



A profile of people living in Castle Point

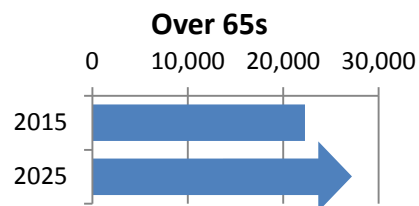
May 2016
Organisational Intelligence

The borough of Castle Point is situated on the coastline of south east Essex and has an area of approximately 17.3 square miles. It benefits from good links to London such as the Fenchurch Street railway line, the dual carriageways of the A13 and the A127, which link within half an hour to the M25 motorway. Castle Point as an area has a long history but is essentially modern in character, there are a few older buildings still remaining although major re-development took place mainly between the two world wars. Whilst there has been major residential re-development in the area there still remain large areas of public open space and woodland. Facilities in the area include excellent schools, modern shopping centres and leisure facilities.

An overview of Castle Point including key issues impacting the population, health and wellbeing, and demand on services

People and place

- An **ageing population** is increasing demand on services.



- Few **deprived areas** with poor health and unemployment.
- Very high population density.
- Below average rate of **crime** but fewer residents feel safe.
- Higher than average waste **recycling** levels.



Lifestyles

- Reducing **smoking** and **obesity**, plus increasing physical activity, are all areas for improvement.
- Interventions need to reach high risk groups to reduce the number of preventable health conditions and service demand.
- Hospital admissions due to **alcohol** related conditions are better than the England average.
- Increase in number of adults in **substance misuse** treatment.

Physical and mental health

- Second highest and increasing rate of **diabetes**.
- Second lowest rate of hospital admissions due to **hip fractures** in the county.
- Both prevention and treatment are important to improving health outcomes.
- Good **wellbeing** amongst adults and pupils and a low percentage with **mental health** problems.
- Increasing number of people with **dementia**. Unpaid carers require support to achieve their role.



Housing

- High proportion of **owner occupied housing**, with few in rented/ social housing.
- Higher than average increases in **house prices** and lower number of dwellings being built.
- Fifth highest number on **housing waiting** list.
- Lower than average level of **homelessness**.
- Ageing population will impact on the availability of health services, housing and care homes.



Children and Young people

- Below average rate of **teenage pregnancy** - linked to a range of poor outcomes in later life.
- Lower than average **Chlamydia** testing but higher positive rate.
- Some areas with high levels of **child poverty**.
- Average **take up** of free early education entitlement.
- Lower than average rate of **children in care**.

Education

- Below average percentage achieving a **good level of development** at age 5, with a gap for those eligible for free school meals.
- High proportion attend a **good or outstanding school**.
- Below average proportion achieving five or more **GCSEs** at grades A*-C.
- Lowest proportion of **persistent secondary absenteeism**.
- Lowest percentage of pupils who aspire to go to **university**.



Employment

- Above average number of adults with **no qualifications**.
- Average level of **adult unemployment** and young people **Not in Education Employment or Training**.
- Lower **employment** and more adults who are inactive.
- Lowest ratio of **jobs** per population.
- Most businesses have 9 or fewer employees.



Transport

- Above average **travel time** by public transport or walking to reach key services in Essex.
- Highest percentage of residents in Essex who are satisfied with local **bus service**.
- Access to a car is essential for people out of work and not able to use public transport or walk to an employment centre. 17% may miss out on **work opportunities** unless they have access to a car.

Greater demand on health and social care due to an ageing population and schools and services supporting 5-15 year olds

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



Sustainable environment



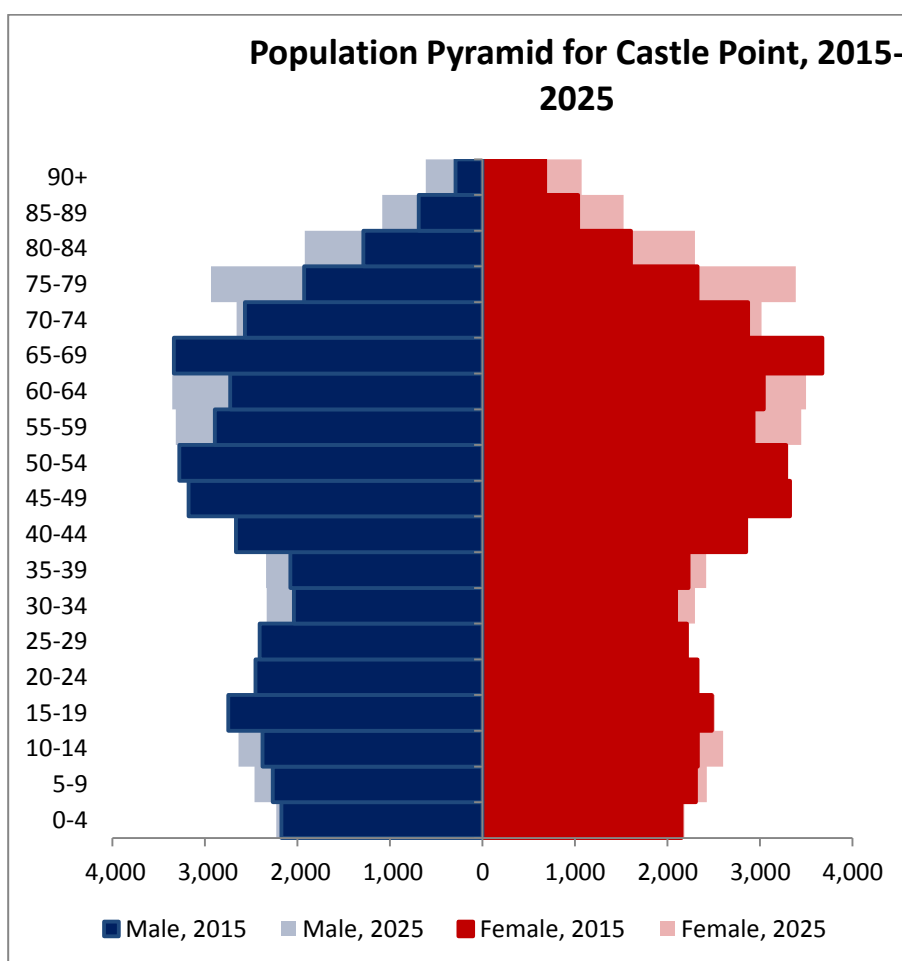
Independence



Castle Point is the seventh largest district in Essex in terms of total population numbers, accounting for 6% of the total county population. It has a relatively high proportion of over 65s and a 19% increase is expected between 2015 and 2025. This ageing population will put greater demand on health, social care services and housing needs.

The working population is essential for economic growth, requiring adequate housing, access to jobs and businesses, but the Castle Point proportion is forecast to decrease by three percentage points by 2025.

Population Pyramid for Castle Point, 2015-2025

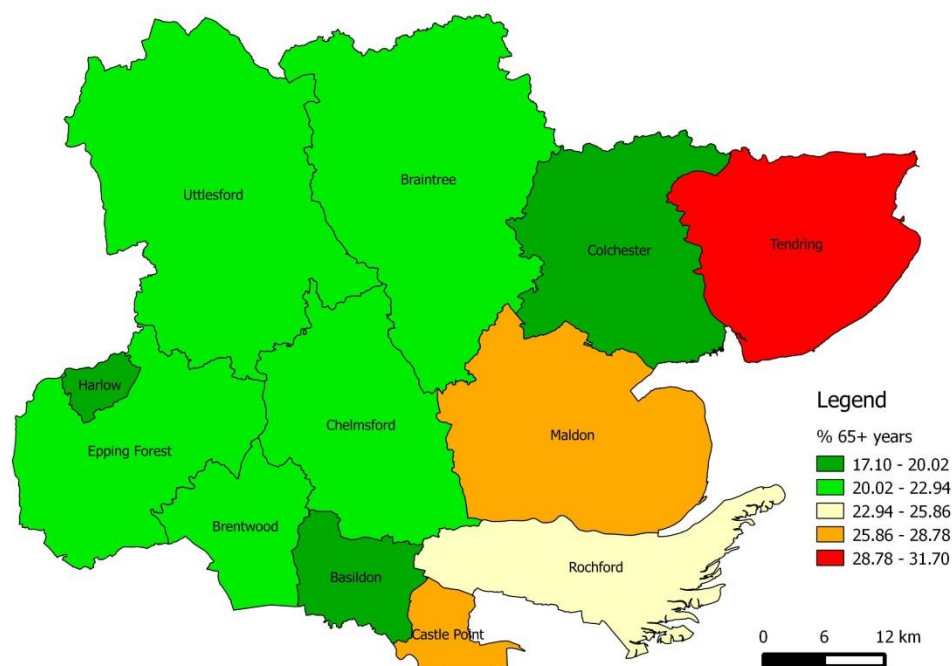


Between 2015 and 2025:

- The total population will increase from 89,110 to 93,440 - an increase of 5% or 4,330 more people.
- Over 65s will increase from 22,300 to 26,500 - an increase of 19% (4,200) and will represent 28% of the total population in the district.
- The working age proportion will fall slightly from 54% to 51%.
- There will be 770 more under 19s.
- 9,200 new babies will be born over the period.

Source: ONS, 2012 sub-national populations

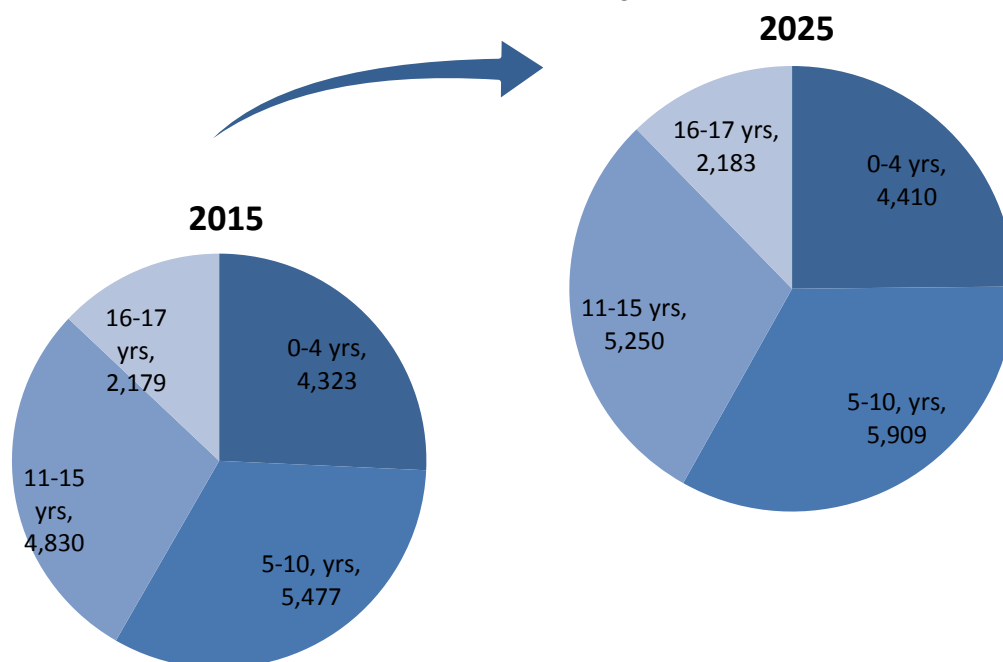
Percentage of older people (65+ years) by district (2024)



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Source: Office for National Statistics 2012-based sub-nation population projections

10th June 2015

Between 2015 and 2025, the 5-10 and 11-15 year old age groups will be the biggest growing age groups for children: an increase of 432 and 420 respectively. School places and services will need to be available to support these changes.



Castle Point is relatively affluent, with few areas of deprivation

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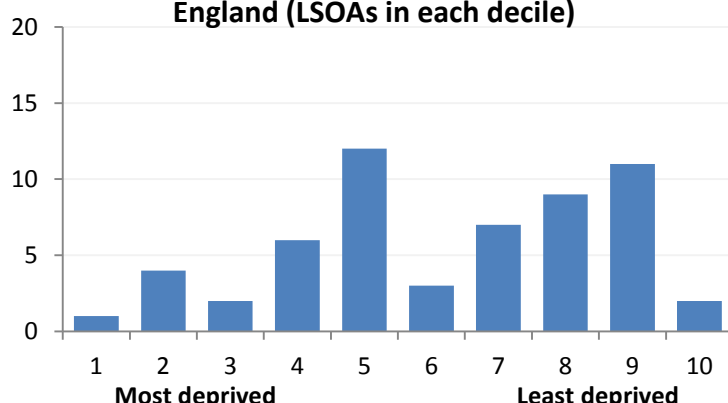
Sustainable environment



Independence



Deprivation in Castle Point relative to England (LSOAs in each decile)



Source: DCLG, Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are made up of a number of different domains including: income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training and housing and services which impact the overall deprivation.

There are 57 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Castle Point, with just one of them being amongst the most deprived 10% in England and another four that are in the bottom 20%. There is just one LSOA in the top 10% most affluent areas and another 11 in the top 20%.

The distribution would suggest that there are a number of affluent areas of Castle Point but few that are relatively deprived. Castle Point is ranked 187 out of 326 local authorities in England on overall deprivation (where 1 is the highest level of deprivation).

MOSAIC is a tool for identifying the characteristics of households within an area. There are 66 different household types in MOSAIC and some or all of them can be present in an area. The top three most prevalent household types in Castle Point, representing 23.7% of households are:

| “F23 Solo Retirees” 9.0% of households | “F25 Classic Grandparents” 7.4% of households | “E20 Boomerang Boarders” 7.3% of households |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older singles with small private pensions. Aged 66+. Own their suburban semi or terrace. Reduced household income of under £19k, but this is satisfactory as they own their own home. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elderly couples with traditional views. Aged 66+. Have lived in their own suburban semis and terraces for a long time. Household income of £20-39k. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Couples without children or who have adult children living with them. Aged 56-65. Own mid-range semis or detached homes. Household income of £30-49k. |

Canvey Island South, Canvey Island Central and Canvey Island Winter Gardens wards are areas with high deprivation and health inequalities. The household profiles in these areas are quite different and therefore the approach needed to reduce inequalities is also likely to be different.

| Canvey Island South ward | Canvey Island Central ward | Canvey Is. Winter Gdns ward |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10.9% are F23 'Solo Retirees' (see above for description). • 9.9% are E21 'Family Ties' – couples aged 46-55, who own their own homes but whose incomes of £30-49k are strained through supporting teenage and adult children. • 9.3% are E20 'Boomerang Boarders' (see above). • 9.1% are E19 'Fledgling Free' - pre-retirement couples in their own homes with incomes of £30-49k and enjoying spare cash since children left home. • 8.0% are E18 'Dependable Me' (see right). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9.0% are F23 'Solo Retirees' (see above for description). • 7.7% are H31 'First-Rung Futures' – younger couples or singles without children yet who own 2/3 bed semis and terraces and with household incomes of £20-39k. • 6.0% are F25 'Classic Grandparents' (see above for description). • 5.8% are E18 'Dependable Me' who tend to be singles aged 46-65 who own lower value semis and have incomes of £20-39k. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10.5% are M56 'Solid Economy' who tend to be families with children renting from a social landlord with relatively low incomes. • 9.4% are D15 'Modern Parents' – double income (over £50k) families with school age children living in good quality detached homes. • 8.4% are H35 'Primary Ambitions' - families with children under 11 owning 2/3 bedroom terraces or semis with household incomes of £30-59k. • 6.7% are E21 'Family Ties' (see left). |

Smoking rate is the highest in the county and obesity is worse than the national average

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Smoking, drinking alcohol and obesity can cause preventable health conditions. Castle Point has the highest smoking prevalence in the county, and it is considerably above the national average of 18%. Prevalence is higher in people in routine and manual jobs (44.2%).

Alcohol related admissions to hospital in Castle Point were lower than the national rate of 645 per 100,000 population in 2013/14. There were 75 arrests for drug possession in Castle Point in the 12 months to September 2015, down 35% from a year earlier and accounting for 3% of all arrests across the county. 154 adults and 22 young people were receiving treatment for drug abuse, plus 87 adults and less than five young people were receiving treatment for alcohol abuse in the district in 2014/15.

- 26.9% of adults are smokers, the highest in the county and above the national average.
- 476 people (515 per 100,000) were admitted to hospital with alcohol related conditions, significantly better than the national average.
- 241 adults (and around 25 young people) were in treatment for drug/alcohol misuse, up 17%.

Obesity in adults in Castle Point is worse than the national figures, and levels of physical activity are higher than average. The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese is the highest district figure in Essex and above the national average (64.6%). Castle Point also performs worse than the national average for 10-11 year old children (33.3% in 2014/15) and is above the county average of 30.7%.

Compared to the county average Castle Point has a higher level of physical activity in terms of organised sport participation (39.6% compared to 35.4% of adults) and higher participation as part of a club membership (28.1% against 22.9%). Residents should still do more to improve their levels of physical activity in order to benefit their health, to achieve a lower risk of cardiovascular disease, stroke and coronary heart disease and this may mean creating more opportunities for people to do so.

- 70.2% of adults and 35.1% of 10-11 year old children are overweight or obese. This is higher than the national figure for both.
- 16.8% of adults are doing enough physical activity to benefit their health (i.e. exercising three or more times per week), in the mid-range of district figures but below the national average of 17.6%.



Citizen Insight Source: Residents Survey 2015

- 41% said that in the last week they did 30 minutes of moderate physical activity on five days or more, slightly above the county average (39%).
- Castle Point residents are most likely to cite lack of time (38%) as the main reason for not taking more exercise (lower than the Essex average of 43%). Other reasons given are the expense (30%), health problems (21%) or lack of motivation (19%).

Increasing numbers of people with dementia and diabetes will put demand on health services

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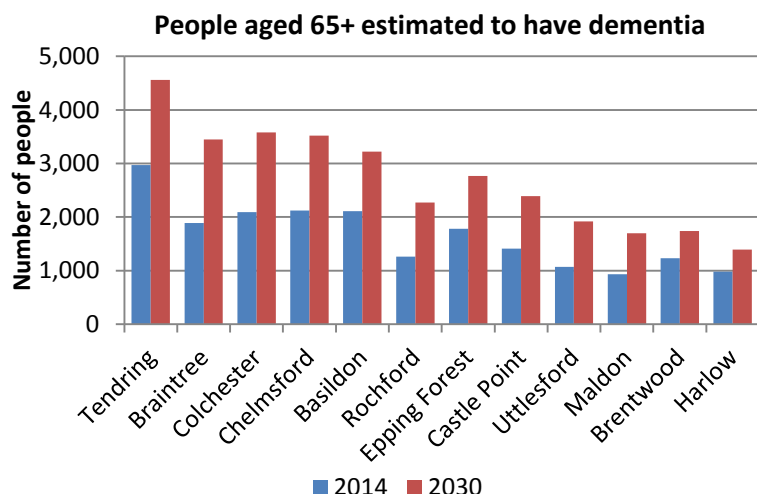
Sustainable environment



Independence



Increasing numbers of people with dementia will have an impact on health services including training of staff, support for unpaid carers, and the available housing stock as more places in supported and sheltered housing and care homes will be needed.



1,410 people aged over 65 are thought to have dementia and this number is expected to rise by 70% to 2,390 by 2030.

Castle Point had the fourth lowest district figure for the rate of people who died prematurely from cardiovascular diseases (CVD), and the same for the rate of preventable deaths from CVD. These figures are both better than the national average. There has been a general improvement of these rates which is consistent with the national picture, and likely due to improvements in treatment and lifestyle. Prevention and treatment are important to improve things further.

- 56.9 per 100,000 people (156) died prematurely from cardiovascular disease (2012-2014), below the Essex rate of 62.4. 36.0 per 100,000 (99) were preventable deaths from CVD.

- 568.4 per 100,000 (119) residents aged 65+ were admitted to hospital with hip fractures in 2014/15.
- Castle Point had the second highest rate of diabetes at 7.3% (5,453) of the GP registered population, and the rate has risen over the last four years.

The prevalence of hospital admissions due to hip fractures in the over 65s in 2014/15 was lower than the previous year. It was lower than the England average and the third lowest district figure in the county. Hip fractures can cause a loss of independence and are likely to result in an increased need for social care and care home places.

There was an increase in the number of recorded cases of diabetes in 2014/15, compared with the previous period, and the rate has been increasing over the last four years (as has the national figure). This may be due to higher levels of diabetes or improved detection by GPs. The rate above the national average of 6.4%.



Citizen Insight Source: Residents Survey 2015

65% of Castle Point residents rate their general health as good, below the county average of 70%.

740 adults in Castle Point were receiving social care support in 2014/15. 91% had personal budgets while 27% had Direct Payments, close to the proportions in the whole of Essex.

61% of adults who had accessed reablement services during the year had left as self-carers, i.e. being able to live independently, considerably below the 71% in the whole county. (Reablement is a short-term service to help people with their daily living activities in order to regain or increase their independence following an illness, injury, disability or when people need some support in re-building confidence).

- 740 adults in Castle Point were receiving social care support in 2014/15.
- 91% of them had personal budgets, close to the county average.

Pupils rate their overall wellbeing levels well and the CCG area has a lower than average proportion of adults with mental health issues

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Independence



National research highlights that good emotional and mental health is fundamental to the quality of life and productivity of individuals, families, communities and nations. It is associated with improved learning; increased participation in community life; reduced risk-taking behaviour and improved health outcomes. Poor child emotional well-being and mental health can have a lasting effect into adulthood. Research has shown that early intervention, preventative strategies and resilience building are effective to improve emotional wellbeing and mental health and are most effective when they take a holistic, family centred approach.



Citizen Insight

According to the 2014 School, Health and Education Unit (SHEU) survey:

- Primary pupils in Castle Point scored their overall wellbeing as 14.3 out of 20, above the county average of 13.9 while secondary pupils scored their overall wellbeing as 13.1 out of 20, close to the Essex figure.
- 20% of secondary school pupils in Castle Point say that they have sometimes felt afraid to go to school because of bullying, close to the Essex average of 20.5%.

67% of residents rated their life satisfaction at 7 or more out of 10, below the 72% in the whole of Essex (Residents Survey 2015).

People with a serious mental illness have mortality rates 2-3 times higher than the total population that is largely due to undiagnosed or untreated physical illness as there had been a focus on the mental illness.

The proportion of people with a mental health problem in the Castle Point & Rochford CCG (0.59%) area is the lowest in Essex. This indicator shows the prevalence of schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses. This figure is much lower than the 3.4% of those completing a GP survey who report they have a long term mental health problem, which may be due to an under recording of diagnosis or the increased likelihood of people with mental or physical health problems completing GP surveys.

A large proportion of older people diagnosed with mental health problems are often related to dementia. During 2014/15 the Older Age Mental Health team conducted 54 assessments for people entering the service and 102 reviews on residents in Castle Point. This represented 12% of all assessments and 7% of all reviews conducted in conducted in Essex: this is a disproportionately high number of assessments when compared to the district's population.

In the NHS Castle Point & Rochford CCG area:

- 0.59% have a mental health problem lower than the England figure (0.86%, QOF prevalence)
- 3.4% of people completing a GP survey report a long term mental health problem, lower than the England figure (5.1%)

Below average rate of children in care, areas of children in poverty and lower than average rate of teenage pregnancy

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The wellbeing of children and young people can be affected by many factors. Children and young people in care are among the most socially excluded children in England and there tend to be significant health and social inequalities for these children compared with all children. At 24.9 per 10,000 population, the Castle Point rate of children in care is below the county average of 33.3, although only a quarter of children originating from Castle Point are placed in the district while over 40 of the children placed in Castle Point originate from outside the area.

The rate of children with a Child Protection Plan is 16.0 per 10,000 population, just below the Essex average of 16.9, while the rate of children receiving other social care support at 109.2 is lower than the county average of 152.5. During 2015, Castle Point had 35 families commenced on a Family Solutions episode, representing 3% of all episodes in Essex. Family Solutions is an early intervention project.

The rate of hospital admissions caused by injury to children aged 0-14 (either unintentional or deliberate) was 66.2 per 10,000 in 2013/14, below the Essex average of 92.3 and the lowest district figure in Essex

- At the end of December 2015 there were 42 children in care originating from the Castle Point district.
- 27 children with a Castle Point postcode had a Child Protection Plan in place.
- 184 children received other social care support.

- During 2015, Castle Point had 35 families commenced on a Family Solutions episode.
- 90 children were admitted to hospital due to injury in 2013/14, the lowest district figure.

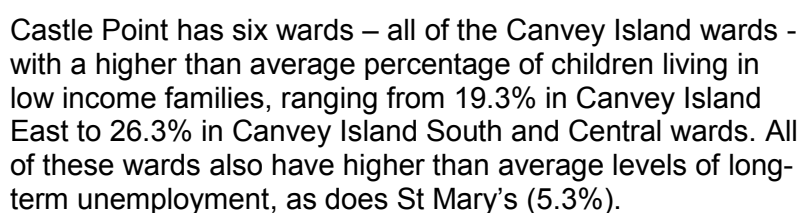
30.1% of two year olds were eligible for Free Early Education Entitlement and the take up rate was 65.6% in autumn term 2015.

Inequalities that develop in childhood tend to also disadvantage people as they become adults, for example poor health and social exclusion of care leavers and poor health, and financial outcomes for children who experience poverty. Early support can help to mitigate these problems later in life. Free Early Education Entitlement (FEEE) is a priority nationally for early years and Castle Point has the fourth highest proportion of families who are eligible but is in the mid-range of district figures for its take-up rate.

Low earnings and long-term worklessness are key factors impacting child poverty. Parental qualifications, family structure and size also have an impact on available income. Child poverty can lead to poor health outcomes including child-mortality and illness such as child mental health and low birth weight. Targeting initiatives at areas of high long-term unemployment may improve income and potentially reduce the risk of child poverty.

The map below shows the percentage of children in low income families compared to long-term unemployment (those claiming Job Seekers Allowance for more than 12 months). The bandings are

Percentage of children in low income families (2014) and long-term unemployment (2012/13) by ward



| Year | Working (%) | Mixed (%) | Non-working (%) |
|------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 2012 | 75.2 | 21.6 | 3.3 |
| 2013 | 60.5 | 35.1 | 4.4 |
| 2014 | 41.1 | 46.9 | 12.1 |

- 15.6% of all children are in low-income families, the fourth highest district in Essex although below national figures (18.0%).
- 6.4% of adults were long-term unemployed (2014/15), below the national average of 7.1%.
- A larger proportion of children were in non-working households (12.1%) in 2014 than in 2012, but this was slightly lower than the Essex average of 12.5%.

Research evidence suggests that teenage mothers are less likely to finish their education, are more likely to bring up their child alone and in poverty and have a higher risk of poor mental health than older mothers.

- Castle Point had a lower rate of under 18s teenage conceptions in 2013, at 17.4 per 1,000, when compared to England.
- 8.2% of Chlamydia tests were positive in 2014, in the mid-range of district figures in Essex (7.6%).

The teenage pregnancy rate for Castle Point in 2013 was lower than the national average (24.3 per 1,000 population) and the Essex rate of 22.3..

Chlamydia testing suggests that Castle Point has a proportion of 15-24 year olds testing positive that is above the county average. However, just 21.3% of 15-24 year olds were tested, slightly below the county figure of 21.5%.

Early years measures and GCSE results are below average, aspirations are very low but a high proportion of pupils attend good or outstanding schools

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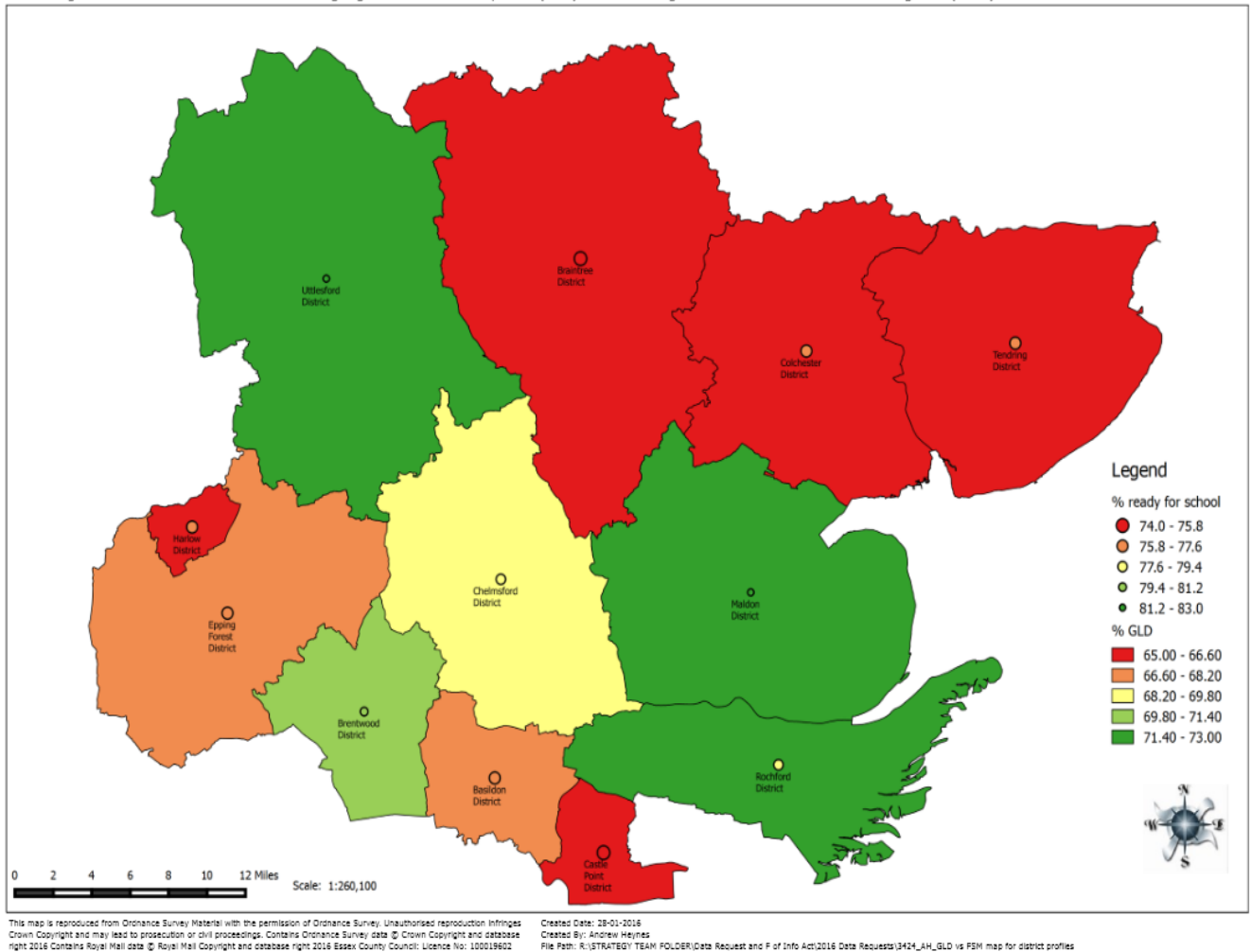
The general level of educational attainment within a population is closely associated with the overall health of that population. The long-term demographic and health problems for a child born into a family with traditionally low standards of educational attainment may be severe, affecting health choice behaviour and service provision uptake into adulthood. Parental unemployment, single parent households, having parents with low educational qualifications, being a persistent absentee and eligibility for free school meals are factors linked to low educational attainment. All attainment data relates to pupils attending schools in Castle Point.

The percentages of children in Castle Point who are deemed 'ready for school' and who achieve a good level of development in the first year of school are below the county averages of 78% and 68% respectively.

12% of primary and 9% of secondary pupils were eligible for free school meals in 2015, the same proportions as seen in the whole county.

- 75% of pupils were 'ready for school' in 2014/15, below the county average but higher than the 71% in 2013/14.
- 65% achieved a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage, below the county average but higher than the 59% a year earlier.

In 2014/15, just 40% of pupils in Castle Point who were eligible for free school meals (ie families with low income) achieved a good level of development, compared to 62% of those not eligible for meals (this was lower than the equivalent Essex figures of 43% and 66% respectively). This is an area for improvement.



The percentage of pupils at Castle Point secondary schools who achieved five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C, including English & Maths, in 2015 increased from 52.2% a year earlier. This appears to be in contrast to the national trend. The results are in the mid-range of districts in the county and are below the Essex average of 57.6%.

88.5% of all primary and secondary children studying in Castle Point attend a good or outstanding school, slightly lower than in 2014 but above the 84.3% county average.

- 54.6% of pupils attending secondary school in Castle Point achieved five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C including English & Maths, below the Essex average.
- 88.5% of all pupils attend a good or outstanding school, the fourth highest in the county.

- 5.0% of half days in state funded secondary schools were missed due to authorised or unauthorised absences in 2014/15.
- 4.3% of secondary pupils are deemed to be persistent absentees, the second lowest district level.

Young people who attend school regularly are more likely to get the most they can out of their time at school, more likely to achieve their potential, and less likely to take part in anti-social or criminal behaviour. Reducing absenteeism and exclusion levels are therefore important. Castle Point has an absenteeism prevalence in state funded secondary schools that is very close to that of the whole of Essex (5.1%) and has the second lowest percentage of persistent absentees in the county, below the Essex average of 4.8%.



Citizen Insight Source: SHEU 2014

- 86% of primary and 52% of secondary pupils in Castle Point say they enjoy school most or all of the time, above the Essex average for primary(75%) but below for secondary (62%).
- Aspirations in Castle Point are very low, with just 35% of secondary pupils wanting to go to university compared to 54% overall in Essex – this is the lowest district figure.

More adults with no qualifications, unemployment is the same as the county average and the proportion of economically inactive adults is above average

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Health and employment are intimately linked, and long term unemployment can have a negative effect on health and wellbeing. Unemployment leads to loss of income, which affects standards of living. The long-term effects can include depression and anxiety, a loss of identity and reduced perceptions of self-worth. In addition, work can play an important role in social networks and the complex interactions between the individual and society, as work is an integral part of modern day social networking.

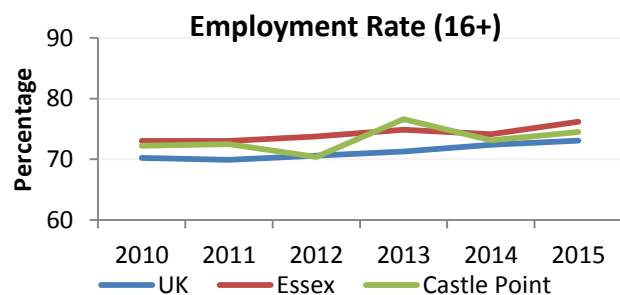
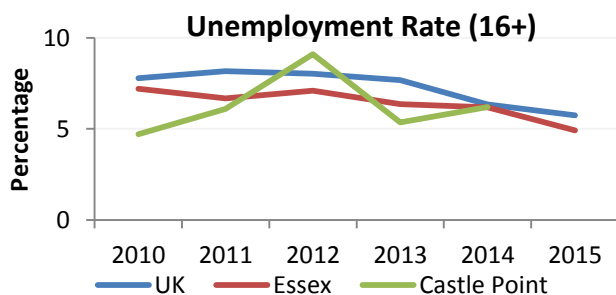
- 14.1% of 16-64 year olds have no qualifications (2014), above the Essex and England averages (8.7% and 8.6%).
- 5.7% of young people were not in education, employment or training from Nov 2014 - Jan 2015, the same as the Essex average.
- 6.2% of 16-64 year olds were unemployed in June 2014, the same as the Essex average.
- 840 people were in apprenticeships in 2014/15.

Young people with no qualifications are more likely to not be in education, employment or training post 16 and more at risk of not being in paid work and of receiving lower rates of pay.

Considerably more working age adults in Castle Point have no qualifications when compared to the national and Essex averages. The district has a proportion of adults (36.3%) with qualifications at level NVQ 3 or above that is also considerably lower than the county average of 49.5%. 1,580 adults were engaged in some form of further education in Castle Point in 2014/15.

There are the same proportions as in the whole of Essex of adults over 16 who are unemployed in Castle Point and young people aged 16-18 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET).

300 young people under 19 were in apprenticeships in 2014/15 (plus another 540 aged 19+), a 20% rise over the previous year.



Castle Point had a percentage of adults aged 16-64 who were in employment in June 2015 that is below the county average of 76.2%. The district had a proportion who were economically inactive that is the third highest in the county and above the Essex figure of 19.7%. The latter group includes, for example, all those who are looking after a home, retired or studying.

- 74.5% of adults were employed in June 2015, the third lowest district figure in Essex.
- 23.4% were economically inactive, above the county average.

Citizen Insight Source: Residents Survey 2015

26% of Castle Point residents consider themselves to be a participant in lifelong learning, below the county average of 34%. The main barriers preventing them from participating in lifelong learning are lack of interest and lack of time.



Lowest job density in Essex with a forecast fall in the number of jobs, mostly small businesses and lower than average earnings

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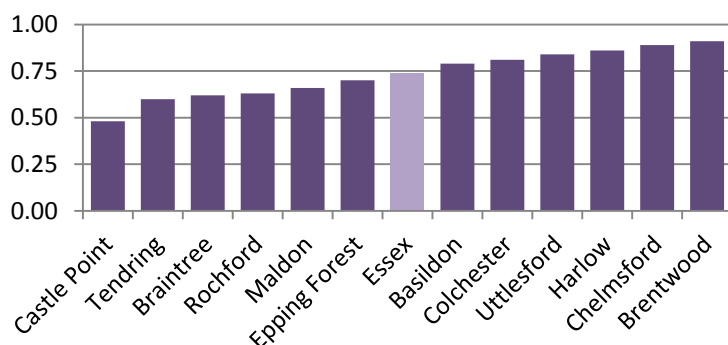
Sustainable environment



Independence

The number of jobs is expected to decrease in the next five years by 0.4% compared to an increase of 2.8% in the whole of Essex. Job density in Castle Point is the lowest in Essex, with the ratio of total jobs to working age population in 2013 being below the 0.74 in Essex and 0.80 in England. This indicates that a proportion of residents are likely to travel outside of the district for employment.

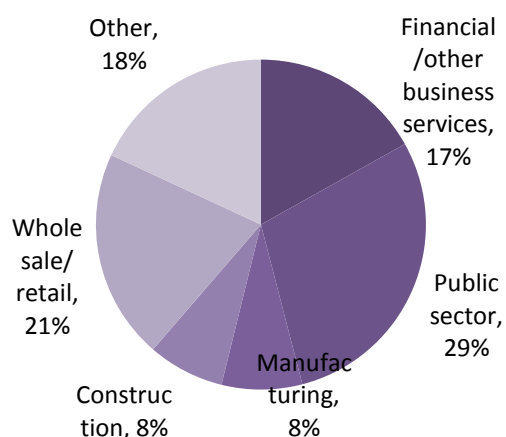
Jobs Density 2013



- A 0.4% fall in the number of jobs is expected between 2015 and 2020, the only district with a decrease.
- The jobs to population ratio of 0.48 is lower than the Essex and England figures.
- Average weekly earnings are £458, the second lowest district figure in Essex.

Average gross weekly earnings for full time workers in 2015 were £458 in Castle Point, lower than the Essex and England averages of £575 and £533 respectively.

Nearly a third of jobs are in the public sector while a fifth are in wholesale/retail. 91.4% of businesses in Castle Point have 9 employees or less (just above 89.5% for the whole of Essex).



Lower than average proportion of residents in Castle Point feel safe although the rate of crime is below the county average

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



Sustainable environment



Independence

A lower than average number of Castle Point residents feel safe during the day and fewer feel safe after dark.



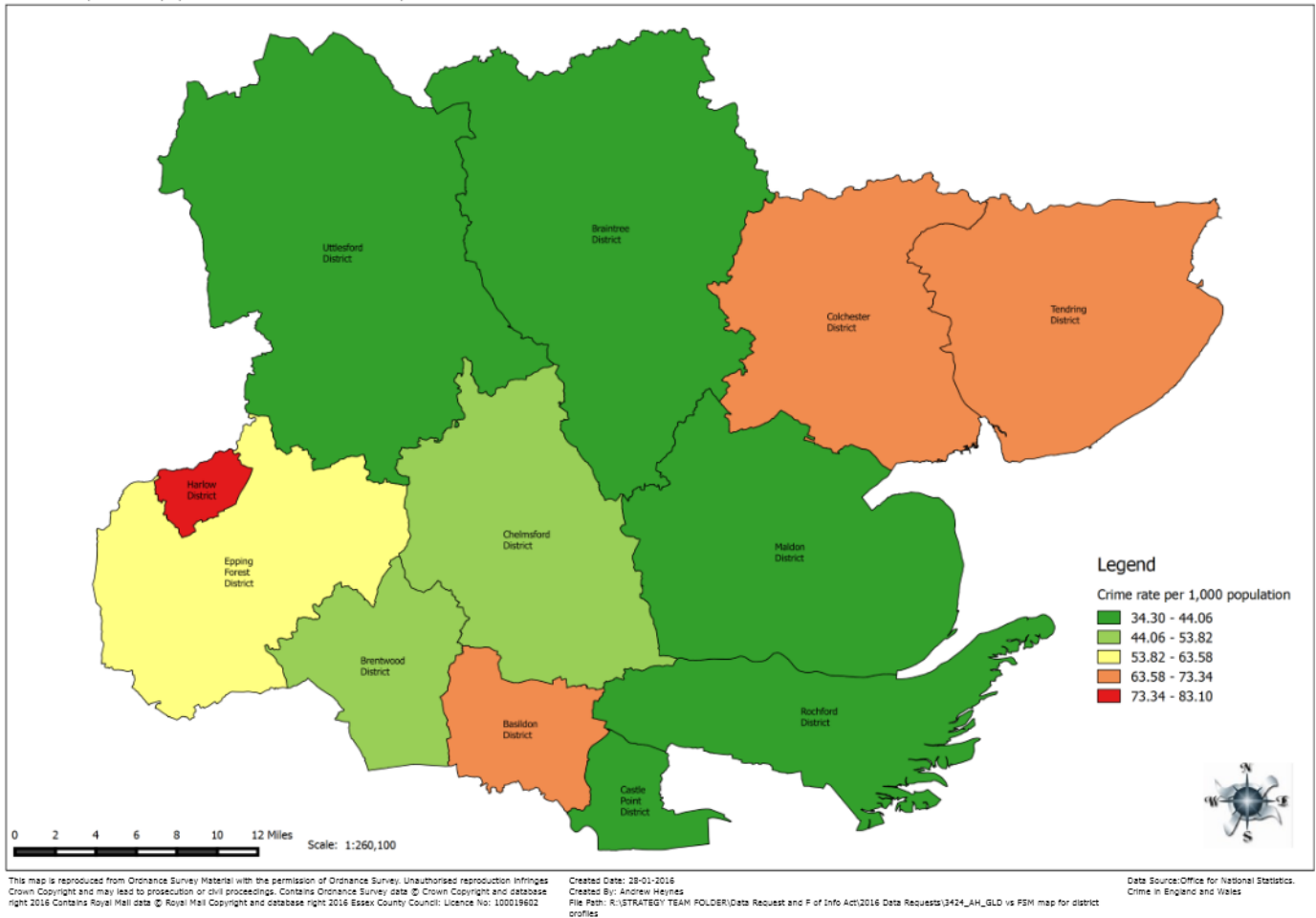
Citizen Insight Source: Residents Survey 2015

- 81% of adults in Castle Point say they feel safe during the day, the fourth lowest district figure and below the Essex average of 85%.
- 35% say they feel safe after dark, the lowest district figure and below the county average of 49%.
- 44% of adults are satisfied with safety on the roads, above the county average of 42%.

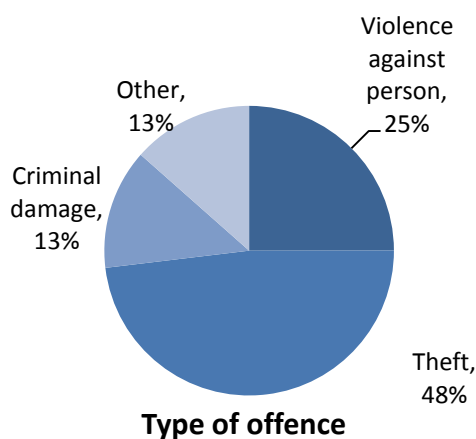
Motor vehicle traffic accidents are a major cause of preventable deaths, particularly in younger age groups. For children and for men aged 20-64 years, mortality rates for motor vehicle traffic accidents are higher in lower socio-economic groups. The vast majority of road traffic collisions are preventable and can be avoided through improved education, awareness, road infrastructure and vehicle safety. Castle Point had a rate of people killed and seriously injured on the roads in 2012-2014 that was below both the Essex figure of 42.2 and the England rate of 39.3, and was the second lowest district figure in the county.

The rate of those killed/seriously injured on the roads (29.0 per 100,000 population) is below the national and county averages.

There are many risk factors that increase the likelihood of offending and other poor outcomes. These risk factors include: a person's attitude to crime, risk taking behaviour, substance misuse, mental and physical health, access to employment and training, financial issues and family relationships. These poor outcomes may not only impact the individual but their children and have long-lasting effect. The pathways into offending are very complex and there may be no link, an indirect link or direct link from risk factor to offending and some risk factors may make certain types of offending more likely. Evidence suggests that supporting people with the right support at the right time and ensuring that there are not any gaps or inconsistencies between agencies may be most effective way in reducing crime.



Castle Point had a crime rate in the 12 months to September 2015 that was up 2.9% on the previous year and the third lowest rate in the county (the Essex average was 55.7 per 1,000 population). Theft offences accounted for 48% of all offences during this period (this comprises burglary 18%, vehicle theft 11% and other theft 19%).



- The rate of crime in Castle Point is 40.4 per 1,000 population and represents 3,595 offences.
- The rate of domestic abuse offences at 13.4 per 1,000 population is lower than the county average.
- The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents is 23.9 per 1,000 population (2,123 offences).
- 20.1% of offenders re-offended in 2013.

There were 246 domestic abuse offences in 2014/15, a rate which was below the county average of 19.7 per 1,000 population. The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Castle Point is the third lowest district figure in the county (the Essex rate was 28.4 per 1,000 population) and was down 0.9% over the previous year. The percentage of all offenders who re-offended was the fifth lowest district figure in 2013 (this is the latest data publically available).

Several areas show significantly worse health across a number of indicators, compared to England

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start
✓



Good health & wellbeing
✓



Learning
✓



Safer communities



Economic growth
✓



Sustainable environment



Independence

Health inequalities are differences in health outcomes between different population groups. To improve health and reduce inequalities, we need to consider all the factors that influence health, which are known as the wider determinants of health.

This 'tartan rug' table shows for each Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) in the local authority, the value for each key indicator and whether it is significantly different from the England average. The map shows the exact location of individual MSOAs.

Middle Super Output Area (MSOA)
Castle Point 010 has significantly worse outcomes for a number of the indicators listed in the table. MSOAs 008, 011 and 012 also perform significantly worse on several of the metrics.

There is also a higher than average population of over 65's, which may influence service provision.



Please note that some of this data may differ from those presented earlier in the report due to varying data sources. (It may not be the most recent source as it is broken down by MOSA)

or is that MOSA?

Key: ■ significantly worse than England (higher for population indicators)
■ significantly better than England (lower for population indicators)
■ not significantly different

| | Percentage of population aged 65 years and over | Income Deprivation | Child Poverty | Older people deprivation | GCSE achievement (5 A*-C incl. Eng & Maths) | Unemployment | Adult obesity | Adult Binge Drinking |
|------------------|---|--------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
| England | 16.9 | 14.7 | 21.8 | 18.1 | 58.8 | 3.8 | 24.4 | 20.1 |
| Essex CC | 19.2 | 15.5 | 16.5 | 14.9 | 59.8 | 3.0 | 24.2 | 19.4 |
| Castle Point CD | 23.0 | 11.6 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 61.3 | 2.9 | 27.5 | 18.6 |
| Castle Point 001 | 21.4 | 7.7 | 10.3 | 11.7 | 52.9 | 2.4 | 28.9 | 20.5 |
| Castle Point 002 | 26.8 | 8.1 | 10.5 | 11.7 | 63.2 | 2.4 | 24.9 | 16.7 |
| Castle Point 003 | 22.5 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 9.8 | 66.0 | 1.9 | 27.7 | 19.1 |
| Castle Point 004 | 22.6 | 6.0 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 71.3 | 1.8 | 26.9 | 18.0 |
| Castle Point 005 | 29.5 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 66.7 | 1.7 | 26.2 | 14.6 |
| Castle Point 006 | 23.7 | 12.1 | 14.9 | 16.8 | 68.3 | 2.9 | 25.3 | 20.2 |
| Castle Point 007 | 22.9 | 8.8 | 11.3 | 12.7 | 72.6 | 2.6 | 28.2 | 19.0 |
| Castle Point 008 | 14.8 | 11.5 | 14.1 | 21.7 | 58.3 | 3.0 | 31.4 | 22.1 |
| Castle Point 009 | 33.1 | 15.3 | 20.0 | 19.3 | 61.9 | 2.9 | 26.5 | 14.9 |
| Castle Point 010 | 15.5 | 24.9 | 36.4 | 28.9 | 54.5 | 4.9 | 28.4 | 21.2 |
| Castle Point 011 | 23.3 | 12.4 | 15.2 | 19.1 | 53.2 | 2.5 | 28.2 | 18.3 |
| Castle Point 012 | 22.8 | 16.3 | 22.9 | 19.2 | 53.6 | 5.5 | 27.3 | 18.0 |

The health of people in Castle Point is varied compared with the England average. Life expectancy for men in the Castle Point borough is significantly better than the national average. Life expectancy for women is similar to the national average.

Life expectancy & Causes of death (per 100,000 population)

| | Life Expectancy for males | Life Expectancy for females | Deaths all ages, all causes | Deaths under 75, all causes | Deaths under 75, all circulatory disease | Deaths under 75, all cancer | Deaths under 75, all coronary heart disease | Deaths all ages, stroke | Deaths all ages, all respiratory disease |
|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| England | 78.9 | 82.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Essex CC | 79.8 | 83.3 | 95.3 | 89.3 | 84.7 | 96.1 | 81.5 | 89.5 | 93.2 |
| Castle Point CD | 79.8 | 82.9 | 97.3 | 85.2 | 71.5 | 97.3 | 66.4 | 85.2 | 95.8 |
| Castle Point 001 | 83.0 | 84.9 | 76.3 | 74.0 | 47.1 | 97.2 | 58.8 | 64.1 | 75.3 |
| Castle Point 002 | 81.5 | 86.8 | 79.3 | 77.9 | 62.2 | 94.7 | 53.0 | 69.2 | 79.7 |
| Castle Point 003 | 82.0 | 87.3 | 74.8 | 71.3 | 63.4 | 90.7 | 48.5 | 43.3 | 72.9 |
| Castle Point 004 | 79.8 | 81.1 | 137.2 | 70.5 | 60.6 | 85.3 | 54.5 | 141.0 | 115.1 |
| Castle Point 005 | 81.7 | 86.5 | 70.8 | 66.0 | 61.5 | 82.4 | 76.0 | 45.2 | 53.3 |
| Castle Point 006 | 80.3 | 83.0 | 100.1 | 78.6 | 55.8 | 62.3 | 42.8 | 109.2 | 116.2 |
| Castle Point 007 | 80.3 | 82.6 | 104.7 | 82.1 | 58.7 | 106.8 | 47.9 | 103.7 | 123.2 |
| Castle Point 008 | 80.9 | 84.3 | 88.7 | 79.4 | 88.8 | 87.2 | 64.7 | 101.7 | 76.9 |
| Castle Point 009 | 80.6 | 82.1 | 95.9 | 96.5 | 80.1 | 108.9 | 77.3 | 76.2 | 102.1 |
| Castle Point 010 | 76.5 | 80.0 | 120.4 | 115.5 | 101.2 | 124.0 | 85.1 | 96.1 | 117.2 |
| Castle Point 011 | 77.9 | 82.5 | 104.3 | 90.6 | 67.1 | 110.2 | 76.9 | 81.7 | 97.8 |
| Castle Point 012 | 76.6 | 81.4 | 109.3 | 116.1 | 114.1 | 106.9 | 104.9 | 88.9 | 104.7 |

Satisfaction with bus services is the highest in Essex and recycling levels are higher than average, but satisfaction with the local environment is low

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start
✓



Good health & wellbeing
✓



Learning
✓



Safer communities



Economic growth
✓



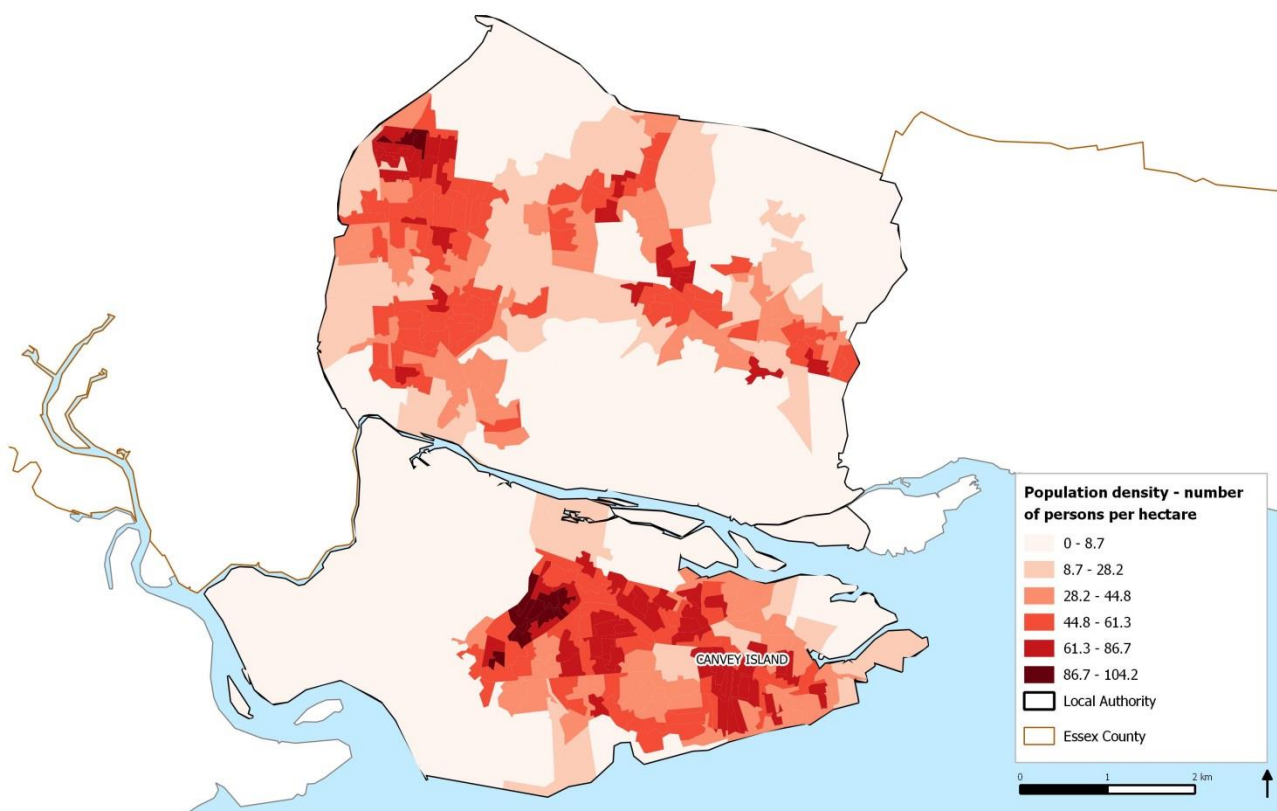
Sustainable environment
✓



Independence

Castle Point has a population density of 19.21 persons per hectare, the second highest district in the county and considerably above the 4.0 average for the whole of Essex. The population density map below shows the highest rates of population are in the centre/south east of Canvey Island and within the towns of Benfleet and Hadleigh, although there are also expanses of low population density. Just 51% of the Castle Point district is classified as green space, the lowest proportion in the county (the Essex highest figure is 93% in Uttlesford): green spaces are important for wellbeing, community cohesion and for wildlife.

Population Density in Castle Point, 2011



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March 2016

Citizen Insight Source: Residents Survey 2015

- Just 62% of Castle Point residents agree that they have a high quality environment, the second lowest district figure and considerably below the Essex average (75%). 77% are satisfied with the local area as a place to live, below the county average (82%).
- 19% say they have given unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations over the last 12 months (volunteering), below the county average of 23%.



Transport impacts on the health of a population via a number of factors including unintentional injuries, physical activity undertaken, air pollution and access to services. The last of these involves people traveling for basic necessities such as work, education, healthcare and purchasing food. Good transport links have an important role in enabling access to business and jobs which are important to allow for economic growth. Some 17% of people seeking jobs in Castle Point (i.e. on job seekers allowance) may miss out on employment opportunities unless they have access to a car.

The affordability and accessibility of driving a car has increased over the past 30 years and this has heavily influenced planning decisions to be car focussed. However, there is still a significant proportion of the population without car access who are reliant on public transport, cycling and walking. The 16 minute average travel time by public transport or walking to reach key services is the second highest in the county and above the Essex average of 13 minutes. Improvements in the travel time to key services (i.e. employment centres, primary schools, secondary schools, further education, GPs, hospitals and food stores) by public transport/walking is a national trend.

- At 16 minutes, the average travel time by public transport or walking to reach key services is above the county average.
- 83% of those on job seekers allowance are able to access employment centres by public transport or walking, the same as the Essex average.

In 2015, between 1% and 2% of the main road network was in a condition where structural maintenance should be considered (similar to the countywide figure), while 6% of the local road network was in this condition, the second lowest district proportion in Essex and below the county average of 13%.

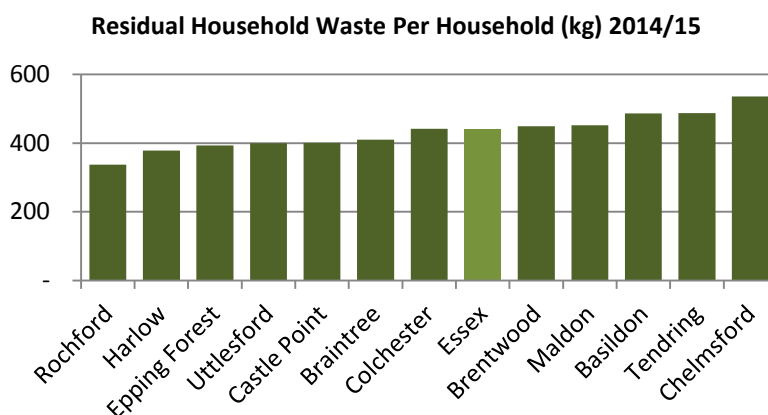
Citizen Insight Source: Residents Survey 2015

- 60% of residents are satisfied with their local bus service (the highest in the county) and 42% are satisfied with their local transport information. Both are above the county averages of 51% and 39% respectively.
- 18% are satisfied with the condition of roads in Castle Point, close to the county average of 17%.



Castle Point has the fourth highest level of recycling in the county with 52.2% of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting in 2014/15. It had the fifth lowest amount of residual waste per household in 2014/15.

- With 52.2% of household waste being recycled in 2014/15, Castle Point was the fourth highest district and above the Essex average of 51.1%.
- It had 401 kg of residual waste per household, below the county average of 442 kg.



Lowest growth in housing but high house price increase, and lower than average homelessness rate but fifth highest number on housing waiting list

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



Sustainable environment



Independence



The relationship between housing and health is a recognised association but a complex one. A number of elements in and around the home can impact on health and wellbeing and will be influenced by other determinants such as education, employment and infrastructure. Specific housing related issues affecting health are indoor pollutants, cold and damp, housing design, overcrowding, accessibility, neighbourhood safety, social cohesion and housing availability.

Additionally as people get older and demand for people to stay within their own homes for longer increases, the demand for specific housing needs will also increase.

Economic growth and housing are inextricably linked. Without a sustainable housing programme providing homes for people to live in and without a growing local economy, an area will be unable to provide the jobs and homes to attract new people and retain current residents and drive the economy forward.

- The number of dwellings in Castle Point rose by 0.9% to 38,020 between 2011 and 2014, lower than the rise in Essex and England (both 1.7%).
- House prices in Castle Point have increased by 13.6% since 2011, the fourth largest district rise.
- 7.6% of Castle Point households were deemed fuel poor in 2013, the fifth lowest in Essex.

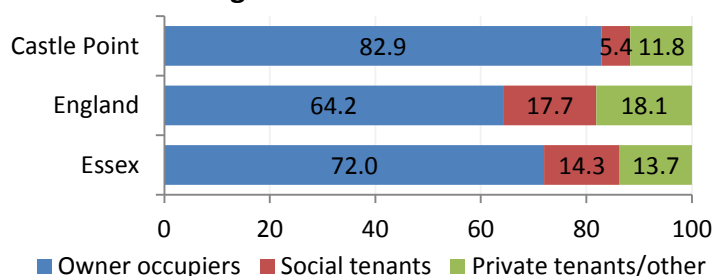
The increase in dwellings in Castle Point since 2011 is the smallest rise in Essex.

House prices across Essex have been increasing year on year outstripping wages, making home ownership less and less affordable for a large proportion of the Essex community. The rise in Castle Point has been higher than in the rest of Essex.

High energy prices coupled with low income mean 7.6% of people in Castle Point are considered to be fuel poor. (A household is said to be fuel poor if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate standard of warmth.) From 2013-2014 there were fewer than five excess winter deaths in Castle Point. This is around 0.8% additional deaths, considerably lower than the national average (11.6%).

82.9% of households in Castle Point are people that own their own homes (either with a mortgage or outright), more than nationally (64.2%) and the whole of Essex (72.0%). There is a very low proportion of social tenants (5.4%), who may be impacted by low stock levels, and low proportion of private tenants (11.8%).

Percentage Household Tenure in 2011



- Residents in Castle Point are more likely than most other districts to own their homes outright (43.1% compared to 34.7% in the whole of Essex).

- Fifth highest number of households on the housing waiting list.
- 1.32 per 1,000 households were homeless or in priority need in Castle Point in 2014/15, the fourth lowest rate in Essex.
- The rate of homeless households in temporary accommodation at 1.78 per 1,000 households was the fifth highest in the county.

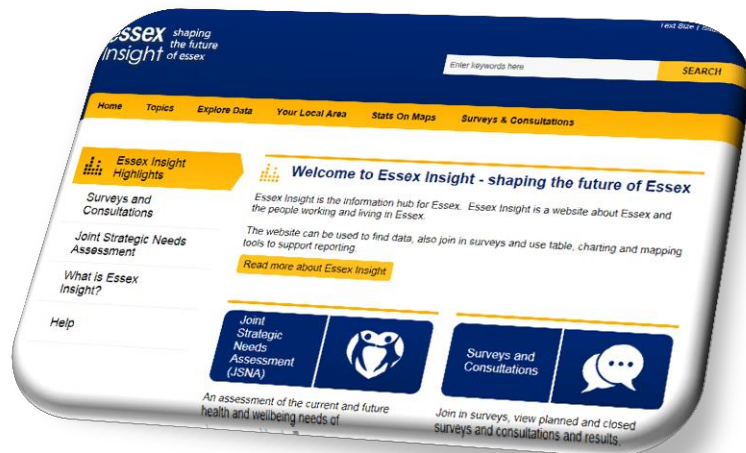
There were 1,686 households on the housing waiting list in 2014/15, which was the fifth highest number in Essex.

Homelessness is associated with severe poverty and is a social determinant of health. It is also associated with adverse health, education and social outcomes, particularly for children. In 2014/15, the proportion of households that were homeless or in priority need in Castle Point was the fourth lowest rate in Essex and below the national average of 2.4 per 1,000 population. Castle Point had a rate of homeless households in temporary accommodation awaiting a settled home in March 2015 that was the fifth highest rate in the county (the Essex average was 2.21 per 1,000 households).

Essex Insight is the Partnership information hub for Essex and a website about Essex and the people working and living in Essex.

The website can be used to find data, also join in surveys and use table, charting and mapping tools to support reporting.

It is home to a suite of products that supports the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA).



There are links in this report to the JSNA specialist topic reports found on Essex Insight e.g. Child Poverty and CAMHS Needs Assessments.

Bookmark it now as your one stop shop for data on Essex

www.essexinsight.org.uk