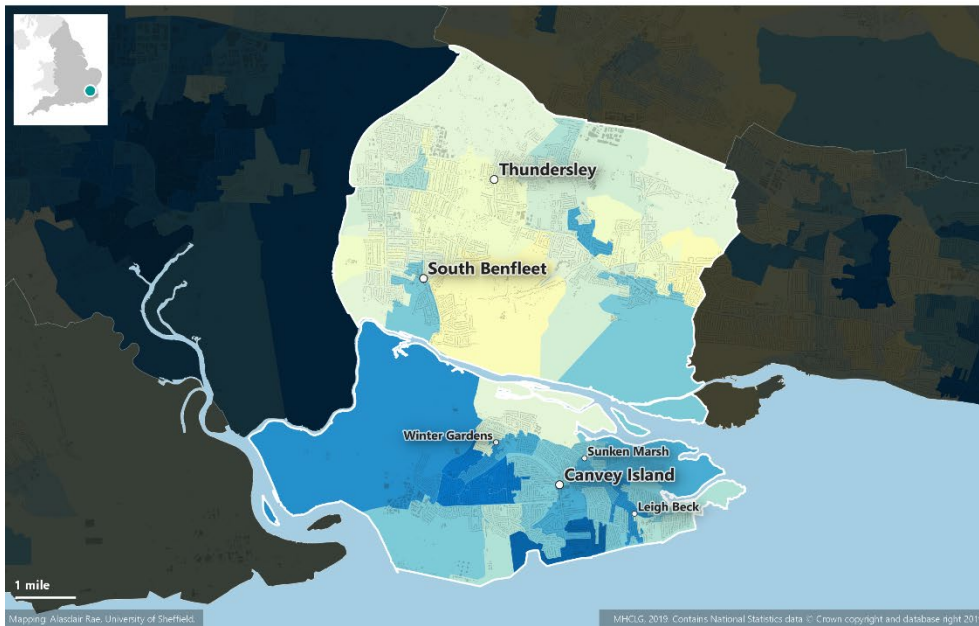
The current proportion of residents living in the least deprived quintile is 53.9% of all residents in the Brentwood area and is the second highest level in the county. This level is also more than double the average for Essex 25.6% and demonstrates the significant gap in between different areas in the county

Top 10 most deprived LSOAs

The table below lists the 10 most deprived LSOAs in this local authority area in 2019 and the wards where they are located. See Appendix 3 for the 10 least deprived LSOAs for Each District

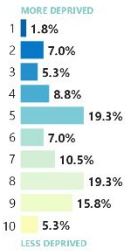
	LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Ward Code	Ward Name	IMD Score	IMD Rank	IMD Decile
10 Most Deprived LSOAs	E01021451	Brentwood 003D	E05004074	Hutton North	23.344	11,814	4
	E01021437	Brentwood 008B	E05004068	Brentwood South	23.181	11,939	4
	E01021461	Brentwood 004D	E05004077	Pilgrims Hatch	21.879	12,860	4
	E01021432	Brentwood 004B	E05004067	Brentwood North	21.21	13,394	5
	E01021443	Brentwood 001C	E05004070	Brizes and Doddinghurst	19.506	14,807	5
	E01021449	Brentwood 003B	E05004073	Hutton East	17.956	16,154	5
	E01021448	Brentwood 003A	E05004072	Hutton Central	16.858	17,124	6
	E01021435	Brentwood 008A	E05004068	Brentwood South	16.632	17,333	6
	E01033064	Brentwood 007G	E05004069	Brentwood West	15.205	18,718	6
	E01021460	Brentwood 002D	E05004076	Ingatestone, Fryerning and Mountnessing	15.113	18,814	6

Castle Point



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

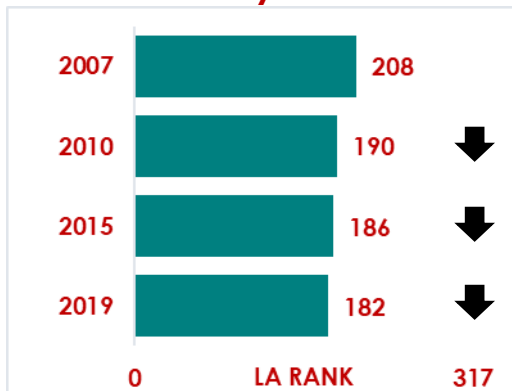


What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Castle Point**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



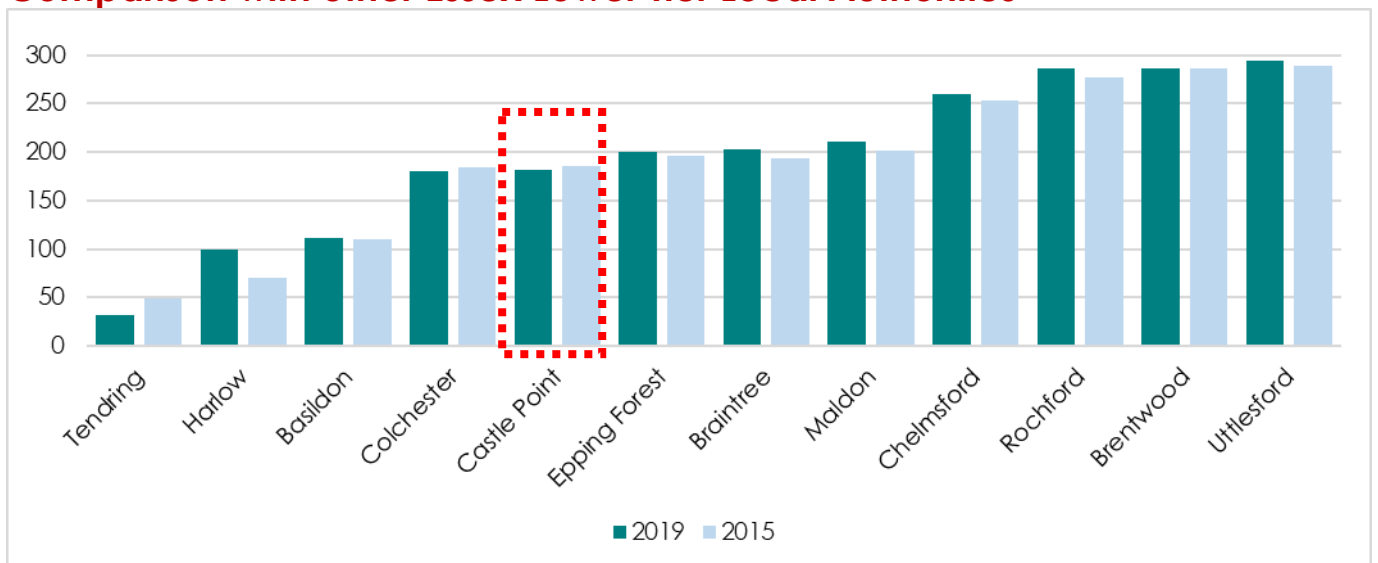
Local Authority Rank *



In the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 the Castle Point Local Authority area was ranked 182 out of 317 lower tier authorities in England based on the average rank of the LSOAs in this area (where 1= most deprived). This places Castle Point in the 50% of least deprived Lower Tier Local Authorities (LTLAs) nationally.

Compared to previous years the average rank of the area has decreased year on year since 2007 (IMD 2007 - 26 places; IMD 2010 -8 places; IMD 2015 -4) and has moved from decile 7 to decile 6 between 2007 and 2010.

Comparison with other Essex Lower Tier Local Authorities



Compared to the other local authority areas in Essex, Castle Point is ranked as 4th out of 12 in the county for overall deprivation. Castle Point is one of two areas in Essex which fall into the 7th decile nationally and is also one of 3 areas in Essex which moved down in their rank of average rank compared to the 2015 IMD period.

* Rankings have been calculated using against the total number of LTLAs as of 2019. As such ranks from previous years may be different than those published in previous IMD reports due to there being fewer LAs overall.

IMD Sub Domain Ranks

	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health & Disability	Crime	Living Environment	Barriers to Housing & Services	IDACI (deprivation affecting Children)	IDAOP1 (deprivation affecting older people)
2015 Rank	151	161	32	200	162	270	279	143	151
2019 Rank	163	160	27	186	180	299	189	147	147

The IMD 2019 shows that Castle Point has the lowest rankings in the Education & Skills domains which falls into the bottom 10% nationally. By comparison the domain which has the highest ranking was Living Environment where it is placed in the top 10% least deprived areas nationally. Compared to 2015 IMD **3** domains plus IDACI have improved in the national rankings whilst **4** domains + IDAPI have decreased. The biggest positive change was in the Living Environment domain which increased by 29 places and moved from decile 9 to decile 10. The biggest negative change was in the Barriers to Housing & Services domain which moved down 90 places and three deciles from 9 to 6.

IMD Decile	Castle Point	ECC Area Total
1 (Most Deprived)	1	30
2	4	45
3	3	71
4	5	90
5	11	105
6	4	97
7	6	95
8	11	114
9	9	113
10 (Least Deprived)	3	112
Total No. LSOAs	57	872
No. LSOAs moving into Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	0	10
No. LSOAs moving out of Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	0	14

LSOAs in Deprivation

As of 2019 the Castle Point area contains 57 LSOAs of which 5 are ranked in the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally. This is equivalent to 8.8% of LSOAs in the area and is similar to the average for ECC combined area (8.6%).

At the other end of the spectrum Castle Point was identified as also having 13 LSOAs in the Deciles 9 and 10 (the top 20% least deprived LSOAs nationally). Equivalent to 21.1% of all LSOAs in the Castle Point area, this is lower than the Essex average of 25.8% and ranks 8th out of the 12 Essex Districts.

LSOAs Rank Change

Between 2015 and 2019 no new LSOAs in Castle Point moved in or out the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally, however across all deciles a total of 25 LSOAs in the area have declined in their

national rank relative to 2015 and 32 have increased. This is equivalent to 44% / 56% of all LSOAs having declined / improved. The percentage of LSOAs which increased their rank in 2019 is 11% higher than 2015 (33%).

All LSOAs	2019 to 2015 difference	2015 to 2010 difference	2010 to 2007 difference
Number of Castle Point LSOAs declining in rank	25	38	46
Proportion of Castle Point LSOAs declining in rank	0.44	0.67	0.81
Number of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	369	607	509
Proportion of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	0.42	0.70	0.58

Residents Living in the most Deprived LSOAs

LA	Year	Decile		% in 1st Quintile	Decile		% in 5th Quintile	Total District Population
		1	2		9	10		
Castle Point	2019	2026	5749	8.7%	14058	5376	21.8%	89184
	2015	1742	5612	8.3%	17163	3330	23.2%	88218
	2010	0	2944	3.3%	20217	1633	24.6%	88895
	2007	0	0	0.0%	21979	4838	30.5%	87849
	2007-19 Change	2026	5749	8.7%	-7921	538	-8.7%	
	2015-19 Change	284	137	0.4%	-3105	2046	-1.4%	
Essex total	2019	50384	73256	8.6%	186889	183458	25.6%	1445044
	2015	51022	73962	8.9%	184266	155352	24.2%	1406094
	2010	21090	61097	5.9%	218860	210397	30.9%	1387321
	2007	12479	47901	4.5%	213592	202056	30.9%	1346689
	2007-19 Change	37905	25355	4.1%	-26703	-18598	-5.2%	
	2015-19 Change	-638	-706	-0.3%	2623	28106	1.5%	

In 2019 the number of Castle Point residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (decile 1+2) was 7,775 people, equivalent to 8.7% of the total population of the area. This is similar to the average for Essex and is the 4th highest proportion of residents out of the 12 lower tier authorities.

The area shows increasing numbers of residents moving into decile 2 beginning in 2010 and decile 1 in 2015, both of which have continued to rise. In the upper quintile the area has seen significant numbers of residents moving out of decile 9 but a slight increase numbers moving into decile 10. The size of this shift is not however sufficient to suggest as such these residents are moving into the upper decile and instead it is likely that they are becoming relatively more deprived.

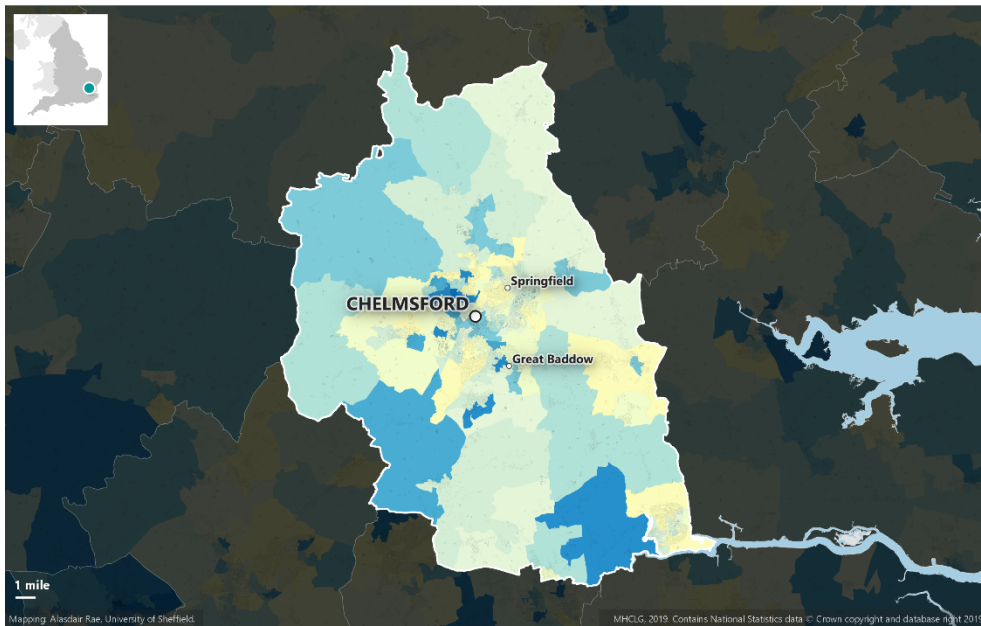
Looking at the level of change between 2007 and 2019 it is also notable that in the proportion of residents in the upper quintile has dropped by the same level as the bottom quintile has increased.

Top 10 most deprived LSOAs

The table below lists the 10 most deprived LSOAs in this local authority area in 2019 and the wards where they are located. See Appendix 3 for the 10 least deprived LSOAs for Each District

	LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Ward Code	Ward Name	IMD Score	IMD Rank	IMD Decile
10 Most Deprived LSOAs	E01021500	Castle Point 012E	E05004087	Canvey Island South	56.301	1,311	1
	E01021507	Castle Point 010E	E05004089	Canvey Island Winter Gardens	39.493	4,422	2
	E01021486	Castle Point 010B	E05004084	Canvey Island Central	38.184	4,815	2
	E01021485	Castle Point 010A	E05004084	Canvey Island Central	36.669	5,316	2
	E01021488	Castle Point 010C	E05004084	Canvey Island Central	33.924	6,302	2
	E01021503	Castle Point 010D	E05004088	Canvey Island West	28.478	8,783	3
	E01021508	Castle Point 010F	E05004089	Canvey Island Winter Gardens	27.488	9,303	3
	E01021490	Castle Point 012B	E05004085	Canvey Island East	27.313	9,405	3
	E01021529	Castle Point 006D	E05004095	Victoria	25.701	10,367	4
	E01021496	Castle Point 009D	E05004086	Canvey Island North	25.504	10,470	4

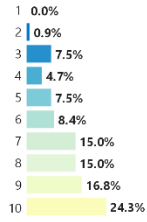
Chelmsford



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

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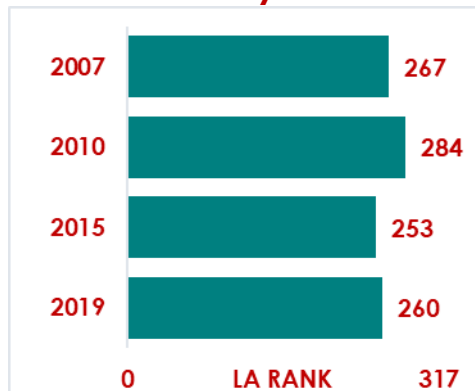


What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Chelmsford**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



Local Authority Rank *

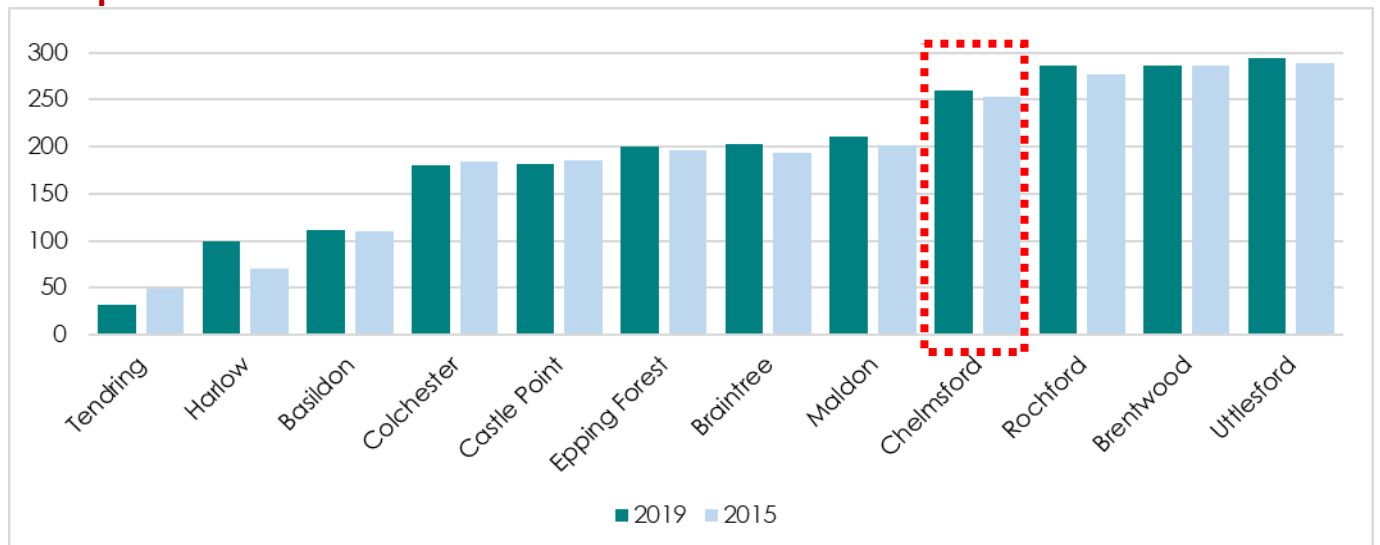


In the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 the Chelmsford Local Authority area was ranked 260 out of 317 lower tier authorities in England based on the average rank of the LSOAs in this area (where 1= most deprived). This places Chelmsford in the top 20% of least deprived Lower Tier Local Authorities (LTLAs) nationally.



Compared to the IMD 2015 the average rank of the area has increased slightly (+7 places) but is lower than 2007 (-7 places) and 2010 (-24 places). Despite the changes in ranks over the different periods the IMD rank has remained in the 9th decile (top 20%) across all periods except 2015, moving up from decile 8.

Comparison with other Essex Lower Tier Local Authorities



Compared to the other local authority areas in Essex, Chelmsford is ranked as 9th out of 12 in the county for overall deprivation. Chelmsford is the only area in Essex which falls into the 9th decile nationally and is one of 9 areas in Essex which moved up in their rank of average rank compared to the 2015 IMD period.

* Rankings have been calculated using against the total number of LTLAs as of 2019. As such ranks from previous years may be different than those published in previous IMD reports due to there being fewer LAs overall.

IMD Sub Domain Ranks

	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health & Disability	Crime	Living Environment	Barriers to Housing & Services	IDACI (deprivation affecting Children)	IDAOP1 (deprivation affecting older people)
2015 Rank	245	248	221	276	190	231	131	224	267
2019 Rank	248	246	237	272	187	267	67	235	264

The IMD 2019 shows that Chelmsford has the lowest rankings in the Barriers to Housing & Services domain which falls into the bottom 30% nationally. By comparison the domain which has the highest ranking was the Health and Disability domain where it is placed in the top 20% least deprived areas nationally despite reducing by 4 places between 2015 and 2019. Compared to the 2015 IMD 3 domains plus IDACI have improved in the national rankings whilst 4 domains + IDAPI have decreased. The biggest positive change was in the Living Environment domain which increased by 36 places and moved from decile 8 to decile 9. The biggest negative change was in the Barriers to Housing & Services domain which moved down 64 places and two deciles from 5 to 3 (bottom 30% most deprived areas nationally).

IMD Decile	Chelmsford	ECC Area Total
1 (Most Deprived)	0	30
2	1	45
3	8	71
4	5	90
5	8	105
6	9	97
7	16	95
8	16	114
9	18	113
10 (Least Deprived)	26	112
Total No. LSOAs	107	872
No. LSOAs moving into Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	0	10
No. LSOAs moving out of Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	2	14

LSOAs in Deprivation

As of 2019 the Chelmsford area contains 107 LSOAs of which 1 is ranked in the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally. This is equivalent to 0.9% of LSOAs in the area and is lower than the average for ECC combined area (8.6%).

At the other end of the spectrum Chelmsford was identified as also having 44 LSOAs in the Deciles 9 and 10 (the top 20% least deprived LSOAs nationally). Equivalent to 41.1% of all LSOAs in the Chelmsford area, this is higher than the Essex average of 25.8% and ranks as the 4th highest proportion out of the 12 Essex Districts.

LSOAs Rank Change

Between 2015 and 2019 no new LSOAs in Chelmsford moved into the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally, however 2 areas moved out (i.e. got better relative

to other areas). Across all deciles a total of 39 LSOAs in the area have declined in their national rank relative to 2015 and 68 have increased. This is equivalent to 36% / 64% of all LSOAs having declined / improved. The percentage of LSOAs which increased their rank in 2019 is 54% higher than 2015 (10%) which saw 90% of all LSOAs decrease from 2010.

All LSOAs	2019 to 2015 difference	2015 to 2010 difference	2010 to 2007 difference
Number of Chelmsford LSOAs declining in rank	39	96	63
Proportion of Chelmsford LSOAs declining in rank	0.36	0.90	0.59
Number of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	369	607	509
Proportion of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	0.42	0.70	0.58

Residents Living in the most Deprived LSOAs

LA	Year	Decile		% in 1st Quintile	Decile		% in 5th Quintile	Total District Population
		1	2		9	10		
Chelmsford	2019	0	1723	1.0%	29406	37837	39.0%	172440
	2015	1675	3225	2.9%	21813	37430	35.0%	169094
	2010	0	2877	1.7%	36157	55008	55.1%	165309
	2007	0	1666	1.0%	35149	54879	55.3%	162858
	2007-19 Change	0	57	0.0%	-5743	-17042	-16.3%	
	2015-19 Change	-1675	-1502	-1.9%	7593	407	4.0%	
Essex total	2019	50384	73256	8.6%	186889	183458	25.6%	1445044
	2015	51022	73962	8.9%	184266	155352	24.2%	1406094
	2010	21090	61097	5.9%	218860	210397	30.9%	1387321
	2007	12479	47901	4.5%	213592	202056	30.9%	1346689
	2007-19 Change	37905	25355	4.1%	-26703	-18598	-5.2%	
	2015-19 Change	-638	-706	-0.3%	2623	28106	1.5%	

In 2019 the number of Chelmsford residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (decile 1+2) was 1723 people, equivalent to 1% of the total population of the area. This is lower than the average for Essex and is the 9th highest proportion of residents out of the 12 lower tier authorities.

The area showed a large reduction in the numbers of residents in the upper quintile from 2015, with a drop of 31,515 residents and falling from 55.3% to 35% of the population. The numbers have since begun to increase (notably in decile 9) but not to sufficient levels to bring the area back to the levels observed in 2010 and earlier.

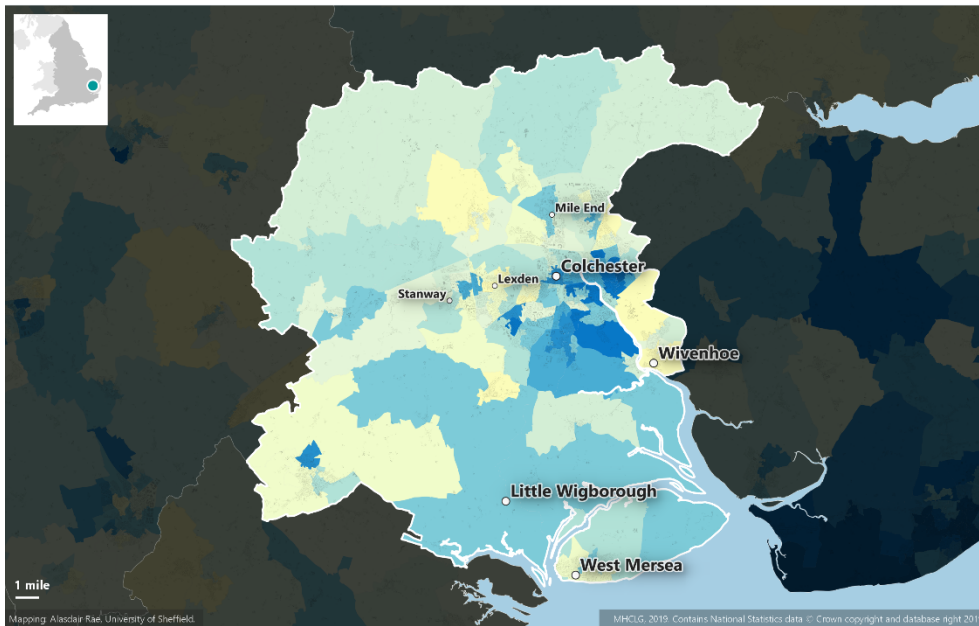
The area also saw increasing numbers of residents in decile 2 between 2007 and 2015 however the number in this decile has almost halved in 2019 and is now equivalent to the levels observed back in 2007 (equivalent to 1% of the total population).

Top 10 most deprived LSOAs

The table below lists the 10 most deprived LSOAs in this local authority area in 2019 and the wards where they are located. See Appendix 3 for the 10 least deprived LSOAs for Each District

	LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Ward Code	Ward Name	IMD Score	IMD Rank	IMD Decile
10 Most Deprived LSOAs	E01021576	Chelmsford 006A	E05004106	Marconi	40.693	4,058	2
	E01021592	Chelmsford 006D	E05004109	Patching Hall	32.889	6,710	3
	E01021596	Chelmsford 006E	E05004111	St Andrews	29.975	8,031	3
	E01021631	Chelmsford 009E	E05004118	Waterhouse Farm	28.825	8,588	3
	E01021594	Chelmsford 021B	E05004110	Rettendon and Runwell	28.648	8,681	3
	E01021588	Chelmsford 006B	E05004109	Patching Hall	27.543	9,274	3
	E01021565	Chelmsford 014C	E05004104	Great Baddow West	27.239	9,444	3
	E01021554	Chelmsford 017C	E05004101	Galleywood	27.111	9,529	3
	E01021598	Chelmsford 003C	E05004111	St Andrews	26.92	9,634	3
	E01021601	Chelmsford 003E	E05004111	St Andrews	26.44	9,914	4

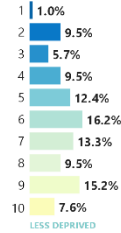
Colchester



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

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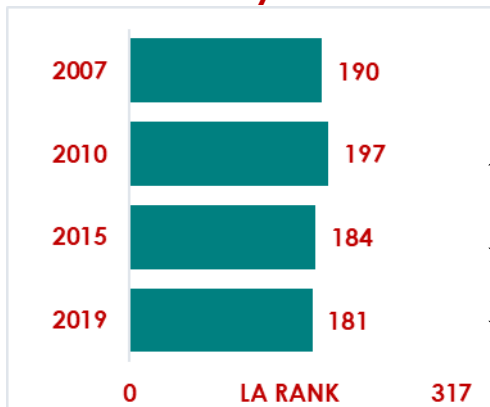


What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for Colchester. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



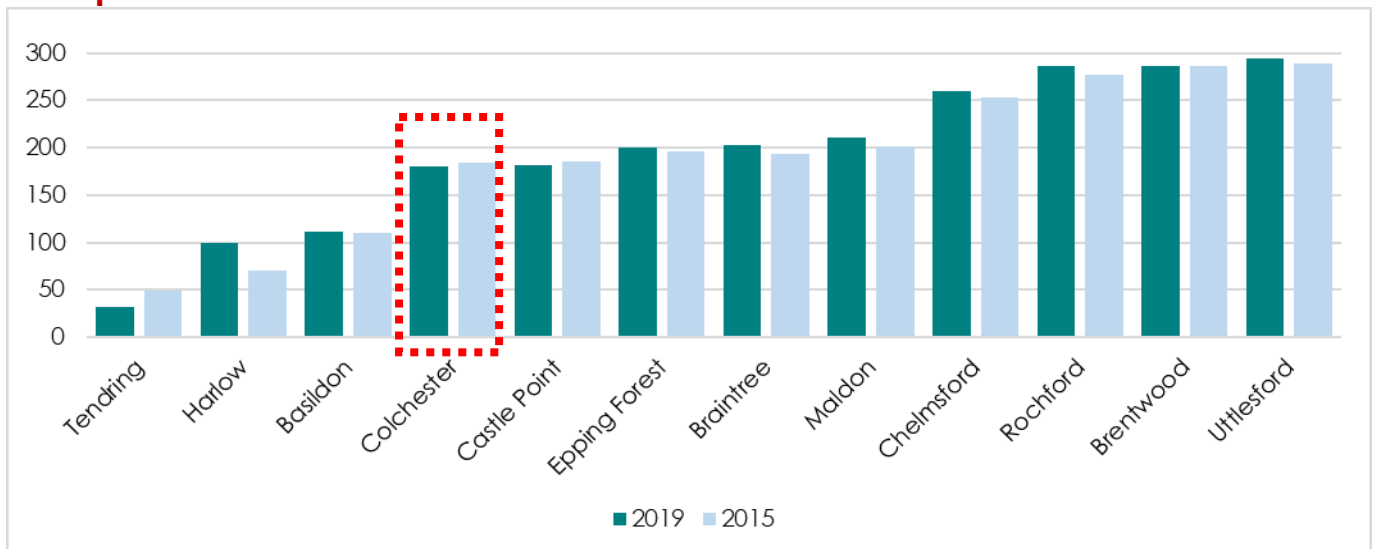
Local Authority Rank *



In the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 the Colchester Local Authority area was ranked 181 out of 317 lower tier authorities in England based on the average rank of the LSOAs in this area (where 1= most deprived). This places Colchester in the upper 50% of least deprived Lower Tier Local Authorities (LTLAs) nationally.

Compared to the IMD 2015 period the average rank of the area has decreased slightly (-3 places) and is the lowest ranking out of all four periods (IMD 2007 -9 places, IMD 2010 -16 places). Over the different periods the IMD rank has remained in the 6th decile (top 50%) across all periods except 2010 where it increased to decile 7.

Comparison with other Essex Lower Tier Local Authorities



Compared to the other local authority areas in Essex, Colchester is ranked as 4th out of 12 in the county for overall deprivation. Colchester is one of two areas in Essex which falls into the 6th decile nationally and is one of 3 areas which moved down in their rank of average rank compared to the 2015 IMD period.

* Rankings have been calculated using against the total number of LTLAs as of 2019. As such ranks from previous years may be different than those published in previous IMD reports due to there being fewer LAs overall.

IMD Sub Domain Ranks

	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health & Disability	Crime	Living Environment	Barriers to Housing & Services	IDACI (deprivation affecting Children)	IDAOP1 (deprivation affecting older people)
2015 Rank	174	183	180	154	141	227	121	154	204
2019 Rank	180	189	196	157	153	266	50	153	203

The IMD 2019 shows that Colchester has the lowest rankings in the Barriers to Housing & Services domain which falls into the bottom 20% nationally. By comparison the domain which has the highest ranking was the Living Environment domain where it is placed in the top 20% least deprived areas nationally. Compared to the 2015 IMD 6 domains have improved in the national rankings whilst 1 domain +IDACI and IDAPI have decreased. The biggest positive change was in the Living Environment domain which increased by 39 places and moved from decile 8 to decile 9. The biggest negative change was in the Barriers to Housing & Services domain which moved down 64 places and two deciles from 4 to 2 (bottom 20% most deprived areas nationally).

IMD Decile	Colchester	ECC Area Total
1 (Most Deprived)	1	30
2	10	45
3	6	71
4	10	90
5	13	105
6	17	97
7	14	95
8	10	114
9	16	113
10 (Least Deprived)	8	112
Total No. LSOAs	105	872
No. LSOAs moving into Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	1	10
No. LSOAs moving out of Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	1	14

LSOAs in Deprivation

As of 2019 the Colchester area contains 105 LSOAs of which 11 are ranked in the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally. This is equivalent to 10.5% of LSOAs in the area, is higher than the average for ECC combined area (8.6%) and is the third highest proportion out of the 12 districts and boroughs.

At the other end of the spectrum Colchester was identified as also having 24 LSOAs in deciles 9 and 10 (the top 20% least deprived LSOAs nationally). Equivalent to 22.9% of all LSOAs in the Colchester area, this is just below the Essex average of 25.8% and ranks as the 6th highest proportion out of the 12 Essex Districts.

LSOAs Rank Change

Between 2015 and 2019 one LSOA in

Colchester moved into the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally, and one LSOA moved out (i.e. got better relative to other areas). Across all deciles a total of 49 LSOAs in the area have declined in their national rank relative to 2015 and 56 have increased. This is equivalent to 47% / 53% of all LSOAs having declined / improved. The percentage of LSOAs which increased their rank in 2019 is 26% higher than 2015 (27%) which saw 73% of all LSOAs decrease from 2010.

All LSOAs	2019 to 2015 difference	2015 to 2010 difference	2010 to 2007 difference
Number of Colchester LSOAs declining in rank	49	77	49
Proportion of Colchester LSOAs declining in rank	0.47	0.73	0.47
Number of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	369	607	509
Proportion of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	0.42	0.70	0.58

Residents Living in the most Deprived LSOAs

LA	Year	Decile		% in 1st Quintile	Decile		% in 5th Quintile	Total District Population
		1	2		9	10		
Colchester	2019	1669	17020	10.1%	27993	15355	23.4%	184916
	2015	5703	11234	9.6%	26059	15447	23.6%	176008
	2010	3105	3041	3.5%	31783	17107	28.1%	174255
	2007	0	4402	2.7%	26522	15964	26.1%	162928
	2007-19 Change	1669	12618	7.4%	1471	-609	-2.6%	
	2015-19 Change	-4034	5786	0.5%	1934	-92	-0.1%	
Essex total	2019	50384	73256	8.6%	186889	183458	25.6%	1445044
	2015	51022	73962	8.9%	184266	155352	24.2%	1406094
	2010	21090	61097	5.9%	218860	210397	30.9%	1387321
	2007	12479	47901	4.5%	213592	202056	30.9%	1346689
	2007-19 Change	37905	25355	4.1%	-26703	-18598	-5.2%	
	2015-19 Change	-638	-706	-0.3%	2623	28106	1.5%	

In 2019 the number of Colchester residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (decile 1+2) was 18,689 people, equivalent to 10.1% of the total population of the area. This is slightly higher than the Essex average (8.6%) and is the 3rd highest proportion of residents out of the 12 lower tier authorities but is 13.7 percentage points lower than the next highest area.

The area showed a large increase in the numbers of residents in the bottom quintile between 2007 and 2019, with the largest increase occurring in 2015. Between 2015 and 20-19 the number of residents in the decile 1 has decreased to the lowest level since 2010 however the number of residents in decile 2 continues to increase.

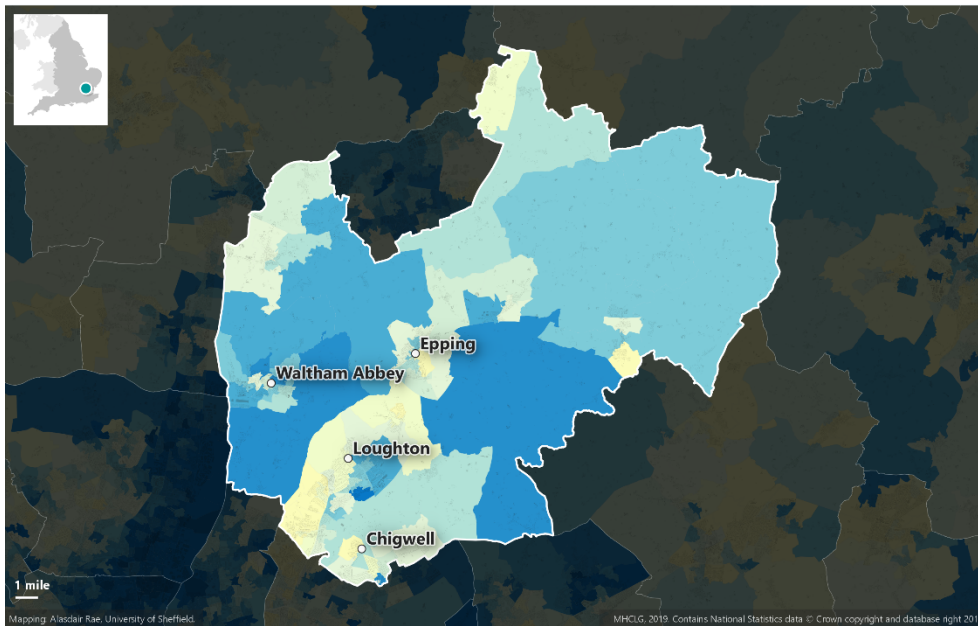
The number of residents in the upper quintile has remained largely consistent across each period with a slight increase in numbers in 2010, however when factoring in population growth and looking at the percentage of population rather than numbers, we see a gradually decreasing proportion of residents in the least deprived quintile from 2010 onwards.

Top 10 most deprived LSOAs

The table below lists the 10 most deprived LSOAs in this local authority area in 2019 and the wards where they are located. See Appendix 3 for the 10 least deprived LSOAs for Each District

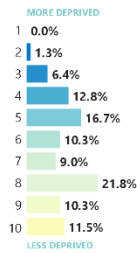
	LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Ward Code	Ward Name	IMD Score	IMD Rank	IMD Decile
10 Most Deprived LSOAs	E01021696	Colchester 008A	E05010829	Greenstead	51.665	1,927	1
	E01021699	Colchester 008D	E05010829	Greenstead	43.094	3,456	2
	E01021700	Colchester 008E	E05010829	Greenstead	42.416	3,616	2
	E01021703	Colchester 022E	E05010839	St Anne's and St John's New Town and Christ Church	41.023	3,972	2
	E01021686	Colchester 011D	E05010835	Old Heath and The Hythe	37.209	5,142	2
	E01021665	Colchester 016D	E05010836	Old Heath and The Hythe	37.139	5,168	2
	E01021667	Colchester 016F	E05010836	Old Heath and The Hythe	36.379	5,405	2
	E01021697	Colchester 008B	E05010829	Greenstead	34.387	6,106	2
	E01033722	Colchester 008H	E05010829	Greenstead	34.358	6,120	2
	E01021685	Colchester 011C	E05010836	Old Heath and The Hythe	33.507	6,467	2

Epping Forest



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

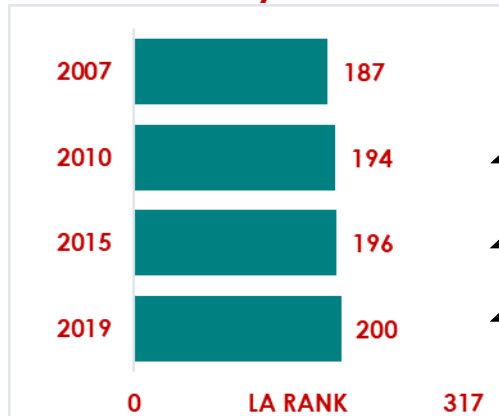


What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Epping Forest**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



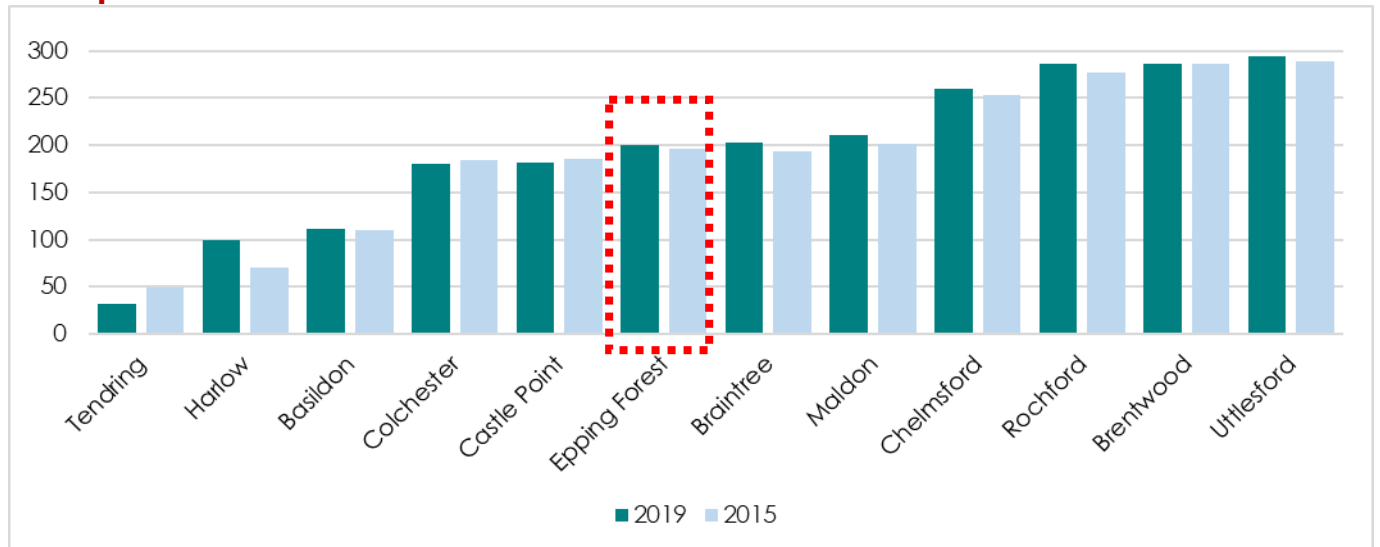
Local Authority Rank *



In the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 the Epping Forest Local Authority area was ranked 200 out of 317 lower tier authorities in England based on the average rank of the LSOAs in this area (where 1= most deprived). This places Epping Forest in the upper 40% of least deprived Lower Tier Local Authorities (LTLAs) nationally.

Compared to the IMD 2015 period the average rank of the area has increased gradually to its highest level out of all four periods (IMD 2007 +13 places, IMD 2010 +6 places, IMD 2015 +4). Over the different periods the IMD rank has moved from decile 6 in 2007 to decile 7 (top 40%) across other periods.

Comparison with other Essex Lower Tier Local Authorities



Compared to the other local authority areas in Essex, Epping Forest is ranked as 5th out of 12 in the county for overall deprivation. Epping Forest is one of three areas in Essex which fall into the 7th decile nationally and is one of 9 areas which moved up in their rank of average rank compared to the 2015 IMD period.

* Rankings have been calculated using against the total number of LTLAs as of 2019. As such ranks from previous years may be different than those published in previous IMD reports due to there being fewer LAs overall.

IMD Sub Domain Ranks

	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health & Disability	Crime	Living Environment	Barriers to Housing & Services	IDACI (deprivation affecting Children)	IDAOP1 (deprivation affecting older people)
2015 Rank	191	220	141	239	73	194	136	176	185
2019 Rank	198	229	136	266	63	176	134	183	174

The IMD 2019 shows that Epping Forest has the lowest rankings in the Crime domain which falls into the bottom 20% nationally. By comparison the domain which has the highest ranking was the Health domain where it is placed in the top 20% least deprived areas nationally. Compared to the 2015 IMD **3** domains + IDACI have improved in the national rankings whilst **1** domain + IDAPI have decreased. The biggest positive change was in the Health domain which increased by 27 places and moved from decile 8 to decile 9. The biggest negative change was in the Living Environment domain which moved down 18 places and one decile from 7 to 6.

IMD Decile	Epping Forest	ECC Area Total
1 (Most Deprived)	0	30
2	1	45
3	5	71
4	10	90
5	13	105
6	8	97
7	7	95
8	17	114
9	8	113
10 (Least Deprived)	9	112
Total No. LSOAs	78	872
No. LSOAs moving into Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	0	10
No. LSOAs moving out of Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	1	14

LSOAs in Deprivation

As of 2019 the Epping Forest area contains 78 LSOAs of which 1 is ranked in the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally. This is equivalent to 1.3% of LSOAs in the area and is lower than the average for ECC combined area (8.6%).

At the other end of the spectrum Epping Forest was identified as also having 17 LSOAs in deciles 9 and 10 (the top 20% least deprived LSOAs nationally). Equivalent to 21.8% of all LSOAs in the Epping Forest area, this is just below the Essex average of 25.8% and ranks as the 7th highest proportion out of the 12 Essex Districts.

LSOAs Rank Change

Between 2015 and 2019 no new LSOAs in Epping Forest moved into the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally, but one LSOA moved out (i.e. got better relative to

other areas). Across all deciles a total of 30 LSOAs in the area have declined in their national rank relative to 2015 and 48 have increased. This is equivalent to 38% / 62% of all LSOAs having declined / improved. The percentage of LSOAs which increased their rank in 2019 is 8% higher than 2015 (54%).

All LSOAs	2019 to 2015 difference	2015 to 2010 difference	2010 to 2007 difference
Number of Epping Forest LSOAs declining in rank	30	36	37
Proportion of Epping Forest LSOAs declining in rank	0.38	0.46	0.47
Number of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	369	607	509
Proportion of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	0.42	0.70	0.58
Proportion of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	0.42	0.70	0.58

Residents Living in the most Deprived LSOAs

LA	Year	Decile		% in 1st Quintile	Decile		% in 5th Quintile	Total District Population
		1	2		9	10		
Epping Forest	2019	0	1647	1.3%	13132	14038	21.0%	129274
	2015	0	2872	2.3%	22022	7225	23.2%	126080
	2010	0	1566	1.3%	21474	12863	27.8%	123420
	2007	0	1477	1.2%	19389	9818	23.9%	122067
	2007-19 Change	0	170	0.1%	-6257	4220	-2.9%	
	2015-19 Change	0	-1225	-1.0%	-8890	6813	-2.2%	
Essex total	2019	50384	73256	8.6%	186889	183458	25.6%	1445044
	2015	51022	73962	8.9%	184266	155352	24.2%	1406094
	2010	21090	61097	5.9%	218860	210397	30.9%	1387321
	2007	12479	47901	4.5%	213592	202056	30.9%	1346689
	2007-19 Change	37905	25355	4.1%	-26703	-18598	-5.2%	
	2015-19 Change	-638	-706	-0.3%	2623	28106	1.5%	

In 2019 the number of Epping Forest residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (decile 1+2) was 1647 people, equivalent to 1.3% of the total population of the area. This is lower than the Essex average (8.6%) and is the 8th highest proportion of residents out of the 12 lower tier authorities.

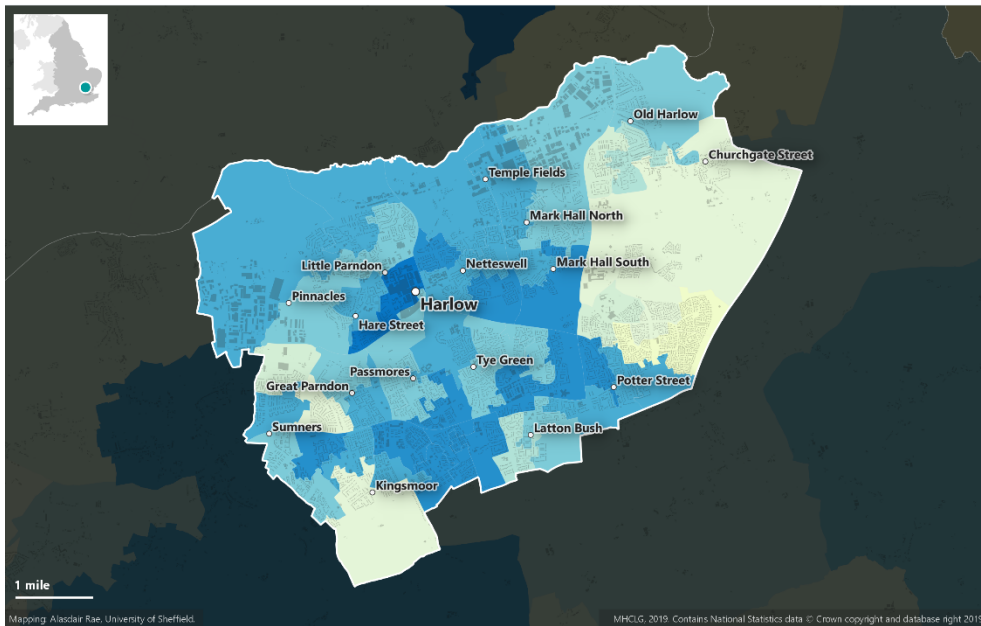
The area has generally been consistent with the number of residents living in the most deprived quintile with the exception of 2015 where levels peaked to nearly double. The number in the bottom quintile dropped by 1225 people in 2019 bringing levels back to a similar position to those observed in 2007 and 2010. The number of residents in the upper quintile has fluctuated across each period with fewer numbers of residents in decile 9 compared to previous periods but increases in the number of residents living in decile 10. When factoring in population growth and looking at the percentage of population rather than numbers, we however see a decreasing proportion of residents in the least deprived quintile from 2010 onwards.

Top 10 most deprived LSOAs

The table below lists the 10 most deprived LSOAs in this local authority area in 2019 and the wards where they are located. See Appendix 3 for the 10 least deprived LSOAs for Each District

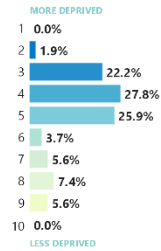
	LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Ward Code	Ward Name	IMD Score	IMD Rank	IMD Decile
10 Most Deprived LSOAs	E01021771	Epping Forest 013A	E05004159	Loughton Alderton	36.978	5,221	2
	E01021816	Epping Forest 007E	E05004177	Waltham Abbey Paternoster	33.151	6,610	3
	E01021806	Epping Forest 009A	E05004174	Waltham Abbey High Beach	28.681	8,666	3
	E01021800	Epping Forest 003C	E05004170	Passingford	27.203	9,468	3
	E01021811	Epping Forest 007A	E05004176	Waltham Abbey North East	26.996	9,594	3
	E01021764	Epping Forest 017A	E05004155	Grange Hill	26.987	9,597	3
	E01021776	Epping Forest 011C	E05004160	Loughton Broadway	25.623	10,408	4
	E01021812	Epping Forest 009B	E05004176	Waltham Abbey North East	25.406	10,509	4
	E01021775	Epping Forest 011B	E05004160	Loughton Broadway	25.264	10,606	4
	E01021774	Epping Forest 011A	E05004160	Loughton Broadway	24.593	11,012	4

Harlow



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

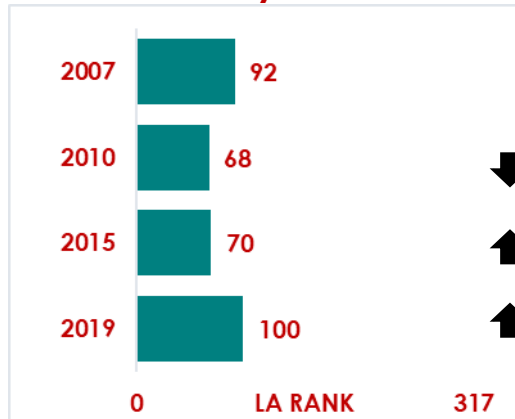


What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for Harlow. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



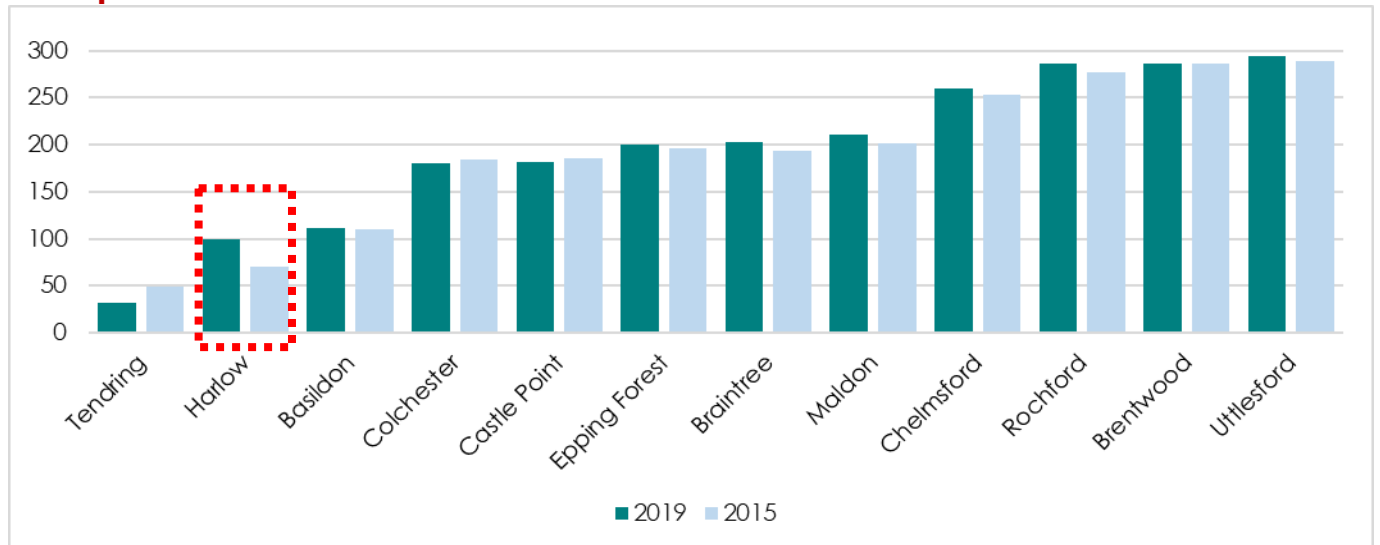
Local Authority Rank *



In the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 the Harlow Local Authority area was ranked 100 out of 317 lower tier authorities in England based on the average rank of the LSOAs in this area (where 1= most deprived). This places Harlow in the lower 40% of most deprived Lower Tier Local Authorities (LTLAs) nationally.

Compared to the IMD 2015 period the average rank of the area has increased gradually to its highest level out of all four periods (IMD 2007 +8 places, IMD 2010 +32 places, IMD 2015 +30) and is the most improved LTLA in the county. The 2019 IMD rank also moves the area up for from decile 3 to decile 4 for the first time.

Comparison with other Essex Lower Tier Local Authorities



Compared to the other local authority areas in Essex, Harlow is ranked as 2nd out of 12 in the county for overall deprivation. Harlow is one of two areas in Essex which fall into the 4th decile nationally and is one of 9 areas which moved up in their rank of average rank compared to the 2015 IMD period.

* Rankings have been calculated using against the total number of LTLAs as of 2019. As such ranks from previous years may be different than those published in previous IMD reports due to there being fewer LAs overall.

IMD Sub Domain Ranks

	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health & Disability	Crime	Living Environment	Barriers to Housing & Services	IDACI (deprivation affecting Children)	IDAOP1 (deprivation affecting older people)
2015 Rank	57	83	21	74	54	316	37	56	68
2019 Rank	62	93	42	93	78	317	35	64	67

The IMD 2019 shows that Harlow has the lowest rankings in the Barriers to Housing & Services domain which falls into the bottom 20% nationally. By comparison the domain which has the highest ranking was the Living Environment domain where it is placed in the top 20% least deprived areas nationally and had the highest “rank of average rank” out of all areas in England. Compared to the 2015 IMD 6 domains + IDACI have improved in the national rankings whilst 1 domain + IDAPI have decreased. The biggest positive changes were in the Crime domain (+24 places) which moved from decile 2 to 3, and the Education domain (+21 places) which moved from decile 1 to 2. The biggest negative change was in the Barriers to Housing domain which moved down 2 places but stayed in the same decile (2).

IMD Decile	Harlow	ECC Area Total
1 (Most Deprived)	0	30
2	1	45
3	12	71
4	15	90
5	14	105
6	2	97
7	3	95
8	4	114
9	3	113
10 (Least Deprived)	0	112
Total No. LSOAs	54	872
No. LSOAs moving into Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	0	10
No. LSOAs moving out of Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	3	14

LSOAs in Deprivation

As of 2019 the Harlow area contains 54 LSOAs of which 1 is ranked in the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally. This is equivalent to 1.9% of LSOAs in the area and is lower than the average for ECC combined area (8.6%).

At the other end of the spectrum Harlow was identified as also having 3 LSOAs in deciles 9 and 10 (the top 20% least deprived LSOAs nationally). Equivalent to 5.6% of all LSOAs in the Harlow area, this is lower than the Essex average of 25.8% and ranks as the 2nd lowest proportion out of the 12 Essex Districts.

LSOAs Rank Change

Between 2015 and 2019 no new LSOAs in Harlow moved into the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally, but three LSOAs moved out (i.e. got better relative to other areas). Across all deciles a total of

10 LSOAs in the area have declined in their national rank relative to 2015 and 44 have increased. This is equivalent to 19% / 81% of all LSOAs having declined / improved. The percentage of LSOAs which increased their rank in 2019 is 27% higher than 2015 (54%).

All LSOAs	2019 to 2015 difference	2015 to 2010 difference	2010 to 2007 difference
Number of Harlow LSOAs declining in rank	10	25	46
Proportion of Harlow LSOAs declining in rank	0.19	0.46	0.85
Number of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	369	607	509
Proportion of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	0.42	0.70	0.58

Residents Living in the most Deprived LSOAs

LA	Year	Decile		% in 1st Quintile	Decile		% in 5th Quintile	Total District Population
		1	2		9	10		
Harlow	2019	0	2174	2.5%	5805	0	6.8%	85335
	2015	0	6347	7.7%	5563	0	6.7%	82676
	2010	0	6253	7.8%	1857	2626	5.6%	79851
	2007	0	1362	1.7%	0	2297	2.9%	77924
	2007-19 Change	0	812	0.8%	5805	-2297	3.9%	
	2015-19 Change	0	-4173	-5.1%	242	0	0.1%	
Essex total	2019	50384	73256	8.6%	186889	183458	25.6%	1445044
	2015	51022	73962	8.9%	184266	155352	24.2%	1406094
	2010	21090	61097	5.9%	218860	210397	30.9%	1387321
	2007	12479	47901	4.5%	213592	202056	30.9%	1346689
	2007-19 Change	37905	25355	4.1%	-26703	-18598	-5.2%	
	2015-19 Change	-638	-706	-0.3%	2623	28106	1.5%	

In 2019 the number of Harlow residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (decile 1+2) was 2174 people, equivalent to 2.5% of the total population of the area. This is lower than the Essex average (8.6%) and is the 5th highest proportion of residents out of the 12 lower tier authorities.

The area has saw significant increases in the number of residents living in the most deprived quintile in 2010 increasing from 1.7% of the population to 7.8%. In 2019 the number of residents living in the bottom quintile reduced by 4173 people bringing levels closer to the position 2007.

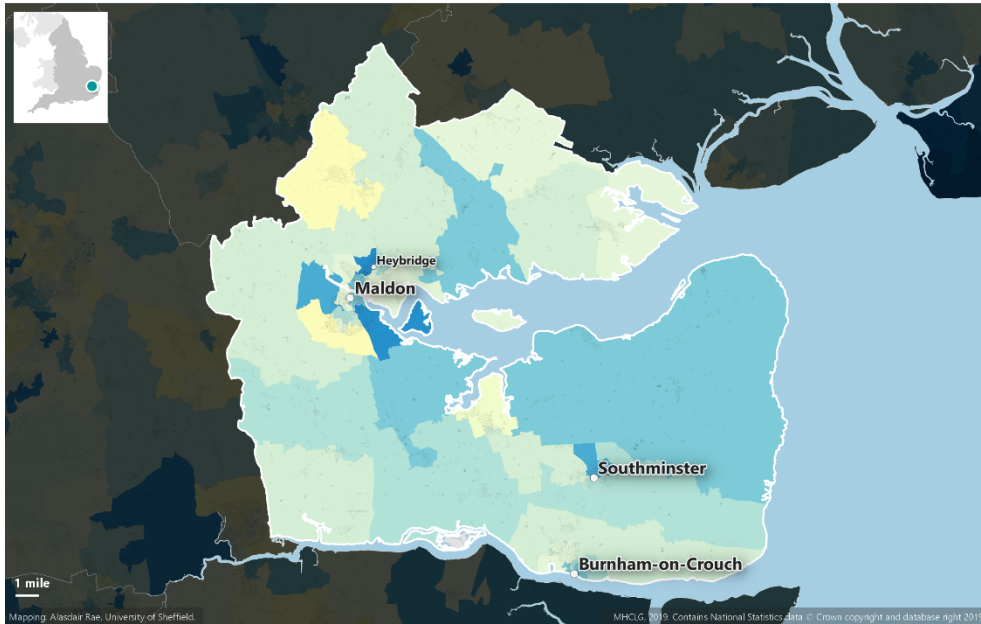
The number of residents in the upper quintile has fluctuated across each period with fewer numbers of residents in decile 10 compared to previous periods but increases in the number of residents living in decile 9. When factoring in population growth and looking at the percentage of population rather than numbers, we however see an increase proportion of residents in the least deprived quintile from 2010 onwards, albeit at the lower end.

Top 10 most deprived LSOAs

The table below lists the 10 most deprived LSOAs in this local authority area in 2019 and the wards where they are located. See Appendix 3 for the 10 least deprived LSOAs for Each District

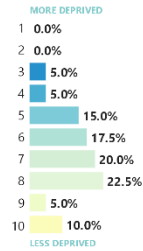
	LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Ward Code	Ward Name	IMD Score	IMD Rank	IMD Decile
10 Most Deprived LSOAs	E01021872	Harlow 007E	E05004189	Toddbrook	33.772	6,346	2
	E01021858	Harlow 010B	E05004187	Staple Tye	33.026	6,656	3
	E01021823	Harlow 006D	E05004179	Bush Fair	32.433	6,901	3
	E01021821	Harlow 008A	E05004179	Bush Fair	32.296	6,968	3
	E01021871	Harlow 007D	E05004189	Toddbrook	32.291	6,971	3
	E01021846	Harlow 002C	E05004184	Mark Hall	32.173	7,014	3
	E01021851	Harlow 003C	E05004185	Netteswell	31.918	7,113	3
	E01021860	Harlow 010D	E05004187	Staple Tye	29.573	8,216	3
	E01021859	Harlow 010C	E05004187	Staple Tye	29.025	8,483	3
	E01021864	Harlow 011C	E05004188	Sumners and Kingsmoor	28.5	8,764	3

Maldon



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

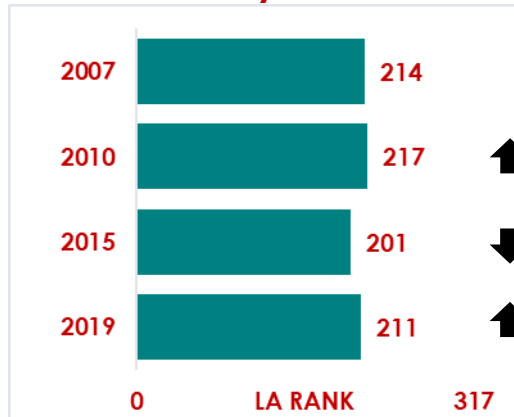


What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for Maldon. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



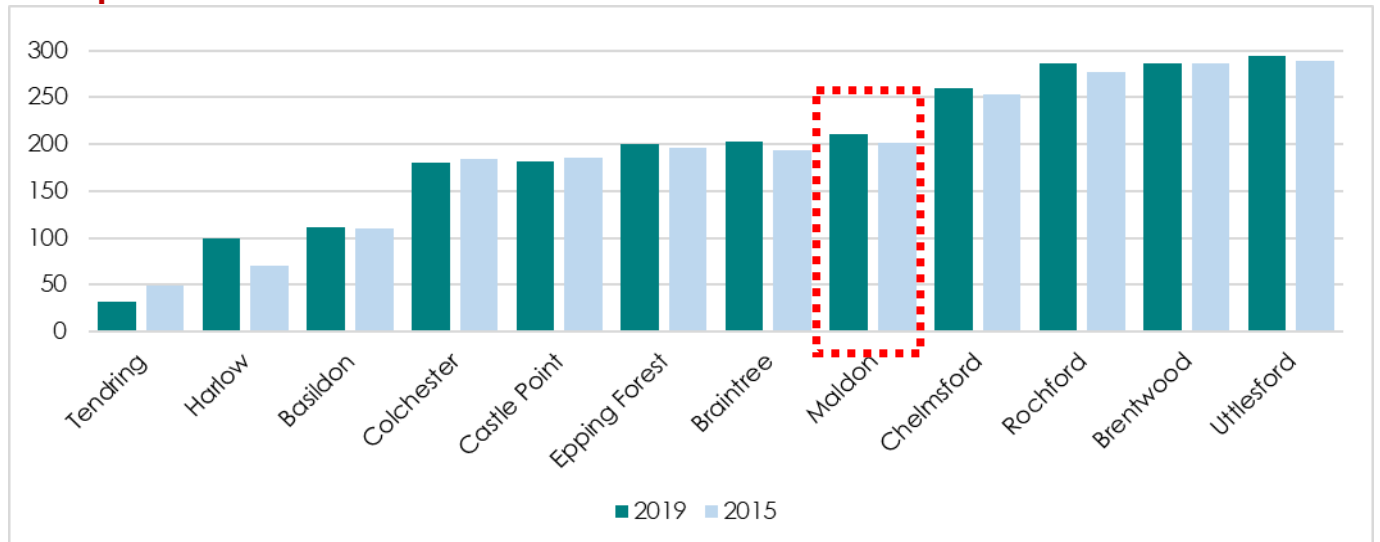
Local Authority Rank *



In the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 the Maldon Local Authority area was ranked 211 out of 317 lower tier authorities in England based on the average rank of the LSOAs in this area (where 1= most deprived). This places Maldon in the upper 40% of least deprived Lower Tier Local Authorities (LTLAs) nationally.

Compared to the IMD 2015 period the average rank of the area has improved (+10 places) but is lower than previous rankings in 2007 (-3 places) and 2010 (-6 places) Across all four IMD periods the Maldon District has remained in 7th decile (upper 40%) with no change.

Comparison with other Essex Lower Tier Local Authorities



Compared to the other local authority areas in Essex, Maldon is ranked as 8th out of 12 in the county for overall deprivation. Maldon is one of three areas in Essex which fall into the 7th decile nationally and is one of 9 areas which moved up in their rank of average rank compared to the 2015 IMD period.

* Rankings have been calculated using against the total number of LTLAs as of 2019. As such ranks from previous years may be different than those published in previous IMD reports due to there being fewer LAs overall.

IMD Sub Domain Ranks

	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health & Disability	Crime	Living Environment	Barriers to Housing & Services	IDACI (deprivation affecting Children)	IDAOPi (deprivation affecting older people)
2015 Rank	204	205	80	248	245	188	162	195	202
2019 Rank	208	204	121	233	264	180	149	193	208

The IMD 2019 shows that Maldon has the lowest rankings in the Education and Skills domain which falls into the bottom 40% nationally. By comparison the domain which has the highest ranking was the Crime domain where it is placed in the top 20% least deprived areas nationally. Compared to the 2015 IMD **3** domains + IDAOPi have improved in the national rankings whilst **4** domains + IDACI have decreased. The biggest positive changes were in the Education domain (+41 places) which moved from decile 3 to 4. The biggest negative change was in the health domain which moved down 15 places but stayed in the same decile (8).

IMD Decile	Maldon	ECC Area Total
1 (Most Deprived)	0	30
2	0	45
3	2	71
4	2	90
5	6	105
6	7	97
7	8	95
8	9	114
9	2	113
10 (Least Deprived)	4	112
Total No. LSOAs	40	872
No. LSOAs moving into Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	0	10
No. LSOAs moving out of Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	0	14

LSOAs in Deprivation

As of 2019 the Maldon area contains 40 LSOAs of which none are ranked in the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally. This is equivalent to 0% of LSOAs in the area and is thus lower than the average for ECC combined area (8.6%).

At the other end of the spectrum Maldon was identified as also having 6 LSOAs in deciles 9 and 10 (the top 20% least deprived LSOAs nationally). Equivalent to 15% of all LSOAs in the Maldon area, this is lower than the Essex average of 25.8% and ranks as the 3rd lowest proportion out of the 12 Essex Districts.

LSOAs Rank Change

Between 2015 and 2019 no LSOAs in Maldon moved into or out of the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally. Across all deciles a total of 13 LSOAs in the area have declined in their national rank

relative to 2015 and 27 have increased. This is equivalent to 33% / 67% of all LSOAs having declined / improved. The percentage of LSOAs which increased their rank in 2019 is 45% higher than 2015 (22%).

All LSOAs	2019 to 2015 difference	2015 to 2010 difference	2010 to 2007 difference
Number of Maldon LSOAs declining in rank	13	31	26
Proportion of Maldon LSOAs declining in rank	0.33	0.78	0.65
Number of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	369	607	509
Proportion of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	0.42	0.70	0.58

Residents Living in the most Deprived LSOAs

LA	Year	Decile		% in 1st Quintile	Decile		% in 5th Quintile	Total District Population
		1	2		9	10		
Maldon	2019	0	0	0.0%	2935	6531	15.1%	62824
	2015	0	0	0.0%	9941	1350	18.2%	61918
	2010	0	0	0.0%	2811	8830	18.6%	62522
	2007	0	0	0.0%	5853	6332	20.0%	60922
	2007-19 Change	0	0	0.0%	-2918	199	-4.9%	
	2015-19 Change	0	0	0.0%	-7006	5181	-3.2%	
Essex total	2019	50384	73256	8.6%	186889	183458	25.6%	1445044
	2015	51022	73962	8.9%	184266	155352	24.2%	1406094
	2010	21090	61097	5.9%	218860	210397	30.9%	1387321
	2007	12479	47901	4.5%	213592	202056	30.9%	1346689
	2007-19 Change	37905	25355	4.1%	-26703	-18598	-5.2%	
	2015-19 Change	-638	-706	-0.3%	2623	28106	1.5%	

In 2019 no Maldon were living in the bottom quintile/20% most deprived areas and is one of 3 LTLAs in Essex which have no residents in these deciles. This has been consistent across all periods from 2007 onwards. By comparison the number of residents living the least deprived quintile has fluctuated across each period with peaks and troughs in different years for deciles 9 and 10 individually.

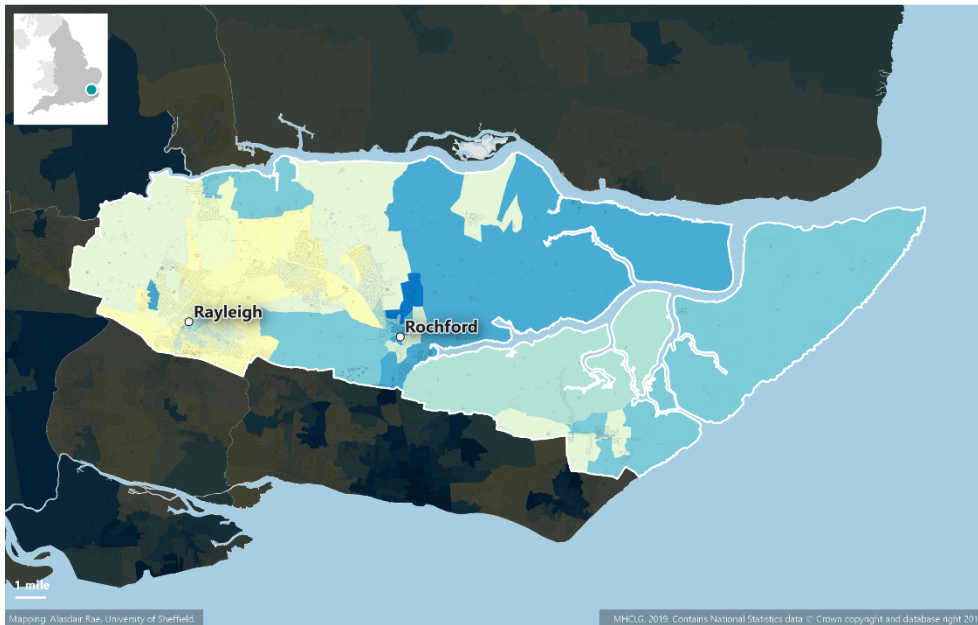
The current proportion of residents living in the least deprived quintile is equivalent to 15.1% of all residents in the Maldon area which has been on a downward trend since 2007 falling by 4.9%. The level in 2019 is the third lowest in the county and 10.5% lower than the average for Essex (25.6%).

Top 10 most deprived LSOAs

The table below lists the 10 most deprived LSOAs in this local authority area in 2019 and the wards where they are located. See Appendix 3 for the 10 least deprived LSOAs for Each District

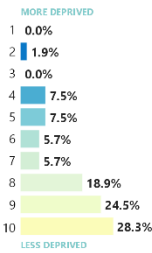
	LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Ward Code	Ward Name	IMD Score	IMD Rank	IMD Decile
10 Most Deprived LSOAs	E01021888	Maldon 003E	E05004195	Heybridge West	28.498	8,767	3
	E01021889	Maldon 004A	E05004196	Maldon East	27.005	9,591	3
	E01021892	Maldon 004D	E05004197	Maldon North	26.243	10,016	4
	E01021905	Maldon 006C	E05004202	Southminster	22.21	12,614	4
	E01021874	Maldon 007B	E05004190	Althorne	19.136	15,127	5
	E01021880	Maldon 008E	E05004192	Burnham-on-Crouch South	18.537	15,648	5
	E01021890	Maldon 004B	E05004197	Maldon North	20.725	13,755	5
	E01021901	Maldon 006A	E05004200	Mayland	18.112	16,046	5
	E01021907	Maldon 006E	E05004203	Tillingham	18.922	15,305	5
	E01021909	Maldon 001B	E05004205	Tolleshunt D'Arcy	19.891	14,436	5

Rochford



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

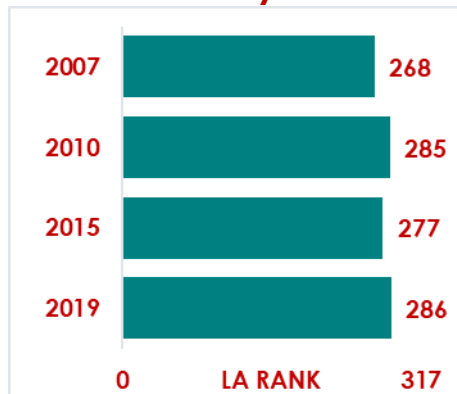


What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for Rochford. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



Local Authority Rank *

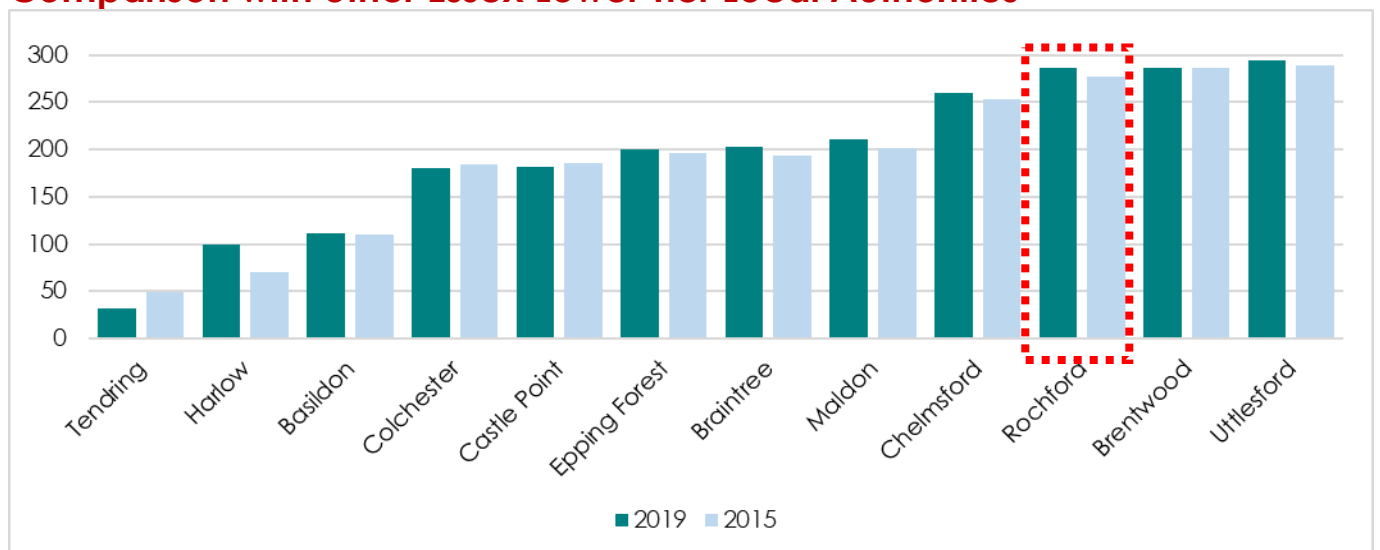


In the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 the Rochford Local Authority area was ranked 268 out of 317 lower tier authorities in England based on the average rank of the LSOAs in this area (where 1= most deprived). This places Rochford in the upper 10% of least deprived Lower Tier Local Authorities (LTLAs) nationally.



Compared to the IMD 2015 period the average rank of the area has improved (+9 places) and is the highest ranking compared to each of the IMD periods. The rank change between 2015 and 2019 also moves the area from the 9th to 10th decile (top 10%) nationally for the first time.

Comparison with other Essex Lower Tier Local Authorities



Compared to the other local authority areas in Essex, Rochford is ranked as 10th out of 12 in the county for overall deprivation. Rochford is also one of three areas in Essex which fall into the 10% least deprived areas nationally and is one of 9 areas which moved up in their rank of average rank compared to the 2015 IMD period.

* Rankings have been calculated using against the total number of LTLAs as of 2019. As such ranks from previous years may be different than those published in previous IMD reports due to there being fewer LAs overall.

IMD Sub Domain Ranks

	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health & Disability	Crime	Living Environment	Barriers to Housing & Services	IDACI (deprivation affecting Children)	IDAOP1 (deprivation affecting older people)
2015 Rank	260	256	115	297	240	300	213	263	241
2019 Rank	258	260	124	290	256	310	194	260	232

The IMD 2019 shows that Rochford has the lowest rankings in the Education and Skills domain which falls into the bottom 40% nationally whilst all other domains fall into the top 50% or higher. The domain which has the highest ranking was the Living Environment domain where it is placed in the top 10% least deprived areas nationally. Compared to the 2015 IMD **4** domains have improved in the national rankings whilst **3** domains + IDACI & IDAOPI have decreased. The biggest positive change was in the Crime domain (+16 places) which moved from decile 8 to 9. The biggest negative change was in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain (-19 places) but stayed in the same decile (7).

IMD Decile	Rochford	ECC Area Total
1 (Most Deprived)	0	30
2	1	45
3	0	71
4	4	90
5	4	105
6	3	97
7	3	95
8	10	114
9	13	113
10 (Least Deprived)	15	112
Total No. LSOAs	53	872
No. LSOAs moving into Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	0	10
No. LSOAs moving out of Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	0	14

LSOAs in Deprivation

As of 2019 the Rochford area contains 53 LSOAs of which one is ranked in the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally. This is equivalent to 1.9% of LSOAs in the area and is lower than the average for ECC combined area (8.6%).

At the other end of the spectrum Rochford was identified as also having 28 LSOAs in deciles 9 and 10 (the top 20% least deprived LSOAs nationally). Equivalent to 52.8% of all LSOAs in the Rochford area, is twice as high as the Essex average of 25.8% and ranks as the 2nd highest proportion out of the 12 Essex Districts.

LSOAs Rank Change

Between 2015 and 2019 no LSOAs in Rochford moved into or out of the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally.

Across all deciles a total of 13 LSOAs in the area have declined in their national rank relative to 2015 and 40 have increased. This is equivalent to 25% / 75% of all LSOAs having declined / improved. The percentage of LSOAs which increased their rank in 2019 is 49% higher than 2015 (26%).

All LSOAs	2019 to 2015 difference	2015 to 2010 difference	2010 to 2007 difference
Number of Rochford LSOAs declining in rank	13	39	23
Proportion of Rochford LSOAs declining in rank	0.25	0.74	0.43
Number of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	369	607	509
Proportion of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	0.42	0.70	0.58

Residents Living in the most Deprived LSOAs

LA	Year	Decile		% in 1st Quintile	Decile		% in 5th Quintile	Total District Population
		1	2		9	10		
Rochford	2019	0	1539	1.8%	20922	25041	54.0%	85192
	2015	0	1495	1.8%	25314	15588	48.9%	83687
	2010	0	1464	1.8%	28121	24017	62.9%	82917
	2007	0	0	0.0%	16600	30007	57.8%	80679
	2007-19 Change	0	1539	1.8%	4322	-4966	-3.8%	
	2015-19 Change	0	44	0.0%	-4392	9453	5.1%	
Essex total	2019	50384	73256	8.6%	186889	183458	25.6%	1445044
	2015	51022	73962	8.9%	184266	155352	24.2%	1406094
	2010	21090	61097	5.9%	218860	210397	30.9%	1387321
	2007	12479	47901	4.5%	213592	202056	30.9%	1346689
	2007-19 Change	37905	25355	4.1%	-26703	-18598	-5.2%	
	2015-19 Change	-638	-706	-0.3%	2623	28106	1.5%	

In 2019 the number of Rochford residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (decile 1+2) was 1539 people, equivalent to 1.8% of the total population of the area. This is lower than the Essex average (8.6%) and is the 7th highest proportion of residents out of the 12 lower tier authorities.

The area has remained consistent in the number of residents living in the most deprived quintile from 2010 onwards and had no residents in decile 1 at any time. Rochford also did not experience increases in the number people in the bottom quintile in 2010 or 2015 which were observed in to many other areas of Essex.

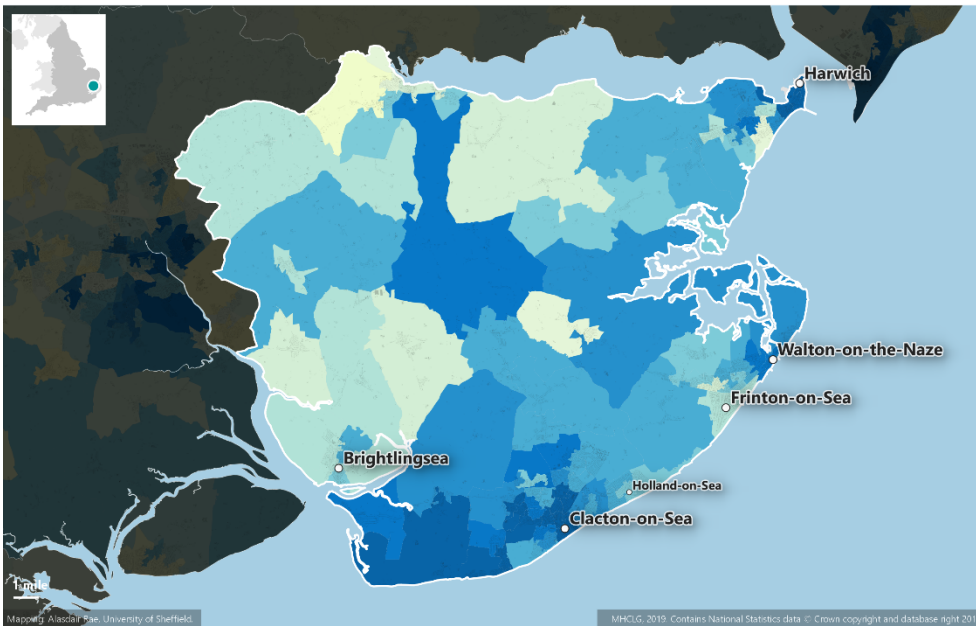
The number of residents in the upper quintile has fluctuated across each period but currently has over half of all residents (54%) living in the 20% of least deprived areas nationally. This is significantly higher than the average for Essex (25.6%) and is the highest level in Essex.

Top 10 most deprived LSOAs

The table below lists the 10 most deprived LSOAs in this local authority area in 2019 and the wards where they are located. See Appendix 3 for the 10 least deprived LSOAs for Each District

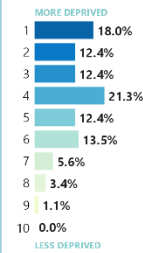
	LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Ward Code	Ward Name	IMD Score	IMD Rank	IMD Decile
10 Most Deprived LSOAs	E01021953	Rochford 004C	E05010852	Roche North and Rural	41.332	3,894	2
	E01021955	Rochford 004D	E05010852	Roche North and Rural	25.909	10,247	4
	E01021956	Rochford 007E	E05010853	Roche South	23.207	11,928	4
	E01021915	Rochford 004A	E05010852	Roche North and Rural	23.153	11,952	4
	E01021957	Rochford 006C	E05010854	Sweyne Park and Grange	22.384	12,479	4
	E01021921	Rochford 010B	E05010845	Foulness and The Wakerings	20.601	13,851	5
	E01021922	Rochford 010C	E05010845	Foulness and The Wakerings	20.024	14,327	5
	E01021942	Rochford 001A	E05010850	Hullbridge	18.207	15,950	5
	E01021954	Rochford 007D	E05010853	Roche South	18.182	15,970	5
	E01021917	Rochford 010A	E05010845	Foulness and The Wakerings	17.232	16,787	6

Tendring



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

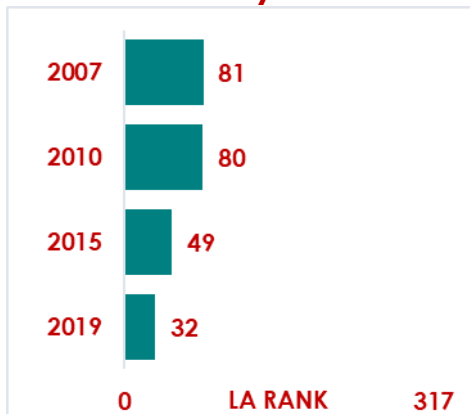


What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for Tendring. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



Local Authority Rank *

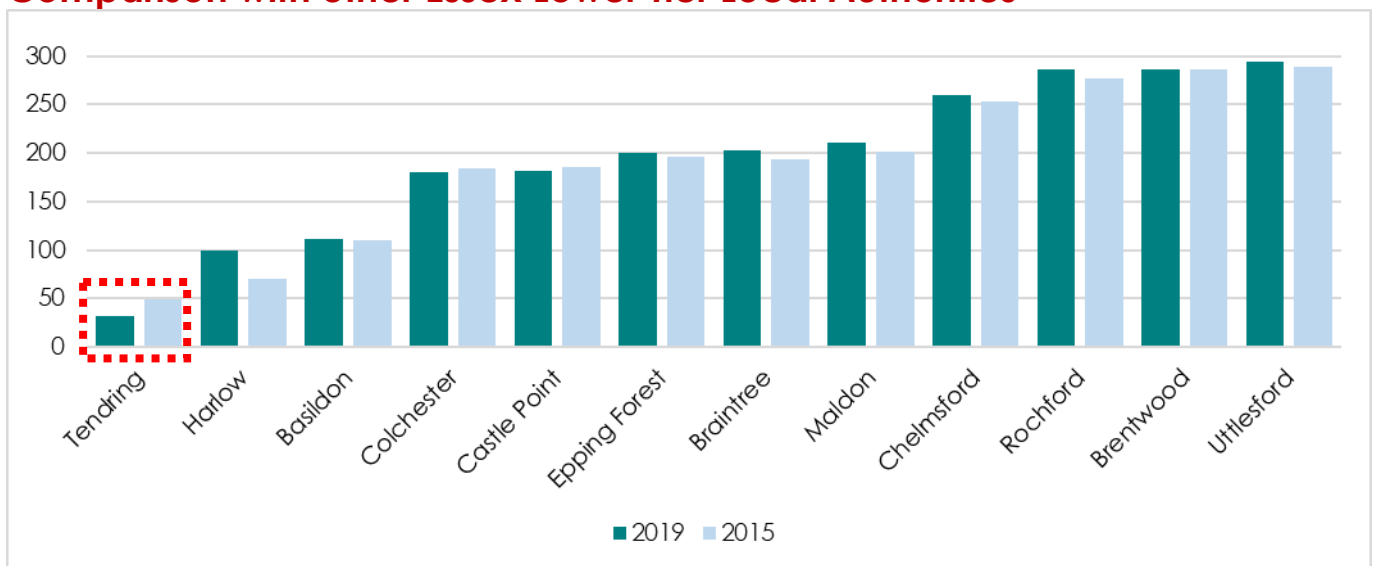


In the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 the Tendring Local Authority area was ranked 32 out of 317 lower tier authorities in England based on the average rank of the LSOAs in this area (where 1= most deprived). This places Tendring in the bottom 10% of most deprived Lower Tier Local Authorities (LTLAs) nationally for the first time.



The average rank of the area has decreased between each IMD period, with the largest drop (-31 places) occurring between 2010 and 2015. The area has moved down in terms of national deciles, from decile 3 (lower 30%) in 2007 and 2010, to decile 2 (lower 20%) in 2015.

Comparison with other Essex Lower Tier Local Authorities



Compared to the other local authority areas in Essex, Tendring is ranked as the most deprived area out of 12 districts in the county for overall deprivation. Tendring is the only area in Essex which falls into the 10% of most deprived areas nationally and is 68 places below the next lowest area in the county.

* Rankings have been calculated using against the total number of LTLAs as of 2019. As such ranks from previous years may be different than those published in previous IMD reports due to there being fewer LAs overall.

IMD Sub Domain Ranks

	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health & Disability	Crime	Living Environment	Barriers to Housing & Services	IDACI (deprivation affecting Children)	IDAOP1 (deprivation affecting older people)
2015 Rank	40	24	14	61	100	163	261	38	86
2019 Rank	36	22	12	34	96	153	211	30	75

The IMD 2019 shows that Tendring has the lowest rankings in the Education and Skills domain which falls into the bottom 10% nationally. The domain which has the highest ranking was the Barriers to Housing and Services domain where it is placed in the 40% least deprived areas nationally. Compared to the 2015 IMD **ALL** domains + IDACI and IDAOP1 decreased in the national rankings with the biggest drop occurring in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain which dropped by 50 places and two deciles from 9 to 7.

IMD Decile	Tendring	ECC Area Total
1 (Most Deprived)	16	30
2	11	45
3	11	71
4	19	90
5	11	105
6	12	97
7	5	95
8	3	114
9	1	113
10 (Least Deprived)	0	112
Total No. LSOAs	89	872
No. LSOAs moving into Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	4	10
No. LSOAs moving out of Decile 1+2 between 2015 and 2019	2	14

LSOAs in Deprivation

As of 2019 the Tendring area contains 89 LSOAs of which 27 are ranked in the bottom two most deprived deciles nationally. This is equivalent to 30.3% of LSOAs in the area, is higher than the average for ECC combined area (8.6%) and is the highest proportion out of the 12 Essex districts. The LSOA which covers the Brooklands and Broadway areas of Jaywick was the most deprived LSOA in the country with 6 of the 7 domains ranked in the bottom 10% nationally. All 6 declined compared to the previous period whilst the only domain to improve was in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain which moved from decile 2 to 3 and up 1865 places. Tendring had 1 LSOA in deciles 9 and 10, equivalent to 1.1% of all LSOAs in the Tendring area and ranked as the lowest level in Essex.

LSOAs Rank Change

Between 2015 and 2019 4 new LSOAs moved into the bottom 2 most deprived deciles and 2 LSOAs moved out (i.e. got better relative to other areas). Across all deciles a total of 72 LSOAs in the area have declined in their national rank relative to 2015 and 17 have increased. This is equivalent to 81% / 19% of all LSOAs having declined / improved. The percentage of LSOAs which increased their rank in 2019 is 2% lower than 2015 (21%). This was the only District in the ECC area which had more LSOAs declining in rank compared to the number improving

All LSOAs	2019 to 2015 difference	2015 to 2010 difference	2010 to 2007 difference
Number of Tendring LSOAs declining in rank	72	70	56
Proportion of Tendring LSOAs declining in rank	0.81	0.79	0.63
Number of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	369	607	509
Proportion of ECC area LSOAs declining in rank	0.42	0.70	0.58

Residents Living in the most Deprived LSOAs

LA	Year	Decile		% in 1st Quintile	Decile		% in 5th Quintile	Total District Population
		1	2		9	10		
Tendring	2019	27017	16665	30.8%	1579	0	1.1%	141790
	2015	22477	17156	28.7%	2726	0	2.0%	138285
	2010	11876	13361	17.1%	1770	0	1.2%	147789
	2007	6711	13248	13.8%	0	0	0.0%	144200
	2007-19 Change	20306	3417	17.0%	1579	0	1.1%	
	2015-19 Change	4540	-491	2.1%	-1147	0	-0.9%	
Essex total	2019	50384	73256	8.6%	186889	183458	25.6%	1445044
	2015	51022	73962	8.9%	184266	155352	24.2%	1406094
	2010	21090	61097	5.9%	218860	210397	30.9%	1387321
	2007	12479	47901	4.5%	213592	202056	30.9%	1346689
	2007-19 Change	37905	25355	4.1%	-26703	-18598	-5.2%	
	2015-19 Change	-638	-706	-0.3%	2623	28106	1.5%	

In 2019 the number of Tendring residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (decile 1+2) was 43,682 people, equivalent to 30.8% of the total population of the area. This is higher than the Essex average (8.6%) and is the highest proportion of residents out of the 12 lower tier authorities.

The area has experienced significant increases in the number of residents living in the most deprived quintile across all periods rising by 19,959 people or 13.8% compared to 2007. Between 2015 and 2019 the number of residents living in decile 2 decreased slightly however this was surpassed by the additional 4540 who moved into decile 1.

At the other end of the spectrum Tendring has the smallest proportion of residents living in the least deprived quintile in Essex with 1.1% (1579 people) in 2019. This is 24.5% lower than the Essex average and is a decrease compared to the levels in 2015.

Top 10 most deprived LSOAs

The table below lists the 10 most deprived LSOAs in this local authority area in 2019 and the wards where they are located. See Appendix 3 for the 10 least deprived LSOAs for Each District

	LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Ward Code	Ward Name	IMD Score	IMD Rank	IMD Decile
10 Most Deprived LSOAs	E01021988	Tendring 018A	E05004235	Golf Green	92.735	1	1
	E01022025	Tendring 016B	E05004250	Pier	83.878	14	1
	E01022031	Tendring 015D	E05004252	Rush Green	73.789	131	1
	E01022026	Tendring 016C	E05004250	Pier	71.02	236	1
	E01021970	Tendring 016A	E05004227	Alton Park	66.742	419	1
	E01022030	Tendring 015C	E05004252	Rush Green	62.202	729	1
	E01022045	Tendring 018D	E05004257	St Osyth and Point Clear	56.744	1,253	1
	E01022027	Tendring 016D	E05004250	Pier	56.446	1,294	1
	E01022042	Tendring 014A	E05004256	St Marys	56.417	1,299	1
	E01021990	Tendring 018C	E05004235	Golf Green	54.574	1,514	1