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Castle Point District Profile

Our People

Population

In 2009, Castle Point had a population of 89,200¹ people (representing just over 6% of the total population of Essex), making it the 7th most populated of the 12 Essex districts. Castle Point covers an area of approximately 45 square km, with a population density of around 1,978 people per sq. km, which is the 2nd highest in Essex, behind Harlow (2,643 people per sq. km), and is much higher than the Essex average of 404.

Figure 1.1 shows the district-level populations & population density in Essex (population, in 000's)

	Population (000's, 2009)	Area (sq. km)²	Population density (people per sq. km)
Essex	1,399.0	3,465	404
Harlow	80.6	30.5	2,643
Castle Point	89.2	45.1	1,978
Basildon	174.1	110.0	1,583
Colchester	177.1	329.1	538
Chelmsford	167.8	338.8	495
Rochford	83.1	169.5	490
Brentwood	73.8	153.1	482
Tendring	148.0	337.7	438
Epping Forest	124.0	339.0	366
Braintree	142.7	611.7	233
Maldon	62.9	358.9	175
Uttlesford	73.8	641.2	115

In 2009, 51.1% of the population of Castle Point were female and 48.9% were male.

Throughout this document, Castle Point will be compared to other Essex districts, Essex as a whole, or regional & national averages. Where possible, reference is also made to Castle Point's "statistical neighbours"; other local authorities with similar attributes to Castle Point (including size, demography, geography, economic factors, etc). It is often more relevant to compare districts to their statistical neighbours rather than geographic ones. Castle Point's nearest statistical neighbours are: Gedling, South Ribble, Hinckley & Bosworth, Broxtowe, Blaby, High Peak, Rochford, Rushcliffe, Staffordshire Moorlands, Lichfield, Tewkesbury, South Staffordshire, Oadby & Wigston, Broadland & Kettering

¹ONS, mid-year estimates 2009; www.statistics.gov.uk

² Source: [Office for National Statistics](http://www.statistics.gov.uk); UK Standard Area Measurements (SAM)

Castle Point District Profile

Age profile

Figure 1.1a shows the age-structure of Castle Point's residents

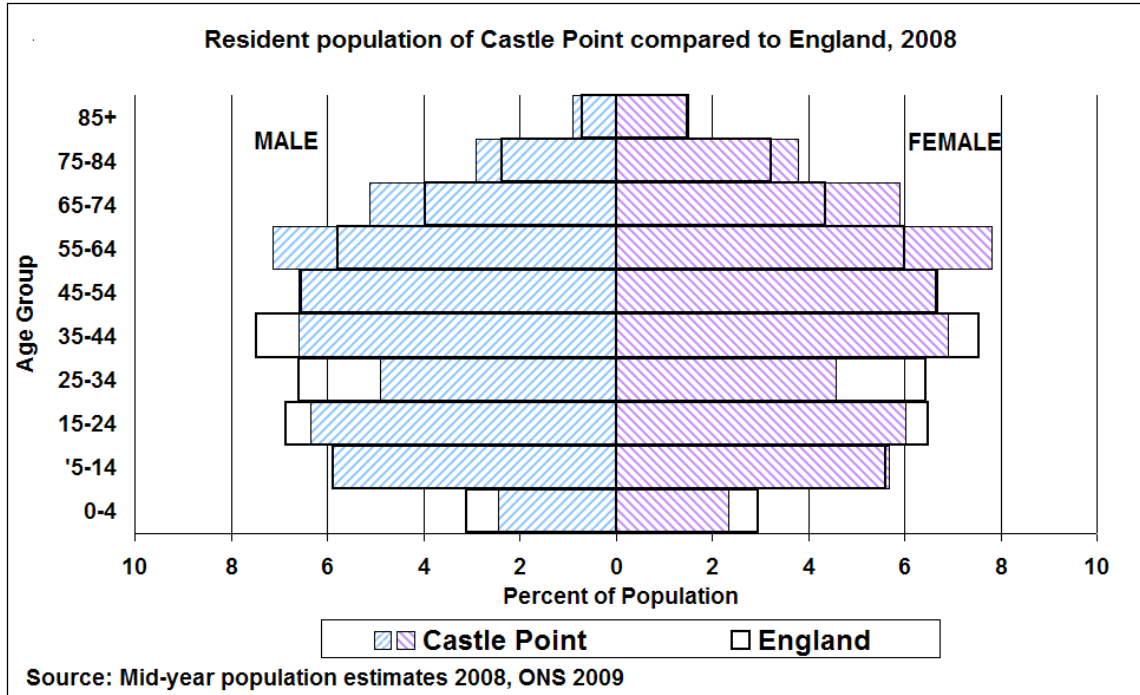
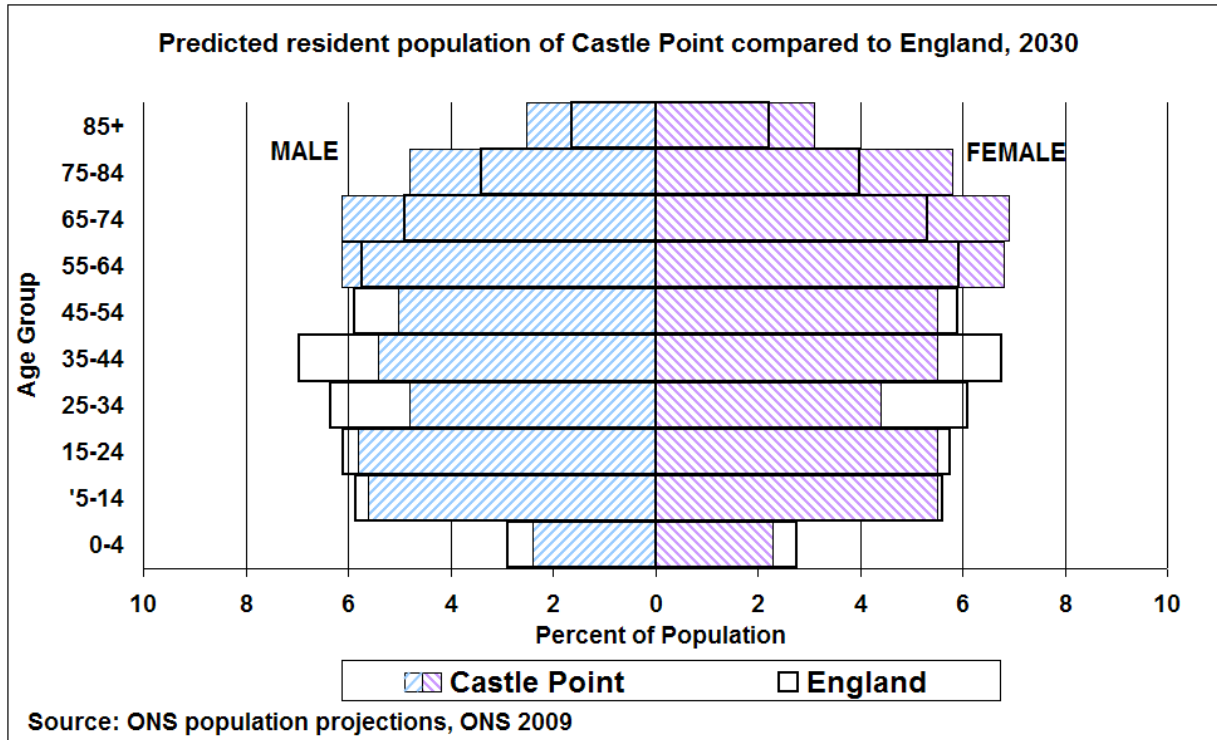


Figure 1.1a shows that Castle Point has lower proportions of under 4s & 15-44 year olds, particularly in the 25-34 year old category. Castle Point has higher proportions of every category from 55+ year olds, compared to the England average.

Castle Point District Profile

Figure 1.1b shows Castle Point's predicted population in 2030, based on current patterns



This graph of projected population shows the estimated population of Castle Point in 2030, compared to England. It is based on current population trends & does not take account of any policy changes or any other developments in things such as health & housing. It shows that compared to the England average, Castle Point has a lower proportion in every category under 54 years old, and a much higher proportion of over 55s. This picture of an ageing population with fewer working-age people will clearly have a significant impact on the future provision of health & social care in the district.

Castle Point District Profile

BME groups

Figure 1.2 shows a ward-level breakdown of BME population in based on the 2001 census.

Figure 1.2 shows Castle Point BME populations, by ward (2001 census)

Ward	Asian or British Asian	Black or British Black	Chinese or Other	Mixed	White
Canvey Island West	2.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	97.2%
Appleton	1.0%	0.1%	0.5%	1.0%	97.4%
Cedar Hall	1.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	97.5%
Boyce	1.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	97.9%
Victoria	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	97.9%
Canvey Island Central	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	98.1%
Canvey Island Winter Gardens	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	1.0%	98.2%
St George`s	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	98.4%
St Mary`s	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	98.4%
St James	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	98.5%
Canvey Island South	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	98.5%
Canvey Island East	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	98.6%
Canvey Island North	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	98.8%
St Peter`s	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	98.9%

NB figures may not add exactly due to rounding

Castle Point District Profile

Table 1.3 below shows district-level BME population estimates based on 2007 projections by the ONS. Castle Point had the 3rd lowest proportion of BME residents according to these projections, behind Maldon & Rochford. Castle Point's proportion of BME residents is below the Essex, Eastern region & national average.

Figure 1.3 shows district-level populations by ethnic group, 2007³

District	White British	White Irish & White Other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese & Other
Maldon	93.11%	3.04%	0.96%	1.44%	1.12%	0.64%
Rochford	93.07%	2.55%	1.09%	1.46%	1.09%	0.61%
Castle Point	92.71%	2.47%	1.01%	1.79%	1.46%	0.67%
Braintree	92.34%	3.12%	1.14%	1.49%	1.14%	0.64%
Tendring	92.20%	2.53%	1.23%	1.71%	1.44%	0.82%
Uttlesford	90.76%	3.86%	1.10%	1.93%	1.24%	0.97%
Basildon	90.11%	3.24%	1.41%	2.59%	1.88%	0.88%
Chelmsford	89.54%	3.89%	1.40%	2.43%	1.58%	1.09%
Harlow	87.23%	3.96%	1.66%	2.81%	2.17%	1.79%
Colchester	86.89%	5.19%	1.65%	2.56%	1.42%	2.28%
Brentwood	86.73%	5.03%	1.40%	3.77%	1.82%	1.26%
Epping Forest	85.15%	4.79%	1.70%	4.46%	2.92%	1.05%
ESSEX	89.82%	3.68%	1.35%	2.40%	1.64%	1.10%
EAST OF ENGLAND	86.92%	4.71%	1.55%	3.59%	1.92%	1.32%
ENGLAND	83.65%	4.59%	1.70%	5.71%	2.83%	1.52%

³ Source: Population estimates by ethnic group, mid-2007. ONS, Crown Copyright.

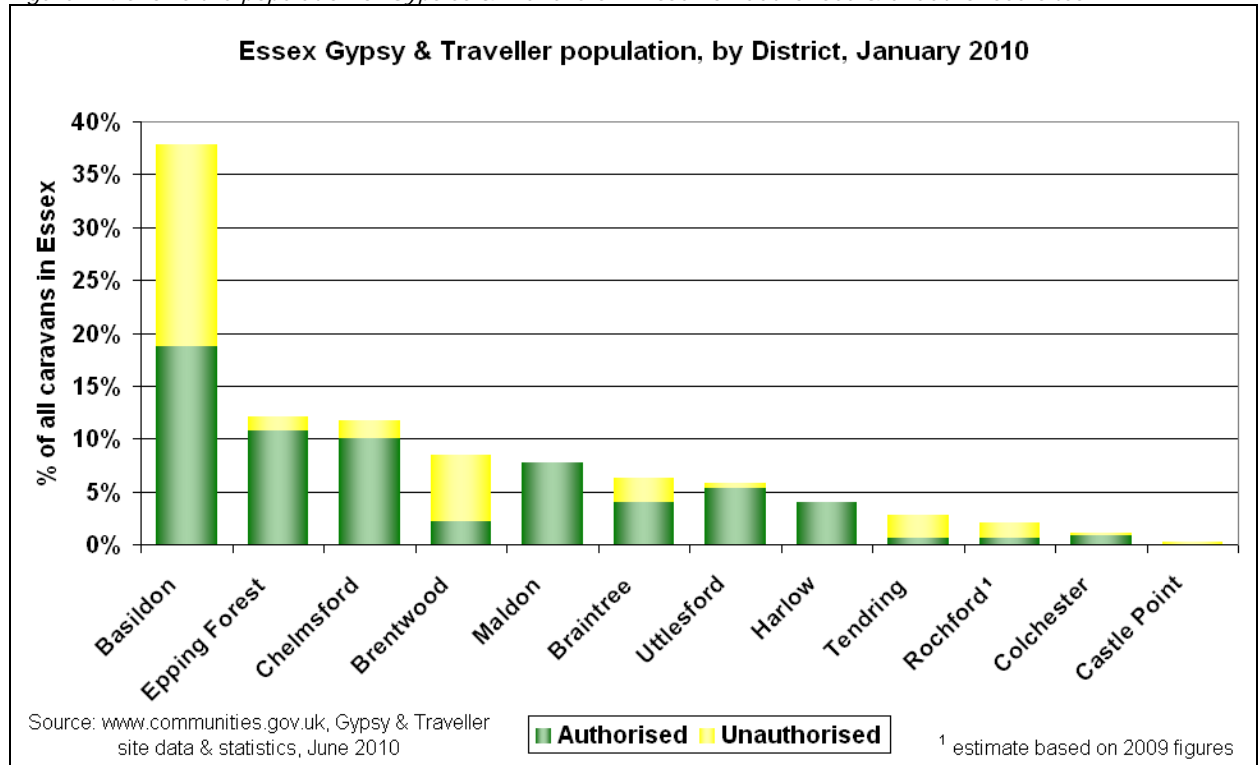
Castle Point District Profile

Gypsy & traveller communities

In January 2010, Castle Point was home to only 3 caravans. This was the lowest number in all 12 districts, and represented less than 1% of all the caravans in Essex⁴. Castle Point does not have any authorised gypsy and traveller sites, which means that any caravans in the district are on unauthorised land. The number of caravans in Castle Point has not changed significantly in recently years.

As shown in the graph below, Basildon is comfortably the Essex district with the most caravans, followed by Epping Forest and Chelmsford. Collectively, these 3 districts have almost 60% of the total number of caravans in Essex.

Figure 1.4 shows the population of Gypsies & Travellers in Essex on authorised & unauthorised sites



⁴ www.communities.gov.uk, Gypsy and Traveller site data and statistics, January 2010

Deprivation

Figure 1.5 shows the national IMD rankings of Essex's districts

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007: Essex Districts

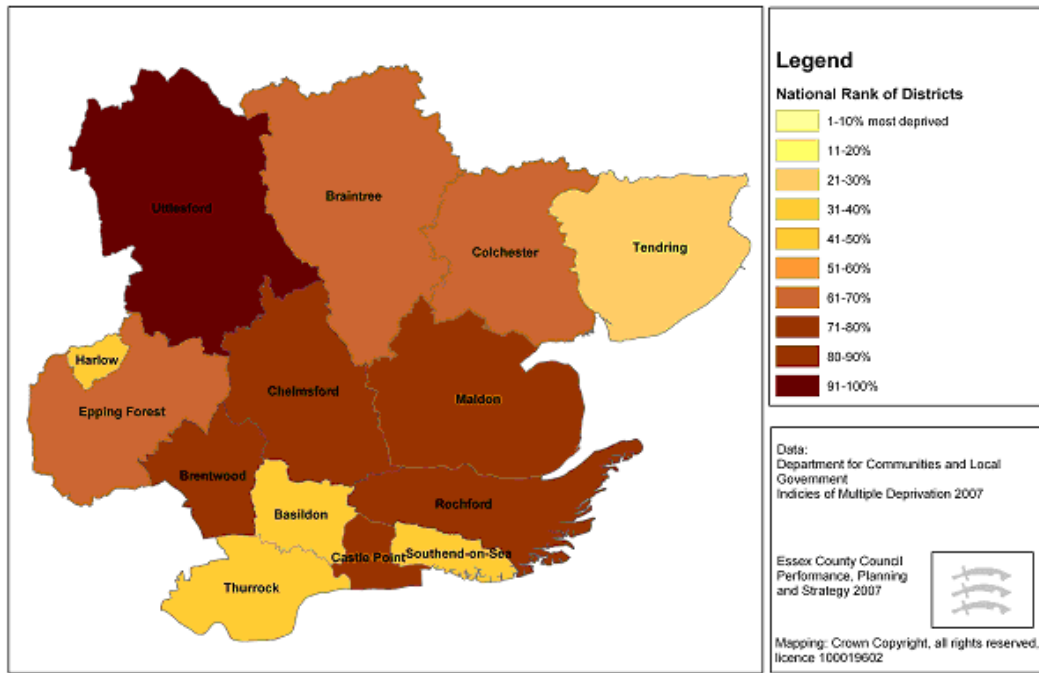


Figure 1.5 shows where the Essex districts rank nationally on the IMD scale.

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation⁵. The latest version of the IMD is from 2007.

Castle Point is ranked as the 7th most deprived of the 12 Essex districts; ranked 249th of 354 authorities nationally (where 1 is the most deprived). Two of Castle Point's 57 LSOA areas are in the 10% most deprived in Essex (the mid-west area of Canvey Island Central ward & the Southe West of Canvey Island Winter Gardens ward), with a further two in the 20% most deprived. 1 area within Castle Point was in the 10% least deprived in Essex & a further 4 were in the 20% least deprived.

Figure 1.5a below shows deprivation in Castle Point at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level, which shows where the hot-spots of deprivation are, and also highlights the diversity within the borough with some areas showing as experiencing high levels of deprivation, and others very low levels. The lighter the shade, the more deprived an area is.

Figure 1.5b shows deprivation at LSOA in the rest of Essex.

⁵ Communities and local government [website](#), 2007

Castle Point District Profile

Figure 1.5a shows deprivation in Castle Point at lower super output area (LSOA) level

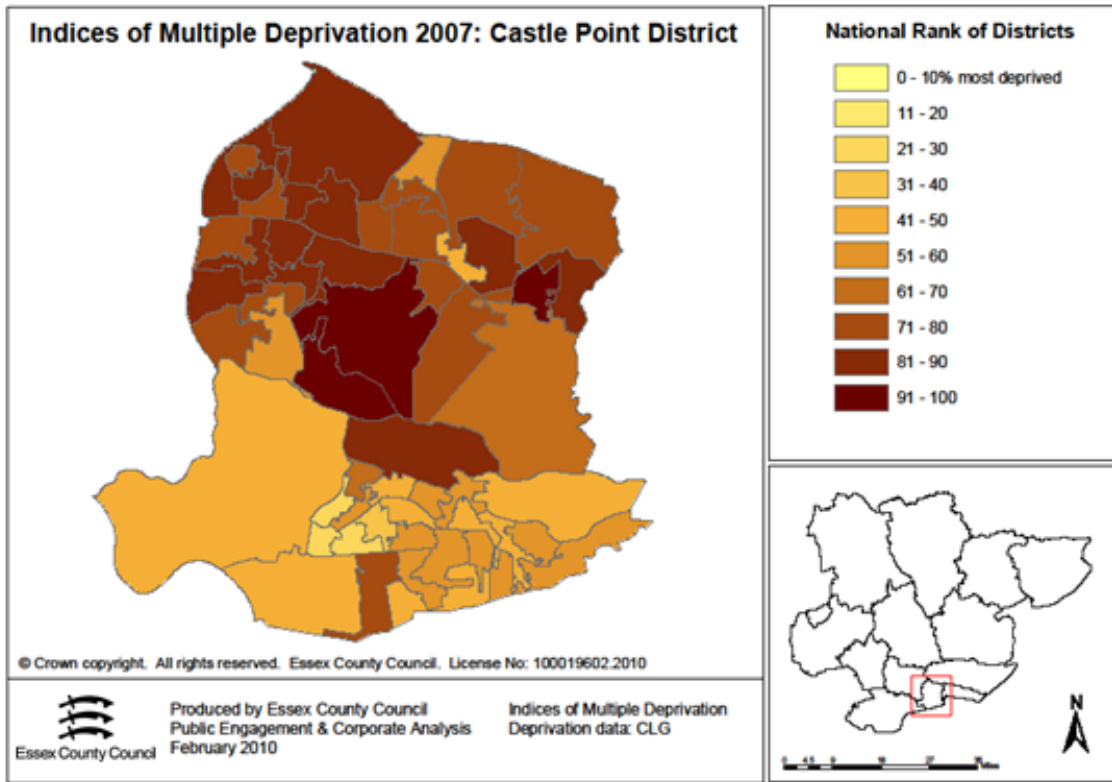
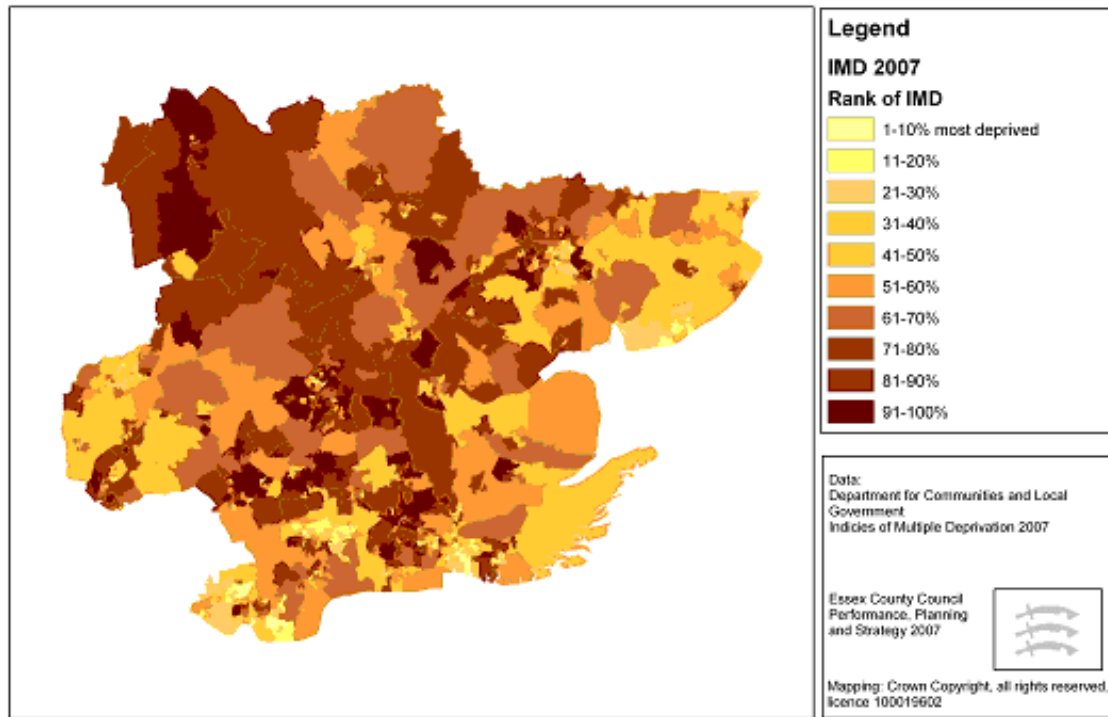


Figure 1.5b shows deprivation in the rest of Essex at LSOA

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007



Geodemographic profiles

Geodemographics is described as the analysis and classification of people by where they live. The technique involves classifying small areas to help draw general conclusions about the characteristics and behaviours of the people who live in them. The idea being that people who live in similar places, will have similar interests, do similar things and have similar lifestyles. Public and private organisations can use geodemographics to estimate anticipated patterns in certain areas and can target their resources more effectively and efficiently.

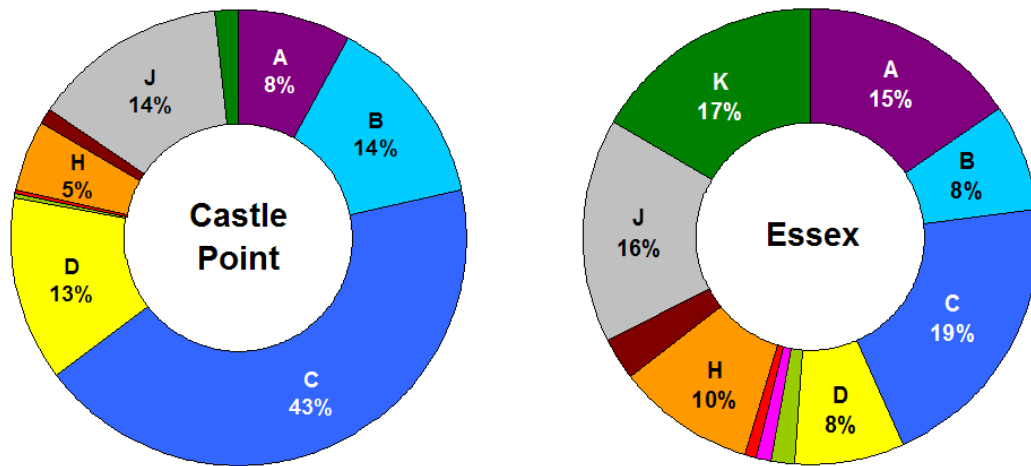
Geodemographic systems estimate the most probable characteristics of people based on the pooled profile of all people living in a small area. There are a number of geodemographic profiling tools available, but here we have used MOSAIC. For a list of the MOSAIC groups and types, please see the [Appendix](#).

The MOSAIC charts for Castle Point & Essex are shown below:

Figure 1.6 shows the MOSAIC group profiles of Castle Point & Essex

Castle Point Mosaic group profile

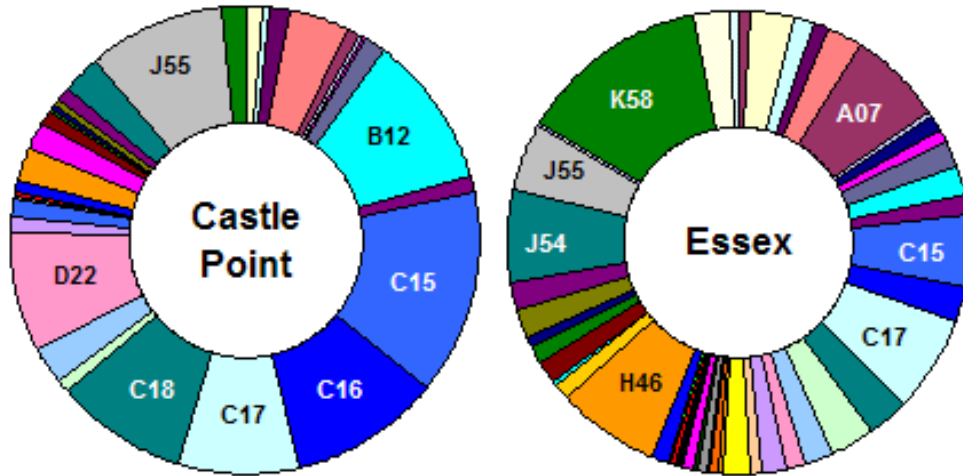
Essex Mosaic group profile



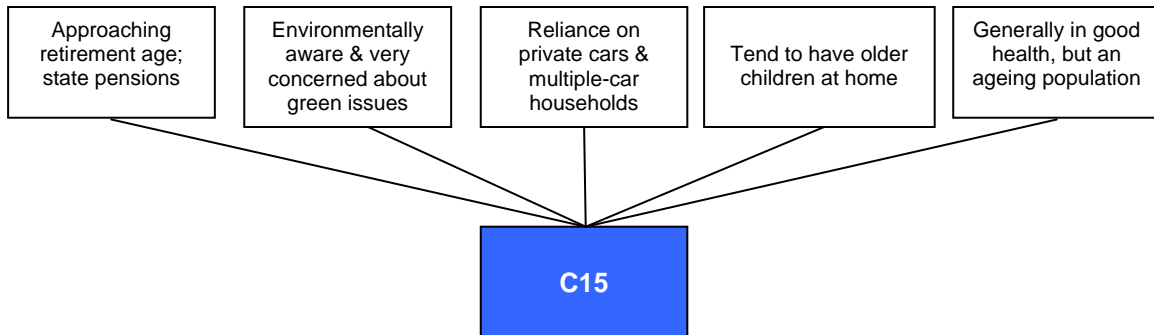
This comparison shows the similarities and differences between the MOSAIC group profiles of Castle Point & Essex. Compared to Essex, Castle Point has more of groups B, C & D, and fewer of groups A, H & K. 43% of Castle Point’s MOSAIC group profile is made up of a single group, which is uncommon compared to most other Essex districts, excluding Rochford, which has a similarly high number of group C.

Castle Point District Profile

Figure 1.7 shows the MOSAIC "types" profile of Castle Point & Essex



Essex & Castle Point MOSAIC profile types & charts of need; using MOSAIC we can determine the likely needs of the most common MOSAIC types in Castle Point & Essex. For instance, group C15 is the most common MOSAIC type in Castle Point. People in type C15 tend to have the following traits, which may determine what sort of services they require from the public sector:

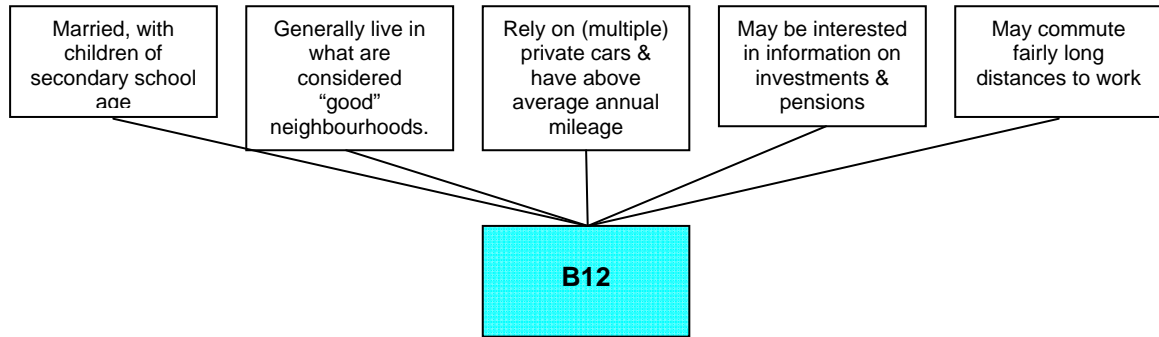


C15; Senior white collar workers many on the verge of a financially secure retirement

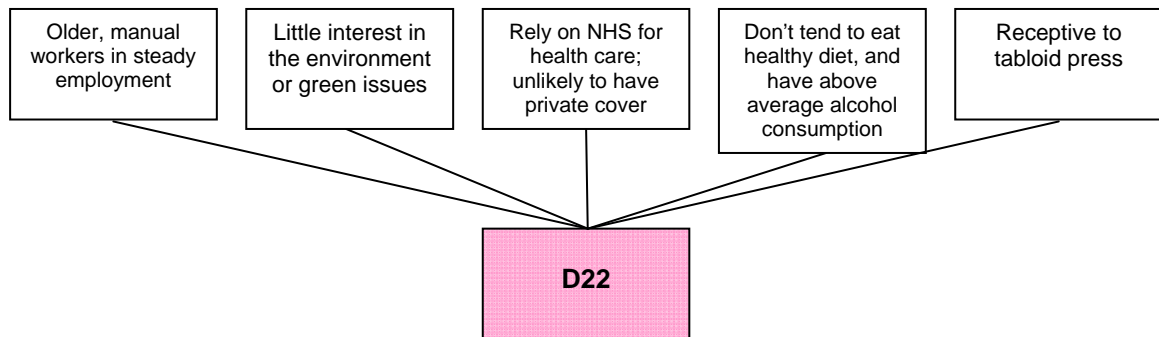
By identifying the services that this group is likely to require, we can target areas more efficiently. Because we know that households in MOSAIC type C15 are receptive to telephone advice lines, local social networks and broadsheet newspapers (and unreceptive to TV, & posters), we also know how to get messages out to them effectively. With the information provided by MOSAIC, the Health service could target these people with information about Health MOTs. The environmental team might target them with ideas on how to be more environmentally friendly. Leisure services could target them with information about opportunities to stay fit & healthy. All of these activities would be targeted at people that are most likely to be interested in them, reducing the amount of resources that public sector organisations use to communicate with their residents.

Castle Point District Profile

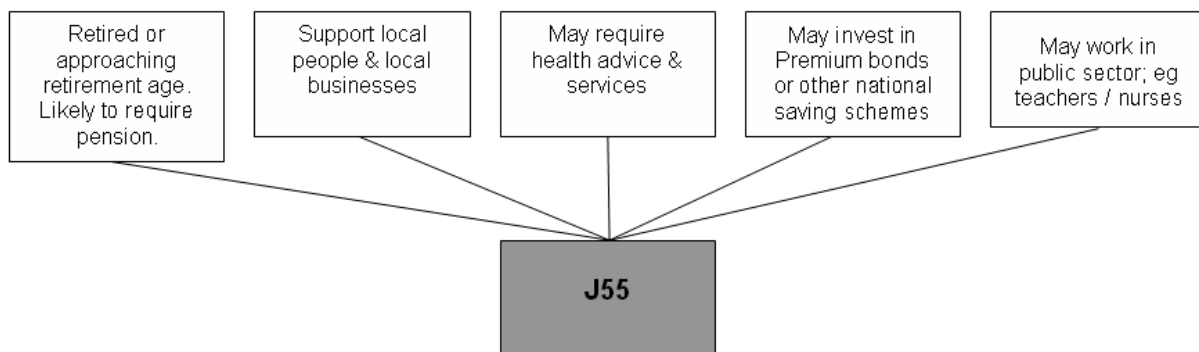
Other MOSAIC types that are common in Castle Point include B12, D22 & J55. The charts for these types are as follows:



B12; Middle income families with children living in estates of modern private homes



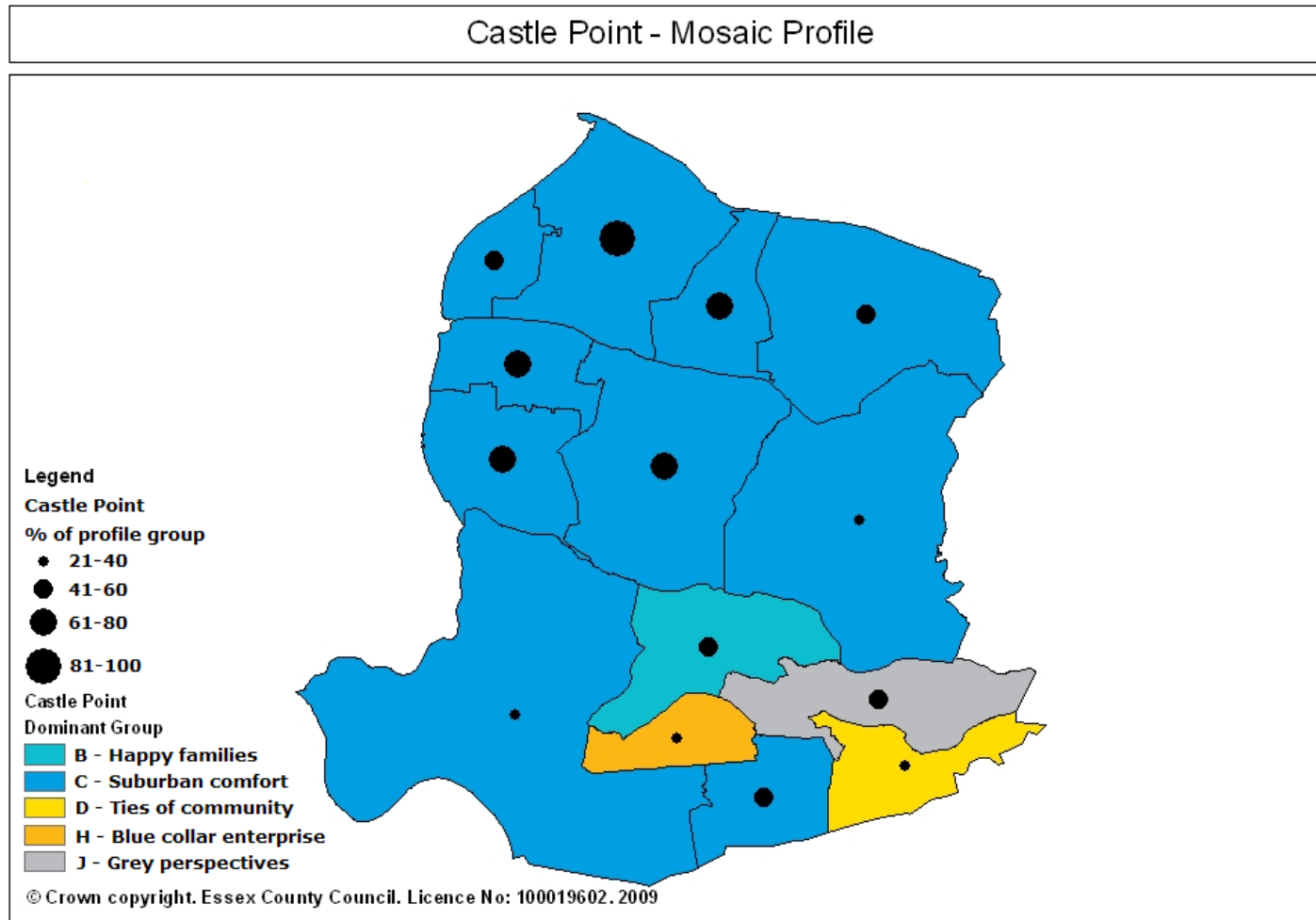
D22; Comfortably off manual workers living in spacious but inexpensive private houses



J55; Older people preferring to live in familiar surroundings in small market towns

Castle Point District Profile

Figure 1.8 shows the MOSAIC profile map of Castle Point, by ward



This map shows the predominant MOSAIC group in each ward in Castle Point. The sizes of the black dots show the dominance of that particular group within an area. The North of Castle Point is dominated by Group C, particularly the North West of the district. On Canvey Island there is a mix of groups, with low dominance by any specific group.

Community engagement

Figure 1.9 shows district-level NI4 scores from the 2008-9 Place survey

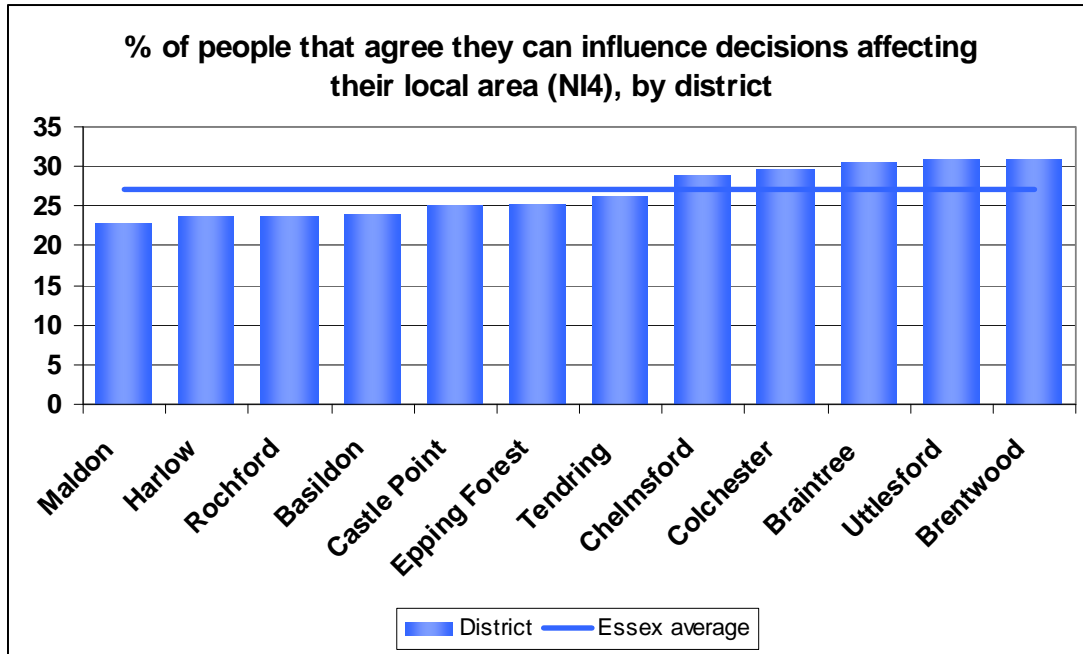
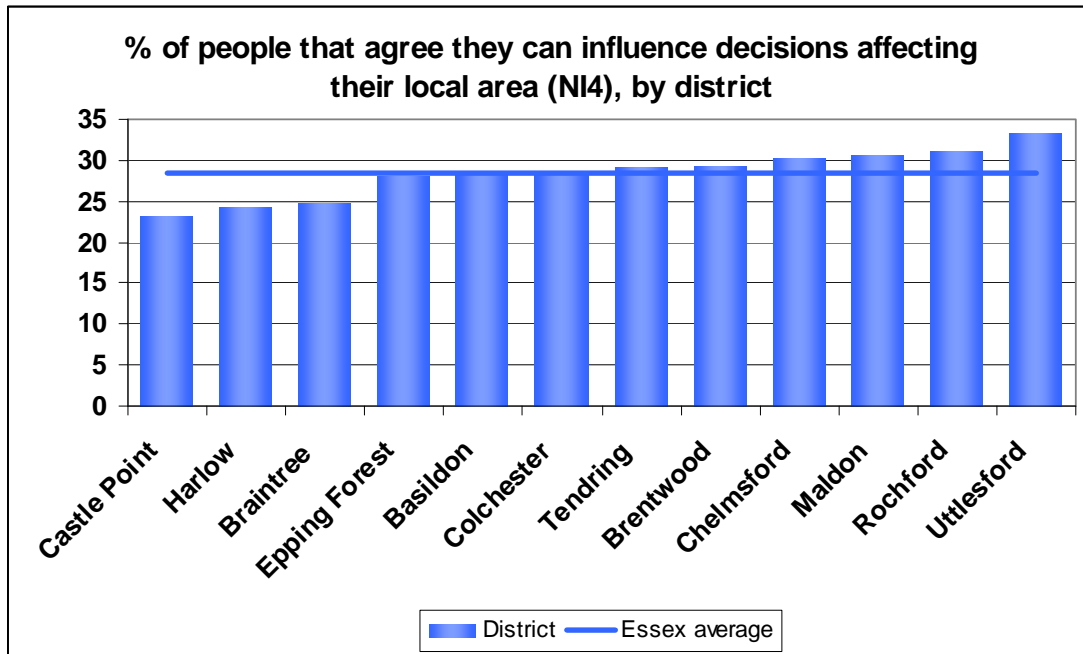


Figure 1.9a shows district-level NI4 scores from the 2009-10 tracker 8 survey



Castle Point was below the Essex average in both the Place survey & the most recent tracker survey for residents' perceptions that they can influence decisions affecting their local area (NI4). In tracker 8, Castle Point had the lowest score of all the Essex districts (23.1% compared to an Essex average of 28.4%). Amongst its 15 statistical neighbours, Castle Point ranked 12th for NI4⁶.

⁶ Based on CLG Place survey data: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/placesurvey2008>

Castle Point District Profile

Education

In 2009 Castle Point was ranked 8th of the 12 Essex districts for secondary school children achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE⁷. In 2009 67.1% of pupils achieved 5 or more grades A*-C, up from 58.2% in 2008. The Essex average was 68.2% and the national average was 70.0%.

Figure 1.10 shows school GCSE achievement by district, 2008 & 2009

Rank (based on 2009 figures)	District	Level 2 (5 or more grades A*-C) 2008	Level 2 (5 or more grades A*-C) 2009
1	Rochford	72.5%	81.7%
2	Brentwood	68.4%	72.2%
=3	Chelmsford	69.7%	71.1%
=3	Uttlesford	71.1%	71.1%
5	Maldon	58.9%	68.9%
=6	Basildon	62.7%	67.5%
=6	Harlow	59.1%	67.5%
8	Castle Point	58.2%	67.1%
9	Colchester	64.0%	66.0%
10	Epping Forest	57.9%	64.8%
11	Tendring	59.3%	63.2%
12	Braintree	55.6%	62.4%
Essex		63.3%	68.2%
East of England			69.0%
England		65.3%	70.0%

Figure 1.10a shows school GCSE achievement amongst Castle Point's statistical neighbours, 2008 & 2009

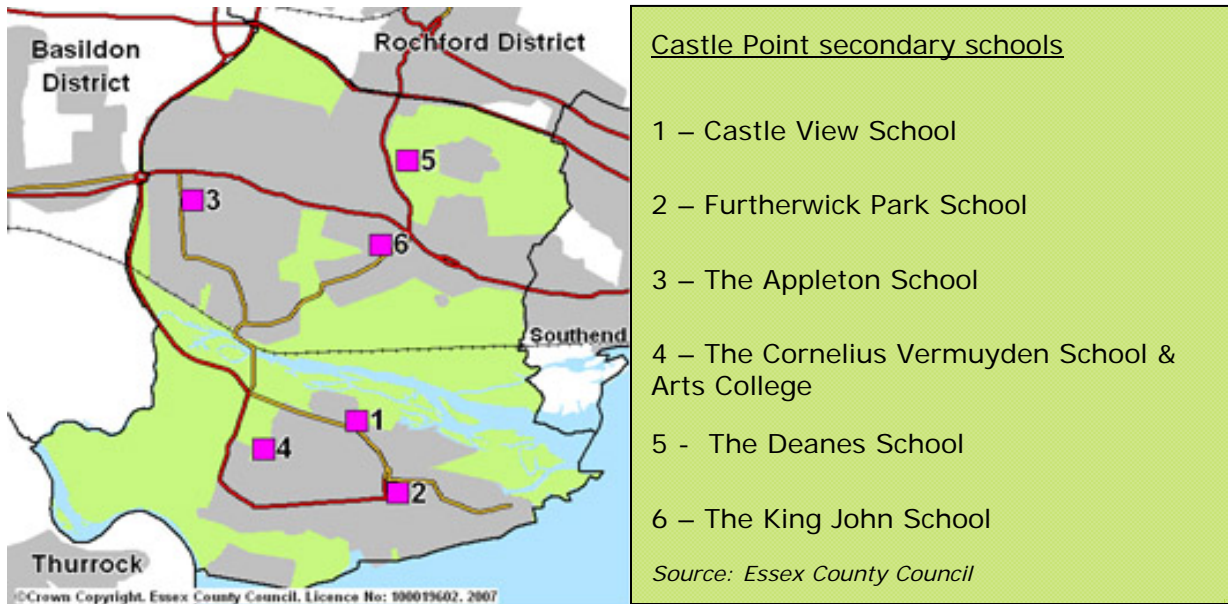
Rank amongst statistical neighbours	District	Level 2 (5 or more grades A*-C) 2008	Level 2 (5 or more grades A*-C) 2009
1	Rushcliffe	76.6%	82.6%
2	Staffordshire Moorlands	74.2%	80.1%
3	Broxtowe	62.6%	77.0%
4	Broadland	69.3%	72.0%
5	Tewkesbury	67.6%	71.8%
6	Gedling	63.0%	71.7%
=7	South Ribble	69.8%	71.6%
=7	Hinckley and Bosworth	64.8%	71.6%
9	Lichfield	67.6%	70.4%
10	South Staffordshire	67.8%	69.8%
11	Oadby and Wigston	68.2%	69.4%
12	High Peak	63.5%	67.6%
13	Castle Point	58.2%	67.1%
14	Blaby	64.2%	65.9%
15	Kettering	60.6%	65.7%

Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families [website](#)

⁷ Source: [DCSE](#), 2009 NB Excludes independent schools

Castle Point District Profile

Figure 1.11 shows the location of secondary schools in Castle Point



There are 6 LEA-controlled secondary schools within Castle Point. The King John school was the best performers in 2009; 95% of pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C GCSEs (6th best out of 75 Essex schools for which results are available). Castle View School was the worst in 2009; with a pass-rate of 39% (2nd worst in Essex for schools which results are available). 3 of the 6 schools scored below the Essex average of 68%. Figure 1.12 shows that 5 of the 6 schools recorded an improvement in their results from 2008 to 2009.

Figure 1.12 shows the results of Castle Point's schools 2005-2009

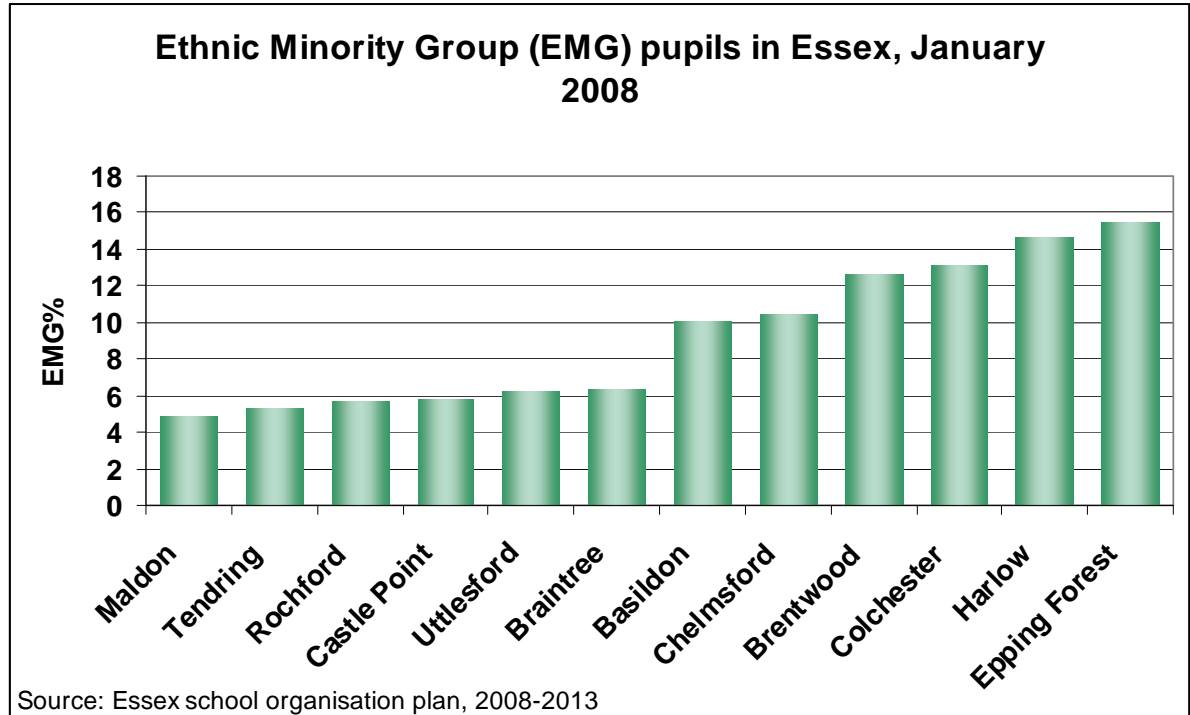
School	No. of pupils at end of KS4 ('08-09)	% of 15 old pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C (& equivalent)					overall absence ('08-09)	persistent absence ('08-09)
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
The Appleton School	239	62%	58%	70%	69%	73%	7.00%	4.20%
Castle View School	179	34%	47%	44%	44%	39%	7.60%	6.20%
The Cornelius Vermuyden School & Arts College	177	48%	43%	55%	48%	54%	8.50%	9.30%
The Deanes School	208	50%	60%	56%	59%	71%	8.00%	7.60%
Furtherwick Park School	117	33%	47%	37%	31%	48%	7.80%	7.10%
The King John School	318	70%	72%	76%	77%	95%	5.70%	2.90%

Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families [website](#)

Castle Point District Profile

In autumn 2009, there were 12,995 pupils attending Castle Point schools, of which 1,542 (11.87% of the total) lived outside the district and travelled in. 882 from outside Essex (Southend is considered to be outside Essex), 522 from Basildon & 117 from Rochford. 160 pupils from Castle Point attended schools elsewhere in Essex, predominantly in Rochford (87) & Basildon (45).

Figure 1.13 shows ethnic minority pupils in Essex, by district

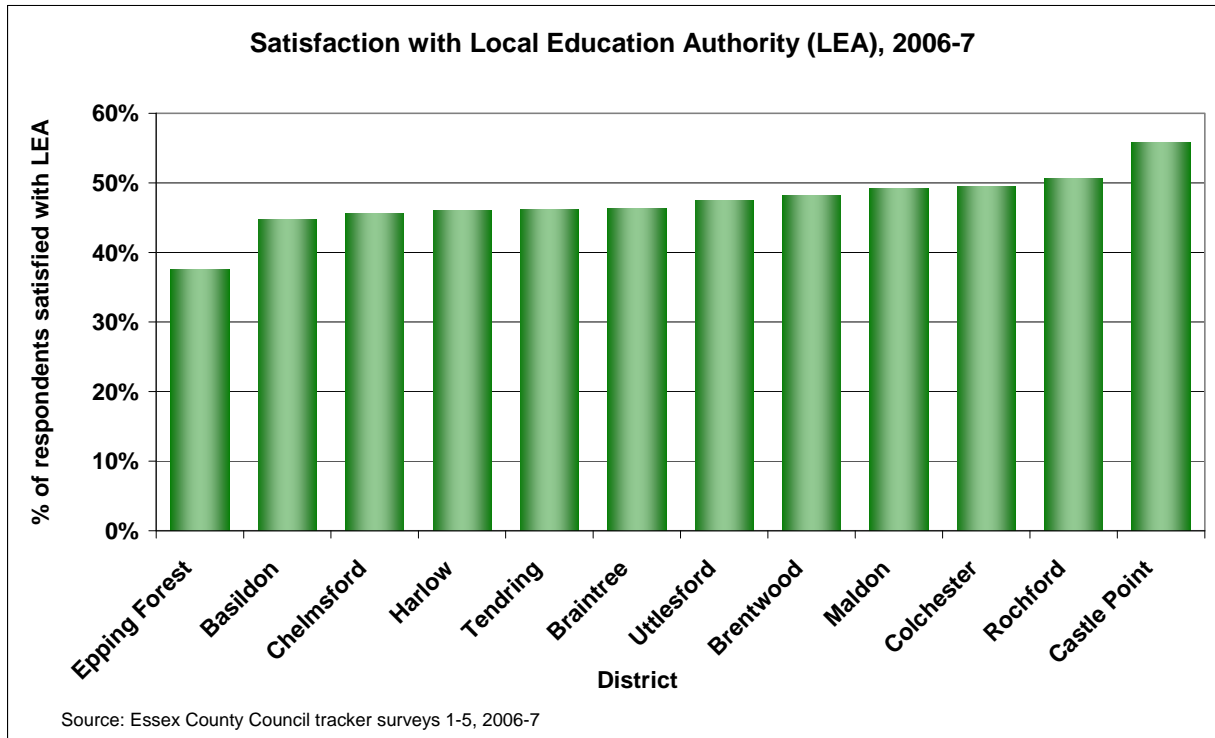


Castle Point had the 4th lowest rate of ethnic minority pupils in Essex; 5.8% compared to an Essex average of 9.6%. This rate has increased from 3.4% in 2005.

In the 2008-9 Place Survey, Castle Point residents chose education provision as their 7th most important issue (selected by 24.6% of respondents). Only 3.2% of Castle Point residents believe that education provision was the area that most needed improving in the district. In the County-wide Place survey results, Essex residents selected education provision as their 5th most important issue (selected by 26.6% of respondents). For more details on the results of these surveys, please see the section on [perception data](#), below.

Castle Point District Profile

Figure 1.14 shows satisfaction with LEA by Essex district



Data was collected in the ECC tracker surveys between 2006 and 2007. It shows that Castle Point residents were the most satisfied in Essex with their LEA.

Castle Point District Profile

NEET (Children not in education, employment or training)

In March 2010, Castle Point had the 8th highest rate of children NEET in Essex; 6.1%, compared to an Essex average of just over 7%⁸. Castle Point's average rate for the year 2008-9 was 5.9%; 7th highest rate in Essex, but below both the County & national averages. 2009-10 NEET rates for Essex are shown in figure 1.15 below.

Figure 1.15 shows the 2009-10 NEET rates for Essex, by district

	Apr '09	May '09	Jun '09	Jul '09	Aug '09	Sep '09	Oct '09	Nov '09	Dec '09	Jan '10	Feb '10	Mar '10	Avg. '09-10
Tendring	13.5%	13.7%	14.0%	14.8%	16.7%	14.3%	13.4%	13.8%	13.3%	13.4%	13.1%	13.6%	14.0%
Basildon	11.0%	10.9%	10.9%	12.2%	14.7%	13.5%	13.2%	12.7%	12.6%	12.8%	12.5%	13.4%	12.5%
Braintree	11.1%	11.4%	11.8%	12.4%	15.6%	14.4%	11.5%	10.8%	10.7%	11.4%	11.0%	11.1%	11.9%
Maldon	9.1%	8.0%	8.3%	8.9%	11.0%	11.9%	10.3%	10.7%	9.6%	10.5%	10.8%	10.6%	10.0%
Rochford	5.8%	5.6%	6.0%	7.1%	8.6%	7.2%	11.1%	10.3%	10.4%	10.6%	10.3%	9.4%	8.5%
Colchester	5.7%	5.5%	5.8%	6.9%	8.3%	8.1%	5.6%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	5.5%	5.7%	6.0%
Castle Point	6.1%	6.1%	6.0%	6.9%	8.3%	9.9%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%	5.9%
Brentwood	4.4%	4.0%	4.2%	5.3%	7.1%	6.2%	5.7%	6.2%	5.5%	6.2%	5.5%	4.7%	5.4%
Harlow	4.4%	4.6%	4.9%	5.7%	7.8%	5.6%	5.5%	5.3%	4.9%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	5.1%
Chelmsford	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.8%	4.4%	4.9%	4.1%	3.8%	3.8%	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%	3.9%
Uttlesford	3.9%	3.4%	3.2%	3.6%	5.3%	4.6%	4.5%	3.6%	3.0%	3.0%	3.6%	3.5%	3.8%
Epping Forest	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%	3.1%	3.7%	4.7%	4.5%	3.4%	3.0%	2.8%	3.1%	2.9%	3.2%
Essex	7.0%	6.9%	7.0%	7.4%	8.4%	9.0%	7.5%	7.0%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%	7.3%
England	7.3%	7.3%	7.5%	8.0%	8.7%	8.0%	7.1%	6.5%	6.4%	6.2%	6.4%	<i>n/a</i>	7.2% ⁹

Source: Essex Connexions Team, Data Services, SCF, June 2010

⁸ Source: Essex Connexions Team, Data Services, SCF, June 2010

⁹ Average is for Apr '09-Feb '10; excludes March 2010 as the national average figures are not available

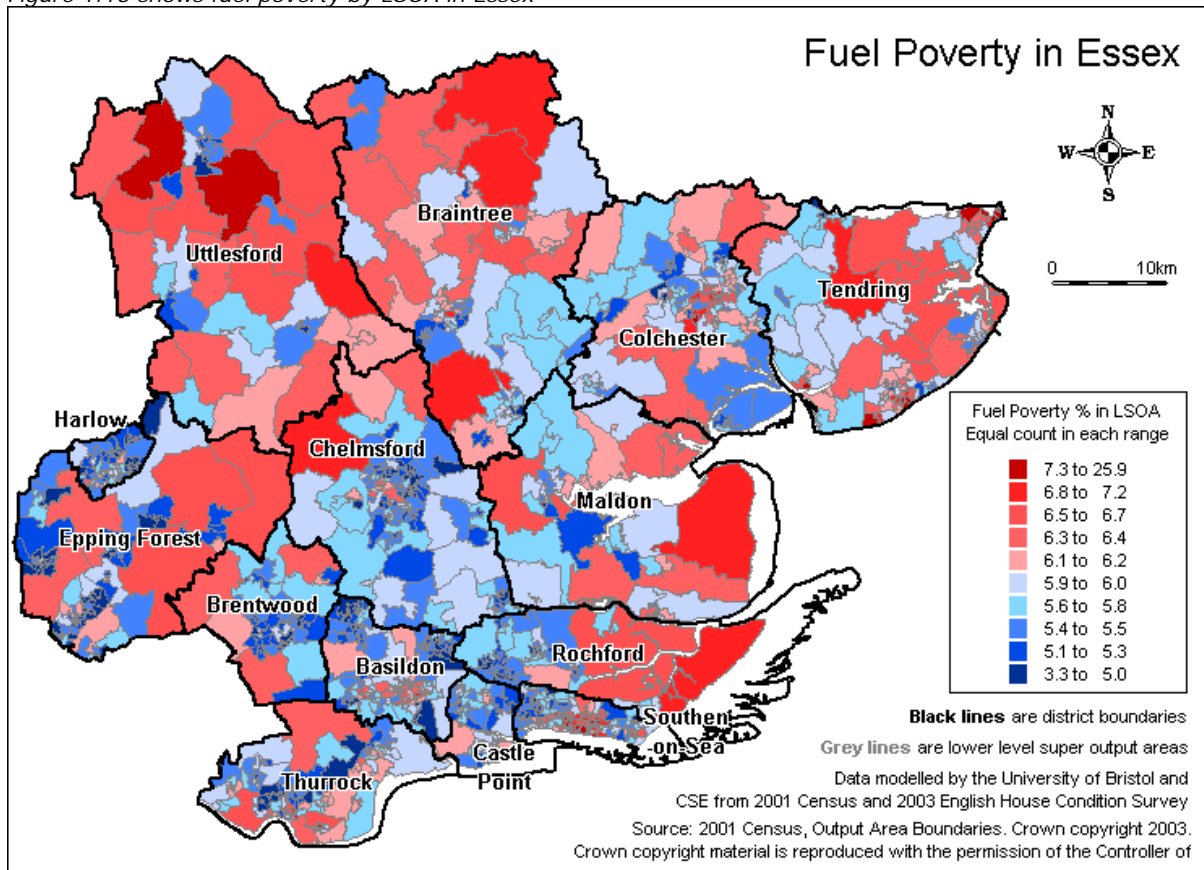
Castle Point District Profile

Vulnerable people

Fuel Poverty

A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime. None of Castle Point's 57 LSOAs are in the 10% most at risk of experiencing fuel poverty, in Essex. 4 areas are in the 20% most at risk. 1 of Castle Point's LSOAs is in the 10% least at risk of experiencing fuel poverty, with a further 4 in the 20% least at risk.¹⁰

Figure 1.16 shows fuel poverty by LSOA in Essex



¹⁰ www.fuelpovertyindicator.co.uk

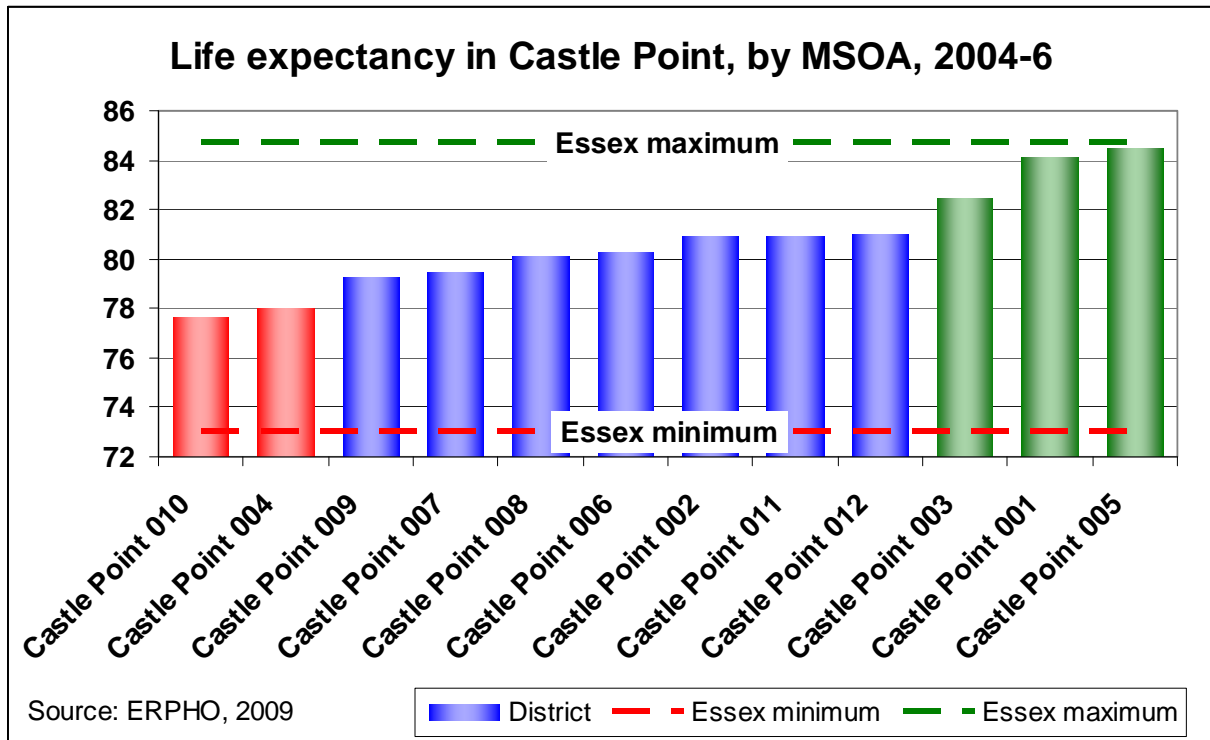
Public health

Castle Point's health profile is shown in [Appendix 1.6](#).

Life expectancy

Between 2004 and 2006, Castle Point MSOA 005 (roughly the East of Victoria & the North of St James' ward) had the 2nd highest life expectancy in Essex, whereas MSOA 010 (West Canvey Island) had the 14th lowest life expectancy in Essex.¹¹ The difference between the minimum and maximum life expectancy within Castle Point was 6.8 years, which is the 5th highest range in the County and highlights the inequalities that exist within the district.

Figure 1.17 shows life expectancy in Castle Point, by MSOA (there is a Castle Point MSOA map in [Appendix 1.2](#))



Amongst its 15 statistical neighbours, Castle Point had the joint 4th highest male life expectancy (79.7 years) & 9th highest female life expectancy (82.1 years)¹². The authority with the highest life expectancy for both men & women was Rushcliffe (80.1 & 83.9, respectively). The lowest male life expectancy was 77.8 years in South Ribble & the lowest female life expectancy was 81.5 years in both Lichfield & South Staffordshire.

¹¹ Eastern Region Public Health Observatory using information from the ONS, 2009

¹² Based on 2006-8 district-level figures, source: national statistics, www.nchod.nhs.uk

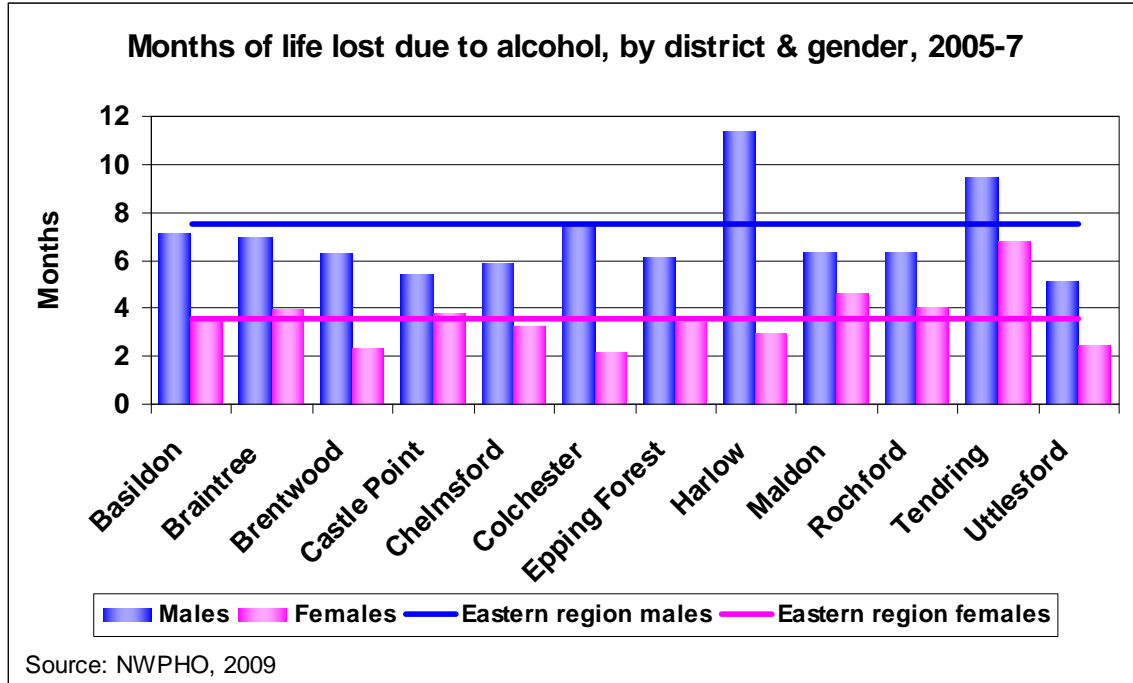
Castle Point District Profile

Alcohol

The alcohol profile for Castle Point is available at www.nwph.net/alcohol/lape

Figures 1.18-1.20 below show that Castle Point generally has low rates for alcohol-related health issues amongst males, but above average rates for females.

Figure 1.18 shows the months of life lost due to alcohol, by district & gender, 2005-7



Castle Point District Profile

Figure 1.19 shows the alcohol-specific mortality rate in Essex, by district

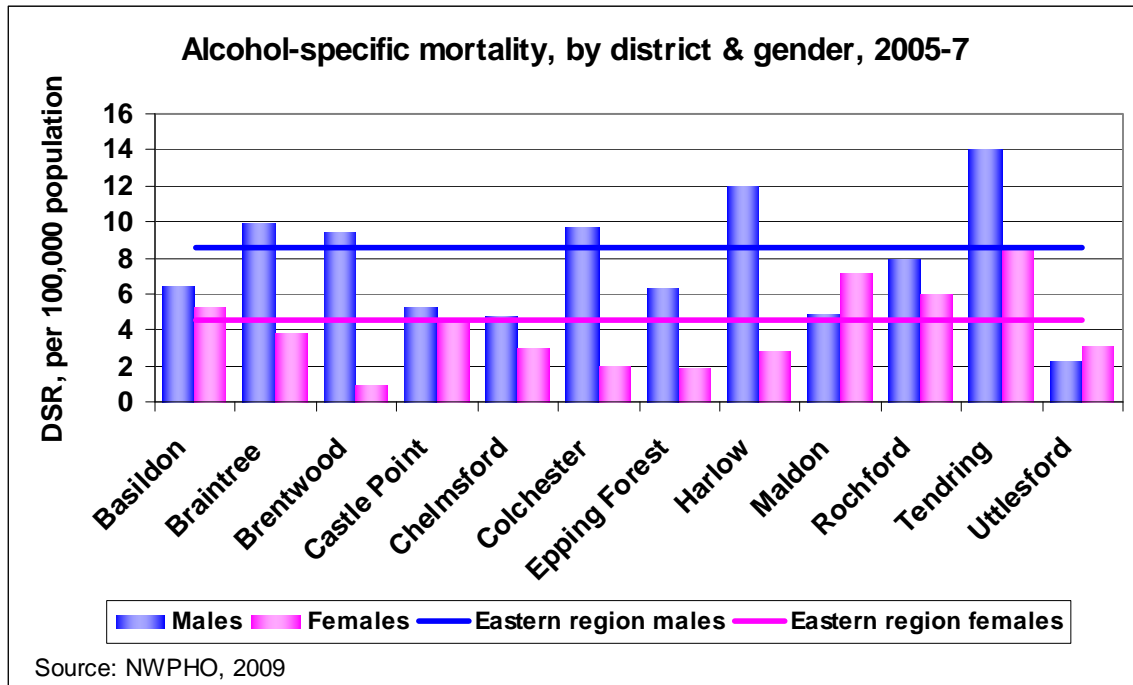
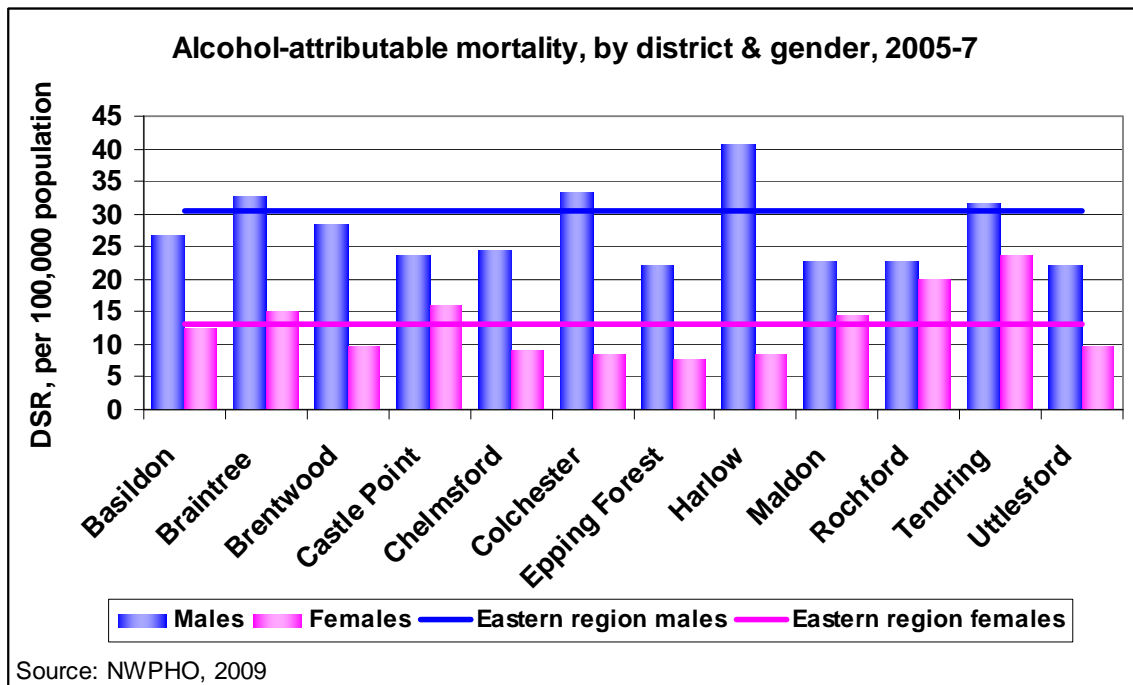


Figure 1.20 shows the alcohol-attributable mortality rate in Essex, by district



Castle Point District Profile

Obesity

In 2008-9, Castle Point had the 6th highest obesity rate in Essex for reception-age children; 8.7% were obese, which is just above the Essex average of 8.2%. 16% of Year 6 children were obese, which is equal to the Essex average¹³. Although the Year 6 rate decreased between 2007-8 and 2008-9, the reception age rate increased from 7.3% (which was then the 3rd lowest rate in Essex).

Figure 1.21 shows childhood obesity rates in Essex in 2008-9, by district

2008-9	Reception	Rank in Essex	Year 6	Rank in Essex
Harlow	11.0%	1	21.7%	1
Epping Forest	8.8%	5	17.8%	2
Rochford	8.3%	8	17.3%	3
Basildon	9.0%	3	16.8%	4
Colchester	8.5%	7	16.2%	5
Castle Point	8.7%	6	16.0%	6
Braintree	7.0%	9	15.8%	7
Tendring	9.6%	2	15.6%	8
Chelmsford	6.4%	10	14.8%	9
Maldon	4.7%	12	13.8%	10
Uttlesford	5.6%	11	12.4%	11
Brentwood	9.0%	4	10.9%	12
ENGLAND	9.6%		18.3%	
Essex	8.2%		16.0%	

Figure 1.21a shows childhood obesity rates in Castle Point's statistical neighbour authorities, 2008-9

2008-9	Reception	Rank amongst statistical neighbours	Year 6	Rank amongst statistical neighbours
South Staffordshire	12.97%	1	20.02%	1
Kettering	9.57%	4	18.89%	2
Lichfield	8.94%	7	18.22%	3
Staffordshire Moorlands	9.59%	3	17.76%	4
Tewkesbury	7.93%	11	17.43%	5
Broxtowe	7.71%	13	16.85%	6
Hinckley & Bosworth	9.36%	5	16.82%	7
High Peak	8.69%	9	16.36%	8
South Ribble	6.81%	15	16.30%	9
Blaby	9.68%	2	16.25%	10
Castle Point	8.74%	8	15.95%	11
Oadby & Wigston	8.45%	10	15.37%	12
Gedling	9.25%	6	14.84%	13
Rushcliffe	7.29%	14	14.54%	14
Broadland	7.77%	12	13.95%	15

Amongst its 15 statistical neighbours, Castle point had the 5th lowest rate for Year 6 obesity & the 8th highest rate for reception age obesity.

¹³ The National Obesity Observatory e-Atlas; <http://www.noo.org.uk/maps/eatlas>, 2008-9

Castle Point District Profile

Figure 1.21b shows obesity in reception-age children, by district, 2008-9

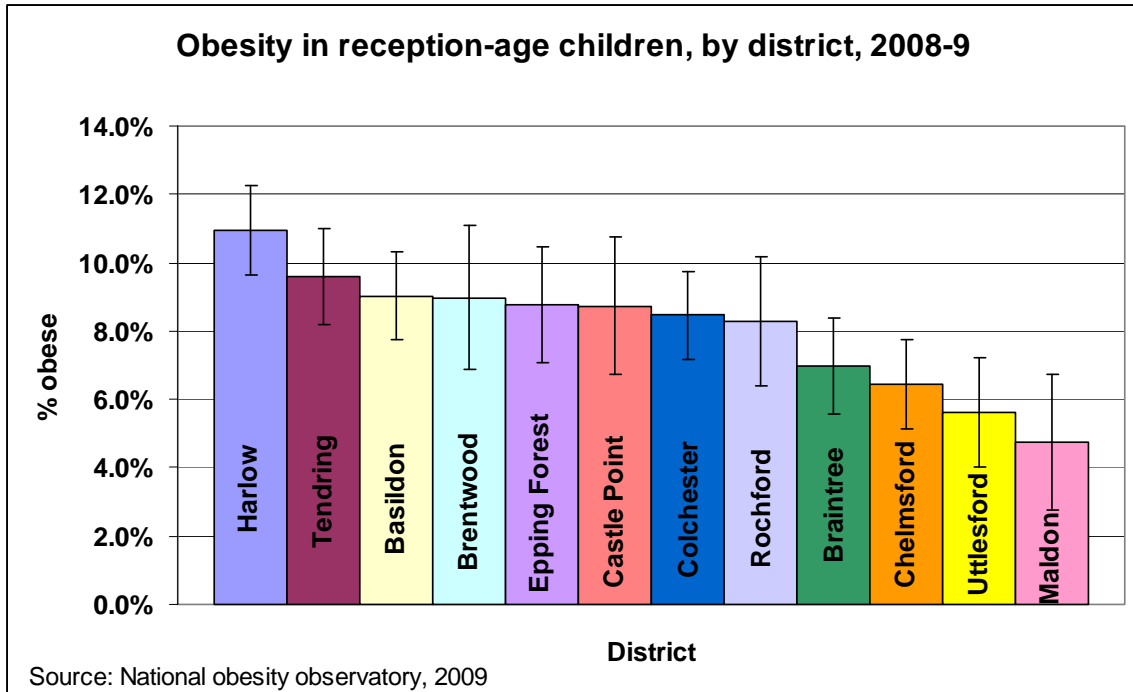
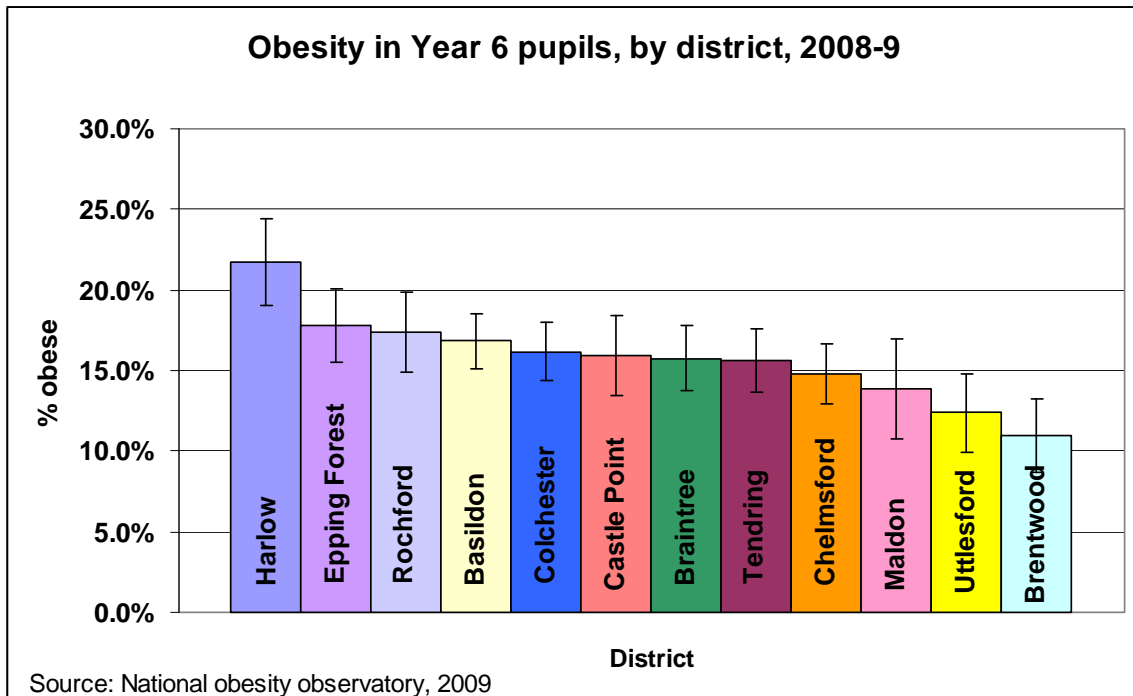


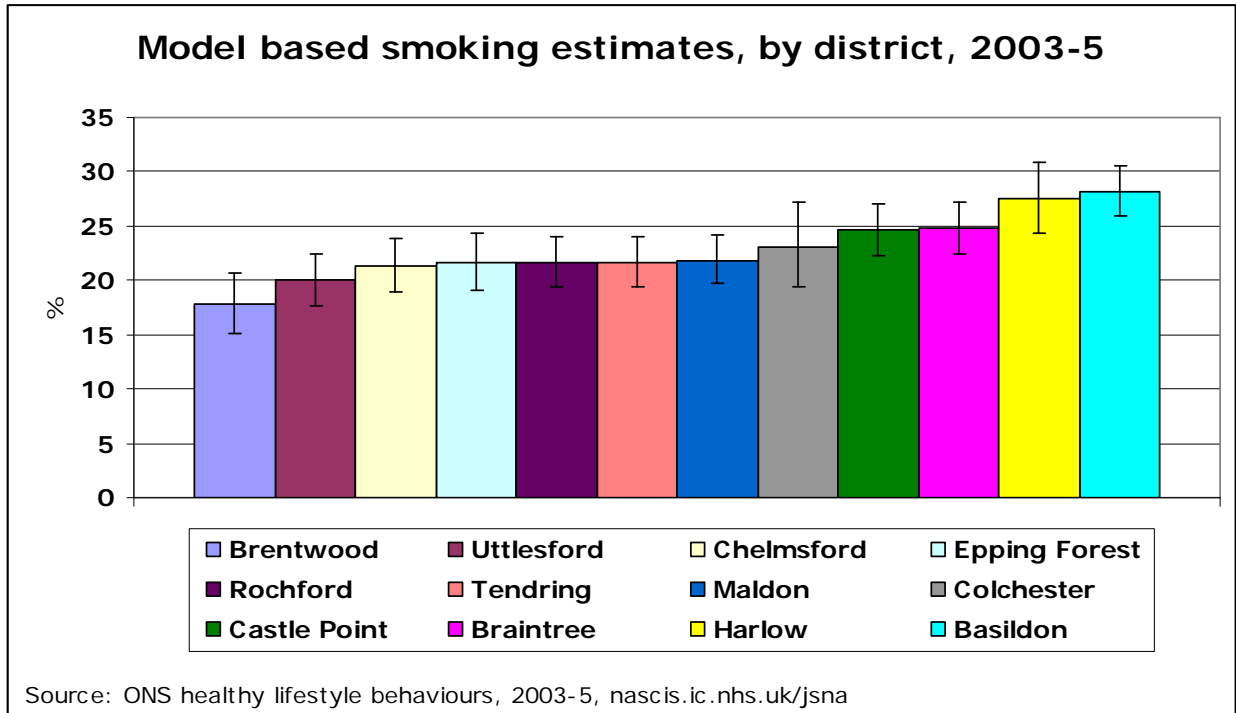
Figure 1.21c shows obesity in year 6 pupils, by district, 2008-9



Castle Point District Profile

Smoking

Figure 1.22 shows modelled estimates of smoking prevalence, by Essex district, 2003-5



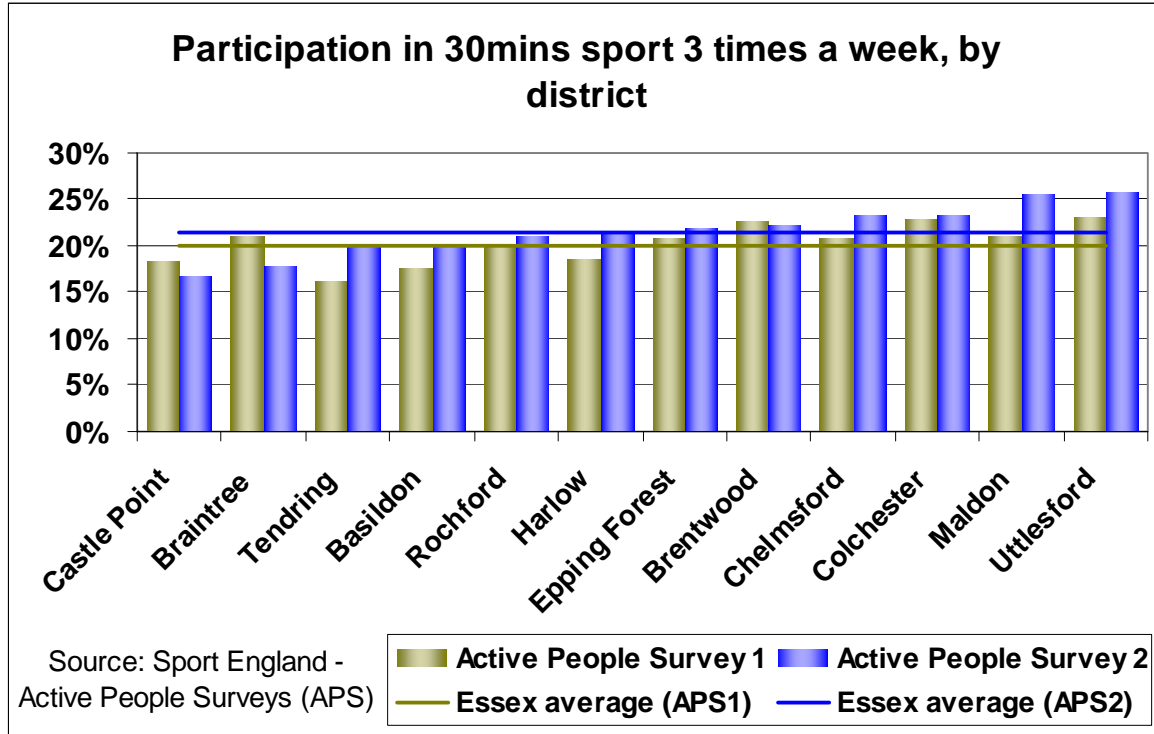
This graph shows the estimated smoking rates in each Essex district between 2003 & 2005. Castle Point had the 4th highest estimated rate of smoking prevalence in Essex.

Castle Point had the 3rd highest estimated smoking rate amongst its 15 statistical neighbours.

Castle Point District Profile

According to Active People Surveys (APS) 1 (2005-6) & 2 (2007), Castle Point had a below-average rate of people taking part in the recommended 30 minutes of exercise, 3 times per week. Participation in Castle Point fell from 18.3% in the first survey to 16.8% in the second survey (the lowest rate in Essex), although this decrease was not statistically significant¹⁴. Both rates were below the County average. District-level results of both Active People's Surveys are shown below:

Figure 1.22a shows level of participation in 30 minutes of exercise 3 times per week, by district



The Active People's Survey information is useful because the level of active people within a district is a barometer for how well the people of Castle Point are looking after their health. Levels of activity are a good indicator for future obesity rates. A population with high levels of physical activity is less likely to suffer from obesity-related health issues in the near future, provided these levels can be encouraged & maintained.

¹⁴ Sport England APS website: http://www.sportengland.org/research/active_people_survey.aspx

Castle Point District Profile

Physical & Sensory impairment

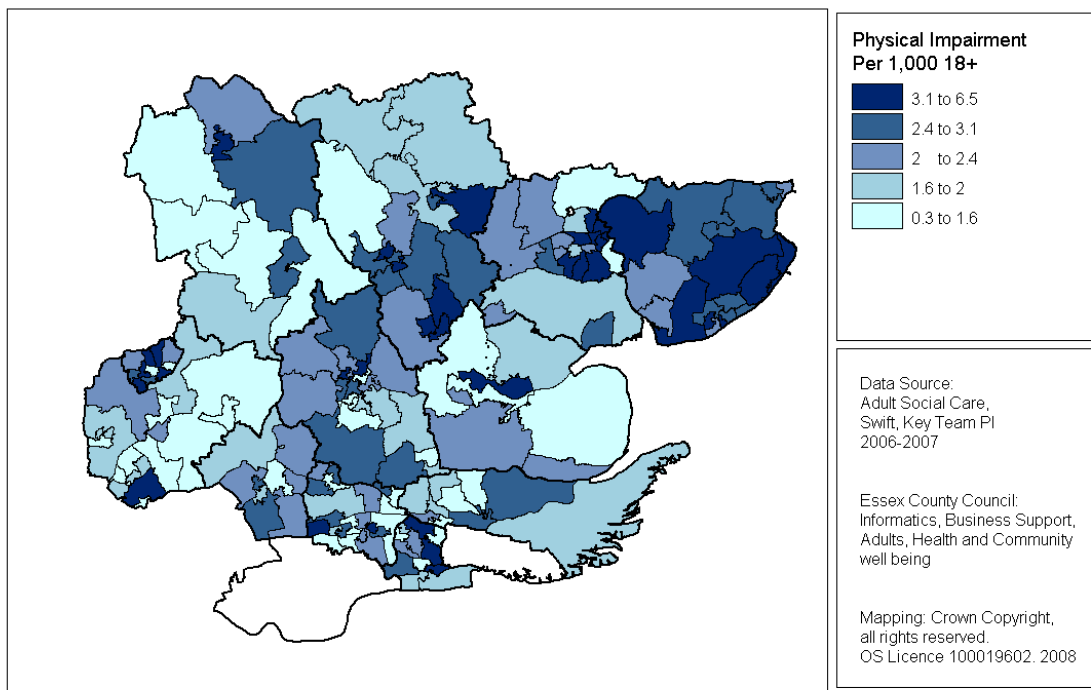
In 2006-7 Castle Point had a below average number of service users with physical impairments, compared to the rest of Essex; 2.1 per 1,000 users, compared to an Essex average of 2.4 per 1,000.

In 2007, Castle Point had one of the lowest rates of people registered on the Essex learning disabilities register.

In 2006-7 Castle Point had an above-average rate of people with sensory impairments; 5.0 per 1,000 compared to an Essex average of 4.4.

Figure 1.23 shows MSOA-level physical impairment in Essex

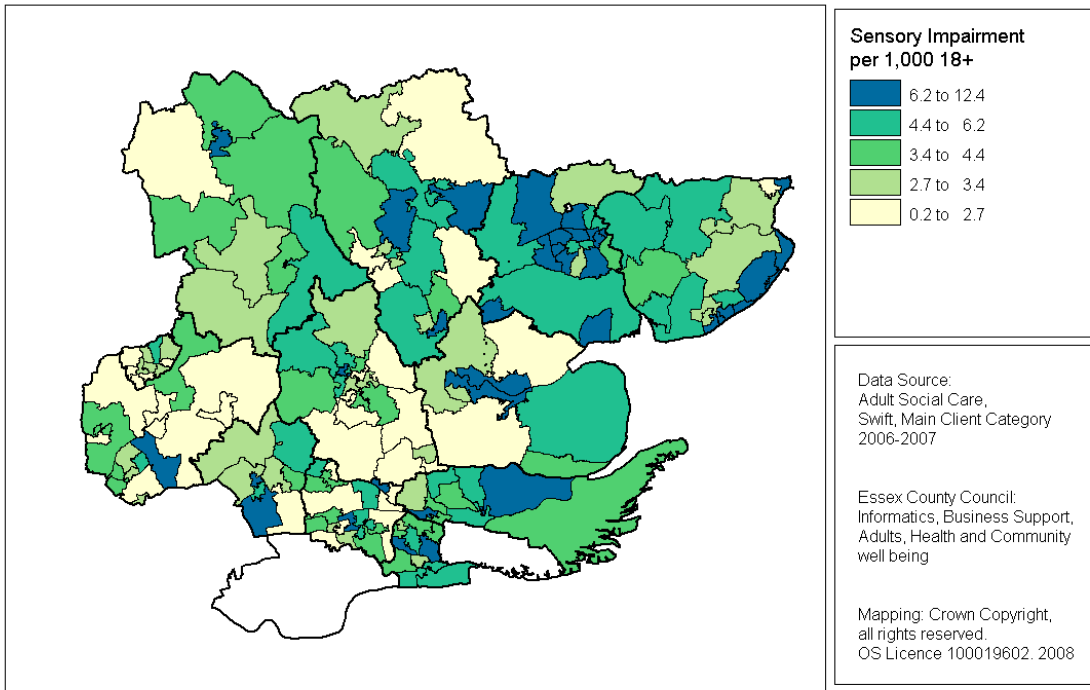
Physical Disability: Rate of adults with a physical disability known to a social care team during the year 2006-2007



Castle Point District Profile

Figure 1.24 shows MSOA-level sensory impairment in Essex

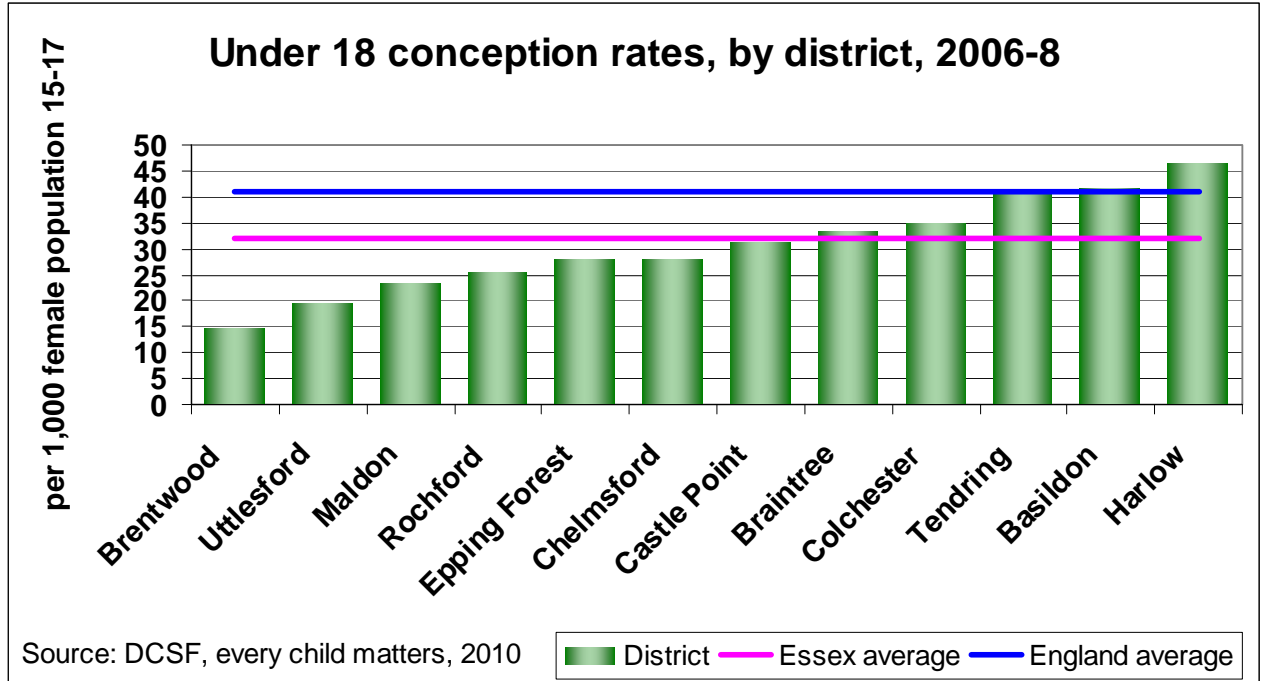
Sensory Impairment: Rate of adults and older people with a Sensory Impairment known to social care during the year 2006-2007



Teenage conceptions¹⁵

In 2006-8 Castle Point had the 6th highest teenage (under 18) conception rate in Essex; 31.4 per 1,000 15-17 year old girls, compared to the Essex average of 32.1. Castle Point's rate is below the national average of 40.9¹⁶. 55% of teenage pregnancies in Castle Point lead to abortions. This is higher than the national average (50%), and equivalent to the Essex average.

Figure 1.25 shows teenage conception rates across Essex, by district



Castle Point has the joint 9th highest U18 conception rate out of its 15 statistical neighbour authorities.

¹⁵ NB conception information is compiled by combining data from birth registrations & abortion notifications. Conception statistics include pregnancies that result in: one or more live or still births or a legal abortion under the Abortion Act 1967¹⁵. Note: Miscarriages & illegal abortions are not included. For more information, visit the [teenage pregnancy section of the DCSF website](#)

¹⁶ Teenage pregnancy unit, 2010

Castle Point District Profile

Perception data

Figure 1.26 below shows the response from Essex & Castle Point residents to the questions of what is most important in making somewhere a good place to live, & which things most need improving in the local area.

Figure 1.26 shows most important vs. most need improving results from the Place survey for Essex & Castle Point

Issues	Most Important				Most needs improving			
	Castle Point		Essex		Castle Point		Essex	
	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%
<i>Access to nature</i>	8	22.0%	9	24.1%	13	4.4%	14	4.0%
<i>Activities for teenagers</i>	10	21.4%	10	18.6%	3	43.1%	1	43.5%
<i>Affordable decent housing</i>	11	20.6%	6	26.1%	8	15.1%	7	18.7%
<i>Clean streets</i>	2	45.4%	3	38.7%	6	21.8%	6	20.2%
<i>Education provision</i>	7	24.6%	5	26.6%	14	3.2%	13	5.3%
<i>Health services</i>	3	39.1%	2	42.0%	12	11.3%	10	14.8%
<i>Job prospects</i>	13	13.5%	13	13.4%	7	16.8%	8	16.2%
<i>Parks & open spaces</i>	5	27.6%	8	25.9%	9	14.5%	12	8.0%
<i>Public transport</i>	9	21.5%	4	27.9%	11	12.0%	4	23.9%
<i>Road & pavement repairs</i>	12	20.5%	12	17.4%	2	44.8%	2	42.7%
<i>Shopping facilities</i>	4	29.7%	7	26.0%	5	22.0%	9	15.8%
<i>Sports & leisure facilities</i>	14	9.2%	14	9.8%	10	12.3%	11	13.8%
<i>The level of congestion</i>	6	26.5%	11	18.2%	1	55.9%	3	33.6%
<i>The level of crime</i>	1	53.4%	1	52.0%	4	26.8%	5	23.2%

Source: 2008-9 Place Survey

Crime, clean streets & health services were selected as the three most important issues to Castle Point & Essex residents. Castle Point residents prioritise parks and open spaces, shopping facilities and the level of congestion more than Essex residents do. Essex residents appear to prioritise education provision & public transport more than Castle Point residents do.

The level of congestion tops the list of things that most need improving in Castle Point, with over half of respondents citing it as a priority. Road and pavement repairs and activities for teenagers were selected as 2nd and 3rd most in need of improvement. Castle Point residents believe parks and open spaces and shopping facilities are in need of improvement more than Essex residents do, whereas Essex residents prioritise the improvement of public transport more than residents in Castle Point.

Castle Point District Profile

Figure 1.27 (below) shows the results from the Castle Point Place survey, 2008-9

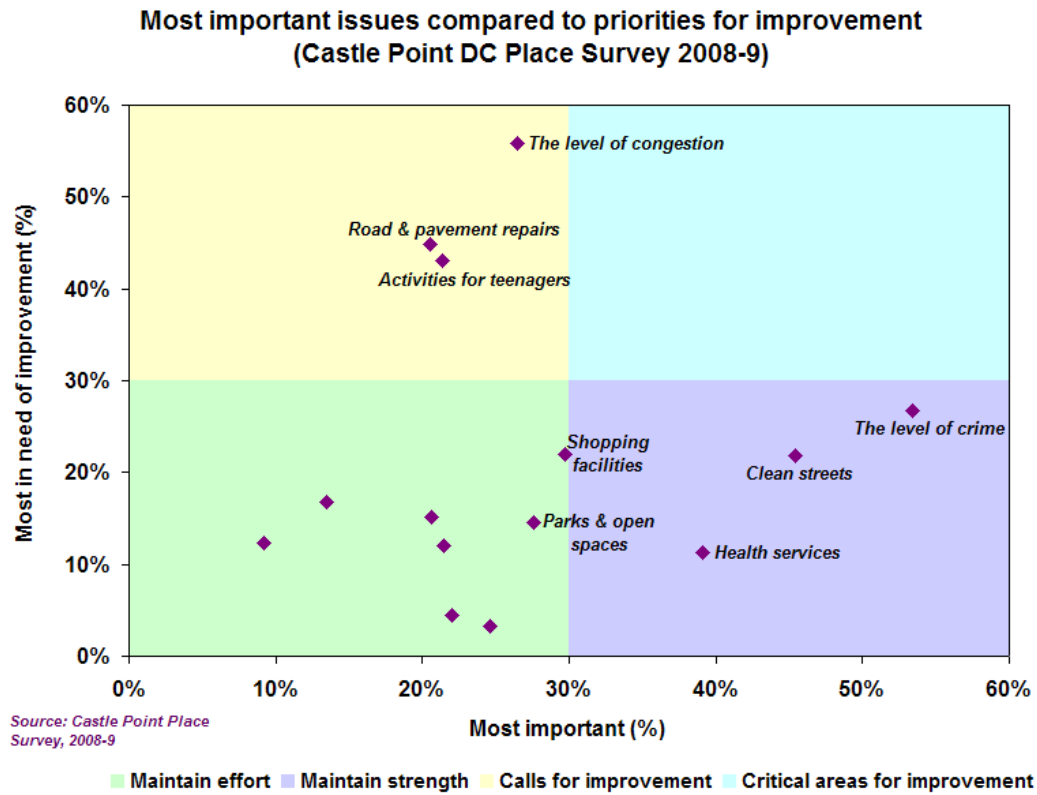
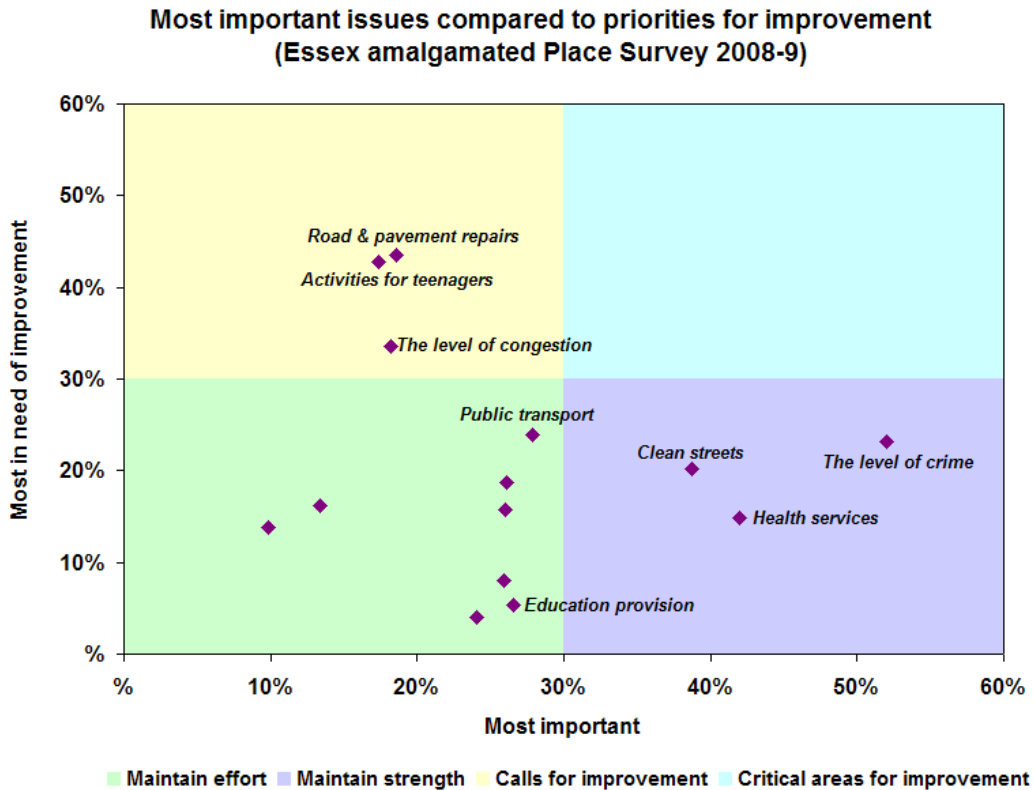


Figure 1.28 (below) shows the results from the amalgamated Essex Place survey, 2008-9



Our Communities

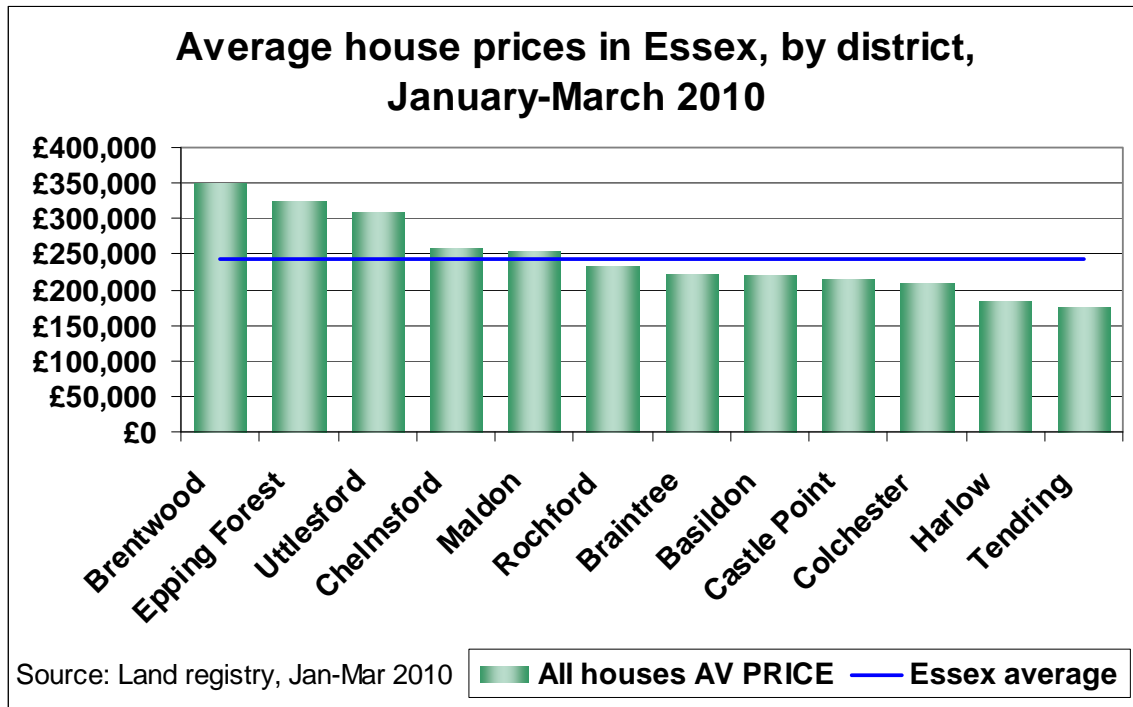
Access to services

All of Castle Point’s wards have easy access to services such as a post office, supermarket, school, doctors and bank. [Appendix 1.5](#) shows ward-level access to services within Castle Point.

Housing

In Jan-March 2010, the average house price in Castle Point was £213,363, which was the 9th highest in Essex, below the Essex (£243,993) & national (£224,064) averages; see figure 1.29 below

Figure 1.29 shows average house prices in Essex, by district



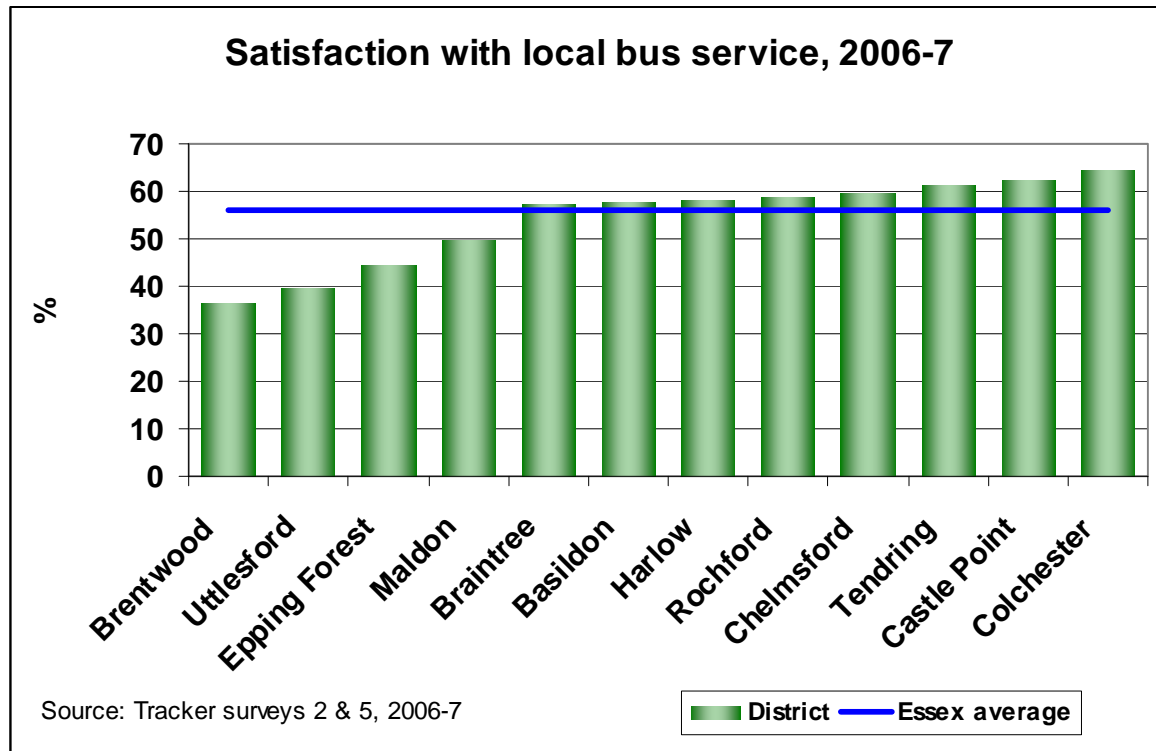
Amongst its statistical neighbours, Castle Point has the 4th highest average house price. The highest is Lichfield; £251,370. The lowest is Kettering; £140,820.

Castle Point District Profile

Public transport

Public transport was identified in the 2009 Place Survey as the 9th most important issue to Castle Point residents (selected by 21.5% of respondents). It was only 11th on the list of things that most need improving in the district (selected by 12% of respondents). These results suggest that public transport is not an area of great concern for Castle Point residents, and not one that they believe is in desperate need of improvement. According to the 2006-7 tracker surveys, residents of Castle Point are amongst the most satisfied with their local bus service; see figure 1.30 below.

Figure 1.30 shows satisfaction with local bus service, by district



Community safety

Road accidents (KSI - killed & seriously injured)

In 2008, Castle Point had the 8th highest number of KSI casualties in Essex (41 compared to an Essex average of around 60). This was 11 KSI casualties higher than the target line for the year. Castle Point had the 4th lowest highest number of KSI casualties per capita (46.28 per 100,000 population compared to a County average of just over 50 per 100,000 population).

Despite the number of KSI casualties being mostly above the target line since the baseline period, the number of KSI casualties in Castle Point is on target (baselined 1994-1998) for 2010; after the 3rd quarter of 2009 there have been 18 KSI casualties, 14 fewer than at the same stage last year and 4 fewer than the target for this period. Castle Point's KSI 2008 report is available in [Appendix 1.4](#)

Castle Point District Profile

Figure 1.31 shows 2008 KSI figures in Essex, by district

District	All	Drink driving	Motor-cycles	Speed related	Young drivers	KSI per 100,000 population
Basildon	63	4	19	8	12	37.37
Braintree	66	5	15	13	18	47.24
Brentwood	39	0	7	4	12	55.01
Castle Point	41	2	8	3	11	46.28
Chelmsford	76	5	24	10	16	46.68
Colchester	94	4	30	19	20	55.04
Epping Forest	113	7	27	22	21	91.94
Harlow	16	1	4	1	3	20.49
Maldon	37	4	7	6	9	59.97
Rochford	22	4	6	3	7	27.13
Tendring	80	6	19	7	13	55.33
Uttlesford	59	2	12	14	13	82.63
Essex	706	44	178	110	155	51.87

Fear of crime

The 2008-9 Place survey shows that Castle Point had the 6th highest level of fear of crime in the local area during the day, but 3rd highest after dark, in Essex. This is shown in figures 1.32 & 1.33 below.

Figure 1.32 shows district-level fear of crime during the day

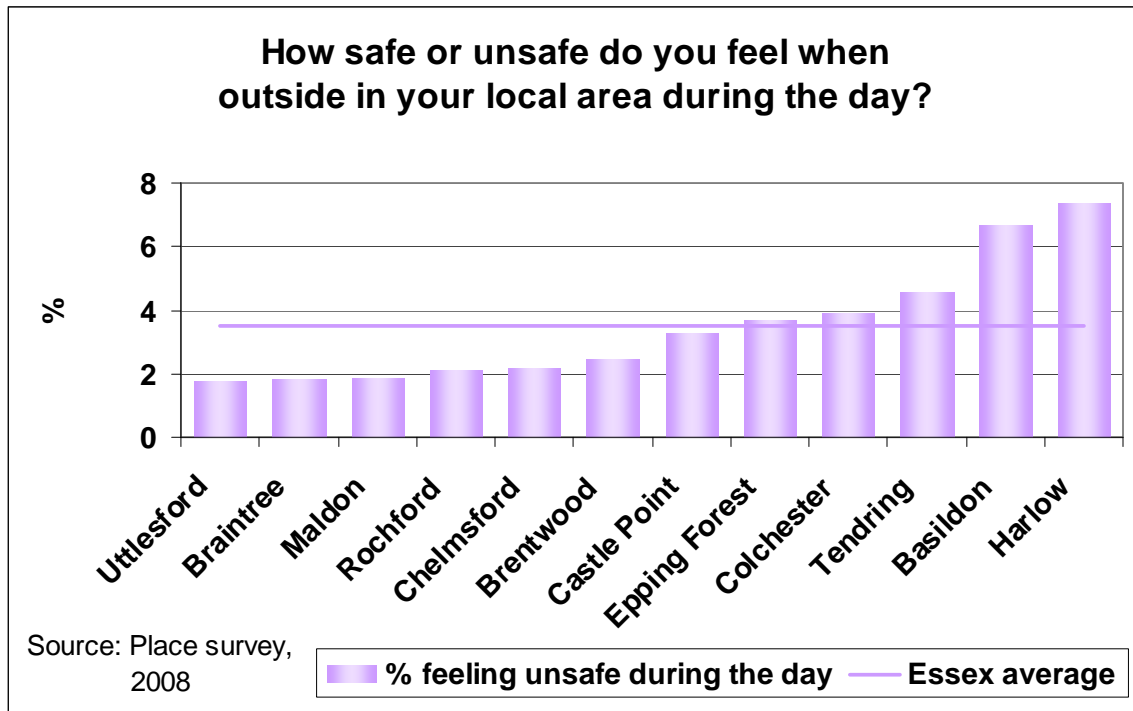
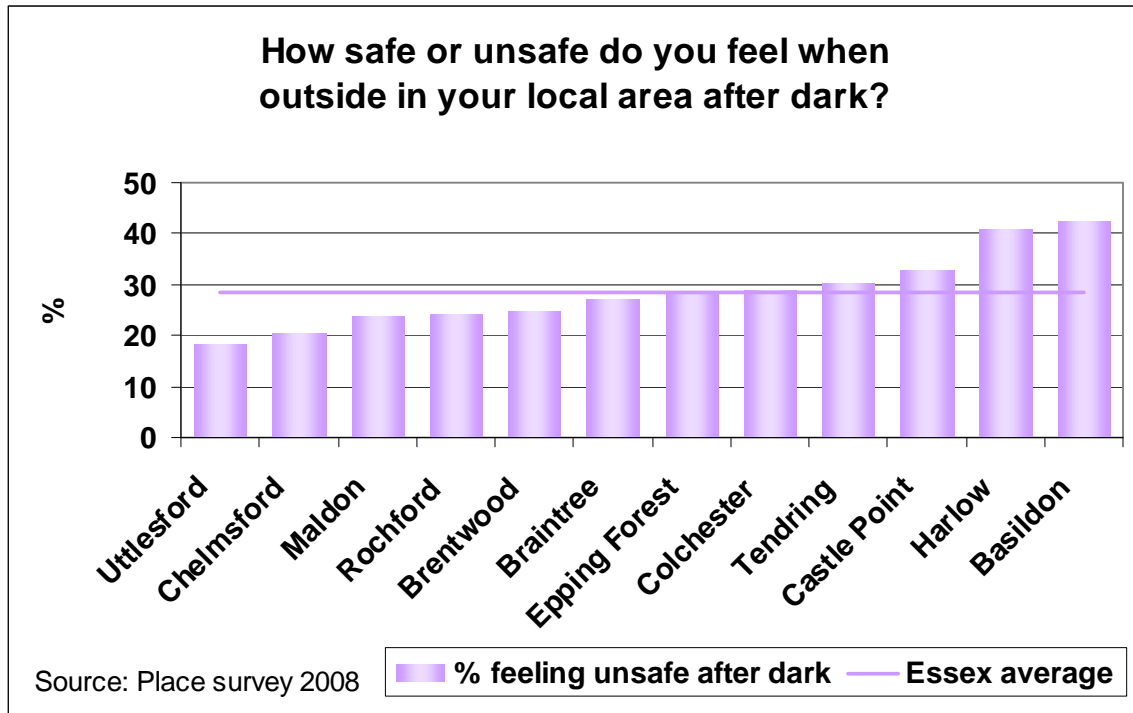


Figure 1.33 shows district-level fear of crime after dark

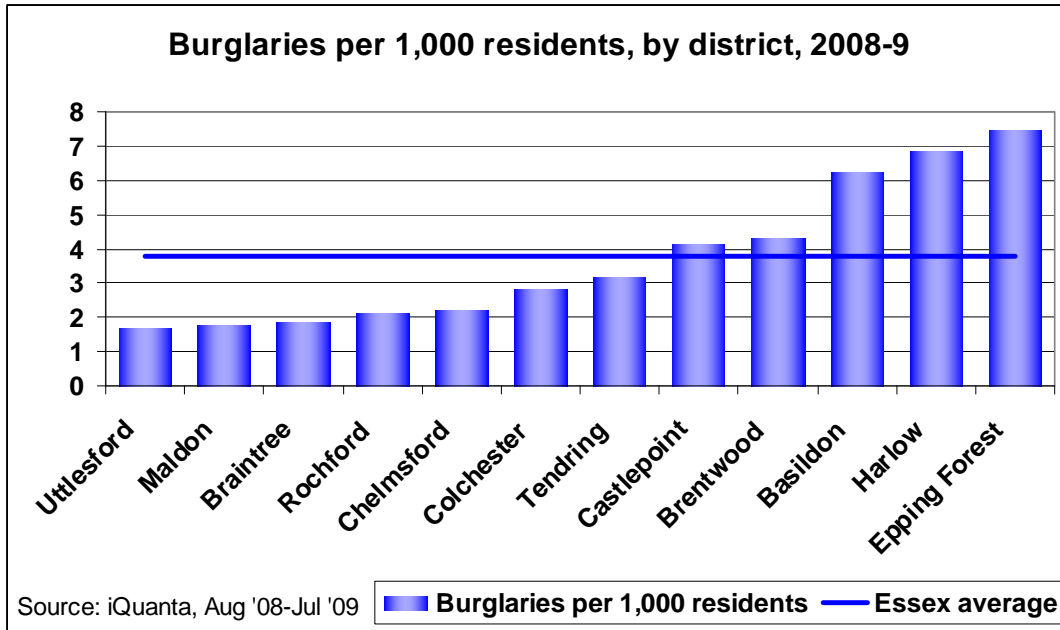


Essex is ranked as the 8th 'safest' county in England – based upon recorded crime figures published in July 2008 – yet fear of crime is still an issue for local people. Fear of crime is a key driver of overall satisfaction with the local area as a place to live.

The 2009 Place Survey results show that the level of crime is top of the list of Castle Point residents' most important issues (selected by over half of respondents), it is 4th on the list of things that most need improving; selected by over a quarter of respondents. This suggests that crime is an important issue and residents of Castle Point believe that there is scope for improvement.

Castle Point District Profile

Figure 1.34 shows the number of burglaries, per 1,000 residents in Essex, by district, 2008-9



Cleaner communities

In the 2009 Place survey, 45.4% of Castle Point's respondents selected clean streets as an important issue, making it the 2nd most popular response.

On the list of things that most need improving in Castle Point, the issue of clean streets was ranked 6th, selected by 21.8% of respondents.

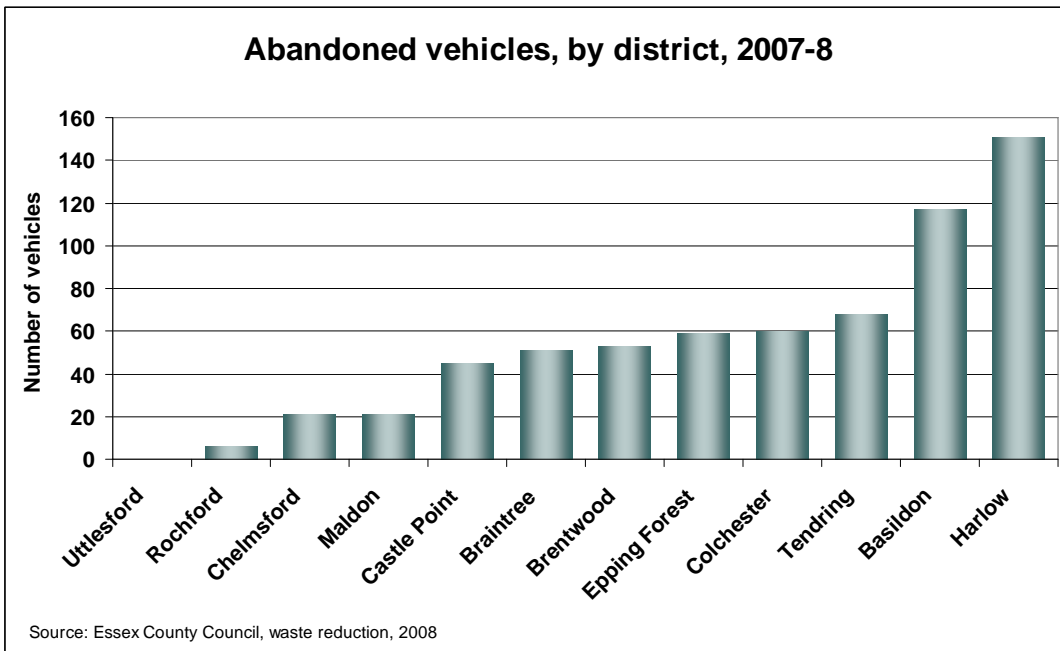


Figure 1.35 shows that Castle Point had the 5th lowest number of abandoned vehicles in Essex in 2007-8.

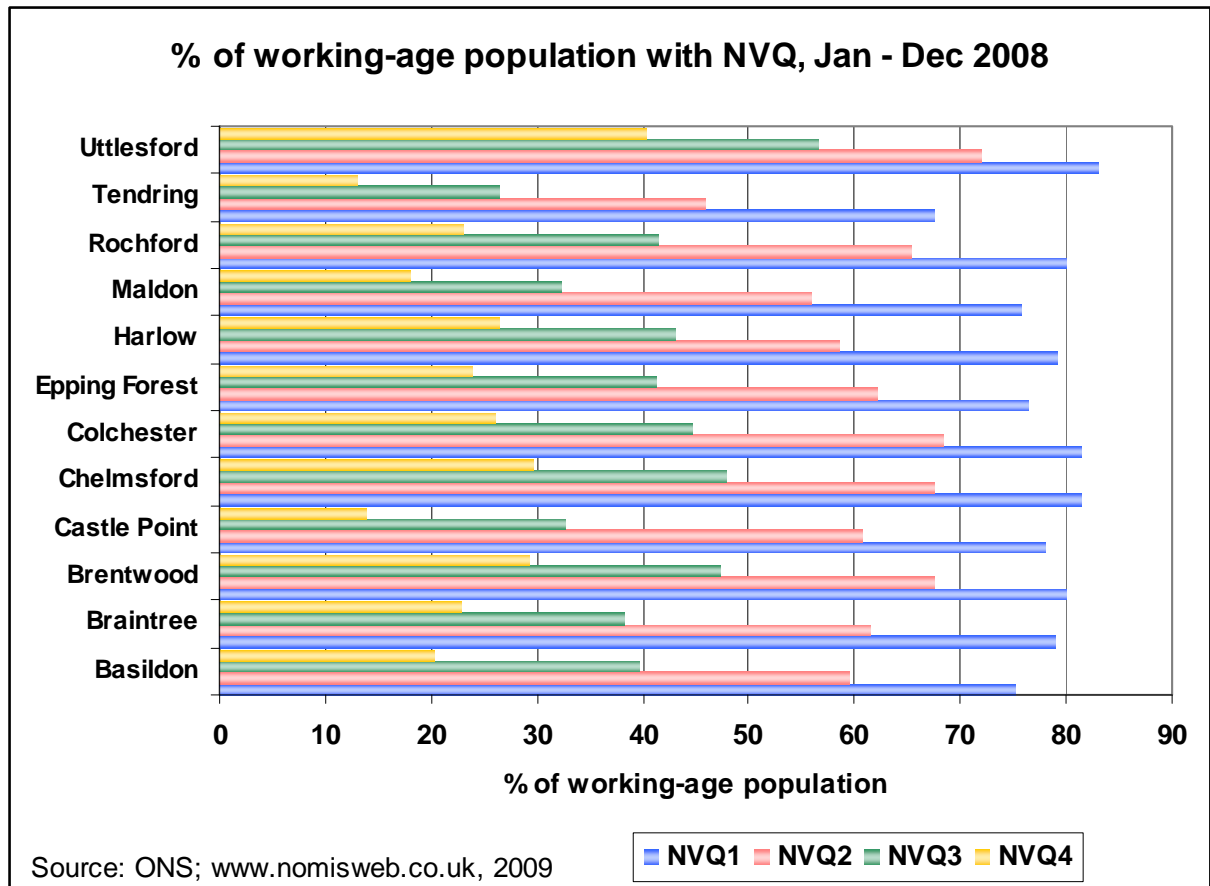
Our Economy

Skills amongst the working population

In 2008, Castle Point was ranked 6th out of the 12 Essex districts (with 1 being the best), for working-age population with no qualifications; 12.1% of the working age population had no qualifications, compared to a county average of 14.1%.

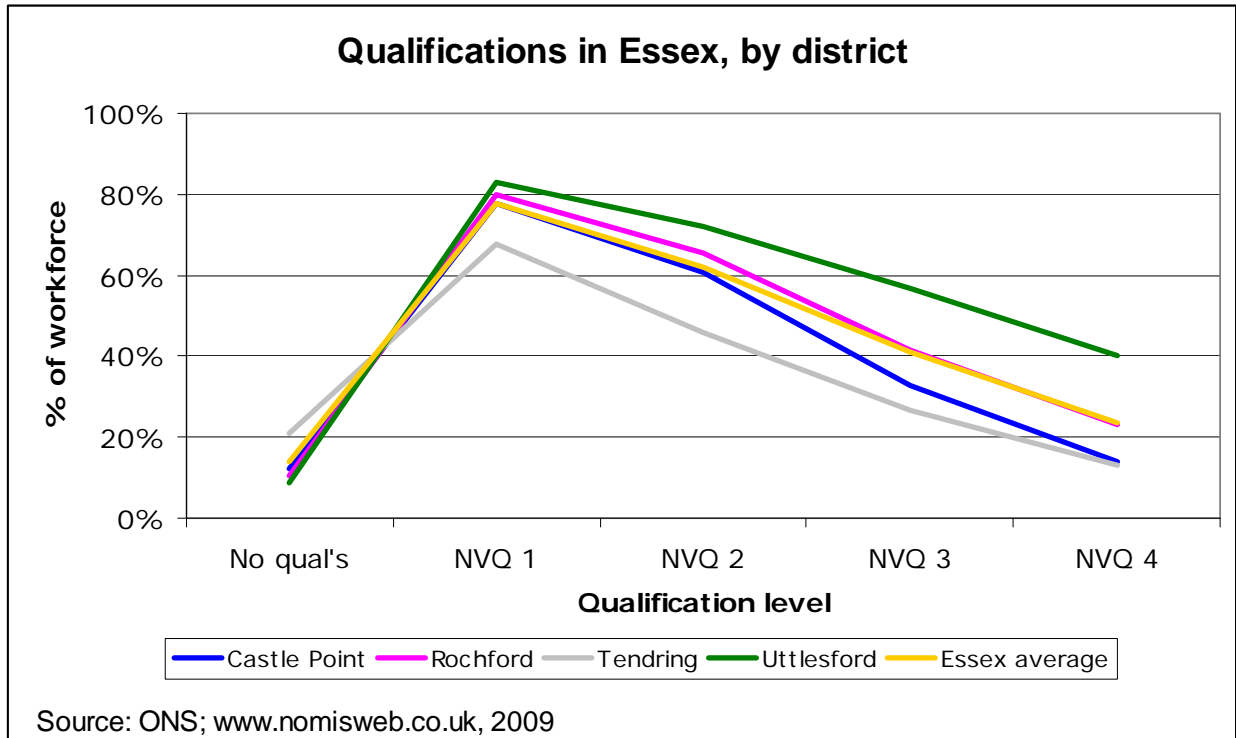
Castle Point had the 8th highest rate of working age adults with NVQ level 1 qualifications in Essex; 77.9%, which was the same as the County average. 60.8% of Castle Point’s working age population had an NVQ level 2 qualification (ranked 8th in Essex, below the County average of 62.2%). 32.6% have an NVQ level 3 qualification (ranked 3rd lowest in Essex, below the county average of 40.9%). 13.8% of working-age adults are qualified to NVQ level 4 or above (ranked 2nd lowest in Essex), this compares to an Essex average of 23.6%.

Figure 1.36 shows the % of the working age population with NVQ-level qualifications, by district



Castle Point District Profile

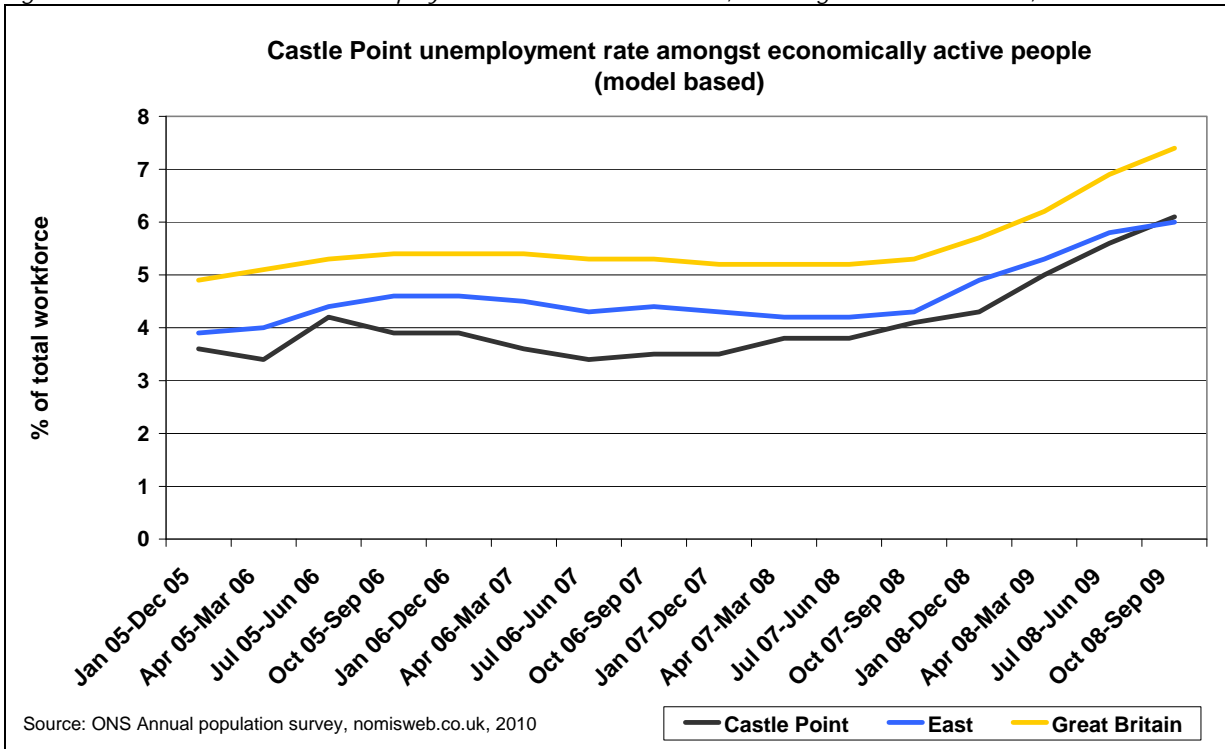
Figure 1.36a shows qualification levels in Essex



This graph compares Castle Point to the best (Uttlesford) & worst (Tendring) districts in Essex along with the figures for Essex & Rochford, which is a statistical neighbour of Castle Point. In it we can see that Castle Point has an average number of those qualified to NVQ level 1, but in levels 2, 3 & 4 it is close to the lowest in the County.

Unemployment

Figure 1.37 is a time-series of Unemployment levels in Castle Point, East region & Great Britain, '05-'09



The latest available data shows that Castle Point’s unemployment rate has just crept above the regional average, after remaining below the regional & national averages in recent years. The unemployment rate has been increasing since 2007-8 as the effects of the recent credit crunch and resulting recession take hold.¹⁷ The current rate of 6.1% is the highest rate for over a decade.

The graph in figure 1.38 below shows how Castle Point’s unemployment rate compared to other Essex districts from July 2008-June 2009. Castle Point’s rate is the 6th lowest in Essex.

Castle Point has the 6th highest unemployment rate amongst its 15 statistical neighbours. The highest is Kettering; 7%. The lowest are Broadland & Rushcliffe with a rate of 4.4%.

¹⁷ Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

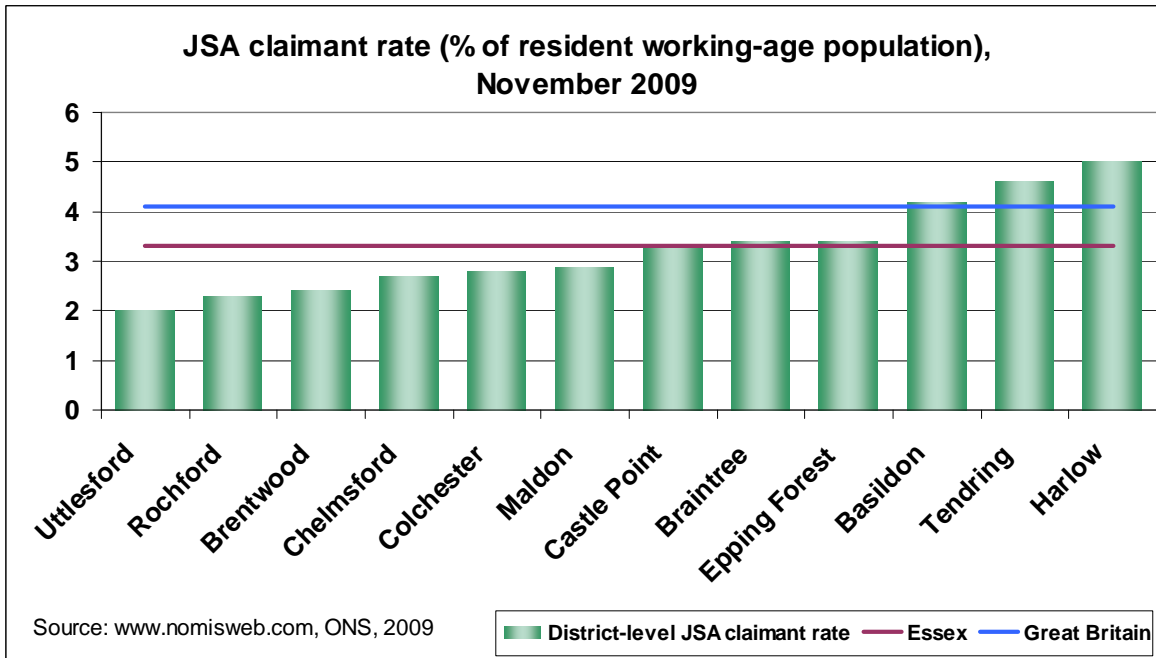
Castle Point District Profile

Figure 1.38 shows unemployment by Essex district, Jul '08-Jun '09



Figure 1.38a below shows that Castle Point has the 6th highest rate of job seekers allowance claimants in Essex; 3.3%, which is the same as the Essex average & below the national average of 4.1%. Amongst its statistical neighbours, Castle Point has the joint 4th highest rate of job seekers allowance claimants.

Figure 1.38a shows district-level job seekers allowance claimants



Migrant registrations

The most recent statistical data shows that in 2009, immigration numbers fell compared to a year earlier and from the peak in 2003-4. Most striking is the reduction in immigration from A8 countries (those that joined the EU in May 2004), which actually shows a net emigration from Britain for the first time since those countries joined the EU - 12,000 more A8 citizens left Britain than arrived in the year to September 2009 - a considerable reduction from the peak inflow of over 80,000 in 2007¹⁸.

Figure 1.39 shows district-level immigrant registrations Jan-Dec 2009

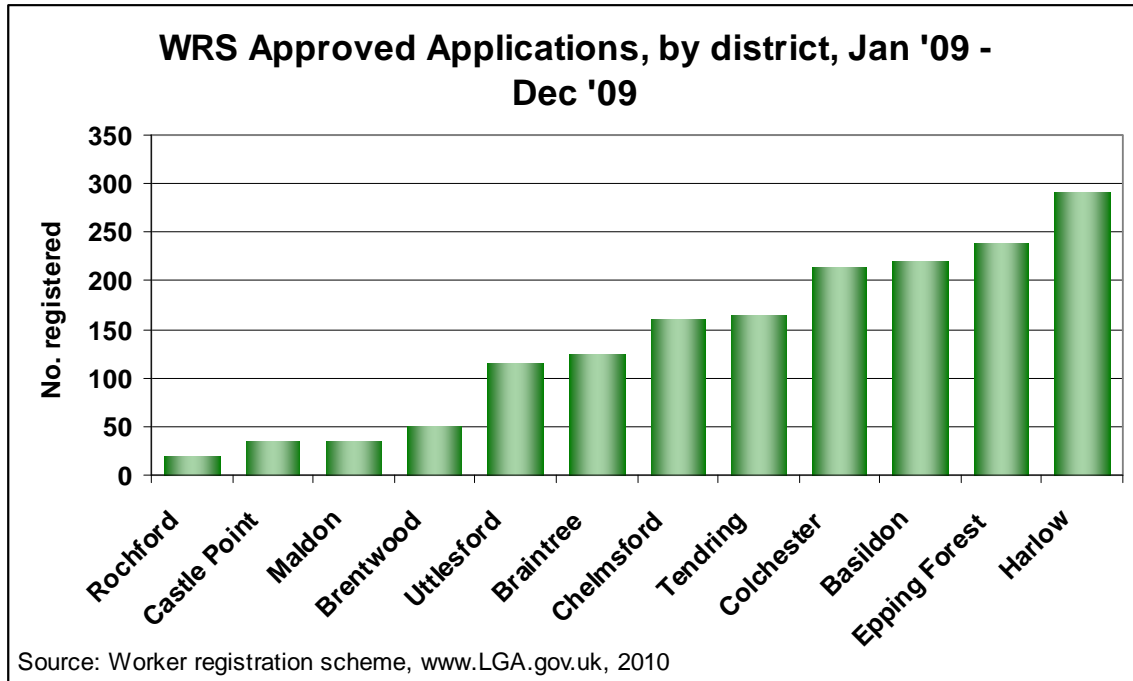
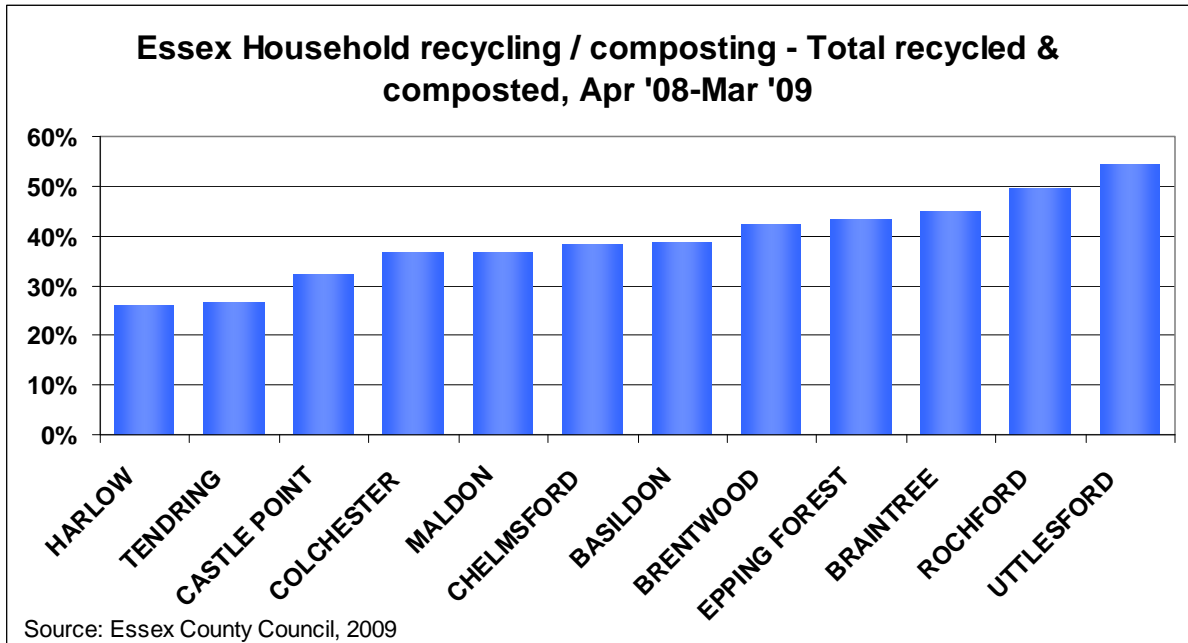


Figure 1.39 shows that Castle Point had the 2nd fewest number of immigrant registrations in Essex between Jan & Dec 2009.

¹⁸ Source: ippr briefing – May 2010 Migration Statistics | www.ippr.org

Our World

Waste & recycling



Castle Point had the 3rd lowest rate of recycling & composting per capita in Essex between 2008 & 2009; 32.4%, but is still ahead of the recycling target of 28% set in the Local Area Agreement.

Castle Point District Profile

Appendix

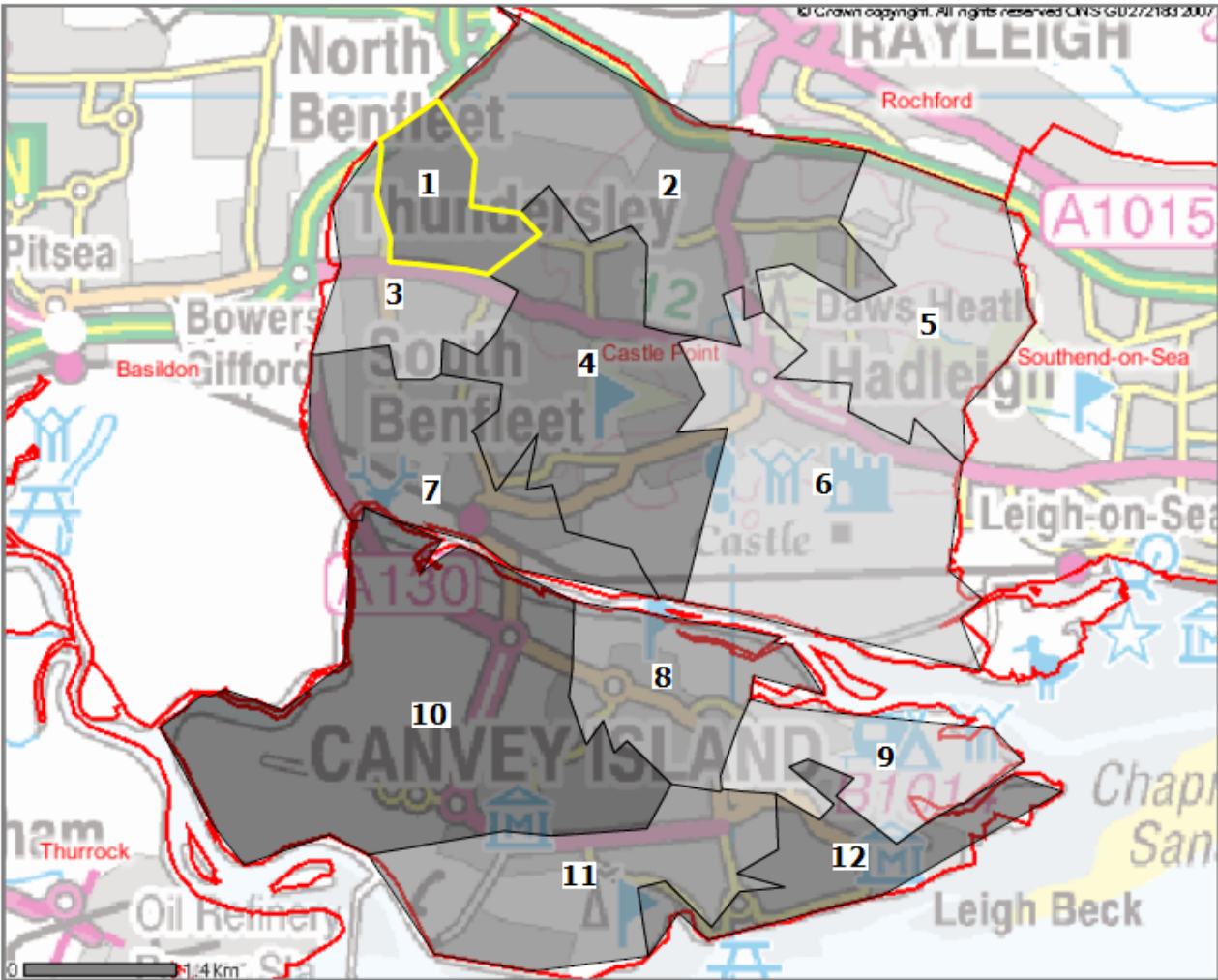
1.1 Geodemographic profiles - MOSAIC

Mosaic group	Group description	Type	Type description
A	Symbols of success	A01	Financially successful people living in cosmopolitan inner city locations
		A02	Highly educated senior professionals, many working in the media, politics and law
		A03	Successful managers living in very large houses in outer suburban locations
		A04	Financially secure couples, many close to retirement, living in sought-after suburbs
		A05	Senior professionals and managers living in the suburbs of major regional centres
		A06	Successful, high-earning couples with new jobs in areas of growing high-tech employment
		A07	Well paid executives living in individually-designed homes in rural environments
B	Happy Families	B08	Families and singles living in developments built since 2001
		B09	Well-qualified couples typically starting a family on a recently built private estate
		B10	Financially better off families living in relatively spacious modern private estates
		B11	Dual income families on intermediate incomes living on modern estates
		B12	Middle income families with children living in estates of modern private homes
		B13	First generation owner-occupiers, many with large amounts of consumer debt
		B14	Military personnel living in purpose-built accommodation
C	Suburban Comfort	C15	Senior white collar workers, many on the verge of a financially secure retirement
		C16	Low density private estates, now with self-reliant couples approaching retirement
		C17	Small business proprietors living in low density estates in smaller communities
		C18	Inter-war suburbs, many with less strong cohesion than they originally had
		C19	Singles and childless couples increasingly taking over attractive older suburbs
		C20	Suburbs sought-after by the more successful members of the Asian community
D	Ties of Community	D21	Mixed communities of urban residents living in well-built, early 20th century housing
		D22	Comfortably off manual workers living in spacious but inexpensive private houses
		D23	Owners of affordable terraces built to house 19th century heavy industrial workers
		D24	Low income families living in cramped Victorian terraced housing in inner city locations
		D25	Centres of small market towns and resorts containing many hostels and refuges
		D26	Communities of lowly paid factory workers, many of them of South Asian descent
		D27	Inner city terraces attracting second generation Londoners from diverse communities
E	Urban Intelligence	E28	Neighbourhoods with transient singles living in multiply occupied large old houses
		E29	Economically successful singles, many living in small inner London flats
		E30	Young professionals and their families who have 'gentrified' older terraces in inner London

Castle Point District Profile

Mosaic group	Group description	Type	Type description
E (cont.)	Urban Intelligence	E31	Well-educated singles and childless couples colonising inner areas of provincial cities
		E32	Singles and childless couples in small units in newly-built private estates outside London
		E33	Older neighbourhoods increasingly taken over by short term student renters
		E34	Halls of residence and other buildings occupied mostly by students
F	Welfare Borderline	F35	Young people renting hard to let social housing, often in disadvantaged inner city locations
		F36	High density social housing, mostly in inner London, with high levels of diversity
		F37	Young families living in upper floors of social housing, mostly in Scotland
		F38	Singles, childless couples and older people living in high rise social housing
		F39	Older people living in crowded apartments in high density social housing
		F40	Older tenements of small private flats often occupied by highly disadvantaged individuals
G	Municipal Dependency	G41	Families, many single parents, in deprived social housing on the edge of regional centres
		G42	Older people living in very large social housing estates on the outskirts of provincial cities
		G43	Older people, many in poor health from work in heavy industry, in low rise social housing
H	Blue Collar Enterprise	H44	Manual workers, many close to retirement, in low rise houses in ex-manufacturing towns
		H45	Older couples, mostly in small towns, who now own houses once rented from the council
		H46	Residents in 1930s and 1950s London council estates, now mostly owner-occupiers
		H47	Social housing, typically in 'new towns', with good job opportunities for the poorly qualified
I	Twilight Subsistence	I48	Older people living in small council and housing association flats
		I49	Low income older couples renting low rise social housing in industrial regions
		I50	Older people receiving care in homes or sheltered accommodation
J	Grey Perspectives	J51	Very elderly people, many financially secure, living in privately-owned retirement flats
		J52	Better off older people, singles and childless couples in developments of private flats
		J53	Financially secure and physically active older people, many retired to semi-rural locations
		J54	Older couples, independent but on limited incomes, living in bungalows by the sea
		J55	Older people preferring to live in familiar surroundings in small market towns
		J56	Neighbourhoods with retired people and transient singles working in the holiday industry
K	Rural Isolation	K57	Communities of retired people and second homers in areas of high environmental quality
		K58	Well off commuters and retired people living in attractive country villages
		K59	Country people living in still agriculturally active villages, mostly in lowland locations
		K60	Smallholders and self-employed farmers, living beyond the reach of urban commuters
		K61	Low income farmers struggling on thin soils in isolated upland locations

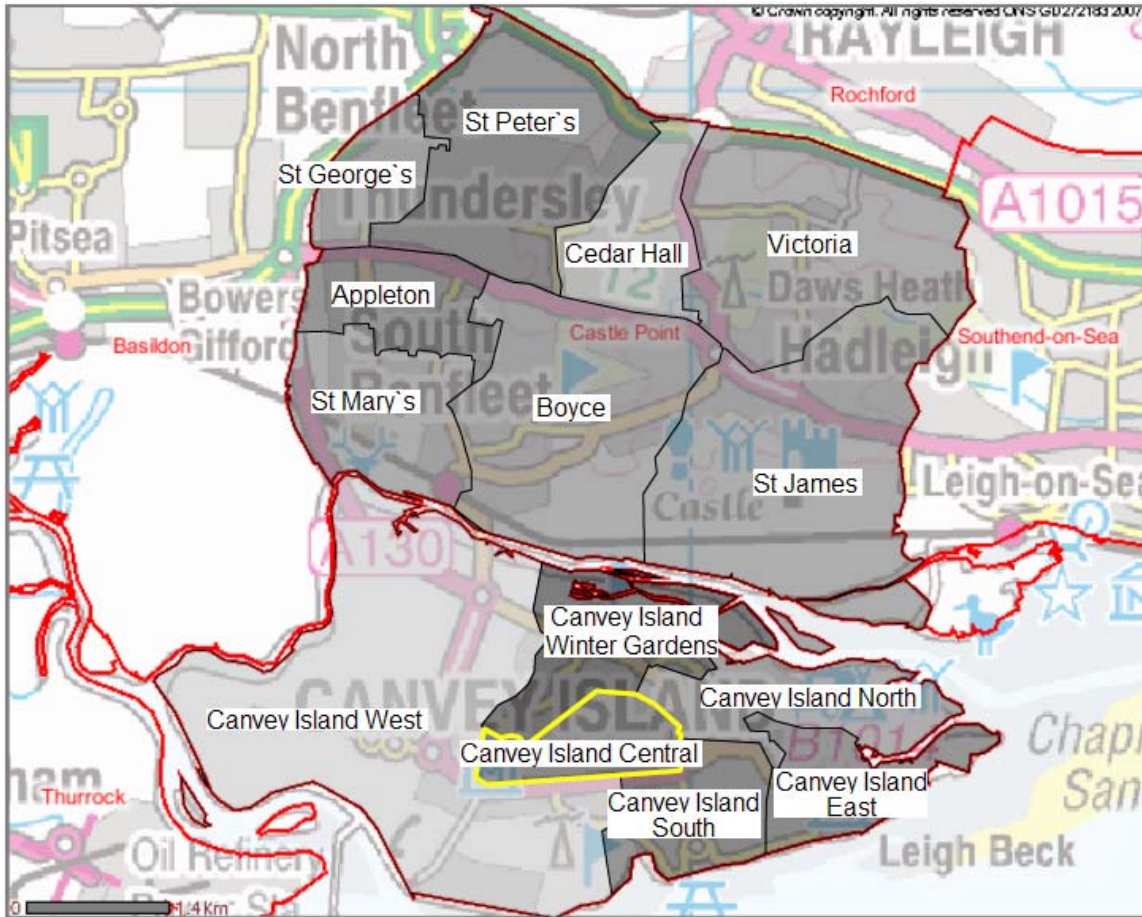
1.2 Castle Point MSA map



Castle Point MSAs 1-12

Source: ONS neighbourhood statistics

1.3 Castle Point ward map



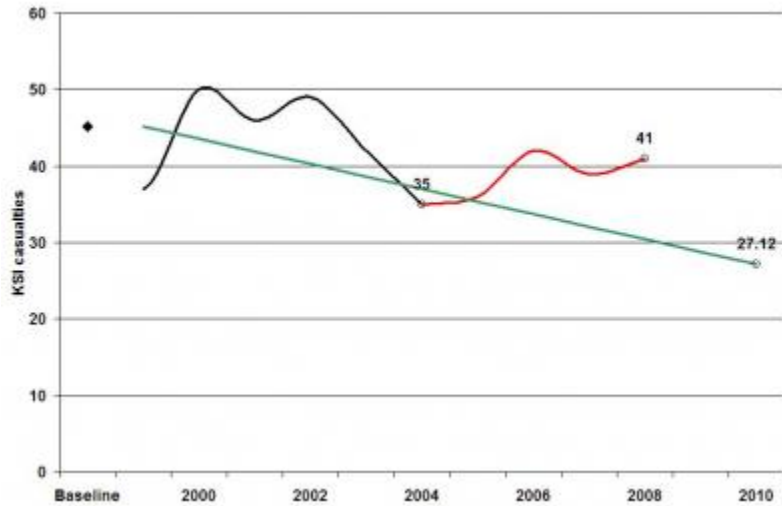
Source: ONS neighbourhood statistics

1.4 Castle Point road casualties report (2008-9)

Progress towards the 2010 target in Castle Point

The 2010 target is to achieve a 40% reduction on the 1994-1998 baseline average.

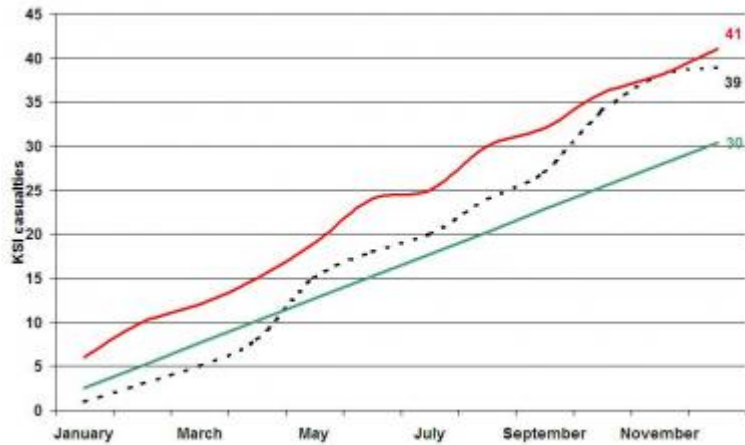
This graph shows the number of casualties each year since that average (the black line), compared with the progress required to meet the 2010 target (the green line).



Progress in 2008

This graph shows the provisional number of KSI casualties in 2008 (red line).

The green line shows the level required to be on target for 2010, while the dotted line shows casualties in 2007.



Castle Point District Profile

Comparison with other districts

In 2008 Castle Point was ranked eighth by number of KSI casualties and eighth by KSI casualties per 100000 population.

	KSI casualties - 2008 to Q4 ONLY						KSI per 100000
	Population	All	Drink Drive	Motorcycles	Speeding	Young Drivers	population
Basildon	168600	60	4	19	8	11	35.59
Braintree	139700	66	5	15	13	18	47.24
Brentwood	70900	39	0	7	4	12	55.01
Castle Point	88600	41	2	8	3	11	46.28
Chelmsford	162800	75	5	24	10	16	46.07
Colchester	170800	90	4	28	19	20	52.69
Epping	122900	113	7	27	22	21	91.94
Harlow	78100	16	1	4	1	3	20.49
Maldon	61700	37	4	7	6	9	59.97
Rochford	81100	22	4	6	3	7	27.13
Tendring	144600	76	5	18	7	13	52.56
Uttlesford	71400	57	2	10	14	13	79.83
New Essex	1361200	692	43	173	110	154	50.84

Source: 2006 mid-year population estimates, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (from Nomis on 23 June 2008)

[Click here](#) to download the third quarter 2009 RCO Report for Castle Point.

[Click here](#) to download category definitions.

1.5 Castle Point ward-level access to services

Ward	Access to a Bank or Building Society (%) 2008	Access to a Dr's Surgery (%) 2008	Access to a Post Office (%) 2008	Access to a Primary School (%) 2008	Access to a Super-market (%) 2008
Canvey Island West	100	100	100	100	100
Appleton	100	100	100	100	100
Cedar Hall	100	100	100	100	100
Boyce	100	100	100	100	100
Victoria	100	100	100	100	100
Canvey Island Central	100	100	100	100	100
Canvey Island Winter Gardens	100	100	99.28	99.95	100
St George`s	100	100	100	100	100
St Mary`s	100	100	100	100	100
St James	100	100	100	100	100
Canvey Island South	100	100	100	100	100
Canvey Island East	100	100	100	100	100
Canvey Island North	100	100	100	100	100
St Peter`s	100	100	100	100	100

Columns 2-6 show the % of residents that are within 4km of various services.

Source: Rural Services Survey, Commission for Rural Communities, 2008

1.6 Castle Point health profile (www.healthprofiles.info)

Health Profile 2010

Castle Point

updated 28 July 2010

This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Health Profiles are produced every year by the Association of Public Health Observatories.

Visit the Health Profiles website to:

- see profiles for other areas
- use interactive maps
- find more detailed information

www.healthprofiles.info



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DH 100020290 2010. Other map data © Collins Bartholomew.

Population 89,800
Mid-2006 population estimate
Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk



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Castle Point - updated 28 July 2010

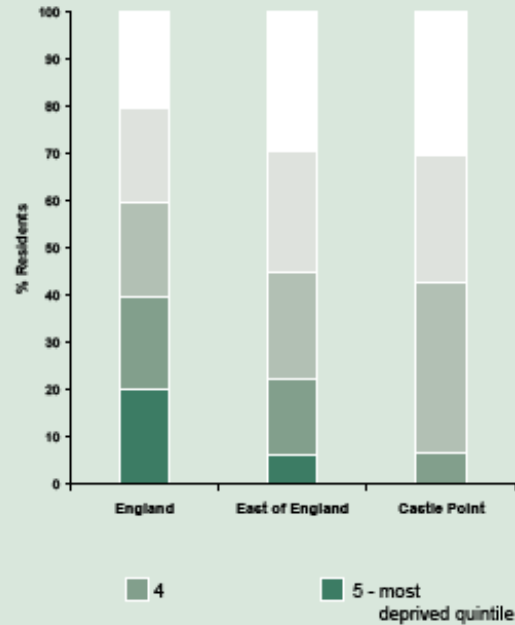
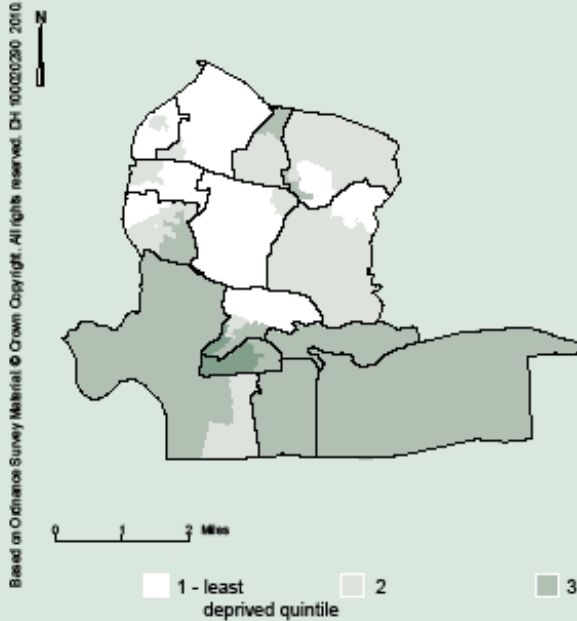
Castle Point at a glance

- The health of people in Castle Point is generally similar to the England average. However, diet-related indicators are worse than average: fewer people eat healthily and more are obese and have diabetes.
- There are health inequalities within Castle Point. Men in the least deprived areas can expect to live 5 and a half years longer than men in the most deprived areas. Overall, men's life expectancy in Castle Point is better than the average, while women's life expectancy is similar to the England figure.
- Early death rates from heart disease and stroke and men's deaths from all causes seem to be improving faster than the England average and are well below the England rate. Early deaths from cancer and women's deaths from all causes are tracking the England trend very closely.
- Fewer children than average live in poverty; however, children's health is mostly close to the England average. Teenage pregnancy and dental health in children are significantly better than the average.
- For further information, refer to the Annual Report of the Director of Public Health at www.see-pct.nhs.uk. For more local adult lifestyle data please see www.erpho.org.uk/lsr.

Deprivation: a national view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

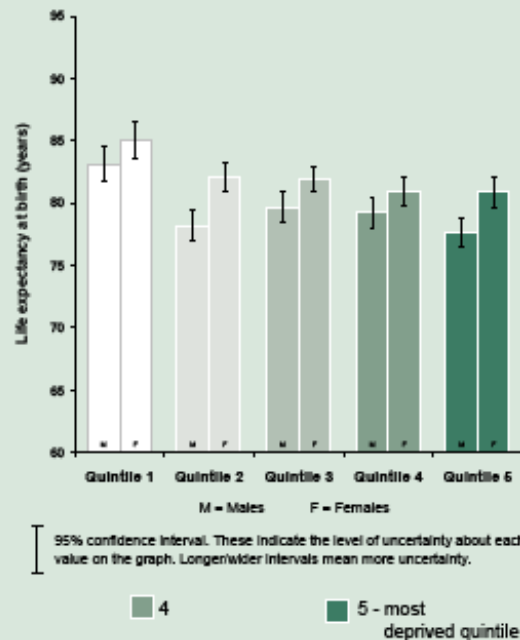
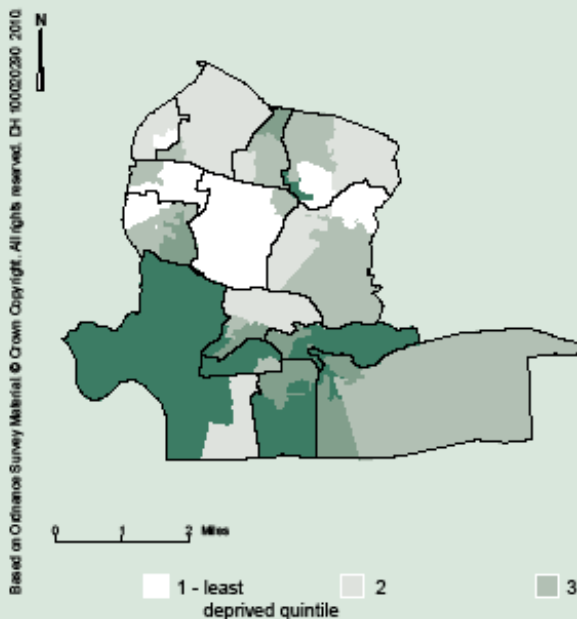
This chart shows the percentage of the population in England, this region, and this area who live in each of these quintiles.



Health inequalities: a local view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.

This chart shows the life expectancy at birth for males and females (2004-2008) for each of the quintiles in this area.



Health inequalities: changes over time

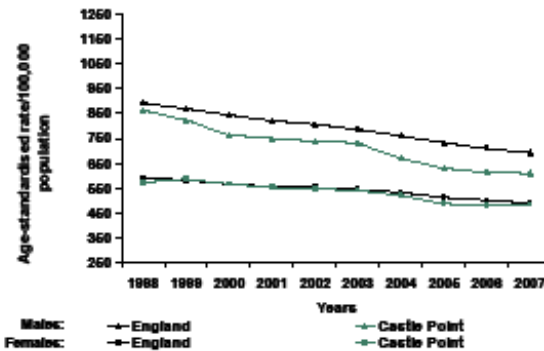
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

Trend 1 compares rates of death, at all ages and from all causes, in this area with those for England.

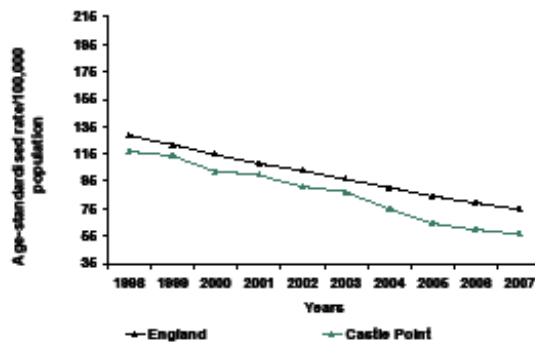
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

Trend 3 compares rates of early death from cancer (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

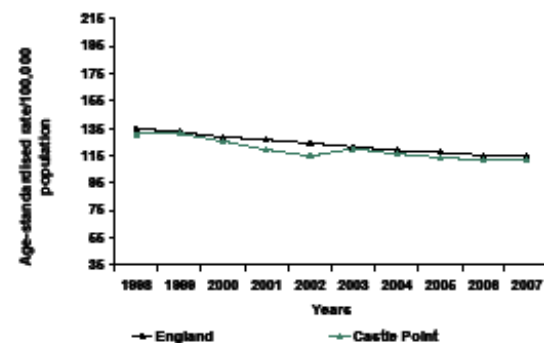
Trend 1:
All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2:
Early death rates from heart disease and stroke

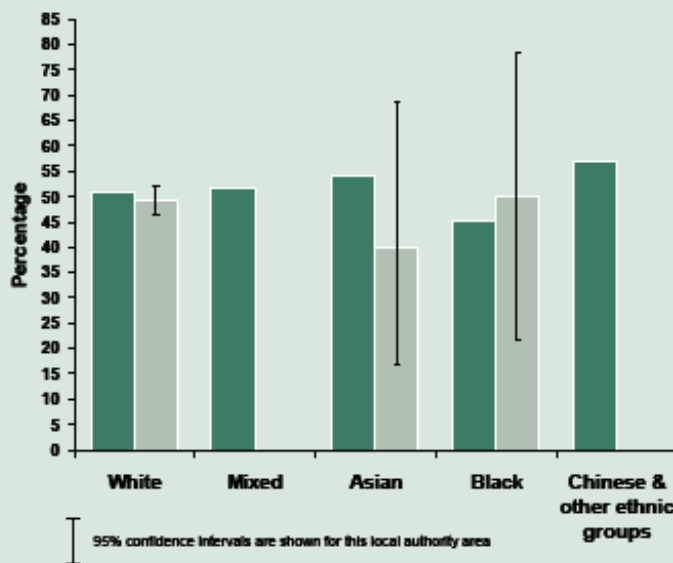


Trend 3:
Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart shows the percentage of pupils by ethnic group in this area who achieved five GCSEs in 2008/09 (A* to C grades including English and Maths). Comparing results may help find possible inequalities between ethnic groups.



Legend:
■ England
■ Castle Point

Ethnic Groups	% pupils achieved grades	No. of pupils achieved grades
White	49.3	548
Mixed		
Asian	40.0	4
Black	50.0	4
Chinese/other		

If there are any empty cells in the table this is because data has not been presented where the calculation involved pupil numbers of 0, 1 or 2. Some further groups may not have data presented in order to prevent counts of small numbers being calculated from values for other ethnic groups or areas.

Health summary for Castle Point

22UE

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the red line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- No significance can be calculated



+ In the South East Region this represents the Strategic Health Authority average

Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	0	0.0	19.9	89.2	[Bar with red circle]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty	2594	15.4	22.4	66.5	[Bar with red circle]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	46	1.25	2.46	9.84	[Bar with red circle]	0.00
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C Inc. Eng & Maths)	604	46.7	50.9	52.1	[Bar with green circle]	76.1
	5 Violent crime	772	6.7	16.4	36.6	[Bar with red circle]	4.6
	6 Carbon emissions	413	4.6	6.8	14.4	[Bar with red circle]	4.1
Children and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	132	16.1	14.6	33.5	[Bar with red circle]	3.8
	8 Breast feeding initiation	592	72.7	72.5	39.7	[Bar with green circle]	92.7
	9 Physically active children	5921	49.0	49.6	24.6	[Bar with green circle]	79.1
	10 Obese children	68	8.7	9.6	14.7	[Bar with red circle]	4.7
	11 Tooth decay in children aged 5 years	n/a	0.7	1.1	2.5	[Bar with green circle]	0.2
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18)	55	31.4	40.9	74.6	[Bar with red circle]	14.9
Adult health and life style	13 Adults who smoke	n/a	20.4	22.2	35.2	[Bar with red circle]	10.2
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	16.9	20.1	33.2	[Bar with red circle]	4.6
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	24.9	28.7	18.3	[Bar with red circle]	48.1
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	9.7	11.2	5.4	[Bar with red circle]	16.6
	17 Obese adults	n/a	27.3	24.2	32.6	[Bar with red circle]	13.2
Disease and poor health	18 Incidence of malignant melanoma	11	11.4	12.6	27.3	[Bar with red circle]	3.7
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness	925	17.8	27.6	56.5	[Bar with red circle]	9.0
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	1773	1410	1580	2980	[Bar with red circle]	784
	21 Drug misuse					[Bar with red circle]	
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	4099	4.56	4.30	6.72	[Bar with red circle]	2.69
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	3	3	15	110	[Bar with green circle]	0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	102	467.7	479.2	643.5	[Bar with red circle]	273.6
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	53	19.2	15.6	26.3	[Bar with red circle]	2.3
	26 Life expectancy - male	n/a	79.7	77.9	73.6	[Bar with green circle]	84.3
	27 Life expectancy - female	n/a	82.1	82.0	78.8	[Bar with green circle]	86.9
	28 Infant deaths	3	3.25	4.84	6.67	[Bar with red circle]	1.08
	29 Deaths from smoking	165	201.1	206.8	360.3	[Bar with red circle]	118.7
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	68	56.7	74.8	125.0	[Bar with red circle]	40.1
	31 Early deaths: cancer	133	112.3	114.0	164.3	[Bar with red circle]	70.5
	32 Road injuries and deaths	41	45.6	51.3	167.0	[Bar with red circle]	14.6

Indicator Notes

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas of England 2007 2 % of children living in families receiving means-tested benefits 2007 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households 2008/09 4 % at Key Stage 4 2008/09 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2008/09 6 Total end user CO₂ emissions per capita (tonnes CO₂ per resident) 2007 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2008/09 8 % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known 2008/09 9 % of year 1-13 pupils who spend at least 3 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2008/09 10 % of school children in reception year 2008/09 11 Weighted mean number of teeth per 5 yr old child sampled that were actively decayed, missing or filled 2007/08 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2006-2008 (provisional) 13 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 14 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2007-2008 15 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 16 % aged 16+ 2008/09 17 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 18 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2004-2006 19 Crude rate per 1,000 working age population 2008 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2008/09 (rounded) 21 New Problematic Drug User estimates were not available in time for inclusion 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2008/09 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population 2006-2008 24 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population for emergency admission 2008/09 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.05-31.07.08 26 At birth, 2006-2008 27 At birth, 2006-2008 28 Rate per 1,000 live births 2006-2008 29 Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate 2006-2008 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2006-2008 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2006-2008 32 Rate per 100,000 population 2006-2008

More indicator information is available in The Indicator Guide: www.healthprofiles.info For information on your area contact your regional PHO: www.apho.org.uk

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