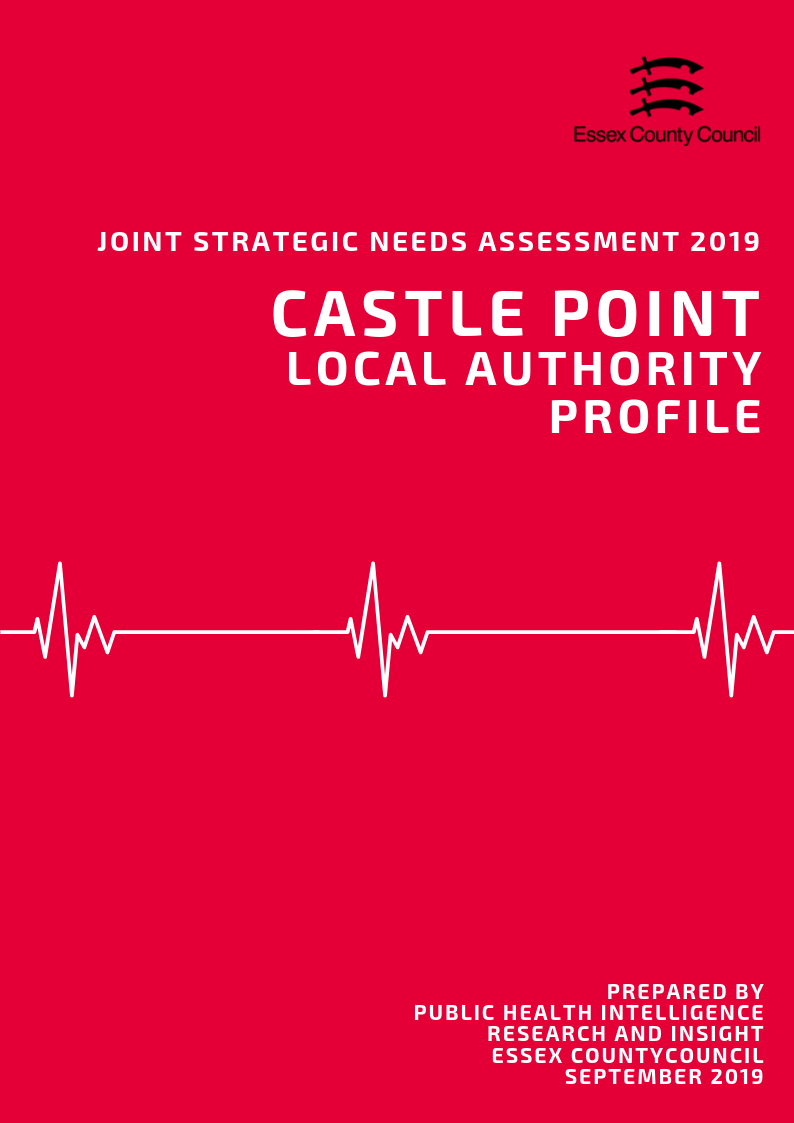
****

**Introduction**

What is a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment?

The JSNA is statutory process for Health & Wellbeing Boards (HWBB) to identify and improve the current and future health, wellbeing and social care needs of their area. The purpose is to inform strategic decision making, commissioning of services and reduce inequalities for all ages. There is no set format, prescribed content or specific time-period that a JSNA must cover, only that one must be produced in partnership with HWBB member organisations.

For the 2019 JSNA, the Health & Wellbeing Board is using a ‘place-based’ approach for the suite of JSNA products which will look at issues and needs at smaller local geographies. These geographies serve as building blocks to satisfy the need for intelligence at local authority and NHS geographical area and include:

• NHS/LA Locality/Neighbourhood Profiles

• District/Borough Council Profiles

• A Countywide Report

• Specialist Topic Deep Dive Reports (ESCG to develop)

This document presents data from a range of key topics which contribute to the overall the health and wellbeing of residents, in order to highlight areas of inequality and identify opportunities to improve the healthy lives for residents across the Essex County Council Local Authority area, with information also available separately for each of the 12 Districts and Boroughs were relevant.

Key findings from this and the 12 individual Local Authority Profiles will be used to identify issues that the Health and Wellbeing Board may wish to consider when refreshing the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

*Notes of Terminology:*

This document uses the term Essex to refer to the Essex County Council local authority area which does not include the Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock unitary authority areas.

**Contents**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Section** | **Page** |
| **1** | **Key Findings** | **3** |
| **2** | **Population & Demographics** | **7** |
| **3** | **Access to Services** | **20** |
| **4** | **Wider Determinants of Health** | **25** |
| **5** | **Lifestyle, Sexual Health & Substance Misuse** | **40** |
| **6** | **Life Expectancy & Mortality** | **50** |
| **7** | **Birth Rates and Infant Health** | **58** |
| **8** | **ILLNESS & HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS** | **63** |
| **9** | **Mental Health** | **80** |
|  |  |  |



**The Top three things to know about…**

**Population and Demographics**

* the Castle Point local authority area was an estimated 90,070 people making it the seventh largest local authority area in Essex in terms of population size. This is an estimated increase of 339 people since the 2011 census.
* The Castle Point Borough Council area overall has a lower proportion of children aged 0-15 (16.9%) and 16 to 64 years olds (57.8%) and higher levels of people aged 65+ (25.2) compared to the percentages for Essex as a whole (18.9%, 60.6% and 20.5%).

Castle Point has a much larger Old Age Dependency Ratio than most other areas with an estimated rate of 431.1 people age 65+ to every 1000 working age. This is higher than the average for Essex (335.6) and England (286.8) and is equivalent to 2.3 working age people to every person aged 65 and over.

**Access to Services**

* Covering an area of approximately 45 square kilometres, the Borough of Castle Point is the second smallest local authority in Essex in terms of area.

With an estimated 1993 residents per square kilometre, Castle Point is

higher than the Essex average (424 people per sq. km) and the second highest district in terms of population density overall.

* Castle Point residents have slightly shorter travel times to local services compared to the Essex average (19.4 minutes), with an average of 17.6 minutes by walking or public transport to 8 key services. Looking at times to health services, the average travel time to GP surgeries was 11 minutes, whilst time to hospitals was 45.3 minutes.

**Wider Determinants of Health**

* The average weekly income for a Castle Point resident working full time in 2018 was £607.60, £11 (-1.8%) lower than the average for Essex but £32.70 (5.38%) higher than the average for England. This was the eighth highest average income out of 12 Districts.
* In 2018, 65.6% of pupils achieved grade 9-4 in English and Maths (a good pass) and 41.9% achieved grade 9-5 (a strong pass) at GCSE. This is higher than the England average (59.1%, 39.9%) and Essex (63.3% and 40.7%).

The amount of residents claiming out of work benefits is lower than average but has increased to its highest level in 5 years from 1.3% in April 2015 to 1.8% in April 2019. This is lower than the averages for Essex (2.1%) and England (2.6%) is the (joint) fifth highest claimant rate in Essex overall.

**Lifestyle, Sexual Health & Substance Misuse**

* In 2017/18 that 19.2% of pupils in Reception class in Castle Point were classed as overweight or obese. This lower than the level for England or Essex. The sample of pupils in Year 6 showed that 33.6% of pupils in this year group were classed as overweight or obese.
* Of residents aged over 18 years, 65.11% were classified as overweight or obese in 2016/17. This is higher than the whole of Essex (63.56%) and England (61.29%) and was ranked as the 4th highest prevalence across the Essex Districts.
* The percentage of current smokers aged over 18 years was 21.49%. This was highest prevalence compared to the other Districts in Essex, and significantly higher than Essex as a whole (13.84) and England (14.87).

**Life Expectancy & Mortality**

* The average life expectancy at birth for a child born in Castle Point (2015-2017) was 83 years for females and 79.9 years for males. This lower than the average for England for females (83.1 years) but just above for males (79.6 years) and is the third lowest female life expectancy in Essex.
* Life expectancy at age 65 (the number of additional years a person could expect to live) was 20.8 years for females and 18.4 years for males. This is lower than the England average for both sexes (Females = 21.1, Males 18.8) and is the second and third lowest levels in Essex.
* In the Castle Point between 2015 and 2017 the rate of premature deaths from Breast Cancer for women under the age of 75 was equivalent to a rate of 27.1 deaths per 100,000 people. This is higher than the average for Essex (21.5) or England (20.6) and is the second highest rate in the county.

**Birth Rates & Infant Health**

* The rate of conceptions in women aged under 18 years per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 years in the Castle Point District of Essex was 21.4 in 2016, the 4th highest rate compared across the other Essex Districts.
* The rate of premature births per 1,000 total live and still births in the Castle Point District of Essex was 91.76 over the 3 year period of 2014 - 2016. This was the highest rate compared to the other Districts in Essex, and significantly higher than that for Essex as a whole (74.69) and England (79.52).
* The percentage of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery out of all maternities was 6.25% in the Castle Point and Rochford CCG in 2017/18. This was the lowest compared across the other CCGs in Essex, and significantly lower than that for Essex as a whole (10.60) and England (10.80).

**Illness & Hospital Admissions**

* The age standardised rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in persons aged over 65 years was 2362.11 per 100,000 in Castle Point in 2017/18. This was higher than the rate across Essex (2059.46) and England (2170.43) and was ranked as being the second highest rate across the Essex Districts
* The estimated proportion of all those registered at General Practitioner surgeries in the Castle Point area with a diagnosis of Hypertension was 18.07%. This was higher than the prevalence across Essex as a whole (15.11%) and England (13.94%) and was ranked as being the second highest QOF prevalence compared across the Essex Districts
* In 2018 the rate of measles per 100,000 people in Castle Point was 11.13 and was classed as worse than the England average of 1.7. This was the highest level in the county and the only area classed as significantly worse than England.

**Mental Health**

* The Castle Point area had the 4th highest estimated prevalence of any mental health disorder among children aged between 5 to 16 years across the Districts of Essex in 2015, with a prevalence of was 8.89%. This was higher than the estimated prevalence across the whole of Essex (8.71%).
* The prevalence of depression and anxiety among persons aged over 18 years in NHS Castle Point and Rochford CCG in Essex was 12.47%. This was similar to the prevalence across Essex (12.49%) and lower than that across England (13.74%).
* The Castle Point area in 2017/18 had the 4th highest rate of emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm among persons of all ages, with a rate of 155.06. This is similar to the rate across Essex as a whole (156.98), but significantly lower than that of England (185.48).

****

**POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS**

***Population Growth***

According to the Office of National Statistics in 2017, the total population of the Castle Point local authority area was an estimated 90,070 people making it the seventh largest local authority area in Essex in terms of population size. This is an estimated increase of 339 people since the 2011 census (a rise of 0.38%) which is lower than had previously been predicted by the Office of National Statistics in earlier mid-year estimates. This is below the growth rate for England (5.59%) and Essex (1.54%).

Looking forward, the Office of National Statistics population projections (2016 based) predict that by 2034 the total population will increase by another 8,186 people to a total of 98,000.

***Age Split***

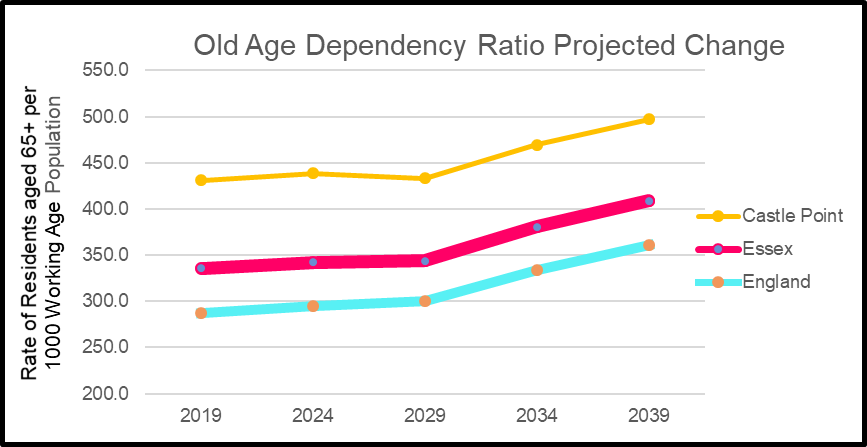
The Castle Point Borough Council area overall has a lower proportion of children aged 0-15 (16.9%) and 16 to 64 years olds (57.8%) and higher levels of people aged 65+ (25.2) compared to the percentages for Essex as a whole (18.9%, 60.6% and 20.5%).

Over the next 15 years the age spilt of the population will see the percentage of older people continue to grow (rising to 26.3%) with the in the percentage of young people (16.7%) and residents aged 18 to 64 (56.7%) continuing to decrease. This will be the third highest percentage of older people higher (+4.1%) than the predicted average for Essex (22.6%) in 2034.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Essex** | | **Castle Point** | |
| **2024** | **Total Population** | 1549200 |  | 93100 |  |
| **Under 18** | 292989 | 18.9% | 16087 | 17.3% |
| **18-64** | 936049 | 60.4% | 53545 | 57.5% |
| **65+** | 320162 | 20.7% | 23469 | 25.2% |
| **2029** | **Total Population** | 1602700 |  | 95400 |  |
| **Under 18** | 295387 | 18.4% | 16191 | 17.0% |
| **18-64** | 972743 | 60.7% | 55280 | 57.9% |
| **65+** | 334570 | 20.9% | 23929 | 25.1% |
| **2034** | **Total Population** | 1650800 |  | 97800 |  |
| **Under 18** | 296076 | 17.9% | 16305 | 16.7% |
| **18-64** | 981362 | 59.4% | 55453 | 56.7% |
| **65+** | 373362 | 22.6% | 26043 | 26.6% |

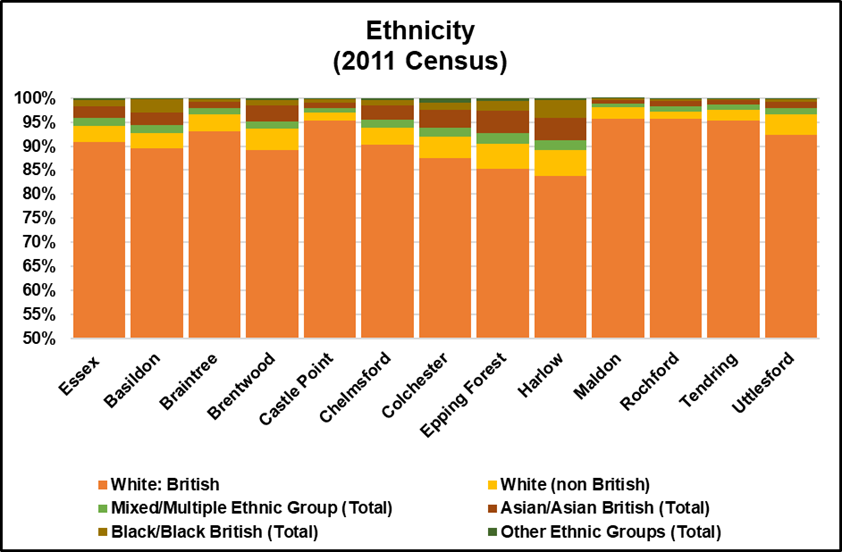
***Old Age Dependency Ratio***

A useful measure to understand how the balance in the population will change, particularly when planning for the needs of the aging population is the old age dependency ratio (OADR) – the number of people over 65 years old for every 1,000 people aged between 16 and 64 years old. Compared to other areas in Essex, Castle Point has a much larger OADR than most other areas with an estimated rate of 431.1 in 2019. This is equivalent to 2.3 working age people to every person aged 65 and over, and is the second highest rate in Essex, significantly above than the average for Essex (335.6) and England (286.8). By 2034 this rate is predicted to rise to 469.6 per 1000, well above the rates for Essex (380.4) and England (334.2).



***Ethnicity***

At the time of the 2011 census the population of Castle Point was majority White British (95.4%) with the remainder (4.6%) of residents coming from Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) ethnic groups including white non-British residents. The percentage of BAME residents was significantly lower than the averages for both Essex (9.2%) and England (20.3%) and was the (joint) third lowest percentage in the county in 2011.



*Researchers note: The Office of National Statistics does not produce modelled estimates or projected figures by ethnic group; as such the only comprehensively available figures are taken from the 2011 Census. Given the age of this data caution is advised when generalising to the current population.*

***Household Composition***

At the time of the 2011 Census there were an estimated 36,440 households in the Castle point Borough of which 21.65% contained dependent children. This was just below the average for Essex (22.8%) and England (21.99%).

Households with married or civil partnership couples made up over a third (38.3%) of all households, higher than the averages for Essex (36.8%) or England (33.2%).

Single person households (26.1%) and lone parent households (9.3%) were lower than the averages for Essex (28.4%, 9.7%) and England (30.2%, 10.6%).

9,868 households (27.1%) were occupied solely by residents aged 65 and over including 5,349 households (14.7%) where a resident aged 65 and over was living alone. This is higher than the average for Essex (23.2%, 13.1%) and England (20.7%, 12.4%) and the second highest levels in the county.

***Learning Disabilities and Special Educational Needs***

Exact figures for the number of residents with Learning Disabilities are not available however modelled predictions from POPPI/PANSI suggest the level could be around 1705 people of whom 1219 people are aged 18-64 and 486 people are aged 65+. This total is equivalent to 2.32% of the age weighted population and is similar to the levels across England (2.36%) and Essex (2.34%). Of this number it is estimated that a total of 342 (*277 age 18-64; 65 age 65+)* have severe learning disabilities thus may have additional support needs.

*By predicted changes up to 2035 are included in the data tables at the end of this chapter.*

***Impaired Mobility***

Exact figures for the number of people living in an area with a physical impairment are not available, as such for the purposes of the JSNA we will look at a number of proxy measures. For adults aged 18-64 predictions from PANSI (2019) estimate that 29604 people in the area might currently have some form of impaired mobility, 2604 have difficulty in performing personal care tasks, and 172 have a health condition caused by a stroke.

For Adults aged 65+ predictions from POPPI (2019) estimate that 4180 people might be unable to manage one or more mobility task (*such as going out of doors and walking down the road; getting up and down stairs; getting around the house on the level; getting to the toilet; getting in and out of bed),* whilst 5482 people have their day to day activities limited a lot by their physical health.

***Sensory Impairments***

POPPI / Predictions estimate that there are 2154 people with severe hearing loss of which 1837 people are aged 65+. 32 people aged 18-64 were predicted to have serious visual impairments whilst 2027 people aged 65+ had moderate or severe visual impairment.





***Table 3: Old Age Dependency Ratio***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Old Age Dependency Ratio**  **(Rate of residents aged 65 years and over per working age population)** | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **2019** | | **2024** | | **2029** | | **2034** | | **2039** |
| **England** | 286.8 | | 295.1 | | 299.7 | | 334.2 | | 361 |
| **Essex** | 335.6 | | 342.0 | | 343.9 | | 380.4 | | 408.6 |
| Basildon | 272.4 | | 273.2 | | 272.6 | | 298.8 | | 318.3 |
| Braintree | 330.0 | | 348.0 | | 358.2 | | 409.2 | | 448.1 |
| Brentwood | 325.1 | | 322.5 | | 321.6 | | 350.6 | | 368.1 |
| Castle Point | 431.1 | | 438.3 | | 432.9 | | 469.6 | | 496.8 |
| Chelmsford | 307.9 | | 316.8 | | 317.7 | | 347.1 | | 369.9 |
| Colchester | 266.4 | | 265.6 | | 263.1 | | 288.7 | | 310.1 |
| Epping Forest | 311.8 | | 310.2 | | 309.9 | | 340.9 | | 365.9 |
| Harlow | 242.8 | | 248.3 | | 250.0 | | 276.1 | | 294.9 |
| Maldon | 426.6 | | 457.5 | | 471.1 | | 533.8 | | 579.2 |
| Rochford | 385.1 | | 392.1 | | 394.9 | | 438.2 | | 473.1 |
| Tendring | 544.0 | | 552.1 | | 553.3 | | 615.3 | | 665.7 |
| Uttlesford | 327.7 | | 344.9 | | 358.6 | | 408.2 | | 448.4 |
| ***Source: Office of National Statistics Population Projections 2016*** | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |
|  | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 4: Ethnicity**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ethnicity** | | | | | | | |
|  | **White British %** | **% White non British** | **% Mixed/ Multiple Ethnic Group** | **% Asian/ Asian British** | **% Black/ Black British** | **% Other Ethnic Groups** | **Total Percentage of BAME (Inc. white non-British)** |
| **England** | 79.75% | 5.7% | 2.3% | 7.8% | 3.5% | 1.0% | 20.25% |
| **Essex** | 90.8% | 3.5% | 1.5% | 2.5% | 1.3% | 0.4% | 9.24% |
| Basildon | 89.5% | 3.1% | 1.7% | 2.7% | 2.7% | 0.3% | 10.48% |
| Braintree | 93.2% | 3.5% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 6.85% |
| Brentwood | 89.2% | 4.3% | 1.6% | 3.2% | 1.2% | 0.4% | 10.75% |
| Castle Point | 95.4% | 1.5% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 0.8% | 0.2% | 4.62% |
| Chelmsford | 90.3% | 3.6% | 1.6% | 2.9% | 1.2% | 0.4% | 9.70% |
| Colchester | 87.5% | 4.5% | 1.8% | 3.7% | 1.5% | 1.0% | 12.49% |
| Epping Forest | 85.2% | 5.3% | 2.1% | 4.8% | 1.9% | 0.7% | 14.78% |
| Harlow | 83.9% | 5.2% | 2.1% | 4.6% | 3.8% | 0.5% | 16.14% |
| Maldon | 95.8% | 2.3% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 4.25% |
| Rochford | 95.6% | 1.6% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 4.39% |
| Tendring | 95.4% | 2.2% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 4.62% |
| Uttlesford | 92.3% | 4.3% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 7.70% |
| ***Source: Office of National Statistics 2011 Census*** | | | | | | | |

**Table 5: Household Composition**

****

**Table 6: Learning Disability Predictions 2019**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number of people predicted to have a learning disability in 2019** | | | | | |
| **Age 18-64** | | **Age 65+** | | **Total Age 18+** | |
| **Number** | **%\*** | **Number** | **%\*** | **Number** | **%\*** |
| **England** | **826834** | **2.44%** | **216362** | **2.09%** | **1043196** | **2.36%** |
| **East of England** | **89212** | **2.43%** | **26011** | **2.09%** | **115223** | **2.34%** |
| **Essex** | **21059** | **2.43%** | **6487** | **2.09%** | **27546** | **2.34%** |
| Basildon | 2740 | 2.43% | 683 | 2.09% | 3423 | 2.36% |
| Braintree | 2164 | 2.42% | 659 | 2.09% | 2823 | 2.34% |
| Brentwood | 1110 | 2.42% | 333 | 2.08% | 1443 | 2.33% |
| Castle Point | 1219 | 2.42% | 486 | 2.09% | 1705 | 2.32% |
| Chelmsford | 2561 | 2.43% | 725 | 2.09% | 3286 | 2.35% |
| Colchester | 2947 | 2.45% | 713 | 2.10% | 3660 | 2.37% |
| Epping Forest | 1914 | 2.43% | 546 | 2.09% | 2460 | 2.34% |
| Harlow | 1276 | 2.44% | 282 | 2.07% | 1558 | 2.36% |
| Maldon | 870 | 2.41% | 344 | 2.11% | 1214 | 2.32% |
| Rochford | 1210 | 2.42% | 429 | 2.09% | 1639 | 2.32% |
| Tendring | 1828 | 2.41% | 919 | 2.09% | 2747 | 2.30% |
| Uttlesford | 1237 | 2.42% | 376 | 2.09% | 1613 | 2.33% |
|  | **Number of people predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability in 2019** | | | | | |
| **Age 18-64** | | **Age 65+** | | **Total Age 18+** | |
| **Number** | **%\*** | **Number** | **%\*** | **Number** | **%\*** |
| **England** | 188444 | 0.56% | 29128 | 0.28% | 217572 | 0.49% |
| **East of England** | 20343 | 0.55% | 3488 | 0.28% | 23831 | 0.48% |
| **Essex** | 4797 | 0.55% | 870 | 0.28% | 5667 | 0.48% |
| Basildon | 625 | 0.56% | 92 | 0.28% | 717 | 0.49% |
| Braintree | 493 | 0.55% | 89 | 0.28% | 582 | 0.48% |
| Brentwood | 253 | 0.55% | 44 | 0.28% | 297 | 0.48% |
| Castle Point | 277 | 0.55% | 65 | 0.28% | 342 | 0.47% |
| Chelmsford | 585 | 0.56% | 97 | 0.28% | 682 | 0.49% |
| Colchester | 672 | 0.56% | 96 | 0.28% | 768 | 0.50% |
| Epping Forest | 437 | 0.55% | 73 | 0.28% | 510 | 0.49% |
| Harlow | 291 | 0.56% | 38 | 0.28% | 329 | 0.50% |
| Maldon | 197 | 0.55% | 47 | 0.29% | 244 | 0.47% |
| Rochford | 276 | 0.55% | 57 | 0.28% | 333 | 0.47% |
| Tendring | 413 | 0.55% | 123 | 0.28% | 536 | 0.45% |
| Uttlesford | 283 | 0.55% | 50 | 0.28% | 333 | 0.48% |
| *Source POPPI/PANSI 2019* | | | | | | |

***Table 7: Learning Disability Projections***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Predicted Numbers of People with a Learning Disability to 2035** | | | | | | | | |
|  | **2025** | | **2030** | | **2035** | | **Predicted Change 2019-2035** | |
| **18-64** | **65+** | **18-64** | **65+** | **18-64** | **65+** | **18-64** | **65+** |
| **England** | **833689** | **240660** | **839192** | **269064** | **842807** | **296050** | **15973** | **79688** |
| **East of England** | **90564** | **28952** | **91550** | **32438** | **92307** | **35875** | **3095** | **9864** |
| **Essex** | **21467** | **7179** | **21763** | **8011** | **22030** | **8855** | **971** | **2368** |
| Basildon | 2816 | 754 | 2880 | 844 | 2953 | 932 | 213 | 249 |
| Braintree | 2167 | 744 | 2166 | 842 | 2149 | 936 | -15 | 277 |
| Brentwood | 1137 | 354 | 1155 | 397 | 1180 | 433 | 70 | 100 |
| Castle Point | 1217 | 520 | 1221 | 566 | 1230 | 614 | 11 | 128 |
| Chelmsford | 2590 | 797 | 2619 | 881 | 2650 | 958 | 89 | 233 |
| Colchester | 3078 | 784 | 3182 | 877 | 3254 | 976 | 307 | 263 |
| Epping Forest | 1961 | 594 | 1993 | 662 | 2034 | 733 | 120 | 187 |
| Harlow | 1292 | 319 | 1315 | 356 | 1341 | 391 | 65 | 109 |
| Maldon | 853 | 392 | 844 | 434 | 835 | 482 | -35 | 138 |
| Rochford | 1213 | 467 | 1219 | 521 | 1218 | 570 | 8 | 141 |
| Tendring | 1856 | 1017 | 1879 | 1139 | 1893 | 1263 | 65 | 344 |
| Uttlesford | 1268 | 437 | 1283 | 506 | 1299 | 572 | 62 | 196 |
| **Predicted Numbers of People with Moderate or Severe Learning Disabilities to 2035** | | | | | | | | |
|  | **2025** | | **2030** | | **2035** | | **Predicted Change 2019-2035** | |
| **18-64** | **65+** | **18-64** | **65+** | **18-64** | **65+** | **18-64** | **65+** |
| **England** | **190642** | **31818** | **192706** | **35452** | **193757** | **38627** | **5313** | **9499** |
| **East of England** | **20718** | **3802** | **21027** | **4244** | **21222** | **4654** | **879** | **1166** |
| **Essex** | **4906** | **942** | **4994** | **1047** | **5064** | **1150** | **267** | **280** |
| Basildon | 645 | 100 | 663 | 112 | 680 | 123 | 55 | 31 |
| Braintree | 495 | 98 | 496 | 110 | 493 | 121 | 0 | 32 |
| Brentwood | 260 | 46 | 266 | 51 | 272 | 56 | 19 | 12 |
| Castle Point | 277 | 68 | 279 | 73 | 282 | 79 | 5 | 14 |
| Chelmsford | 593 | 104 | 603 | 114 | 610 | 123 | 25 | 26 |
| Colchester | 704 | 103 | 731 | 115 | 749 | 127 | 77 | 31 |
| Epping Forest | 449 | 78 | 458 | 87 | 468 | 95 | 31 | 22 |
| Harlow | 296 | 43 | 303 | 48 | 309 | 51 | 18 | 13 |
| Maldon | 194 | 52 | 192 | 57 | 191 | 63 | -6 | 16 |
| Rochford | 277 | 61 | 279 | 68 | 280 | 74 | 4 | 17 |
| Tendring | 420 | 133 | 428 | 149 | 432 | 164 | 19 | 41 |
| Uttlesford | 290 | 57 | 295 | 66 | 299 | 74 | 16 | 24 |
| *Source POPPI/PANSI 2019* | | | | | | | | |

***Table 8: Physical Impairments***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The number of people aged 18-64 predicted to have a physical impairment in 2019** | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Impaired Mobility** | | **Any moderate or severe personal care disability** | | **A longstanding health condition caused by a stroke** | | **Combined Total** | |
| **Number** | **%\*** | **Number** | **%\*** | **Number** | **%\*** | **Number** | **%\*** |
| **Essex** | **48922** | **5.23%** | **43109** | **4.61%** | **2817** | **0.30%** | **94848** | **10.13%** |
| **Basildon** | **6079** | **4.97%** | **5385** | **4.40%** | **345** | **0.28%** | **11809** | **9.66%** |
| Braintree | 5149 | 5.41% | 4540 | 4.77% | 300 | 0.32% | 9989 | 10.49% |
| Brentwood | 2618 | 5.27% | 2307 | 4.65% | 151 | 0.30% | 5076 | 10.23% |
| Castle Point | 2969 | 5.54% | 2604 | 4.86% | 172 | 0.32% | 5745 | 10.73% |
| Chelmsford | 5814 | 5.16% | 5139 | 4.56% | 334 | 0.30% | 11287 | 10.01% |
| Colchester | 5953 | 4.53% | 5328 | 4.06% | 338 | 0.26% | 11619 | 8.85% |
| Epping Forest | 4467 | 5.24% | 3937 | 4.62% | 256 | 0.30% | 8660 | 10.16% |
| Harlow | 2786 | 4.95% | 2461 | 4.38% | 155 | 0.28% | 5402 | 9.61% |
| Maldon | 2282 | 6.02% | 1991 | 5.25% | 135 | 0.36% | 4408 | 11.63% |
| Rochford | 2967 | 5.56% | 2604 | 4.88% | 172 | 0.32% | 5743 | 10.76% |
| Tendring | 4785 | 5.80% | 4142 | 5.02% | 273 | 0.33% | 9200 | 11.16% |
| Uttlesford | 3089 | 5.51% | 2710 | 4.83% | 181 | 0.32% | 5980 | 10.66% |
| \*Percentage of the total population aged 18-64 based on 2019 population projections | | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **The number of Adults aged 65 and over with long term limiting conditions or restricted mobility** | | | | | |
| **Day-to-day activities are limited a little** | | **Day-to-day activities are limited a lot** | | **Unable to manage at least one mobility\*\* activity on their own** | |
| **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| Essex | 76314 | 24.6% | 66662 | 21.5% | 57212 | 18.4% |
| Basildon | 8044 | 24.6% | 8043 | 24.6% | 6058 | 18.5% |
| Braintree | 7669 | 24.3% | 6309 | 20.0% | 5676 | 18.0% |
| Brentwood | 3793 | 23.7% | 3020 | 18.9% | 3147 | 19.7% |
| Castle Point | 5593 | 24.1% | 5482 | 23.6% | 4180 | 18.0% |
| Chelmsford | 8433 | 24.3% | 6379 | 18.4% | 6387 | 18.4% |
| Colchester | 8386 | 24.7% | 7079 | 20.8% | 6142 | 18.1% |
| Epping Forest | 6265 | 24.0% | 5398 | 20.7% | 5017 | 19.2% |
| Harlow | 3465 | 25.5% | 3615 | 26.6% | 2625 | 19.3% |
| Maldon | 3909 | 24.0% | 3237 | 19.9% | 2893 | 17.7% |
| Rochford | 5259 | 25.7% | 4198 | 20.5% | 3727 | 18.2% |
| Tendring | 11449 | 26.1% | 10819 | 24.6% | 8078 | 18.4% |
| Uttlesford | 4309 | 23.9% | 3242 | 18.0% | 3358 | 18.7% |
| *\*\*Activities include: going out of doors and walking down the road; getting up and down stairs; getting around the house on the level; getting to the toilet; getting in and out of bed* | | | | | | |
| *Source POPPI/PANSI 2019* | | | | | | |

***Table 9: Sensory Impairments***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Severe Hearing Loss** | | | **Visual Impairments** | | |
| **Visual Impairments Total** | **Serious Visual Impairments in people age 18-64** | **Moderate or Severe Visual Impairments in People age 65+** |
| **Total 18 and over** | **18-64** | **65+** |
| Essex | 30503 | 5272 | 25231 | 27745 | 564 | 27181 |
| Basildon | 3309 | 659 | 2651 | 2925 | 74 | 2851 |
| Braintree | 3074 | 562 | 2511 | 2775 | 59 | 2716 |
| Brentwood | 1718 | 285 | 1433 | 1475 | 29 | 1446 |
| Castle Point | 2154 | 317 | 1837 | 2059 | 32 | 2027 |
| Chelmsford | 3496 | 632 | 2864 | 3113 | 68 | 3045 |
| Colchester | 3293 | 631 | 2663 | 3022 | 78 | 2944 |
| Epping Forest | 2757 | 487 | 2269 | 2364 | 52 | 2312 |
| Harlow | 1487 | 310 | 1177 | 1238 | 34 | 1204 |
| Maldon | 1471 | 245 | 1227 | 1418 | 23 | 1395 |
| Rochford | 1956 | 310 | 1645 | 1827 | 33 | 1794 |
| Tendring | 4013 | 503 | 3510 | 3916 | 50 | 3866 |
| Uttlesford | 1775 | 331 | 1443 | 1613 | 33 | 1580 |
| *Source POPPI/PANSI 2019* | | | | | | |

****

**ACCESS TO SERVICES**

**Area**

Covering an area of approximately 45 square kilometres, the Borough of Castle Point is the second smallest local authority in Essex in terms of area. It is classed statistically as predominantly urban the majority of residents living in or on the fringe of urban areas and covers a number of settlements including Canvey Island, Benfleet, Hadleigh and Thundersley. Despite this urban classification, the specific topography of this district including island based populations can present challenges to accessing or providing services.

***Population Density***

With an estimated 1993 residents per square kilometre, Castle Point is

higher than the Essex average (424 people per sq. km) and the second highest district in terms of population density overall.

***Travel Time to Key Services***

According to the Department for Transport, Castle Point residents have slightly shorter travel times to local services compared to the Essex average (19.4 minutes), with an average of 17.6 minutes by walking or public transport to 8 key services. Looking at times to health services, the average travel time to GP surgeries was 11 minutes, whilst time to hospitals was 45.3 minutes, these are in-line with the Essex averages of 11.6 and 45.4 minutes. Access to a car reduced these travel times significantly to 8.0 minutes for GP surgeries and 21.1 minutes to hospitals.

******

***Source: Department for Transport***

*See table at the end of this chapter for average travel times to all service types.*

***Satisfaction with GP Services***

Information about satisfaction with GP services from the GP Patient Survey are only available at CCG level so it is not possible to present views of Castle Point residents in isolation. According to data from the 2018 survey, 82.8% of patients in the Castle Point and Rochford CCG reported a positive experience of their GP practice. This lower than the average for both England (83.75%) and the NHS Eastern Region (83.3%) but higher than the combined average for all CCGs in Essex (80.35%) and the highest satisfaction levels in the county.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **The percentage of patients aged 16+ who have a positive experience of their GP practice** | **Time period** | **%** |
| **England** | **2018** | **83.8** |
| **East NHS region** | **2018** | **83.3** |
| NHS Basildon And Brentwood CCG | 2018 | 80.6 |
| NHS Castle Point and Rochford CCG | 2018 | 82.8 |
| NHS Mid Essex CCG | 2018 | 79.2 |
| NHS North East Essex CCG | 2018 | 79.1 |
| NHS Southend CCG | 2018 | 80.1 |
| NHS Thurrock CCG | 2018 | 76.0 |
| NHS West Essex CCG | 2018 | 80.2 |

*Source: GP Patient Survey 2018*

***Carers***

The exact number of residents providing informal or unpaid care to friends or family members is not known, however figures from the Department for Work and Pensions identified1,110 residents who had been in receipt of Carers Allowance benefits in November 2018.The largest numbers of claimants were in 35-44 and 44-54 age groups. Women were more than three times more likely to be in receipt of carers allowance (880 / 79.3%) compared to Men however this rate was close to the levels across Essex as a whole (77.4%).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number of people in receipt of carers allowance by age Group – November 2018** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | **under 18** | | **18-24** | **25-34** | | **35-44** | | **45-54** | **55-64** | | **65+** |
| **Essex** | **16,620** | | **30** | | **580** | **2,940** | | **4,020** | | **4,410** | **4,410** | | **230** |
| Basildon | 2,690 | | 10 | | 120 | 530 | | 710 | | 670 | 630 | | 30 |
| Braintree | 1,750 | |  | | 40 | 350 | | 430 | | 460 | 430 | | 20 |
| Brentwood | 540 | |  | | 20 | 70 | | 120 | | 160 | 150 | | ~ |
| Castle Point | 1,110 | |  | | 40 | 160 | | 220 | | 310 | 350 | | 20 |
| Chelmsford | 1,500 | |  | | 50 | 260 | | 400 | | 400 | 360 | | 20 |
| Colchester | 1,990 | | 10 | | 80 | 390 | | 500 | | 520 | 450 | | 30 |
| Epping Forest | 1,170 | |  | | 40 | 170 | | 280 | | 320 | 340 | | 20 |
| Harlow | 1,100 | |  | | 40 | 220 | | 300 | | 260 | 260 | | 10 |
| Maldon | 720 | |  | | 10 | 130 | | 170 | | 200 | 210 | | 10 |
| Rochford | 770 | |  | | 20 | 80 | | 190 | | 230 | 250 | | 10 |
| Tendring | 2,800 | |  | | 100 | 490 | | 610 | | 720 | 830 | | 40 |
| Uttlesford | 480 | |  | | 10 | 80 | | 90 | | 140 | 130 | | 10 |
|  | | **Number of people in receipt of carers allowance by Gender –November 2018** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **All Claimants** | | **Male** | | | | | **Female** | | | | |
|  | | **Number** | | **Number** | | | **%** | | **Number** | | | **%** | |
| **Essex** | | **16,620** | | **3,760** | | | **22.6%** | | **12,860** | | | **77.4%** | |
| Basildon | | 2,690 | | 610 | | | 22.7% | | 2,080 | | | 77.3% | |
| Braintree | | 1,750 | | 390 | | | 22.3% | | 1,360 | | | 77.7% | |
| Brentwood | | 540 | | 100 | | | 18.5% | | 440 | | | 81.5% | |
| Castle Point | | 1,110 | | 230 | | | 20.7% | | 880 | | | 79.3% | |
| Chelmsford | | 1,510 | | 310 | | | 20.5% | | 1,200 | | | 79.5% | |
| Colchester | | 1,990 | | 430 | | | 21.6% | | 1,560 | | | 78.4% | |
| Epping Forest | | 1,170 | | 260 | | | 22.2% | | 910 | | | 77.8% | |
| Harlow | | 1,100 | | 230 | | | 20.9% | | 870 | | | 79.1% | |
| Maldon | | 720 | | 140 | | | 19.4% | | 580 | | | 80.6% | |
| Rochford | | 770 | | 160 | | | 20.8% | | 610 | | | 79.2% | |
| Tendring | | 2,810 | | 800 | | | 28.5% | | 2,010 | | | 71.5% | |
| Uttlesford | | 480 | | 100 | | | 20.8% | | 380 | | | 79.2% | |
| *Source: Department of Work and Pensions 2019* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



****

**Wider Determinants of Health**

***“Wider determinants, also known as social determinants, are a diverse range of social, economic and environmental factors which impact on people’s health. Such factors are influenced by the local, national and international distribution of power and resources which shape the conditions of daily life. They determine the extent to which different individuals have the physical, social and personal resources to identify and achieve goals, meet their needs and deal with changes to their circumstances.” Public Health England 2019***

***Income & Average Earnings***

The average weekly income for a Castle Point resident working full time in 2018 was £607.60, £11 (-1.8%) lower than the average for Essex but £32.70 (5.38%) higher than the average for England. This was the eighth highest average income out of 12 Districts. Part time workers earned an average of £164.40 per week, 10.7% less than the Essex average, 13.9% less than the average for England, and was the third lowest average income in the county.******

Male residents generally earned £212.50 (29.3%) more per week than females with an average weekly pay of £725.60 for male full time workers compared to £513.10 for females. This was highest average difference in terms of both actual income and percentage difference in Essex.

***Deprivation***

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 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.

*See the Essex 2019 Indices of Deprivation report for a full analysis of the latest English Indices of deprivation data for each district.*

***Fuel Poverty***

Figures from 2016 estimate that 3564 households the Castle Point area were classed as fuel poor. This is equivalent to 9.3% of the total number of households in the area which was higher than the average for Essex (8.6%) but lower than England (11.1%).



***Child Poverty***

2430 children and young people (14.1% living in the area) are recorded as being in low income households either in receipt of Child Tax Credits, Income Support or Job Seeker Allowance. This is the 4th highest rate in Essex but is lower than the rate for England (16.6%). It is also estimated that 1289 pupils (10.4%) were eligible for free-school meals at the time of the last school census, this is just above the average for Essex (9.87%) but lower than the average for England (13.4%)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA** | | | | | | |
|  | *Total number of children where the youngest child is aged:* | | | | *Total Number of Children in low income households* | *% of All Children* |
| *0 - 4* | *5 - 10* | *11 - 15* | *16 - 19* |
| ***Basildon*** | 4,075 | 2,240 | 985 | 370 | 7,670 | 18.2% |
| ***Braintree*** | 1,950 | 1,010 | 575 | 215 | 3,750 | 11.7% |
| ***Brentwood*** | 695 | 335 | 205 | 80 | 1,315 | 9.0% |
| ***Castle Point*** | 1,250 | 680 | 380 | 120 | 2,430 | 14.1% |
| ***Chelmsford*** | 1,900 | 1,030 | 565 | 195 | 3,690 | 10.6% |
| ***Colchester*** | 2,985 | 1,510 | 630 | 230 | 5,355 | 14.0% |
| ***Epping Forest*** | 1,595 | 940 | 475 | 205 | 3,215 | 12.0% |
| ***Harlow*** | 2,040 | 995 | 420 | 175 | 3,630 | 16.6% |
| ***Maldon*** | 645 | 380 | 230 | 80 | 1,335 | 11.1% |
| ***Rochford*** | 755 | 455 | 230 | 120 | 1,560 | 9.6% |
| ***Tendring*** | 3,250 | 1,755 | 890 | 360 | 6,255 | 23.0% |
| ***Uttlesford*** | 545 | 345 | 190 | 80 | 1,160 | 6.6% |
| ***Essex Total*** | ***21,685*** | ***11,675*** | ***5,775*** | ***2,230*** | ***41,365*** | ***13.0%*** |
| ***England*** | ***1,016,710*** | ***530,585*** | ***270,235*** | ***111,760*** | ***1,929,290*** | ***16.6%*** |

Department for Education performance tables estimate that in 2017/18 there were 1289 pupils (10.4%) who were eligible for free school meals in the area. This was higher than the average for Essex (9.9%) but lower than England (13.9%) and was the third highest level in the county.



***Education & Skills***

*Adult Qualifications*

29.9% of Castle Point residents aged 16+ had no formal qualifications at the time of the 2011 Census, 6% higher than the average for Essex (23.9%) and 7.5% higher than the average for England (22.5%). Castle Point residents also achieved lower than average levels of NVQ level four qualifications (certificate of higher education) or higher (Batchelors Degree and above) with 14.6% of residents gaining this level of qualification compared to an average of 23% for the whole of Essex and 27.4% at the England level. These are the second highest and lowest levels in Essex respectively.

*Levels for all districts in the Essex County Council area along with averages for the county, East of England and England are set out in the table below.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Area*** | ***Number of adult residents with no qualifications*** | ***% of adult residents with no qualifications*** | ***Number of adult residents with Level 4 qualifications and above*** | ***% of adult residents with Level 4 qualifications and above*** |
| **Basildon** | 37084 | 26.64% | 25939 | 18.63% |
| **Braintree** | 26958 | 22.83% | 26212 | 22.20% |
| **Brentwood** | 11651 | 19.38% | 18441 | 30.68% |
| **Castle Point** | 21885 | 29.92% | 10693 | 14.62% |
| **Chelmsford** | 25844 | 18.86% | 39452 | 28.80% |
| **Colchester** | 27440 | 19.40% | 38412 | 27.16% |
| **Epping Forest** | 24360 | 23.95% | 25769 | 25.34% |
| **Harlow** | 16948 | 26.05% | 11468 | 17.63% |
| **Maldon** | 11749 | 23.13% | 12009 | 23.64% |
| **Rochford** | 16134 | 23.63% | 13659 | 20.01% |
| **Tendring** | 39616 | 34.30% | 18340 | 15.88% |
| **Uttlesford** | 11232 | 17.72% | 20251 | 31.94% |
| **Essex** | 270901 | 23.89% | 260645 | 22.99% |
| **England** | 9656810 | 22.46% | 11769361 | 27.38% |
| **East of England** | 1067449 | 22.53% | 1218862 | 25.72% |

*Early Years*

***Achieving at least the expected level across all early learning goals***

*Children achieving at least the expected level across all early learning goals (ELGs) are those achieving ‘expected’ or ‘exceeded’ in all 17 ELGs.*

In Castle Point the percentage of children achieving a good level of development has generally improved since 2015 with 74% of children achieving a good level of development in 2018, an increase of 9% compared to 2015. The 2018 score higher than the averages for Essex (72.1) and England (71.5%) and is a 1% increase compared to 2017.

***Good level of development (GLD)***

*Children achieving a good level of development are those achieving at least the expected level within the following areas of learning: communication and language; physical development; personal, social and emotional development; literacy and mathematics.*

A similar trend was seen in the percentage of children achieving at least the expected level across all early learning goals. This has increased to 73% in 2018, up by 12% compared to 2015 and a 3% increase on the previous year. This was higher than the averages for Essex (70.7%) and England (70.2%).

*Levels for all districts in the Essex County Council area along with averages for the county, East of England and England are set out in the table below.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2015** | | **2016** | | **2017** | | **2018** | |  | **Change 2015-2018** | |
| **Area of Pupil Residence** | ***% of ELG*** | ***% of GLD*** | ***% of ELG*** | ***% of GLD*** | ***% of ELG*** | ***% of GLD*** | ***% of ELG*** | ***% of GLD*** |  | *% of ELG* | *% of GLD* |
| **Basildon** | 65 | 67 | 70 | 71 | 70 | 71 | 72.0 | 73.0 | 2.0 | 6.0 |
| **Braintree** | 63 | 65 | 71 | 72 | 72 | 74 | 72.0 | 73.0 | 9.0 | 8.0 |
| **Brentwood** | 70 | 71 | 73 | 75 | 77 | 78 | 76.0 | 77.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| **Castle Point** | 61 | 65 | 70 | 72 | 70 | 73 | 73.0 | 74.0 | 12.0 | 9.0 |
| **Chelmsford** | 68 | 70 | 73 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 74.0 | 75.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| **Colchester** | 64 | 66 | 68 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 9.0 | 7.0 |
| **Epping Forest** | 67 | 69 | 69 | 70 | 72 | 73 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 6.0 | 4.0 |
| **Harlow** | 65 | 66 | 69 | 71 | 69 | 72 | 71.0 | 72.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| **Maldon** | 70 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 74 | 75 | 75.0 | 76.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 |
| **Rochford** | 70 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 76 | 77 | 77.0 | 79.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| **Tendring** | 64 | 66 | 66 | 67 | 67 | 70 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 6.0 | 4.0 |
| **Uttlesford** | 72 | 73 | 78 | 79 | 76 | 77 | 76.0 | 77.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| **Essex** | 65.8 | 67.7 | 70.5 | 71.9 | 72.1 | 73.5 | 70.7 | 72.1 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| **England** | 64.1 | 66.3 | 67.3 | 69.3 | 69.0 | 70.7 | 70.2 | 71.5 | 6.1 | 5.2 |
| **East of England** | 64.6 | 66.6 | 67.8 | 69.7 | 69.4 | 71.3 | 73.0 | 73.8 | 8.4 | 7.2 |
| *% of ELG = % of pupils achieving at least the expected standard in all Early Learning Goals* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *% of GLD = % of pupils achieving a Good Level of Development at the Early Years foundation Stage* | | | | | | | | | | | |

*GCSE Attainment*

Since the introduction of the new GCSE grading system, pupil performance in Castle Point has fallen with 65.6% of pupils achieving grade 9-4 in English and Maths (a good pass) and 41.9% achieving grade 9-5 (a strong pass) in 2018. This is higher than the England average (59.1%, 39.9%) and Essex (63.3% and 40.7%). Compared to scores for 2017 this is slight reduction in the overall attainment rate (-1.4%, -2.7%) however it is not possible to make a longer term comparison due to changes in the grading system. Looking at the pupils' Attainment 8 score provides a slightly longer term comparison of performance and shows that overall performance has fallen 4.7% down from 49.7% in 2016 to 45% in 2018. These figures are higher than the average for England (48.5, 44.5) but lower than the averages for Essex (50.4, 46.1). These were the third lowest scores in the county in 2018. The downward trend in performance for Castle Point is similar to the trend observed at across England since the introducation of the new GCSE grading system which has seen a 4% reduction in average attainment 8 scores between 2016 and 2018.grading system.

***Attainment 8***

*Attainment 8 measures a student's average grade across eight subjects across the following three groups:*

***English and maths:*** *(double-weighted)*

***English Baccalaureate (Ebacc):*** *the highest scores from the sciences, computer science, geography, history and languages.*

***Open group:*** *Any remaining GCSEs and other approved academic, arts or vocational qualifications.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Area** | 2017 | | | 2018 | | | Average Attainment 8 Score 2017-2018 Change |
| % of pupils who achieved grade 9-5 in English and Maths | % of pupils who achieved grade 9-4 in English and Maths | Average Attainment 8 Score | % of pupils who achieved grade 9-5 in English and Maths | % of pupils who achieved grade 9-4 in English and Maths | Average Attainment 8 Score |
| **Basildon** | 41.4 | 63.4 | 46.4 | 40.7 | 62.6 | 45.3 | -4.0 |
| **Braintree** | 40.4 | 63.6 | 45.2 | 39 | 63 | 45.5 | -4.0 |
| **Brentwood** | 56.5 | 79.3 | 51.0 | 56.2 | 76.8 | 52.6 | -1.5 |
| **Castle Point** | 39.2 | 64.2 | 45.6 | 41.9 | 65.6 | 45 | -4.7 |
| **Chelmsford** | 49.5 | 72.2 | 50.4 | 49.5 | 72 | 50.9 | -3.1 |
| **Colchester** | 46.9 | 66.7 | 47.6 | 43.6 | 65.3 | 48 | -3.6 |
| **Epping Forest** | 43.8 | 66.8 | 47.8 | 45 | 67.8 | 46.9 | -4.3 |
| **Harlow** | 36.5 | 59.8 | 44.1 | 38.3 | 59.6 | 42.8 | -5.4 |
| **Maldon** | 42.4 | 62.4 | 47.0 | 39 | 62.8 | 47 | -5.8 |
| **Rochford** | 47.5 | 70.5 | 47.9 | 41.5 | 63.1 | 46.3 | -4.7 |
| **Tendring** | 31.9 | 52.0 | 41.6 | 26.5 | 47.2 | 39.9 | -5.9 |
| **Uttlesford** | 51.6 | 74.9 | 51.5 | 50.1 | 71.1 | 51.8 | -3.1 |
| **Essex** | 42.4 | 64.9 | 46.7 | 40.7 | 63.3 | 46.1 | -4.3 |
| **East of England** | 43.5 | 65.4 | **46.7** | 43.7 | 65.2 | 47 | -3.4 |
| **England** | 39.1 | 58.5 | 44.6 | 39.9 | 59.1 | 44.5 | -4.0 |

*Destinations of School Leavers*

In 2017 94% of pupils in Castle Point were in sustained Education, Employment or Training at the end of Key stage 4 (Secondary School), just below the average for England (94%) and Essex (95%). Within this group 83% were in education, lower again than the county and England averages (86%) and the second lowest rate in Essex. A further 8% were in apprenticeships, whilst another 3% were in employment. At this stage 5% of young people were not in any form of sustained education, employment or training, similar to the national and county average (5%).

After Key Stage 5 (Further Education) the number of young people in sustained education employment or training reduced to 87%. Of this cohort, 45% were believed to be in Education including 32% in Higher Education, the lowest rates in Essex for both measures. The rate of young people attending university was 18% lower the national average (50%) and 14% below the average for Essex (46%). The next largest destination was sustained employment accounting for approximately 32% of the cohort, 10% higher than the England average (22%) and 6% more than Essex (26%). 10% were in apprenticeships whilst 9% were not in any form of sustained education, training or employment, just above the average for Essex for both measures (8%, 7%).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Percentage of pupils with destinations sustained for at least two terms post KS4 in 2016/17:*** | | | | | | |
| **Area** | Any sustained education or employment | Any sustained education destination | Sustained apprenticeships | Sustained employment destination | Destination not sustained | Activity not captured in the data |
| **ENGLAND\*** | **94** | **86** | **5** | **3** | **5** | **1** |
| **EAST** | **95** | **87** | **4** | **3** | **5** | **1** |
| **Essex** | **95** | **86** | **5** | **4** | **5** | **1** |
| Basildon | 93 | 82 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 1 |
| Braintree | 94 | 85 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Brentwood | 96 | 90 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Castle Point | 94 | 83 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Chelmsford | 96 | 89 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Colchester | 95 | 87 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Epping Forest | 95 | 88 | 5 | 2 | 4 | x |
| Harlow | 95 | 88 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Maldon | 96 | 85 | 6 | 5 | 3 | x |
| Rochford | 95 | 86 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Tendring | 92 | 82 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 |
| Uttlesford | 94 | 87 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| \* State-funded schools (mainstream and special)  x Data not available  NB: England figures may not add to 100% due to rounding | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Percentage of pupils with destinations sustained for at least two terms post KS5 in 2016/17:*** | | | | | | |
| **Area** | Any sustained education destination | Higher education (level 4 and above) | Sustained apprenticeships | Sustained employment destination | Destination not sustained | Activity not captured in the data |
| **ENGLAND\*** | **61** | **50** | **6** | **22** | **8** | **4** |
| **EAST** | **58** | **49** | **7** | **25** | **7** | **3** |
| **Essex** | **56** | **46** | **8** | **26** | **7** | **3** |
| Basildon | 50 | 40 | 11 | 28 | 9 | 3 |
| Braintree | 53 | 42 | 7 | 30 | 6 | 4 |
| Brentwood | 58 | 52 | 10 | 21 | 8 | 3 |
| Castle Point | 45 | 32 | 10 | 32 | 9 | 4 |
| Chelmsford | 60 | 54 | 7 | 25 | 5 | 2 |
| Colchester | 62 | 48 | 4 | 24 | 7 | 3 |
| Epping Forest | 59 | 47 | 8 | 22 | 8 | 4 |
| Harlow | 52 | 39 | 7 | 32 | 9 | 1 |
| Maldon | 50 | 41 | 9 | 32 | 5 | 3 |
| Rochford | 47 | 39 | 12 | 30 | 9 | 3 |
| Tendring | 51 | 41 | 8 | 28 | 9 | 4 |
| Uttlesford | 61 | 52 | 5 | 26 | 6 | 2 |
| \* State-funded schools (mainstream and special)  x Data not available  *NB: England figures may not add to 100% due to rounding* | | | | | | |

***Employment and Economic Activity***

86.9% of residents (45,300 people) aged 16-64 in Castle Point are economically active, 6.1% higher than the average for Essex (80.8%) and 8.2% higher than England (78.7%). This is the second highest rate of economic activity in the county (Highest = Braintree (87.1%), Lowest = Brentwood (71.9%)). Within the same age group (including both economically active and inactive people) it is estimated that the 85.7% are in Employment, 7.6% higher than the Essex Average (78.1%) and 10.3% higher than England (75.4%).

The amount of residents claiming out of work benefits is lower than average but has increased to its highest level in 5 years from 1.3% in April 2015 to 1.8% in April 2019. This is lower than the averages for Essex (2.1%) and England (2.6%) is the (joint) fifth highest claimant rate in Essex overall, and is equivalent to an increase of 235 claimants. It should be noted however that some of the increases in claimant rates may be affected by the introduction of universal credit and changes in the way in which certain claimants are logged as "out of work", with all districts and boroughs showings increases. As such these figures may not actually reflect real term increases.

6,800 people or 13.1% of residents aged 16-64 are thought to be economically inactive (not in employment who have not been seeking work within the last 4 weeks and/or are unable to start work within the next 2 weeks). The Castle Point average is lower than the rate for Essex (19.2%) and England (21.3%) and is the second lowest rate of economic inactivity in the county (Highest = Brentwood (28.1%), lowest = Braintree (12.9%)).

The most common reason for working age people to be economically inactive was either Looking after the home or family (28.3%), being retired (26.9%) or being long term sick (20.4%). Compared to the rest of Essex, Castle Point has the second highest proportion of residents retiring before age 65, 12.3% higher than the county average (14.6%) and 14% higher than the rate for England (12.9%). It is not known what proportion of the population students were, as data has been suppressed due the sample size being too small to give accurate estimates.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Residents Age 16-64 Claiming Key Out of Work Benefits** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Area** | **April 2015** | | **April 2016** | | **April 2017** | | **April 2018** | | **April 2019** | |
| **Claimant Count** | **%** | **Claimant Count** | **%** | **Claimant Count** | **%** | **Claimant Count** | **%** | **Claimant Count** | **%** |
| Basildon | 2,155 | 1.9 | 2,110 | 1.8 | 2,140 | 1.9 | 2,605 | 2.3 | 3,330 | 2.9 |
| Braintree | 1,155 | 1.2 | 1,090 | 1.2 | 1,030 | 1.1 | 1,315 | 1.4 | 1,720 | 1.9 |
| Brentwood | 355 | 0.8 | 295 | 0.6 | 415 | 0.9 | 555 | 1.2 | 720 | 1.5 |
| Castle Point | 685 | 1.3 | 740 | 1.4 | 675 | 1.3 | 555 | 1.1 | 920 | 1.8 |
| Chelmsford | 1,430 | 1.3 | 1,250 | 1.2 | 1,255 | 1.1 | 1,225 | 1.1 | 1,590 | 1.5 |
| Colchester | 1,395 | 1.2 | 1,540 | 1.3 | 1,425 | 1.2 | 1,435 | 1.2 | 2,240 | 1.8 |
| Epping Forest | 1,050 | 1.3 | 925 | 1.1 | 980 | 1.2 | 1,010 | 1.3 | 1,230 | 1.5 |
| Harlow | 1,195 | 2.2 | 1,000 | 1.8 | 1,050 | 1.9 | 1,535 | 2.8 | 1,865 | 3.5 |
| Maldon | 400 | 1.1 | 360 | 1.0 | 385 | 1.0 | 380 | 1.0 | 405 | 1.1 |
| Rochford | 500 | 1.0 | 455 | 0.9 | 470 | 0.9 | 465 | 0.9 | 700 | 1.4 |
| Tendring | 2,015 | 2.6 | 2,200 | 2.8 | 2,225 | 2.8 | 2,170 | 2.8 | 3,150 | 4.0 |
| Uttlesford | 300 | 0.6 | 240 | 0.5 | 255 | 0.5 | 370 | 0.7 | 500 | 0.9 |
| **England** | **660,415** | **1.9** | **630,975** | **1.8** | **662,795** | **1.9** | **751,250** | **2.1** | **922,235** | **2.6** |
| **East** | **51,805** | **1.4** | **48,255** | **1.3** | **51,225** | **1.4** | **60,080** | **1.6** | **75,315** | **2.0** |
| **Essex** | **12,625** | **1.4** | **12,200** | **1.4** | **12,305** | **1.4** | **13,615** | **1.5** | **18,370** | **2.1** |

***Occupations***

Castle Point residents are most likely to work in Elementary Occupations (17.8%), Skilled Trade Occupations (17.6%) and Professional Occupations (14.2%). The smallest occupation groups were people working as plant or machine operatives (7.8%) or Managers, Directors and Senior Officials (7.8%). Compared to the rest of Essex, Castle Point has the second lowest levels of people working as Senior Officials, or Associate Professionals (9.7%) compared to the other 12 districts in Essex.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Percentage of Residents by Employment Occupation Group**  *(Annual Population Survey: 12 months to June 2019)* | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **1: managers, directors and senior officials** | **2: professional occupations** | **3: associate prof & tech occupations** | **4: administrative & secretarial occupations** | **5: skilled trades occupations** | **6: caring, leisure and other service occupations** | **7: sales and customer service occupations** | **8: process, plant and machine operatives** | **9: elementary occupations** |
| Basildon | 7.3 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 11.2 | 8.9 | 11.1 | 9.4 | 4.9 | 11.7 |
| Braintree | 14.4 | 18.7 | 15.4 | 8.8 | 12.0 | 8.6 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 12.9 |
| Brentwood | 20.0 | 24.1 | 18.0 | 5.4 | 13.5 | 8.5 | ! | ! | 6.0 |
| Castle Point | 7.8 | 14.2 | 9.7 | 13.2 | 17.6 | 10.2 | ! | 7.8 | 17.8 |
| Chelmsford | 13.1 | 22.2 | 16.5 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 10.6 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 10.0 |
| Colchester | 11.5 | 18.6 | 12.3 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 13.3 | 5.4 | 9.1 | 9.9 |
| Epping Forest | 19.2 | 22.3 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 12.4 | 6.5 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 6.9 |
| Harlow | 7.9 | 14.8 | 19.0 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 15.0 | 8.5 |
| Maldon | 19.0 | 8.2 | 12.8 | 9.3 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 8.7 | 7.3 | 10.2 |
| Rochford | 8.0 | 22.0 | 20.0 | 15.4 | 14.5 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| Tendring | 16.6 | 14.1 | 13.0 | 10.2 | 16.3 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 1.7 | 9.3 |
| Uttlesford | 20.2 | 16.0 | 17.7 | 14.4 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 9.9 | 4.0 | 7.5 |
| **England** | **11.4** | **21.2** | **15.0** | **9.9** | **9.8** | **8.9** | **7.1** | **6.2** | **10.2** |
| **East** | **12.2** | **20.0** | **14.4** | **10.5** | **10.3** | **9.1** | **6.8** | **6.3** | **10.3** |
| **Essex** | **13.3** | **18.3** | **15.1** | **10.6** | **11.5** | **9.5** | **6.1** | **5.6** | **10.0** |

***Housing***

According to the most recent statistics there are an estimated 2,104 social housing units in the Castle Point area including 1,517 owned by the Local Authority. This is the lowest number of social housing units of any district or borough in the Essex County Council area (Highest: Basildon = 16,890).

Across both the Social and Private rented housing sector in 2018-19 two properties were inspected and found to have one or more "category 1 hazard". i.e. it poses a serious and immediate risk to a person's health and safety (Highest: Epping Forest = 614, Lowest: Brentwood = 0). Both properties with these hazards were found to be in the private rented sector.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Local Authority Owned (including those owned by other Local Authorities)*** | ***General Needs Social Housing Stock (owned by RSLs)*** | ***Sum of Supported Accommodation Housing Stock (owned by RSLs)*** | ***Sum of Social Housing for Older People (owned by RSLs)*** | ***Total*** |
| **Essex** | **42,569** | **40102** | **2100** | **4844** | **89,928** |
| **Basildon** | 10,954 | 5293 | 220 | 351 | 16,890 |
| **Braintree** | 4 | 9499 | 305 | 713 | 10,622 |
| **Brentwood** | 2,441 | 759 | 114 | 169 | 3,483 |
| **Castle Point** | 1,517 | 460 | 54 | 73 | 2,104 |
| **Chelmsford** | 56 | 9458 | 294 | 286 | 10,140 |
| **Colchester** | 5,945 | 3988 | 524 | 355 | 10,835 |
| **Epping Forest** | 6,453 | 1403 | 58 | 228 | 8,213 |
| **Harlow** | 9,279 | 1468 | 197 | 292 | 11,236 |
| **Maldon** | 0 | 2178 | 22 | 812 | 3,012 |
| **Rochford** | 0 | 2133 | 45 | 697 | 2,875 |
| **Tendring** | 3,134 | 1935 | 198 | 681 | 5,948 |
| **Uttlesford** | 2,786 | 1528 | 69 | 187 | 4,570 |
| RSL = Register Social Landlord (including Housings Associations) | | | | | |
| Source: LA Housing Returns 2018-19; Regulator of Social Housing Statistical returns 2017/18 | | | | | |

In 2018/19 there were a total of 539 households on the housing waiting list in Castle Point, equivalent to 1.4% of all households in the area. During the same period, it is estimated that 66 homes were let directly or through nominations from the local authority, equivalent to 12.3% of households on the waiting list. Out of the total number of households on waiting list it was recorded that:

* 509 households (94.4%) were classed as being in a "reasonable preference category" (Highest: Rochford=100%/638 Households. Lowest: Maldon 10.1%/95 Households)
* 114 households (21.2%) were classed as "homeless" regardless of statutory duty to be housed (Highest: Castle Point=21.2%/114 Households. Lowest: Epping Forest and Maldon= 0 Households)
* 183 households (33.9%) were classed as being overcrowded or in unsatisfactory conditions (Highest: Tendring = 43.3%/589 Households. Lowest: Epping Forest = 0 Households)
* 197 households (36.7%) need to move due to welfare, medical or disability grounds (Highest: Rochford = 60.8%/388 Households. Lowest: Chelmsford = 4.39%/173 Households)
* Compared to other areas Castle Point has the smallest housing waiting list in the county with second highest percentage of applicants classed homeless (Essex average = 7.2%), and a higher than average percentage of people seeking housing welfare reasons (Essex average 14.96%).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Total households on the housing waiting list*** | ***Total households on the housing waiting list in a reasonable preference category*** | | ***Percentage People who are homeless within the meaning given in Part VII of the Act, regardless of whether there is a statutory duty to house them*** | | ***People occupying insanitary or overcrowded housing or otherwise living in unsatisfactory housing conditions*** | | ***People who need to move on medical or welfare grounds, including grounds relating to a disability*** | |
| ***Count*** | ***Count*** | ***%*** | ***Count*** | ***%*** | ***Count*** | ***%*** | ***Count*** | ***%*** |
| Essex | **21,803** | **11,885** | **54.5%** | 1560 | **7.2%** | 3473 | **15.9%** | 3262 | **15.0%** |
| Basildon | 1,169 | 576 | **49.3%** | 5 | **0.4%** | 441 | **37.7%** | 57 | **4.9%** |
| Braintree | 2,749 | 1,070 | **38.9%** | 47 | **1.7%** | 773 | **28.1%** | 276 | **10.0%** |
| Brentwood | 626 | 389 | **62.1%** | 57 | **9.1%** | 8 | **1.3%** | 267 | **42.7%** |
| Castle Point | 539 | 509 | **94.4%** | 114 | **21.2%** | 183 | **34.0%** | 197 | **36.5%** |
| Chelmsford | 3,939 | 3,269 | **83.0%** | 494 | **12.5%** | 429 | **10.9%** | 173 | **4.4%** |
| Colchester | 4,392 | 1,983 | **45.2%** | 111 | **2.5%** | 299 | **6.8%** | 533 | **12.1%** |
| Epping Forest | 1,376 | 299 | **21.7%** | 0 | **0.0%** | 0 | **0.0%** | 299 | **21.7%** |
| Harlow | 2,965 | 1,403 | **47.3%** | 537 | **18.1%** | 522 | **17.6%** | 298 | **10.1%** |
| Maldon | 936 | 95 | **10.1%** | 0 | **0.0%** | 28 | **3.0%** | 54 | **5.8%** |
| Rochford | 638 | 638 | **100.0%** | 79 | **12.4%** | 62 | **9.7%** | 388 | **60.8%** |
| Tendring | 1,362 | 1,275 | **93.6%** | 19 | **1.4%** | 589 | **43.2%** | 563 | **41.3%** |
| Uttlesford | 1,112 | 379 | **34.1%** | 97 | **8.7%** | 139 | **12.5%** | 157 | **14.1%** |
| Source: LA Housing Returns 2018-19; Regulator of Social Housing Statistical returns 2017/18 | | | | | | | | | |

*Homelessness & Rough Sleeping*

According to Public Health England, homeless people experience the most significant health inequalities and that the mean life expectancy of somebody who is homeless is just 44 years for men and 42 years for women. The number of rough sleepers across the Castle Point area has generally remained low and since 2014 no rough sleepers were identified during the annual count. Castle Point, along with Maldon and Uttlesford, is one of three local authorities which did not record any rough sleepers in 2018, whilst larger more urban centres such as Chelmsford (14), Colchester (13), Basildon (12), and Harlow (9) were found to have the highest numbers during the same period.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Under 18*** | | ***18 - 25*** | | ***26 or over*** | | ***Age not known*** | |
| ***Count*** | ***%*** | ***Count*** | ***%*** | ***Count*** | ***%*** | ***Count*** | ***%*** |
| **England** | **1** | **0.02%** | **295** | **6.3%** | **3744** | **80.1%** | **637** | **13.6%** |
| **East of England** | **0** | **0.00%** | **28** | **5.8%** | **395** | **81.6%** | **61** | **12.6%** |
| **Essex** | **0** | **0.00%** | **1** | **1.5%** | **47** | **70.1%** | **19** | **28.4%** |
| Basildon | 0 | 0.00% | 1 | 8.3% | 11 | 91.7% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Braintree | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 5 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Brentwood | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 2 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Castle Point | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Chelmsford | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 6 | 42.9% | 8 | 57.1% |
| Colchester | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 9 | 69.2% | 4 | 30.8% |
| Epping Forest | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 100.0% |
| Harlow | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 9 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Maldon | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Rochford | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 100.0% |
| Tendring | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 5 | 83.3% | 1 | 16.7% |
| Uttlesford | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |

***Crime and Community Safety***

Nationally and locally the number of crimes recorded by the police force in England and Wales is on the increase. Over a four year period the number of crimes recorded in the Castle Point area has risen by 49.7% from 3989 incidents or 45 crimes per 1000 residents in 2015/16 to 5972 crimes or 66 crimes per 1000 in 2018/19. This percentage increase is higher than rates seen across the rest of the Essex Police Force area (42.7%) however the overall crime rate for Castle Point is 25% lower than the average for England (89 per 1000), 20.5% lower the Essex Police Force area (87 per 1000) and is the 12th (out of 14) highest local authority in Essex (including Southend and Thurrock).

The largest category of crime in the area for the last year was Violent Crime which accounted for 2551 (39.4%) offences or a rate of 26 crimes per 1000; below the average rate for Essex police (32 per 1000) or for England (28 per 1000). Theft makes up the second largest category with 30.1% of crimes or a rate of 20 per 1000; lower than the Essex Police (32 per 1000) and England (28 per 1000) averages. The proportion of Violent Crime is Offences above the average for the rest of the Essex Police Force area whilst theft is slightly lower (Theft = 35.3%, Violent Crime = 36.2%).

The most significant four year change in the number of crimes recorded in the Castle Point area is the increase in the levels of Violent Crime, which has seen an additional 1243 offences in 2018/19 (an increase of 112%) compared to the same period in 2015/16. The increase in the rate of violent Crime locally reflects a national trend which includes an increase in the number of crimes recorded as stalking or harassment. Nationally the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) reports that there was a 69% increase in prosecutions started for stalking offences from 2016–17 to 2017–18 because of improvements in awareness following a police and CPS inspection and the implementation of Violence Against Women Strategies. This development is reflected locally with 932 crimes recorded as stalking or harassment in 2018/19 up from 519 in 2017/18.

***Environmental Health and Licencing***

The Marmot Review (2008) identified different health outcomes could be associated with the prevalence of certain build environment factors in their area such as the rate of noise complaints, the number of alcohol licences in an area, to the density of fast food outlets in a neighbourhood.

***Noise***

Excessive noise can have a range of impacts on our health from directly affecting our auditory system and hearing, to impacting our physical and mental health and quality of life; especially through long term exposure. Modelled estimates from based on data collected by the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH) give an estimate for the rate of complaints per 1000 people about excessive noise from neighbours, their neighbourhood or the environment.

Public Health England estimates that in 2016 there was an average of 1.6 noise complaints per 1000 residents across the Castle Point area, well below the average rates for Essex (4.8) or England (6.3). Compared to other areas, this was also the lowest estimated rate in the Essex County Council area (Highest: Epping Forest = 9.8, Lowest: Castle Point = 1.6).

***Alcohol Licences***

Number of premises licences and club premises certificates permitted to sell or supply alcohol on trade and/or off trade is another measure used to look at the impact of the physical environment on health, particularly when considering alcohol harm and illness. Local Alcohol Profiles for England estimate that in 2016/17 there were an average of 3.7 licenced premises per square kilometre in the Castle Point area; more than double the England average of 1.4 (data is not available for an Essex countywide average). Compared to other districts in Essex this is the second highest area (Highest: Harlow = 5.4, Lowest: Uttlesford = 0.5).

***Density of Fast Food Outlets***

The availability of fast food is an issue which is associated with a range of negative health outcomes for our communities such as obesity. This indicator calculates the number of fast food outlets per 100,000 population at an area level as a proxy for the density of these businesses within a particular local authority area. In 2014 it was estimated that Castle Point had a density of 73.1 per 100,000, higher than the Essex (69.5) average but lower than England (88.2). Compared to other districts, this is the 4th (out of 12) highest density in Essex (Highest: Tendring = 95.8, Lowest: Uttlesford = 41.6).



***Air Quality***

Poor air quality is a significant public health issue with clear evidence that particulate matter (human made air pollution) having a significant contributory role in a range of poor health outcomes including respiratory disorders and cardiopulmonary mortality. The Indicator for fine particulate matter looks at the average annual concentration in micrograms per cubic metre (weighted for population exposure) and showed that in 2016 the air pollution levels were 9.7 micrograms per cubic metre, higher than the average levels for England (9.3) and Essex (9.6). Compared to other areas Brentwood had the joint 4th highest air pollution levels in the county (Highest: Epping Forest = 10.1 per cubic metre, Lowest: Maldon/Tendring/Uttlesford = 9.2).



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Air pollution: fine particulate matter (2017) | |
| Area Name | micrograms per cubic metre |
| **England** | 8.904 |
| **East of England** | 9.6851 |
| **Essex** | 9.8132 |
| **Basildon** | 10.0819 |
| **Braintree** | 9.6742 |
| **Brentwood** | 10.1725 |
| **Castle Point** | 9.6913 |
| **Chelmsford** | 10.002 |
| **Colchester** | 9.6771 |
| **Epping Forest** | 10.4769 |
| **Harlow** | 10.1565 |
| **Maldon** | 9.3362 |
| **Rochford** | 9.6448 |
| **Tendring** | 9.1363 |
| **Uttlesford** | 9.5392 |
| *Annual concentration of human-made fine particulate matter at an area level, adjusted to account for population exposure. Fine particulate matter is also known as PM2.5 and has a metric of micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m3).* | |

****

**LIFESTYLE, Sexual Health & Substance misuse**

This Section brings together datasets looking at a range of lifestyle and behavioural factors which can impact on long term health outcomes and increase or decrease the likelihood of developing a range of conditions or require more serious treatments going forward. This section includes:

* Children’s Weight
* Adult Healthy Eating, Obesity and Physical Activity
* Sexual Health
* Substance Misuse

**Children’s Weight**

***Reception Class***

In 2017/18 the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) estimated that 19.2% of pupils in Reception class (R in the table below) in Castle Point were classed as overweight or obese. This was lower than the average for England (22.4%) and Essex (21.1%) and was the 8th highest rate in Essex. Of this group 8.98% were classed as obese, with a further 2.08% also classed as severely obese. Compared to the rest of Essex the overall level of obesity was just above the average for Essex (8.6%) but lower than the average for England (9.53%). The levels of severe obesity for this age group followed the same pattern.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **National Child Measurement Programme**  2017/18 | Prevalence of all overweight (including overweight, obesity and severe obesity) | | | |  | Prevalence of overweight  (%) | | Prevalence of obesity including severe obesity  (%) | | Prevalence of severe obesity  (%) | |
| Reception (R) | | Year 6  (Y6) | |
| % | Rank | % | Rank | R | Y6 | R | Y6 | R | Y6 |
| Basildon | 20.2 | 7 | 33.9 | 4 | 11.38 | 14.27 | 8.82 | 19.66 | 2.31 | 4.30 |
| Braintree | 24.0 | 3 | 32.5 | 7 | 15.25 | 14.80 | 8.78 | 17.70 | 1.60 | 3.44 |
| Brentwood | 18.5 | 10 | 26.3 | 11 | 11.21 | 11.49 | 7.27 | 14.80 | 1.48 | 2.11 |
| Castle Point | 19.2 | 8 | 33.8 | 5 | 10.19 | 14.39 | 8.98 | 19.42 | 2.08 | 4.80 |
| Chelmsford | 20.6 | 6 | 29.7 | 10 | 13.24 | 14.26 | 7.40 | 15.40 | 1.46 | 2.67 |
| Colchester | 21.2 | 5 | 29.8 | 9 | 13.00 | 14.30 | 8.15 | 15.53 | 1.54 | 2.93 |
| Epping Forest | 17.3 | 12 | 33.4 | 6 | 9.96 | 14.37 | 7.33 | 19.05 | 1.39 | 3.17 |
| Harlow | 22.8 | 4 | 37.4 | 1 | 11.82 | 15.38 | 10.97 | 22.07 | 2.92 | 5.39 |
| Maldon | 28.1 | 1 | 34.6 | 3 | 17.44 | 17.47 | 10.63 | 17.12 | 1.99 | 2.57 |
| Rochford | 18.5 | 11 | 30.9 | 8 | 10.62 | 14.76 | 7.84 | 16.19 | 0.72 | 2.64 |
| Tendring | 24.8 | 2 | 36.3 | 2 | 14.27 | 13.72 | 10.52 | 22.56 | 2.90 | 4.81 |
| Uttlesford | 18.8 | 9 | 25.8 | 12 | 12.09 | 11.92 | 6.74 | 13.91 | 0.96 | 2.09 |
| Essex | 21.1 |  | 32.2 |  | **12.52** | **14.24** | **8.59** | **17.93** | **1.84** | **3.51** |
| England | 22.4 |  | 34.3 |  | **12.84** | **14.18** | **9.53** | **20.14** | **2.40** | **4.24** |

***Year 6***

The sample of pupils in Year 6 in the 2017/18 NCMP showed that 33.8% of pupils in this year group were classed as overweight or obese in Castle Point, 14.6 percentage points higher than their Reception class counterparts. This was just below the England average (34.3%) but higher than the average for Essex (32.2%). Compared to other areas in Essex this was the 5th highest level out of any district or borough in Essex and the third largest increase.

Within this year group it estimated that 19.4% of pupils were classed as obese (10.4% higher than Reception Class), of whom 4.8% were classed as severely obese. Combined obesity levels were the 4th highest level in the county but remained just below the county and national averages, however the levels of severe obesity were higher than England and Essex and were the third highest in the county.

***Change Over Time***

Over the last 10 years the prevalence levels of overweight and obese children in both Reception class and Year 6 has fluctuated around similar levels but not shown definitive upward or downward trends in most areas. In Castle Point the lowest recorded prevalence in the last 10 years was in 2017/18 (19.2%) for Reception class but was in 2013/14 (30.7%) for Year 6 pupils. The 10 year high was recorded in 2015/16 (24.1%) for Reception class but 2016/17 (35.6%) for Year 6 pupils.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

**Healthy & underweight children**

children classed as underweight in Castle Point in 2017/18, was suppressed due to disclosure control, however for pupils in year 6 the prevalence (1.17%) was lower than the recorded levels for both England (1.39%) and Essex (1.34%).

The prevalence of healthy weight children in Reception class was also suppressed, however in Year 6 the levels (65.03%) was lower than the Essex average but just above and England level.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Time Period: 2017/18** | **Prevalence of underweight (%)** | | **Prevalence of healthy weight (%)** | |
| **R** | **Y6** | **R** | **Y6** |
| Basildon | 0.70 | 1.40 | 79.10 | 64.67 |
| Braintree | 0.47 | 1.03 | 75.49 | 66.47 |
| Brentwood | 0.99 | ! | 80.54 | ! |
| Castle Point | ! | 1.17 | ! | 65.03 |
| Chelmsford | 0.76 | 1.59 | 78.61 | 68.75 |
| Colchester | 0.93 | 1.54 | 77.91 | 68.62 |
| Epping Forest | 1.32 | 1.51 | 81.39 | 65.08 |
| Harlow | 1.46 | 1.22 | 75.75 | 61.34 |
| Maldon | ! | ! | ! | ! |
| Rochford | ! | 2.42 | ! | 66.63 |
| Tendring | 0.56 | 0.93 | 74.65 | 62.79 |
| Uttlesford | 0.86 | 1.26 | 80.32 | 72.91 |
| Essex | 0.80 | 1.34 | 78.08 | 66.49 |
| England | 0.98 | 1.39 | 76.64 | 64.29 |

***Adult Obesity, Healthy Eating, and Physical Activity***

Of residents in Castle Point aged over 18 years, 65.11% were classified as overweight or obese in 2016/17. This is higher than the prevalence of adult overweight or obesity across the whole of Essex (63.56%) and England (61.29%) and was ranked as being the 4th highest prevalence across the Essex Districts (highest: Basildon 70.47%; lowest: Uttlesford 55.32%).

The proportion of adults aged over 16 years meeting the recommended fruit and vegetable intake of 5 portions on a ‘usual day’ was 58.2% in 2016/17. This was higher than the proportion meeting this recommendation across Essex (55.96%) and England (57.44%) and was ranked as being the 5th highest proportion across the Districts in Essex (highest: Braintree 62.92%; lowest: Harlow 46.23%).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Percentage eating the recommended “5 a day”** | |  | **Percentage of Adults who are overweight or obese** | |  | **Percentage who take part in Organised sport** | |
| **Value** | **Rank** |  | **Value** | **Rank** |  | **Value** | **Value** |
| **Basildon** | 50.2% | 11 |  | 70.5% | 1 |  | 29.5% | 10 |
| **Braintree** | 62.9% | 1 |  | 60.8% | 8 |  | 33.7% | 9 |
| **Brentwood** | 62.1% | 3 |  | 58.5% | 10 |  | 43.0% | 2 |
| **Castle Point** | 58.2% | 5 |  | 65.1% | 4 |  | 35.1% | 6 |
| **Chelmsford** | 53.7% | 10 |  | 63.3% | 6 |  | 38.2% | 5 |
| **Colchester** | 54.6% | 9 |  | 64.4% | 5 |  | 35.1% | 7 |
| **Epping Forest** | 56.7% | 6 |  | 58.8% | 9 |  | 46.9% | 1 |
| **Harlow** | 46.2% | 12 |  | 66.9% | 3 |  | 25.8% | 11 |
| **Maldon** | 59.7% | 4 |  | 57.9% | 11 |  | 34.6% | 8 |
| **Rochford** | 55.3% | 7 |  | 61.4% | 7 |  | 41.0% | 4 |
| **Tendring** | 54.7% | 8 |  | 67.5% | 2 |  | 22.1% | 12 |
| **Uttlesford** | 62.7% | 2 |  | 55.3% | 12 |  | 42.6% | 3 |
| **Essex** | 55.9% | - |  | 63.6% | - |  | 35% | - |
| **England** | 57.4% | - |  | 61.3% | - |  | - | - |

Physical inactivity is classified as doing less than 30 minutes of moderate intensity activity per week. Of adults aged over 19 years, 21.43%% were classified as being physically inactive in 2017/18. This is similar to the proportion of adults physically inactive across Essex (21.78%) and just under England (22.23%). This was a decrease compared to the previous period.

The proportion of adult residents classified as physically active (doing more than 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity per week) was 68.43% (highest: Uttlesford 70.72%; Lowest: Basildon 61.87%). This was higher than the proportion of adults physically active across Essex as a whole (66.07%) and England (66.26%) and a slight increase compared to 2016/17 levels.

In 2016/17 the area was also ranked as having the 6th highest percentage of residents involved in organised sports across the Essex Districts, with 35.1%. This was similar to the percentage across the whole of Essex (35%).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Percentage of Adults who are physically active or inactive | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | | 2016/17 | | *2017/18* | | 3 year change | |
| % active | % inactive | % active | % inactive | *% active* | *% inactive* | % active | % inactive |
| England | 66.13 | 22.33 | 66.01 | 22.24 | ***66.26*** | ***22.23*** | 0.13 | -0.10 |
| Essex | 66.06 | 22.10 | 65.95 | 22.64 | ***66.07*** | ***21.78*** | 0.01 | -0.32 |
| Basildon | 65.46 | 24.00 | 60.98 | 26.28 | ***61.87*** | ***25.30*** | -3.59 | 1.31 |
| Braintree | 57.80 | 23.20 | 66.45 | 23.22 | ***67.55*** | ***19.17*** | 9.75 | -4.04 |
| Brentwood | 68.63 | 18.31 | 70.10 | 21.77 | ***65.79*** | ***22.51*** | -2.84 | 4.20 |
| Castle Point | 69.86 | 22.14 | 61.27 | 25.05 | ***68.43*** | ***21.43*** | -1.43 | -0.71 |
| Chelmsford | 67.26 | 22.16 | 67.88 | 22.09 | ***62.73*** | ***23.74*** | -4.53 | 1.58 |
| Colchester | 74.33 | 16.63 | 67.21 | 21.64 | ***67.74*** | ***18.45*** | -6.59 | 1.82 |
| Epping Forest | 68.72 | 18.05 | 67.65 | 18.97 | ***69.78*** | ***18.48*** | 1.06 | 0.44 |
| Harlow | 60.80 | 29.28 | 62.78 | 23.30 | ***63.31*** | ***25.36*** | 2.50 | -3.92 |
| Maldon | 68.56 | 19.42 | 67.44 | 19.11 | ***68.39*** | ***19.09*** | -0.17 | -0.34 |
| Rochford | 64.23 | 20.83 | 70.05 | 19.21 | ***69.75*** | ***22.37*** | 5.52 | 1.54 |
| Tendring | 58.01 | 31.44 | 62.61 | 27.30 | ***62.55*** | ***25.09*** | 4.54 | -6.35 |
| Uttlesford | 68.99 | 18.39 | 71.38 | 18.42 | ***70.72*** | ***19.21*** | 1.73 | 0.83 |

**Sexual Health**

***New STI Diagnosis***

According to Public Health England in 2017, the rate of new STI diagnoses among persons in the Castle Point area was 520.65 per 100,000 population aged between 15 - 64 years. This was the 7th highest rate compared across the other Districts in Essex. STI diagnoses excluded chlamydia in under 25 year olds and was among persons attending specialist (level 3) and non-specialist (level 1 and 2) sexual health services.



***Chlamydia***

The proportion of all 15 - 24 year olds in the Castle Point area in 2017 screened for chlamydia with asymptomatic screens and symptomatic tests at sexual health services was 12.4. This was the lowest proportion compared to that of the other Districts in Essex, and lower than that across the whole of Essex (15.5) and England (19.3).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **New STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia aged <25) / 100,000** | | **Chlamydia proportion aged 15-24 screened** | |
| **Value** | **Rank** | **%** | **Rank** |
| Basildon | 647.54 | 4 | 14.5 | 5 |
| Braintree | 414.14 | 11 | 12.5 | 11 |
| Brentwood | 560.57 | 6 | 13.2 | 8 |
| Castle Point | 520.65 | 7 | 12.4 | 12 |
| Chelmsford | 561.50 | 5 | 15.3 | 4 |
| Colchester | 721.10 | 2 | 18.2 | 2 |
| Epping Forest | 653.27 | 3 | 15.5 | 3 |
| Harlow | 1042.41 | 1 | 29.5 | 1 |
| Maldon | 364.71 | 12 | 13.1 | 9 |
| Rochford | 438.23 | 9 | 13.7 | 6 |
| Tendring | 430.44 | 10 | 13.1 | 10 |
| Uttlesford | 459.94 | 8 | 13.7 | 7 |
| **Essex** | **580.81** |  | **15.5** |  |
| **England** | **793.85** |  | **19.3** |  |

In Castle Point, the rate of all chlamydia diagnoses among 15 to 24 year olds attending sexual health services was 1081.3 per 100,000 population aged 15 to 24. This was the 9th highest detection rate compared to the other Districts in Essex.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24** | **Persons** | | **Male** | | **Female** | |
| **Value** | **Rank** | **Value** | **Rank** | **Value** | **Rank** |
| **Basildon** | 1484.2 | 3 | 1000.3 | 4 | 1972.9 | 3 |
| **Braintree** | 1199.6 | 8 | 750.5 | 9 | 1689.1 | 7 |
| **Brentwood** | 1016 | 11 | 820.3 | 8 | 1192.8 | 12 |
| **Castle Point** | 1081.3 | 9 | 635.3 | 11 | 1564.5 | 8 |
| **Chelmsford** | 1266.8 | 6 | 836.3 | 7 | 1720.8 | 5 |
| **Colchester** | 2094.9 | 2 | 1564.1 | 2 | 2679.4 | 1 |
| **Epping Forest** | 1295.8 | 5 | 873.7 | 6 | 1711.8 | 6 |
| **Harlow** | 2444.9 | 1 | 2266 | 1 | 2641.3 | 2 |
| **Maldon** | 933.3 | 12 | 621.1 | 12 | 1279.5 | 11 |
| **Rochford** | 1262.2 | 7 | 1088.1 | 3 | 1444.2 | 9 |
| **Tendring** | 1320.6 | 4 | 897.4 | 5 | 1777.2 | 4 |
| **Uttlesford** | 1035 | 10 | 749.5 | 10 | 1351 | 10 |
| **Essex** | 1449.1 |  | 1049.8 |  | 1872.1 |  |

***HIV***

Among people aged 15 to 59 years in the Castle Point District, the rate of those living with a diagnosed HIV infection and seen at HIV service was 0.67 per 1,000 population. This was the third lowest rate compared across that of the other Districts in Essex, and lower than that for Essex as a whole (1.26) and England (2.32).

The rate of all new HIV diagnoses among adults aged over 15 years accessing HIV care in Castle Point was 0 per 100,000 population. This was the lowest rate compared across the Essex Districts, and lower than the rate for the whole of Essex (5.63) and England (8.66).

***Other STIs***

The rate of all diagnoses of the first episode of syphilis among people accessing sexual health services was 5.57 in the Castle Point District. This was the third highest rate compared to the other Essex Districts and higher than the rate across Essex as a whole (3.64), but lower than that for England (12.48).

**Substance Misuse**



***Smoking***

In Castle Point in 2017, the prevalence of current smokers among persons aged over 18 years was 21.49. This was the highest prevalence compared across the districts in Essex, and significantly higher than the prevalence across Essex as a whole (11.84) and England (14.87).

Smoking attributable mortality in Castle Point over the three year period of 2012 - 14 was estimated to be 278.59, of which 24.14 was due to heart disease. Overall, it was estimated that 1142.26 potential years of life were lost due to smoking in Castle Point.

Castle Point had the lowest prevalence of people aged over 18 years that had never smoked, with a prevalence of 44.62. This was lower than that across the whole of Essex (56.65) and England (58.96).

*See table below for the ranked prevalence of current and previous smoking status across the Districts in Essex in 2017/18.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Smoking prevalence in adults by current and previous status (Annual Population Survey, 2017)** | | | | | |
| **Current smoker** | | **Ex-smoker** | | **Never-smoked** | |
| **%** | **Rank** | **%** | **Rank** | **%** | **Rank** |
| **Basildon** | 16.72 | 3 | 28.18 | 8 | 55.10 | 7 |
| **Braintree** | 17.15 | 2 | 31.19 | 6 | 51.65 | 9 |
| **Brentwood** | 6.48 | 11 | 18.37 | 12 | 75.15 | 1 |
| **Castle Point** | 21.48 | 1 | 33.89 | 4 | 44.62 | 12 |
| **Chelmsford** | 12.02 | 8 | 28.75 | 7 | 59.23 | 4 |
| **Colchester** | 15.99 | 5 | 24.80 | 11 | 59.20 | 5 |
| **Epping Forest** | 7.84 | 10 | 25.72 | 10 | 66.44 | 2 |
| **Harlow** | 14.81 | 6 | 38.19 | 1 | 47.01 | 11 |
| **Maldon** | 5.33 | 12 | 37.50 | 2 | 57.17 | 6 |
| **Rochford** | 10.98 | 9 | 28.02 | 9 | 61.00 | 3 |
| **Tendring** | 16.72 | 4 | 32.03 | 5 | 51.25 | 10 |
| **Uttlesford** | 12.33 | 7 | 34.38 | 3 | 53.29 | 8 |
| **Essex** | 13.84 | - | 29.51 | - | 56.65 | - |
| **England** | 14.87 | - | 26.17 | - | 58.96 | - |

***Alcohol***

Alcohol-related hospital admissions are defined as admissions where the primary and any secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-attributable code. According to Public Health England, the directly age standardised rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions in the Castle Point area in 2017/18 was 2194.25 per 100,000 population. This was the third highest rate compared across the other Districts in Essex, and higher than the rate for Essex as a whole (1935.65).

The directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population of alcohol-related mortality was estimated to be 39.46 in Maldon in 2017, the 7th highest rate compared across the other Districts in Essex.



***Drug Use***

Over the period of 2015 – 2017 a total of 9 deaths were recorded which were attributable to drug use in the Castle Point area. According to the Office for National Statistics, the age-standardised mortality rate from drug misuse per 100,000 population could not be calculated due to the sample size being too small. The rate was also unable to be calculated for the Districts of Basildon, Brentwood, Epping Forest, Maldon, Rochford and Uttlesford.



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Alcohol and Drugs** | | | | | |
| **Alcohol-related hospital admission rate per 100K** | | **Alcohol mortality** | | **Deaths from drug misuse** | |
| Value | Rank | Value | Rank | Count | Rate Per 100K |
| **Basildon** | 2111.07 | 4 | 46.31 | 2 | 9 | \* |
| **Braintree** | 1761.831 | 8 | 41.66 | 4 | 18 | 4.19 |
| **Brentwood** | 1576.501 | 12 | 39.80 | 6 | 2 | \* |
| **Castle Point** | 2194.25 | 3 | 39.46 | 7 | 9 | \* |
| **Chelmsford** | 1713.9 | 10 | 38.26 | 8 | 12 | 2.33 |
| **Colchester** | 1934.702 | 6 | 40.12 | 5 | 31 | 5.59 |
| **Epping Forest** | 1856.899 | 7 | 35.50 | 10 | 8 | \* |
| **Harlow** | 2360.043 | 1 | 44.38 | 3 | 14 | 5.51 |
| **Maldon** | 1675.22 | 11 | 37.67 | 9 | 7 | \* |
| **Rochford** | 2022.617 | 5 | 32.49 | 12 | 8 | \* |
| **Tendring** | 2237.576 | 2 | 61.49 | 1 | 27 | 7.60 |
| **Uttlesford** | 1749.756 | 9 | 33.78 | 11 | 5 | \* |
| **Essex** | 1935.651 | - | 41.90 | - | 150 | 3.63 |
| **England** | 2223.806 | - | 46.15 | - | 6996 | 4.33 |

\*value cannot be calculated as number of cases too small

****

**LIFE EXPECTANCY & MORTALITY**

***Life Expectancy***

*Life Expectancy at Birth*

The average life expectancy at birth for a child born in Castle Point (2015-2017) was 83 years for females and 79.9 years for males. This lower than the average for England for females (83.1 years) but just above for males (79.6 years) and is the third lowest female life expectancy in Essex. In this area, it estimated that the inequality in life expectancy at birth between most and least deprived areas is an average of 4.3 years for females and 6 years for males, lower than the average number of years difference for both sexes at in Essex (6, 7.7) and England (7.4, 9.4).

*Life Expectancy at 65*

During the same period, life expectancy at age 65 (the number of additional years a person could expect to live) was 20.8 years for females and 18.4 years for males. This is lower than the England average for both sexes (Females = 21.1, Males 18.8) and is the second and third lowest levels in Essex. Like life expectancy at birth, life expectancy at age 65 can vary considerably between the most and least deprived areas with an estimated gap of 2.6 years for females and 3.6 years for males in Castle Point. This is lower than the county (Females = 3.2, Males = 4.2) and England (Females = 4.5, Males= 4.9) levels for both sexes.

*Life Expectancy estimates for each lower tier local authority area at birth and at age 65 are set out in the table below:*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Female Life Expectancy** | | | |  | **Male Life Expectancy** | | | |
| **At 65** | **At birth** | **Inequality in LE** | |  | **At 65** | **At birth** | **Inequality in LE** | |
| **At 65** | **At Birth** |  | **At 65** | **At Birth** |
| **England** | **21.1** | **83.1** | **4.5** | **7.4** |  | **18.8** | **79.6** | **4.9** | **9.4** |
| **Essex** | **21.2** | **83.3** | **3.2** | **6** |  | **18.9** | **80.2** | **4.2** | **7.7** |
| Basildon | 21.1 | 82.7 | 4 | 7.5 |  | 18.6 | 79.6 | 5.1 | 9.6 |
| Braintree | 20.6 | 82.7 | 2.1 | 5 |  | 18.7 | 80.2 | 2.4 | 5.5 |
| Brentwood | 21.6 | 84.3 | 5.1 | 7 |  | 19.4 | 81.2 | 5.9 | 9.9 |
| Castle Point | 20.8 | 83.0 | 2.6 | 4.3 |  | 18.4 | 79.9 | 3.6 | 6 |
| Chelmsford | 21.6 | 84.0 | 2.7 | 4.5 |  | 19.8 | 81.3 | 3.3 | 6 |
| Colchester | 21.1 | 83.2 | 4.7 | 7.8 |  | 18.8 | 80.0 | 4.7 | 7.5 |
| Epping Forest | 21.1 | 84.0 | 3.3 | 5.6 |  | 19.1 | 81.0 | 4.1 | 6.6 |
| Harlow | 21.3 | 83.2 | 2.6 | 5.1 |  | 18.3 | 78.5 | 5.3 | 7.8 |
| Maldon | 21.7 | 83.4 | 1.9 | 2.3 |  | 19.0 | 80.2 | 1.9 | 3.9 |
| Rochford | 21.9 | 84.8 | 2.6 | 4.4 |  | 19.1 | 81.0 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| Tendring | 20.6 | 81.5 | 4 | 7 |  | 18.2 | 77.8 | 4.5 | 10.8 |
| Uttlesford | 22.0 | 84.6 | 0.6 | -0.3 |  | 20.0 | 82.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 |

***Mortality***

In 2017 the Castle Point area had an all ages mortality rate of 984.9 deaths per 100,000 residents, based on 1044 deaths recorded during that time period. This overall mortality rate was higher than the England average of 958.7 (per 100K), but was a slight decrease compared the previous year (999.1 per 100K). Looking at mortality rates across the different age groups, 42% of all deaths during this period were from residents aged 85 years and over with an age standardised mortality rate of 17760 per 100K (based 441 actual deaths). This was higher than the England average (40.4%, 15280.8 per 100K) and Essex rate (43.3%, 16031.7 per 100K). Mortality rates for residents aged 75-84 (4292.3 per 100,000) were also slightly higher than the England (4287.1) and Essex (4268.1) averages.

*Premature Mortality*

Castle Point has the fourth highest rate of all premature mortalities in Essex with a rate of 313 deaths per 100,000 residents under the age of 75. This is 6% lower than to the average for England (332) but just above the average for the county (+1.9%), and 19.3% higher than the best performing area (Uttlesford). This indicates a possible health inequality for residents in this area compared to some of the less deprived areas of Essex.

There is also a significant difference in the under 75 mortality rates between females (255 per 100,000) and males (377 per 100,000) a difference of 32% slightly smaller than the average difference across England (34%).

*Premature Deaths from Cancer*

406 deaths from cancer under the age of 75 were recorded in the Castle Point area between 2015-17, equivalent to a rate of 141.8 deaths per 100,000 residents. This is higher than the average for Essex (131) and England (135), and the 3rd highest rate of all Local Authority areas in Essex. Experimental statistics for early stage cancer diagnosis indicate that 51.1% of cases were diagnosed at either stage 1 or 2 in 2017. This is slightly lower the Essex (53.3%) and England (52.2%) averages but is a slight increase compared to the previous year (50.6% in 2016).

Breast cancer is a serious cause of premature mortality for women across the county. In the Castle Point area 37 deaths were recorded between 2015 and 2017 for women under the age of 75, this is equivalent to a rate of 27.1 second deaths per 100,000 people. This is higher than the average for Essex (21.5) or England (20.6) and is the second highest rate in the county. The percentage of eligible women in the Castle Point area who were screened adequately for breast cancer in (the previous three years from 31st March) 2018 was 74.3% down from 75.6% in 2017. This was lower than the average for Essex (73.5%) and England (74.9%) and the lowest level of screening since 2010 (77.8%). Public Health England recommends that improvements in coverage would mean more breast cancers are detected at earlier more treatable stages.

Colorectal cancer was the second most common cause of premature deaths by cancer with 34 deaths recorded in 2015/17. This is equivalent to a rate of 11.7 per 100,000 residents (the fourth highest mortality rate for all districts) and is similar to the rate for Essex (11.3) and England (12).

***Preventable Mortality***

*According to Public Health England, "preventable mortality is that deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could potentially be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense".*

In the period of 2015-2017 it is estimated that 523 deaths for all age groups or 16.5% of all deaths that occurred in the Castle Point area were preventable. This is equivalent to a rate of 168.3 per 100,000 people, lower than the rate (181.5) and percentage (18.9%) for England. Males were 32% more likely to die from a preventable cause (SMR= 202.1) compared to females (SMR= 137.3) during the same period.

For the under 75 age group Cancer was the largest cause of preventable mortality with a rate of 86.5 preventable deaths per 100,000 for all persons, higher than the England baseline (82.8) and the rate for Essex (74.2). For both males (SMR = 89.9) and females (SMR = 84.3) individually this rate was also higher than the England baselines.

Cardiovascular disease was the next largest preventable cause with a combined rate of 39.5 per 100,000 for both sexes, however the rate for all persons and the rate for each sex individually were all below the national average for the latest time period. Females in the Castle Point area also had a higher than average rate for preventable deaths from liver disease an estimated 11.4 deaths per 100,000, just above the national average (SMR = 11.1).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Mortality Rates for All Persons** | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Under 75 mortality from colorectal cancer** | **Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases** | **Under 75 mortality rate from all causes** | **Under 75 Mortality rate from breast cancer** | **Under 75 mortality rate from cancer** | **Under 75 mortality rate from heart disease** | **Under 75 mortality rate from injuries** | **Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease** | **Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease** | **Under 75 mortality rate from stroke** |
| **England** | **11.97** | **72.50** | **331.95** | **10.60** | **134.59** | **38.72** | **12.78** | **18.51** | **34.26** | **13.08** |
| **Essex** | **11.32** | **62.56** | **307.35** | **11.22** | **131.18** | **31.57** | **10.20** | **14.68** | **30.76** | **11.73** |
| Basildon | 13.82 | 70.92 | 336.39 | 9.81 | 157.15 | 35.80 | 7.39 | 15.06 | 33.14 | 13.42 |
| Braintree | 9.61 | 65.40 | 310.64 | 14.10 | 132.10 | 34.11 | 11.18 | 13.98 | 27.49 | 13.47 |
| Brentwood | 11.37 | 48.51 | 265.73 | 8.77 | 119.54 | 24.19 | 7.54 | 13.63 | 26.70 | 7.89 |
| Castle Point | 11.75 | 66.34 | 313.33 | 14.03 | 141.84 | 32.15 | 8.67 | 14.13 | 32.70 | 13.16 |
| Chelmsford | 10.17 | 54.03 | 272.91 | 11.22 | 119.76 | 28.45 | 9.85 | 11.26 | 24.02 | 10.46 |
| Colchester | 8.66 | 56.64 | 298.36 | 8.88 | 122.23 | 29.44 | 12.54 | 15.99 | 34.37 | 10.51 |
| Epping Forest | 8.76 | 52.34 | 276.80 | 12.69 | 121.43 | 25.31 | 9.88 | 13.81 | 28.24 | 10.55 |
| Harlow | 8.36 | 91.62 | 356.97 | 10.82 | 127.68 | 48.42 | 12.35 | 13.82 | 40.82 | 17.71 |
| Maldon | 16.10 | 61.97 | 297.26 | 13.50 | 126.61 | 31.51 | 17.62 | 14.29 | 23.06 | 11.74 |
| Rochford | 10.33 | 49.03 | 263.54 | 10.20 | 120.80 | 20.34 |  | 9.21 | 21.59 | 6.15 |
| Tendring | 15.21 | 79.58 | 400.31 | 11.80 | 149.39 | 37.51 | 17.86 | 25.26 | 45.35 | 15.68 |
| Uttlesford | 10.45 | 52.83 | 252.76 | 9.45 | 113.08 | 30.85 | 5.47 | 13.50 | 23.93 | 8.65 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Mortality Rates for Female Residents** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Under 75 mortality from colorectal cancer** | **Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases** | **Under 75 mortality rate from all causes** | **Under 75 Mortality rate from breast cancer** | **Under 75 mortality rate from cancer** | **Under 75 mortality rate from heart disease** | **Under 75 mortality rate from injuries** | **Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease** | **Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease** | **Under 75 mortality rate from stroke** |
| **England** | **9.36** | **45.22** | **264.13** | **20.59** | **120.68** | **18.46** | **7.08** | **12.97** | **28.98** | **11.33** |
| **Essex** | **9.54** | **37.62** | **250.12** | **21.53** | **120.61** | **14.03** | **6.34** | **11.49** | **25.44** | **9.69** |
| Basildon | 10.31 | 44.80 | 280.68 | 18.43 | 143.66 | 17.14 |  | 15.78 | 29.86 | 11.47 |
| Braintree | 6.45 | 41.03 | 259.69 | 27.49 | 125.03 | 15.85 | 6.64 | 9.85 | 23.61 | 12.05 |
| Brentwood | 12.08 | 28.51 | 217.07 | 17.08 | 106.45 |  |  | 14.93 | 22.74 |  |
| Castle Point | 11.60 | 37.02 | 255.09 | 27.15 | 135.91 | 12.14 |  | 12.61 | 25.47 | 8.02 |
| Chelmsford | 9.30 | 32.79 | 220.20 | 21.76 | 112.36 | 12.28 | 5.47 | 5.98 | 20.98 | 7.20 |
| Colchester | 8.27 | 33.63 | 231.45 | 16.34 | 100.83 | 13.04 | 10.20 | 10.54 | 25.83 | 10.54 |
| Epping Forest | 6.03 | 31.76 | 230.83 | 24.42 | 106.93 | 11.46 | 8.94 | 9.38 | 25.44 | 8.78 |
| Harlow |  | 48.16 | 256.41 | 20.81 | 108.86 | 21.88 |  | 12.50 | 30.63 | 14.90 |
| Maldon | 14.24 | 33.27 | 254.87 | 26.60 | 133.30 | 13.33 | 13.36 |  | 19.54 |  |
| Rochford | 10.67 | 26.76 | 213.16 | 19.72 | 113.43 | 9.14 |  | 7.50 | 13.51 |  |
| Tendring | 10.64 | 50.97 | 320.64 | 22.03 | 133.00 | 17.01 | 7.67 | 20.63 | 37.80 | 15.13 |
| Uttlesford | 14.23 | 34.52 | 221.05 | 18.54 | 124.54 | 14.97 |  | 11.93 | 17.59 |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Mortality Rates for Male Residents** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Under 75 mortality from colorectal cancer** | **Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases** | **Under 75 mortality rate from all causes** | **Under 75 Mortality rate from breast cancer** | **Under 75 mortality rate from cancer** | **Under 75 mortality rate from heart disease** | **Under 75 mortality rate from injuries** | **Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease** | **Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease** | **Under 75 mortality rate from stroke** |
| **England** | **14.74** | **101.25** | **403.22** | **0.16** | **149.57** | **60.09** | **18.56** | **24.30** | **39.90** | **14.93** |
| **Essex** | **13.24** | **89.42** | **368.93** |  | **142.83** | **50.47** | **14.20** | **18.10** | **36.54** | **13.93** |
| Basildon | 17.81 | 99.62 | 397.73 |  | 172.39 | 56.22 | 11.82 | 14.36 | 36.87 | 15.54 |
| Braintree | 13.02 | 91.43 | 364.90 |  | 139.74 | 53.66 | 15.89 | 18.39 | 31.54 | 14.99 |
| Brentwood | 10.55 | 69.95 | 317.48 |  | 133.43 | 43.71 |  | 12.22 | 30.95 |  |
| Castle Point | 12.06 | 98.06 | 377.12 |  | 149.35 | 53.77 | 13.49 | 15.71 | 40.68 | 18.99 |
| Chelmsford | 11.13 | 77.03 | 329.61 |  | 128.28 | 45.96 | 14.34 | 16.89 | 27.24 | 14.00 |
| Colchester | 9.00 | 81.61 | 371.09 |  | 145.81 | 47.24 | 15.05 | 21.98 | 43.84 | 10.44 |
| Epping Forest | 11.70 | 74.50 | 326.33 |  | 137.14 | 40.29 | 10.87 | 18.58 | 31.31 | 12.39 |
| Essex | 13.24 | 89.42 | 368.93 |  | 142.83 | 50.47 | 14.20 | 18.10 | 36.54 | 13.93 |
| Harlow | 12.24 | 139.51 | 468.88 |  | 149.33 | 78.10 | 20.15 | 15.19 | 52.91 | 20.54 |
| Maldon | 17.94 | 91.25 | 341.00 |  | 119.81 | 50.07 | 21.78 | 21.79 | 26.56 | 17.01 |
| Rochford | 10.07 | 73.13 | 317.49 |  | 128.69 | 32.39 |  | 11.08 | 30.51 | 10.28 |
| Tendring | 20.24 | 111.07 | 488.75 |  | 167.63 | 60.01 | 28.97 | 30.42 | 53.80 | 16.34 |
| Uttlesford |  | 71.35 | 284.31 |  | 101.11 | 46.90 |  | 15.01 | 30.38 | 9.84 |

***Killed and Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Accidents***

The rate of people killed or seriously injured on England’s roads has risen is recorded as a rate per 100,000 population (all ages) over a three year period. During the last recorded period (2015-17) the average rate for Essex (51.28) was higher than the average for England (40.8) with nine out of 12 Districts having rates above the national average.

Castle Point had a rate of 41.97 which was just the above the England average but below Essex averages and was the 9th highest level in the county. Rates in Castle Point have increased by 15.14 per 100K or 56.4% compared to 2011-13.

*KSI rates for all areas & over time are set out in the table below.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads** | | | | |  | **5 Year Change** | |
| 2011 - 13 | 2012 - 14 | 2013 - 15 | 2014 - 16 | 2015 - 17 | Rate (per 100K) | % |
| Epping Forest | 66.93 | 70.35 | 67.73 | 75.81 | 78.76 | 11.83 | 17.7% |
| Uttlesford | 56.24 | 50.80 | 48.37 | 55.16 | 64.51 | 8.27 | 14.7% |
| Maldon | 42.51 | 42.86 | 43.52 | 57.83 | 59.92 | 17.41 | 41.0% |
| Tendring | 43.35 | 39.80 | 40.60 | 45.84 | 57.43 | 14.08 | 32.5% |
| Braintree | 39.09 | 40.45 | 43.09 | 51.37 | 55.76 | 16.67 | 42.7% |
| Brentwood | 47.66 | 47.28 | 45.23 | 54.10 | 54.28 | 6.62 | 13.9% |
| **ESSEX** | **42.74** | **42.21** | **42.47** | **48.18** | **51.28** | **8.55** | **20.0%** |
| Chelmsford | 48.61 | 43.25 | 44.49 | 45.74 | 47.65 | -0.96 | -2.0% |
| Colchester | 45.41 | 42.89 | 44.02 | 46.51 | 46.54 | 1.14 | 2.5% |
| Castle Point | 26.83 | 28.97 | 32.99 | 39.24 | 41.97 | 15.14 | 56.4% |
| **ENGLAND** | **39.71** | **39.26** | **38.50** | **39.70** | **40.80** | **1.09** | **2.7%** |
| Basildon | 32.48 | 36.98 | 35.79 | 39.02 | 39.72 | 7.25 | 22.3% |
| Harlow | 26.97 | 21.97 | 24.03 | 31.25 | 36.49 | 9.52 | 35.3% |
| Rochford | 30.99 | 34.94 | 32.23 | 39.52 | 36.17 | 5.18 | 16.7% |
| Number of people reported killed or seriously injured (KSI) on the roads, all ages, per 100,000 resident population | | | | | | | | |

***Excess Winter Deaths***

Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) is the excess winter deaths measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of non-winter deaths. The Excess Winter Deaths Index is calculated as the number of excess winter deaths divided by the average non-winter deaths expressed as a percentage.

**According to the Office of National Statistics…**

*“Colder than average temperatures for the winter months of 2017 to 2018 may partially explain the increase in winter deaths. However, previous years demonstrate a weak relationship between temperature and EWD. Increased EWD are not always coupled with unusually cold winters and conversely winters with decreased EWD are not always coupled with milder winter temperatures, indicating factors other than temperature, such as influenza, are also relevant in explaining trends in excess winter mortality (EWM).”\**

Between August 2014 and July 2017, the three year average rate of Excess Deaths for all ages was 27.2%, higher than than the average for England (21.9%) and Essex (23.3%). This was the 2nd highest level compared to the other Districts in the county (Highest: Uttlesford = 30.1%; Lowest: Brentwood = 9.3%). Looking at the level of Excess Winter Deaths specifically in the over 85s age group shows a level of 27.7% Excess Winter Deaths for this age group during the same period. This is higher than the England rate of 29.3% and the county average of 31.7% and is the third highest level in the county. (Highest: Maldon = 39.5%; Lowest: Brentwood 14.5%). A breakdown of the levels of Excess Winter Deaths for each district can be found in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Excess winter deaths index (3 years, age 85+) Percentage*** | ***Essex rank (lowest to Highest)*** | ***Excess winter deaths index (3 years, all ages) Percentage*** | ***Essex rank (lowest to Highest)*** |
| **England** | **29.3** |  | **21.1** |  |
| **Essex** | **31.7** |  | **23.3** |  |
| Basildon | 34.5 | 7 | 19.4 | 3 |
| Braintree | 30.9 | 3 | 26.1 | 9 |
| Brentwood | 14.5 | 1 | 9.3 | 1 |
| Castle Point | 37.7 | 10 | 27.2 | 11 |
| Chelmsford | 22.2 | 2 | 22.2 | 6 |
| Colchester | 36.8 | 9 | 25.4 | 7 |
| Epping Forest | 31.8 | 4 | 25.5 | 8 |
| Harlow | 35.2 | 8 | 22.1 | 5 |
| Maldon | 39.5 | 12 | 17.4 | 2 |
| Rochford | 32.2 | 5 | 21.5 | 4 |
| Tendring | 32.7 | 6 | 26.1 | 10 |
| Uttlesford | 38.5 | 11 | 30.1 | 12 |

\*[*https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/excesswintermortalityinenglandandwales/2017to2018provisionaland2016to2017final*](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/excesswintermortalityinenglandandwales/2017to2018provisionaland2016to2017final)

****

**Birth Rates & Infant Health**

***Birth Rates***

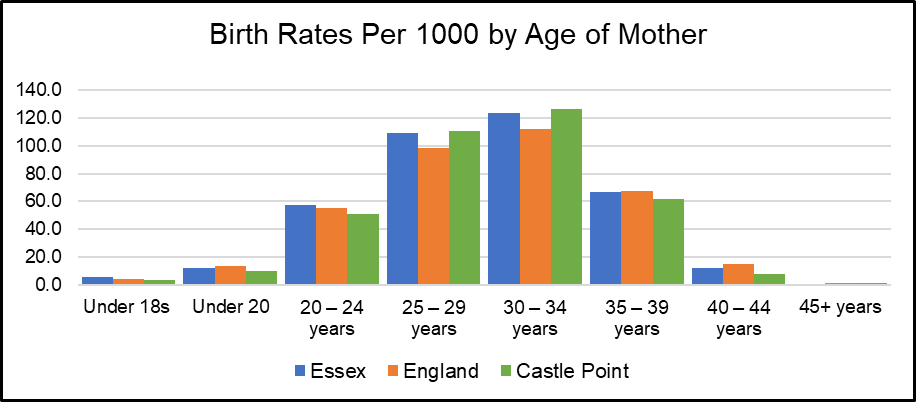
According to the Office for National Statistics the Crude Birth Rate (CBR; all births per 1,000 population) was 9.7 in Castle Point in 2017. This was the 9th highest CBR compared to the other Districts in Essex and was lower than the rate for Essex as a whole (11.4) and for England (12.0). Between 2013 and 2017 the CBR in Castle Point has shown an overall increase from 9.0 in 2013. This was also the second largest increase in CBR compared across that of the Essex Districts. In contrast, the CBR remained stable across Essex (2013 and 2017: 11.3) and decreased across England by 0.7 (2013: 12.3; 2017: 11.6).

*The Table below provides the ranked CBR in each district in each year from 2013 to 2017*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Year** | | | | | | | | | |
| **2013** | | **2014** | | **2015** | | **2016** | | **2017** | |
| **CBR** | **Rank** | **CBR** | **Rank** | **CBR** | **Rank** | **CBR** | **Rank** | **CBR** | **Rank** |
| **England** | **12.3** | **-** | **12.2** | **-** | **12.1** | **-** | **12.0** | **-** | **11.6** | **-** |
| **Essex** | **11.3** | **-** | **11.5** | **-** | **11.3** | **-** | **11.4** | **-** | **11.3** | **-** |
| Basildon | 13.6 | 2 | 13.4 | 2 | 13.5 | 2 | 13.6 | 2 | 13.5 | 2 |
| Braintree | 11.1 | 5 | 11.0 | 7 | 10.7 | 7 | 11.4 | 6 | 11.2 | 5 |
| Brentwood | 11.1 | 6 | 11.6 | 4 | 11.7 | 5 | 11.1 | 7 | 10.9 | 7 |
| Castle Point | 9.0 | 10 | 9.7 | 10 | 9.5 | 9 | 9.6 | 9 | 9.7 | 9 |
| Chelmsford | 10.9 | 7 | 11.4 | 6 | 10.9 | 6 | 11.7 | 5 | 11.2 | 6 |
| Colchester | 12.4 | 3 | 12.4 | 3 | 12.2 | 4 | 11.8 | 4 | 11.7 | 4 |
| Epping Forest | 12.2 | 4 | 11.5 | 5 | 12.5 | 3 | 12.2 | 3 | 12.4 | 3 |
| Harlow | 14.6 | 1 | 16.1 | 1 | 14.3 | 1 | 15.2 | 1 | 14.2 | 1 |
| Maldon | 8.8 | 11 | 8.5 | 12 | 9.2 | 11 | 8.4 | 12 | 9.2 | 12 |
| Rochford | 8.4 | 12 | 9.4 | 11 | 8.8 | 12 | 8.8 | 11 | 9.7 | 10 |
| Tendring | 9.7 | 9 | 9.8 | 9 | 9.5 | 10 | 9.0 | 10 | 9.4 | 11 |
| Uttlesford | 9.9 | 8 | 10.9 | 8 | 10.5 | 8 | 10.7 | 8 | 9.8 | 8 |

***Birth rates by age of mother***

The rate of births per 1,000 population among females aged 40 -44 years (7.7) was the second lowest compared to the other Districts in Essex in 2016, and lower than that for Essex as a whole (12.4) and England (14.9).



*See Table 2 for birth rates by age of mother for each Essex District*

***Under 18 Conceptions and Births***

The rate of conceptions in women aged under 18 years per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 years in the Castle Point area was 21.4 in 2016, the 4th highest rate compared across the other Essex Districts.



The rate of live births in women aged under 18 per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 years was 3.77 in Castle Point in 2016, the 7th highest rate compared to the other Districts in Essex.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Birth Rates (per 1000) by Age of Mother** | | | | | | | |
| **Under 18s** | **Under 20** | **20-24 years** | **25-29 years** | **30-34 years** | **35-39 years** | **40-44 years** | **45+ years** |
| **Essex** | **5.6** | **11.9** | **57.3** | **109.2** | **123.9** | **66.7** | **12.4** | **1** |
| **England** | **4.6** | **13.5** | **55.6** | **98.5** | **112.4** | **67.5** | **14.9** | **1.1** |
| Basildon | 4.1 | 17 | 73.9 | 117.9 | 122.5 | 66.3 | 13 | - |
| Braintree | 7.2 | 12.7 | 70.3 | 120.8 | 115.1 | 61 | 12.8 | 0.7 |
| Brentwood | 3.0 | 7.5 | 36 | 90.7 | 145.4 | 77.4 | 14 | 1 |
| Castle Point | 3.8 | 10.1 | 51.2 | 110.4 | 126.5 | 62.1 | 7.7 | 1.2 |
| Chelmsford | 3.1 | 10.4 | 43.3 | 105.1 | 124.8 | 73 | 14.6 | 1.1 |
| Colchester | 3.4 | 11.4 | 52.1 | 93 | 111.4 | 61.9 | 11.7 | 1.7 |
| Epping Forest | 4.2 | 8.6 | 45 | 98.8 | 145.5 | 77.8 | 14.5 | 1 |
| Harlow | 8.5 | 16.2 | 72.4 | 137.5 | 116.8 | 69.3 | 15.4 | 2.7 |
| Maldon | 2.8 | 8.3 | 61.9 | 100.8 | 122.4 | 60.8 | 6.3 | - |
| Rochford | 5.3 | 7.9 | 32.4 | 105.3 | 128.2 | 53.5 | 12.3 | - |
| Tendring | 8.1 | 18.8 | 88.4 | 132.6 | 101.7 | 46.8 | 9.4 | - |
| Uttlesford | 1.9 | 6.2 | 47.1 | 93.7 | 151.1 | 85.9 | 13.2 | 1.4 |

**INFANT HEALTH**

***Premature Births***

Premature births are live or still births at a gestational age of less than 37 weeks. The rate of premature births per 1,000 total live and still births in the Castle Point area was 91.76 over the 3 year period of 2014 - 2016. This was the highest rate compared to the other Districts in Essex, and significantly higher than that for Essex as a whole (74.69) and England (79.52).

***Low Birth Weight***

Low birth weight is defined as a live birth with a recorded weight under 2500g and gestational age of at least 37 weeks. In the Castle Point area in 2016, the percentage of low birth weight out of all live births with a recorded weight (and gestational age >=37 weeks) was 1.92. This was the 8th highest out of the other Districts in Essex, and slightly lower to that for Essex as a whole (2.11) and England (2.79).

***Infant Mortality***

According to Public Health England, the rate of infant mortality aged under 1 years old was 1.94 per 1,000 live births in the Castle Point area over the period 2015 - 2017. This was the third lowest compared to the other districts of Essex, and significantly lower than that for the whole of Essex (3.10) and England (3.92).

***Breastfeeding Initiation***

Breastfeeding initiation is mothers giving their babies breast milk in the first 48 hours after delivery. The percentage of breastfeeding initiation of the total number of maternities in the Castle Point area in 2016/17 was 75.70. This was the 6th highest compared across the Essex Districts with data available, but similar to that for the whole of Essex (75.02) and England (74.49).

***Smoking at The Time of Delivery***

The percentage of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery out of all maternities was 6.25% in the Castle Point and Rochford CCG in 2017/18. This was the lowest compared across the other CCGs in Essex, and significantly lower than that for Essex as a whole (10.60) and England (10.80).

*All of the infant health datasets mentioned in this section are set out in table below:*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Premature births (less than 37 weeks gestation) Per 1000** | **Low birth weight of term babies (%)** | **Infant mortality (per 1000)** | **Breast Feeding Initiation (%)** | **Smoking status at time of delivery (%)** |
| **England** | 79.52 | 2.79 | 3.92 | 74.49 | 10.80 |
| **Essex** | 74.69 | 2.11 | 3.10 | 75.02 | 10.6 |
| Basildon | 79.05 | 2.52 | 2.83 | 68.02 | 11.82 |
| Braintree | 73.88 | 2.32 | 3.19 | 70.82 | 7.76 |
| Brentwood | 62.79 | 2.03 | 1.56 | 76.56 | 11.82 |
| Castle Point | 91.76 | 1.92 | 1.94 | 75.70 | 6.25 |
| Chelmsford | 65.68 | 1.67 | 3.06 | 77.55 | 7.76 |
| Colchester | 77.37 | 2.50 | 4.20 | 82.02 | 14.70 |
| Epping Forest | 74.35 | 2.07 | 1.24 | ! | 9.98 |
| Harlow | 84.90 | 2.61 | 3.20 | 71.18 | 9.98 |
| Maldon | 59.39 | 1.18 | 2.95 | ! | 7.76 |
| Rochford | 62.91 | 1.13 | 3.42 | 83.35 | 6.25 |
| Tendring | 81.90 | 2.03 | 5.52 | 68.38 | 14.70 |
| Uttlesford | 67.35 | 1.82 | 2.99 | 80.28 | 9.98 |
| Time Period | 2014-16 | 2016 | 2015-17 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 |
| ! Data not available | | | | | |

****

**Illness & Hospital Admissions**

***Emergency Hospital Admissions***

Emergency (unplanned) hospital admissions are both costly to the Health Service and can be a proxy indicator for wider health inequalities within local communities. In order to accurately compare admissions rates between areas of different sizes and compositions statistics are presented using Standardised Admission Ratio is defined as the ratio of the observed number of admissions in an area to the number expected if the area had the same age specific rates as England (Always set at 100).

***Emergency Admissions; all causes and all ages***

The admissions ratio for emergency admissions for all causes among persons of all ages was 92.32 in Castle Point, which was ranked as being the 4th highest admission ratio across the Essex Districts.



***Emergency Admissions for under 18s***

The emergency hospital admission rate per 1,000 population among those aged 18 years or younger was 3.94 in Castle Point. This was ranked as being the lowest rate compared across the rates of the Essex Districts (highest: Colchester 10.09). Note that this data is an estimate produced by aggregating GP level data. This data is available from Public Health England Fingertips.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Emergency hospital admissions (standardised admission ratio) | | | | | |
|  | All causes  & All ages | Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) | Coronary Heart Disease, (CHD) | Hip fracture in persons 65 years and over | Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) | Stroke |
| Basildon | 90.4 | 116.5 | 100.4 | 103.5 | 104.0 | 113.8 |
| Braintree | 86.5 | 75.5 | 83.5 | 116.1 | 85.2 | 88.8 |
| Brentwood | 75.3 | 61.3 | 81.1 | 104.4 | 81.6 | 89.8 |
| Castle Point | 92.3 | 102.0 | 84.7 | 104.5 | 77.5 | 102.0 |
| Chelmsford | 84.1 | 61.2 | 77.2 | 107.9 | 75.4 | 89.3 |
| Colchester | 97.2 | 71.7 | 92.4 | 108.3 | 81.2 | 86.5 |
| England | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Epping Forest | 87.8 | 78.4 | 88.3 | 99.7 | 91.9 | 89.8 |
| Essex | 89.6 | 83.2 | 90.5 | 106.2 | 87.5 | 94.3 |
| Harlow | 110.9 | 129.8 | 128.8 | 99.3 | 125.8 | 96.8 |
| Maldon | 77.3 | 52.2 | 80.8 | 105.8 | 83.9 | 80.2 |
| Rochford | 86.2 | 81.6 | 90.5 | 101.9 | 77.0 | 105.7 |
| Tendring | 100.3 | 100.3 | 105.7 | 108.4 | 93.7 | 100.1 |
| Uttlesford | 73.1 | 51.9 | 67.6 | 106.1 | 74.4 | 76.0 |

***Heart Attack***

Over the period of 2013/14 - 2017/18, the admissions ratio for emergency admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) was 77.53 in Castle Point. This was ranked as being the 9th highest admissions ratio across the Essex Districts. Every District of Essex had a significantly better admissions ratio for Myocardial Infarction than England, with exception for Basildon and Harlow.

***Coronary Heart Disease***

The admission ratio for emergency admissions due to Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) was 84.72 in Castle Point, which was ranked as the 7th highest admission ratio across the Essex Districts.

***Stroke***

The emergency admission ratio for Stroke in Castle Point was 102.04, which was the third highest admission ratio compared across the Essex Districts. However, this was similar to the admissions ratio across England. Basildon was the only District of Essex with an emergency admission ratio for Stroke significantly worse than England

***Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)***

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) refers to serious lung conditions, including chronic bronchitis and emphysema. According to data from the Hospital Episode Statistics, the age standardised rate of emergency hospital admissions for COPD in adults aged over 35 years was 453.68 per 100,000 in Castle Point in 2017/18. This is higher than the rate across Essex (350.33) and England (417.28) and was ranked as the third highest rate across the Essex Districts (lowest: Uttlesford 215.50; highest: Basildon 490.48).

**Violence and Injuries**

***Violence Related Admissions***

In Castle Point the directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population of emergency hospital admissions for violence was 28.24 over the period of 2015/16 - 2017/18. This was just under the emergency hospital admission rate for Essex as a whole (28.83) and significantly better than the rate for England (43.36).

***Injuries***

Castle Point had a lower than average rate of hospital stays due to alcohol related harm with a SAR of 89.1 and for intentional self-harm at 62.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Unintentional and deliberate injuries (per 10,000)** | | **Hospital admissions for violence (Incl. sexual violence) *Directly Age Standardised Per 100K*** | **Hospital Stays (Standardised Admissions Ratios)** | |
| **Children (aged 0-14 years)** | **Young People (aged 15-24)** | **For alcohol-related harm** | **For self-harm** |
| **England** | **96.44** | **132.67** | **43.36** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Essex** | **88.22** | **125.93** | **28.83** | **86.1** | **81.6** |
| Basildon | 56.04 | 188.13 | 34.50 | 85.9 | 57.5 |
| Braintree | 96.73 | 135.54 | 18.06 | 77.7 | 78.4 |
| Brentwood | 65.56 | 112.42 | 20.47 | 67.9 | 40.1 |
| Castle Point | 70.35 | 107.87 | 28.24 | 89.1 | 62.0 |
| Chelmsford | 99.08 | 136.21 | 26.99 | 75.4 | 76.9 |
| Colchester | 120.74 | 124.52 | 34.90 | 93.0 | 130.6 |
| Epping Forest | 88.23 | 89.35 | 29.05 | 87.4 | 47.7 |
| Harlow | 85.02 | 105.57 | 34.25 | 111.0 | 87.7 |
| Maldon | 95.84 | 114.00 | 23.93 | 72.6 | 61.9 |
| Rochford | 73.12 | 93.17 | 17.86 | 81.2 | 59.8 |
| Tendring | 112.74 | 114.68 | 50.75 | 105.2 | 151.5 |
| Uttlesford | 69.12 | 118.85 | 12.80 | 75.8 | 68.4 |

***Injuries to Children & Young People***

The rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged under 15 years per 10,000 resident population aged under 15 was 70.35 in Castle Point in 2017/18, ranked as being the 9th highest across the Essex Districts. Castle Point had the lowest rate among males aged under 15 years compared across the Districts in Essex in 2017/18, with a rate of 80.70. This was also lower than the Essex (101.91) and England (106.79) rates. Similarly, among young people aged between 15 - 24 years, the rate of hospital admissions due to unintentional or deliberate injuries was 107.87 per 10,000 population aged 15-24 in 2017/18 and was ranked lower than both the rate across Essex (125.93) and England (132.67).

**Falls and Hip Fractures**

According to data from the Hospital Episode Statistics, the age standardised rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in persons aged over 65 years was 2362.11 per 100,000 in Castle Point in 2017/18. This was higher than the rate across Essex (2059.46) and England (2170.43) and was ranked as being the second highest rate across the Essex Districts (highest: Basildon 2677.10; lowest: Harlow 1742.48). Basildon, Castle Point and Rochford were the only Districts in Essex with a higher rate than England.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Emergency hospital admissions due to falls** | | | **Hip fractures** | | |
| **All Persons Aged 65 and over** | **Age 65-79** | **Age 80+** | **All persons aged 65 and over** | **Age 65-79** | **Age 80+** |
| England | 2170.43 | 1032.87 | 5469.37 | 577.76 | 246.32 | 1539 |
| Essex | 2059.46 | 940.94 | 5303.19 | 611.9 | 259.41 | 1634 |
| Basildon | 2677.1 | 1345.86 | 6537.69 | 617.96 | 300.99 | 1537 |
| Braintree | 2122.3 | 950.99 | 5519.13 | 716.43 | 269.9 | 2011 |
| Brentwood | 2071.46 | 1067.65 | 4982.49 | 623.82 | 337.66 | 1454 |
| Castle Point | 2362.11 | 912.43 | 6566.18 | 588.79 | 207.44 | 1695 |
| Chelmsford | 1929.67 | 883.43 | 4963.76 | 565.04 | 214.47 | 1582 |
| Colchester | 1945.47 | 921.23 | 4915.78 | 626.55 | 261.02 | 1687 |
| Epping Forest | 1772.09 | 774.38 | 4665.45 | 542.61 | 239.76 | 1421 |
| Harlow | 1742.48 | 830.26 | 4387.93 | 615.28 | 291.71 | 1554 |
| Maldon | 1877.77 | 876.69 | 4780.91 | 604.99 | 264.76 | 1592 |
| Rochford | 2258.51 | 850.92 | 6340.51 | 607.61 | 219.16 | 1734 |
| Tendring | 1955.95 | 902.11 | 5012.1 | 660.87 | 292.17 | 1730 |
| Uttlesford | 1871.26 | 822.68 | 4912.14 | 532.18 | 215.53 | 1450 |

In 2017/18, the age standardised rate of emergency hospital admissions due to hip fractures among persons aged over 65 years was 588.79 per 100,000 population. This was lower than the rate across Essex as a whole (611.91) but higher than England (577.76).

**ILLNESS AND LONG TERM CONDITIONS**

As part of the Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) each GP surgery records the percentage of registered patients who have been diagnosed with a range of different medical conditions. This rate is known as QOF prevalence which along with records from of practices can be combined to give a prevalence level at different geographies.

***Hypertension & Stroke***

In 2015/16, the estimated proportion of all those registered at General Practitioner surgeries in the Castle Point area with a diagnosis of Hypertension was 18.07%. This was higher than the prevalence across Essex as a whole (15.11%) and England (13.94%) and was ranked as being the second highest QOF prevalence compared across the Essex Districts (highest: Tendring 19.58%; lowest: Colchester 13.32%). Rochford, Castle Point, Maldon and Tendring were the only Districts across Essex with a Hypertension QOF prevalence higher than both England (13.94) and Essex (15.11).The prevalence of diagnosed hypertension among persons aged over 16 years was estimated to be 23.79. This was higher than the prevalence across England (20.78) and was ranked as being the second highest prevalence across the Essex Districts (highest: Tendring 27.44; lowest: Colchester 19.01). Castle Point was also ranked as having the third highest prevalence of undiagnosed hypertension among persons aged over 16, with an estimate of 13.22 (highest: Tendring 14.04; lowest: Colchester 11.61). This was also higher than the estimated prevalence across England (12.15).

The percentage of patients in Castle Point with a stroke or transient ischemic attack, as registered on the disease practice register, was 1.87% in 2017/18. This was higher than that across Essex (1.76%) and England (1.77%) and ranked as being the 5th highest across the Essex Districts.

***Coronary Heart Disease***

The QOF prevalence, the proportion of patients registered at GP surgeries with a diagnosis, of Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) in Castle Point was 3.72% in 2017/18. This was ranked as the second highest estimated prevalence across the Essex Districts, and higher than the prevalence across the whole of Essex (3.16%) and England (3.13%). Among persons aged between 55 - 79 years in Castle Point, the estimated prevalence of CHD was 7.98 in 2015. This was ranked as being the 6th highest estimated prevalence across the Essex Districts, and similar to the prevalence across England (7.94).

***Asthma***

The proportion of all those registered at General Practitioner surgeries with a diagnosis of Asthma, was estimated to be 5.87%. This was ranked as being the 8th highest prevalence compared across the other Districts in Essex. Note that this estimate is produced by aggregating from GP level data.

***Epilepsy***

In 2017/18, the estimated proportion of all those registered at General Practitioner surgeries with a diagnosis of Epilepsy was 0.80%. This was ranked as being the 6th highest QOF prevalence compared across the Essex Districts.

***Dementia***

The proportion of patients of all ages registered at General Practitioner surgeries in Castle Point with a diagnosis of Dementia was estimated to be 0.77%. This was ranked as being the 8th highest prevalence compared across the other Districts in Essex. Among persons aged over 65 years in the Castle Point in 2018, the estimated Dementia diagnosis rate was 53. This was lower than the diagnosis rate across Essex as a whole (61.1) and England (67.5) and was ranked as being the second lowest rate compared across the Essex Districts (highest: Epping Forest 80.9; lowest: Maldon 52.1).

In 2019 information from Projecting Older People’s Population Information (POPPI) estimated that there were 1566 people with dementia which would rise to 2338 by 2035. Projected dementia numbers of people with dementia for individual districts are set out in the table below (Source: POPPI 2019)

***Table: QOF Prevalence of Long -Term Conditions***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **QOF Prevalence (% of GP Registered Patients)** | | | | |
|  | **Asthma**  **(all ages)** | **Dementia**  **(all ages)** | **Epilepsy (18+)** | **Hypertension (all ages)** | **Stroke (all ages)** |
| **England** | **5.93** | **0.76** | **0.80** | **13.94** | **1.77** |
| Basildon | 6.09 | 0.69 | 0.78 | 14.96 | 1.82 |
| Braintree | 6.29 | 0.80 | 0.89 | 13.70 | 1.77 |
| Brentwood | 5.29 | 0.90 | 0.73 | 14.67 | 1.89 |
| Castle Point | 5.87 | 0.77 | 0.80 | 18.07 | 1.87 |
| Chelmsford | 6.08 | 0.72 | 0.75 | 13.76 | 1.55 |
| Colchester | 5.81 | 0.67 | 0.80 | 13.32 | 1.43 |
| Epping Forest | 5.10 | 1.06 | 0.59 | 13.95 | 1.61 |
| Harlow | 5.83 | 0.59 | 0.81 | 13.40 | 1.48 |
| Maldon | 6.40 | 0.78 | 0.82 | 16.19 | 1.92 |
| Rochford | 5.94 | 1.04 | 0.70 | 16.13 | 1.89 |
| Tendring | 6.90 | 1.07 | 1.05 | 19.58 | 2.47 |
| Uttlesford | 6.55 | 0.79 | 0.64 | 14.41 | 1.58 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Projected number of people age 65+ with Dementia** | **2019** | **2020** | **2025** | **2030** | **2035** |
| **Essex** | 21,972 | 22,478 | 25,510 | 29,437 | 33,729 |
| Basildon | 2,284 | 2,316 | 2,595 | 2,926 | 3,349 |
| Braintree | 2,174 | 2,225 | 2,595 | 3,114 | 3,633 |
| Brentwood | 1,264 | 1,276 | 1,403 | 1,576 | 1,744 |
| Castle Point | 1,566 | 1,619 | 1,840 | 2,129 | 2,338 |
| Chelmsford | 2,452 | 2,503 | 2,908 | 3,330 | 3,799 |
| Colchester | 2,323 | 2,396 | 2,689 | 3,180 | 3,639 |
| Epping Forest | 1,967 | 1,994 | 2,233 | 2,541 | 2,858 |
| Harlow | 1,018 | 1,024 | 1,111 | 1,229 | 1,370 |
| Maldon | 1,053 | 1,103 | 1,319 | 1,597 | 1,835 |
| Rochford | 1,417 | 1,444 | 1,661 | 1,880 | 2,133 |
| Tendring | 3,104 | 3,183 | 3,576 | 4,112 | 4,684 |
| Uttlesford | 1,309 | 1,349 | 1,625 | 1,944 | 2,275 |

***Cancer***

The NHS estimates that more than 1 in 3 people will develop some form of cancer during their lifetime with the 4 most common types of cancer being:

* lung cancer
* breast cancer
* prostate cancer
* bowel cancer

The following incidence ratio of all cancers and the major cancer sub-types are the standardised incidence ratio, the number of observed new cases as a percentage of number expected new cases, calculated relative to England (100) during the period of 2012-2016.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Incidence Rates of Cancers | | | | |
| Breast Cancer | Colorectal Cancer | Lung Cancer | Prostate Cancer | All Cancers |
| **England** | **100.00** | **100.00** | **100.00** | **100.00** | **100.00** |
| **Essex** | **100.97** | **97.58** | **90.53** | **104.12** | **98.49** |
| Basildon | 106.58 | 102.13 | 108.63 | 92.01 | 104.75 |
| Braintree | 98.81 | 88.86 | 84.42 | 104.95 | 95.66 |
| Brentwood | 99.53 | 88.81 | 68.29 | 101.00 | 93.95 |
| Castle Point | 92.74 | 92.87 | 101.61 | 93.50 | 96.58 |
| Chelmsford | 104.20 | 99.87 | 70.10 | 99.10 | 92.40 |
| Colchester | 98.63 | 98.14 | 84.95 | 112.32 | 97.99 |
| Epping Forest | 103.04 | 103.80 | 96.50 | 132.98 | 104.62 |
| Harlow | 100.36 | 98.95 | 123.62 | 95.24 | 105.18 |
| Maldon | 105.22 | 93.31 | 83.34 | 95.07 | 93.35 |
| Rochford | 96.24 | 98.32 | 80.73 | 97.19 | 91.62 |
| Tendring | 97.98 | 101.04 | 106.26 | 109.79 | 104.66 |
| Uttlesford | 108.04 | 96.62 | 67.11 | 102.20 | 94.02 |

***All Cancers***

The incidence ratio for all cancers over the period of 2012 - 2016 in the Castle Point area was 96.58. This was similar to the incidence ratio for all cancers across England (100) and was ranked as being the 6th highest across the Essex Districts (highest: Harlow: 105.18; lowest: Rochford 91.62). Castle Point and Colchester were the only Essex Districts with an incidence ratio for all cancers similar to England.

***Lung Cancer***

The incidence ratio for lung cancer was 101.61. This was similar to the incidence ratio relative to England (100) and was ranked as being the 4th highest across Essex Districts (highest: Harlow 123.62; lowest: Uttlesford 67.11).

***Breast Cancer***

The incidence ratio for Breast Cancer was 92.74 in Castle Point, which was ranked as being the lowest incidence ratio compared across the Districts of Essex (highest: Uttlesford 108.04). However, the incidence ratio of all Districts in Essex for breast cancer was not significantly different to England (100).

***Colorectal Cancer***

The incidence ratio for colorectal cancer was 92.87, which was ranked as being the third lowest incidence ratio across the Essex Districts (highest: Epping Forest 103.80; lowest: Braintree 88.86). However, with exception of Braintree, the incidence ratios for colorectal cancer of all Essex Districts were similar relative to England (100).

**Prostate Cancer**

The incidence ratio of prostate cancer was 93.50, which was ranked as being the second lowest incidence ratio across the Essex Districts (highest: Epping Forest 132.98; lowest Basildon 92.01). However, this was similar relative to the incidence of prostate cancer across England (100).

***Musculoskeletal (MSK) Conditions***

An estimated 39.3% of residents were recorded as reporting a long term musculoskeletal (MSK) problem. This was higher than the Essex average (34.9%) and the average for England (33.5%)

The percentage of residents reporting a long term back problem (9.4%) was similar the average for England (9.4%) and Essex (9.3%), whilst the percentage of residents reporting arthritis or a long term joint problem (13.3%) was higher.

The QOF prevalence of patients aged 50+ recorded with a diagnosis of Osteoporosis (0.26%) was lower than the national average (0.62%) and the average for Essex (0.39%). And was the lowest level in Essex.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **% reporting a long term MSK problem** | **% reporting a long-term back problem** | **% reporting arthritis or long-term joint problem** | **Osteoporosis: QOF prevalence (50+)** |
| Basildon | 33.5 | 9.4 | 11.5 | 0.35 |
| Braintree | 33.4 | 8.7 | 12.8 | 0.45 |
| Brentwood | 35.7 | 10.5 | 13.0 | 0.42 |
| Castle Point | 39.3 | 9.4 | 15.3 | 0.26 |
| Chelmsford | 30.8 | 7.5 | 11.3 | 0.4 |
| Colchester | 32.0 | 8.2 | 10.6 | 0.56 |
| England | 33.5 | 9.4 | 12.2 | 0.62 |
| Epping Forest | 32.0 | 8.7 | 11.7 | 0.42 |
| Essex | 34.9 | 9.3 | 12.6 | 0.39 |
| Harlow | 33.4 | 10.5 | 11.9 | 0.27 |
| Maldon | 36.6 | 11.3 | 13.3 | 0.33 |
| Rochford | 36.8 | 8.0 | 13.4 | 0.29 |
| Tendring | 47.7 | 13.1 | 17.6 | 0.41 |
| Uttlesford | 29.8 | 8.2 | 9.8 | 0.36 |

***Diabetes***

Diabetes is a lifelong condition that causes a person's blood sugar level to become too high.

There are 2 main types of diabetes:

* type 1 diabetes – where the body's immune system attacks and destroys the cells that produce insulin
* type 2 diabetes – where the body does not produce enough insulin, or the body's cells do not react to insulin

Type 2 diabetes is far more common than type 1. In the UK, around 90% of all adults with diabetes have type 2.

The recorded QOF prevalence of Diabetes for people aged 17+ in Castle Point and Rochford CCG area was 7.2%. This is higher than the average for England (6.5%) and Essex (6.6%) was the highest prevalence rate out of the 5 CCGs in Essex.

Diabetes can reduce the blood supply to feet and cause a loss of feeling known as peripheral neuropathy. This can mean foot injuries don't heal well and you may not notice if your foot is sore or injured. Annual foot checks for people with diabetes are therefore an essential part of care monitoring procedures. In the Castle Point and Rochford CCG area an estimated 54.4% of people with Type 1 diabetes and 61.8% of people with type 2 diabetes have received an annual foot check. This is significantly lower than the average for England with all but one CCG area in Essex (North East Essex) have rates well below the national average, and none reaching 100 coverage.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Diabetes: QOF prevalence (17+) | Estimated prevalence of diabetes (undiagnosed and diagnosed) | People with type 1 diabetes who have received an annual foot check | People with type 2 diabetes who have received an annual foot check |
| England | 6.5% | 8.5% | 70.1% | 79.4% |
| Essex | 6.6% | 8.5% |  |  |
| NHS Basildon And Brentwood CCG | 6.4% | 8.2% | 61.8% | 65.9% |
| NHS Castle Point and Rochford CCG | 7.2% | 8.6% | 54.4% | 61.8% |
| NHS Mid Essex CCG | 6.4% | 8.1% | 58.3% | 65.7% |
| NHS North East Essex CCG | 6.8% | 9.0% | 81.8% | 85.5% |
| NHS West Essex CCG | 6.2% | 8.1% | 64.0% | 72.4% |

**Vaccinations**

Vaccinations are one of the most important interventions in place to prevent the spread of avoidable diseases amongst the population. In the UK the majority of vaccinations are given childhood, with a number of boosters and additional vaccinations also given to people of different ages who might be at higher risk from certain diseases.

Across the UK vaccination rates are declining with fewer people completing full courses of vaccinations compared to recent years leading to increased potential for outbreaks of diseases within an area. According to the NHS "If 95% of children receive the MMR vaccine, it's possible to get rid of measles. However, measles, mumps and rubella can quickly spread again if fewer than 90% of people are vaccinated."

***Vaccine Preventable Conditions***

Variation in incidence rates for certain conditions which are considered vaccine preventable may reflect differences in underlying population including the uptake of vaccination. Public Health England suggests that high prevalence of the following conditions "should prompt a review of routine immunisation uptake and vaccination of high risk groups".

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Mumps 5-year incidence rate/100,000** | **Mumps incidence rate/100,000** | **Pertussis incidence rate/100,000** | **Measles 5-year incidence rate/100,000** | **Measles incidence rate/100,000** |
| Basildon | 1.33 | 0.55 | 0.54 | 0.00 | 0.54 |
| Braintree | 2.27 | 0.00 | 9.89 | 0.27 | 0.66 |
| Brentwood | 2.39 | 0.00 | 3.92 | 0.80 | 0.00 |
| Castle Point | 1.80 | 1.11 | 4.45 | 1.57 | 11.13 |
| Chelmsford | 3.26 | 1.15 | 0.57 | 0.12 | 0.00 |
| Colchester | 3.10 | 2.14 | 14.20 | 0.11 | 0.00 |
| England | 3.60 | 3.25 | 7.80 | 1.49 | 1.74 |
| Epping Forest | 2.49 | 0.77 | 1.53 | 1.09 | 3.83 |
| Essex | 2.07 | 1.10 | 5.45 | 0.38 | 1.50 |
| Harlow | 2.13 | 2.33 | 3.48 | 0.00 | 3.48 |
| Maldon | 0.32 | 0.00 | 1.56 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Rochford | 2.36 | 3.50 | 1.16 | 0.24 | 1.16 |
| Tendring | 1.43 | 0.70 | 6.22 | 0.29 | 0.69 |
| Uttlesford | 0.00 | 1.16 | 14.83 | 0.72 | 0.00 |

***Measles***

In 2018 the rate of measles per 100,000 people in Castle Point was 11.13 and was classed as worse than the England average of 1.7. This was the highest level in the county and the only area classed as significantly worse than England.

***Mumps***

The incidence rate of Mumps in 2017 was 1.11 per 100,000 and was lower the rate for England (3.2) and similar to Essex (1.1).

***Pertussis (Whooping Cough)***

The incidence rate of pertussis in 2017 was 4.45 per 100,000 people and was lower than the average for Essex (5.4 per 100,000) and England (7.8 per 100,000).

***Childhood Vaccination Coverage***

Data on Childhood Vaccinations is largely presented as the average for the CCG area, using data amalgamated up from individual GP practices. These averages can be positively skewed by figures higher performing practices in the area and mask coverage issues at a more local level. As such we have also analysed vaccination coverage levels within relevant age groups against two additional criteria recorded by NHS England;

* The number and percentage of GP practices meeting the minimum of 90% of patients vaccinated
* The number and percentage of GP practices meeting the target of 95% or more patients vaccinated

*Tables at the end of this chapter provide a full breakdown of current childhood vaccination coverage levels by CCG area.*

***Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR)***

By age 5 it is estimated that 97.1% of the GP registered children in the Castle Point and Rochford CCG have received one of the two MMR vaccination injections required to achieve full vaccination coverage. This is higher than the average for England of 94.9% and similar to the Essex average of 96.5%, with 19 out of 24 GP practices (79.2%) in the area achieving at least 95% coverage or Higher.

By comparison the rate of GP registered children who have received both MMR vaccination injections by age five drops to 91.5%, which although higher than the England (87.2%) and Essex (89.4%) averages is still lower than the NHS target of 95% to eliminate measles within the population. NHS England Child Vaccination coverage statistics identified 12 GP practices (50%) in the CCG area with less than 90% vaccination coverage of the eligible population, 4 practices (16.7%) which were achieving coverage of 95% or higher. The level of practices achieving less than 90% coverage is just above the whole Essex average (45.5%) and is ranked 3rd out of the five CCG areas in Essex (Lowest: Mid Essex CCG = 22.8%; Highest: West Essex CCG = 60.6%).

***Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (Whooping Cough), Polio, Haemophilus Influenzae Type B (hib): DTaP/IPV/Hib***

98.3% of GP registered children in the Castle Point CCG area had received the full course of DTaP/IPV/Hib injections by Age 5. This is higher than the Essex (97.1%) and England (95.6%) averages and is the highest vaccination coverage level out of the 5 CCG areas in Essex (Lowest: West Essex CCG = 94.6%). At practice level the NHS vaccination coverage statistics identified only no practices which had coverage levels below 90% and 21 out of 24 (87.5%) which were achieving coverage levels of 95% or higher; better than the averages for Essex (3%, 83.7%).

***Rotavirus***

An estimated 94.9% of GP registered children in the Castle Point and Rochford CCG area had received their vaccinations against Rotavirus by 12 months. This is above to the average for Essex (92.4%) and England (90.1%). Compared to the other CCG areas in Essex this is the second highest coverage level out of five areas (Highest: Mid Essex CCG = 95.1%; Lowest: North East Essex CCG = 88.5%). Looking at coverage levels across individual GP practices, NHS England statistics identified 1 practice (4.2%) which had coverage levels below 90% and 15 practices (62.5%) achieving coverage of 95% or higher. This is better than the Essex average for both measures (22.5%, 35.4%) and is the highest performing area for the percentage of GP practices achieving 95% or higher coverage (Lowest: North East Essex CCG =13.5%).

***Pneumococcal Vaccine (PCV)***

The pneumococcal vaccine protects against serious and potentially fatal pneumococcal infections such as pneumonia, septicaemia (a kind of blood poisoning) and meningitis and is given to infants over three separate doses at 8 weeks, 16 weeks and 1 year. By 24 months 96.2% of the GP registered children in the Castle Point and Rochford CCG area have received their PCV vaccinations, higher than the Essex (92.8%) and England (91%) average levels. This is the highest coverage level out of 5 CCG areas (Lowest: North East Essex CCG = 89.9%) with 3 out of 24 GP practices (12.5%) achieving coverage levels of less than 90% and 17 practices (70.8%) achieving coverage levels of 95% or higher. These coverage levels are better than the Essex average for both measures (22.5%, 41.6%) with proportion achieving 95% being the highest level in the County (Lowest: North East Essex CCG = 18.9%).

***Meningitis***

*According to the NHS Meningitis can be caused by a number of different infections, as* such a number of different vaccinations are used to offer protection against this including the MMR, DTaP/IPV/Hib, and Pneumococcal Vaccine already mentioned in this report. In addition, the NHS also includes separate vaccinations against Meningitis C (and Hib) at one year old and also Meningitis B which takes place at 8 weeks, 16 weeks and booster at 1 year.

Coverage levels of the Hib & Meningitis C vaccination across the Castle Point and Rochford CCG area is 96.5% of eligible GP registered children by age 5, higher than the Essex (94.8%) and England (92.4%) average and is the highest coverage level out of the 5 CCGs in Essex (Lowest: North East Essex CCG = 93.8%). NHS England statistics identified 2 out of 24 GP practices (8.3%) with coverage levels below 90% and 17 practices (70.8%) achieving 95% coverage or higher. This is better than the Essex average for those with less than 90% coverage (10.1%) and slightly better for those achieving 95% or higher (59%).

Coverage levels of the new Meningitis B vaccination across the Castle Point and Rochford CCG area is 95.8% of eligible GP registered children at 12 months, just above the Essex average of 94.2% and the rate for England of 92.5%. This is also the highest coverage level out of the 5 CCGs in Essex (Lowest: North East Essex CCG = 92.4%) with 2 out of 24 GP practices (8.3%) having coverage levels below 90% and 17 practices (70.8%) achieving 95% coverage or higher. This is better than the Essex average for both measures (16.9%, 46.1%) and is the CCG area with the highest percentage of GP practices achieving 95% coverage (Lowest: West Essex CCG = 30.3%).

***Children in Care Immunisations***

According to figures from the Department for Education in 2018, 77.6% of children in care are up to date with the vaccinations in the NHS routine list across the whole of Essex. This is lower than the average for England (85.3%) and the East of England (85.1%) and is the 4th lowest rate out of 11 upper tier and unitary authorities in the eastern region (Highest: Norfolk = 96.3%; Lowest: Thurrock = 65.4%).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ENGLAND | ESSEX | BASILDON AND BRENTWOOD CCG | CASTLE POINT AND ROCHFORD CCG | MID ESSEX CCG | NORTH EAST ESSEX CCG | WEST ESSEX CCG |
| Total no. GPs | | 178 | 39 | 24 | 45 | 37 | 33 |
| MMR 1 injection coverage at age 5 (% of eligible population) | 94.9 | 96.5 | 96.2 | 97.1 | 97.0 | 96.5 | 95.5 |
| No. GP Practices meeting the minimum 90% vaccination coverage level for MMR1at 5y |  | 173 | 38.0 | 23.0 | 44.0 | 37.0 | 31.0 |
| % GP Practices meeting the minimum 90% vaccination coverage level for MMR1 at 5y |  | 97.2% | 97.4% | 95.8% | 97.8% | 100.0% | 93.9% |
| No. GP Practices meeting the target 95% vaccination coverage level for MMR1 at 5y |  | 139 | 29.0 | 19.0 | 38.0 | 31.0 | 22.0 |
| % GP Practices meeting the target 95% vaccination coverage level for MMR1 at 5y |  | 78.1% | 74.4% | 79.2% | 84.4% | 83.8% | 66.7% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MMR 2 Injections coverage at age 5 (% of eligible population) | 87.2 | 89.4 | 90.1 | 91.5 | 91.9 | 86.6 | 87.8 |
| No. GP Practices meeting the minimum 90% vaccination coverage level for MMR2 at 5y |  | 97 | 22 | 12 | 35 | 15 | 13 |
| % GP Practices meeting the minimum 90% vaccination coverage level for MMR2 at 5y |  | 54.5% | 56.4% | 50.0% | 77.8% | 40.5% | 39.4% |
| No. GP Practices meeting the target 95% vaccination coverage level for MMR2 at 5y |  | 22 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 0 |
| % GP Practices meeting the target 95% vaccination coverage level for MMR2 at 5y |  | 12.4% | 15.4% | 16.7% | 22.2% | 5.4% | 0.0% |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ENGLAND | ESSEX | BASILDON AND BRENTWOOD CCG | CASTLE POINT AND ROCHFORD CCG | MID ESSEX CCG | NORTH EAST ESSEX CCG | WEST ESSEX CCG |
| Total no. GPs | | 178 | 39 | 24 | 45 | 37 | 33 |
| PCV coverage at 24 months (% of eligible population) | 91 | 92.8 | 93.0 | 96.2 | 94.3 | 89.9 | 92.0 |
| No. GP Practices meeting the minimum 90% vaccination coverage level for PCV Booster at 24m |  | 138 | 30.0 | 21 | 41.0 | 23.0 | 23.0 |
| % GP Practices meeting the minimum 90% vaccination coverage level for PCV Booster at 24m |  | 77.5% | 76.9% | 87.5% | 91.1% | 62.2% | 69.7% |
| No. GP Practices meeting the target 95% vaccination coverage level for PCV Booster at 24m |  | 74 | 19.0 | 17 | 22.0 | 7.0 | 9.0 |
| % GP Practices meeting the target 95% vaccination coverage level for PCV Booster at 24m |  | 41.6% | 48.7% | 70.8% | 48.9% | 18.9% | 27.3% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rotavirus vaccinations at 12 months (% of eligible population) | 90.1 | 92.4 | 92.6 | 94.9 | 95.1 | 88.5 | 90.1 |
| No. GP Practices meeting the minimum 90% vaccination coverage level for Rotavirus at 12m |  | 138 | 34 | 23 | 41 | 19 | 21 |
| % GP Practices meeting the minimum 90% vaccination coverage level for Rotavirus at 12m |  | 77.5% | 87.2% | 95.8% | 91.1% | 51.4% | 63.6% |
| No. GP Practices meeting the target 95% vaccination coverage level for Rotavirus at 12m |  | 63 | 9.0 | 15 | 27.0 | 5.0 | 7.0 |
| % GP Practices meeting the target 95% vaccination coverage level for Rotavirus at 12m |  | 35.4% | 23.1% | 62.5% | 60.0% | 13.5% | 21.2% |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ENGLAND | ESSEX | BASILDON AND BRENTWOOD CCG | CASTLE POINT AND ROCHFORD CCG | MID ESSEX CCG | NORTH EAST ESSEX CCG | WEST ESSEX CCG |
| Total no. GPs | | 178 | 39 | 24 | 45 | 37 | 33 |
| Hib & MenC vaccinations at 24 months (% of eligible population) | 91.2 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 96.1 | 94.6 | 89.8 | 91.8 |
| No GP Practices meeting the minimum 90% vaccination coverage level for Hib & Men C at 5y |  | 142 | 31 | 21 | 42 | 24 | 24 |
| % GP Practices meeting the minimum 90% vaccination coverage level for Hib & Men C at 5y |  | 79.8% | 79.5% | 87.5% | 93.3% | 64.9% | 72.7% |
| No. GP Practices meeting the target 95% vaccination coverage level for Hib & Men C at 5y |  | 68 | 17 | 15 | 22 | 7 | 7 |
| % GP Practices meeting the target 95% vaccination coverage level for Hib & Men C at 5y |  | 38.2% | 43.6% | 62.5% | 48.9% | 18.9% | 21.2% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hib & MenC vaccinations at 5 years (% of eligible population) | 92.4 | 94.8 | 95.2 | 96.5 | 95.6 | 93.8 | 93.9 |
| No GP Practices meeting the minimum 90% vaccination coverage level for Hib & Men C at 5y |  | 160 | 35 | 22 | 43 | 32 | 28 |
| % GP Practices meeting the minimum 90% vaccination coverage level for Hib & Men C at 5y |  | 89.9% | 89.7% | 91.7% | 95.6% | 86.5% | 84.8% |
| No. GP Practices meeting the target 95% vaccination coverage level for Hib & Men C at 5y |  | 105 | 25 | 17 | 30 | 18 | 15 |
| % GP Practices meeting the target 95% vaccination coverage level for Hib & Men C at 5y |  | 59.0% | 64.1% | 70.8% | 66.7% | 48.6% | 45.5% |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ENGLAND | ESSEX | BASILDON AND BRENTWOOD CCG | CASTLE POINT AND ROCHFORD CCG | MID ESSEX CCG | NORTH EAST ESSEX CCG | WEST ESSEX CCG |
| Total no. GPs | | 178 | 39 | 24 | 45 | 37 | 33 |
| DTaP/IPV/Hib Vaccinations at 5 years (% of Eligible Population) | 95.6 | 97.1 | 97.0 | 98.3 | 98.0 | 96.2 | 94.6 |
| No GP Practices meeting the minimum 90% vaccination coverage level for DTaP/IPV/Hib at 5y |  | 173 | 37.0 | 24.0 | 45.0 | 37.0 | 30.0 |
| % GP Practices meeting the minimum 90% vaccination coverage level for DTaP/IPV/Hib at 5y |  | 97% | 95% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 91% |
| No. GP Practices meeting the target 95% vaccination coverage level for DTaP/IPV/Hib at 5y |  | 149 | 32.0 | 21.0 | 44.0 | 30.0 | 22.0 |
| % GP Practices meeting the target 95% vaccination coverage level for DTaP/IPV/Hib at 5y |  | 83.7% | 82.1% | 87.5% | 97.8% | 81.1% | 66.7% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MenB vaccinations at 12 months (% of eligible population) | 92.5 | 94.2 | 93.2 | 95.8 | 95.6 | 92.4 | 92.8 |
| No GP Practices meeting the minimum 90% vaccination coverage level for Men B at 12m |  | 148 | 32 | 22 | 41 | 28 | 25 |
| % GP Practices meeting the minimum 90% vaccination coverage level for Men B at 12m |  | 83.1% | 82.1% | 91.7% | 91.1% | 75.7% | 75.8% |
| No. GP Practices meeting the target 95% vaccination coverage level for Men B at 12m |  | 82 | 19 | 17 | 22 | 14 | 10 |
| % GP Practices meeting the target 95% vaccination coverage level for Men B at 12m |  | 46.1% | 48.7% | 70.8% | 48.9% | 37.8% | 30.3% |

****

**Mental Health**

***Common Mental Health Conditions***

According to the General Practice Patient Survey (GPPS; NHS England) in 2016/17, the prevalence of depression and anxiety among persons aged over 18 years in NHS Castle Point and Rochford CCG in Essex was 12.47%. This was similar to the prevalence across Essex (12.49%) and lower than that across England (13.74%) but was ranked as being the third highest prevalence compared across that of the other CCGs in Essex (highest: NHS North East Essex 14.30%; lowest: NHS Mid Essex 11.23%).

***Severe Mental Health Conditions***

Severe mental health conditions include schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses. The prevalence of these as recorded on general practise disease registers in the Castle Point area in 2017/18 was 0.68. This was the 9th highest prevalence compared across the other Districts in Essex.

***Long Term Mental Health Conditions***

The prevalence of reporting a long-term mental health condition among persons aged over 18 years in the NHS Castle Point and Rochford CCG of Essex, according to the GPPS, was 7.73% in 2017/18. This was lower than the prevalence across the whole of Essex (8.23%) and England (9.06%) and was ranked as being the third lowest prevalence compared across the CCGs of Essex (highest: NHS North East Essex CCG 9.63%; lowest: NHS West Essex CCG 7.19%).

***Young People’s Mental Health***

The Castle Point area had the 4th highest estimated prevalence of any mental health disorder among children aged between 5 to 16 years across the Districts of Essex in 2015, with a prevalence of was 8.89%. This was higher than the estimated prevalence across the whole of Essex (8.71). This estimate was based on the prevalence previously given in the Office for National Statistics survey Mental Health of Children and Young People in Great Britain (2004).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Depression and Anxiety prevalence (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents aged 18+** | **Prevalence of Severe Mental Health Conditions** | **Estimated prevalence of mental health disorders in children and young people:**  **% population aged 5-16** |
| **Essex** | **12.49** | **0.80** | **8.71** |
| **England** | **13.74** | **0.94** | **9.23** |
| Basildon | 13.28 | 0.92 | 9.29 |
| Braintree | 11.23 | 0.75 | 8.80 |
| Brentwood | 13.28 | 0.66 | 7.82 |
| Castle Point | 12.48 | 0.68 | 8.89 |
| Chelmsford | 11.23 | 0.72 | 8.24 |
| Colchester | 14.30 | 0.93 | 8.75 |
| Epping | 11.31 | 0.78 | 8.22 |
| Harlow | 11.31 | 0.81 | 9.65 |
| Maldon | 11.23 | 0.76 | 8.38 |
| Rochford | 12.48 | 0.63 | 8.24 |
| Tendring | 14.30 | 1.00 | 9.76 |
| Uttlesford | 11.31 | 0.63 | 7.67 |

***Social Isolation***

According to the Essex Residents Survey in 2018, 21.25% of residents aged from 16 to 65 plus years in Castle Point reported feeling isolated from others. This was the lowest percentage compared to that of the other Districts in Essex, and lower compared to Essex as a whole (25.50%).

***Self-Harm***

According to estimates produced by Public Health England, the Castle Point area in 2017/18 had the 4th highest rate of emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm among persons of all ages, with a rate of 155.06. This is similar to the rate across Essex as a whole (156.98), but significantly lower than that of England (185.48). Women in Castle Point had the 5th highest admissions rate in the county (192.8) and were 1.7 times more likely to be admitted to hospital for intentional self-harm than men (116) This is lower than the rates for women across the rest of Essex (201.7) or England (235.3).

This data is also shown by gender breakdown in the table below:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Rate of Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm in Essex Districts, 2017/18** | | | | | | |
|  | **All Persons** | | **Male** | | **Female** | |
| **Rate** | **Rank** | **Rate** | **Rank** | **Rate** | **Rank** |
| **England** | **185.48** | **N/A** | **137.73** | **N/A** | **235.28** | **N/A** |
| **Essex** | **156.98** | **N/A** | **113.48** | **N/A** | **201.70** | **N/A** |
| Basildon | 200.48 | 3 | 153.78 | 2 | 248.32 | 3 |
| Braintree | 145.48 | 5 | 101.13 | 6 | 191.72 | 6 |
| Brentwood | 96.74 | 11 | 64.56 | 10 | 129.53 | 11 |
| Castle Point | 155.06 | 4 | 116.04 | 4 | 192.8 | 5 |
| Chelmsford | 134.88 | 7 | 75.57 | 8 | 194.97 | 4 |
| Colchester | 207.63 | 2 | 145.51 | 3 | 273.85 | 2 |
| Epping Forest | 71.73 | 12 | 52.41 | 11 | 92.48 | 12 |
| Harlow | 123.59 | 8 | 99.53 | 7 | 148.17 | 10 |
| Maldon | 112.78 | 9 | 75.47 | 9 | 149.1 | 9 |
| Rochford | 100.88 | 10 | 51.55 | 12 | 150.42 | 8 |
| Tendring | 289.2 | 1 | 252.69 | 1 | 326.81 | 1 |
| Uttlesford | 142.57 | 6 | 102.45 | 5 | 184.84 | 6 |

***Suicide***

The age-standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population from suicide and injury of undetermined intent among persons aged over 10 years in Castle Point was 8.34 in 2015/17, which was ranked as being the 8th highest rate across the Districts in Essex. This was lower than the rate across Essex as a whole (10.88) and England (9.57).

Castle Point was ranked as having the 9th highest suicide rate among males compared to that across the other Essex Districts, with a rate of 13.90. This is lower than the rate across Essex as a whole (16.90) and England (14.69).

The suicide rate among females in Castle Point was not disclosed.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Suicide Rate across Essex Districts among persons, males and females in 2015 / 17** | | | | | |
| **Persons** | | **Male** | | **Female** | |
| **Rate** | **Rank** | **Rate** | **Rank** | **Rate** | **Rank** |
| **England** | 9.57 | N/A | 14.69 | N/A | 4.69 | N/A |
| **Essex** | 10.88 | N/A | 16.90 | N/A | 5.31 | N/A |
| Basildon | 9.69 | 7 | 16.94 | 7 | - | - |
| Braintree | 11.12 | 6 | 17.61 | 6 | 5.86 | 3 |
| Brentwood | 7.78 | 10 | 12.03 | 11 | - | - |
| Castle Point | 8.34 | 8 | 13.91 | 9 | - | - |
| Chelmsford | 11.78 | 5 | 17.97 | 5 | 5.72 | 4 |
| Colchester | 13.08 | 4 | 19.6 | 4 | 6.97 | 2 |
| Epping Forest | 5.24 | 12 | 7.26 | 12 | - | - |
| Harlow | 14.9 | 2 | 23.34 | 3 | - | - |
| Maldon | 14.52 | 3 | 23.64 | 1 | - | - |
| Rochford | 8.02 | 9 | 12.36 | 10 | - | - |
| Tendring | 15.96 | 1 | 23.39 | 2 | 8.89 | 1 |
| Uttlesford | 7.74 | 11 | 13.94 | 8 | - | - |

**Data Sources and Further Information**

\*There are several caveats to the estimates of prevalence of depression and anxiety, severe mental health conditions, and prevalence of reporting long-term health conditions in the Districts across Essex. The prevalence of depression and anxiety, and the reporting of long-term health conditions among residents were produced by aggregating data available from CCG level upwards to the District which the CCG is located. The prevalence of severe mental health conditions at District level was estimated through aggregating data of General Practitioner (GP) surgeries located in that District. The district level estimates were then aggregated together to provide Essex level estimates for these three indicators.

