

INSIGHT PACK

This insight pack covers Castle Point and is structured as follows:

- Introduction – providing a short introduction to the area.
- Demographics
- Deprivation,
- Housing, Transport and Digital Services
- Economy
- Education
- Health & Wellbeing
- Community & Environment

Note, when Census Day is referred to this was 21st March 2021.

ABOUT CASTLE POINT

Castle Point is a local government district with borough status in south Essex, and the neighbouring districts are Rochford, Basildon, and Southend-on-Sea.

The borough of Castle Point covers about 72 square kilometres, with a population of approximately 89,600 people (as of Census 2021).

Castle Point is situated on the Thames Estuary and intersected by the Hadleigh Ray river. There is a mainland and the adjoining Canvey Island which is connected by bridges. The railway and highway network (A13, A127 and A130 roads) connect the borough to the wider south Essex area and London.

Castle Point council is based in Thundersley, and the borough's other main settlements are Canvey Island, Hadleigh and South Benfleet.



POPULATION

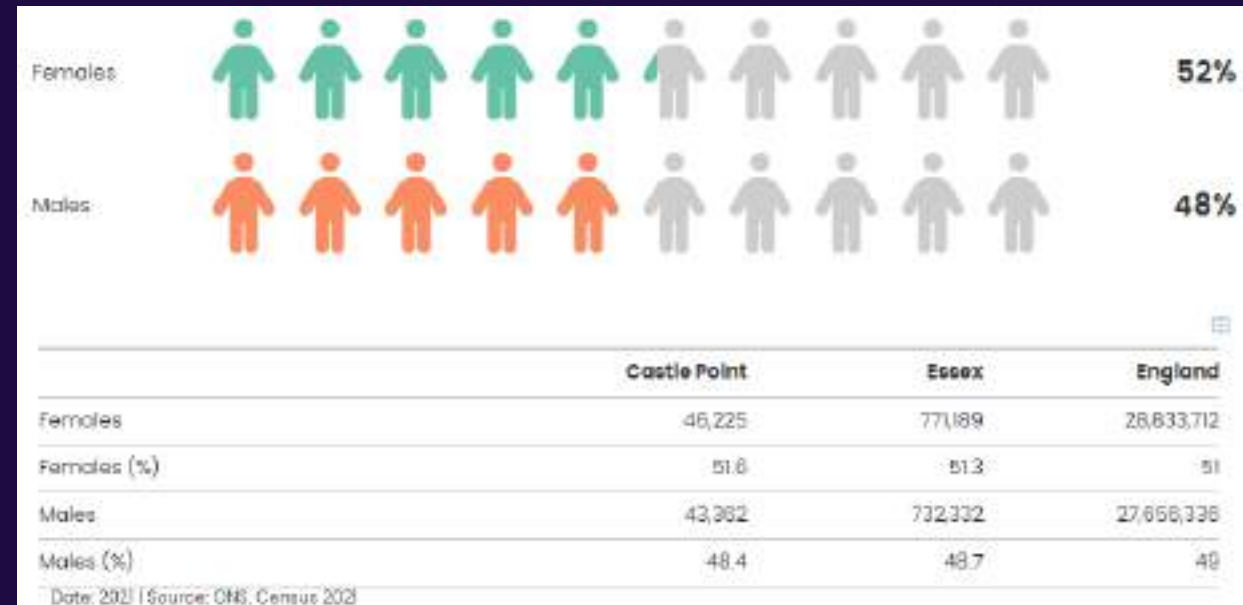
On Census Day (2021), the population of Castle Point was 89,591 (89,600 rounded to nearest 100).

Population by Sex for Castle Point:

51.6% (46,225 people) of the population was female.

48.4% (43,362 people) of the population was male.

The population percentages for both sexes for Castle Point were similar to Essex's proportions – 51.3% for females and 48.7% for males. Compared to England, Castle Point has fewer males – 48.4% for the area and 49% nationally.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

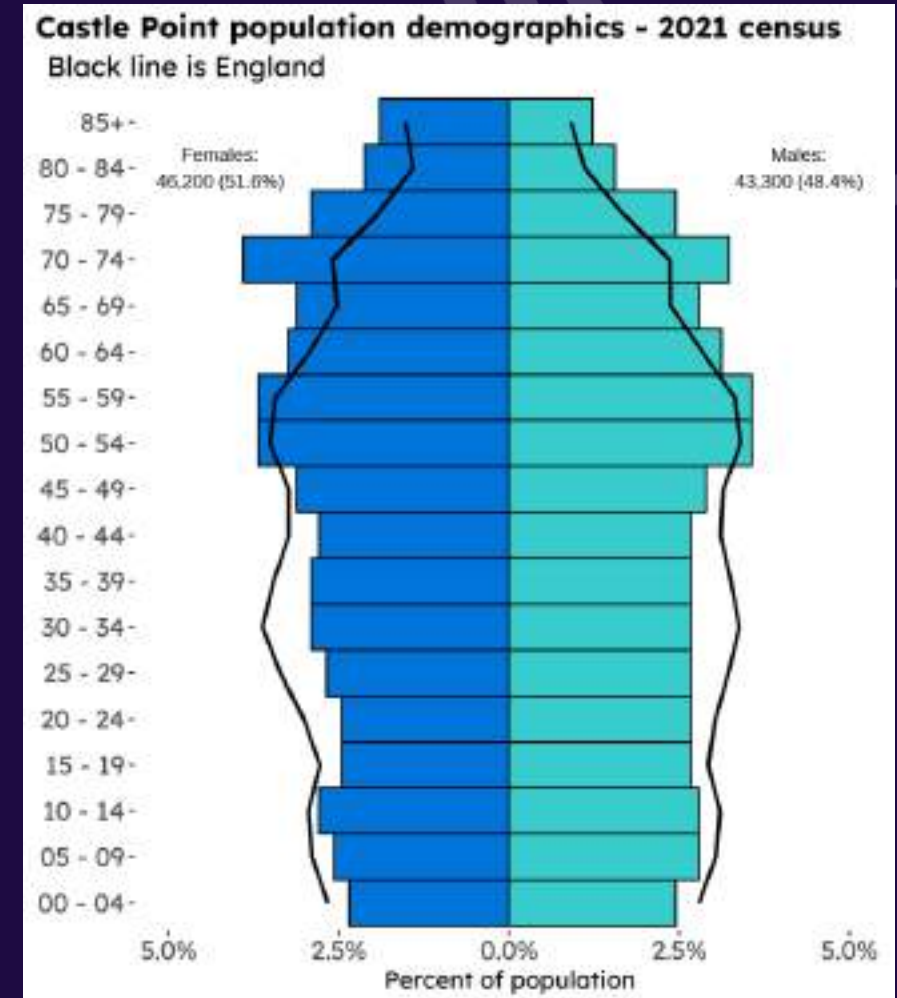
POPULATION

Population by Age for Castle Point:

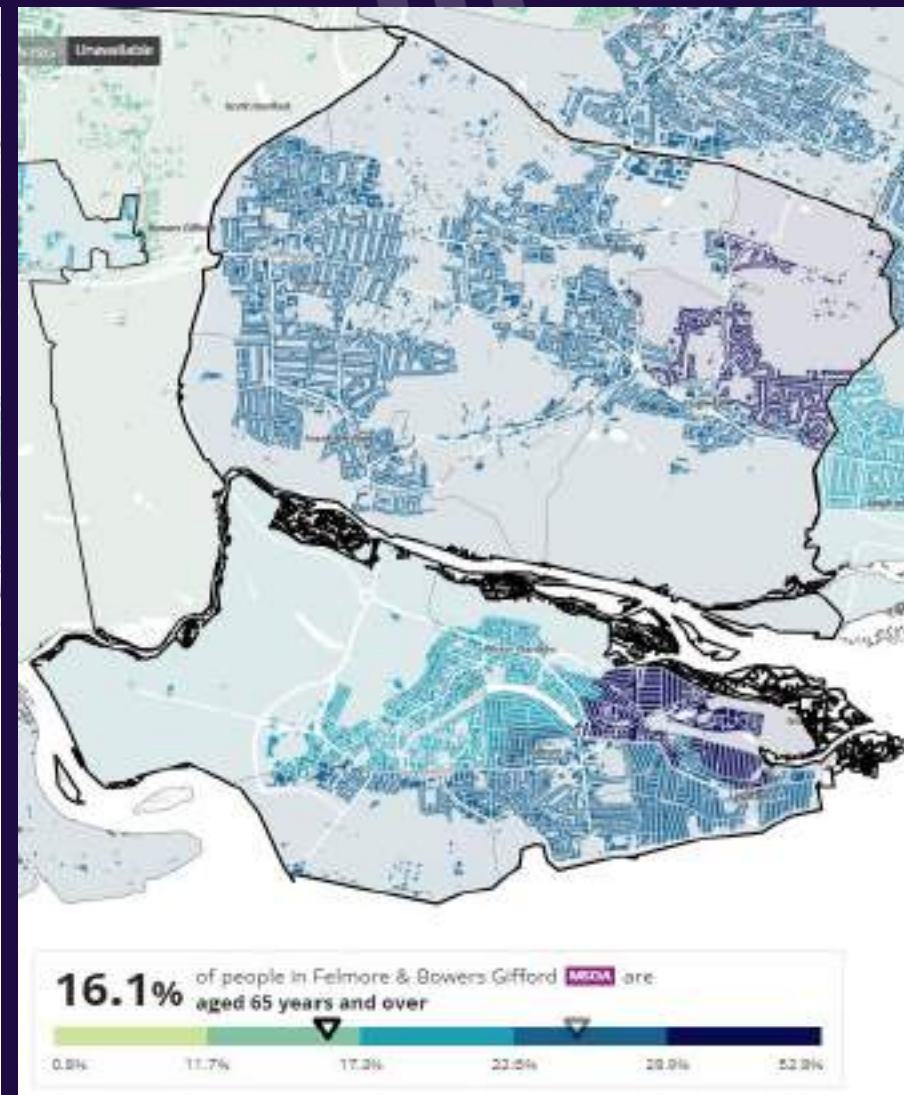
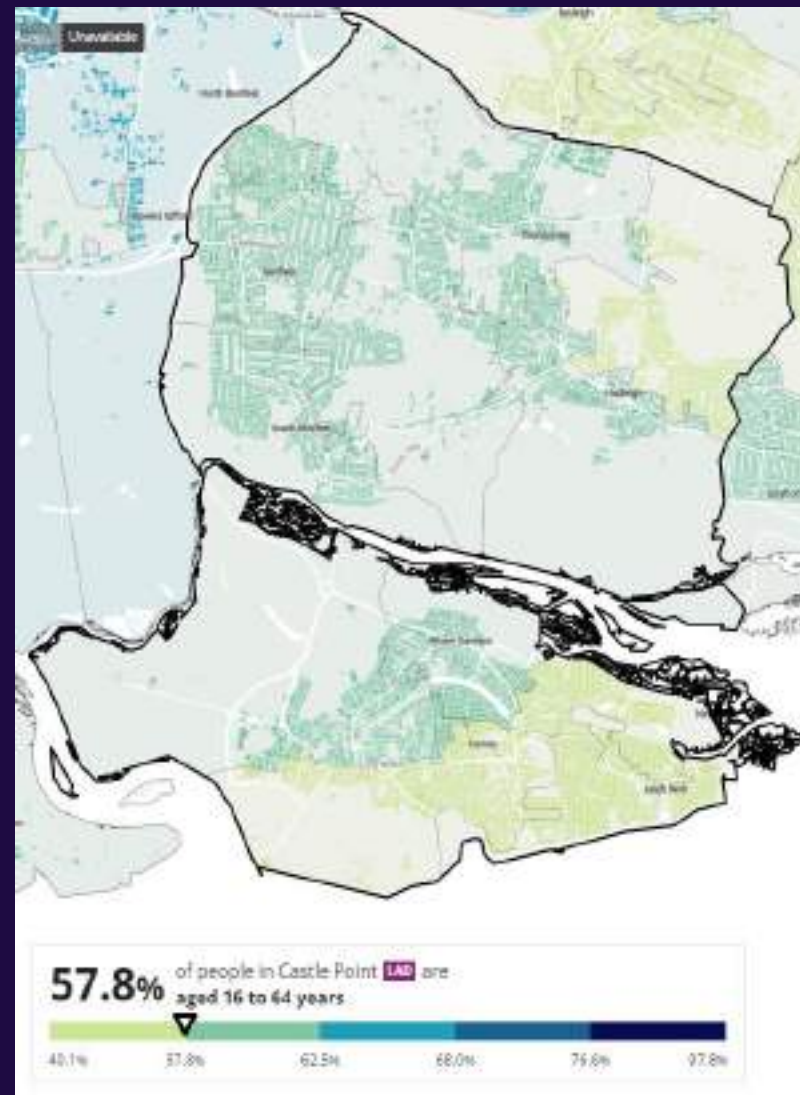
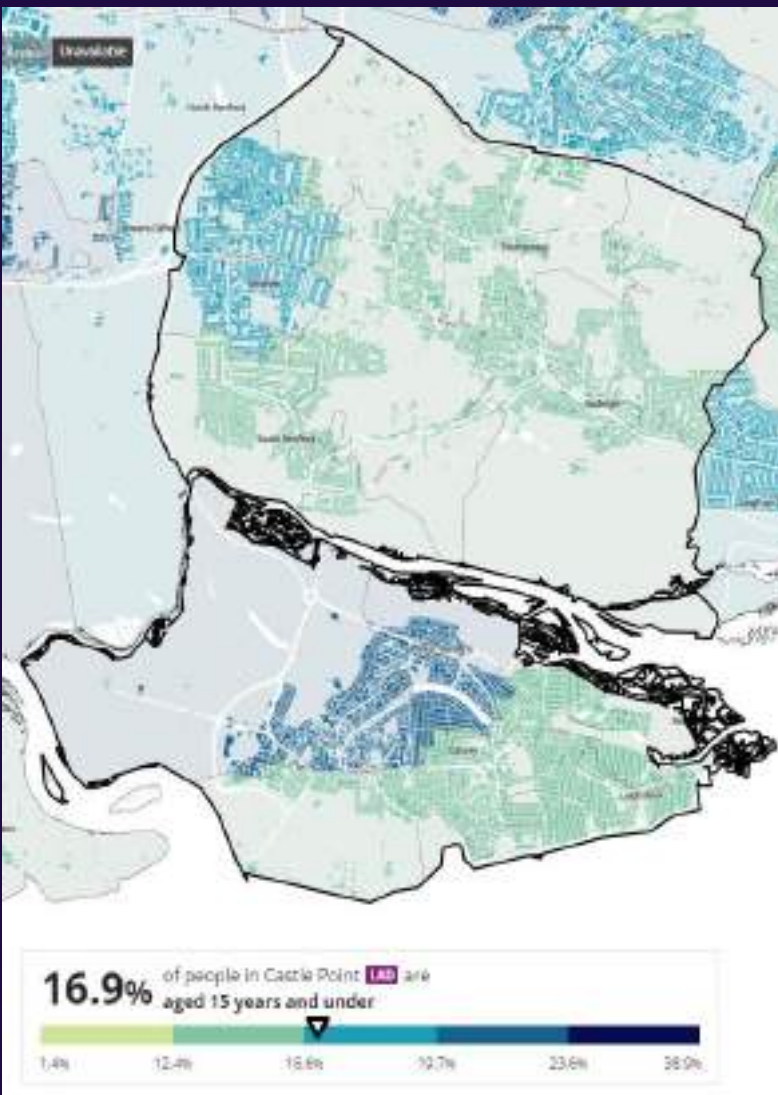
Broad Age Groups	Count	%	Essex %	England %
Aged 0 - 15	15,179	16.9%	18.6%	18.6%
Aged 16 - 64	51,831	57.8%	60.8%	63.0%
Aged 65+	22,581	25.2%	20.6%	18.4%

As the age pyramid chart and table (above) indicates, Castle Point has an ageing population. Over 25% of the population were aged 65 and over on Census Day, a percentage higher than Essex and England's percentages.

The average (median) age of Castle Point residents increased by one year, from 45 to 46 years of age. This is a higher average (median) age than the East of England (41 years) and England (40 years).



Source: Essex County Council, Census 2021 Demography, Households & Migration Report



Source: Office for National Statistics, Census Maps

POPULATION CHANGE

Change since 2011

Between the last two censuses (2011 and 2021), the population of Castle Point increased by 1.8% or approximately 1600 people.

This increase is smaller than population growth for the East region (8.3%) and England (6.6%).

Projection Projections

The estimated population of Castle Point in 2021 was 89,587 and it is projected to grow to 95,996 by 2043.

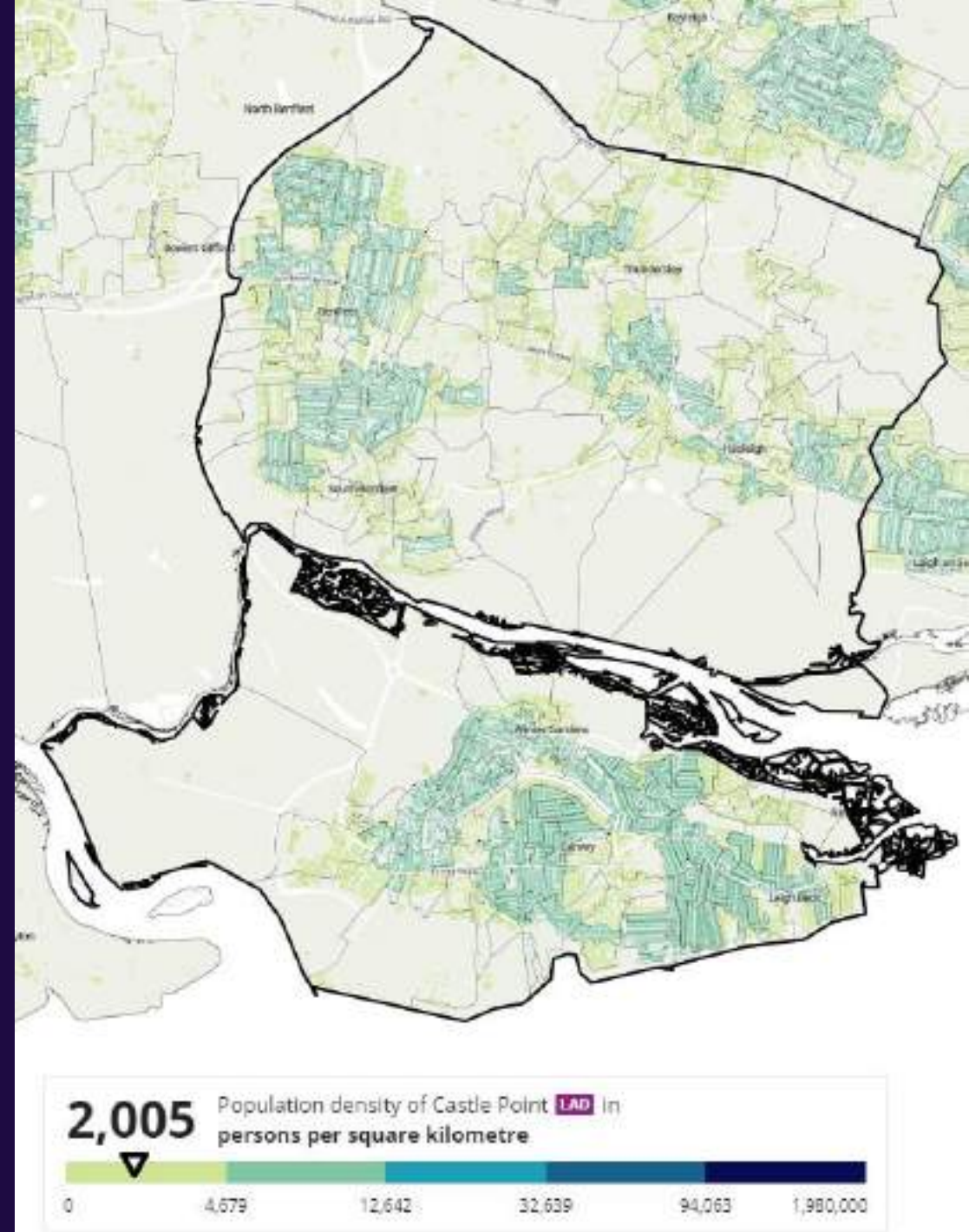
The age composition of the population is determined by the patterns of births, deaths and migration that have taken place in previous years. The result is that the broad age groups in the population are changing at different rates.

The percentage of the working age population (aged 16-64) of Castle Point is projected to be at 54.9% while the percentage of people aged over 65 will reach 28.6% in mid-2043. For comparison, the percentage of the population aged over 65 in Essex will reach 25.2% and England, 22.6%.

POPULATION DENSITY

On Census Day, Castle Point had around 2,005 people per square kilometre. This is around 14.3 people per football pitch-sized piece of land, an increase from 14.1 people in Census 2011.

The map (right) shows that the population is predominantly located on Canvey Island, particularly central and near Leigh Beck and on the mainland, in Benfleet and Hadleigh.



COUNTRY OF BIRTH & PASSPORTS

95% of Castle Point's residents (85,303 people) were born in the UK.

Of these, 84,285 people (94% of Castle Point's population) were born in England.

For comparison, 88.1% of Essex residents and 80.3% of England's population was born in England.

97.3% (87,203 people) of Castle Point's population were born in Europe, compared to 94.7% of Essex residents and 89.8% of England's population.

The remainder of the population was born in Middle East and Asia (1.2%), Africa (1%), Americas and the Caribbean (0.3%) and Antarctica and Oceania (0.1%). The population percentages by region across Essex and England were higher than Castle Point's proportions.

Passport held can be used as a proxy for nationality and a way of identifying people who hold two or more nationalities. 88% of the population in Castle Point held a passport from Europe region.

Also of note, 10,362 Castle Point's residents do not have a passport.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE & MIGRATION

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

5% of Castle Point's population was born outside the UK.

Of those born outside the UK, Castle Point residents had lived in the UK for the following periods:

3.7% (3,307 people) for 10 years or more

0.5% (465 people) for 5 years or more, but less than 10 years

0.3% (299 people) for 2 years or more, but less than 5 years

0.2% (213 people) for less than 2 years

24 people were non-UK short-term residents, they arrived in the UK within the year before the Census day and did not intend to stay longer than 12 months), of which 70.8% (17) were female and 29.2% (7) were male.

MIGRATION

Census 2021 respondents were asked whether their address was the same as their address one year previously i.e. on 21 March 2020. This information can be used to assess migration to England and Wales in the year before the census.

93% (82,097 people) of Castle Point residents had the same address as enumeration (one year previously).

For comparison, 90.4% of Essex residents and 88.9% of England's population had the same address as enumeration.

Of those who did not have the same address as enumeration, 7.2% (6,405 people) were migrants from within the UK and 0.2% (183 people) were migrants from outside the UK. These population percentages are smaller than Essex and England.

ETHNICITY

The table (right) shows the broad ethnic group breakdown for Castle Point, Essex and England's population.

On Census Day, 94.9% of Castle Point's population self-identified with the ethnic group of White, an increase from 94.9% in 2011 and higher than Essex and England's percentages. Other ethnic group proportions for Castle Point's population were smaller than comparative areas.

1.7% of Castle Point's population self-identified with the ethnic group of Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh. This is an increase, up from 1.1% in 2011.

1.6% of the population self-identified Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups, up from 1.0% in 2011.

1.3% of the population self-identified with the ethnic group of Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African increased, up from 0.8% in 2011.

0.5% of the population self-identified with the ethnic group of Other, up 0.2% in 2011.

Ethnic Group	Castle Point Count	Castle Point %	Essex %	England %
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	1,550	1.7	3.7	9.6
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	1,179	1.3	2.5	4.2
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	1,446	1.6	2.4	3.0
White	84,981	94.9	90.4	73.5
Other ethnic group	426	0.5	1	2.2

Note: There are many factors that may be contributing to the changing ethnic composition of areas, such as differing patterns of ageing, fertility, mortality, and migration. Changes may also be caused by differences in the way individuals chose to self-identify between censuses.

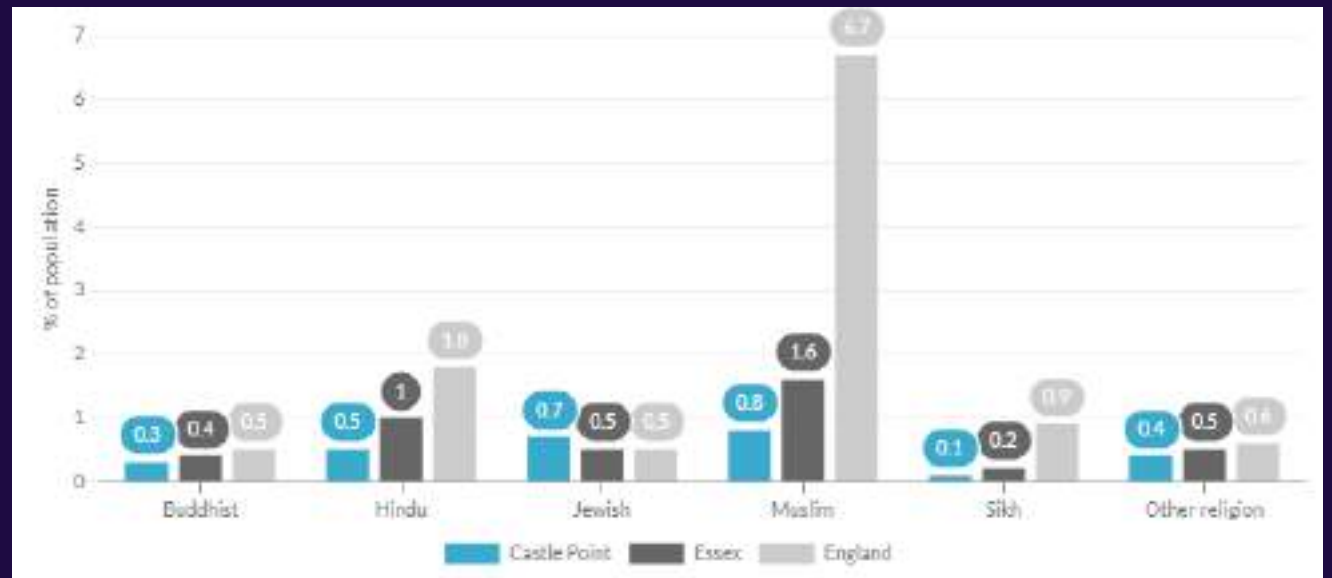
RELIGION

On Census Day, 44% of Castle Point's population reported that they had "No Religion", an increase from 27.2% in 2011. This was the largest increase (16.3 percentage point change) of all broad religious groups within this area.

49% of Castle Point's population reported that they were Christian, down from 64.1% in 2011.

The chart (right) shows the percentage of Castle Point's population by religion (excluding Christian). It shows 0.8% of the population reported that they were Jewish, which was higher than Essex and England (0.5% of their populations, respectively).

31% of Castle Point households reported the same religion in their household. 15% reported same religion and no religion, compared to 14.9% for Essex and 13.7% for England. Furthermore, 0.8% reported two different religions in their household.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

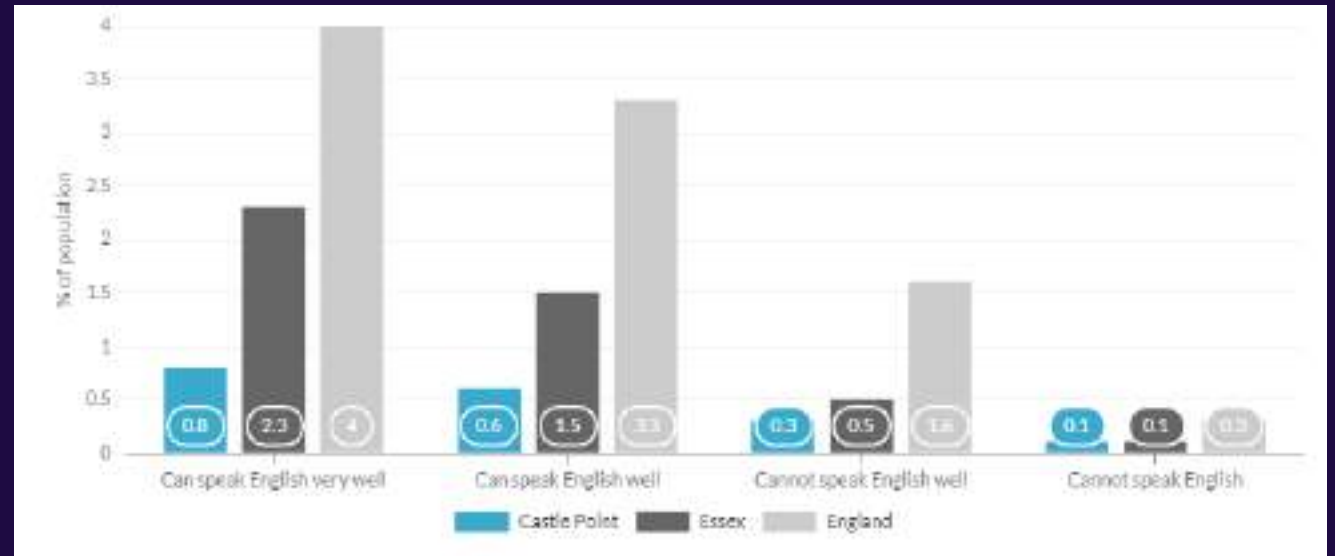
Note: The census question about religious affiliation is voluntary and response rates vary. There are many factors that can cause changes to the religious profile of an area, such as a changing age structure or residents relocating for work or education. Changes may also be caused by differences in the way individuals chose to self-identify between censuses.

LANGUAGE

Language is a key defining characteristic of people's identity. Data on the main languages spoken in an area facilitates the provision of public services, for example, to help identify the need for translation and the interpretation for providing English language lessons.

On Census Day, 98% of Castle Point's residents reported that their main language was English. This means 2% of Castle Point's population reported that English was not their main language. In Castle Point, the other main languages are other European languages, South Asian, East Asian, Other European (non-national), Portuguese, Spanish and Turkish.

Of the population whose main language is not English, the chart (right) shows that 1.4% of this group can speak English well or very well, whereas 0.4% cannot speak English well or at all.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

71.2% of all Castle Point households had the same language, compared to 68.4% for Essex and 63.7% in England.

In 0.8% of households the main language differed within partnerships and in 0.4% the main language differed between generations but not within partnerships.

SEXUAL ORIENTATION & GENDER IDENTITY

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

On Census Day, 92.3% of Castle Point's population self-identified as Straight or Heterosexual.

1.6% of Castle Point's population self-identified as Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, Pansexual, Asexual, Queer or all other sexual orientations.

6.1% did not answer the sexual orientation question.

GENDER IDENTITY

On Census Day, 95% of Castle Point's population self-identified their gender as the same sex as registered at birth.

0.1% of the population identified their gender as different from sex registered at birth no specific identify given.

0.2% of Castle Point's population identified as a trans woman or man. A small number of residents (29 people) identified as either non-binary or another gender identity.

4.7% did not answer the gender identity question.

Note: The sexual orientation and gender identity questions were voluntary and was only asked of people aged 16 years and over. This variable was new for Census 2021 and there is no comparability with the 2011 Census.

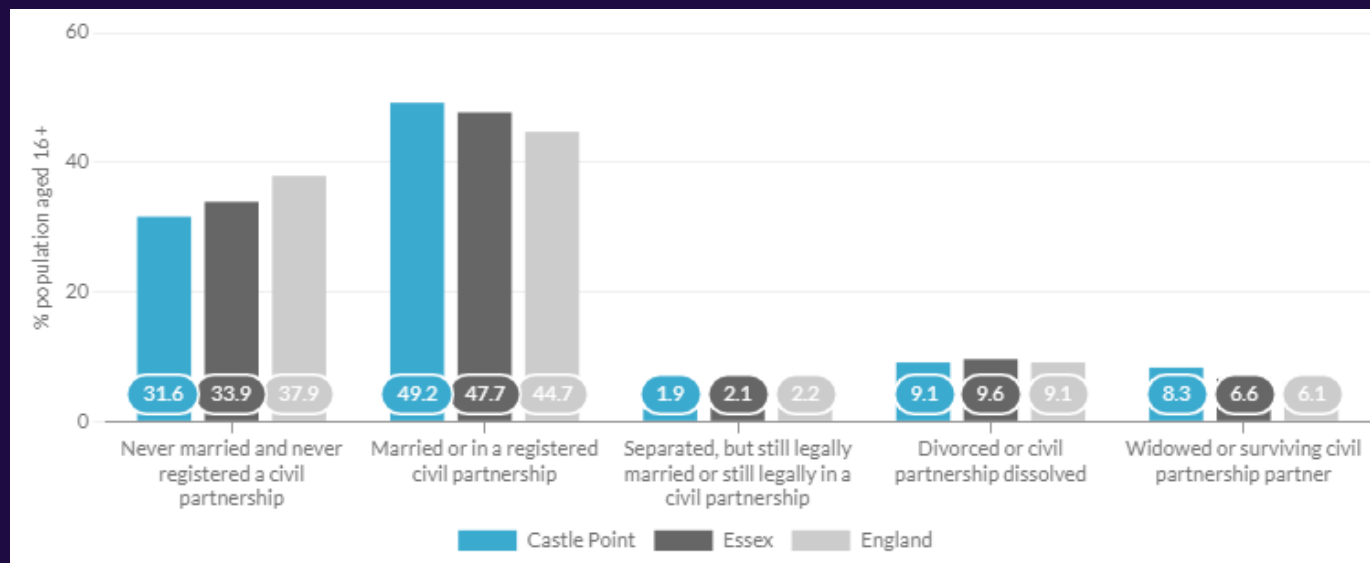
LEGAL PARTNERSHIP STATUS & LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

On Census Day, 49.2% of Castle Point's population were married (49%) or in a registered civil partnership (0.2%), which was higher than Essex (47.7%) and England (44.7%) populations.

As the chart (below) shows Castle Point had a higher percentage of widowed or surviving civil partnership partner - 0.8% of the population were in this legal partnership status, compared to 6.6% for Essex and 6.1% for England.

It also shows that 31.6% of the population had never married or in a registered civil partnership, which was lower than Essex (33.9%) and England (37.9%).

With regards to living arrangement, 62% of Castle Point's population were living in a couple and 38% were not.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

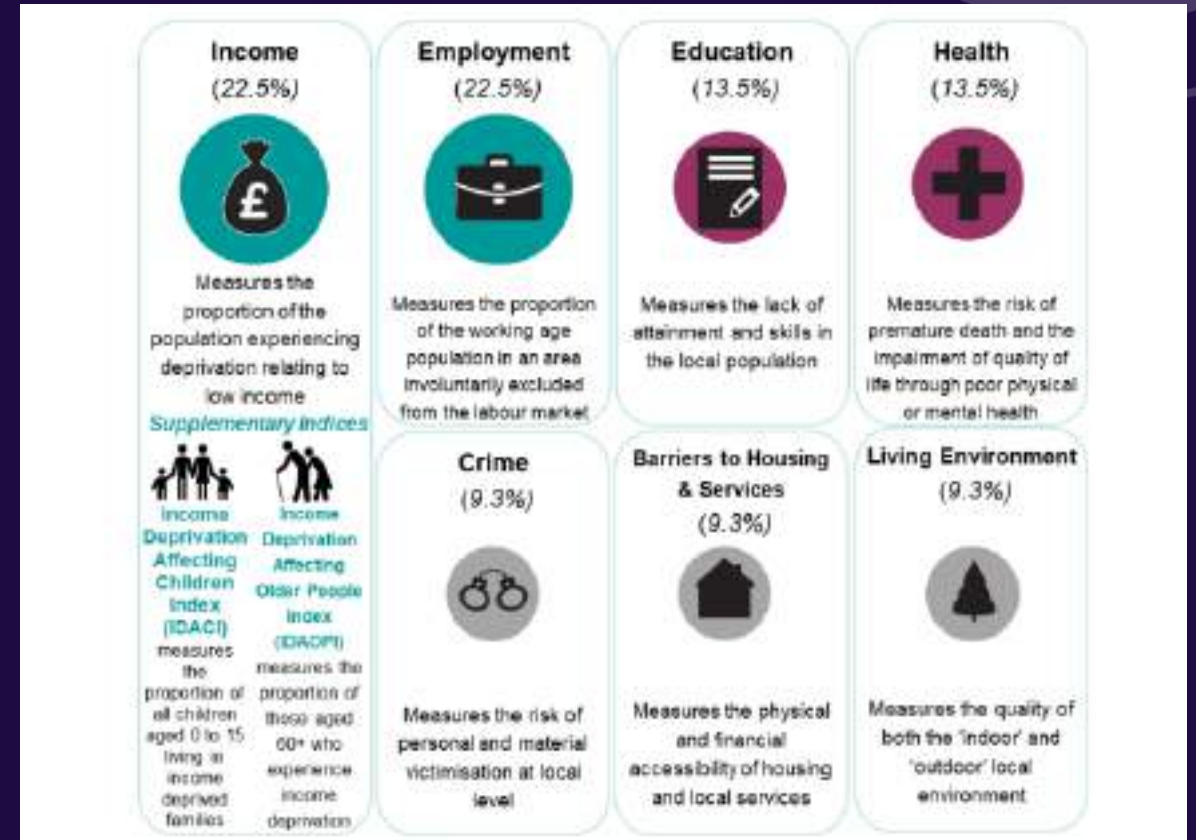
DEPRIVATION

The English Indices of Deprivation (IoD) measures relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower-layer Super Output Areas, in England. It is based on 39 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which are combined and weighted to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area. It provides a place-based insight into deprivation.

All neighbourhoods in England are ranked according to their level of deprivation relative to that of other areas. Areas were divided into 10 equal groups (or deciles) according to their deprivation rank.

High ranking LSOAs or neighbourhoods can be referred to as the 'most deprived' or as being 'highly deprived' to aid interpretation. However, there is no definitive threshold above which an area is described as 'deprived'.



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

DEPRIVATION

In the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019, Castle Point was ranked 182 out of 317 lower tier authorities in England based on the average rank of the LSOAs in this area.

This places Castle Point in the 50% of least deprived Lower Tier Local Authorities (LTLAs) nationally.

Compared to previous years the average rank of the area has decreased since 2007 and moved from decile 7 to decile 6 between 2007 and 2010.

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

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

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

The number of Castle Point residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (Decile 1 & 2) was 7,801 people, equivalent to 8.6% of the total population of the area.

DEPRIVATION

The map (right) shows that the overall IMD (2019) decile for each neighbourhood in Castle Point.

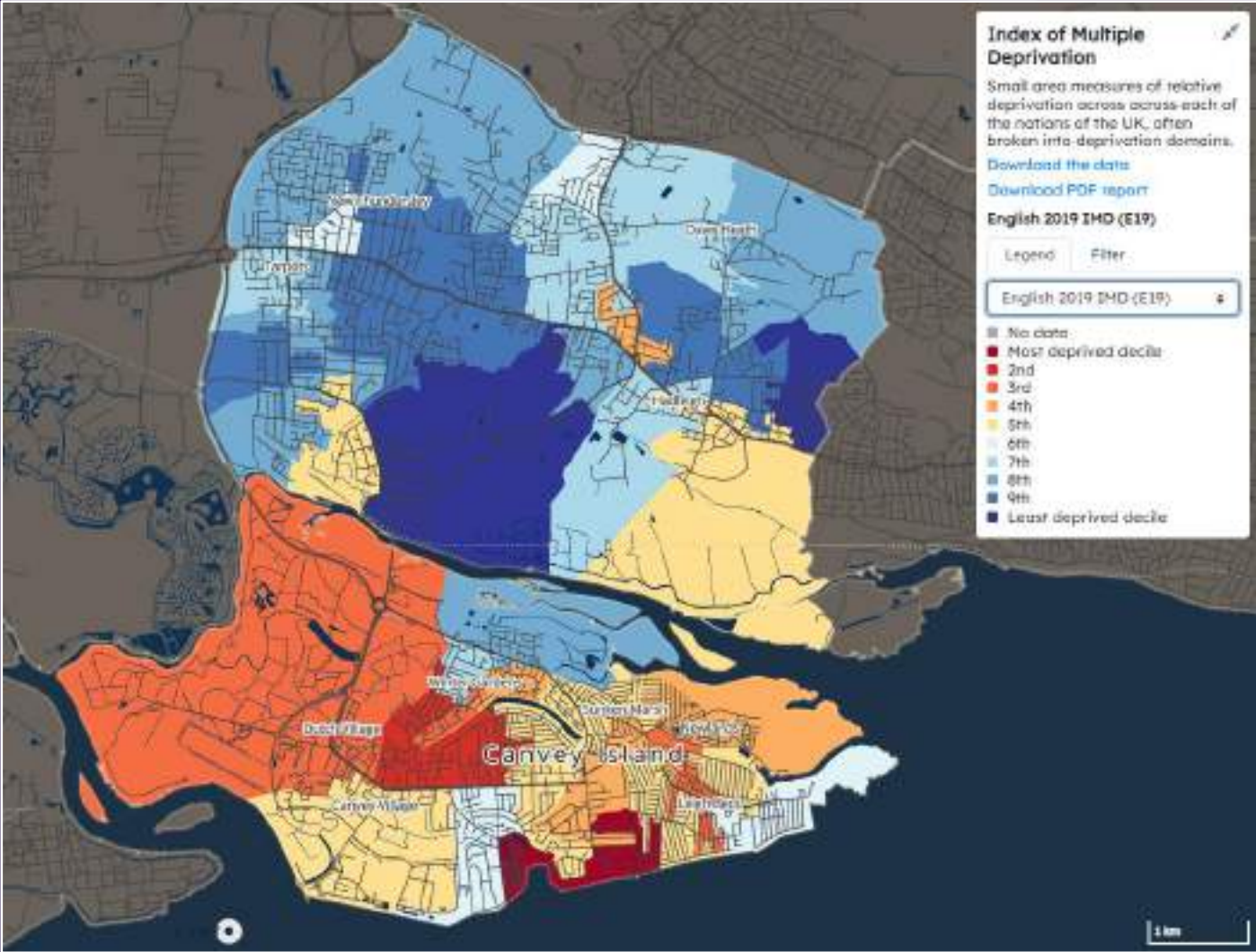
Canvey Island has most of the neighbourhoods that are ranked in the top 40% most deprived nationally.

The table (below) provides the top 10 most deprived LSOAs in Castle Point and the wards where they are located.

	LSOA Name	Ward Name	IMD Rank	IMD Decile
10 Most Deprived LSOAs	Castle Point 012E	Canvey Island South	1,311	1
	Castle Point 010E	Canvey Island Winter Gardens	4,422	2
	Castle Point 010B	Canvey Island Central	4,815	2
	Castle Point 010A	Canvey Island Central	5,316	2
	Castle Point 010C	Canvey Island Central	6,302	2
	Castle Point 010D	Canvey Island West	8,783	3
	Castle Point 010F	Canvey Island Winter Gardens	9,303	3
	Castle Point 012B	Canvey Island East	9,405	3
	Castle Point 006D	Victoria	10,367	4
	Castle Point 009D	Canvey Island North	10,470	4

Source: ECC Report, Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 full report

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HOUSING - DEPRIVATION

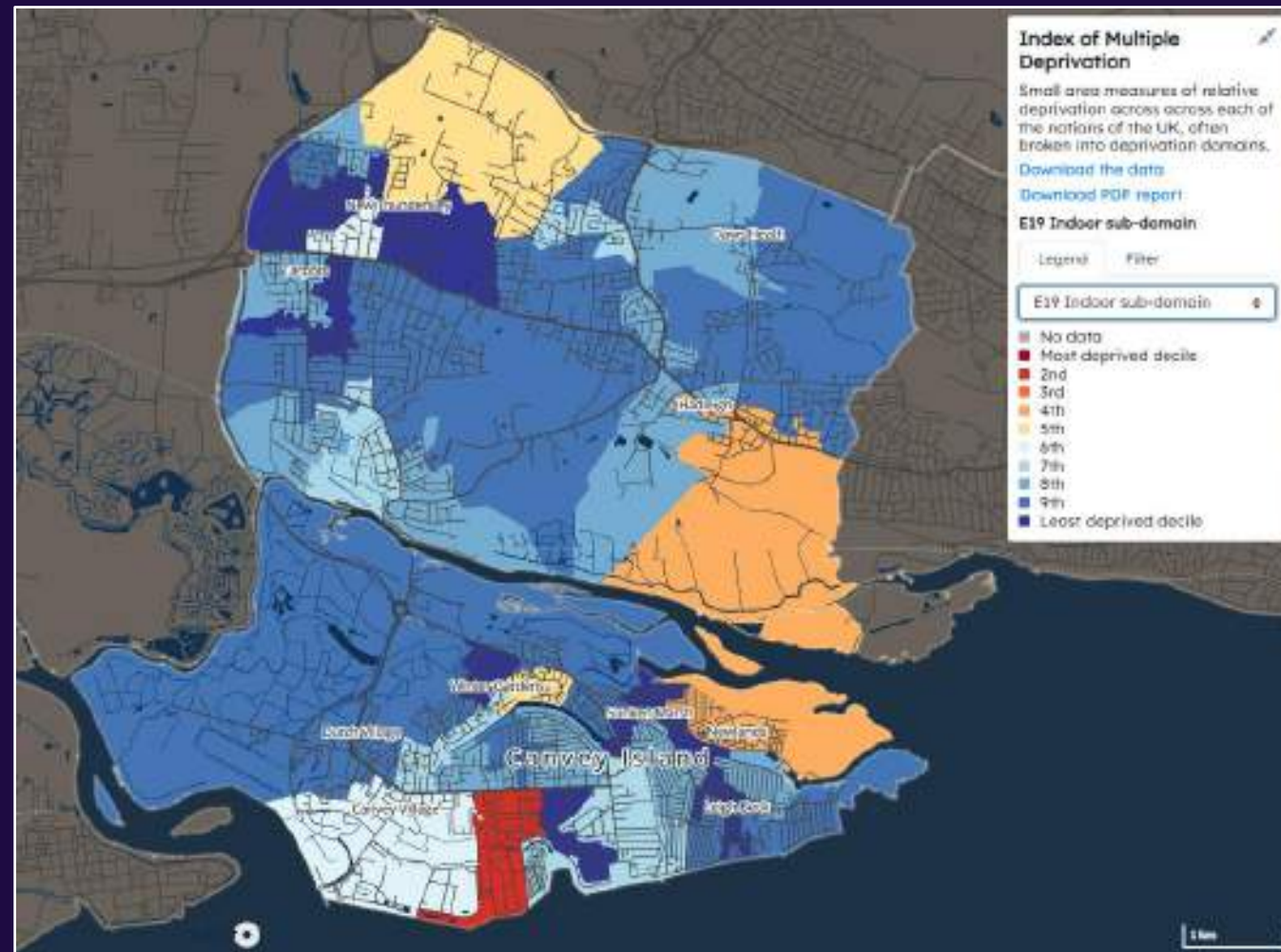
The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability and homelessness.

In IMD 2019, Castle Point has the rank of 189 (out of 317 lower tier authorities) in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. Castle Point's rank for this domain decreased 90 places from IMD 2015 and three deciles from 9 to 6.

The map (right) shows that the neighbourhoods that in the top 20% nationally for this domain are in Daw's Heath, the western part of Canvey Island and on the eastern side, in Newlands.

The number of Castle Point residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (Decile 1 & 2) was 6,105 people, equivalent to 6.8% of the total population of the area.

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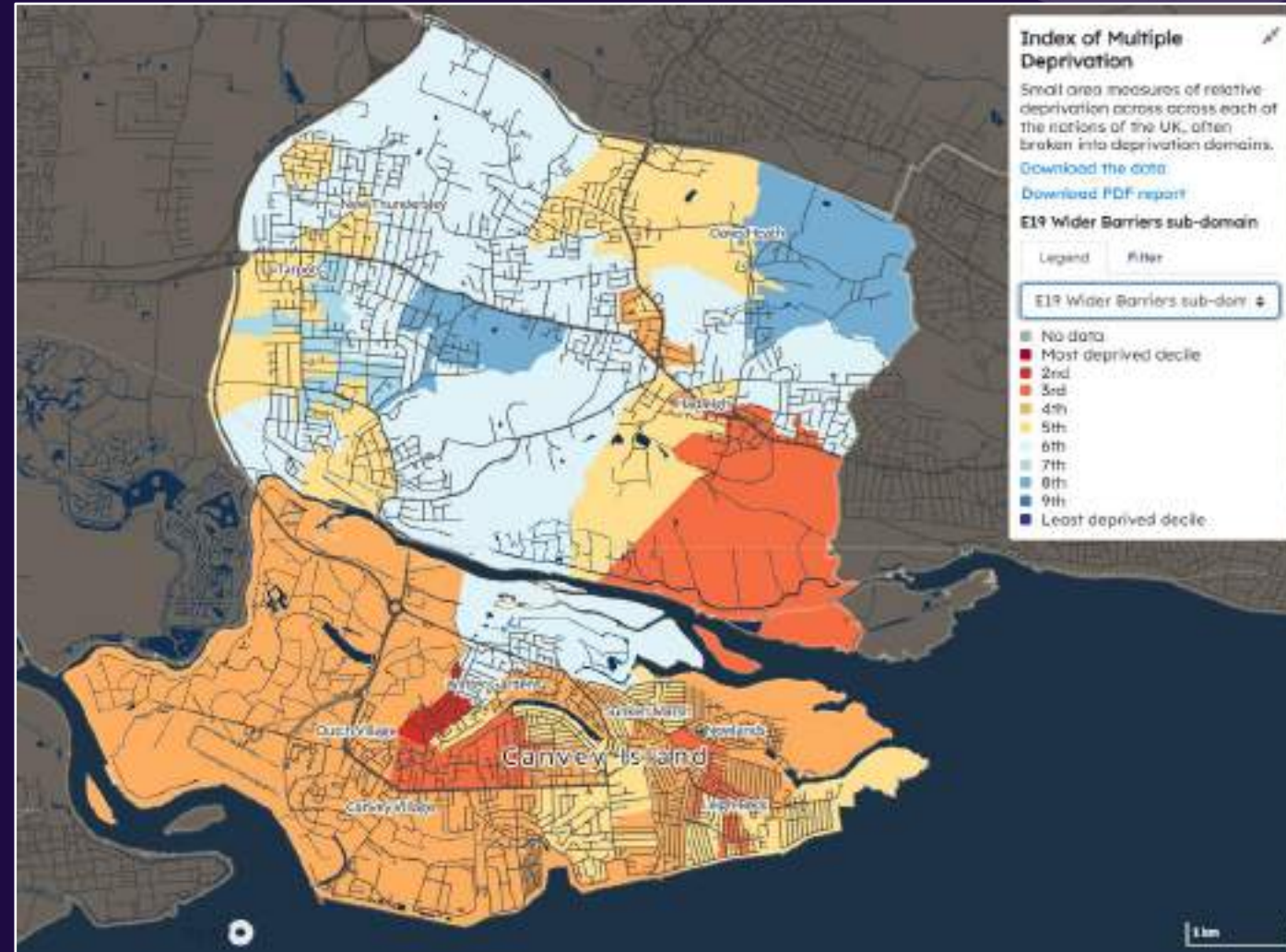
HOUSING – WIDER BARRIERS DEPRIVATION

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The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicator, wider barriers includes issues relating to access to housing such as overcrowding, affordability and homelessness.

The map (right) shows the IMD 2019 decile for each neighbourhood in Castle Point for the Wider Barriers sub-domain of the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.

It shows that the neighbourhoods that in the top 30% nationally (most deprived) are mainly located centrally on Canvey Island, alongside a neighbourhood near Newlands and Leigh Beck as well as the area south of Hadleigh on the mainland.



HOUSING – ACCOMMODATION TYPE

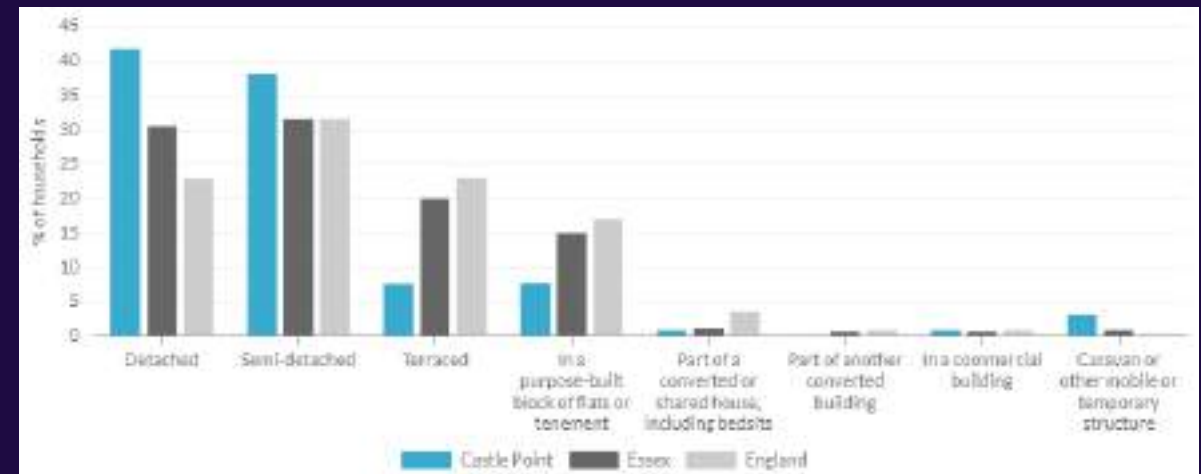
On Census Day, there were 37,389 households in Castle Point (37,400 rounded to nearest 100).

About 87% of the households that Castle Point residents lived in were whole houses or bungalows, where the majority were either detached (41.7%) or semi-detached (38.1%).

Also of note, the chart (right) shows that 3.2% of Castle Point households that residents lived in were caravans and mobile homes, which is higher than the Essex and England average (both less than 1%, respectively).

On Census Day, 432 residents in Castle Point lived in communal establishments, of which 320 residents were females (74%) and 130 were male (26%).

Accommodation Type	% of Households in Castle Point
Whole house or bungalow	87.4%
Flat, maisonette or apartment	9.4%
A caravan, other mobile or temporary structure	3.2%



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

HOUSING – TENURE

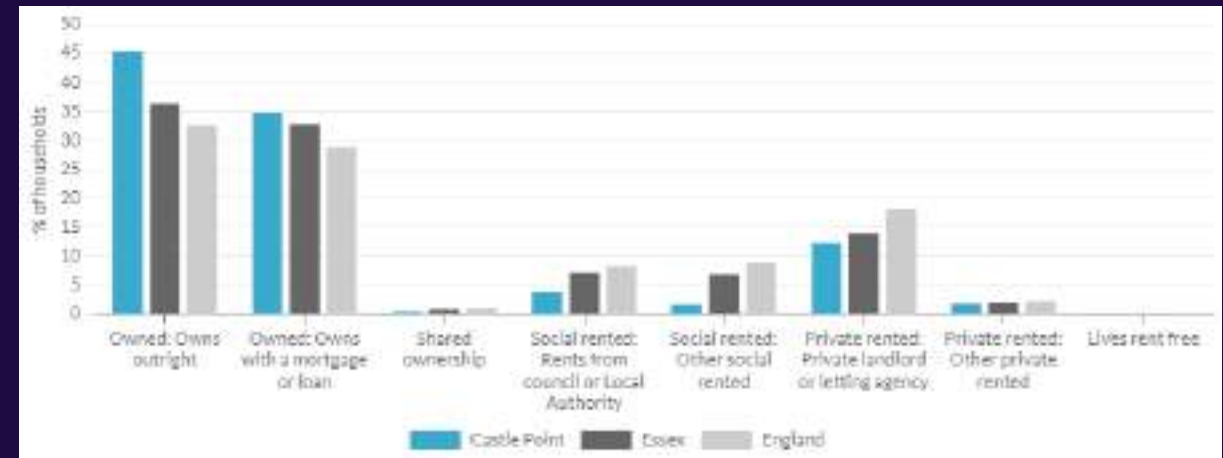
On Census Day, 80.4% of households in Castle Point were owned, either outright or owned with a mortgage or loan, which was higher than Essex (69.8%) and England (62.3%).

Since 2011, the percentage of households in Castle Point that were owned with a mortgage or loan decreased by 4.7%, from 39.8%.

The largest increase from 2011 in Castle Point with regards to housing tenure concerned privately rented, there was an increase from 10.9% to 14%.

There was also an increase for socially rented households in Castle Point, from 5.3% in 2011 to 5.5% in 2021.

Tenure	Castle Point %	Essex %	England %
Owned: Owns Outright	45.3	36.3	32.5
Owned: Owns with a mortgage or loan	35.1	33.5	29.8
Rented: Social rented	5.5	14.1	17.1
Private rented or lives rent free	14.1	16	20.5



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

HOUSING - COMPOSITION

On Census Day, 67.6% of households in Castle Point were single family households, which as the table (right) shows was a higher proportion than across Essex (66.3%) and England (63%).

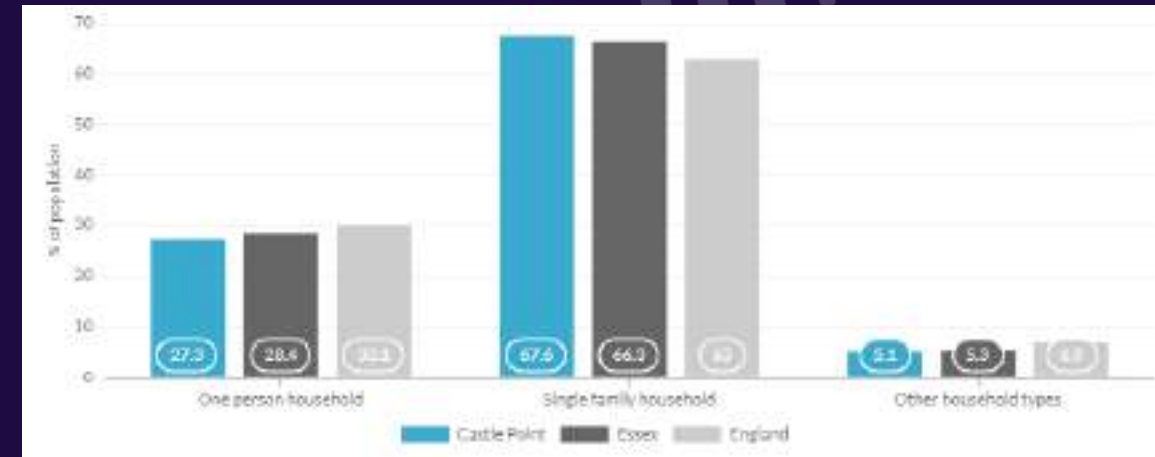
27.3% of households were one-person, which was slightly less than the proportions across Essex (28.4%) and England (30.1%).

5.1% of households were other household types.

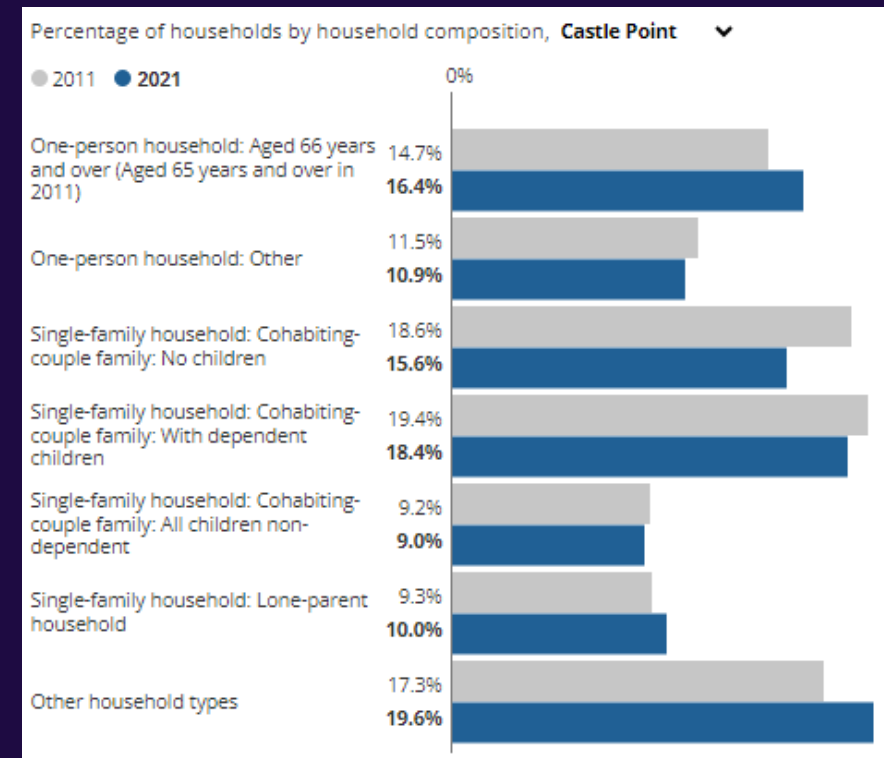
See maps on the following slide for locations of household composition types in Castle Point.

The chart (bottom right) shows that 16% of one person-households were comprised of people aged 66 years and over, an increase from 14.7% in 2011.

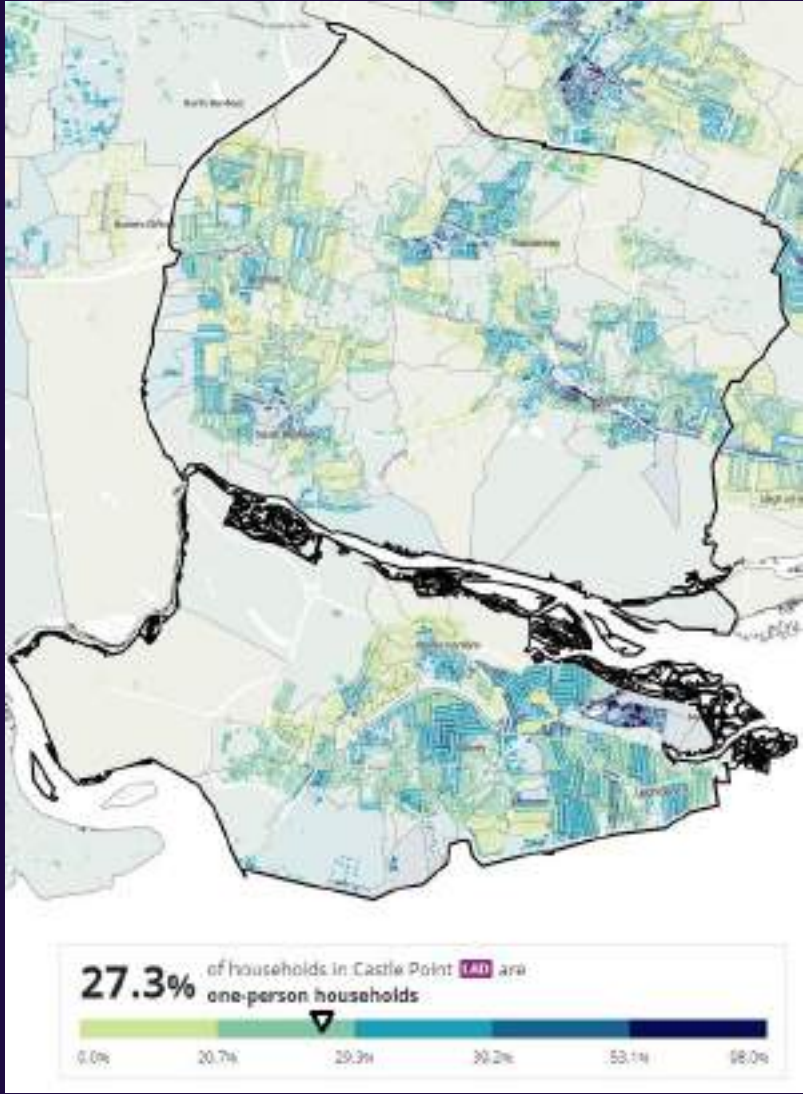
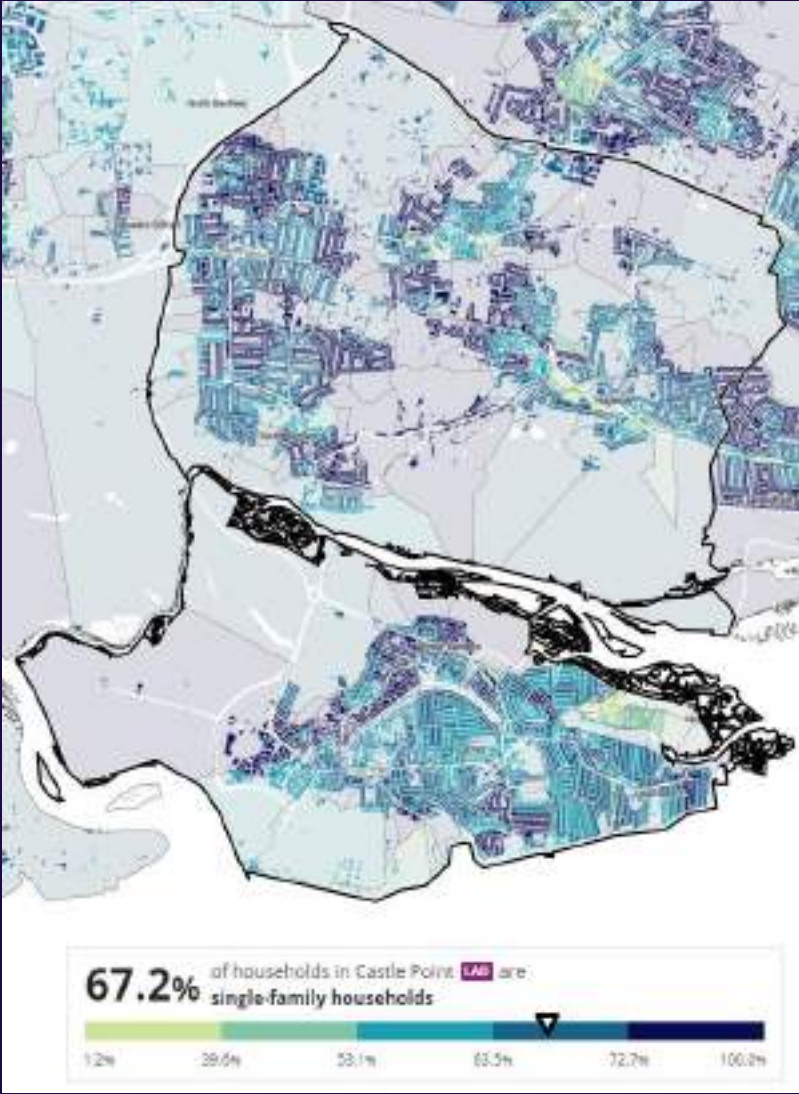
There was also a decrease in the percentage of households including a couple and no children in Castle Point, from 18.6% in 2011 to 15.6% to 2021. This was England's third-largest percentage-point fall in the proportion of households with this composition.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report



Source: Office for National Statistics



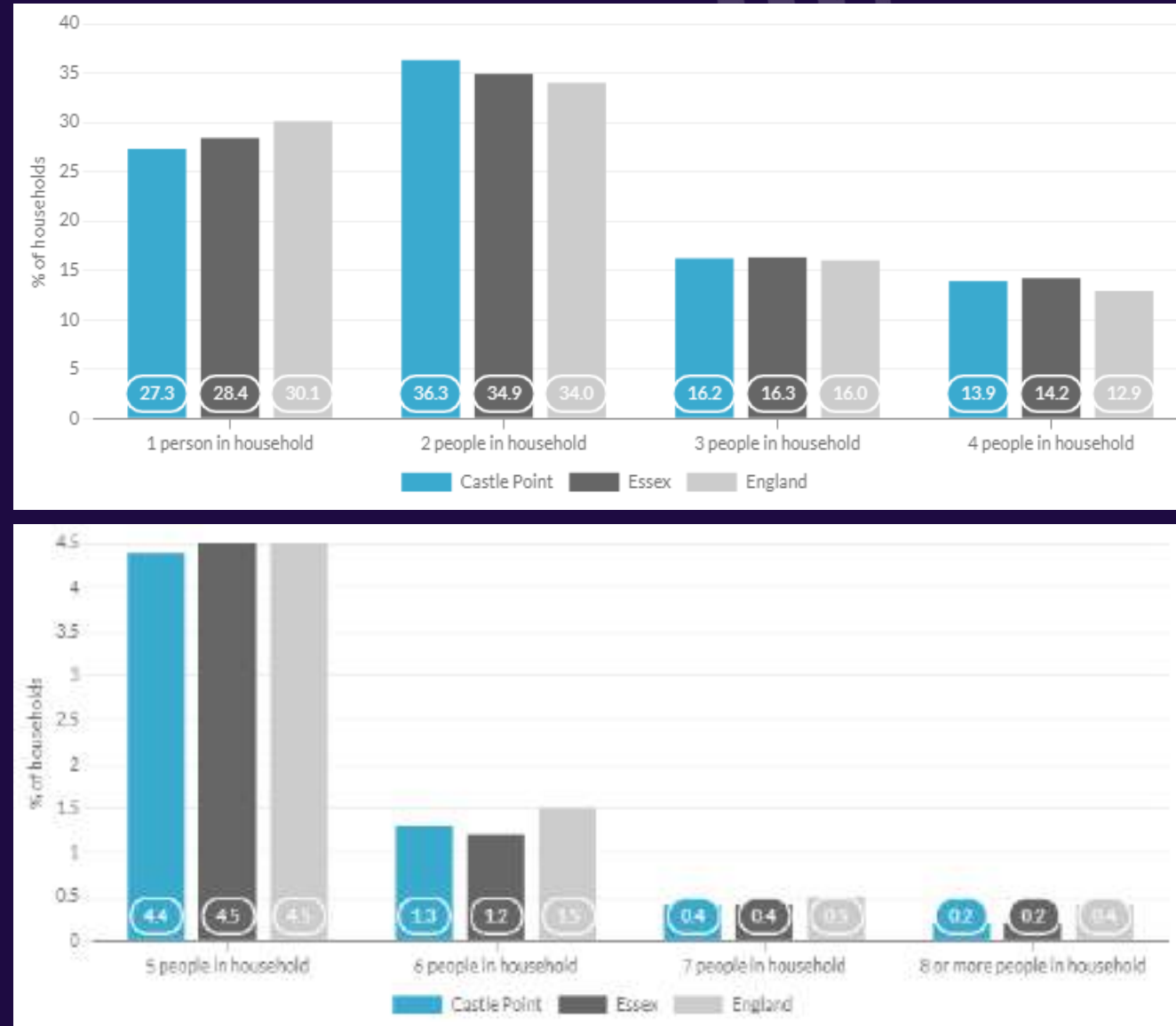
Source: Office for National Statistics, Census Maps

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The charts (right) show household sizes in Castle Point, Essex and England on Census Day.

The most common household size in Castle Point was 2 people in a household at 36.3%, which was a higher proportion than across Essex (34.9%) and England (34%) households.

27.3% of households in Castle Point had 1 person in household, which was a lower proportion than across Essex (28.4%) and England (30.1%) households.



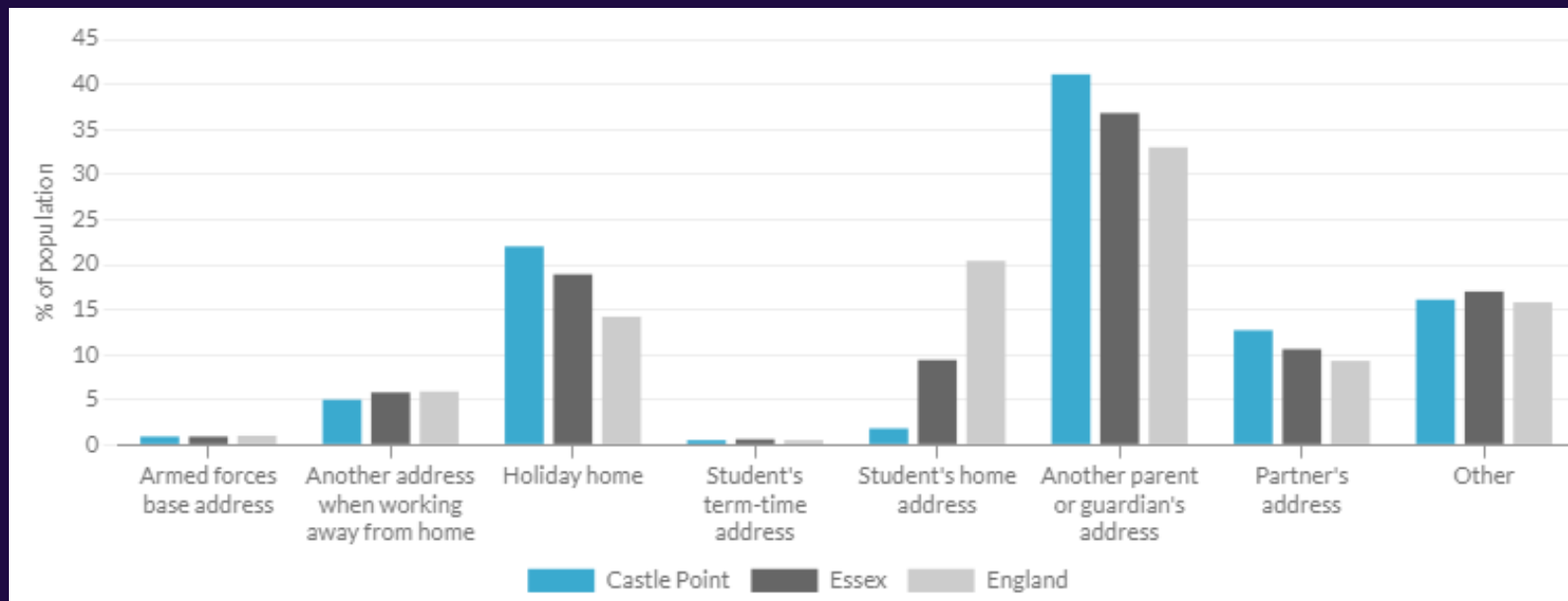
Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

SECOND ADDRESS

2.7% of Castle Point residents indicated that they had a second address i.e. a place where they stayed for more than 30 days per year that isn't their place of usual residence. This percentage is lower than the average for England, 5.4%.

The chart (below) shows that the three most common second addresses were as follows: 41.1% lived at another parent or guardian's address, 22% had a holiday home, 12.7% lived at a partner's address.

2.2% of Castle Point residents had second addresses in the UK and 0.6% had an address outside the UK.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

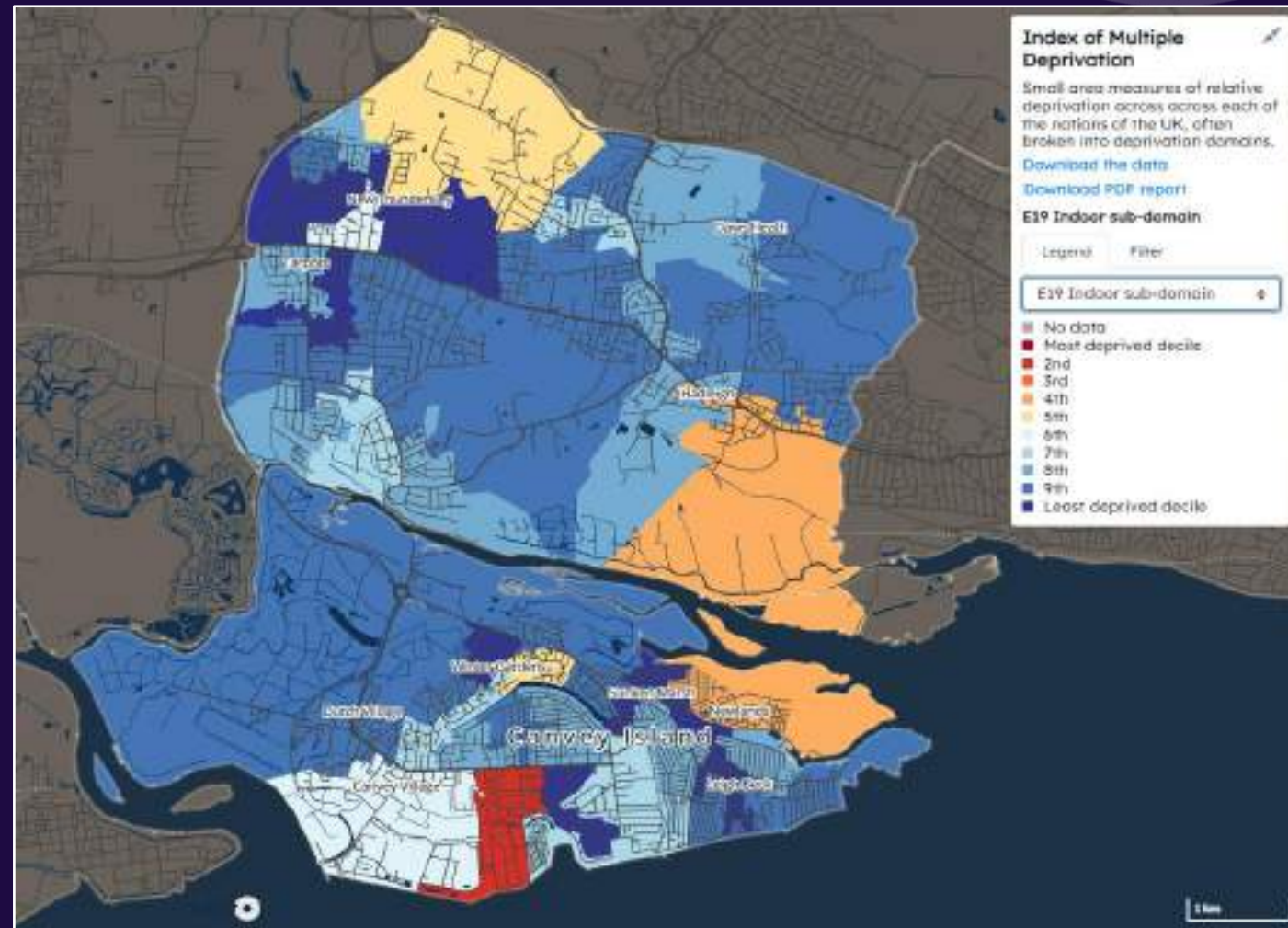
HOUSING – INDOOR LIVING ENVIRONMENT DEPRIVATION

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing and houses without central heating.

The map (right) shows the IMD 2019 decile for each neighbourhood in Castle Point for the Indoor sub-domain of Living Environment domain.

It shows that the neighbourhoods that in the top 20% most deprived nationally are located on the east side of Canvey Village. Other neighbourhoods in the top 40% nationally for this sub-domain are in Newlands and south of Hadleigh.

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HOUSING - ENERGY

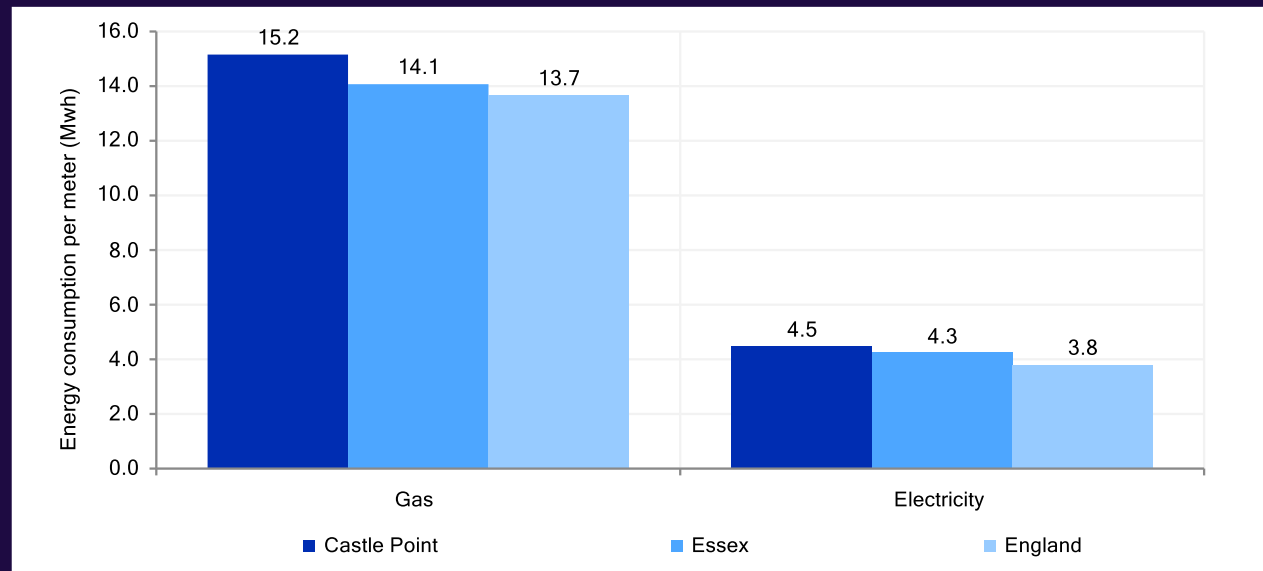
On Census Day, 1.1% (393) of households in Castle Point had no central heating.

This compares to a value of 1.5% for England.

82.2% of households were connected to mains gas only and 7% to electric only.

Of those connected to the gas network, the consumption by Castle Point households is higher than the average consumption across Essex and England. Average electricity consumption by Castle Point households is higher than across Essex and England.

Also of note, 3,440 households in Castle Point are not connected to the gas network (2021).



Source: Local Insight, OSCI

HOUSING – FUEL POVERTY

A new definition of fuel poverty was introduced in 2021. This is the 'Low Income Low Energy Efficiency' (LILEE) definition of fuel poverty stating that a household is fuel poor if:

- They are living in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D, E, F or G
- Their disposable income (income after housing costs and energy needs) is below the poverty line.

Fuel poverty is affected by a household's income, their fuel costs, and their energy consumption which can be affected, in return, by the energy-efficiency of the household's dwelling. Poor energy efficiency dwellings will require more fuel for heating purposes, and, as a consequence, more CO2 emissions will be produced. Energy efficiency improvements are key as they reduce energy and fuel consumption and, as a result, fuel poverty.

In 2020, BEIS data indicates that 11.4% of households in Castle Point are in fuel poverty.

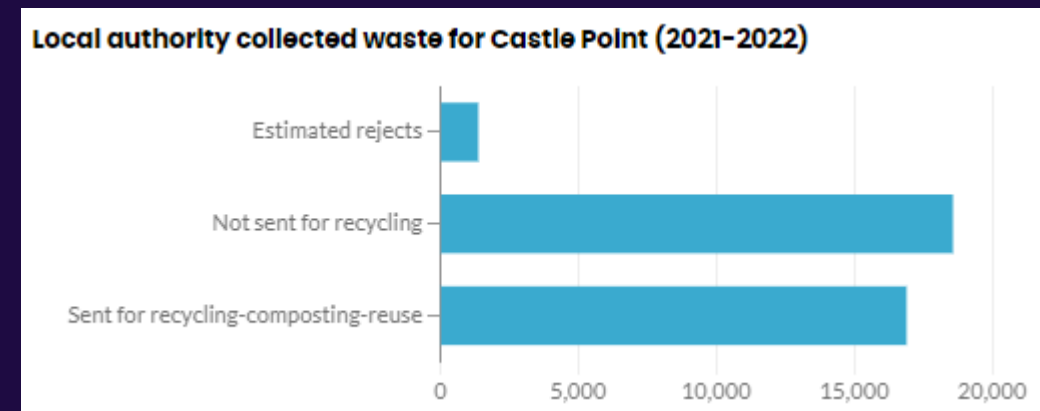
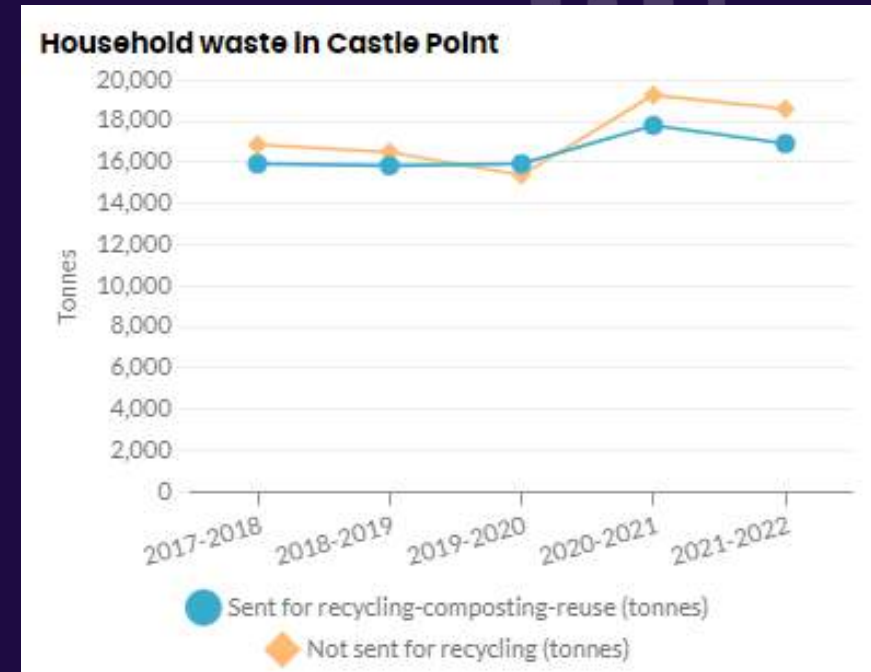
HOUSING - WASTE

There are many ways to protect our environment by reducing pollution and waste, protecting natural areas and biodiversity, and enforcing regulations that keep our water and air clean.

35,471 tonnes of waste was collected from Castle Point in 2021/22.

The chart (top right) shows that in 2021/22, 18,576 tonnes of household waste in Castle Point was not sent to recycling and 16,895 tonnes was sent for recycling-composting-reuse.

The chart (bottom right) shows that 1,381 tonnes of local authority collected waste for Castle Point was estimated rejects.



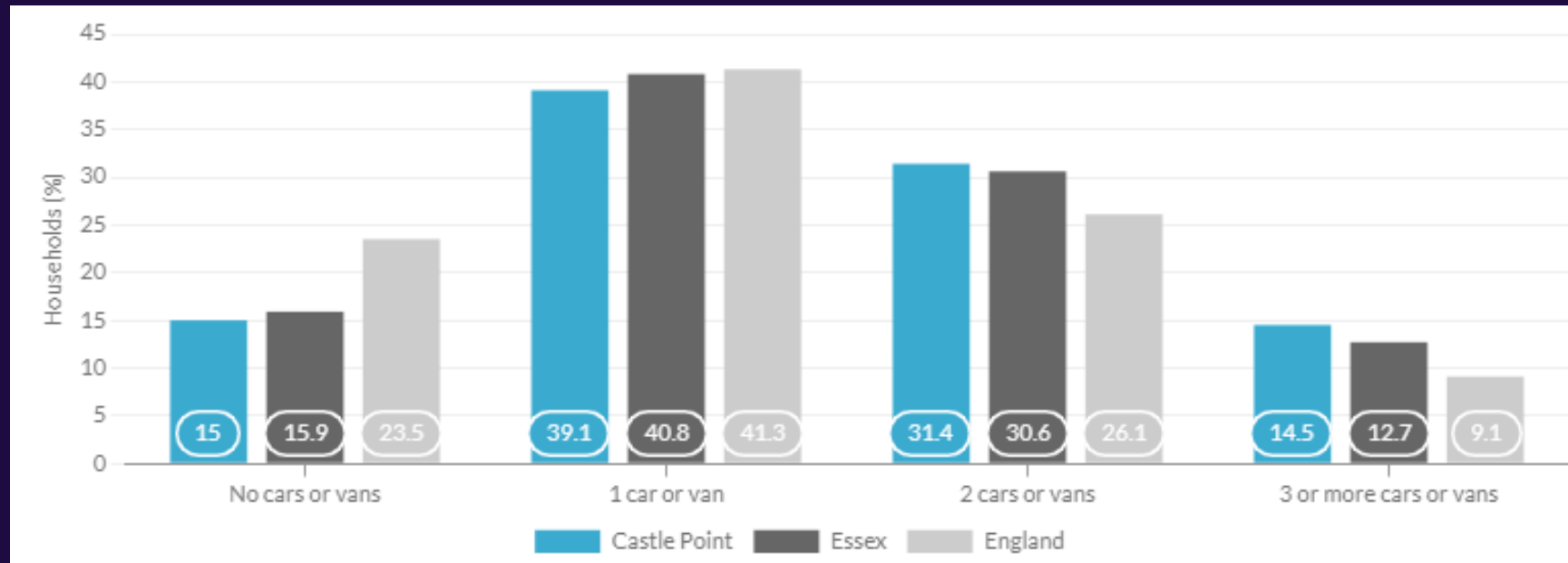
Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

TRANSPORT - CAR OR VAN AVAILABILITY

On Census Day, 15% (5,593) of households in Castle Point had no access to a car or van.

This means 85% of households in Castle Point have at least 1 or more cars or vans available.

The chart (below) shows, 39.1% had one car or van available and 31.% had 2 of these vehicles available. The proportion of Castle Point households with 2 or more cars or vans was higher than Essex and England's percentages.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

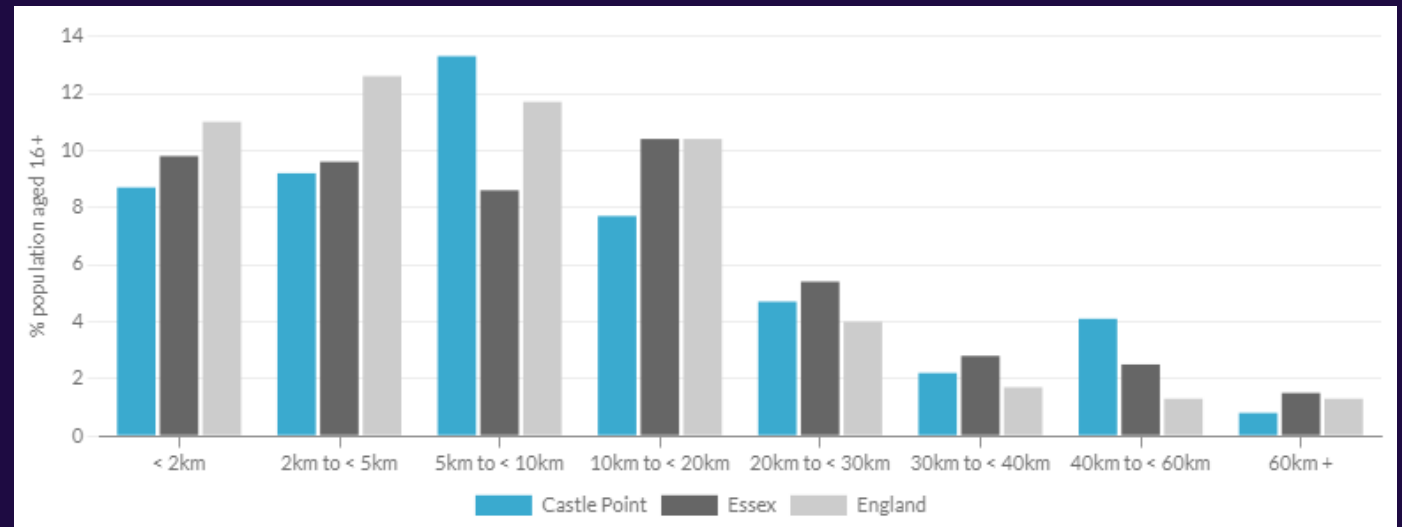
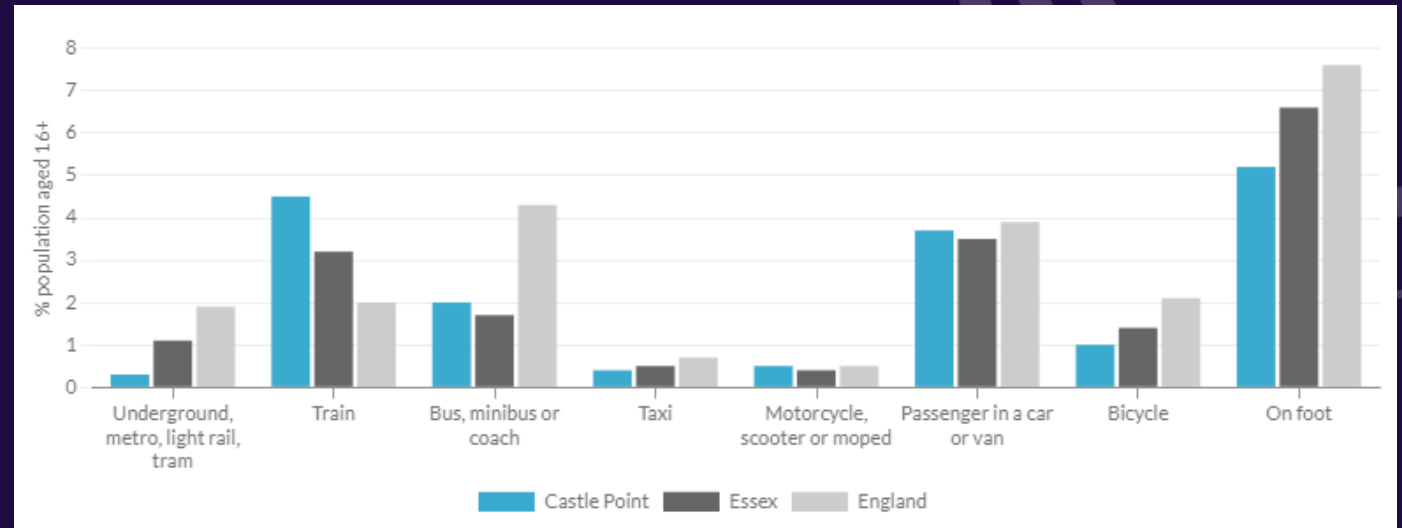
TRAVEL – TO WORK

On Census Day, 28.5% of Castle Point's population mainly worked from home, compared to 32.3% for Essex and 31.5% for England.

53% of Castle Point residents travelled to work by driving a car or van.

Other main methods of travel to work by Castle Point's population was on foot (5.2%), train (4.5%), and being a passenger in a car or van (3.7%), as shown in the chart (top right).

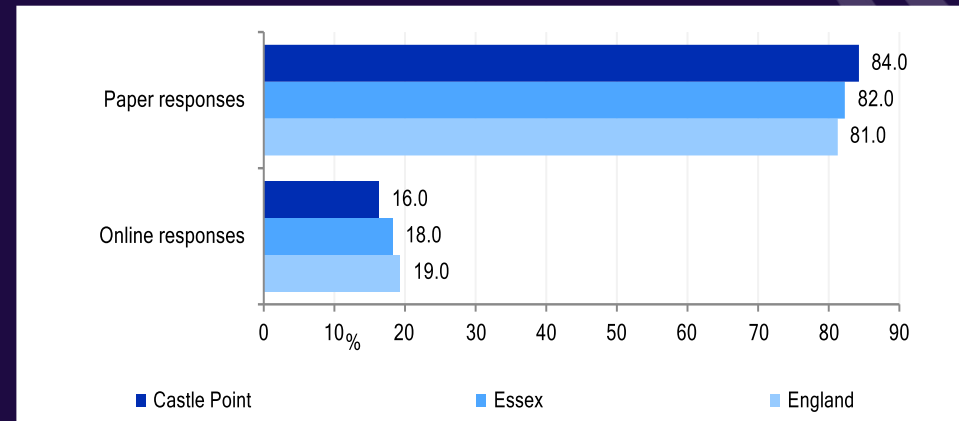
The chart (bottom right) shows that the average distance travelled to work for Castle Point residents was 5 to (less than) 10km, and the proportion was higher than across Essex and England.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

DIGITAL SERVICES

For Census 2021, 84% of Castle Point residents completed the Census survey via paper, compared to 16% online. This percentage was higher than the Essex (82%) and England's (81%).



Source: Local Insight, OSCI

Ofcom data (2019) indicates that 0.3% of premises (or 99 households) in Castle Point have broad speeds below the Universal Service Obligation.

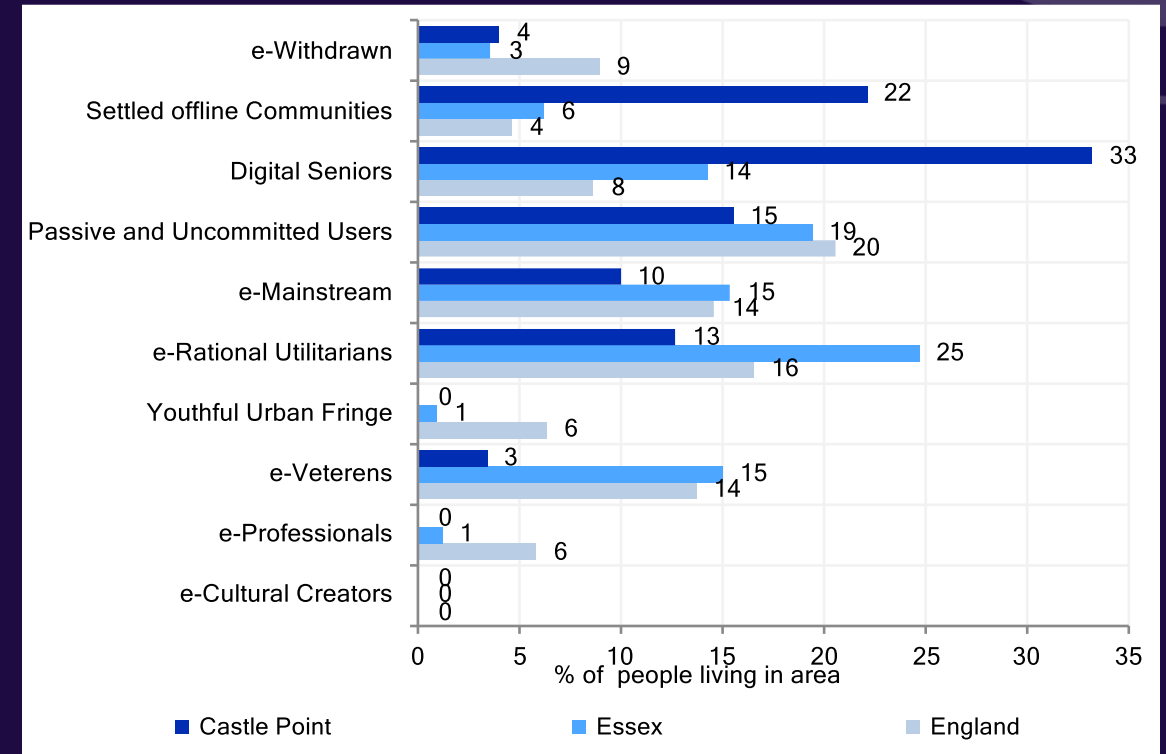
The average broadband download and upload speed (Mbit/s) in Castle Point households are below the England average speeds, based on 2020 Ofcom data.

	Premises with broadband speeds below the USO (2019)	Average broadband download speed (Mbit/s)	Average broadband upload speed (Mbit/s)
Count (or %) Castle Point of Households	99 (0.3%)	65.75	11.20
England Average	1.8%	73.40	12.74

DIGITAL SERVICES

In 2018, researchers from the Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) developed an Internet User Classification in 2018 based on data from the British Population Survey, linked with data from online retailers, online transactions and infrastructure data from OfCom on download speed.

In Castle Point, the main internet user group was digital seniors (33%), described as typically White British, retired and relatively affluent. Average use of the Internet, typically using a personal computer at home. Despite being infrequent users, they are adept enough to use the Internet for information seeking, financial services and online shopping.



Source: Local Insight, OSCI

EMPLOYMENT - DEPRIVATION

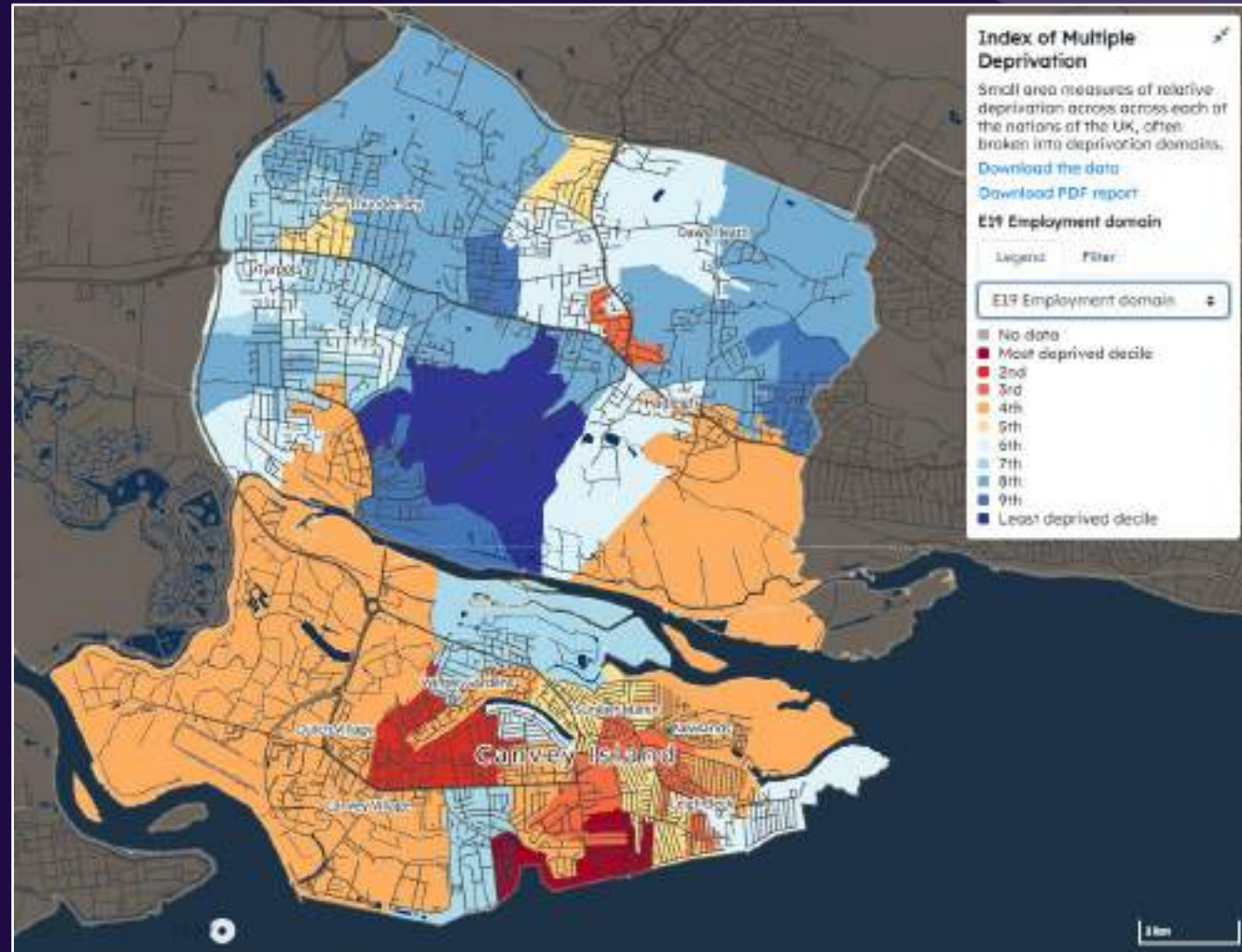
The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

In IMD 2019, Castle Point has the rank of 160 (out of 317 lower tier authorities) in the Employment domain. Castle Point's rank for this domain moved down 1 place between IMD 2015 and 2019.

The map (right) shows that the neighbourhoods that in the top 20% nationally for this domain are mainly located on Canvey Island in Castle Point, with neighbourhoods along the esplanade being in the most top 10% nationally.

The number of Castle Point residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (Decile 1 & 2) was 7,801 people, equivalent to 8.6% of the total population of the area.

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

On Census Day, 57.7% (42,909) of people aged 16 years and over in Castle Point were economically active (either in employment or unemployed).

Excluding full-time students, 54% (40,177) people aged 16 and over in Castle Point who were economically active were in employment, down from 55.4% in 2011.

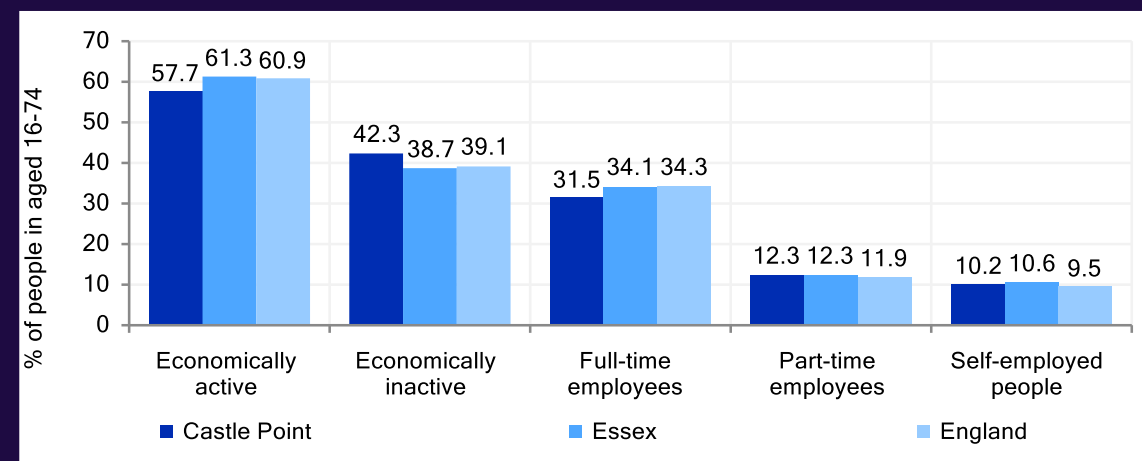
2.2% or 1,636 people were economically active but unemployed, compared with 3.1% in 2011.

42.3% (31,501) of people aged 16 years and over in Castle Point were economically inactive on Census Day.

Most of these people were retired - 29.1% (21,679 people), an increase from 27.9% in 2011.

The remaining were looking after home or family (4.6%, 3405 people) long term sick or disabled (3.3%, 2455), students (2.9%, 2188) and "Other" (2.4%, 1774).

Economic Activity Status	% of people aged 16 years and over in Castle Point
Economically Active	57.7%
Economically Inactive	42.3%



Source: Local Insight, OSCI

Note: Census 2021 took place during the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), a period of rapid and unparalleled change; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the labour market

INDUSTRY & OCCUPATION

INDUSTRY

The week before Census 2021, Castle Point residents (aged 16 and over) who were in employment worked in the following top five industries:

1. Wholesale and retail trade – 14.9%
2. Construction – 14.5%
3. Human health and social work – 11.7%
4. Education – 8.5%
5. Financial and insurance activities – 8%

OCCUPATION

The week before Census 2021, Castle Point residents (aged 16 and over) who were in employment classified their main job in the following top five occupations:

1. Professional – 14.2%
2. Skilled trades – 13.4%
3. Associate professional and technical – 13.1%
- = Administrative and secretarial
- = Managers, directors and senior officials

Also, 69.1% worked full-time and 30.9% worked part-time.

Note: Census 2021 took place during the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), a period of rapid and unparalleled change; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the labour market

NATIONAL STATISTICS SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION (NS-SEC)

The National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) indicates a person's socio-economic position based on their occupation and other job characteristics. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification.

The table (right) shows that nearly 20% or 1 in 5 people aged 16 years and over in employment in Castle Point are in NS-SEC L4 – 6: lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations.

Other key socio-economic positions of Castle Point residents are L7: intermediate occupations, L8 and L9: small employers and own account workers, and L13: routine occupations.

NS-SEC	% of people aged 16 years and over in Castle Point
L1, L2 and L3: higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	10.5%
L4, L5 and L6: lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	19.2%
L7: intermediate occupations	15%
L8 and L9: small employers and own account workers	13%
L10 and L11: lower supervisory and technical occupations	6.1%
L12: semi-routine occupations	13%
L13: routine occupations	11.2%
L14.1 and L14.2: never worked and long-term unemployed	7.7%
L15: full-time students	4.3%

INCOME - DEPRIVATION

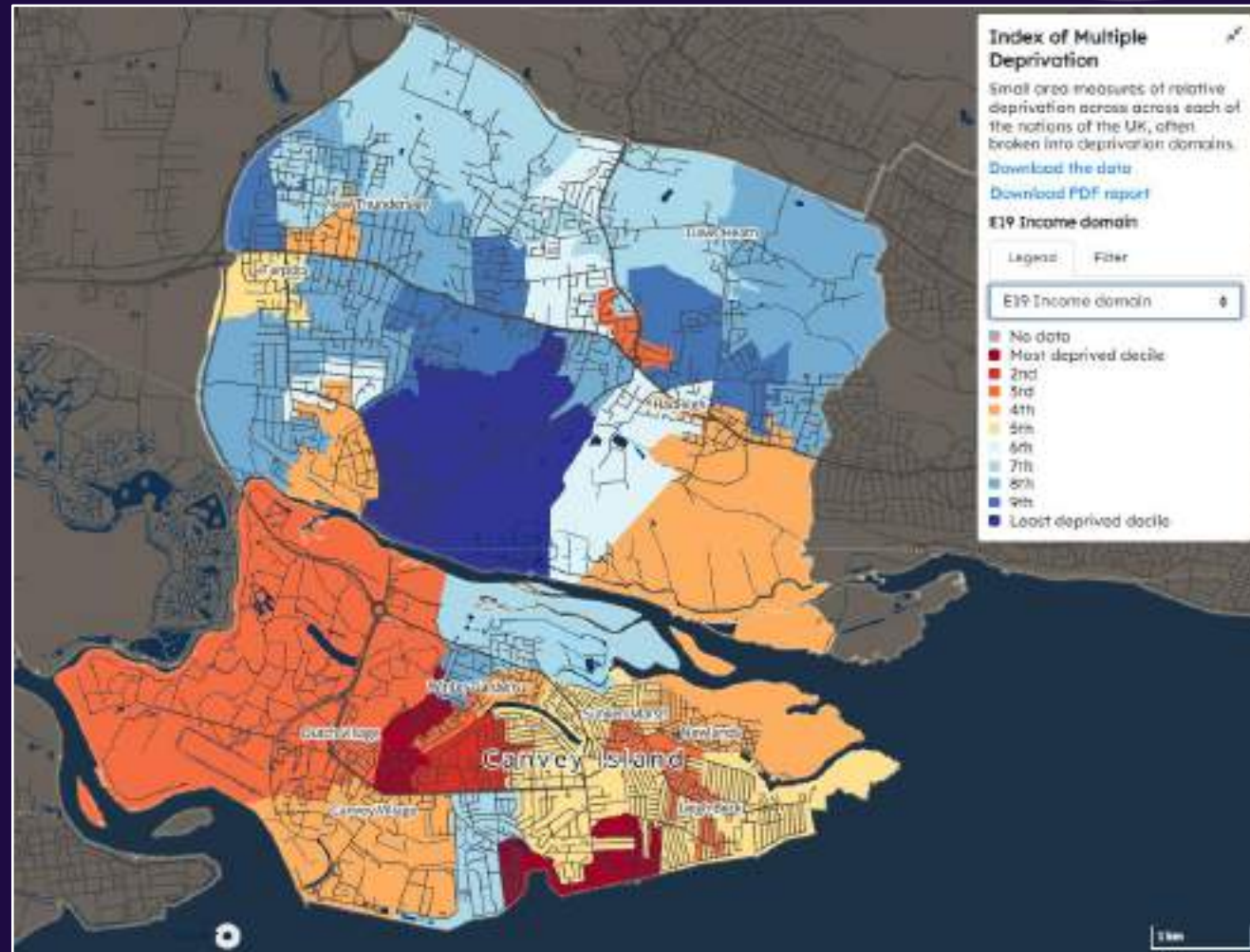
The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

In IMD 2019, Castle Point has the rank of 151 (out of 317 lower tier authorities) in the Income deprivation domain. Castle Point's rank for this domain improved by 29 places between IMD 2015 and 2019.

The map (right) shows that the neighbourhoods that in the top 10% most deprived nationally for this domain are mainly located on Canvey Island, particularly a neighbourhood near Winter Gardens and along the esplanade.

The number of Castle Point residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (Decile 1 & 2) was 7,801 people, equivalent to 8.6% of the total population of the area.

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INCOME - DEPRIVATION

CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE

Absolute low-income is defined as a family whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the 2010/11 median income adjusted for inflation.

1,954 children in Castle Point are in absolute low-income families. Of which, 29% are aged 11 – 15.

Relative low-income is defined as a family in low income before housing costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics.

2,554 children in Castle Point are in relative low-income families. Of which, 29% are aged 11 – 15.

PENSIONERS

There are 6,140 households with one pensioners in Castle Point, which is about 54.7% of pensioner households in the area. This percentage is similar to England's average (58.3%).

21,543 people claim state pensions in Castle Point, as of February 2023. This is about 93.3% of pensioners in the areas, compared to 94% for England.

Pension Credit provides financial help for people aged 60 or over whose income is below a certain level set by the law. 2,063 people in Castle Point are claiming pension credit, as of February 2023. This is about 8.9% of pensioners in the area, compared to 11.3% for England.

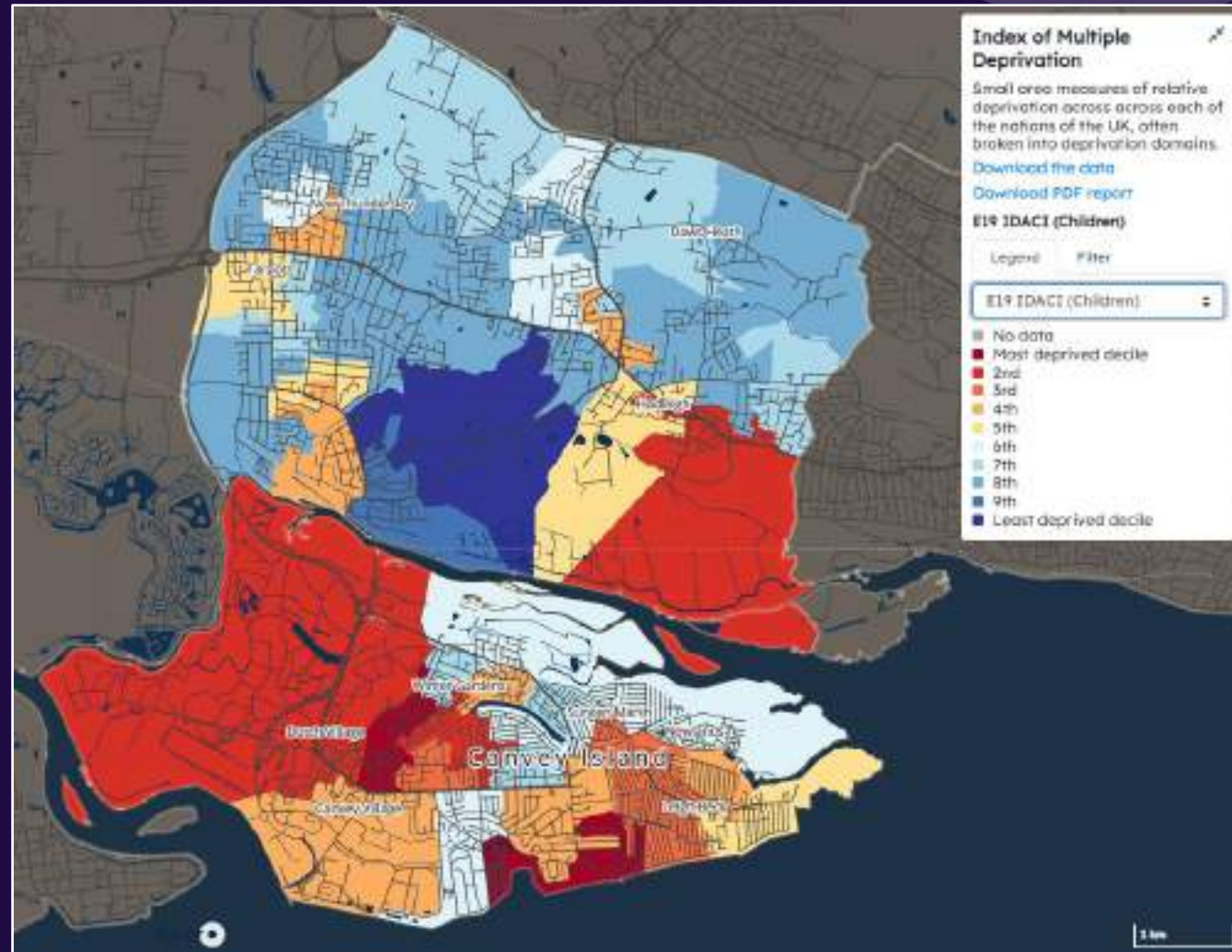
INCOME – DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. This is one of two supplementary indices and is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain.

In IMD 2019, Castle Point has the rank of 147 (out of 317 lower tier authorities) in the IDACI. Castle Point's rank for this index improved by 4 places between IMD 2015 and 2019.

The map (right) shows that the neighbourhoods that in the top 20% most deprived nationally for IDACI are mainly located on Canvey Island in Castle Point, particularly on the western side of the island and neighbourhoods along the esplanade. The neighbourhood south of Hadleigh is also within the top 20% nationally for IDACI.

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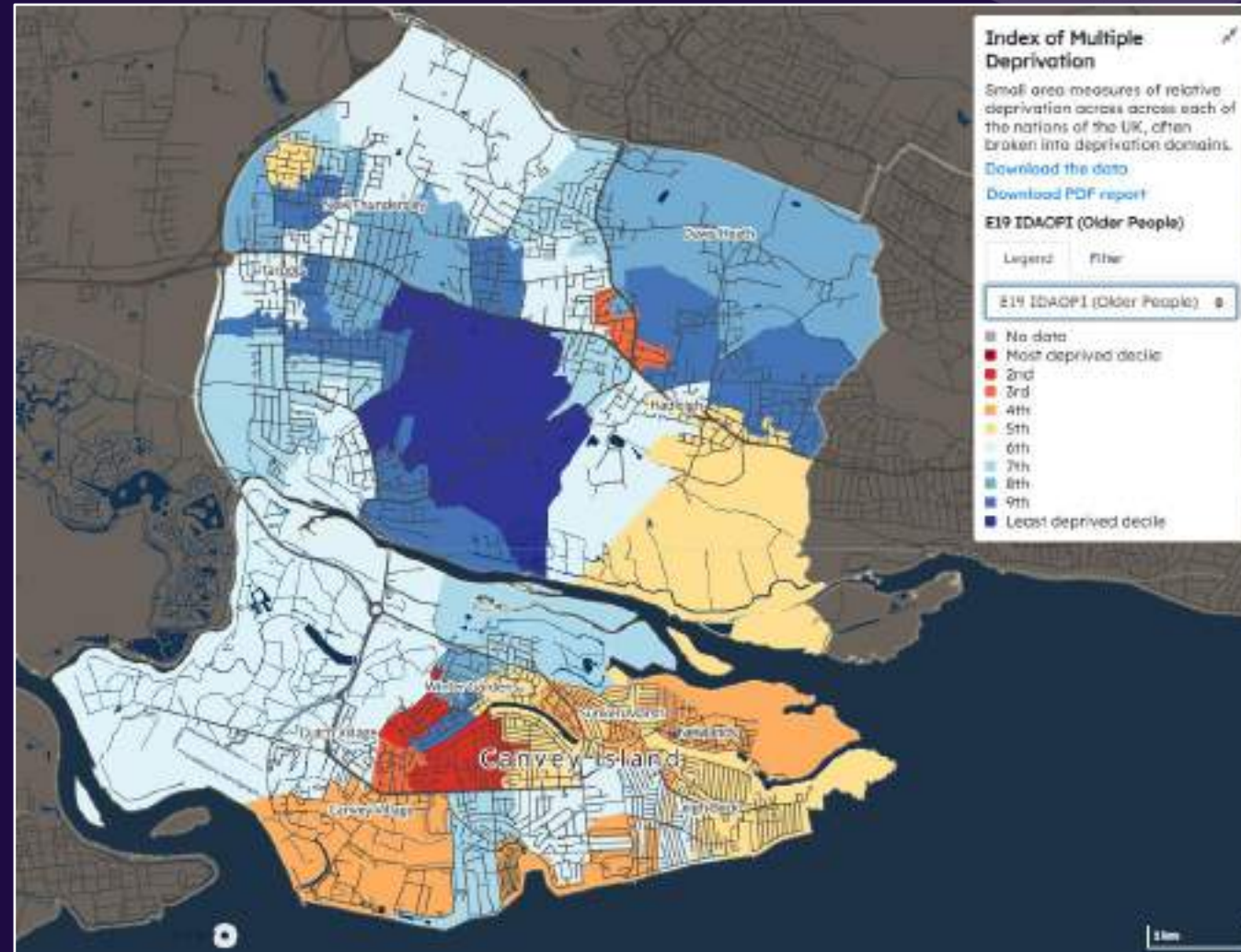
INCOME – DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PEOPLE

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. This is one of two supplementary indices and is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain.

In IMD 2019, Castle Point has the rank of 147 (out of 317 lower tier authorities) in the IDAOPI. Castle Point's rank for this index decreased by 4 places between IMD 2015 and 2019.

The map (right) shows that the neighbourhoods that in the top 20% most deprived nationally for IDAOPI are located centrally on Canvey Island in Castle Point.

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OUT OF WORK BENEFITS

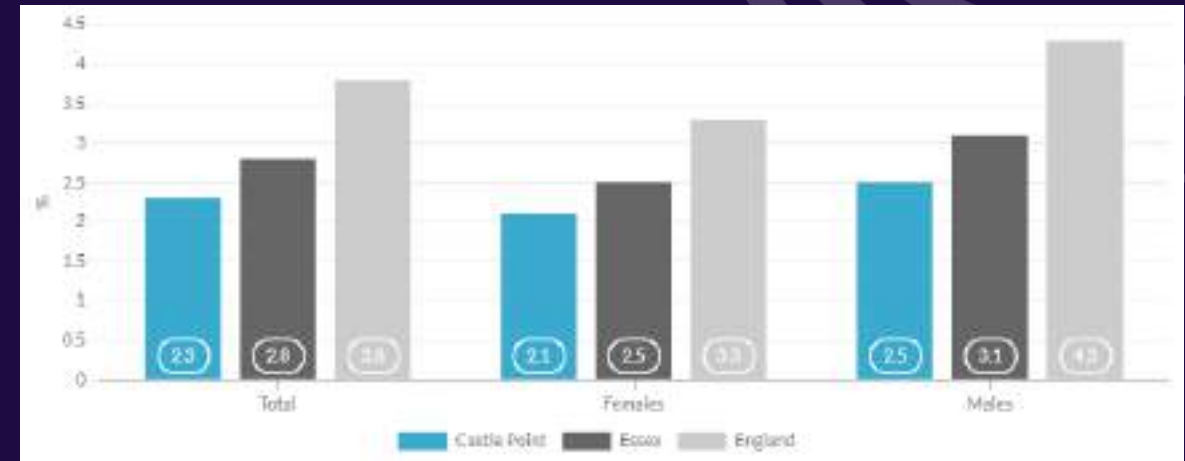
1,180 people (aged 16+) in Castle Point were claimants of Universal Credit and Job Seekers Allowance (as August 2023).

53.8% (635) of these people were male, and 46.2% (545) were female.

The number of claimants equates 2.3% of Castle Point's population and as the chart (top right) shows, this proportion is smaller than Essex (2.8) and England (3.8).

The chart (bottom right) shows that since September 2021, the proportion of claimants by age group has varied. There was a decrease across all age groups from September 2021 to September 2022.

However, the proportion of claimants aged 16 – 24 has increased since September 2022, to a higher proportion than claimants aged 25 – 49 years of age in recent months.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

UNIVERSAL CREDIT

Universal Credit is a single payment for each household to help with living costs for those on a low income or out of work. It replaces six benefits such as housing benefit, child tax credit, working tax credit, income support and income-based or related employment and support allowances.

5,675 people (aged 16 – 65) in Castle Point were claiming Universal Credit, as of August 2023.

This equates to about 10.9% of Castle Point's population, which is lower than England (14.8%).

61.2% (3,477) of the people in Castle Point claiming Universal Credit are female, and 38.6% (2,191) are male.

This equates to about 2.1% of the female population and 2.5% of the male population in Castle Point.

As of August 2023, 14.4% of the claimants were aged 25 – 49, 8.2% were aged 16 – 24 and 7.7% were aged 50 or more.

4.8% of the people have claimed Universal Credit for over 3 years (compared to 6.6 for England) and 3.3% have claimed for 1 year and up to 3 years (compared to 4.5 for England).

4.5% of the population claiming Universal Credit are in employment and 6.4% are not in employment. These percentages have been relatively consistent since August 2021.

EDUCATION - DEPRIVATION

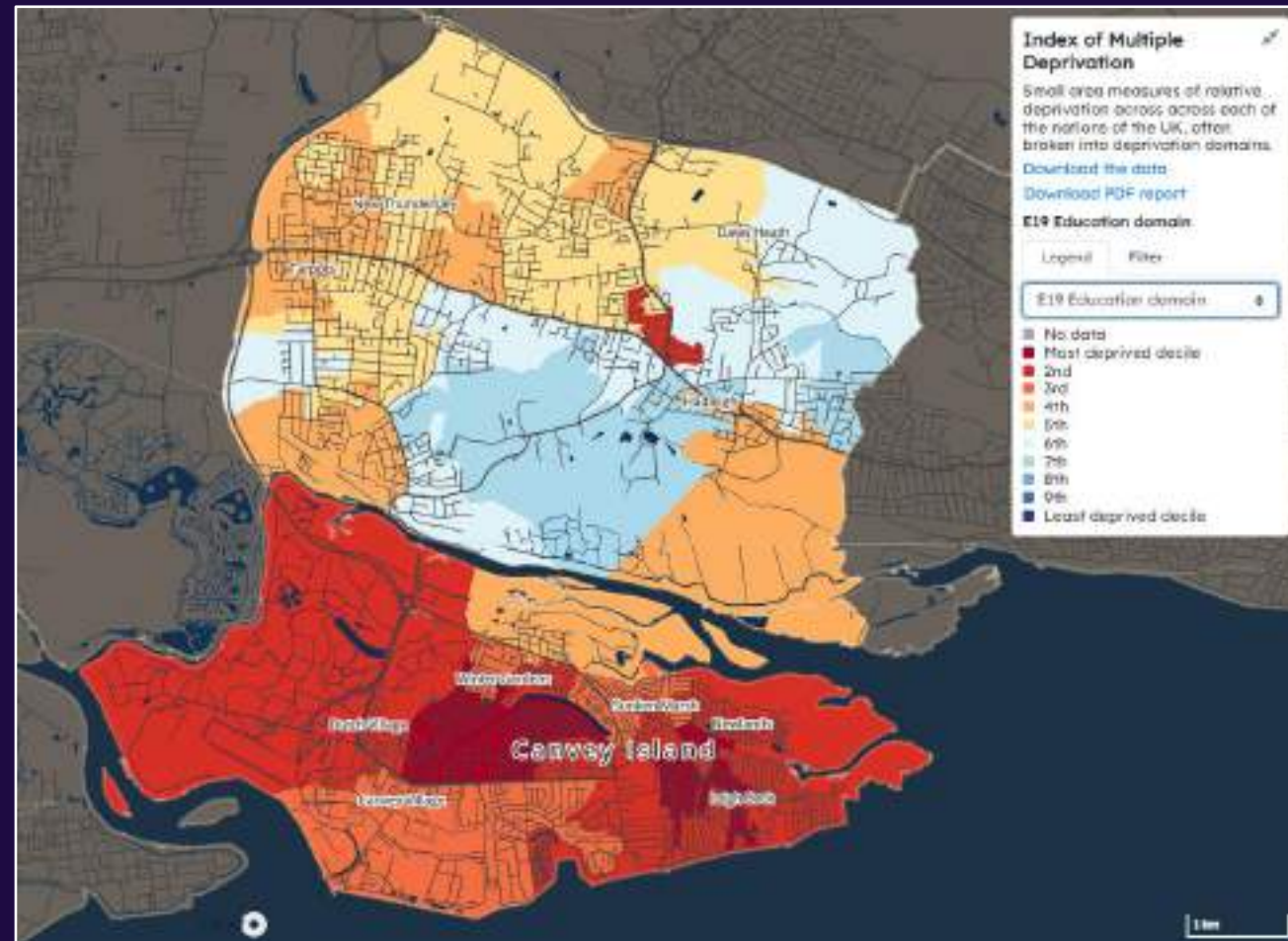
The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.

In IMD 2019, Castle Point has the lowest ranking (27 out of 317 lower tier authorities) in the Education, Skills & Training domain and which falls into the bottom 10% nationally. Castle Point's rank for this domain decreased between IMD 2015 (32) and 2019 (27).

The map (right) shows that the neighbourhoods that in the top 20% nationally are mainly located on Canvey Island in Castle Point. There is also a neighbourhood on the mainland, north of Hadleigh that also ranked in the top 20% nationally for this domain.

The number of Castle Point residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (Decile 1 & 2) was 28, 927 people, equivalent to 32% of the total population of the area.

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EDUCATION – ADULT SKILLS DEPRIVATION

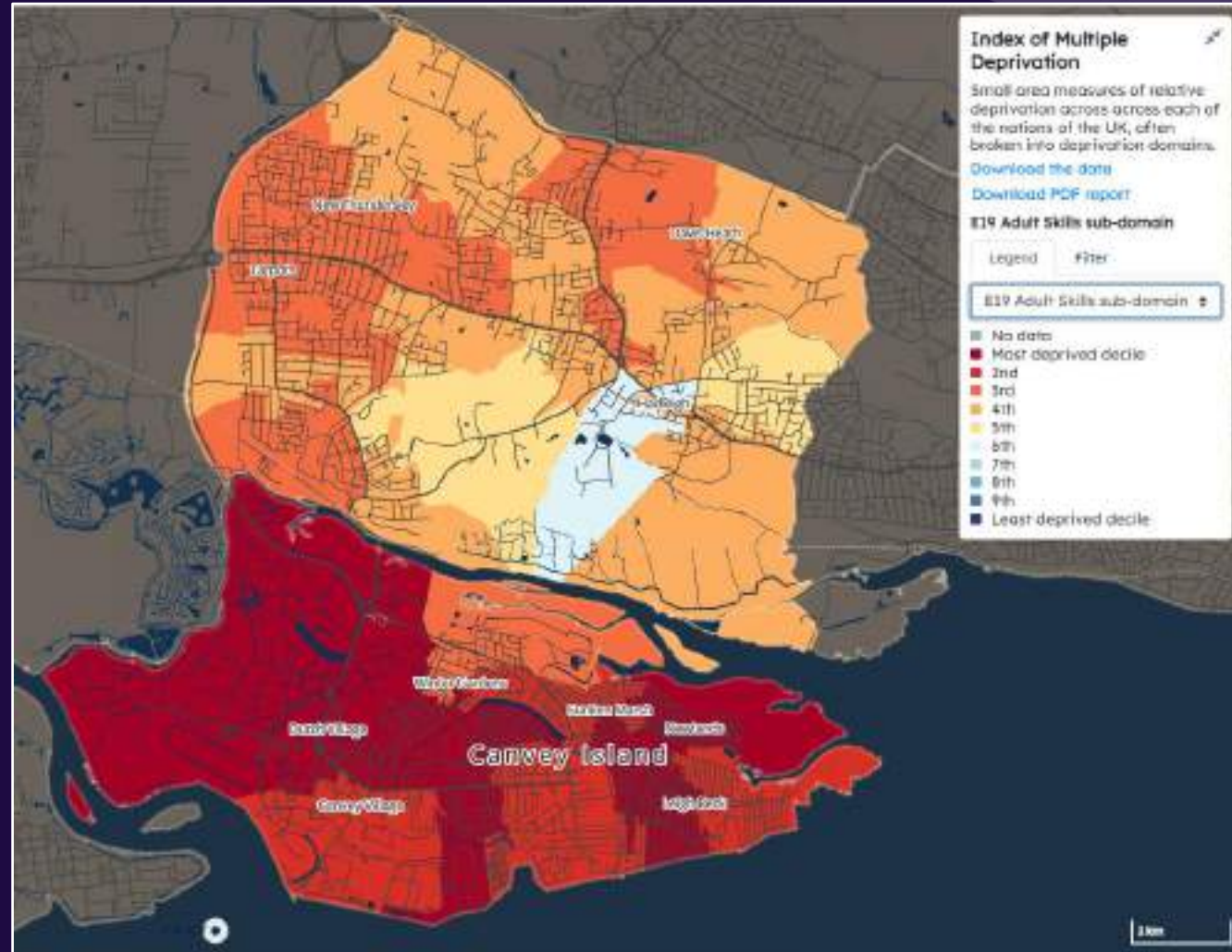
The Adult skills subdomain includes indicators about adults with no or low qualifications and English language proficiency (based on Census 2011 data).

The map (right) shows the IMD 2019 decile for each neighbourhood in Castle Point for the Adult Skills sub-domain of the Education, Skills and Training domain.

It shows that the neighbourhoods that in the top 10% nationally (most deprived) are located on Canvey Island, particularly near Dutch Village, Newlands and Leigh Beck.

There are also neighbourhoods in the top 20% nationally for this sub-domain located near New Thundersley, Tarpots and Daw's Heath.

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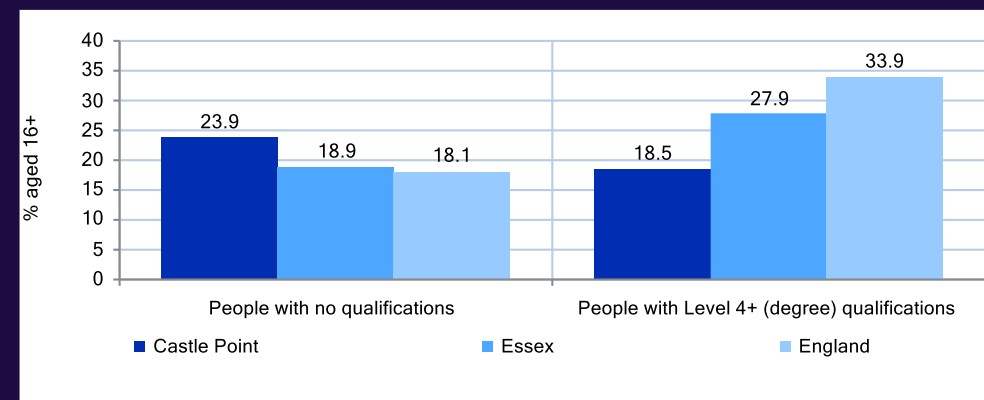
EDUCATION & HIGHEST QUALIFICATION

On Census Day, 16.4% (14,016 people) of Castle Point residents were in full time-time education, compared to 20.4% nationally. Note, this includes school children (aged 5 years over) and adults in full-time education.

17,753 residents aged 16 and over (24%) in Castle Point had no qualifications compared with 19% across Essex and 18% across England.

It is also noted that the percentage of Castle Point residents with a level 4 (degree level or higher) qualification is 19%, compared to 28% across Essex and 34% across England. Whereas the percentages for qualifications at levels 1, 2 and 3 are similar Essex's.

All usual residents aged 16 years and over	No Qualifications	Highest Level of Qualification			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Number of Castle Point residents	17,753	10,153	12,632	12,659	13,747
% of Castle Point residents	23.9%	13.6%	17.0%	17.0%	18.5%
% of Essex residents	18.9%	11.7%	15.8%	17.4%	27.9%
% of England residents	18.1%	9.7%	13.3%	16.9%	33.9%



Source: Local Insight, OSCI

Note: Level 1 qualifications are equivalent to a single O-level, GCSE or NVQ. Level 2 qualifications are equivalent to five O-levels or GCSEs. Level 3 qualifications are equivalent to two A levels. Level 4 qualifications are equivalent to degree level or higher.

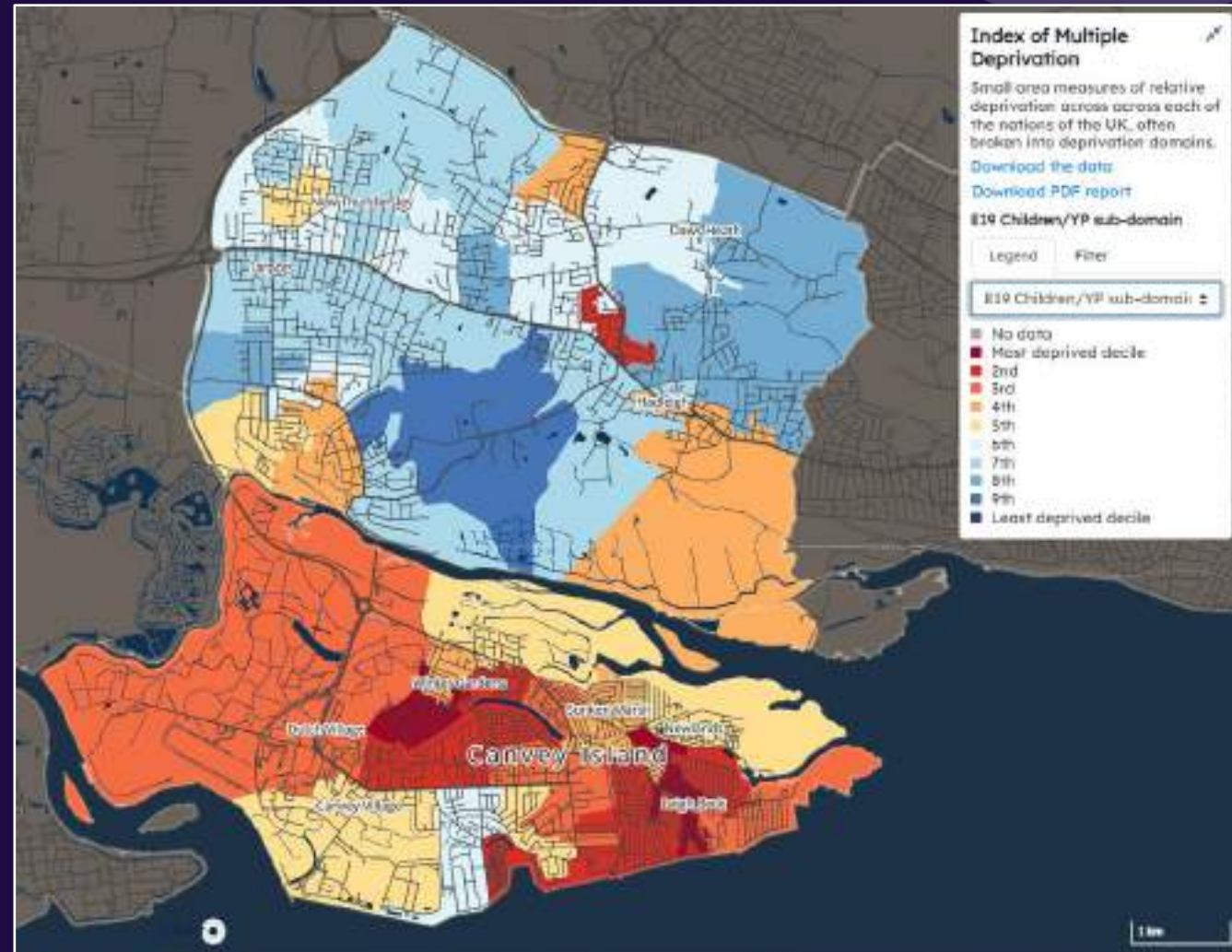
EDUCATION – CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE DEPRIVATION

The Children and Young People sub-domain includes indicators about key stage 2 attainment, key stage 4 attainment, secondary school absence, staying on in education and entry to higher education.

The map (right) shows the IMD 2019 decile for each neighbourhood in Castle Point for the Children and Young People (CYP) sub-domain of the Education, Skills and Training domain.

It shows that the neighbourhoods that in the top 10% nationally (most deprived) are mainly located on Canvey Island, particularly near Winter Gardens and Leigh Beck. There is also a neighbourhood, north of Hadleigh that falls in the 2nd decile, top 20% most deprived for the CYP education-related sub-domain.

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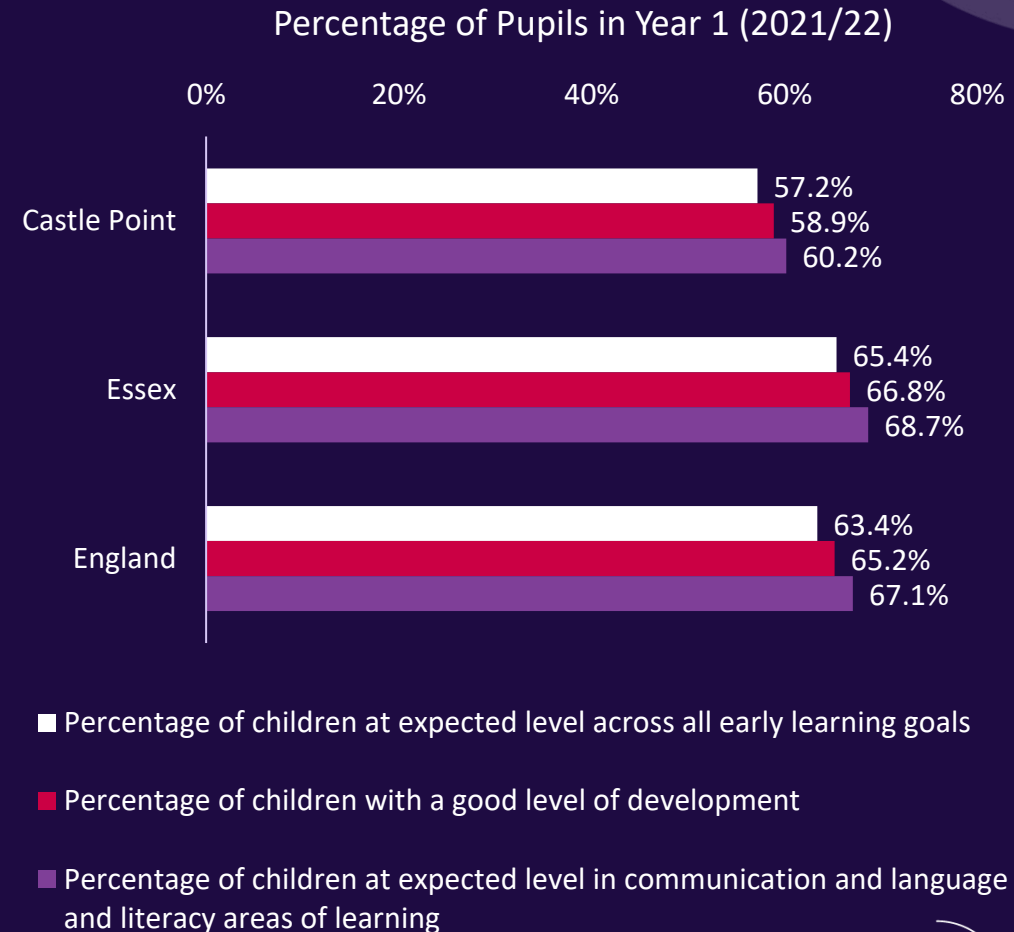
EARLY YEARS FOUNDATION STAGE (EYFS)

The EYFS framework sets the standards and requirements that all early years providers must follow to ensure all children have the best start in life and are prepared for school. The assessment framework, or EYFS profile, consists of 17 early learning goals (ELGs) across 7 areas of learning.

The chart (right) shows the percentage of pupils achieving 17 ELG, percentage achieving a good level of development and percentage of pupils at expected level in communication and language and literacy areas of learning across Castle Point, Essex and England in academic year 2021/22.

Between 57 to 60% of pupils in Castle Point are achieving the expected levels across all 17 ELG, a good level of development and expected level in communication, language and literacy areas of learning.

The percentage of pupils in Castle Point achieving the expected level for each indicator is less than the pupil percentages across Essex and England.

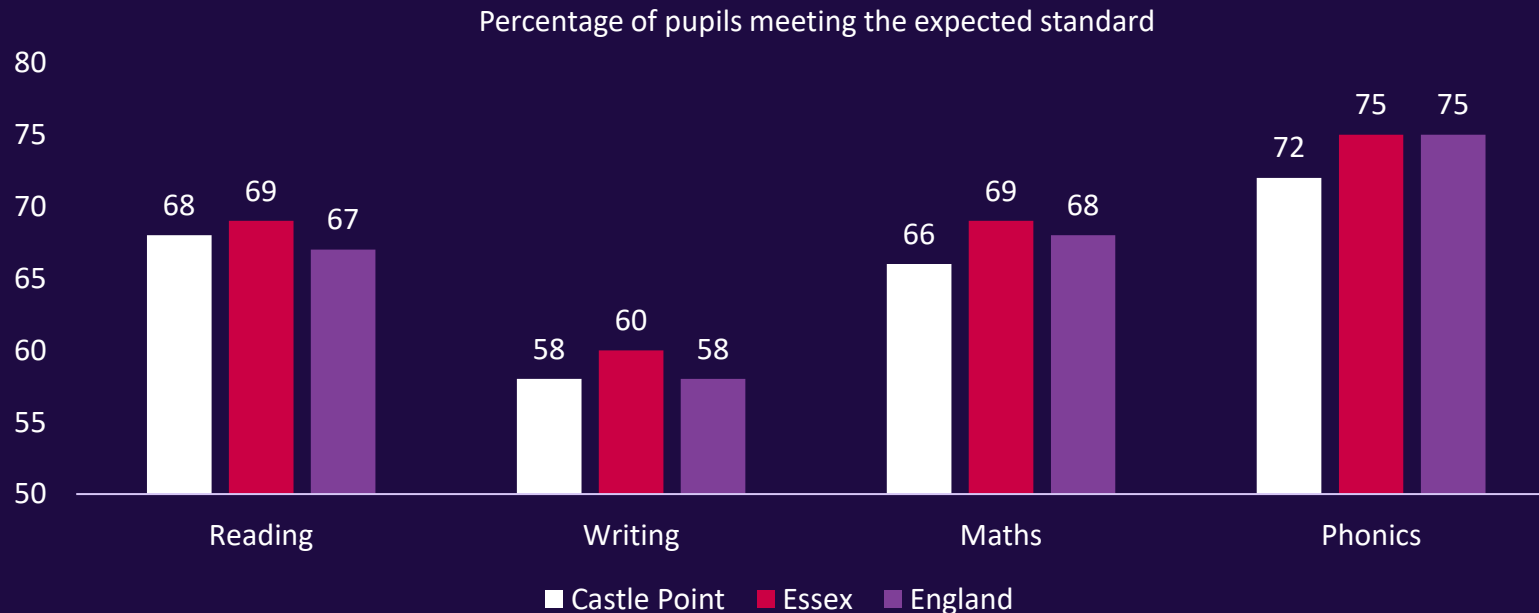


PUPIL ATTAINMENT – KEY STAGE 1

Key Stage 1 attainment looks at the expected standard in phonics and teacher assessments of pupil's reading, writing and maths. Percentages of pupils meeting the expected standards are not available for Castle Point for 2022/23 so the figures below are for the academic year (2021/22).

The chart below shows that in 2021/22, a higher percentage (over 70%) of pupils in Castle Point, as well as across Essex and England met the expected standard in phonics, when compared to other subjects.

58% of pupils in Castle Point met the expected standard in writing, which was the same as the England average.



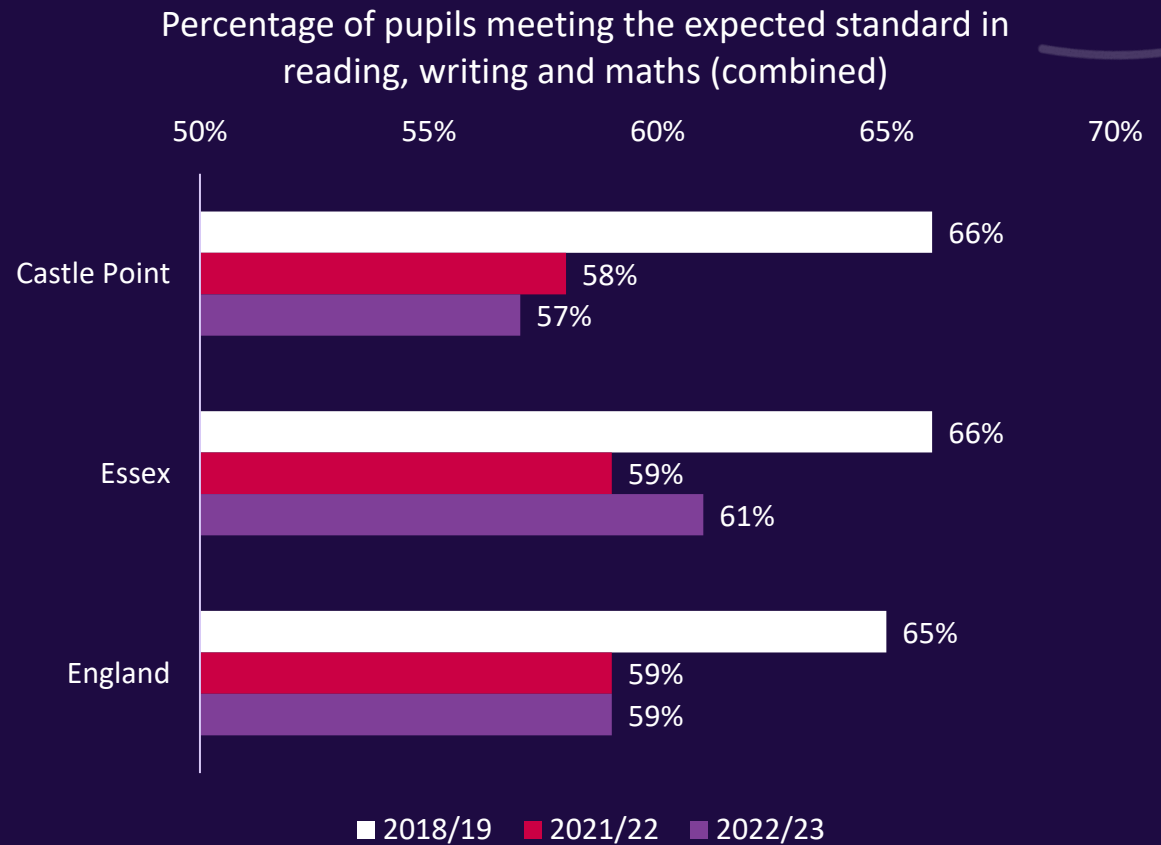
PUPIL ATTAINMENT – KEY STAGE 2

The chart (right) shows the percentage of pupils in Castle Point, Essex and England that meet the expected standards in reading, writing and maths (combined) at Key Stage (tests set at aged 11).

57% of pupils in Castle Point met the expected standard in reading, writing and maths (combined) in 2022/23, a decrease of 1% from previous academic year (2021/22).

In the last two years, the percentage of pupils in Castle Point meeting the expected standard in reading, writing and maths has been less than the percentages of pupils achieving the standard across Essex and England.

The chart also shows that pupil attainment in reading, writing and maths (combined) across all localities has not recovered to percentages seen before the pandemic (2018/19).

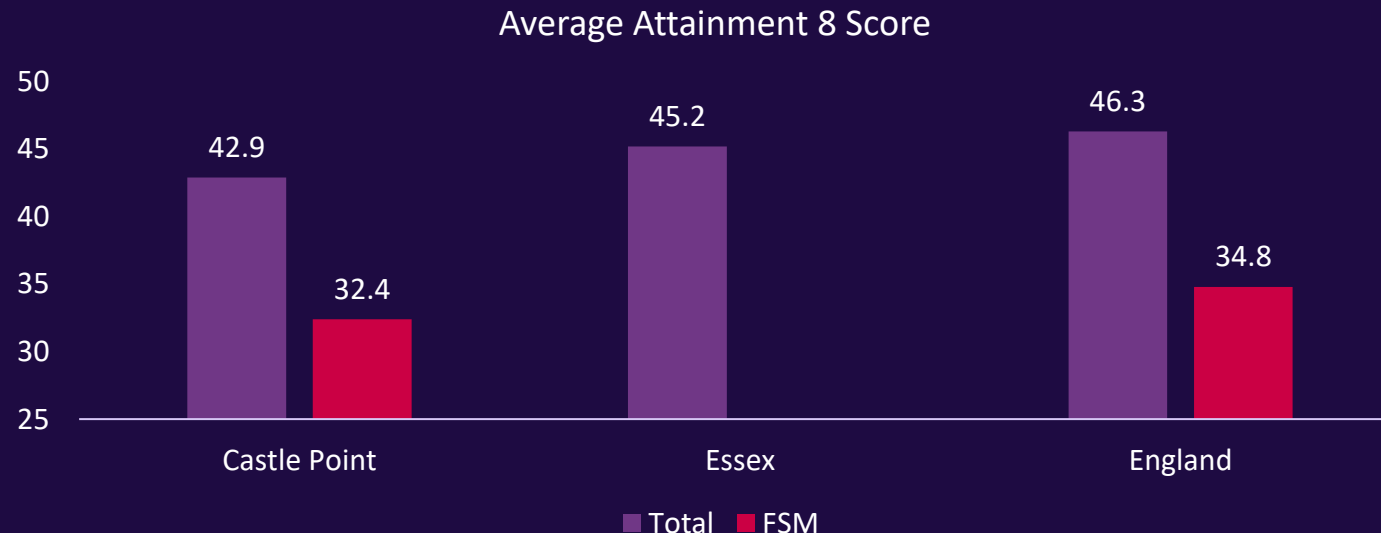


PUPIL ATTAINMENT – KEY STAGE 4

Key Stage 4 relates to the GCSE results of pupils at the end of attending state-funded schools in England. Attainment 8 measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications. The chart (top right) shows that the average attainment 8 score of pupils in Castle Point, Essex and England in 2022/23, as well as scores for pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM) in Castle Point and England.

42.9 was the average attainment 8 score of pupils in Castle Point in 2022/23 and was below the average scores for pupils in Essex (45.2) and England (46.3).

The average attainment 8 score for Castle Point pupils eligible for FSM was 10.5 points below the average of all pupils, and 0.4 points below the score for pupils eligible for FSM across England.



EDUCATION ABSENCE

Parents of children of compulsory school age (aged 5 to 15 at the start of the school year) are required to ensure that they receive a suitable education by regular attendance at school. Educational qualifications are a determinant of an individual's labour market position, which in turn influences income, housing and other material resources. These are related to health and health inequalities. Improving attendance (that is, tackling absenteeism) in schools is crucial to the Government's commitment to increasing social mobility and ensuring every child can meet their potential.

7.8% was the overall absence rate of school-age children in Castle Point within the academic year 2021/22, an increase of 3.5% from 2020/21. This rate was higher than the rates for Essex (7.7%) and England (7.6%).

Data concerning the proportion of 16 and 17 year-olds participating in education and training and an estimate of those not in education, employment or training (NEET) is only available at local authority level.

The latest data (March 2023) for Essex indicates that participating in education and training by 16- and 17-year-olds was 90.6%, down 1.7% percentage points since March 2022.

At the end of 2022, 5.2% of 16- and 17-year-olds were not in education, employment or training [NEET] (3.4%) or whose activity was not known (1.7%), an increase of 1% percentage points since the end of 2021. This increase was larger than the East region (+0.3 ppts) and England (0.5 ppts).

It is estimated that 2.1% of 16- and 17-year-olds who were NEET or activity known cohort were reported in a vulnerable group e.g. looked after/in care, refugee/asylum seeker, carer – not own child, care leaver, disclosed substance abuse, supervised by Youth Offending Team, alternative provision or parent not caring for own child.

HEALTH INDEX

The ONS' Health Index provides a systematic, independent view of health of the nation. It uses a broad definition of health, including health outcomes, health-related behaviours and personal circumstances, wider drivers of health that relate to the places where people live. The overall Health Index score can be broken down into three areas of health, known as domains, which are: Healthy People, Healthy Lives and Healthy Places.

In 2021, the Health Index score for Castle Point was 110.6, which is down 1.5 points compared with the previous year. Castle Point ranked roughly in the top 30 percent of local authority areas in England for health in 2021.

The chart (right) also shows that the overall Health Index Score for Castle Point has fluctuated over time but remained above the 100 (average levels of health in England in 2015).

Below are Castle Point's score for each health domain:



Source: ECC, Health Index Dashboard

Note: A Health Index score of 100 represents average levels of health in England in 2015. A higher number always means better health and a lower number means worse health.

HEALTH – DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY

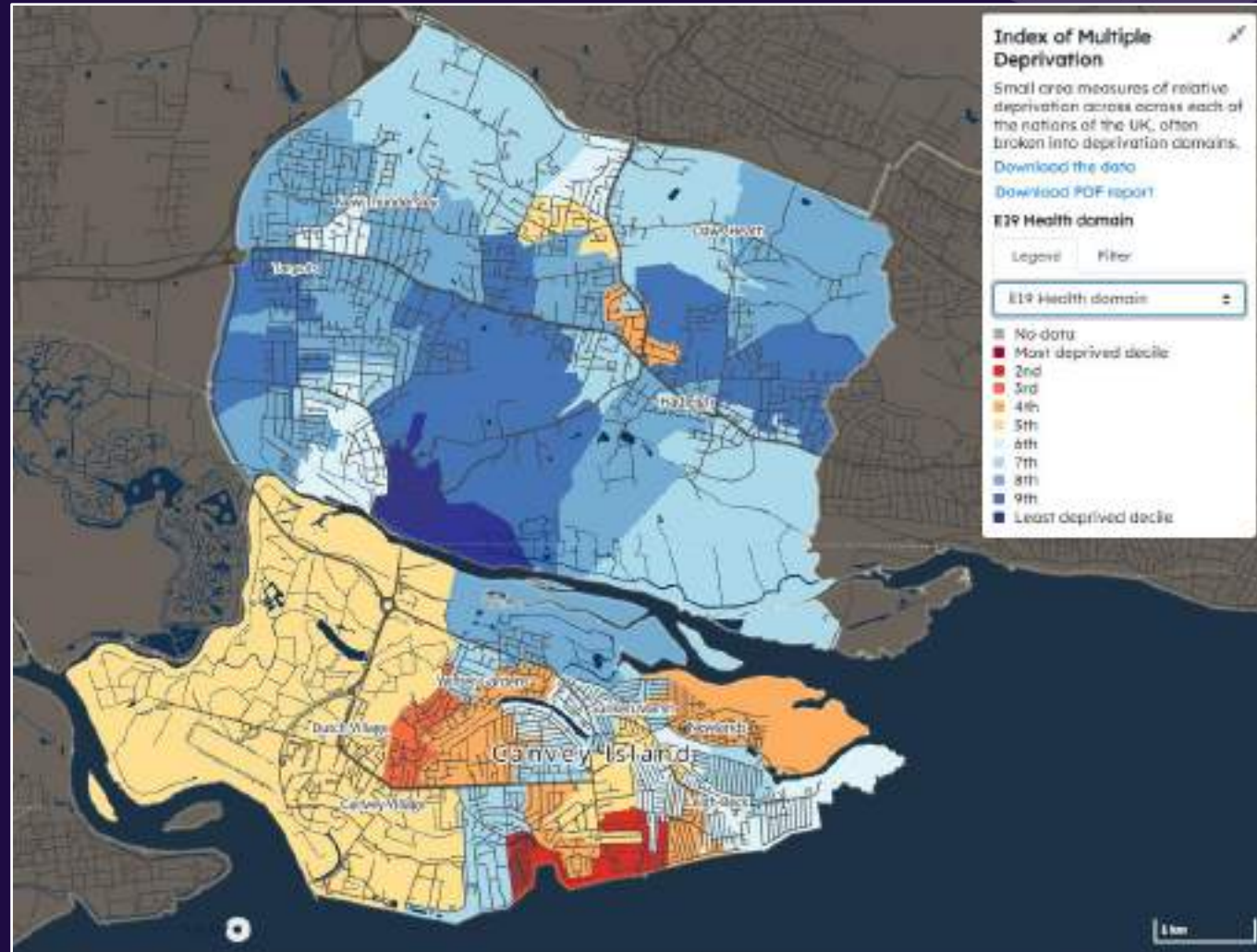
The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

In IMD 2019, Castle Point had the rank of 186 out of 317 lower tier authorities in the Health and Disability and moved down 14 places from IMD 2015.

The map (right) shows that the neighbourhoods in the top 20% nationally (most deprived) are located along the Western and Eastern esplanade on Canvey Island.

The number of Castle Point residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (Decile 1 & 2) was 2,067 people, equivalent to 2.3% of the total population of the area.

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LIFE EXPECTANCY

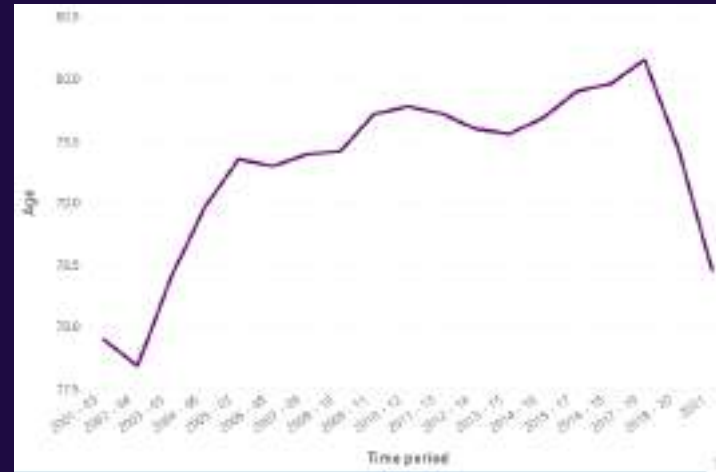
Life expectancy is an important summary measure, providing an indication of overall population health outcomes, setting the context in which other indicators can be assessed.

Life expectancy at birth calculates the average number of years a person would expect to live being born in a particular area at that time. Figures are provided for each sex.

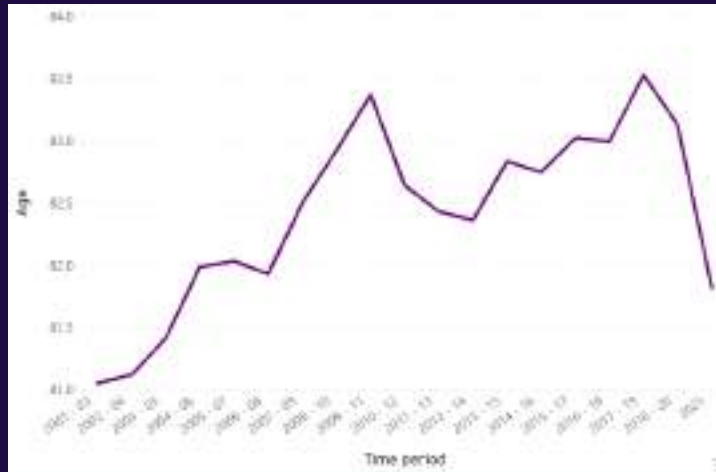
In 2021, the life expectancy at birth for males and females in Castle Point decreased compared to previous years (2018-2020). Life expectancy at birth for males (78.5 years) and females (81.8 years) in Castle Point is below the average for Essex, East of England and England.

Life expectancy at 65 for Castle Point males was 17.5 (years) and 20.2 for females, compared to 18.4 (males) and 21 (females) in Essex and 18.4 (males) and 21 (females) in England.

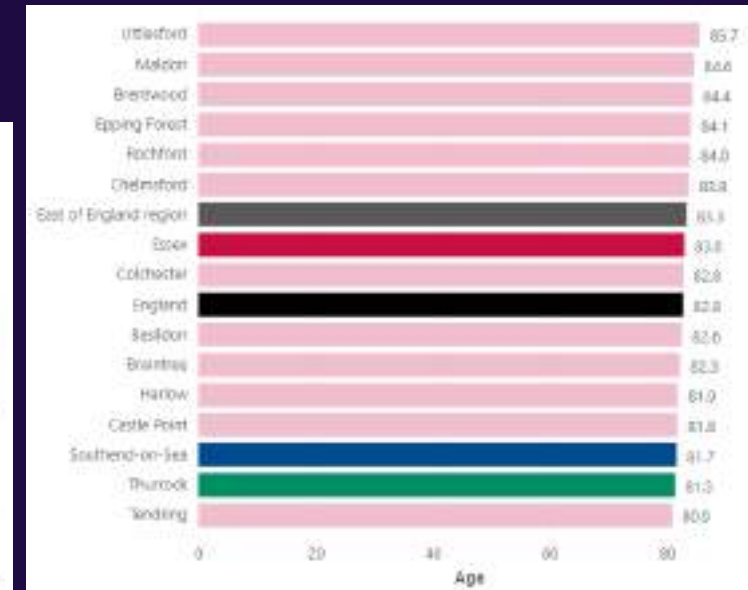
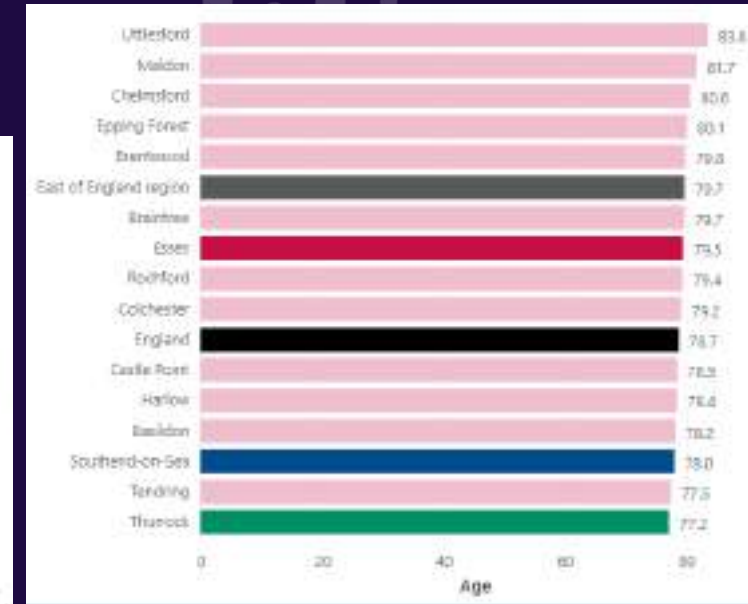
Males



Females



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard



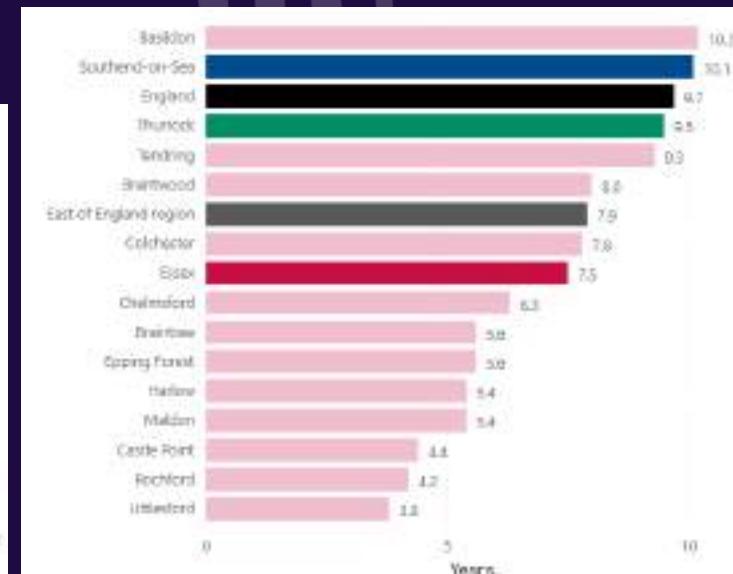
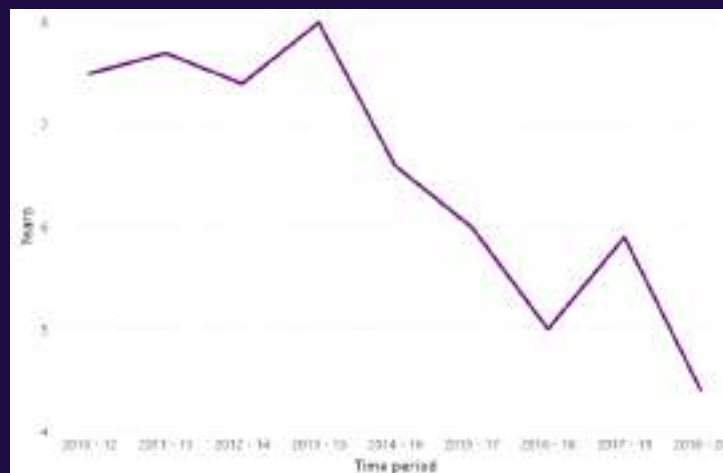
INEQUALITY IN LIFE EXPECTANCY

Inequality in life expectancy at birth represents the range in years of life expectancy across the social gradient from most to least deprived, based on a statistical analysis of the relationship between life expectancy and deprivation across all deprivation deciles.

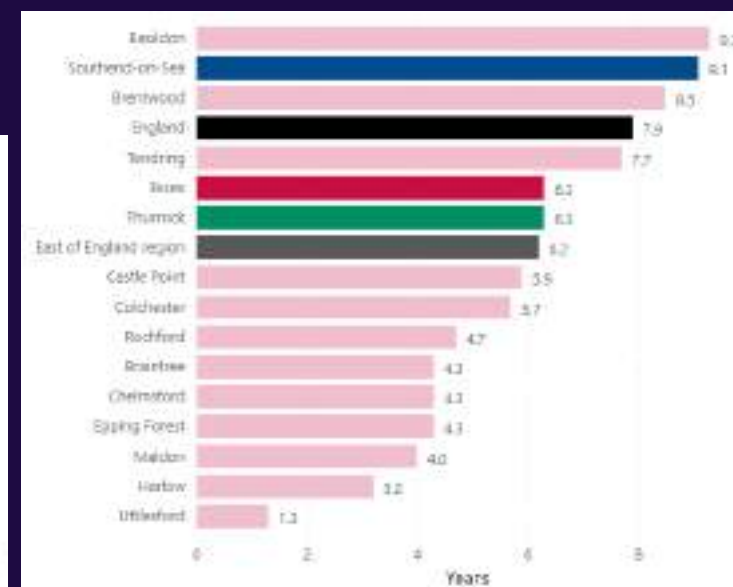
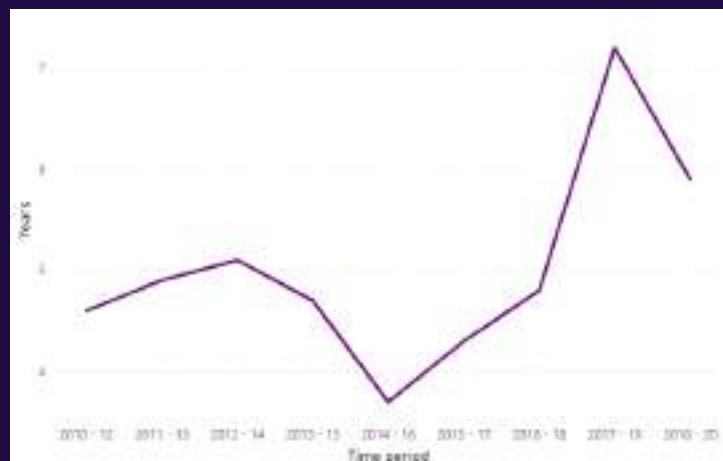
The charts (right) show that the difference between life expectancy at birth between Castle Point communities of varying levels of deprivation was 4.4 years for males and 5.9 years for females. The difference for males has decreased over time, whereas for females it has increased, albeit a recent decrease in 2018/20.

The life expectancy at birth differences, linked to deprivation, for both sexes in Castle Point is smaller than differences seen across Essex, the East region and England.

Males



Females



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY

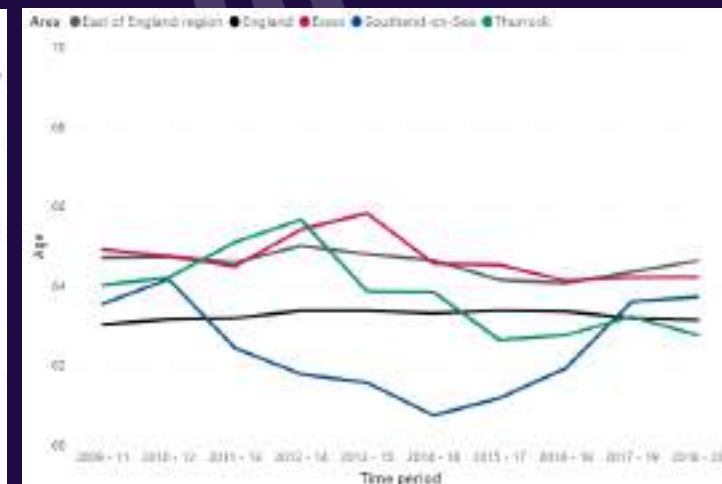
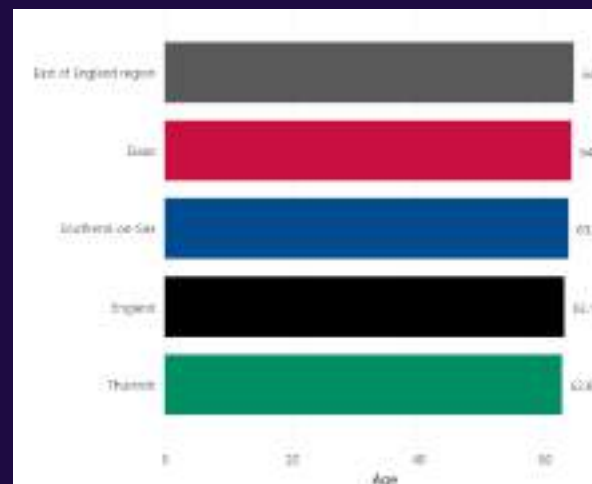
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth calculates the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health. The data presented is for Essex only, compared to the unitary authorities, East region and England.

For Males in Essex for the time period 2018-2020, the healthy life expectancy at birth would be 64.2 years, this is higher than England (63.1), Southend-on-Sea (63.7) and Thurrock (62.8), but is slightly below the East of England average of 64.6 years.

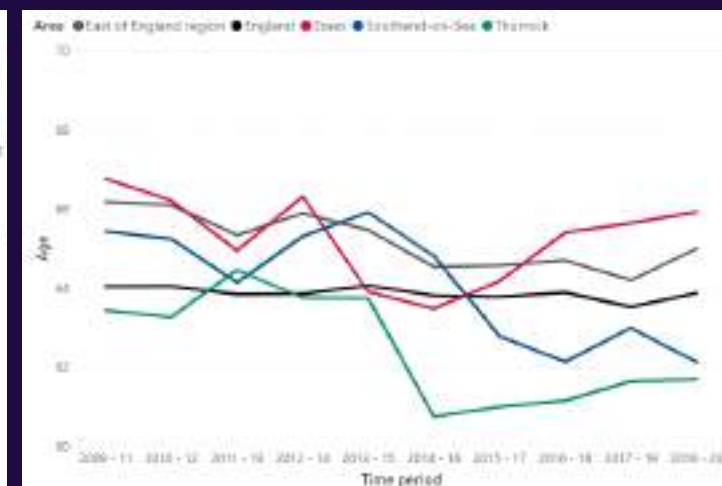
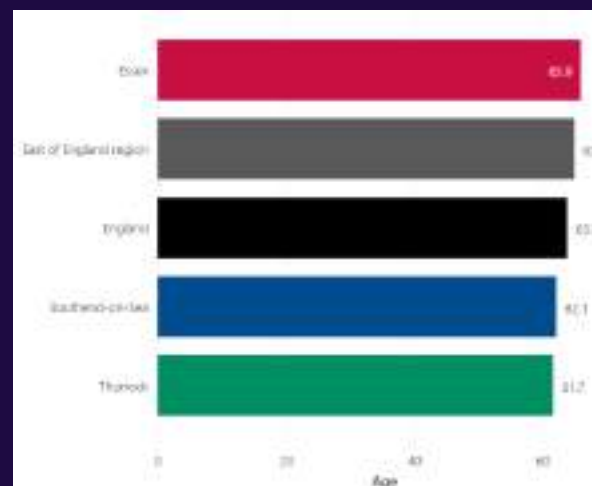
For Females in Essex over the same period, the healthy life expectancy at birth would be 65.9 years, this is higher than England (63.9), East of England (65), Southend-on-Sea (62.1) and Thurrock (61.7).

In the time-series charts (right), Essex and Thurrock has seen an increasing trend over the last 4-year periods of data available for females. For males over the last 4-year periods, Essex remained the same, with Thurrock and England seeing small decreases.

Males



Females



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

DISABILITY-FREE LIFE EXPECTANCY

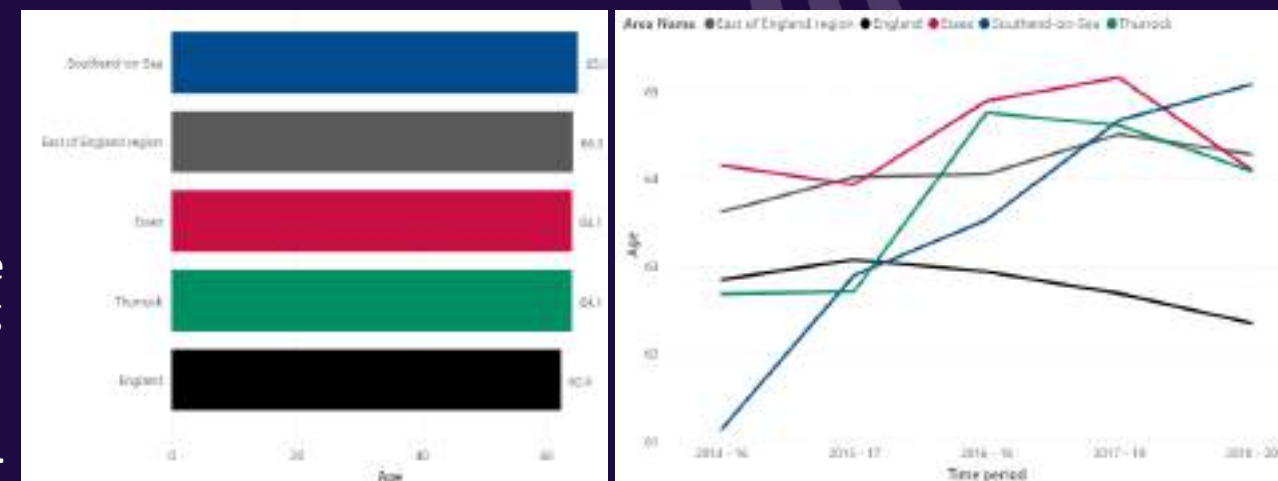
Disability-free Life Expectancy at birth calculates the average number of years a person would expect to live without a long lasting physical or mental condition or disability that limits daily activities. The data presented is for Essex only, compared to the unitary authorities, East region and England.

For Males in Essex for the time period 2018-2020 the disability-free life expectancy at birth would be 64.1 years, this is higher than England (62.4), is similar to Thurrock (64.1) and is slightly below the East of England average (64.3) and Southend-on-Sea (65.1).

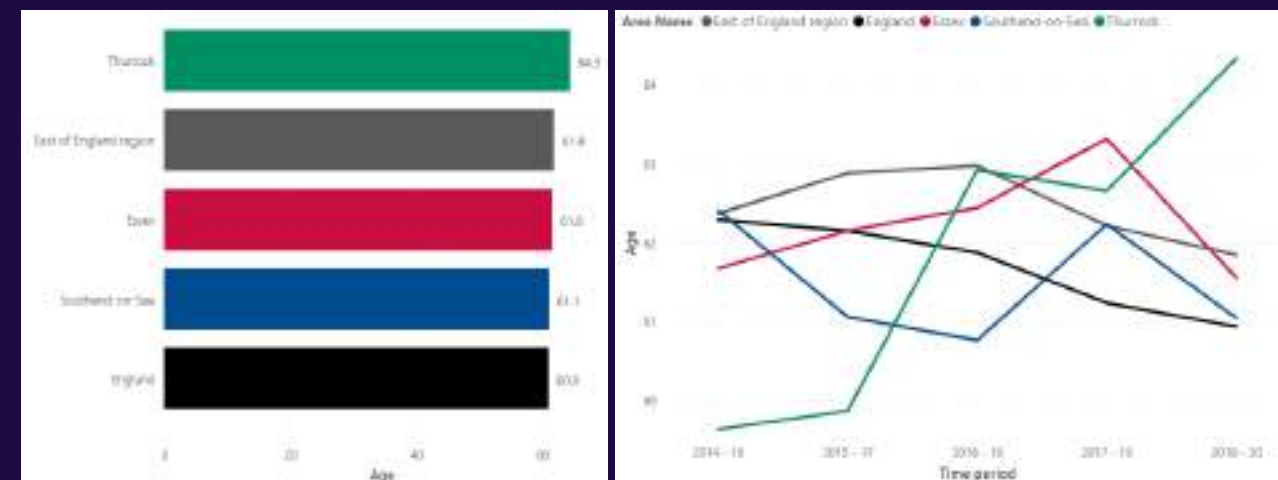
For Females in Essex for the time period 2018-2020 the disability-free life expectancy at birth would be 61.6 years, this is higher than England (60.9) and Southend-on-Sea (61.1) and is slightly below the East of England average (61.9) and Thurrock (64.3).

In the time-series charts (right), over 2018-2020 there was decreases for males across Essex, Thurrock, East of England and England, with an increase for Southend-on-Sea. For females, there were decreases for Essex, Southend-on-Sea, East of England and England, with an increase for Thurrock.

Males



Females



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

MORTALITY: UNDER 75 RATE

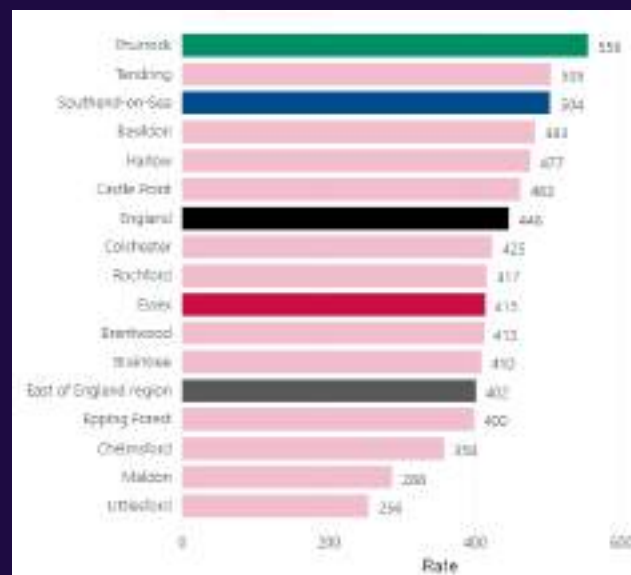
Under 75 mortality rate calculates the age-standardised mortality rate for all deaths registered in the respective calendar years, in people aged under 75.

For 2021 the under 75 mortality rate in Castle Point was 380 per 100,000 population, this is higher than England (363), Essex (340) and East of England (327).

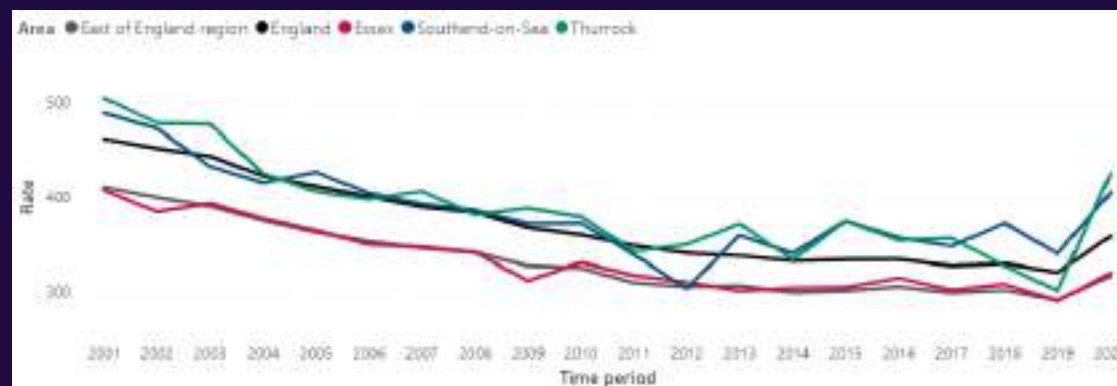
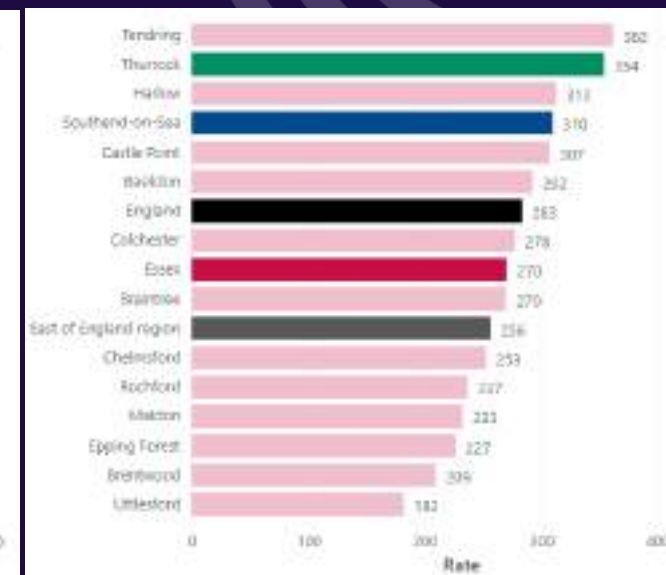
The under 75 mortality rate for males in Castle Point was 463 and for females, 307 per 100,000 population. These rates are higher than the rates for Essex, East of England and England.

In the time-series chart (right), in 2020 there was an increase in mortality for all areas shown, with Thurrock seeing the largest change with a 40.7% increase, compared to Essex 10% and England's 11.8% increases. It is likely that the majority of this increase can be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic, as these increases are out of line with the general decreasing trends.

Males



Females



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

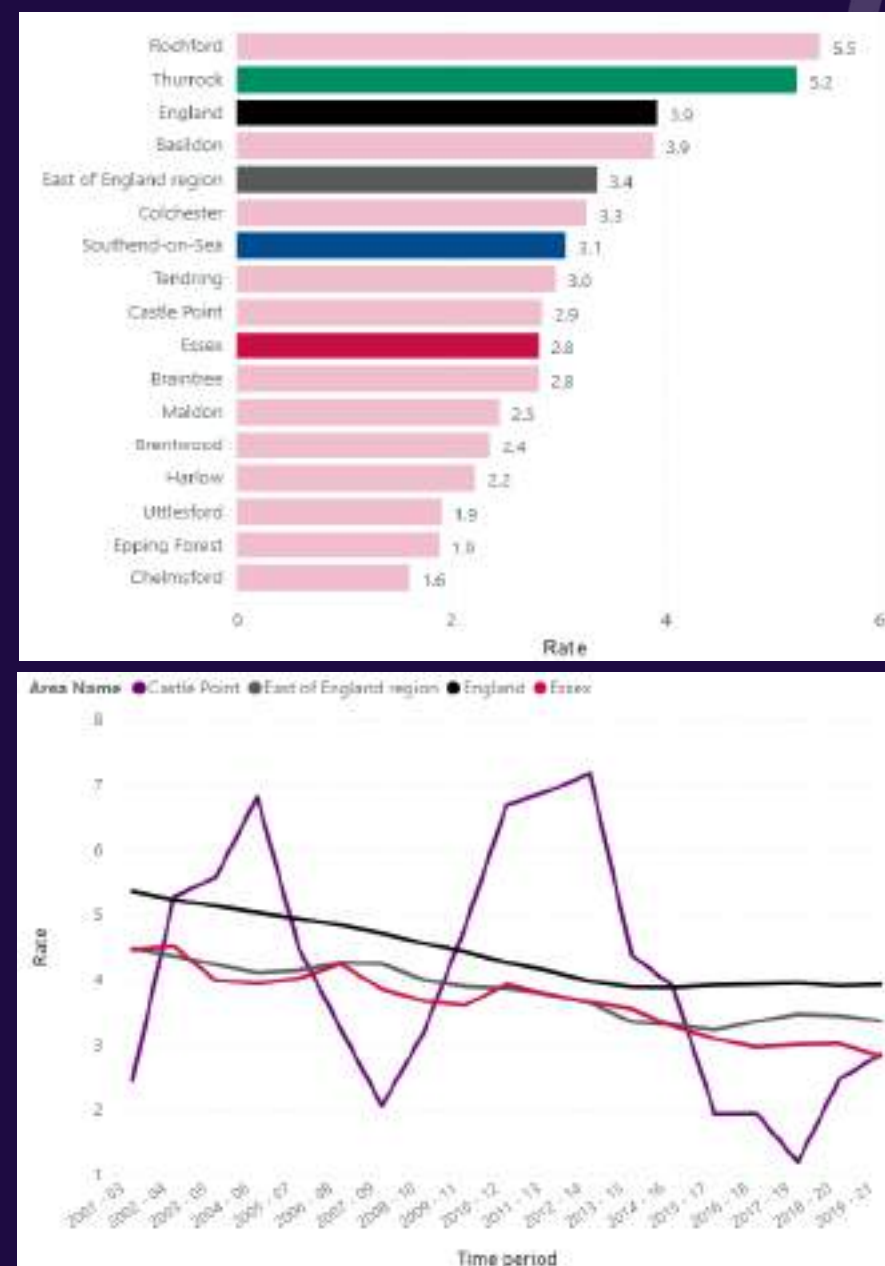
MORTALITY: INFANT RATE

Infant mortality rate calculates mortality rate for all deaths of persons aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births. It is an indicator of the general health of an entire population. It reflects the relationship between causes of infant mortality and upstream determinants of population health such as economic, social and environmental conditions.

For 2019-2021, the Infant mortality rate in Castle Point was 2.9 per 1,000 live births, this is lower than England (3.9), East of England (3.4), but slightly higher than Essex (2.8).

In the time-series chart (right), the infant mortality rate for Castle Point has varied between 2001-03 to 2019-21, with increases in the last two time periods.

Essex has seen very little change in the last 3 time periods following steady decline beginning in 2010-2012. England and East of England saw decline until 2014-2016 but has plateaued during recent periods.



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

MORTALITY: CHILD RATE

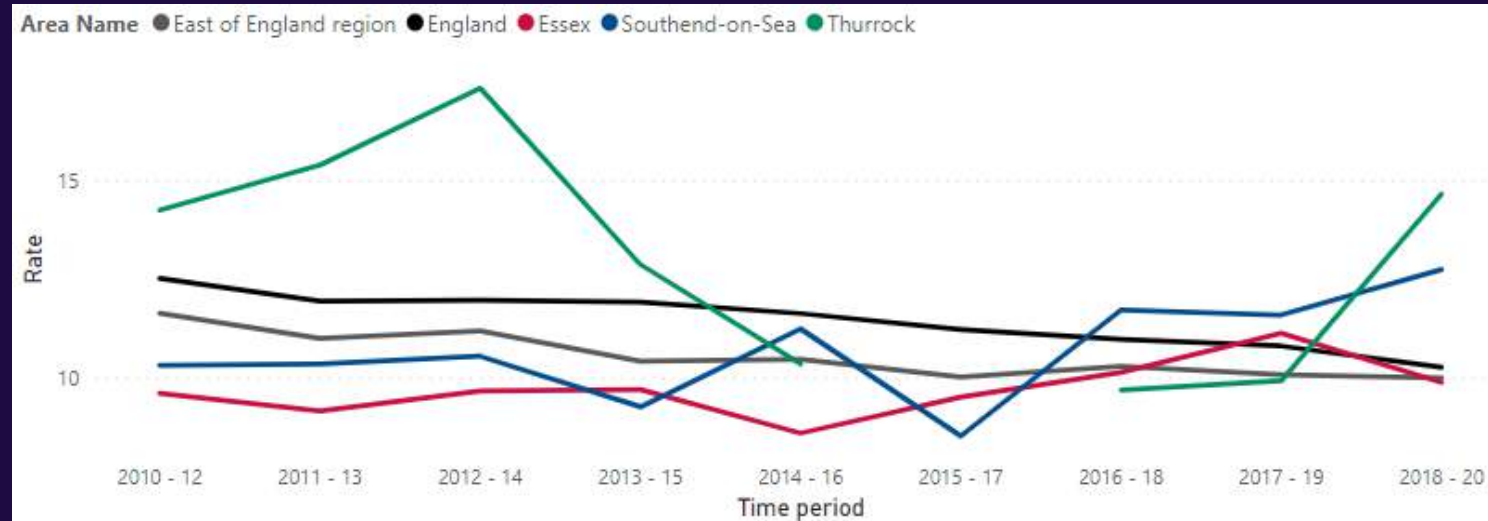
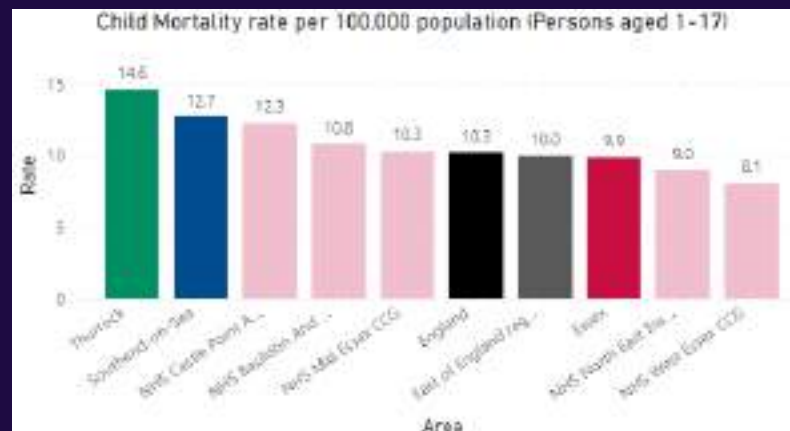
Child mortality rate calculates the mortality rate for deaths from all causes in persons aged 1 to 17 years. Data for child mortality rate is only available at local authority level for 2018-20.

For 2018-2020 the child mortality rate for Essex was 9.9 per 100,000 population, this is lower than England (10.3) and East of England (10).

Of those Essex CCG's, Castle Point and Rochford has the highest Child mortality rate at 12.3 per 100,000 population, this is a 19.4% increase on 2016-2018 (numbers were too small for publication in 2017-2019).

In the time-series chart (right), Essex has seen consistent increases in child mortality from 2014-2016, however there was a decrease in the latest time period available.

The trend for England and East of England has generally been steady decreases over the same time periods.



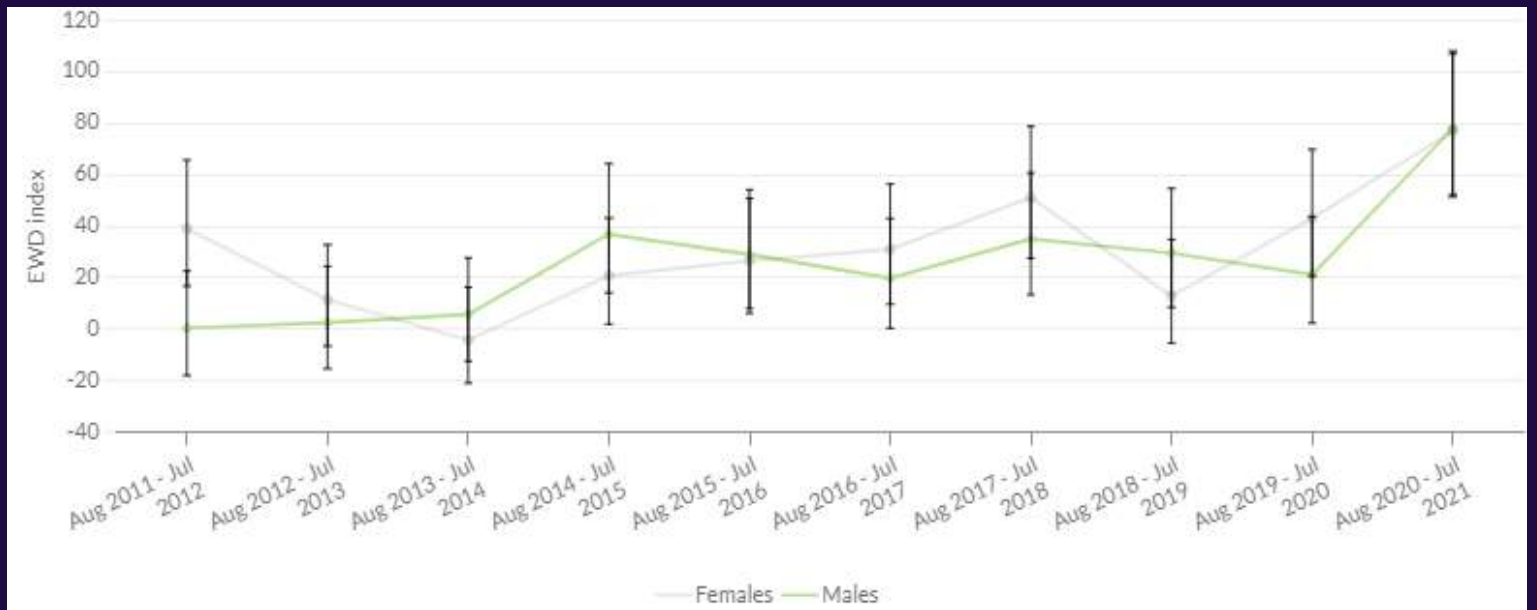
Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

EXCESS WINTER DEATHS

Excess Winter Deaths Index is the excess winter deaths measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in all those aged 85 and over in the winter months compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of non-winter deaths in those aged 85 and over. The number of excess winter deaths depends on the temperature and the level of disease in the population as well as other factors, such as how well-equipped people are to cope with the drop in temperature.

Between August 2020 and July 2021, the excess winter deaths for Castle Point was 76.9 for females and 77.8 for males. This was an increase compared to previous years, as indicated by the chart (right).

For comparison, the excess winter deaths for Essex residents was lower for both sexes – 64.1 for females and 58.2 for males and even more so, for England – 36 for females and 36.5 for males.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

GENERAL HEALTH, DISABILITY & LONG TERM HEALTH CONDITION

GENERAL HEALTH

The infographic below shows that on Census Day, 46% of Castle Point's population reported that their general was very good. 5% of the population reported that their health was bad or very.



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

DISABILITY

On Census Day, 17.7% (15,884 people) % Castle Point residents assessed that their day-to-day activities were limited by a long-term physical or mental health condition or illnesses that are considered disabled under the Equality Act.

10.2% assessed that their day-to-day activities with limited a little and 7.5% were limited a lot.

A further 6.7% (6,036 people) of Castle Point's residents indicated that they had a long term physical or health condition (not disabled under the Equality Act) but day-to-day activities were not limited.

Note, this data reflects people's own opinions in describing their overall health on a five-point scale, from very good to very bad. Census 2021 was conducted during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. This may have influenced how people perceived and rated their health, and therefore may have affected how people chose to respond.

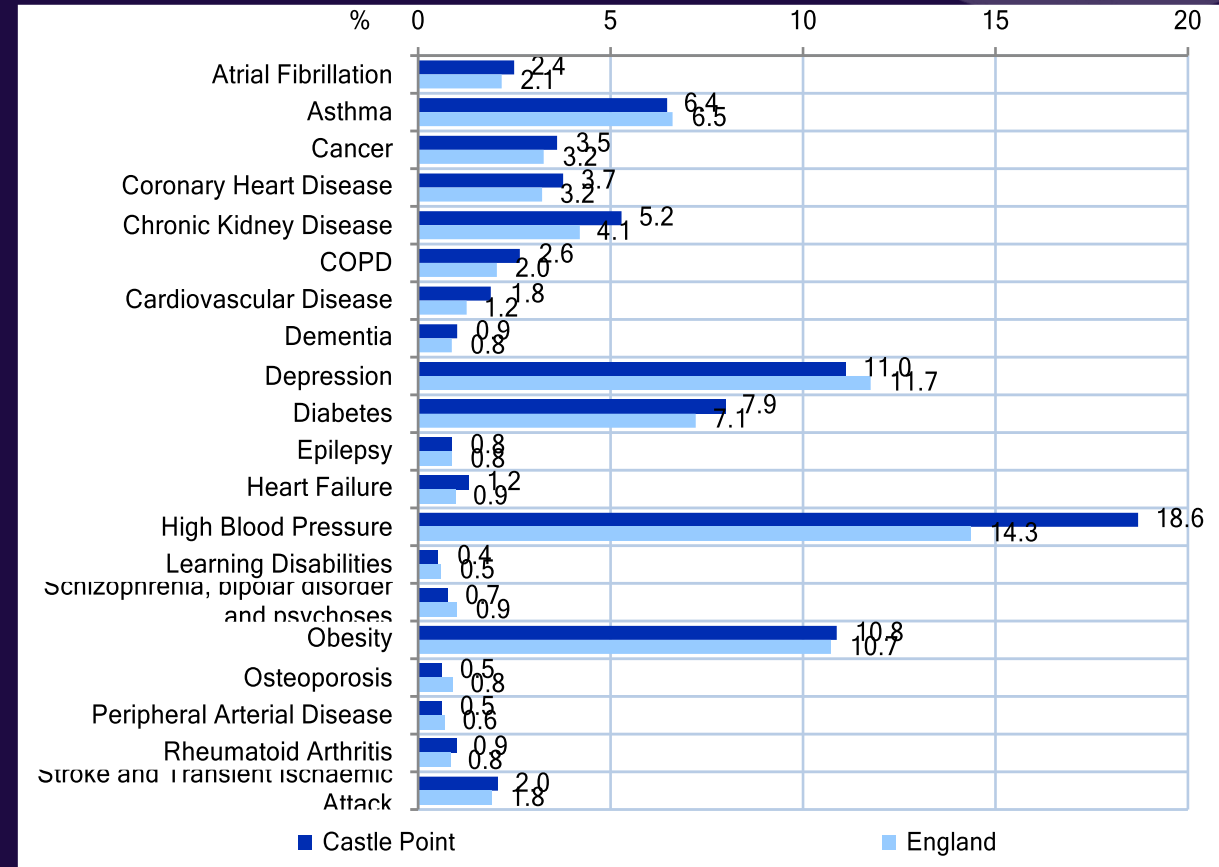
DISEASE PREVALENCE

The chart (right) shows a detailed breakdown of the estimated prevalence of health conditions in Castle Point.

The estimates calculated are based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2019/20, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions.

The most prevalent health condition of Castle Point residents is high blood pressure, with 18.6% of the population likely to have this condition. This prevalence is higher than the prevalence across England (14.3%).

Other prevalent conditions amongst Castle Point residents are depression (11%), obesity (10.8%) and diabetes (7.9%).



Source: Local Insight, OSCI

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

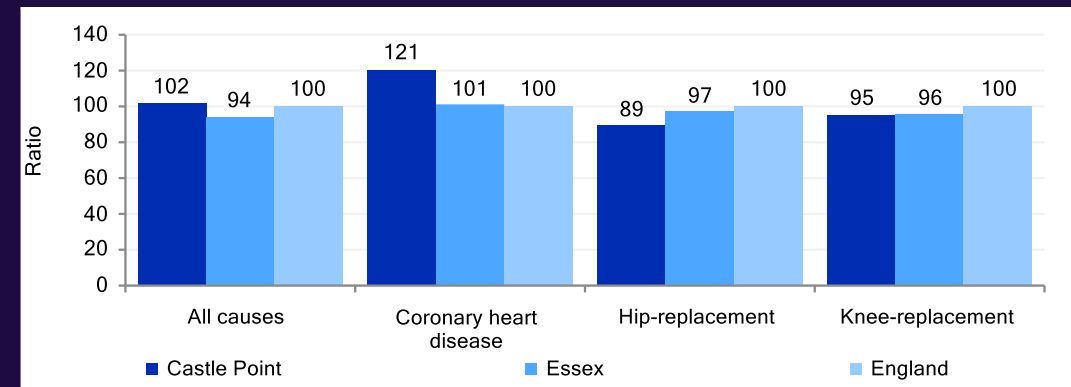
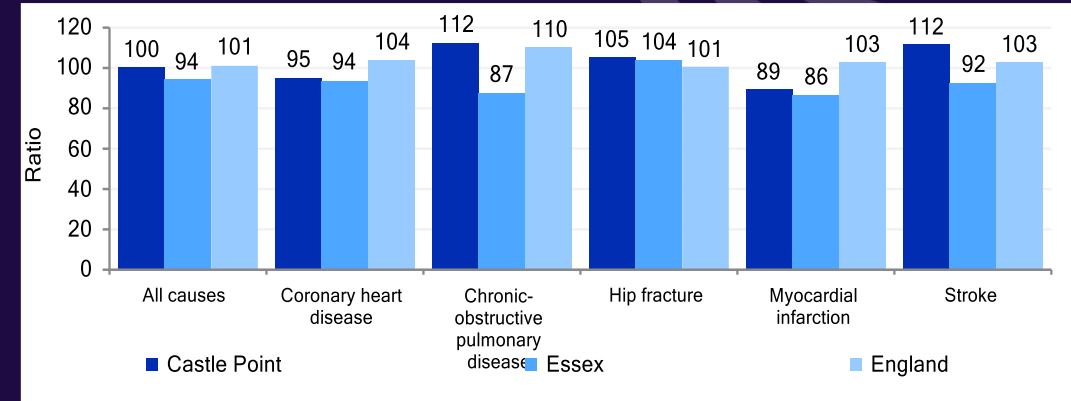
An inactive person spends 38% more days in hospital than an active person.

Approximately 35% of all admissions in the NHS in England are classified as emergency admissions, costing approximately £11 billion a year. The chart (top right) show emergency admissions to hospital for all causes, and for specific conditions, from Castle Point residents.

For all causes, the admission rate of Castle Point residents to hospital is consistent with the national average. However, the admission rate for specific conditions varies, with higher rates for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hip fractures and stroke and myocardial infarction and lower rates for coronary heart disease.

The chart (bottom right) shows elective in-patient hospital admissions for Castle Point residents. The elected rate for all causes is higher than the national average, and this is due to the elective in-patient hospital admission rate for coronary heart disease.

Between 2018/18 to 2020/21, the rate of emergency hospital admissions for children aged under 5 years in Castle Point was 67 per 1,00 resident population, compared to 141 for England.



Source: Local Insight, OSCI

Note: The data are presented as standardised ratios; a ratio of 100 indicates an area has an admission rate consistent with the national average, less than 100 indicates that the admission rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the admission rate is higher than expected.

OBESITY - CHILDREN

Overweight children are defined as those >85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex. Obese children are those >95th centile. There is concern about the rise of childhood obesity and the implications of such obesity persisting into adulthood.

The health consequences of childhood obesity include: increased blood lipids, glucose intolerance, Type 2 diabetes, hypertension, increases in liver enzymes associated with fatty liver, exacerbation of conditions such as asthma and psychological problems such as social isolation, low self-esteem, teasing and bullying.

Inequalities and Obesity (at National Level):

- Boys have a higher obesity prevalence than girls for both age groups.
- Obesity prevalence was highest for Black children in both reception and year 6. It was lowest for Chinese children in reception and White and Chinese children in year 6. Underweight prevalence was highest for Asian children in both reception and year 6.
- There is a strong relationship between deprivation and obesity. Children living in the most deprived areas were more than twice as likely to be obese, than those living in the least deprived areas.

OBESITY - CHILDREN

RECEPTION

In 2022/23, 19.7% of reception age children in Castle Point were overweight (including obese). This percentage is lower than the rate across Essex (20.5%), East of England (20%) and England (21.3%).

6.9% of reception age children in Castle Point were obese. This percentage is lower than the rate across Essex (8.3%), East of England (8.1%) and England (9.2%).

YEAR 6

In 2022/23, 39.8% of year 6 children in Castle Point were overweight (including obese). This percentage is the highest rate across Greater Essex, and higher than the rates for Essex (34.2%), East of England (34.2%) and England (36.6%).

21.6% of year 6 children in Castle Point were obese. This percentage is higher than the rate across Essex (20.2%), East of England (20.6%) and lower than England (22.7%).

OBESITY - ADULTS

Obesity is a priority area for Government. The Government's "[Tackling Obesity: empowering adults and children to live healthier lives](#)" (published Jul 2020) includes national ambitions.

In adults, overweight and obesity are associated with life-limiting conditions, such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and some cancers as well as osteoarthritis. Childhood obesity is predictive of adult obesity, but also separately increases the risks of asthma, early onset type-2 diabetes, and cardiovascular risk factors.

In 2021, 26% of adults in England were obese.

Inequalities and Obesity (at National Level):

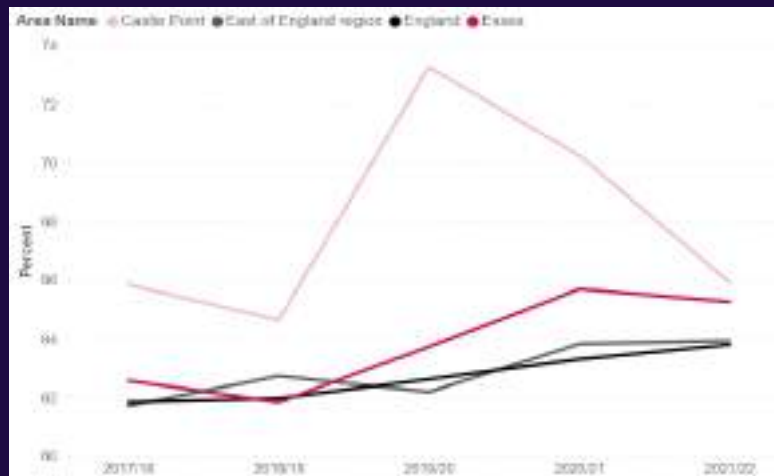
- A higher proportion of men than women were either overweight or obese (69% compared with 59%). A much greater difference between the sexes was seen in the middle-aged groups.
- Obesity prevalence was lowest among adults living in the least deprived areas (20%) and highest in the most deprived areas (34%).
- After controlling for age, the prevalence of longstanding illness was similar for those who were not overweight nor obese (36%) and those who were overweight but not obese (35%). It was higher among those classified as obese (51%).

OBESITY - ADULTS

OVERWEIGHT (INCL. OBSESE)

In 2021/22, 65.9% of adults (aged 18 plus) in Castle Point were overweight (including obese). This percentage is higher than the rates for Essex (65.3%), East of England (63.9%) and England (63.8%).

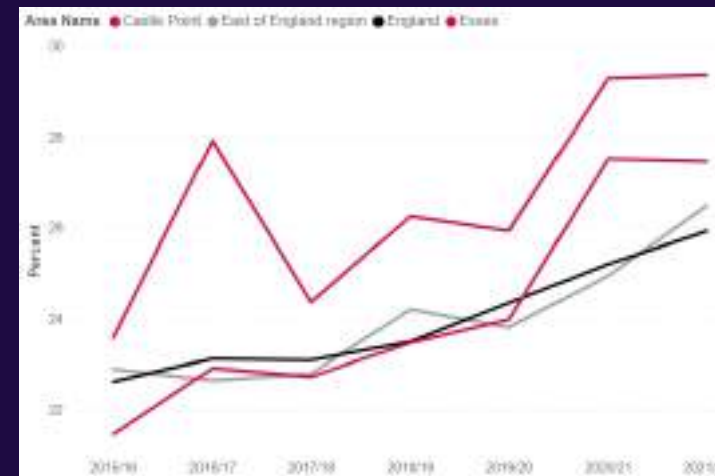
The chart (below) shows that the percentage of adults that are overweight (including obese) in Castle Point has decreased in the last two years, from 73.3% in 2019/20 (almost 3 in every 4 adults are overweight or obese).



OBESE

In 2021/22, 29.36% of adults (aged 18 plus) in Castle Point were obese. This percentage is higher than the rates for Essex (27.47%), East of England (26.48%) and England (25.93 %).

The chart (below) shows that the percentage of adults that are obese in Castle Point has increased over time, to the highest rate in 2021/22. There is similar trends across comparative areas.



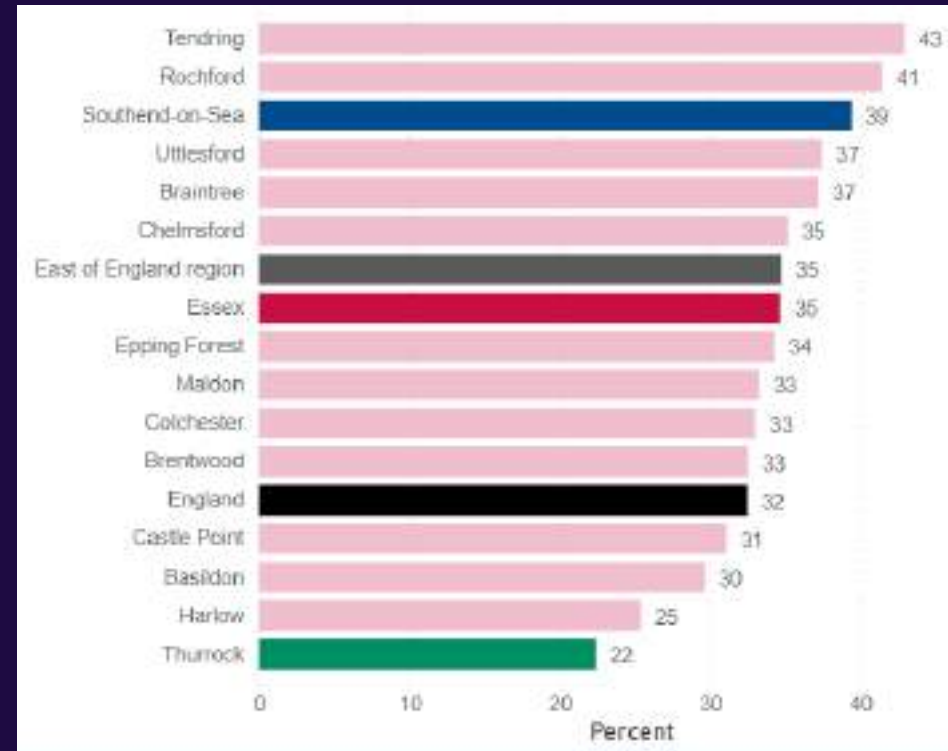
Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

HEALTHY EATING

Poor diet and obesity are leading causes of premature death and mortality (Global Burden of Disease, 2017), and are associated with a wide range of diseases including cardiovascular disease and some cancers, which can have a significant impact on an individual's physical and mental health and wellbeing. The costs of diet related chronic diseases to the NHS and more broadly to society are considerable.

The "5-a-day" indicator is based on the weighted number of respondents aged 16 and over, with valid responses to questions on fruit and vegetable consumption, eating at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables in the previous day.

In 2021/22, 31% of adults (aged 16 and over) in Castle Point were meeting the '5-a-day' fruit and vegetable consumption recommendation. This percentage is lower than the rate for Essex (35%), East of England (35%) and England (32%).



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

SMOKING

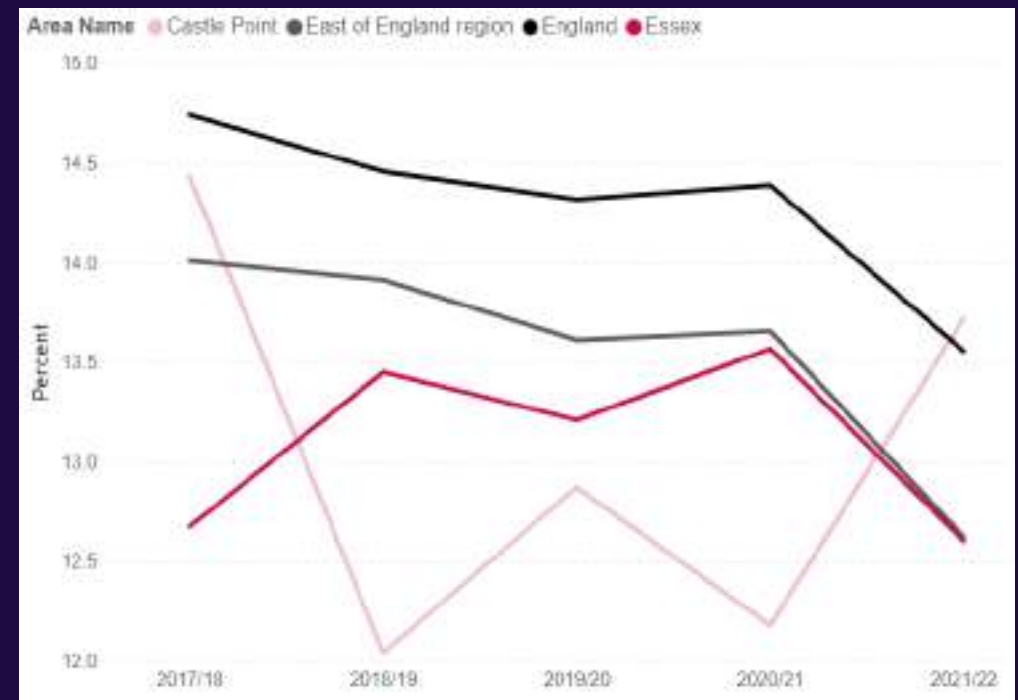
Smoking is the most important cause of preventable ill health and premature mortality in the UK. Smoking is a major risk factor for many diseases, such as lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and heart disease.

Based on the GP Patient Survey in 2021/22, 13.7% of the population in Castle Point classified themselves as either occasional or regular smokers.

The chart (right) shows that the percentage of smokers in Castle Point was less than 13% in recent years but increased in 2021/22 to a rate higher than Essex (12.6%), East of England (12.6%) and England's smoking rates (13.6%).

Smoking during pregnancy has well known detrimental effects for the growth and development of the baby and health of the mother. On average, smokers have more complications during pregnancy and labour, including bleeding during pregnancy, placental abruption and premature rupture of membranes.

The proportion of mothers who are smokers at the time of delivery in Castle Point is 5.2%, which is lower than the Essex (8.7%), East of England (8.5%) and England (9.1%) rates.



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

ALCOHOL

Alcohol is hazardous to the health and well-being of persons who drink, as well as their families, friends, and community, when drunk in excess. Alcohol misuse is prevalent across society, with the estimate impacts of alcohol related harm costing the health service alone over £3.5 billion annually. Some alcohol related abuse include suicides, road accidents, domestic violence and hospital admissions.

Alcohol consumption has an inverse social gradient. As the level of gross weekly household income rises, so does consumption. However, while people with lower socioeconomic status are more likely to abstain altogether, if they do consume alcohol, they are more likely to have problematic drinking patterns and dependence than people higher up the scale.

In England (across all regions), hospital admission for alcohol-specific conditions for both males and females is associated with increased levels of deprivation.

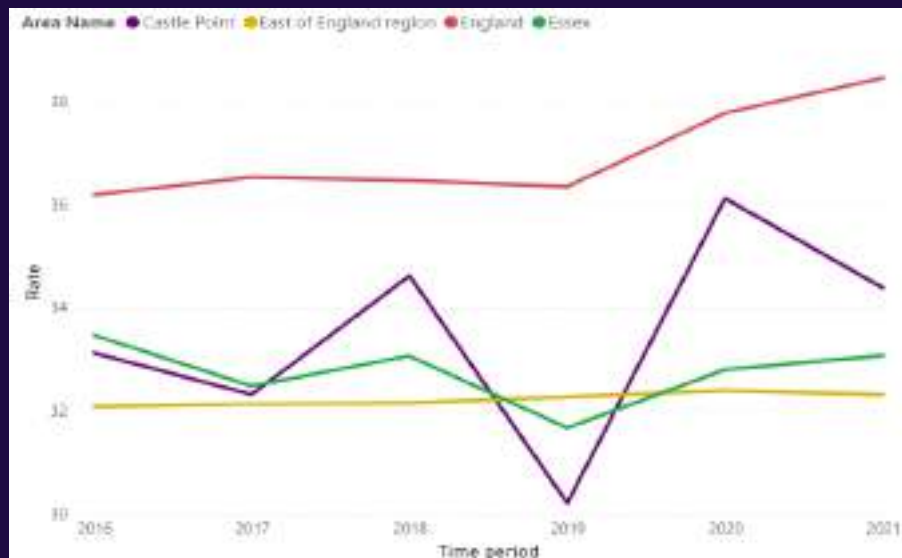
Inequalities in alcohol related health mortality are somewhat paradoxical; lower socioeconomic status is associated with higher mortality for alcohol attributable causes, despite lower socioeconomic groups often reporting lower average levels of alcohol consumption.

Alcohol-related liver disease accounts for 60% of all liver disease in the UK and, even before COVID-19, trends had started to emerge of increases in alcohol-related hospital admissions and deaths. There are also disparities within the population, with more than half of hospital admissions and deaths from liver disease in 2020 occurring in the most deprived 40% of the population.

ALCOHOL - MORTALITY

ALCOHOL-RELATED

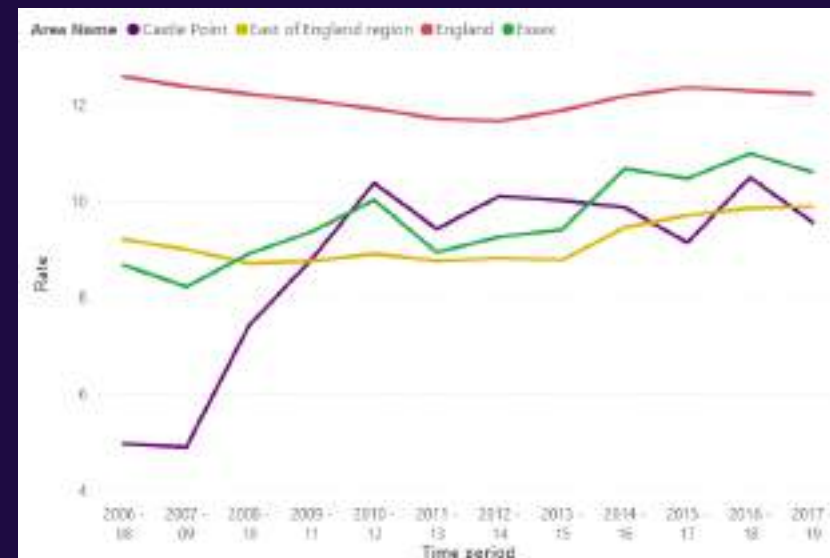
In 2021, 44 per 100,000 population was the alcohol-related mortality rate for Castle Point. This rate was higher than the Essex (33.1) and East of England (32.3), but lower than England's rate (38.5). The chart (below) shows that Castle Point's alcohol-related mortality rate in 2021 is higher than 2016 and increased significantly in 2020.



CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE

In 2017-2019, 9.6 per 100,000 population was the rate of mortality from chronic liver disease in Castle Point.

The chart (below) shows that the rate of mortality from this disease increased between 2007-2009 to 2010-12 and has remained at rates seen across Essex and the East region.



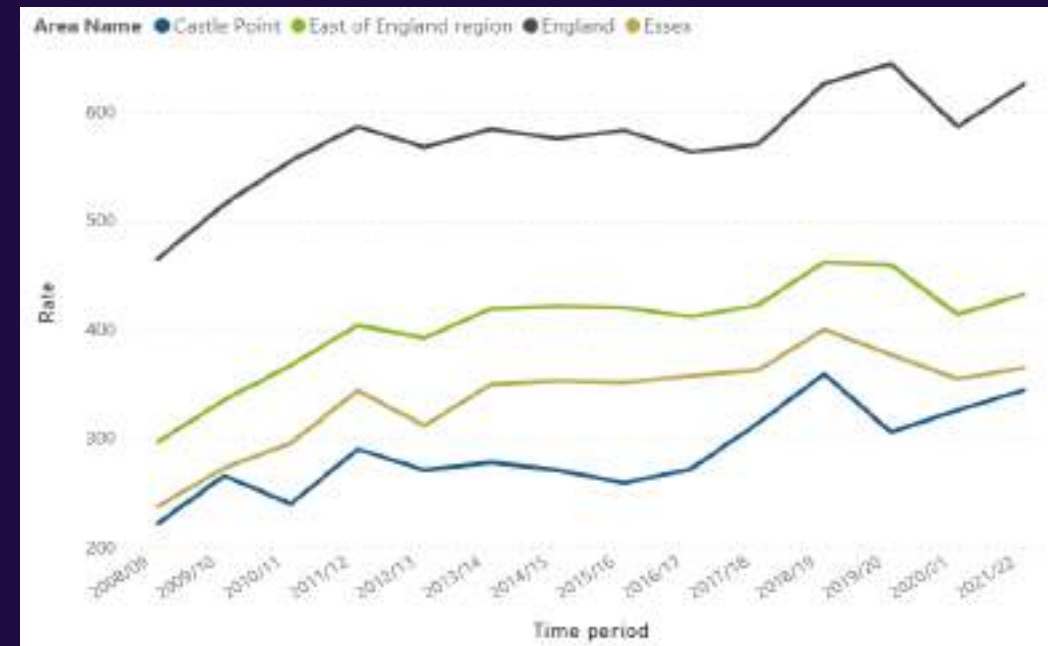
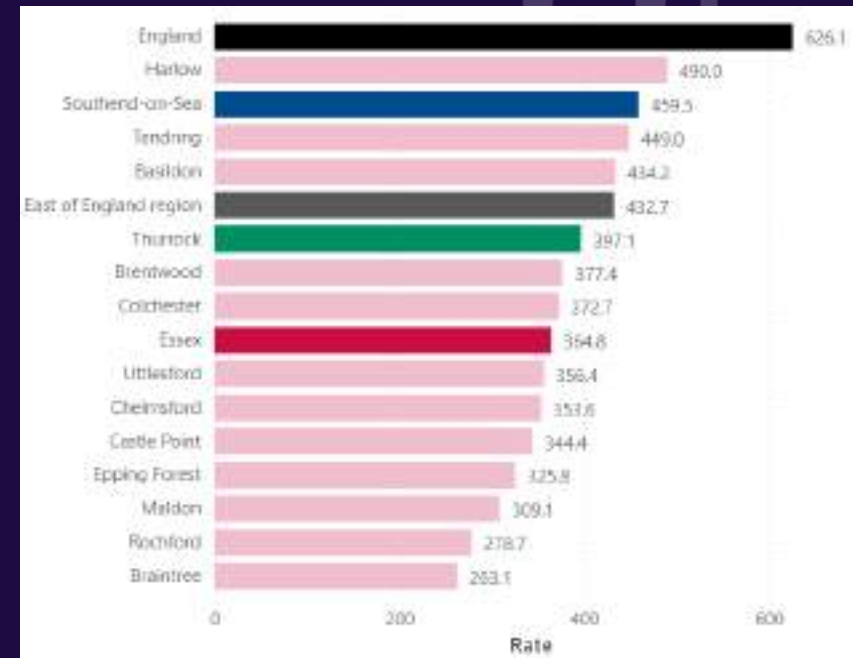
ALCOHOL – HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS (NARROW)

Alcohol-related hospital admissions are used as a way of understanding the impact of alcohol on the health of a population. There are two measures: broad and narrow. The narrow definition is a measure of hospital admissions where the primary diagnosis (main reason for admission) is an alcohol-related condition.

The chart (top right) shows that 344 per 100,000 people (all persons) in Castle Point were admitted for alcohol specific conditions in 2021/22, lower than the Essex (364) and England (626) averages.

The admission rate for alcohol-specific conditions for males in Castle Point was higher than females – 480.8 compared to 219.6 per 100,000 population.

The time series chart (bottom right) shows that Castle point has had a consistent low prevalence of alcohol specific admissions since 2008/09 to 2021/22.

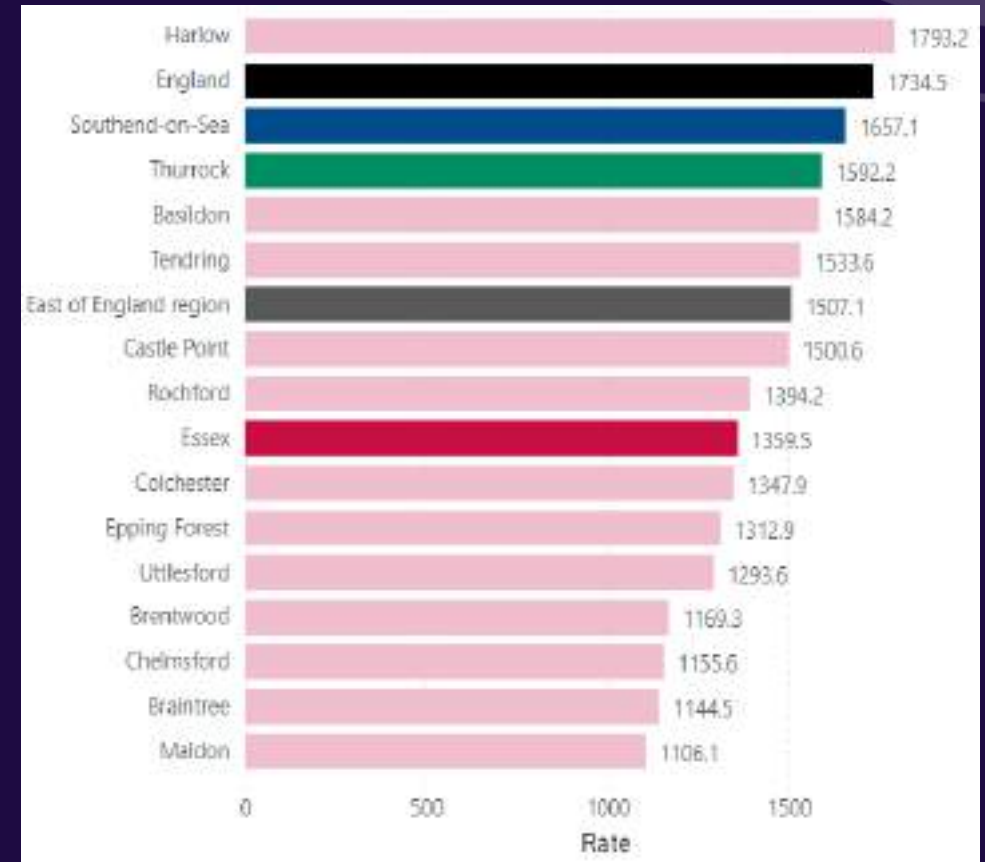


ALCOHOL – HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS (BROAD)

Alcohol-related hospital admissions are used as a way of understanding the impact of alcohol on the health of a population. There are two measures: broad and narrow. The broad definition is a measure of hospital admissions where either the primary diagnosis (main reason for admission) or one of the secondary (contributory) diagnoses is an alcohol-related condition. It represents a measure for alcohol-related admissions but is sensitive to changes in coding practice over time.

The chart (top right) shows that the alcohol related hospital admission rate in 2021/21 for Castle Point was 1500.6 per 100,000 people (all persons), which was higher than the Essex average (1359) but lower than the East of England (1501) and England (1734) averages.

The alcohol related hospital admission rate for males in Castle Point was higher than females – 2402 compared to 751.7 per 100,000 population.



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

SUBSTANCE MISUSE

Misuse of prescription drugs, as well as illegal drug usage, has serious health, economic, and societal effects. The county lines model has surpassed the heroin and crack cocaine retail market, causing rising violence in the drugs market and the extortion of young people and vulnerable drug users.

There is a strong association between socioeconomic position, social exclusion and substance-related harm, with greater harm recorded in people living in more deprived areas and with lower individual resources and socioeconomic capital.

For example;

- the highest levels of drug-related deaths in the UK occur in those areas of greatest neighbourhood deprivation.
- Admission rates for drug specific conditions for both males and females show a strong positive association with deprivation

At local authority level in England, there was a significant positive association between the number of individuals in contact with structured drug treatment services per 1,000 population and the level of deprivation of each local authority.

SUBSTANCE MISUSE

A value or percentage for deaths from drug misuse has not been calculated for Castle Point in recent years because the number of cases are too small (3 in 2018-20 period).

Hospital admission data at local authority district level is not available so the figures below are for Essex:

- The hospital admission for drug poisoning in 2020/21 was 34 per 100,000 people. This was below the national average of 50 per 100,000 people for the same period.
- There has been a reduction in Essex hospital admission for drug poisoning from 48 per 100,000 in 2017/18 to 34 per 100,000 in 2020/21.
- The hospital admission rate between 2018/19 to 2020/21 due to substance misuse of people aged 15 – 24 in Essex was 70.2 per 100,000 people. The chart (right) shows the rate of substance misuse for this age group in Essex has decreased between the last two reporting periods.



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Physical inactivity is associated with 1 in 6 deaths in the UK (same as smoking) and is estimated to cost the UK, £7.4 billion annually (including 0.9 billion to the NHS alone). It's the 4th leading risk factor for global mortality.

Living an active life reduces risk of getting many common diseases, alongside improved mental health. It's estimated that sport and physical activity generates savings of £5.6 billion in healthcare and £1.7 billion in social care.

Inequalities and Participation in Physical Activity:

- Women are less active than men, and this gender gap starts with girls being less active from a very young age.
- People from Asian and Black backgrounds are far more likely to be physically inactive than people who are White.
- Disabled people and people with a long-term health condition are twice as likely to be physically inactive than those without a disability or health condition.
- Adults from the most deprived quartile of neighbourhoods are 45% more likely to be inactive compared to a person from the least deprived quartile of neighbourhoods.
- Children and young people with low family affluence are 55% more likely to be less active compared to a child or young person with high family affluence.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY – CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

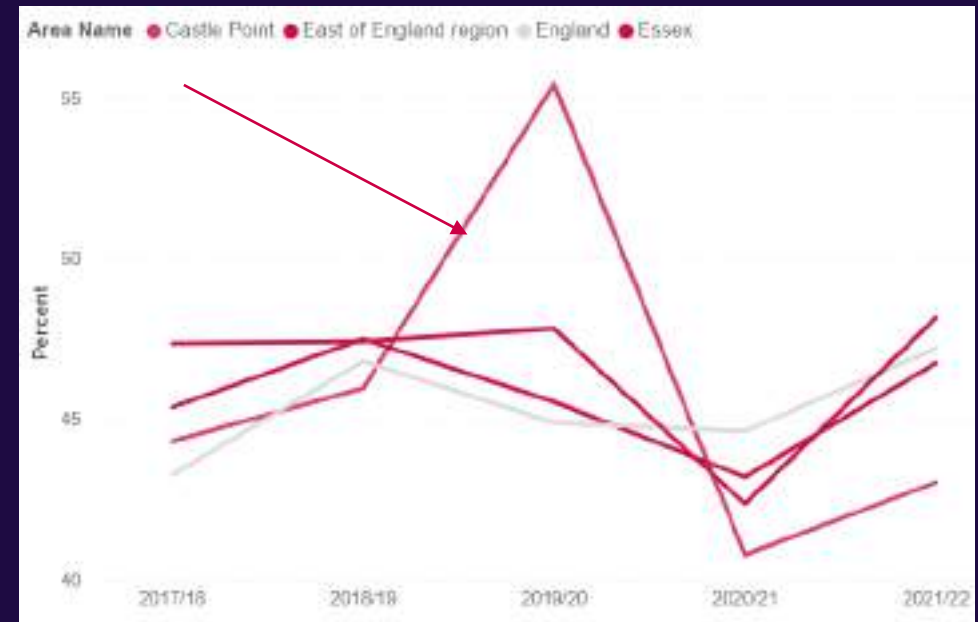
The chart (top right) shows that 43% of children and young people (CYP) in Castle Point were physically active in 2021/22. This is the second lowest percentage across Greater Essex and lower the rate across Essex (48.2%), East of England (46.8%) and England (47.2%).

This also means that 57% of CYP in Castle Point were not meeting the CMO's recommendation of an average of at least 60 minutes moderate to vigorous intensity activity per day across the week.

The time series chart (bottom right) shows that the percentage of physically active CYP in Castle Point was increasing year-on-year, reaching 55% in 2019/20, but decreased to around 40% in 2020/21 (COVID-19).

The decrease in physically active children and young people was recorded across all other comparable areas, particularly across Essex and East of England.

In the most recent reporting year (2021/22), all areas have seen recovery, but Castle Point's children have not returned to activity levels seen pre-pandemic.

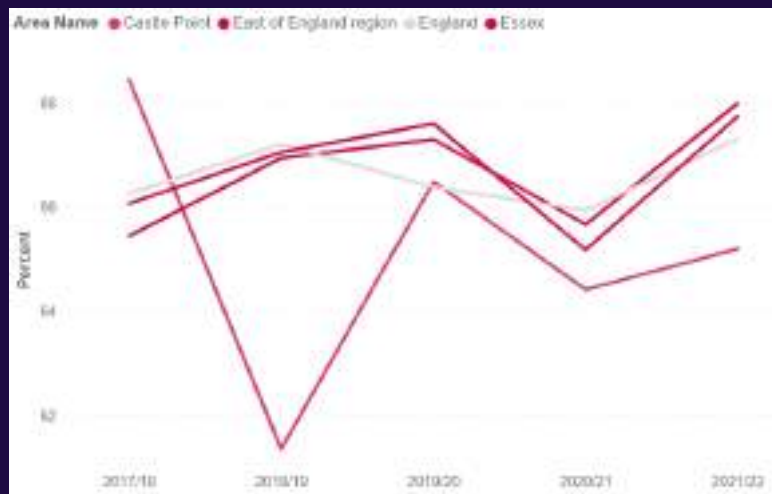


PHYSICAL ACTIVITY – ADULTS (19+)

ACTIVE

In 2021/22, 65.2% of adults in Castle Point were physically active, which is lower than the rates across Essex (67.7%), East of England (68%) and England (67.3%).

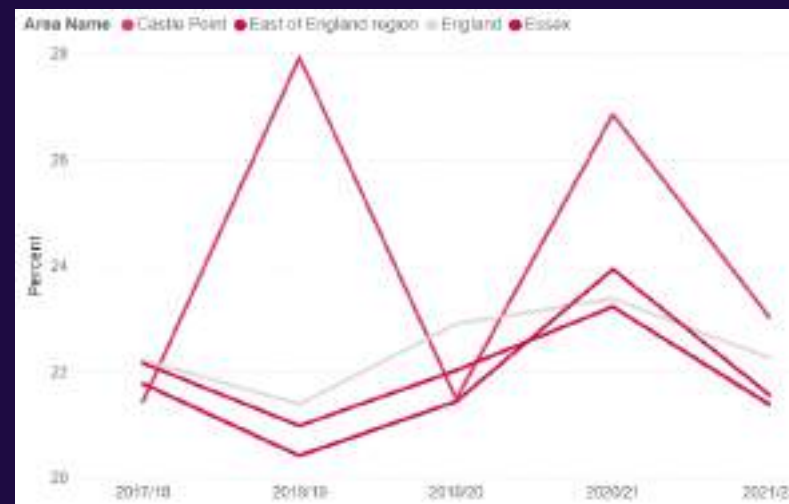
The chart (below) shows that the percentage of physically active adults in this area has previously been higher than other comparable areas (2017/18) and similar to England's rate in 2019/20.



INACTIVE

In 2021/22, 23% of adults in Castle Point were physically inactive, which is higher than the rates across Essex (21.6%), East of England (21.4%) and England (22.3%).

The chart (below) shows that the percentage of physically inactive adults in this area has fluctuated, but rates remain above the other comparative areas and 2017/18 levels.



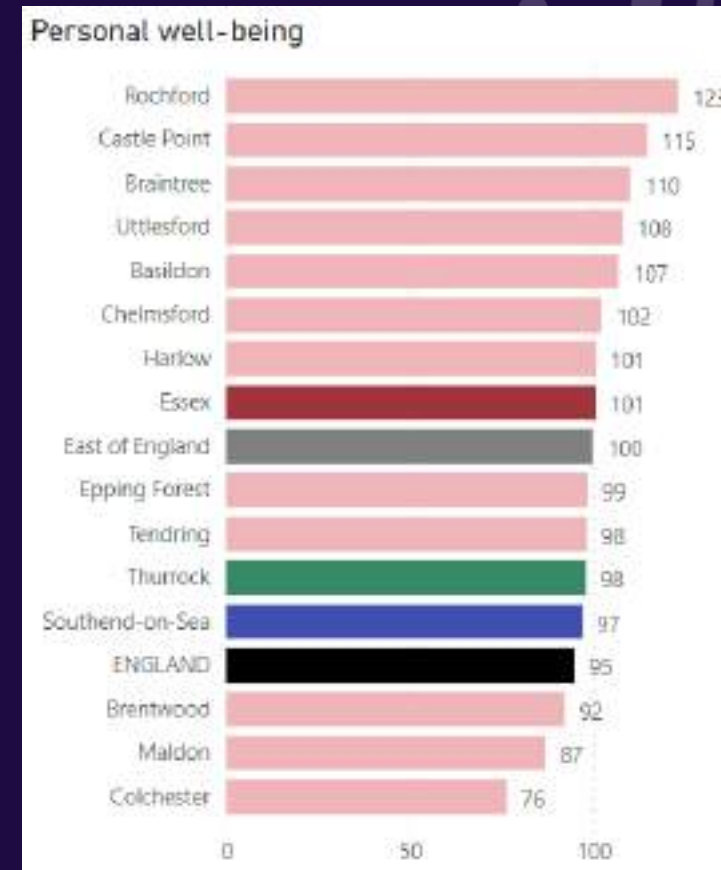
PERSONAL WELLBEING

Personal well-being looks at people's belief that activities in life are worthwhile, feelings of anxiety, happiness, and life satisfaction.

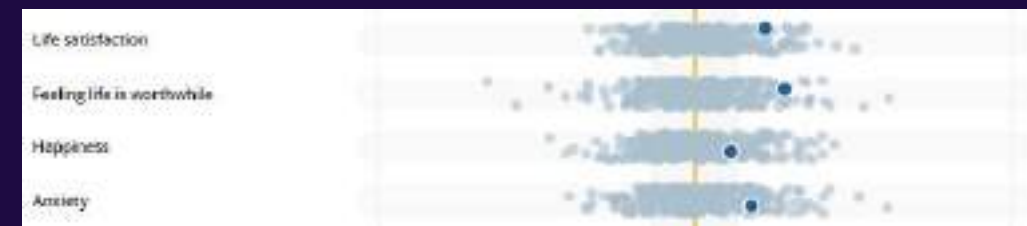
In the Health Index (2021), Castle Point had a score of 115 for personal wellbeing, which was the second highest score across Greater Essex as well as higher than the score for the East of England (100) and England (95). The score was an increase from 98.1 in 2020.

The main indicators associated with this higher-than-average score are activities in life are worthwhile (119) and life satisfaction (113). Happiness and feelings of anxiety indicators were also above average levels.

Recent data (covering April 2021 – March 2022) indicates that Castle Point scores for life satisfaction, that activities life are worthwhile, and feelings of anxiety were better the median local authority (as indicated by the orange line on the image (right)).



Source: ECC, Health Index Dashboard



Source: Office for National Statistics, subnational indicators explorer

Note: A Health Index score of 100 represents average levels of health in England in 2015. A higher number always means better health and a lower number means worse health.

MENTAL HEALTH

Nationally, one in four adults and one in ten children experience mental illness, but some groups are more at risk due to social, economic, and environmental circumstances. These groups include:

- Women who are pregnant or have a child aged under 12 months
- Children living at a socio-economic disadvantage
- Children with parents who have mental health or substance misuse problems
- Looked-after children
- Adults with a history of violence or abuse
- People with poor physical health
- Older people living in care homes
- Isolated older people
- Black and minority ethnic groups
- People living with physical disabilities
- People living with learning disabilities
- People with alcohol and/or drug dependence
- Prison population, offenders and victims of crime
- Refugees, asylum seekers and stateless person
- Carers
- People with sensory impairment
- LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender)
- Homeless people

MENTAL HEALTH

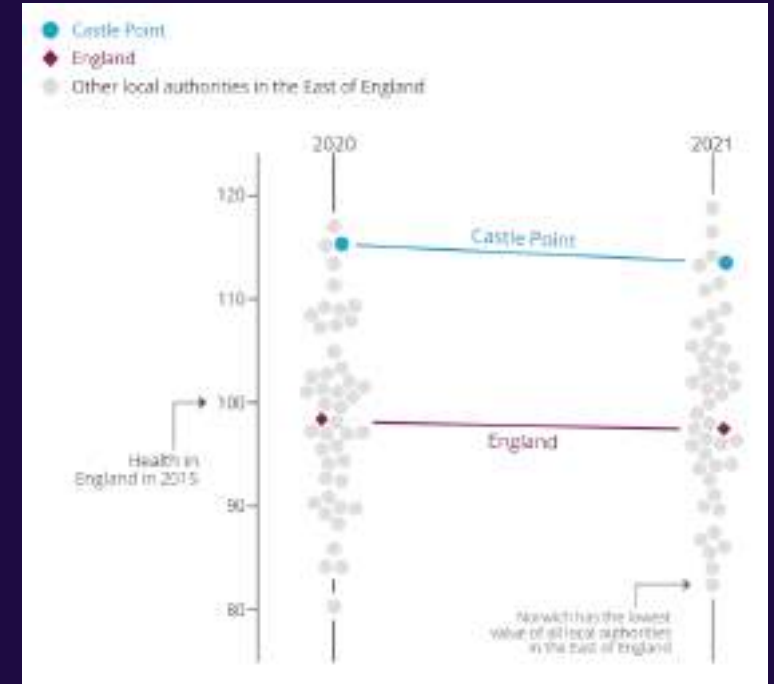
Mental health addresses children's social, emotional and mental health, mental health conditions, self-harm, and suicides.

At a national-level, within the Health Index, the second highest scoring subdomain (under Healthy People domain) for Castle Point was mental health with a score of 113.5.

This score is better than the score for England as a whole (see image right).

Despite a fall in Castle Point's score for mental health from 115.3 in 2020 to 113.5 in 2021, this means that it remains in the top 10% of local authority areas across England for this subdomain.

The change was largely because of an increase in mental health conditions (the index worsened by 10.1 points) and a worsening in children's social, emotional and mental health (a decrease of 3.3).



Source: Office for National Statistics

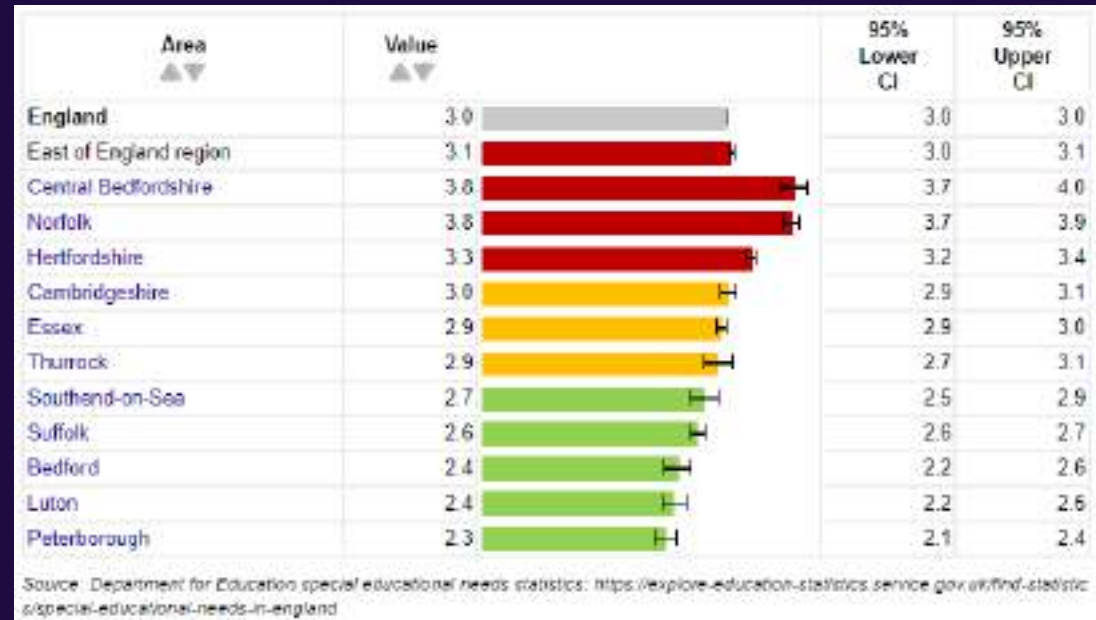
Note: A Health Index score of 100 represents average levels of health in England in 2015. A higher number always means better health and a lower number means worse health.

MENTAL HEALTH – CHILDREN’S SOCIAL, EMOTIONAL AND MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS

Social, Emotional and mental health needs defines a wide range of needs children and young people may have at any given time. Unmet social, emotional and mental health needs in children and young people can lead to exclusion in school, and manifest itself as withdrawal, disruptive and challenging behaviour, self-harm, substance abuse, and eating disorders. Data on children’s social, emotional and mental health needs is only available at local authority level.

In 2021/22, the overall proportion of school age children with emotional, social and mental health needs is 2.9% in Essex and Thurrock, and 2.7% in Southend-on-Sea.

The proportion of school age children with emotional, social and mental health needs in Essex has increased from 2.0% in 2015/16.

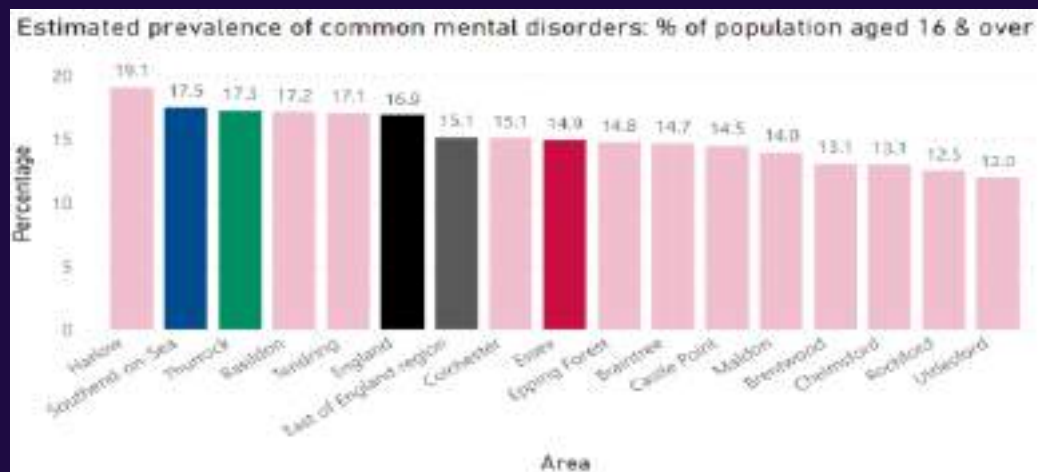


MENTAL HEALTH – PREVALENCE OF COMMON MENTAL DISORDERS

People Aged 16+

The estimated common mental disorders of the population aged 16 and over is significantly below the Essex (14.9), East region (15.1) and England averages (16.9%) in Castle Point (14.5%).

This data is from 2017, and we expect the situation could be worse due to COVID and the cost-of-living crisis.

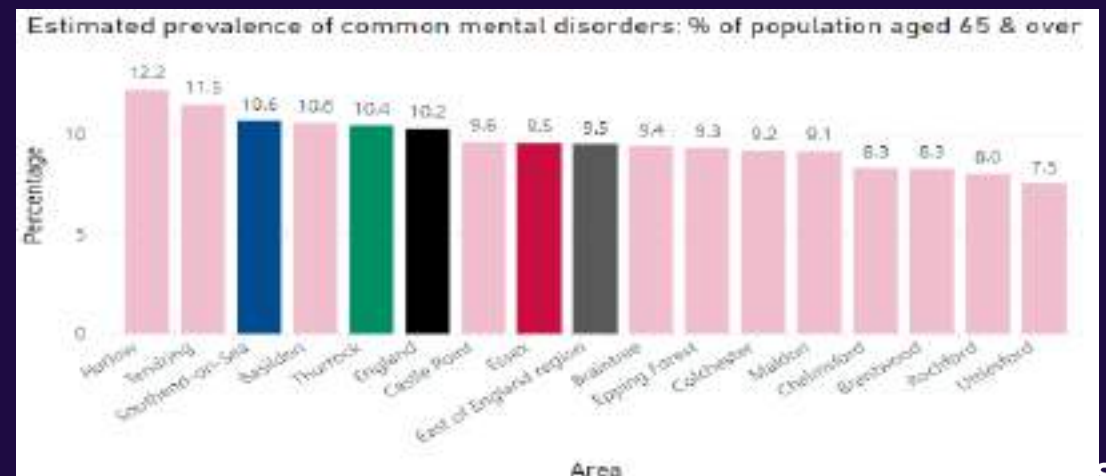


Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

People aged 65+

The estimated prevalence of common mental disorders aged 65+ in Castle Point is 9.6%, which is above the Essex and East of England average (9.5) but below the England average (10.2).

This data is from 2017, and we expect the situation could be worse due to COVID and the cost-of-living crisis.



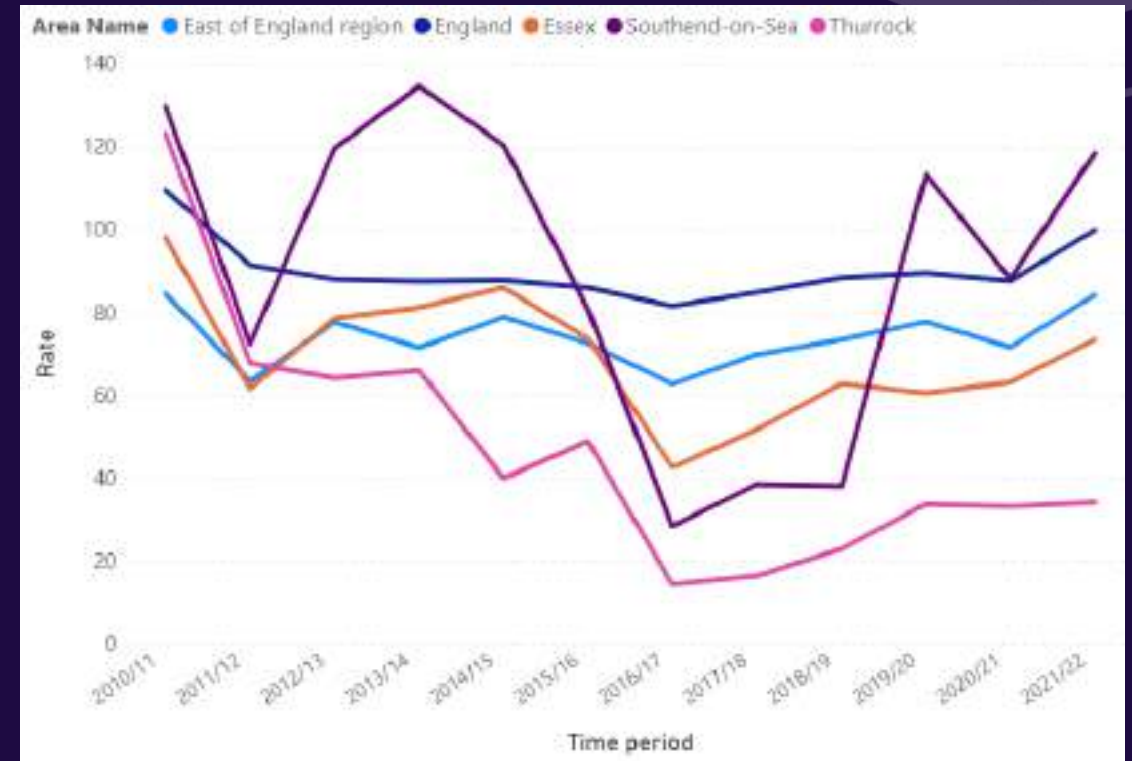
MENTAL HEALTH – HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

In 2021/22, the hospital admission rate for mental health conditions in Essex was 73.3 per 100,000 population aged 0 – 17 years. This rate was lower than the East of England (84.2) and England (99.8) rate.

The hospital admission rate for mental health conditions for females (81.8) was higher than males (65.3).

The chart (right) shows that the hospital admission rate for mental health conditions for people aged 0 – 17 years has decreased over time, from 98 per 100,000 population in 2010/11 to 73.3 per 100,000 in 2021/22. The lowest rate during this period was 42.5 per 100,000 population in 2016/2017.

The emergency hospital admission rate for intentional self-harm in 2021/22 for Castle Point was 122.6 per 100,000 population, which was lower than the rate for Essex (136.3), the East of England (145) and England (163.9).



Source: ECC, JSNA Dashboard

MENTAL HEALTH - SUICIDE

Whilst focus for addressing the differential in life expectancy is around the main diseases causing the gap, it should be noted that other key areas of health and care are also disproportionality impacting the more deprived areas of the county, with mental health of particular concern.

For 2019-2021 the suicide rate for Castle Point was 7.2 per 100,000 population, which is lower than the rates for Essex (10.7), East of England (9.8) and England (10.4).

The suicide rate for males in Castle Point was 12 per 100,000 population and the number of cases for female was too small to calculate a rate.

The suicide rate for Castle Point has decreased over the last 5 years from 9.5 per 100,000 population in 2014/2016.

Suicide rates in Essex are higher than national and regional averages and have been increasing over the past 2 decades. The highest rates are in the more deprived areas of the county.



Source: Public Health England, Fingertips

LIVING ENVIRONMENT - DEPRIVATION

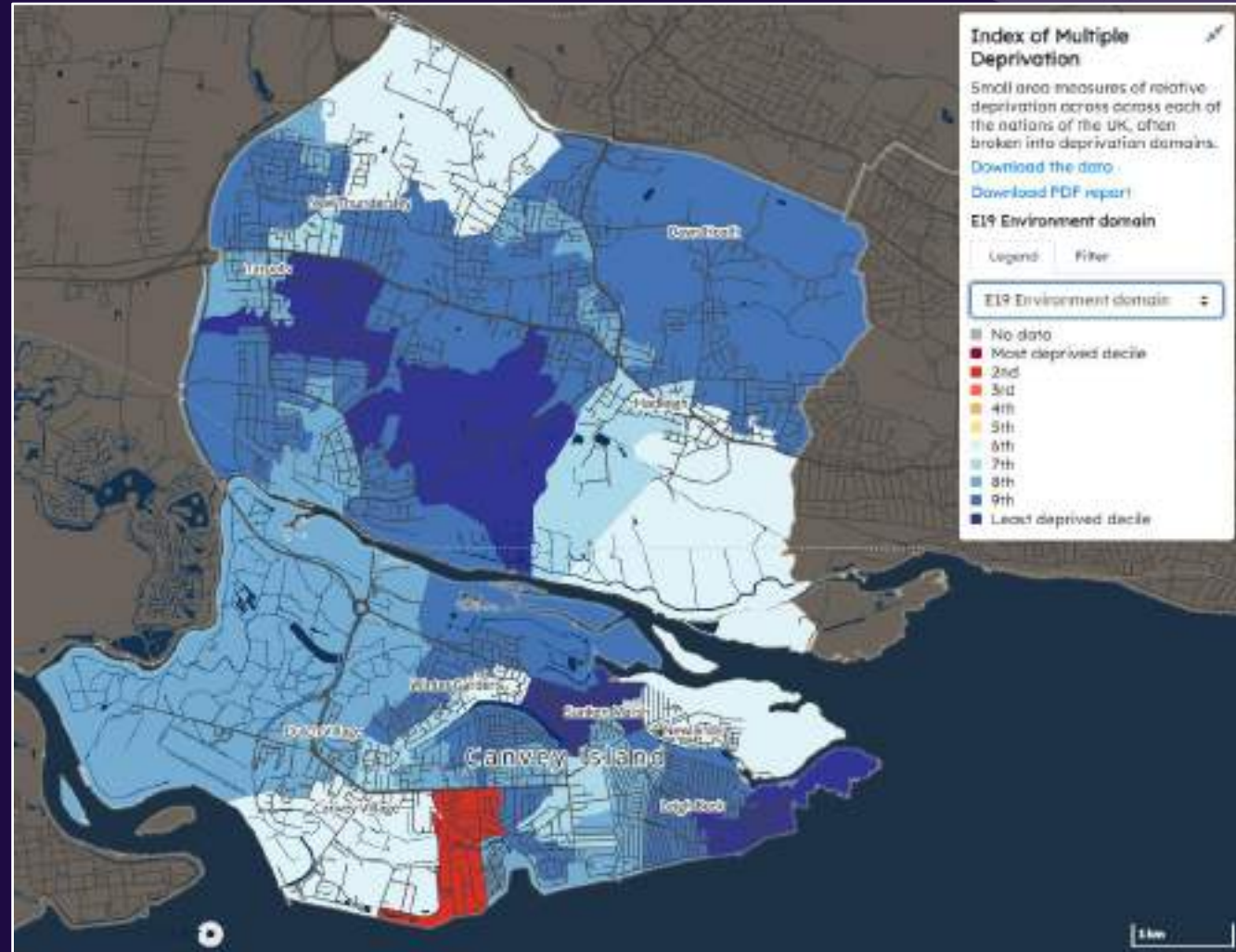
The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

In IMD 2019, Castle Point has the highest ranking (299 out of 317 lower tier authorities) in the Living Environment domain, where it is placed in the top 10% least deprived areas nationally. Castle Point's rank for this domain improved by 29 places between IMD 2015 to 2019.

The map (right) shows that most of the neighbourhoods in Castle Point are within the least deprived deciles, except one neighbourhood that is within the top 20% nationally for this domain. This is mainly due to the indoor sub-domain.

The number of Castle Point residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (Decile 1 & 2) was 2,157 people, equivalent to 2.4% of the total population of the area.

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OUTDOOR LIVING ENVIRONMENT - DEPRIVATION

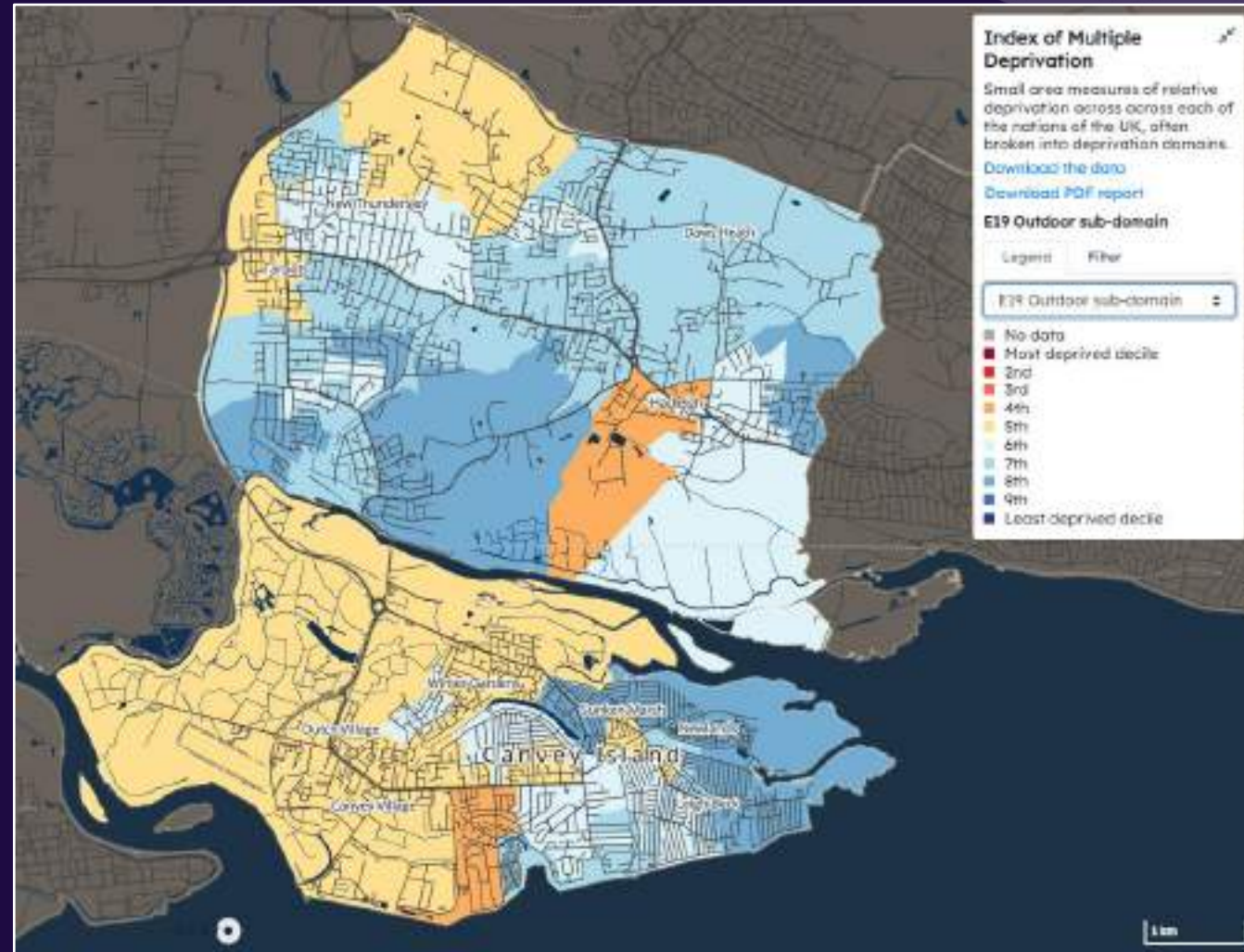
The Outdoor Living Environment sub-domain contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

The map (right) shows the IMD 2019 decile for each neighbourhood in Castle Point for Outdoor sub-domain of the Living Environment domain.

It shows that the neighbourhoods in the top 40% nationally (most deprived) are located near Hadleigh and east of Canvey Village.

The western side of Canvey Island is within the top 50% nationally, alongside neighbourhoods surrounding Tarpots and New Thundersley.

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GREEN SPACES

Ordnance Survey (OS) publish the locations and extent of green spaces that are likely to be accessible to the public. The data includes the following types of green spaces: allotments or community growing spaces, bowling greens, cemeteries, religious grounds, golf courses, other sports facilities, play spaces, playing fields, public parks or gardens and tennis courts. Large rural areas such as National Parks are not included in the OS Greenspace dataset.

The percentage of tree canopy area is derived from Environment Agency.



11.2 % Total Green Space, equivalent to 505.5 hectares

This is higher than the England average of 2.2%.



5.81% Public parks and gardens greenspaces, equivalent to 261.6 hectares

This is higher than the England average of 0.8%.



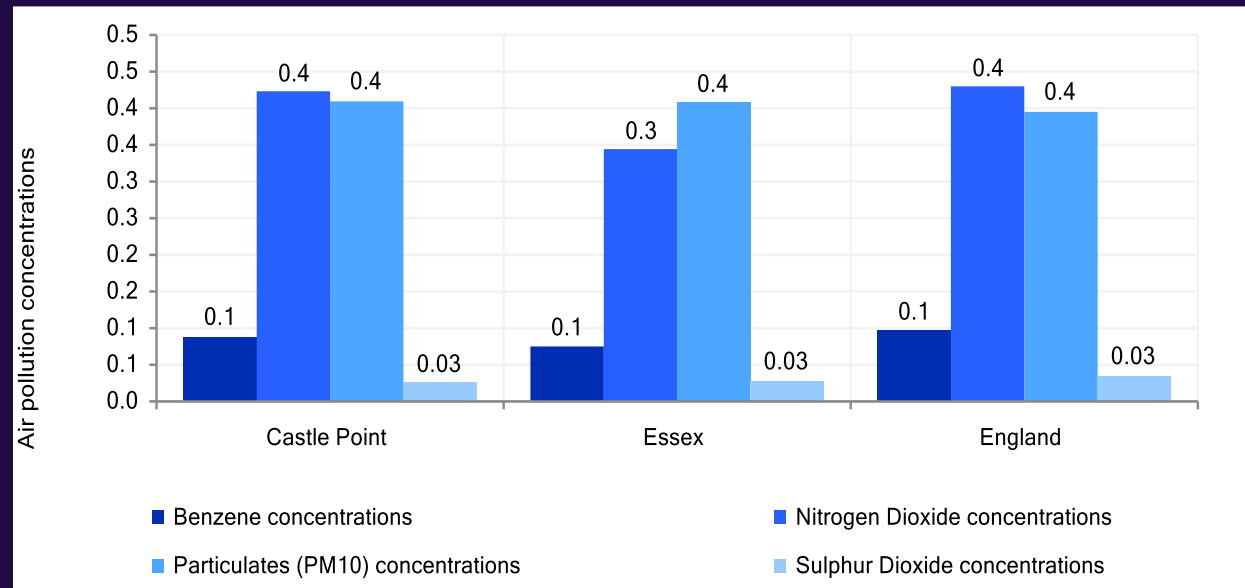
11.3% Tree cover, less than the average of England which was 14.1%.

AIR POLLUTION

Air pollution focuses on the concentrations from four air pollutants: nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates. The air quality data was collected for 2016 on a 1km grid and obtained from the UK National Air Quality Archive for use in the Indices of Deprivation 2019. A higher score indicates a higher concentration of the pollution with a score of greater than 1 indicating that the levels of pollution exceed national standards of clean air.

In 2021, 5.6% of mortalities in Castle Point were attributable to air pollution compared to 5.5% for Essex and England.

The chart (below) shows that Castle Point had higher levels of nitrogen dioxide concentrations (0.4) in the air (2019), compared to Essex (0.3). Similar concentrations across Castle Point, Essex and England were found for particulates (PM10).



Source: Local Insight, OSCI

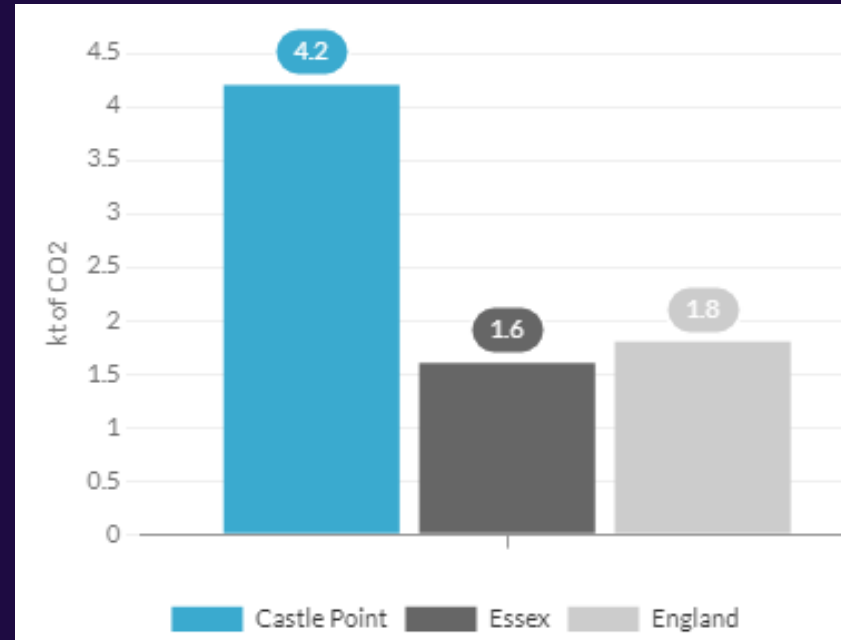
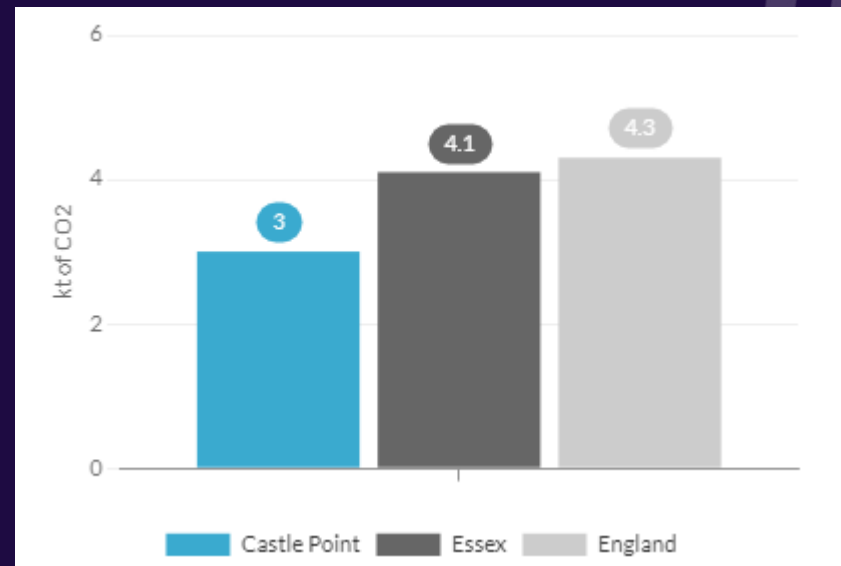
CARBON EMISSIONS

Emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases from the production and use of energy across multiple sectors contribute in many ways to climate change.

In 2020, total carbon emissions (CO₂ per capita) for Castle Point was 3 tonnes per person. The chart (top right) indicates that the carbon emission per person in Castle Point is lower than the emissions per person in Essex (4.1) and England (4.3).

However, as the chart (bottom right) shows the total CO₂ emissions per km² in 2020 for Castle Point was 4.2 tonnes, which was higher than Essex (1.6) and England (1.8) total emissions per km².

In 2020, the domestic sector produced the highest emissions in Castle Point – 130.3 kt of CO₂ followed by transport (97.2), industry (18.4) and commercial (14.8). Most of the emissions in the domestic sector was from gas (95.5 kt of CO₂).



Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

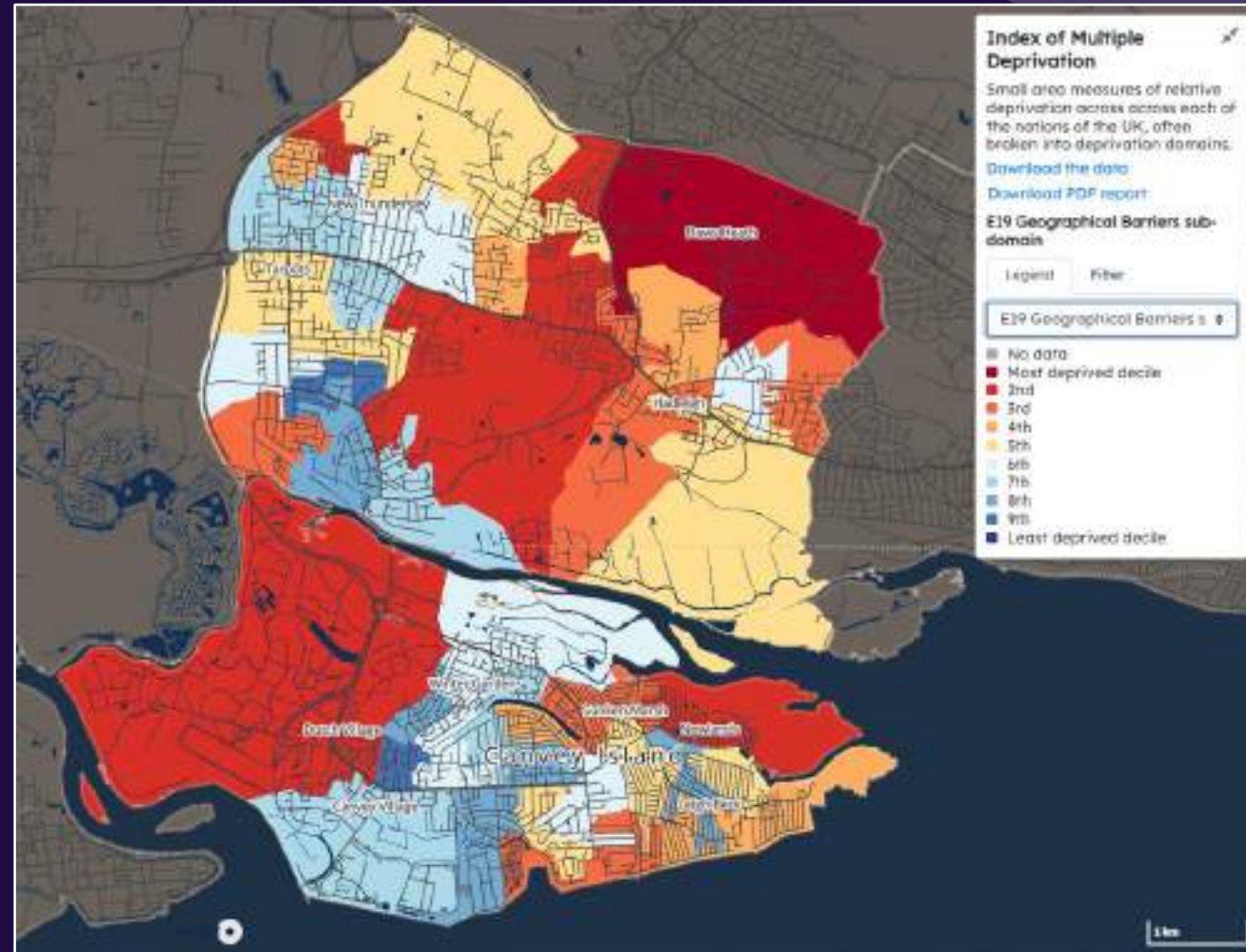
GEOGRAPHICAL BARRIERS - DEPRIVATION

The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The sub-domain, geographical barriers relates to the physical proximity of local services such as post office, primary school, general store or supermarket and GP surgery.

The map (right) shows the IMD 2019 decile for each neighbourhood in Castle Point for the Geographical barrier sub-domain of the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.

It shows that the areas that in the top 10% nationally (most deprived) are in Daw's Heath. Neighbourhoods within the top 20% include the west side of Canvey Island, Newlands and the area south of Kiln road.

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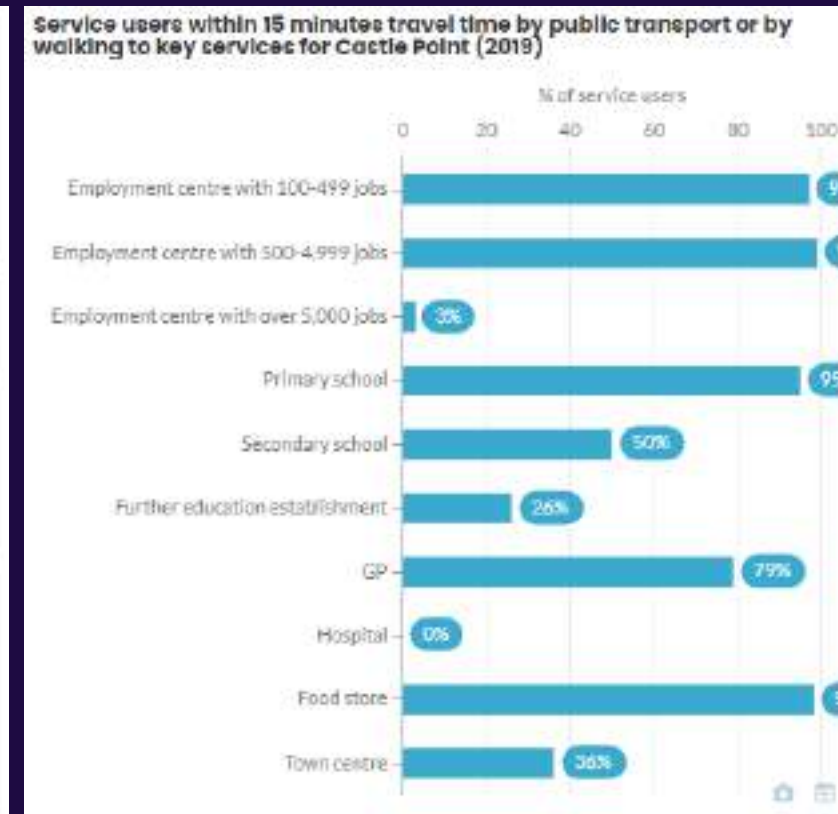
JOURNEY TIMES

Understanding journey times to key services is essential to measure how policy makers and Local Authorities can help making these journeys both more feasible and attractive. Walking, cycling and taking public transportation are encouraged when journey times are lowered, and this helps reducing the carbon footprint of every individual.

The infographic and chart (right) shows that the lowest minimum journey time to 8 key services in Castle Point is 10.2 minutes by car, followed by 15.9 minutes by bicycle and 17.3 minutes by public transport or walking.

Over 90% of service users are within 15 minutes travel time by public transport or walking to the following key services for Castle Point:

- Employment centre with 100 – 499 jobs
- Employment centre with 500 – 4,999 jobs
- Primary School
- Food store



CRIME - DEPRIVATION

The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level. It includes indicators about recorded crime rates for violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage.

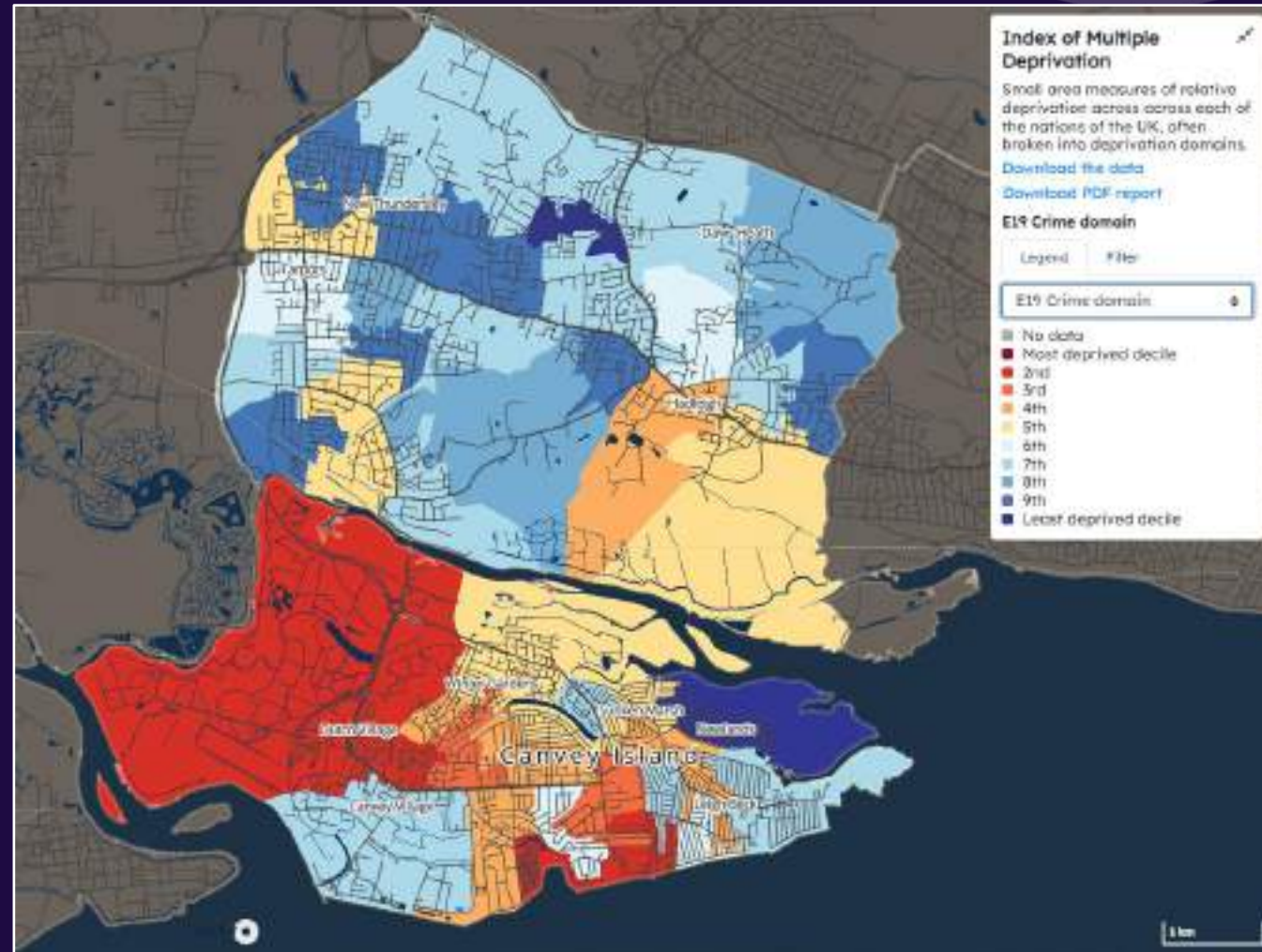
The map (right) shows the IMD 2019 decile for each neighbourhood in Castle Point for the Crime domain.

Between IMD 2015 and 2019, the crime rank for Castle Point improved 18 places from 162 to 180.

It shows that the areas that in the top 20% nationally (most deprived) include the western part of Canvey Island (near Dutch Village) and the neighbourhoods along the Western and Eastern esplanade.

The number of Castle Point residents living in the most deprived 20% of areas (Decile 1 & 2) was 4,822 people, equivalent to 5.3% of the total population of the area.

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CRIME - RATES

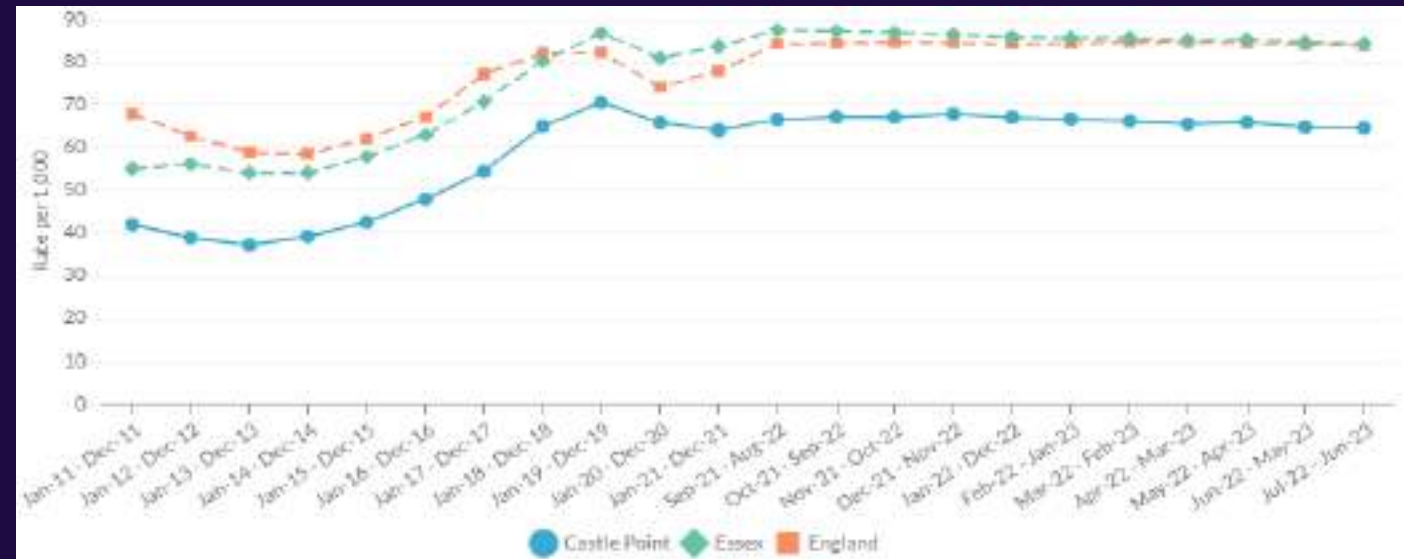
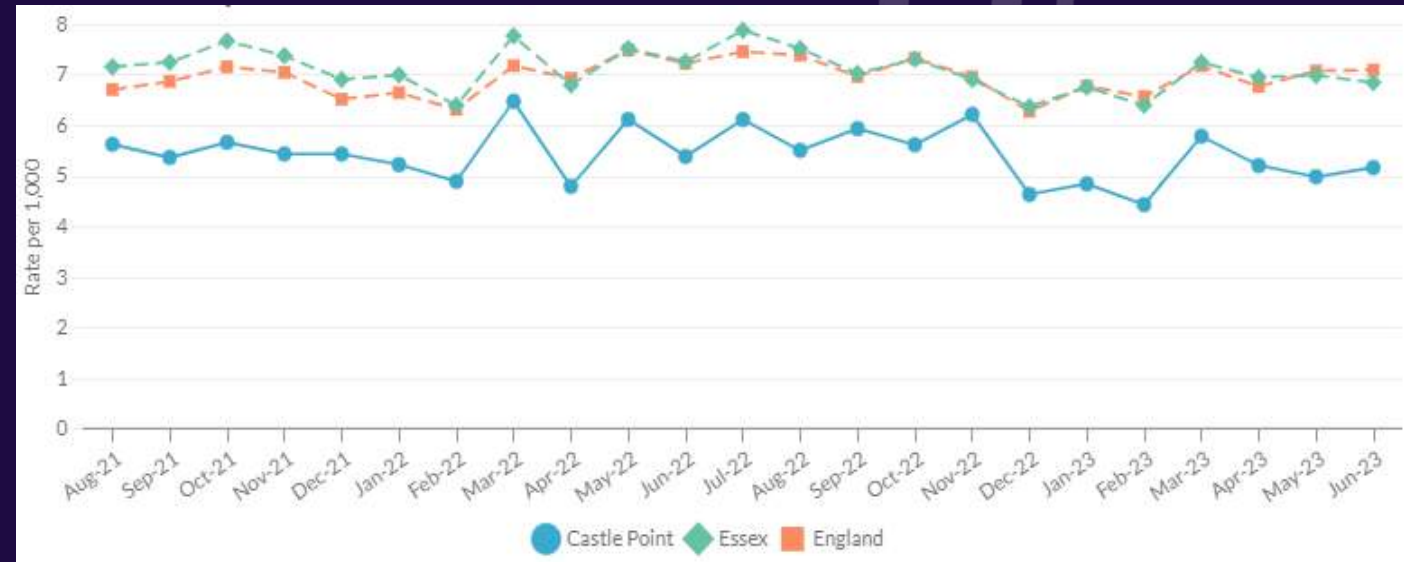
The absence of a safe and secure place in which to live can have an extremely negative impact on physical and emotional health and wellbeing.

Between July 2022 and June 2023, there were 5,828 crimes reported in Castle Point.

As of June 2023, the crime rate was 5.2 per 1,000 population, which was below the Essex (6.9) and England (7.1) crime rates (chart, top right).

The 12-month rolling rate for Castle Point was 64.5 per 1,000 population (chart, bottom right).

As the chart (bottom right) shows the crime rate in Castle Point increased year-on-year between January - December 2011 to 2019, followed by a two-year decrease then plateaued for some period, with a decrease in the crime rate in the last two reporting years.



CRIME - TYPE

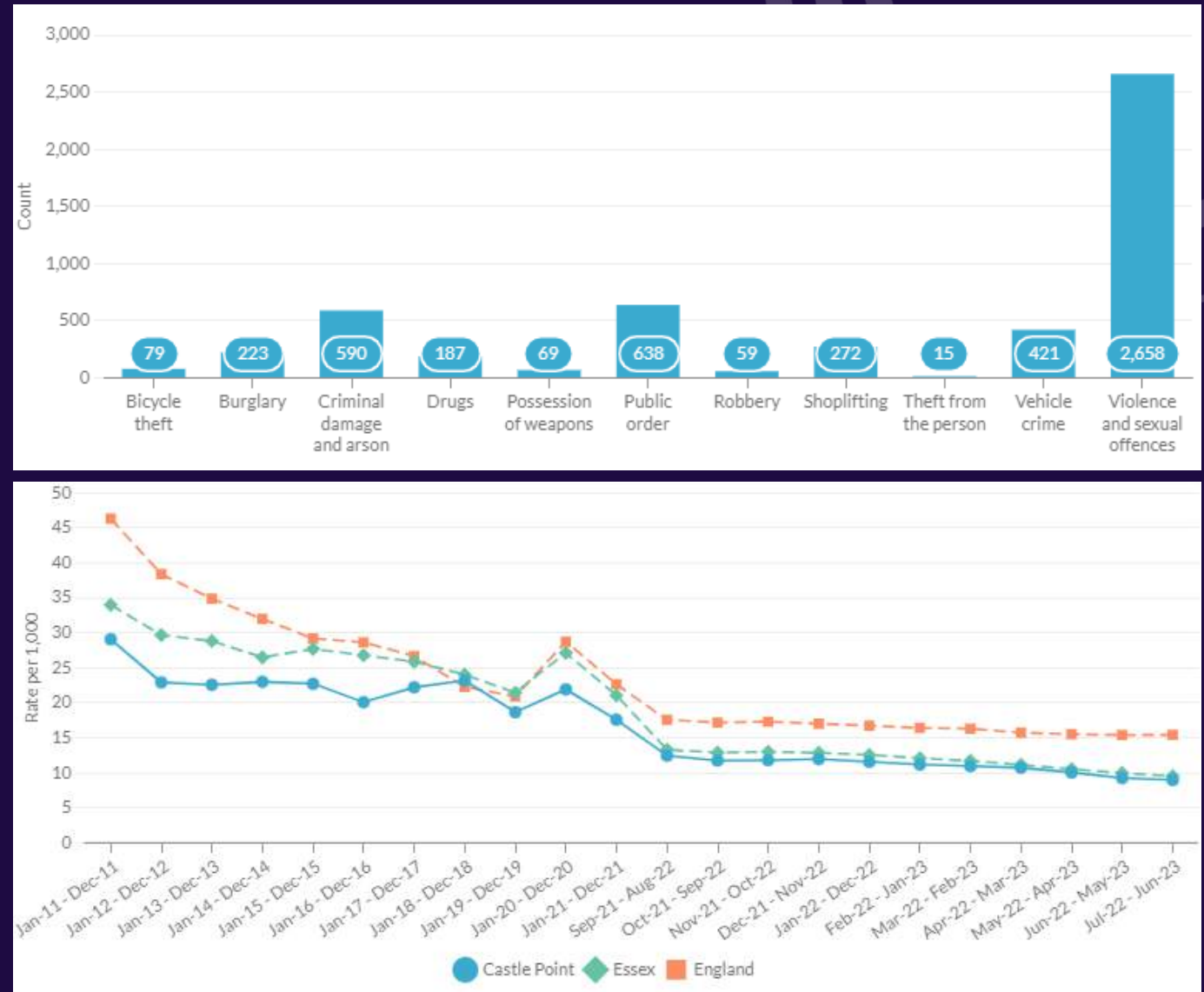
Between July 2022 and June 2023, there were 5,828 crimes reported in Castle Point.

The chart (top right) shows that the main crime type reported in Castle Point during the period was Violence and Sexual Offences (2,658).

The 12-month rolling crime rate for violence and sexual offences in Castle Point is 29.4 per 1,000 population, which is lower than Essex (34.2) and England (38) rates for this crime type.

Other crime types prevalent in Castle Point during the period were public order (638) and criminal damage and arson (590). The 12-month rolling crime rate for Castle Point for both crime types is lower than Essex and England's rates.

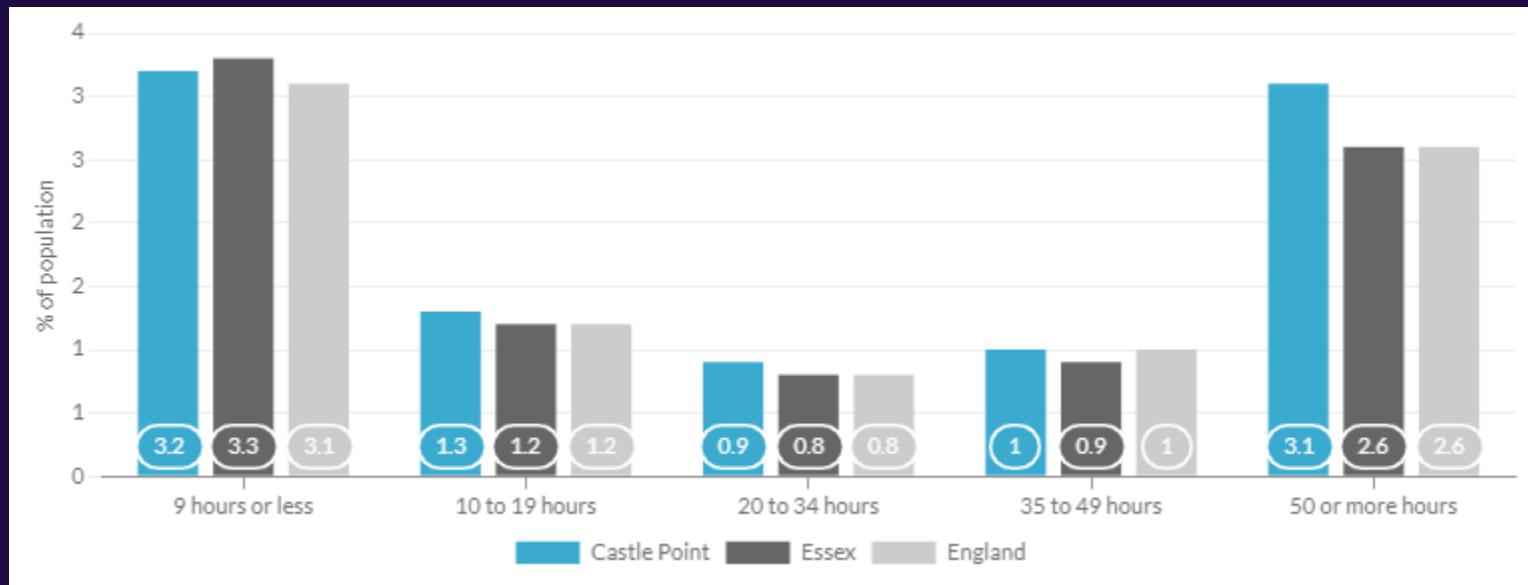
The chart (bottom right) shows the 12-month rolling crime rate for Anti-Social Behaviour. The rate has decreased over time, to a rate of 9 per 1,000 population, which is similar to Essex (9.5).



UNPAID CARE

A carer is anyone, including children and adults, who looks after a family member, partner or friend who needs help because of their illness, frailty, disability, a mental health problem or an addiction and cannot cope without their support. The care they give is unpaid. Unpaid carers who provide high levels of care for sick, or disabled relatives and friends, are more than twice as likely to suffer from poor health compared to people without caring responsibilities.

The chart (below) shows that 3.1% of Castle Point's population provides 50 or more hours of unpaid care, which was higher than the proportion of populations across Essex and England (both 2.6%, respectively).



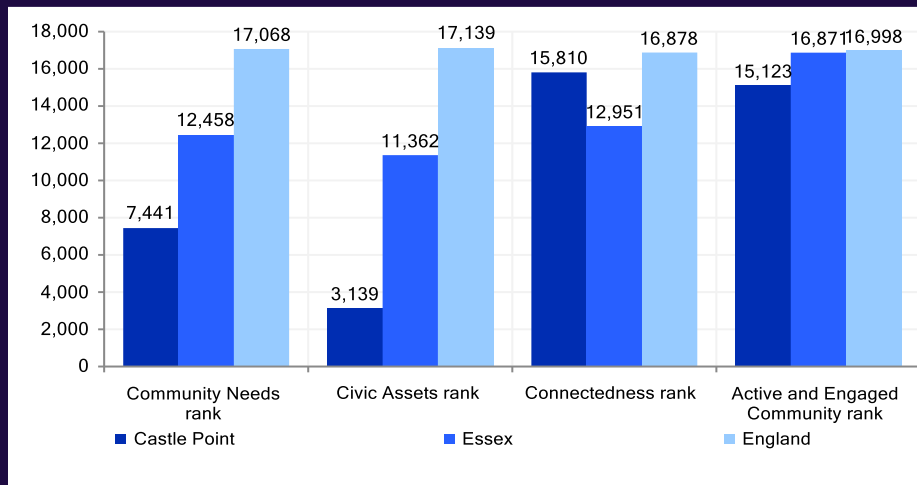
Source: Sport England Local Area Insights Report

COMMUNITY NEEDS INDEX

The Community Needs Index was developed by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and Local Trust (2023) to identify areas experiencing poor community and civic infrastructure, relative isolation and low levels of participation in community life. It created by combining a series of 28 indicators, conceptualised under three domains: Civic Assets, Connectedness and Active and Engaged Community (see text box left).

A higher rank indicates that the area has relatively higher levels of need.

The chart below indicates that Castle Point has a high rank (or need) for connectedness compared to Essex's rank. Active and Engaged Community is the other domain that Castle Point has a similar rank (or need) compared to Essex and England.



Source: Local Insight, OSCI

Civic Assets: measures the presence of key community, civic, educational and cultural assets in a close proximity of the area. These include pubs, libraries, green space, community centres, swimming pools – facilities that provide things to do often, at no or little cost, which are important to how positive a community feels about its area.

Connectedness: measures the connectivity to key services, digital infrastructure, isolation and strength of the local jobs market. It looks at whether residents have access to key services, such as health services, within a reasonable travel distance. It considers how good public transport and digital infrastructure are and how strong the local job market is.

Active and Engaged Community: measures the levels of third sector civic and community activity and barriers to participation and engagement. It shows whether charities are active in the area, and whether people appear to be engaged in the broader civic life of their community.

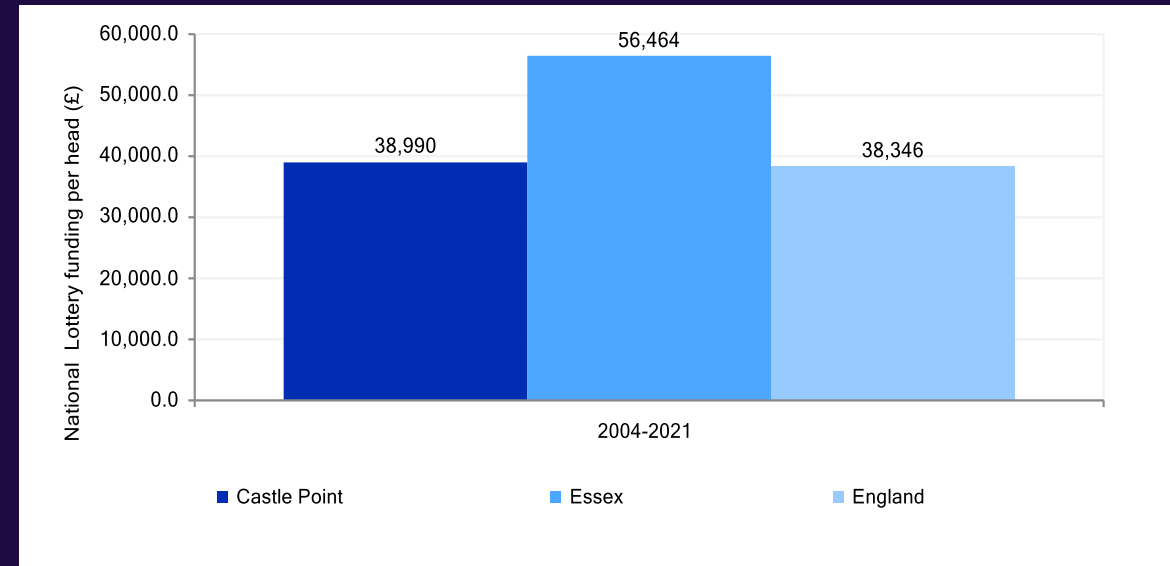
FUNDING - NATIONAL

National Lottery Community Fund figures are from 2004 – 2021 and used the 360Giving Standard to produce a dataset of grants. It excludes grants greater than £1million in order to focus on community grants.

Between 2004 and 2021, there has been 10 individual grants per 10,000 population issued into Castle Point by the National Lottery Community Fund. This figure is lower than the England average of 30 per 10,000 population.

Over the same period, there has been £38,990 per 1,000 population and as the chart (right) shows this amount is similar to the England average, but about £17,000 less than Essex overall.

The total amount of grants awarded by major funders in Castle Point was £336,074 or £4 per head, as of 2019. This was £30 less than the England average (£34 per head).



Source: Local Insight, OSCI